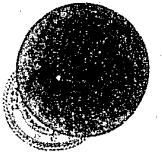


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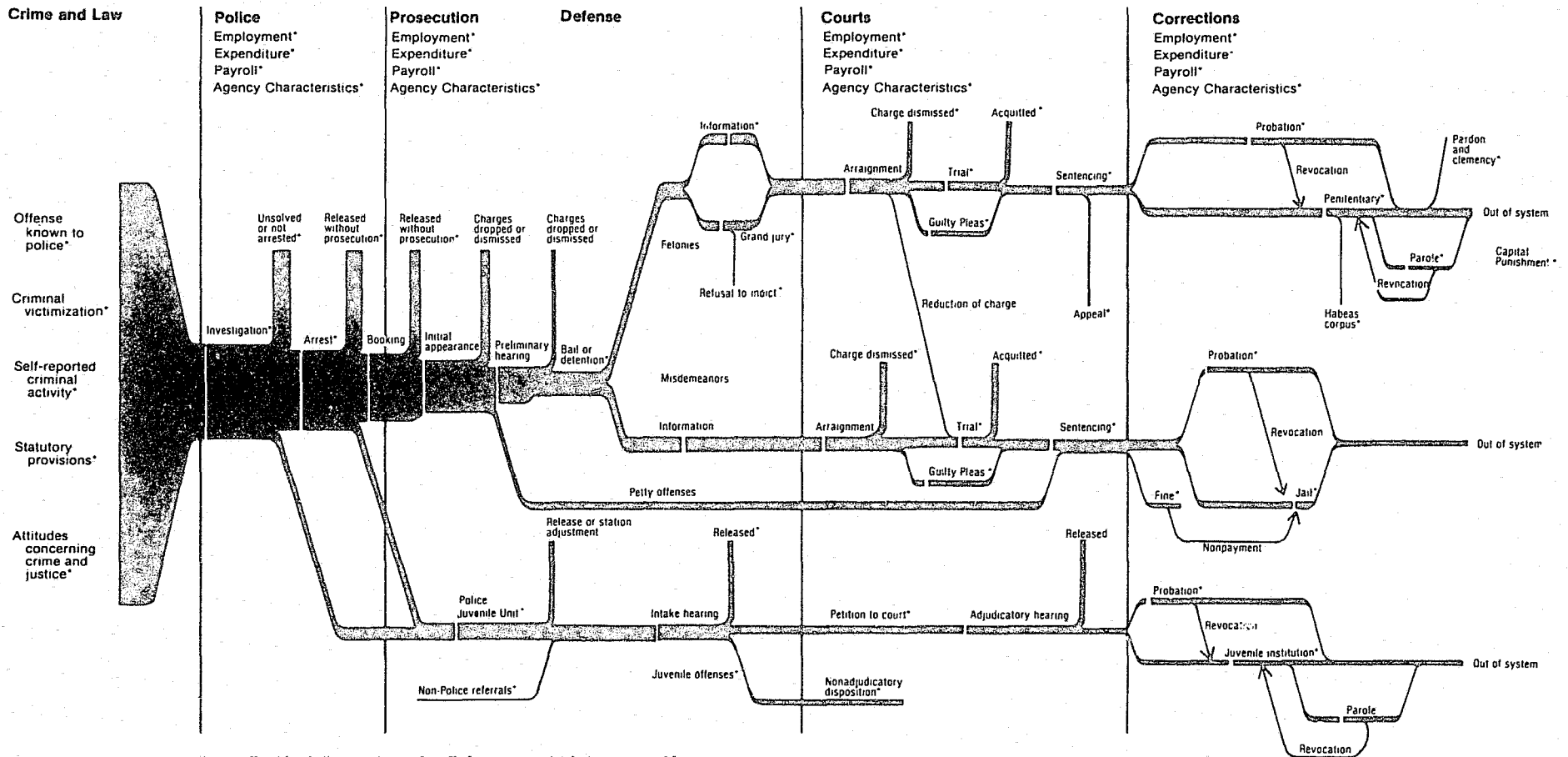
OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS — 1987

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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.

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SOURCEBOOK OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS — 1987

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and the Office for Victims of Crime.

For your information

This is the 15th 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 if they pertain to a topic of major concern.

Overview of the availability of nationwide data

Statistical information about crime and criminal justice in the United States is 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 stages 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 outcomes for juvenile offenders, the data are notably meager and of limited coverage, particularly for State and local levels. For some topics, such as court case-loads, the available data pertain mostly to the Federal system.

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 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 and households 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 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.

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. Addresses of the publishers follow the annotations.

Explanatory appendices

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

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 Prison's *Statistical Report*, updating 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 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) Notes that follow tables and begin with "Notes:" 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.

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. To clarify 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 an exhaustive list of definitions and explanations for each table that will satisfy the needs of all users. Users with strong interest 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 Figure and table list (which follows the table of contents) indicates 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.

Guide to symbols used in tables

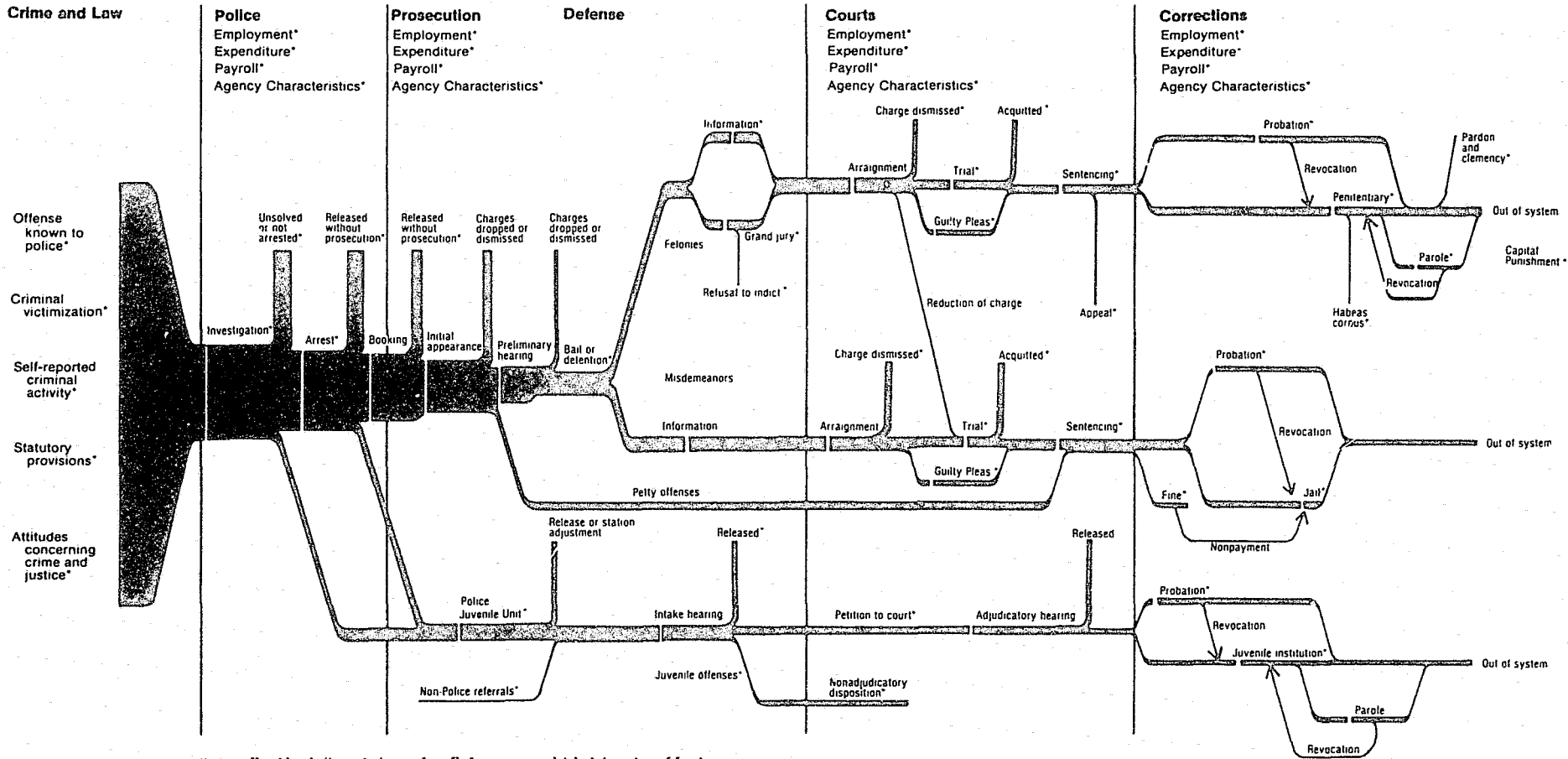
The following symbols have been used uniformly, unless otherwise noted in specific tables:

- 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.

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

- (1) Expenditures for criminal justice activities
- (1) Federal budget outlays for criminal justice activities
- (1) Employment and payroll for criminal justice activities
- (1) Selected characteristics of State juvenile legal codes
- (1) Crime victim legislation
- (1) State restrictions on felony offenders' civil rights
- (1) Firearms manufactured and statutory provisions on handguns
- (1) Statutory provisions related to alcohol use and driving while intoxicated
- (1) Characteristics of marijuana laws
- (1) State and Federal privacy statutes
- (2) Attitudes toward the country's most important problem
- (2) Attitudes toward the level of crime
- (2) Attitudes toward the level of spending for crime
- (2) Public confidence in selected institutions
- (2) Attitudes toward safety in home and community
- (2) Attitudes toward the use of lie detectors
- (2) Attitudes toward the use of wiretaps
- (2) Perceived severity of offenses
- (2) Type of punishment preferred for selected offenses
- (2) Gun ownership
- (2) Gun control policies
- (2) Attitudes of high school seniors toward selected social problems
- (2) Attitudes of high school seniors toward the integrity and performance of selected institutions
- (2) Attitudes of high school seniors toward drug use
- (2) Drug abuse as community problem
- (2) Attitudes toward drug use, sale, and public policies
- (2) Attitudes toward drug testing of selected groups
- (2) Attitudes toward public policies related to alcohol use
- (2) Attitudes toward minimum driver licensing age
- (2) Attitudes toward obscenity/pornography and public policies
- (2) Attitudes toward immigration
- (2) Attitudes toward insider trading
- (3) Personal and household victimizations
- (3) Reasons for reporting and not reporting victimization to police
- (3) Rates of personal and household victimizations
- (3) Characteristics of lone offender victimizations
- (3) Characteristics of multiple offender victimizations
- (3) Personal and household victimizations by specific incident characteristics
- (3) Changes in rates of personal and household victimizations between 1973 and 1986
- (3) Respondents reporting whether they have been hit or had something taken by force
- (3) Households touched by crime
- (3) Lifetime likelihood of victimization
- (3) Victims of State prison inmates
- (3) Child abuse and neglect
- (3) High school seniors' victimization experiences
- (3) High school seniors' self-reported delinquency
- (3) High school seniors' involvement in traffic violations
- (3) High school seniors' self-reported drug and alcohol use
- (3) College students' and young adults' self-reported drug use
- (3) Respondents reporting use and most recent use of drugs
- (3) Drug thefts and illegal drug prices
- (3) Alcohol use and frequency of use
- (3) Alcohol use among teenagers
- (3) Blood alcohol concentration levels of fatally-injured motor vehicle drivers
- (3) Adolescents' self-reported delinquency; prevalence and incidence
- (3) Offenses known to police
- (3) Offenses known to police in Federal parks
- (3) Murders known to police
- (3) Robberies known to police
- (3) Aggravated assaults known to police
- (3) Burglaries known to police
- (3) Larceny-thefts known to police
- (3) Bank fraud and embezzlement investigations
- (3) Violations of Federal bank robbery statutes
- (3) Motor-vehicle thefts known to police
- (3) Average loss incurred for selected offenses
- (3) Law enforcement officers killed and assaulted
- (3) Bombing incidents known to police
- (3) Deaths and property loss due to fires
- (3) Arson and suspicious structure fires known to police
- (3) International terrorist incidents
- (3) Hijackings and other criminal acts related to air transportation
- (3) Crime insurance policies, claims, and losses

POLICE

- (1) Law enforcement employment
- (1) Police department personnel expenditures
- (1) Salaries, qualification requirements, and training for police officers
- (2) Attitudes toward the ethics of police
- (2) Attitudes toward police use of force
- (3) Law enforcement officers killed and assaulted
- (4) Number of arrests, national estimates
- (4) Offense charged and characteristics of persons arrested
- (4) Arrests in cities, suburban areas, and rural counties
- (4) Arrest rates
- (4) Offenses cleared by arrest
- (4) Federal white-collar crime arrests
- (4) Alcohol-related arrests
- (4) Juveniles taken into police custody
- (4) Drug law arrests
- (4) Seizures by the U.S. Customs Service
- (4) Drug seizures and removals
- (4) Seizures by the U.S. Coast Guard
- (4) Counterfeiting enforcement activities by the U.S. Secret Service
- (4) Aliens deported from the United States
- (5) Investigations, arrests, and convictions handled by the U.S. Postal Inspection Service
- (5) Investigative activity and case dispositions by the U.S. Secret Service

PROSECUTION AND DEFENSE

- (1) Expenditures and employment
- (5) Requests for immunity by Federal prosecutors
- (5) Cases argued and pending in U.S. Attorneys' offices
- (5) Prosecutions and convictions for violations of immigration and nationality laws

COURTS

- (1) Expenditures and employment
- (1) Appropriations and personnel for the Federal judiciary
- (1) Salaries of Federal Judges
- (1) Presidential appointees to Federal judgeships
- (1) Criminal cases filed per judgeship in U.S. District Courts
- (1) Duties performed by magistrates and U.S. Marshals
- (1) State financial support for State and local courts
- (1) Number and term of State judges
- (1) Qualification requirements, salaries, and selection process for State judges
- (1) Staff and budget of judicial conduct commissions
- (1) Expenditures and utilization of petit and grand jurors in U.S. District Courts
- (2) Public confidence in the U.S. Supreme Court
- (2) Attitudes toward the severity of local courts
- (5) Dispositions and sentences of defendants convicted in 11 States
- (5) Court-authorized interception of wire or oral communication
- (5) Cases filed, terminated, and pending in U.S. District Courts
- (5) Length of time to disposition of cases in U.S. District Courts
- (5) Defendants detained by U.S. District Courts
- (5) Defendants disposed of and sentenced in U.S. District Courts
- (5) Characteristics of Federal white-collar and non-white collar defendants
- (5) Prisoner petitions filed in U.S. District Courts
- (5) Appeals filed in U.S. Courts of Appeals
- (5) Cases filed, disposed of, and pending in the U.S. Supreme Court
- (5) Writ of certiorari petitions to the U.S. Supreme Court
- (5) Executive clemency applications
- (5) Criminal tax fraud cases
- (5) Antitrust cases filed in U.S. District Courts
- (5) Investigative activities and dispositions of arrests by the U.S. Secret Service
- (5) Abuse of public office cases
- (5) Judicial misconduct cases
- (5) U.S. Army Courts-Martial cases
- (5) U.S. Air Force Courts-Martial cases
- (5) U.S. Navy and Marine Corps Courts-Martial cases
- (5) U.S. Coast Guard Courts-Martial cases

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- (1) Corrections employment
- (1) Investigative reports by Federal probation officers
- (1) Entry requirements and salaries of probation officers
- (1) Characteristics of correctional personnel
- (1) Characteristics of State paroling authorities
- (1) Entry requirements and salaries of parole officers
- (1) Activities of the U.S. Parole Commission
- (1) One of correctional facilities
- (1) Characteristics of inmate grievance systems
- (1) Provisions for sentence reduction by State correctional authorities
- (1) Juvenile and adult sex offender programs
- (1) Expenditures for prison health care
- (1) Characteristics of prison work-release programs
- (2) Type of punishment preferred for selected offenses
- (2) Attitudes toward the purpose of punishment
- (2) Attitudes toward capital punishment
- (2) Testing Federal prisoners for AIDS
- (3) Victims of State prison inmates
- (6) Persons under community supervision
- (6) Movement of the probation population
- (6) Persons under supervision of the Federal probation system
- (6) Population and characteristics of residents of public juvenile custody facilities
- (6) Characteristics of jails and jail inmates
- (6) Prisoners in jail due to overcrowded State facilities
- (6) Population and characteristics of prisoners in State and Federal institutions
- (6) Characteristics, current offense, and criminal histories of State prison inmates
- (6) Use of drugs and alcohol by State prison inmates
- (6) Characteristics of State correctional facilities and characteristics of inmates/residents
- (6) Custody level of inmates/residents of State correctional facilities
- (6) Population density in State prisons
- (6) Sentence length and time served for State prison releases
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- (6) Releases from State and Federal institutions
- (6) Movement of the parole population
- (6) Prisoners admitted to State and Federal institutions for violations of conditional release
- (6) Prisoners granted parole by the U.S. Parole Commission
- (6) Recidivism of young adult parolees
- (6) Deaths among sentenced prisoners
- (6) Capital punishment: Movement of prisoners under sentence of death State and Federal prisoners executed

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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 courts 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 employ-

ment data, salaries, and characteristics of correctional organizations are included. Data are provided on investigative reports of Federal probation officers, characteristics of State paroling authorities, and decisions of the U.S. Parole Commission. The next segment presents information on a variety of State and Federal correctional programs such as sex-offender treatment programs, prison health care expenditures, and work-release programs. 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. State legal codes pertaining to juveniles and crime victim legislation are provided. Statutory regulations related to gun control, driving while intoxicated, the decriminalization of marijuana, and privacy of information are included.

Table I.1

Justice system expenditures

By type of activity and level of government, United States, fiscal year 1985

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Level of government	Total	Police protection	Judicial and legal services				Corrections	Other justice activities
			Total	Courts only	Prosecution and legal services	Public defense		
All expenditures	\$45,607,142	\$22,013,594	\$10,070,399	\$5,780,163	\$3,235,732	\$1,054,504	\$13,034,221	\$488,928
Federal	5,819,476	2,767,514	1,998,904	852,095	803,548	343,261	718,581	274,477
Direct	5,683,841	2,767,514	1,998,904	852,095	803,548	343,261	706,653	210,770
Intergovernmental	135,635	0	0	0	0	0	71,928	63,707
State	16,013,455	3,511,035	3,360,030	2,262,380	800,095	297,555	8,883,654	258,736
Direct	14,663,715	3,227,814	3,172,303	2,122,148	771,693	278,462	8,080,703	182,895
Intergovernmental	1,349,740	283,221	187,727	140,232	28,402	19,093	802,951	75,841
Total, local	25,372,747	16,025,853	4,934,711	2,840,787	1,660,856	433,068	4,316,481	95,702
Direct	25,259,586	16,018,266	4,899,192	2,805,920	1,660,491	432,781	4,246,865	95,263
Intergovernmental	113,161	7,587	35,519	34,867	365	287	69,616	439
County	10,563,171	3,688,740	3,558,054	2,202,504	1,004,947	350,603	3,252,103	64,274
Direct	10,465,369	3,677,977	3,526,243	2,172,353	1,004,222	349,668	3,197,603	63,546
Intergovernmental	97,802	10,763	31,811	30,151	725	935	54,500	728
Municipal	15,064,352	12,512,804	1,401,212	655,733	659,697	85,782	1,118,504	31,832
Direct	14,794,217	12,340,289	1,372,949	633,567	656,269	83,113	1,049,262	31,717
Intergovernmental	270,135	172,515	28,263	22,166	3,428	2,669	69,242	115

Note: These data were collected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Justice Statistics. The Federal government, all State governments, and a sample of county, municipal, and township governments were included in the survey. Since not all local governments were included in the survey, these data are subject to sampling error (i.e., variations that might result if a different sample were used). The category "Other justice activities" includes data not elsewhere classified, that cut across more than one category, or that are not allocable to separate categories (e.g., crime commissions, neighborhood crime councils, and State criminal justice coordinating councils).

Intergovernmental expenditure consists of payments from one government to another. Such expenditure eventually will show up as a direct expenditure of a recipient government. Duplicative transactions between levels of governments are excluded from the totals for all governments and local governments.

For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment, 1985*, Bulletin NCJ-104460 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1987), p. 2, Table 2.

Table I.2

Percent distribution of justice system direct expenditures

By type of activity and level of government, United States, fiscal year 1985

Level of government	Total ^a	Police protection	Judicial and legal services				Corrections	Other justice activities
			Total	Courts only	Prosecution and legal services	Public defense		
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Federal	12.5	12.6	19.8	14.7	24.8	32.6	5.4	43.1
State	32.2	14.7	31.5	36.7	23.8	26.4	62.0	37.4
Total, local	55.4	72.8	48.6	48.5	51.3	41.0	32.6	19.5
County	22.9	16.7	35.0	37.6	31.0	33.2	24.5	13.0
Municipal	32.4	56.1	13.6	11.0	20.3	7.9	8.1	6.5
Percent by activity								
All governments	100.0	48.3	22.1	12.7	7.1	2.3	28.6	1.1
Federal	100.0	48.7	35.2	15.0	14.1	6.0	12.4	3.7
State	100.0	22.0	21.6	14.5	5.3	1.9	55.1	1.2
Total, local	100.0	63.4	19.4	11.1	6.6	1.7	16.8	0.4
County	100.0	35.1	33.7	20.8	9.6	3.3	30.6	0.6
Municipal	100.0	83.4	9.3	4.3	4.4	0.6	7.1	0.2

Note: See Note, table I.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

^aSubcategories may not add to total due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment, 1985*, Bulletin NCJ-104460 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1987), p. 2, Table 3.

Table 1.3

Percent of total direct government expenditures for justice activities

By type of activity and level of government, United States, fiscal year 1985

Level of government	Total ^a	Police protection	Judicial and legal services				Corrections
			Total	Courts only	Prosecution and legal services	Public defense	
All governments	2.9%	1.4%	0.6%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%	0.8%
Federal government	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Total, State and local	6.1	2.9	1.2	0.8	0.4	0.1	1.9
State government	5.4	1.2	1.2	0.8	0.3	0.1	3.0
Total, local ^b	6.5	4.1	1.3	0.7	0.4	0.1	1.1
County	13.1	4.6	4.4	2.7	1.3	0.4	4.0
Municipal	10.0	8.3	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.7

Note: See Note table 1.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

and special districts. Justice data are not collected for these local governments.

^aThe percents for total justice activities include expenditures for a residual "other" category, not displayed separately. Subcategories may not add to total due to rounding.

^bLocal data for total direct government expenditures include expenditures made by school districts

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment, 1985*, Bulletin NCJ-104460 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1987), p. 2, Table 1.

Table 1.4

Percent change in direct expenditures for justice system activities

By type of activity and level of government, United States, 1976-85 and 1979-85

Level of government	Total	Police protection	Judicial and legal services			
			Courts only	Prosecution and legal services	Public defense	Corrections
1976-85						
All governments	132%	100%	138%	209%	219%	197%
Federal	132	85	288	295	231	176
State	182	90	263	212	297	227
Total, local	110	108	73	155	175	157
1979-85						
All governments	75	58	71	96	77	116
Federal	68	45	131	122	43	100
State	98	62	77	79	136	129
Total, local	66	62	55	74	81	97

Note: See Note, table 1.1. Data for the Federal government were extracted from *Budget of the United States Government, FY 1987, Appendix*. For 1985, that document allowed the classification of appropriate expenditure and employment amounts for the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the U.S. Customs Service, and the Internal Revenue Service as "prosecution and legal services." In earlier years, those amounts could not be broken out of the "police protection" category. These dollar and employment amounts are generally included as Federal legal services and prosecution, but, to allow comparability with earlier years, they have been treated as police protection expenditures in the table above. (Source, p. 8.) For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment, 1985*, Bulletin NCJ-104460 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1987), p. 4.

Table 1.5

State and local justice system direct expenditures

By type of activity and State, fiscal year 1985

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

State	Total justice system	Police protection	Judicial and legal services			Corrections	Other justice activities
			Courts only	Prosecution and legal services	Public defense		
Total	\$39,923,301	\$19,246,080	\$4,928,068	\$2,432,184	\$711,243	\$12,327,568	\$278,158
Alabama	456,022	207,062	62,627	22,600	5,444	155,412	2,877
Alaska	308,455	110,353	31,867	38,454	5,460	121,972	349
Arizona	656,306	323,807	74,962	48,295	10,777	198,160	305
Arkansas	204,362	100,830	20,970	10,937	1,188	66,406	4,031
California	5,926,404	2,760,708	672,001	449,136	183,728	1,816,020	44,811
Colorado	555,837	288,113	66,298	44,449	12,858	142,566	1,553
Connecticut	523,035	278,529	76,386	33,310	7,266	125,479	2,065
Delaware	115,864	50,901	19,947	4,917	1,719	37,605	775
District of Columbia	383,656	149,130	45,176	9,510	15,186	163,454	1,200
Florida	1,993,356	961,012	232,913	106,533	45,003	615,679	32,216
Georgia	785,390	364,406	107,162	31,360	3,648	277,930	884
Hawaii	202,012	91,363	41,975	19,264	2,899	44,770	1,741
Idaho	105,321	58,814	15,150	7,981	1,917	21,198	261
Illinois	1,971,651	1,112,670	197,283	103,600	25,263	522,629	10,206
Indiana	557,612	270,851	68,464	30,324	4,247	181,496	2,230
Iowa	305,450	157,801	41,907	19,751	5,133	79,977	881
Kansas	307,858	152,751	38,738	22,185	3,385	90,649	150
Kentucky	390,705	178,479	62,670	26,160	4,643	117,149	1,604
Louisiana	688,229	336,464	92,682	35,230	2,014	220,054	1,785
Maine	111,983	58,889	14,004	6,742	1,763	30,439	646
Maryland	839,604	380,325	97,696	37,124	13,256	304,825	6,378
Massachusetts	1,004,955	509,129	128,472	59,600	18,068	283,903	5,783
Michigan	1,574,780	726,959	231,539	92,104	21,591	497,235	5,352
Minnesota	590,624	278,434	80,538	51,624	12,834	164,038	3,156
Mississippi	214,688	112,622	26,242	9,248	1,007	65,382	187
Missouri	625,682	348,392	87,535	29,644	5,845	152,505	1,761
Montana	106,372	47,921	12,409	6,863	1,554	36,495	1,130
Nebraska	185,340	96,836	24,156	9,483	1,587	52,771	507
Nevada	228,390	101,982	27,601	16,227	4,099	78,481	0
New Hampshire	126,172	65,983	15,684	5,039	3,091	36,374	1
New Jersey	1,570,410	803,960	186,831	106,915	38,264	419,496	15,214
New Mexico	267,717	114,565	24,751	18,282	4,827	104,320	972
New York	5,213,884	2,455,097	566,963	307,200	88,993	1,737,344	58,287
North Carolina	808,685	369,398	119,318	39,168	13,613	259,173	8,015
North Dakota	64,305	31,942	12,863	5,404	957	13,127	12
Ohio	1,301,653	614,094	207,619	74,588	18,926	384,679	1,747
Oklahoma	390,696	189,027	36,064	31,854	1,525	131,678	548
Oregon	416,316	189,666	49,921	35,230	11,275	123,852	6,372
Pennsylvania	1,627,433	771,234	263,092	84,613	21,013	481,849	5,632
Rhode Island	147,229	81,972	21,850	8,228	1,910	33,058	211
South Carolina	391,134	178,325	40,283	13,675	3,411	152,100	3,340
South Dakota	71,393	35,061	9,293	5,568	1,182	20,267	22
Tennessee	540,076	262,700	73,547	24,498	6,296	172,680	355
Texas	2,233,066	1,109,398	269,614	132,808	22,458	674,652	24,136
Utah	222,099	109,674	26,751	16,290	2,155	66,603	626
Vermont	67,460	28,009	8,632	4,435	2,340	23,726	318
Virginia	855,312	397,296	94,236	30,740	9,484	317,037	6,519
Washington	706,076	309,944	81,326	46,647	11,905	253,050	3,204
West Virginia	159,092	80,129	29,302	9,322	5,087	33,642	1,610
Wisconsin	721,641	381,548	77,091	43,361	17,657	200,209	1,775
Wyoming	101,509	51,795	13,667	6,164	1,492	23,973	4,418

Note: See Note, table 1.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

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

Table 1.6

State and local justice system per capita expenditures

By type of activity and State, fiscal year 1985^a

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

State	Estimated population on July 1, 1985 ^b (in thousands)	Total justice system	Police protection	Judicial and legal services			Correc-tions	Other justice activities
				Courts only	Prosecution and legal services	Public defense		
Total	238,739	\$167.23	\$80.62	\$20.64	\$10.19	\$2.98	\$51.64	\$1.17
Alabama	4,021	113.41	51.50	15.57	5.62	1.35	38.65	0.72
Alaska	521	592.04	211.81	61.17	73.81	10.48	234.11	0.67
Arizona	3,187	205.93	101.60	23.52	15.15	3.38	62.18	0.10
Arkansas	2,359	86.63	42.74	8.89	4.64	0.50	28.15	1.71
California	26,365	224.78	104.71	25.49	17.04	6.97	68.88	1.70
Colorado	3,231	172.03	89.17	20.52	13.76	3.98	44.12	0.48
Connecticut	3,174	164.79	87.75	24.07	10.49	2.29	39.53	0.65
Delaware	622	186.28	81.83	32.07	7.91	2.76	60.46	1.25
District of Columbia	626	612.87	238.23	72.17	15.19	24.26	261.11	1.92
Florida	11,366	175.38	84.55	20.49	9.37	3.96	54.17	2.83
Georgia	5,976	131.42	60.96	17.93	5.25	0.61	46.51	0.15
Hawaii	1,054	191.66	86.68	39.82	18.28	2.75	42.48	0.65
Idaho	1,005	104.80	58.52	15.07	7.94	1.91	21.09	0.26
Illinois	11,535	170.93	96.46	17.10	8.98	2.19	45.31	0.88
Indiana	5,499	101.40	49.25	12.45	5.51	0.77	33.01	0.41
Iowa	2,884	105.91	54.72	14.53	6.85	1.78	27.73	0.31
Kansas	2,450	125.66	62.35	15.81	9.06	1.38	37.00	0.06
Kentucky	3,726	104.86	47.90	16.82	7.02	1.25	31.44	0.43
Louisiana	4,481	153.59	75.09	20.68	7.86	0.45	49.11	0.40
Maine	1,164	96.21	50.59	12.03	5.36	1.51	26.15	0.55
Maryland	4,392	191.17	86.59	22.24	8.45	3.02	69.40	1.45
Massachusetts	5,822	172.61	87.45	22.07	10.24	3.10	48.76	0.99
Michigan	9,088	173.28	79.99	25.48	10.13	2.38	54.71	0.59
Minnesota	4,193	140.86	66.40	19.21	12.31	3.06	39.12	0.75
Mississippi	2,613	82.16	43.10	10.04	3.54	0.39	25.02	0.07
Missouri	5,029	124.41	69.28	17.41	5.89	1.16	30.33	0.35
Montana	826	128.78	58.02	15.02	8.31	1.88	44.18	1.37
Nebraska	1,606	115.40	60.30	15.04	5.90	0.99	32.86	0.32
Nevada	936	244.01	108.96	29.49	17.34	4.38	83.85	-
New Hampshire	998	126.42	66.12	15.72	5.05	3.10	36.45	-
New Jersey	7,562	207.67	106.28	24.71	14.14	5.06	55.47	2.01
New Mexico	1,450	184.63	79.01	17.07	12.61	3.33	71.94	0.67
New York	17,783	293.19	138.06	31.88	17.27	5.00	97.70	3.28
North Carolina	6,255	129.29	59.06	19.08	6.26	2.18	41.43	1.28
North Dakota	685	93.88	46.63	18.78	7.89	1.40	19.16	0.02
Ohio	10,744	121.15	57.16	19.32	6.94	1.76	35.80	0.16
Oklahoma	3,301	118.36	57.26	10.93	9.65	0.46	39.89	0.17
Oregon	2,687	154.94	70.59	18.58	13.11	4.20	46.09	2.37
Pennsylvania	11,853	137.30	65.07	22.20	7.14	1.77	40.65	0.48
Rhode Island	968	152.10	84.68	22.57	8.50	1.97	34.15	0.22
South Carolina	3,347	116.86	53.28	12.04	4.09	1.02	45.44	1.00
South Dakota	708	100.84	49.52	13.13	7.86	1.67	28.63	0.03
Tennessee	4,762	113.41	55.17	15.44	5.14	1.32	36.26	0.07
Texas	16,370	136.41	67.77	16.47	8.11	1.37	41.21	1.47
Utah	1,645	135.01	66.67	16.26	9.90	1.31	40.49	0.38
Vermont	535	126.09	52.35	16.13	8.29	4.37	44.35	0.59
Virginia	5,706	149.90	69.63	16.52	5.39	1.66	55.56	1.14
Washington	4,409	160.14	70.30	18.45	10.58	2.70	57.39	0.73
West Virginia	1,936	82.18	41.39	15.14	4.82	2.63	17.38	0.83
Wisconsin	4,775	151.13	79.91	16.14	9.08	3.70	41.93	0.37
Wyoming	509	199.43	101.76	26.85	12.11	2.93	47.10	8.68

Note: See Note, table 1.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment in the United States, 1985*, NCJ-106356 (Washington, DC: USDO, 1988), Table 9.^aDetail may not add to total due to rounding.^bPopulation estimates are from the Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 998, March 1986.

Table 1.7

Direct current expenditures for State judicial activities

By type of court and State, fiscal year 1985^a

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

State ^b	Total direct current expenditure	Appellate courts					Miscellaneous
		Total	Courts of last resort	Inter-mediate appellate courts	Courts of general jurisdiction	Courts of limited jurisdiction	
Total	\$2,057,387	\$267,524	\$103,524	\$164,000	\$1,062,791	\$438,645	\$288,427
Alabama	44,118	4,241	2,427	1,814	25,691	11,068	3,118
Alaska	29,662	2,173	2,173	-	17,707	3,194	6,588
Arizona	10,240	5,971	2,543	3,428	2,656	-	1,613
Arkansas	7,637	1,926	1,161	765	5,163	-	548
California	83,301	31,390	4,952	26,438	44,166	-	7,745
Colorado	44,811	3,460	1,706	1,754	20,870	15,272	5,209
Connecticut	58,996	2,498	1,755	743	33,727	517	22,254
Delaware	15,586	789	789	-	3,485	9,432	11,880
Florida	72,573	11,370	2,641	8,729	29,341	14,832	17,030
Georgia	19,273	5,219	2,667	2,552	12,415	-	1,639
Hawaii	31,357	1,517	1,100	417	11,340	12,648	5,852
Idaho	7,445	1,295	880	415	5,337	-	813
Illinois	83,271	13,500	3,610	9,890	44,474	633	24,664
Indiana	14,520	3,995	1,805	2,190	9,650	-	875
Iowa	18,971	1,733	1,153	580	10,724	-	6,514
Kansas	27,312	2,319	851	1,468	23,245	-	1,748
Kentucky	57,624	4,288	1,648	2,640	38,204	9,718	5,414
Louisiana	28,770	13,408	2,030	11,378	12,263	1,375	1,724
Maine	12,386	900	900	-	4,177	5,185	2,124
Maryland	62,364	3,175	1,132	2,043	28,379	24,171	6,639
Massachusetts	111,271	5,593	3,360	2,233	100,837	-	4,841
Michigan	71,808	12,987	4,651	8,336	27,650	23,647	7,524
Minnesota	23,704	4,943	2,971	1,972	15,406	320	3,035
Mississippi	6,440	1,418	1,418	-	4,576	-	446
Missouri	50,674	6,922	2,171	4,751	42,221	-	1,531
Montana	3,710	1,278	1,278	-	1,786	-	646
Nebraska	11,743	473	473	-	2,824	7,159	1,287
Nevada	4,055	1,348	1,348	-	1,748	-	959
New Hampshire	14,348	879	879	-	6,316	6,366	787
New Jersey	59,871	8,926	2,244	6,682	32,348	35	18,562
New Mexico	21,913	2,015	971	1,044	9,866	6,431	3,601
New York	486,284	26,801	5,759	21,042	208,373	176,183	74,927
North Carolina	66,275	3,531	1,515	2,016	40,633	17,542	4,569
North Dakota	6,724	1,298	1,298	-	4,882	-	544
Ohio	25,184	6,677	2,615	4,062	16,665	1,632	210
Oklahoma	16,983	3,745	2,561	1,184	12,305	-	933
Oregon	41,625	2,220	852	1,368	20,240	12,762	6,403
Pennsylvania	54,998	15,423	6,419	9,004	19,673	16,881	3,021
Rhode Island	20,466	3,206	3,206	-	5,143	8,789	3,328
South Carolina	13,916	2,401	1,379	1,022	4,697	4,885	1,933
South Dakota	7,512	673	673	-	6,507	-	332
Tennessee	15,498	3,210	954	2,256	9,119	-	3,169
Texas	46,088	16,639	3,935	12,704	27,435	-	2,014
Utah	15,091	1,080	1,080	-	11,564	2,445	2
Vermont	7,621	555	555	-	1,963	4,279	824
Virginia	57,348	4,505	3,887	618	12,401	31,900	8,542
Washington	18,509	6,653	2,480	4,173	5,595	-	6,261
West Virginia	18,290	2,071	2,071	-	7,541	6,941	1,737
Wisconsin	22,529	3,771	1,482	2,289	16,486	-	2,272
Wyoming	6,692	1,116	1,116	-	2,977	2,403	196

Note: See Note, table 1.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment in the United States, 1985*, NCJ-106356 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), Table 27.

^aDetail may not add to total due to rounding.

^bData are based on a field compilation from records of each State government.

Table 1.8

Direct expenditures for State and local corrections activities

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1985^a

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

State and level of government ^c	Total direct expenditure	Percent of total justice system direct expenditure	Institutions		Probation, pardon, and parole		Other ^b	
			Amount	Percent of total corrections direct expenditure	Amount	Percent of total corrections direct expenditure	Amount	Percent of total corrections direct expenditure
States-local, total	\$12,327,568	30.9%	\$10,291,080	83.9%	\$1,506,331	12.2%	\$530,157	4.3%
States	8,080,703	55.1	6,776,610	83.9	773,936	9.6	530,157	5.6
Local, total	4,246,865	16.8	3,514,470	82.8	732,395	17.2	X	X
Counties	3,197,603	30.6	2,550,263	79.8	647,340	20.2	X	X
Municipalities	1,049,262	7.1	964,207	91.9	85,055	8.1	X	X
Alabama	155,412	34.1	134,071	86.3	11,758	7.6	9,583	6.2
State	105,055	46.6	88,726	84.5	6,746	6.4	9,583	9.1
Local, total	50,357	21.9	45,345	90.0	5,012	10.0	X	X
Counties	41,013	42.9	36,295	88.5	4,718	11.5	X	X
Municipalities	9,344	6.9	9,050	96.9	294	3.1	X	X
Alaska	121,972	39.5	112,820	92.5	4,395	3.6	4,757	3.9
State	119,280	47.9	110,337	92.5	4,186	3.5	4,757	4.0
Local, total	2,692	4.5	2,483	92.2	209	7.8	X	X
Boroughs	1,186	17.5	1,186	100.0	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	1,506	2.8	1,297	86.1	209	13.9	X	X
Arizona	198,160	30.2	158,153	79.8	23,498	11.9	16,509	8.3
State	128,346	56.9	106,040	82.6	5,797	4.5	16,509	12.9
Local, total	69,814	16.2	52,113	74.6	17,701	25.4	X	X
Counties	69,162	33.9	51,573	74.6	17,589	25.4	X	X
Municipalities	652	0.3	540	82.8	112	17.2	X	X
Arkansas	66,406	32.5	58,697	88.4	3,088	4.7	4,621	7.0
State	48,040	52.6	41,687	86.8	1,732	3.6	4,621	9.6
Local, total	18,366	16.2	17,010	92.6	1,356	7.4	X	X
Counties	11,028	23.0	9,704	88.0	1,324	12.0	X	X
Municipalities	7,338	11.3	7,306	99.6	32	0.4	X	X
California	1,816,020	30.6	1,452,264	80.0	297,795	16.4	65,961	3.6
State	977,518	61.0	835,217	85.4	76,340	7.8	65,961	6.7
Local, total	838,502	19.4	617,047	73.6	221,455	26.4	X	X
Counties	800,653	31.8	589,577	73.6	211,076	26.4	X	X
Municipalities	37,849	2.1	27,470	72.6	10,379	27.4	X	X
Colorado	142,566	25.6	115,546	81.0	20,606	14.5	6,414	4.5
State	87,034	45.2	61,377	70.5	19,243	22.1	6,414	7.4
Local, total	55,532	15.3	54,169	97.5	1,363	2.5	X	X
Counties	41,890	35.0	41,602	99.3	288	0.7	X	X
Municipalities	13,642	5.6	12,567	92.1	1,075	7.9	X	X
Connecticut	125,479	24.0	92,587	73.8	12,293	9.8	20,599	16.4
State	125,479	43.3	92,587	73.8	12,293	9.8	20,599	16.4
Local, total	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
Delaware	37,605	32.5	29,054	77.3	3,201	8.5	5,350	14.2
State	37,605	45.3	29,054	77.3	3,201	8.5	5,350	14.2
Local, total	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
Counties	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
District of Columbia	163,454	42.6	152,906	93.5	10,548	6.5	-	-
Local, total	163,454	42.6	152,906	93.5	10,548	6.5	X	X
Municipality	163,454	42.6	152,906	93.5	10,548	6.5	X	X
Florida	615,679	30.9	536,297	87.1	56,282	9.1	23,100	3.8
State	419,830	57.6	343,302	81.8	53,428	12.7	23,100	5.5
Local, total	195,849	15.5	192,995	98.5	2,854	1.5	X	X
Counties	181,824	24.6	178,970	98.4	2,854	1.6	X	X
Municipalities	14,025	2.7	14,025	100.0	-	-	X	X
Georgia	277,930	35.4	226,793	81.6	35,083	12.6	16,054	5.8
State	208,480	65.4	162,163	77.8	30,263	14.5	16,054	7.7
Local, total	69,450	14.9	64,630	93.1	4,820	6.9	X	X
Counties	59,485	21.1	54,752	92.0	4,733	8.0	X	X
Municipalities	9,965	5.4	9,878	99.1	87	0.9	X	X
Hawaii	44,770	22.2	36,811	82.2	7,256	16.2	703	1.6
State	44,770	44.8	36,811	82.2	7,256	16.2	703	1.6
Local, total	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
Counties	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.8

Direct expenditures for State and local corrections activities

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1985^a--Continued

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

State and level of government ^c	Total direct expenditure	Percent of total justice system direct expenditure	Institutions		Probation, pardon, and parole		Other ^b	
			Amount	Percent of total corrections direct expenditure	Amount	Percent of total corrections direct expenditure	Amount	Percent of total corrections direct expenditure
Idaho	\$21,198	20.1%	\$17,598	83.0%	\$2,715	12.8%	\$885	4.2%
State	16,688	41.2	13,645	81.8	2,158	12.9	885	5.3
Local, total	4,510	7.0	3,953	87.6	557	12.4	X	X
Counties	4,510	12.5	3,953	87.6	557	12.4	X	X
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
Illinois	522,629	26.5	456,482	87.3	48,720	9.3	17,427	3.3
State	395,816	60.8	366,655	92.6	11,734	3.0	17,427	4.4
Local, total	126,813	9.6	89,827	70.8	36,986	29.2	X	X
Counties	126,641	30.1	89,827	70.9	36,814	29.1	X	X
Municipalities	172	-	-	-	172	100.0	X	X
Indiana	181,496	32.5	168,446	92.8	11,702	6.4	1,348	0.7
State	134,465	59.6	130,620	97.1	2,497	1.9	1,348	1.0
Local, total	47,031	14.2	37,826	80.4	9,205	19.6	X	X
Counties	28,871	23.0	22,324	77.3	6,547	22.7	X	X
Municipalities	18,160	8.8	15,502	85.4	2,658	14.6	X	X
Iowa	79,977	26.2	72,289	90.4	5,605	7.0	2,083	2.6
State	58,649	50.4	56,161	95.8	405	0.7	2,083	3.6
Local, total	21,328	11.3	16,128	75.6	5,200	24.4	X	X
Counties	21,219	23.0	16,019	75.5	5,200	24.5	X	X
Municipalities	109	0.1	109	100.0	-	-	X	X
Kansas	90,649	29.4	77,804	85.8	9,871	10.9	2,974	3.3
State	73,744	54.8	63,035	85.5	7,735	10.5	2,974	4.0
Local, total	16,905	9.8	14,769	87.4	2,136	12.6	X	X
Counties	16,505	23.7	14,739	89.3	1,766	10.7	X	X
Municipalities	400	0.4	30	7.5	370	92.5	X	X
Kentucky	117,149	30.0	96,851	84.4	10,909	9.3	7,389	6.3
State	85,994	38.0	68,278	79.4	10,327	12.0	7,389	8.6
Local, total	31,155	19.0	30,573	98.1	582	1.9	X	X
Counties	28,070	39.0	27,633	98.4	437	1.6	X	X
Municipalities	3,085	3.3	2,940	95.3	145	4.7	X	X
Louisiana	220,054	32.0	191,617	87.1	18,584	8.4	9,853	4.5
State	156,688	56.3	130,107	83.0	16,728	10.7	9,853	6.3
Local, total	63,366	15.5	61,510	97.1	1,856	2.9	X	X
Parishes	31,068	18.1	30,640	98.6	428	1.4	X	X
Municipalities	32,298	13.5	30,870	95.6	1,428	4.4	X	X
Maine	30,439	27.2	25,640	84.2	2,700	8.9	2,099	6.9
State	23,882	40.5	19,083	79.9	2,700	11.3	2,099	8.8
Local, total	6,557	12.4	6,557	100.0	-	-	X	X
Counties	6,557	46.4	6,557	100.0	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
Maryland	304,825	36.3	251,971	82.7	38,486	12.6	14,368	4.7
State	244,685	59.2	191,867	78.4	38,450	15.7	14,368	5.9
Local, total	60,140	14.1	60,104	99.9	36	0.1	X	X
Counties	41,505	16.2	41,469	99.9	36	0.1	X	X
Municipalities	18,635	11.0	18,635	100.0	-	-	X	X
Massachusetts	283,903	28.3	221,087	77.9	52,768	18.6	10,048	3.5
State	236,051	46.3	173,238	73.4	52,765	22.4	10,048	4.3
Local, total	47,852	9.7	47,849	100.0	3	-	X	X
Counties	35,281	75.1	35,281	100.0	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	12,571	2.8	12,568	100.0	3	-	X	X
Michigan	497,235	31.6	414,810	83.4	59,102	11.9	23,323	4.7
State	359,193	61.0	299,196	83.3	36,674	10.2	23,323	6.5
Local, total	138,042	14.0	115,614	83.8	22,428	16.2	X	X
Counties	129,623	30.8	108,564	83.8	21,059	16.2	X	X
Municipalities	8,419	1.5	7,050	83.7	1,369	16.3	X	X
Minnesota	164,038	27.8	129,693	79.1	33,866	20.6	479	0.3
State	84,687	48.9	79,506	93.9	4,702	5.6	479	0.6
Local, total	79,351	19.0	50,187	63.2	29,164	36.8	X	X
Counties	79,184	33.6	50,020	63.2	29,164	36.8	X	X
Municipalities	167	0.1	167	100.0	-	-	X	X

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.8

Direct expenditures for State and local corrections activities

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1985^a--Continued

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

State and level of government ^c	Total direct expenditure	Percent of total justice system direct expenditure	Institutions		Probation, pardon, and parole		Other ^b	
			Amount	Percent of total corrections direct expenditure	Amount	Percent of total corrections direct expenditure	Amount	Percent of total corrections direct expenditure
Mississippi	\$65,382	30.5%	\$55,483	84.9%	\$7,112	10.9%	\$2,787	4.3%
State	54,046	55.7	44,237	81.9	7,022	13.0	2,787	5.2
Local, total	11,336	9.6	11,246	99.2	90	0.8	X	X
Counties	9,546	18.9	9,466	99.2	80	0.8	X	X
Municipalities	1,790	2.7	1,780	99.4	10	0.6	X	X
Missouri	152,505	24.4	131,850	86.5	19,172	12.6	1,483	1.0
State	103,255	47.6	85,860	83.2	15,912	15.4	1,483	1.4
Local, total	49,250	12.0	45,990	93.4	3,260	6.6	X	X
Counties	34,604	27.9	32,043	92.6	2,561	7.4	X	X
Municipalities	14,646	5.1	13,947	95.2	699	4.8	X	X
Montana	36,495	34.3	31,436	86.1	4,325	11.9	734	2.0
State	27,074	58.3	23,619	87.2	2,721	10.1	734	2.7
Local, total	9,421	15.7	7,817	83.0	1,604	17.0	X	X
Counties	9,104	23.3	7,544	82.9	1,560	17.1	X	X
Municipalities	317	1.5	273	86.1	44	13.9	X	X
Nebraska	52,771	28.5	41,316	78.3	7,729	14.6	3,726	7.1
State	40,273	53.0	31,382	77.9	5,165	12.8	3,726	9.3
Local, total	12,498	11.4	9,934	79.5	2,584	20.5	X	X
Counties	12,031	26.1	9,906	82.3	2,125	17.7	X	X
Municipalities	467	0.7	28	6.0	439	94.0	X	X
Nevada	78,481	34.4	64,282	81.9	9,600	12.2	4,599	5.9
State	42,646	68.6	32,939	77.2	5,108	12.0	4,599	10.8
Local, total	35,835	21.6	31,343	87.5	4,492	12.5	X	X
Counties	30,260	23.9	26,389	87.2	3,871	12.8	X	X
Municipalities	5,575	14.0	4,954	88.9	621	11.1	X	X
New Hampshire	36,374	28.8	33,704	92.7	2,439	6.7	231	0.6
State	28,551	46.7	26,750	93.7	1,570	5.5	231	0.8
Local, total	7,823	12.0	6,954	88.9	869	11.1	X	X
Counties	6,954	55.3	6,954	100.0	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	869	1.7	-	-	869	100.0	X	X
New Jersey	419,496	26.7	329,550	78.6	64,430	15.4	25,516	6.1
State	259,078	46.7	218,475	84.3	15,087	5.8	25,516	9.8
Local, total	160,418	15.8	111,075	69.2	49,343	30.8	X	X
Counties	160,336	44.2	110,993	69.2	49,343	30.8	X	X
Municipalities	82	-	82	100.0	-	-	X	X
New Mexico	104,320	39.0	91,676	87.9	9,188	8.8	3,456	3.3
State	80,989	52.9	68,347	84.4	9,186	11.3	3,456	4.3
Local, total	23,331	20.4	23,329	100.0	2	-	X	X
Counties	13,249	36.1	13,249	100.0	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	10,082	12.9	10,080	100.0	2	-	X	X
New York	1,737,344	33.3	1,531	88.1	160,822	9.3	45,128	2.6
State	1,032,406	55.5	920,833	89.2	66,445	6.4	45,128	4.4
Local, total	704,938	21.0	610,561	86.6	94,377	13.4	X	X
Counties	237,210	30.6	179,019	75.5	58,191	24.5	X	X
Municipalities	467,728	18.2	431,542	92.3	36,186	7.7	X	X
North Carolina	259,173	32.0	220,324	85.0	27,481	10.6	11,368	4.4
State	229,432	50.0	190,586	83.1	27,478	12.0	11,368	5.0
Local, total	29,741	8.5	29,738	100.0	3	-	X	X
Counties	29,741	22.7	29,738	100.0	3	-	X	X
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
North Dakota	13,127	20.4	12,505	95.3	622	4.7	-	-
State	7,629	33.7	7,007	91.8	622	8.2	-	-
Local, total	5,498	13.2	5,498	100.0	-	-	X	X
Counties	5,443	24.9	5,443	100.0	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	55	0.3	55	100.0	-	-	X	X
Ohio	384,679	29.6	314,150	81.7	57,241	14.9	13,288	3.5
State	228,493	65.3	194,965	85.3	20,240	8.9	13,288	5.8
Local, total	156,186	16.4	119,185	76.3	37,001	23.7	X	X
Counties	142,810	35.4	109,204	76.5	33,606	23.5	X	X
Municipalities	13,376	2.4	9,981	74.6	3,395	25.4	X	X

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.8

Direct expenditures for State and local corrections activities

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1985^a--Continued

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

State and level of government ^c	Total direct expenditure	Percent of total justice system direct expenditure	Institutions		Probation, pardon, and parole		Other ^b	
			Amount	Percent of total corrections direct expenditure	Amount	Percent of total corrections direct expenditure	Amount	Percent of total corrections direct expenditure
Oklahoma	\$131,678	33.7%	\$95,946	72.9%	\$14,511	11.0%	\$21,221	16.1%
State	117,893	57.4	83,382	70.7	13,290	11.3	21,221	18.0
Local, total	13,785	7.4	12,564	91.1	1,221	8.9	X	X
Counties	11,363	24.5	10,451	92.0	912	8.0	X	X
Municipalities	2,422	1.7	2,113	87.2	309	12.8	X	X
Oregon	123,852	29.7	94,878	76.6	22,139	17.9	6,835	5.5
State	77,629	40.3	56,292	73.4	13,802	17.8	6,835	8.8
Local, total	46,223	20.7	37,886	82.0	8,337	18.0	X	X
Counties	46,099	40.5	37,762	81.9	8,337	18.1	X	X
Municipalities	124	0.1	124	100.0	-	-	X	X
Pennsylvania	481,849	29.6	419,797	87.1	55,552	11.5	6,500	1.3
State	214,876	46.0	193,140	89.9	15,236	7.1	6,500	3.0
Local, total	266,973	23.0	226,657	84.9	40,316	15.1	X	X
Counties	163,336	45.3	131,438	80.5	31,898	19.5	X	X
Municipalities	103,637	13.0	95,219	91.9	8,418	8.1	X	X
Rhode Island	33,058	22.5	27,600	83.5	2,868	8.7	2,590	7.8
State	33,058	42.9	27,600	83.5	2,868	8.7	2,590	7.8
Local, total	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
South Carolina	152,100	38.9	123,835	81.4	9,645	6.3	18,620	12.2
State	136,369	62.1	108,288	79.4	9,461	6.9	18,620	13.7
Local, total	15,731	9.2	15,547	98.8	184	1.2	X	X
Counties	14,430	14.8	14,246	98.7	184	1.3	X	X
Municipalities	1,301	1.8	1,301	100.0	-	-	X	X
South Dakota	20,267	28.4	18,185	89.7	2,082	10.3	-	-
State	16,028	43.5	13,946	87.0	2,082	13.0	-	-
Local, total	4,239	12.3	4,239	100.0	-	-	X	X
Counties	4,133	23.4	4,133	100.0	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	106	0.6	106	100.0	-	-	X	X
Tennessee	172,680	32.0	152,753	88.5	13,385	7.8	6,542	3.8
State	126,157	62.9	108,488	86.0	11,127	8.8	6,542	5.2
Local, total	46,523	13.7	44,265	95.1	2,258	4.9	X	X
Counties	34,386	25.9	33,033	96.1	1,353	3.9	X	X
Municipalities	12,137	5.9	11,232	92.5	905	7.5	X	X
Texas	674,652	30.2	523,899	77.7	120,957	17.9	29,796	4.4
State	400,790	64.3	337,768	84.3	33,226	8.3	29,796	7.4
Local, total	273,862	17.0	186,131	68.0	87,731	32.0	X	X
Counties	263,401	35.7	175,670	66.7	87,731	33.3	X	X
Municipalities	10,461	1.2	10,461	100.0	-	-	X	X
Utah	66,603	30.0	54,119	81.3	8,372	12.6	4,112	6.2
State	52,242	51.7	39,758	76.1	8,372	16.0	4,112	7.9
Local, total	14,361	11.9	14,361	100.0	-	-	X	X
Counties	14,337	24.4	14,337	100.0	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	24	-	24	100.0	-	-	X	X
Vermont	23,726	35.2	16,773	70.7	5,243	22.1	1,710	7.2
State	23,726	46.2	16,773	70.7	5,243	22.1	1,710	7.2
Local, total	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
Counties	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
Virginia	317,037	37.1	261,094	82.4	41,508	13.1	14,435	4.6
State	220,839	57.1	173,564	78.6	32,840	14.9	14,435	6.5
Local, total	96,198	20.5	87,530	91.0	8,668	9.0	X	X
Counties	46,496	22.4	40,941	88.1	5,555	11.9	X	X
Municipalities	49,702	19.0	46,589	93.7	3,113	6.3	X	X
Washington	253,050	35.8	214,279	84.7	31,755	12.5	7,016	2.8
State	160,321	62.8	135,854	84.7	17,451	10.9	7,016	4.4
Local, total	92,729	20.6	78,425	84.6	14,304	15.4	X	X
Counties	90,633	35.0	77,356	85.4	13,277	14.6	X	X
Municipalities	2,096	1.1	1,069	51.0	1,027	49.0	X	X

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.8

Direct expenditures for State and local corrections activities

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1985^a--Continued

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

State and level of government ^c	Total direct expenditure	Percent of total justice system direct expenditure	Institutions		Probation, pardon, and parole		Other ^b	
			Amount	Percent of total corrections direct expenditure	Amount	Percent of total corrections direct expenditure	Amount	Percent of total corrections direct expenditure
West Virginia	\$33,642	21.1%	\$28,563	84.9%	\$5,054	15.0%	\$25	0.1%
State	23,125	29.2	18,046	78.0	5,054	21.9	25	0.1
Local, total	10,517	13.2	10,517	100.0	-	-	X	X
Counties	10,482	24.5	10,482	100.0	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	35	0.1	35	100.0	-	-	X	X
Wisconsin	200,209	27.7	147,547	73.7	20,566	10.3	32,096	16.0
State	153,798	63.6	103,324	67.2	18,378	11.9	32,096	20.9
Local, total	46,411	9.7	44,223	95.3	2,188	4.7	X	X
Counties	46,269	21.7	44,218	95.6	2,051	4.4	X	X
Municipalities	142	0.1	5	3.5	137	96.5	X	X
Wyoming	23,973	23.6	21,855	91.2	1,702	7.1	416	1.7
State	18,001	42.6	15,995	88.9	1,590	8.8	416	2.3
Local, total	5,972	10.1	5,860	98.1	112	1.9	X	X
Counties	5,675	19.2	5,563	98.0	112	2.0	X	X
Municipalities	297	1.0	297	100.0	-	-	X	X

Note: See Note, table 1.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

^aDetail may not add to total due to rounding.

^bData for "other" corrections are for State governments only.

^cData for municipalities, and the local government totals that include municipal data, are estimates subject to sampling variability.

Data for counties (boroughs, parishes) are based on a canvass of all county governments and therefore are not subject to sampling variability.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment in the United States, 1985*, NCJ-106356 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988). Table 41.

Table 1.9

Direct current expenditures for State corrections activities

By type of activity and State, fiscal year 1985^a

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

State ^b	Total direct current expenditure	Institutions				Other and combined	Probation, pardon, and parole	
		Total	For men	For women	For juveniles		Other	Other
Total	\$7,001,912	\$5,728,729	\$4,075,860	\$199,379	\$925,637	\$526,353	\$763,573	\$509,610
Alabama	96,917	82,659	68,574	3,231	10,854	-	6,675	9,583
Alaska	62,597	53,806	11,754	748	7,610	33,694	4,182	4,609
Arizona	114,104	93,071	73,072	4,157	15,842	-	5,596	15,437
Arkansas	39,965	33,683	26,425	1,790	5,468	-	1,701	4,581
California	874,370	734,182	453,702	21,117	138,903	120,460	75,254	64,934
Colorado	85,006	59,350	44,423	1,358	13,571	-	19,242	6,414
Connecticut	116,351	84,353	68,843	6,832	8,678	-	12,293	19,705
Delaware	36,028	27,836	24,128	776	2,930	-	3,153	5,039
Florida	354,974	279,235	176,709	9,367	44,487	48,672	53,234	22,505
Georgia	194,144	148,476	111,541	5,296	31,639	-	29,719	15,949
Hawaii	37,107	29,155	25,842	-	3,313	-	7,249	703
Idaho	15,327	12,443	7,478	668	3,465	832	2,072	831
Illinois	309,361	281,843	227,357	8,104	41,354	5,028	11,512	16,276
Indiana	121,784	118,027	64,447	3,354	15,565	34,661	2,484	1,273
Iowa	57,592	55,169	39,779	2,172	6,800	6,418	403	2,020
Kansas	66,306	56,123	30,972	2,463	11,899	10,789	7,734	2,449
Kentucky	77,925	60,314	40,227	2,177	14,780	3,130	10,306	7,305
Louisiana	145,016	120,813	91,531	3,680	16,949	8,653	16,722	7,481
Maine	23,040	18,266	9,119	-	4,945	4,202	2,696	2,078
Maryland	215,367	164,243	121,457	4,049	38,737	-	38,226	12,898
Massachusetts	209,937	147,266	68,521	5,223	37,238	36,284	52,670	10,001
Michigan	306,196	248,333	193,817	8,392	29,233	16,891	35,934	21,929
Minnesota	75,770	70,610	52,497	2,123	8,832	7,158	4,685	475
Mississippi	39,019	29,435	1,951	-	4,388	23,096	6,923	2,661
Missouri	89,117	72,067	59,702	1,355	7,675	3,335	15,567	1,483
Montana	17,729	14,367	-	536	4,924	8,907	2,628	734
Nebraska	36,855	28,175	22,841	1,333	4,001	-	5,146	3,534
Nevada	39,228	29,541	22,716	1,164	4,443	1,218	5,096	4,591
New Hampshire	14,982	13,181	7,726	-	3,974	1,481	1,570	231
New Jersey	250,743	211,129	121,810	-	27,058	62,261	15,007	24,607
New Mexico	65,319	52,747	43,039	1,371	8,337	-	9,127	3,445
New York	811,620	703,991	529,496	18,339	112,484	43,672	63,571	44,058
North Carolina	223,468	185,666	157,919	6,541	14,143	7,063	27,381	10,421
North Dakota	7,507	6,890	-	-	1,942	4,948	617	-
Ohio	218,108	185,826	150,551	5,018	30,257	-	19,969	12,313
Oklahoma	109,383	74,954	59,040	2,360	13,554	-	13,208	21,221
Oregon	71,493	52,085	32,753	1,780	11,063	6,489	13,674	5,734
Pennsylvania	176,263	154,822	118,791	8,308	24,160	3,583	14,975	6,466
Rhode Island	29,438	24,022	15,880	837	4,946	2,359	2,867	2,549
South Carolina	101,785	76,276	52,847	15,304	8,125	-	9,294	16,215
South Dakota	14,133	12,056	8,189	360	3,250	257	2,077	-
Tennessee	118,284	100,966	76,487	3,832	16,708	3,939	11,101	6,217
Texas	370,294	308,353	244,944	19,766	39,261	4,352	32,148	29,793
Utah	46,427	34,205	23,617	652	9,609	327	8,274	3,948
Vermont	17,192	10,263	10,025	226	-	12	5,230	1,699
Virginia	201,791	155,296	123,581	3,835	20,158	7,722	32,516	13,979
Washington	142,927	118,921	93,312	4,910	20,699	-	17,190	6,816
West Virginia	22,499	17,622	14,973	-	2,649	-	4,852	25
Wisconsin	115,000	64,569	44,562	3,429	11,598	4,980	18,352	32,079
Wyoming	13,854	12,048	7,863	1,046	3,139	-	1,490	316

Note: See Note, table 1.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment in the United States, 1985*, NCJ-106356 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), Table 47.

^aDetail may not add to total due to rounding.

^bData are based on a field compilation from records of each State government.

Table 1.10

Federal criminal justice budget authorities and outlays

Fiscal year 1986 (actual) and 1987-90 (estimated)

(In millions of dollars)

Type of program	1986 actual		1987 estimate		1988 estimate		1989 estimate		1990 estimate	
	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays
Federal law enforcement activities, total	\$3,728	\$3,632	\$4,686	\$4,636	\$5,087	\$5,150	\$4,998	\$4,898	\$4,988	\$4,871
Criminal investigations	1,522	1,538	1,794	1,759	2,006	1,984	1,973	1,954	1,969	1,956
Alcohol, tobacco, and firearms investigation	167	166	178	175	197	193	201	197	204	200
Border enforcement activities	1,375	1,291	1,992	1,986	2,056	2,154	2,022	1,957	2,003	1,916
Protection and other activities	293	290	335	329	376	369	350	343	355	348
Other enforcement	371	348	386	387	452	450	453	447	457	451
Federal litigative and judicial activities, total	2,190	2,176	2,699	2,559	2,767	2,698	2,908	2,776	2,980	2,833
Civil and criminal prosecution and representation	834	781	1,080	981	1,297	1,204	1,390	1,291	1,418	1,305
Federal judicial activities	1,063	1,090	1,314	1,275	1,471	1,458	1,519	1,485	1,563	1,528
Representation of indigents in civil cases	292	305	306	303	0	37	0	0	0	0
Federal correctional activities	595	614	868	755	971	936	964	998	988	925
Criminal justice assistance	265	181	488	344	159	387	166	232	174	129
Total	6,777	6,603	8,740	8,293	8,984	9,170	9,036	8,904	9,130	8,758

Note: These data are from the budget submitted by President Reagan to Congress in February 1987. 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.

Source: Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1988* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), chap. 5, p. 147. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.11

Allocation of Office of Justice Programs funds

By type of budget activity, fiscal years 1980-87

(In thousands of dollars)

Type of budget activity	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986 ^a	1987
Total	\$486,463	\$159,397	\$129,236	\$125,915	\$197,352	\$146,351	\$269,228	\$487,112
State and local formula grants	0	0	0	0	51,118 ^b	4,400 ^b	46,256	35,520
State and local discretionary grants	0	0	0	0	15,280 ^b	1,100 ^b	11,564	8,880
Anti-drug abuse								
Formula	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	178,400
Discretionary	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	44,300
Prison capacity	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,000
Juvenile justice formula grants	63,750	61,791	43,095	43,095	43,095	42,935	41,089	42,960
Criminal justice formula grants (Part D)	239,234	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
National priority grants (Part E)	29,904	0	3,800	0	0	0	0	0
General criminal justice grants (Part F)	29,905	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Training, total	2,528	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Educational development	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prosecutor training	250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
General criminal justice training	1,778	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crime prevention programs	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crime Victims Fund	X	X	X	X	X	X	64,917 ^c	64,000 ^c
Juvenile justice programs, total	36,250	35,278	24,505	24,505	24,505	24,665	23,605	24,640
Special emphasis	21,250	20,278	14,365	14,365	14,365	14,311	13,696	14,320
Juvenile Justice Institute	11,000	11,000	7,436	7,436	7,436	7,726	7,394	7,731
Technical assistance	3,000	3,000	2,028	1,804	1,804	1,804	1,726	2,000
Concentration of Federal efforts	1,000	1,000	676	900	900	824	789	589
Missing children	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4,000	3,828	4,000
Emergency assistance ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,048	0
Regional Information Sharing System ^e	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,474	9,900
Mariel Cuban ^f	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5,000	4,785	5,000
Public Safety Officers' Benefits Program	10,000	12,500	10,131	10,800	12,500	8,301	10,810	9,910
Executive direction and control, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	--	2,535	2,400	2,400	2,555	2,640	2,566	2,682
Executive direction and control, Office of Justice Assistance, Research, and Statistics	10,285	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Support services, Office of Justice Programs, Office for Victims of Crime, and Bureau of Justice Assistance	10,839	12,140	9,623	7,588	8,166	10,537	9,022	11,499
Research, evaluation, and demonstration programs	25,000	18,045	16,767	17,603	18,508	19,500	18,566	18,566
Justice statistical programs	15,000	12,742	14,557	14,960	16,809	16,776	15,982	18,982
Executive direction and control, National Institute of Justice	3,768	2,996	2,908	3,395	3,195	3,321	3,042	3,126
Executive direction and control, Bureau of Justice Statistics	0	1,370	1,450	1,569	1,621	2,376	2,674	2,747

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 Assistance is responsible for the State and Local Assistance Program and the Anti-Drug Abuse Program.

^aIncludes effect of Gramm-Rudman-Hollings reductions.

^bAuthorization for program not provided until fiscal year 1985. 1984 funds were added to 1985 funds for award in 1985.

^cRepresents amount available for obligation.

^dA program authorized to provide funds, equipment, intelligence information and/or personnel to a requesting State in the event of a law enforcement emergency.

^eA program to aid State and local law enforcement agencies in the exchange of intelligence information.

^fRefers to an appropriation to be allocated to States housing Mariel Cuban refugees in State correctional facilities.

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

Table I.12

Justice system employment and payroll

By type of activity and level of government, United States, October 1985

Type of activity	Employment			October payroll (in thousands)
	Total	Full-time	Full-time equivalent	
Total justice system	1,437,165	1,341,865	1,368,562	\$2,854,834
Federal	108,222	108,222	108,222	277,930
State	443,383	423,302	431,206	878,899
Total, local	885,560	810,341	829,134	1,698,005
County	373,058	342,614	352,606	655,120
Municipal	512,502	467,727	476,528	1,042,885
Police protection	737,741	683,754	693,245	1,515,524
Federal	61,342	61,342	61,342	157,335
State	107,606	97,110	98,656	207,784
Total, local	568,793	525,302	533,247	1,150,405
County	130,505	121,436	123,455	246,381
Municipal	438,288	403,866	409,792	904,024
Judicial (courts only)	192,504	172,104	180,590	361,380
Federal	15,455	15,455	15,455	38,358
State	61,082	57,608	60,533	151,678
Total, local	115,967	99,041	104,602	171,344
County	88,291	78,546	82,307	134,529
Municipal	27,676	20,495	22,295	36,815
Prosecution and legal services	93,742	86,727	89,624	208,832
Federal	15,791	15,791	15,791	43,904
State	23,926	22,523	23,266	53,164
Total, local	54,025	48,413	50,567	111,763
County	35,657	32,646	33,901	72,154
Municipal	18,368	15,767	16,666	39,609
Public defense	12,092	11,208	11,709	26,914
Federal	356	356	356	1,000
State	6,003	5,661	5,872	12,307
Total, local	5,733	5,191	5,481	13,607
County	54,476	4,982	5,258	12,956
Municipal	257	209	223	651
Corrections	394,677	381,988	387,209	729,699
Federal	14,448	14,448	14,448	35,025
State	240,856	236,599	239,031	446,574
Total, local	139,373	130,941	133,730	248,100
County	111,963	103,946	106,594	187,158
Municipal	27,410	26,995	27,136	60,942
Other justice activities	6,409	6,084	6,185	12,485
Federal	830	830	830	2,309
State	3,910	3,801	3,848	7,392
Total, local	1,669	1,453	1,507	2,785
County	1,166	1,058	1,091	1,941
Municipal	503	395	416	844

Note: See Note, table I.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix I.

^aSubcategories may not add to total due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Justice Expenditure and Employment, 1985, Bulletin NCJ-104460 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1987), p. 3, Table 4.

Table I.13

Percent distribution of justice system employment and payroll

By type of activity and level of government, United States, October 1985

Type of activity	Total employment	October payroll
Total justice system	100.0%	100.0%
Federal	7.5	9.7
State	30.9	30.8
Local	61.6	59.5
Police protection	100.0	100.0
Federal	8.3	10.4
State	14.6	13.7
Local	77.1	75.9
Judicial (courts only)	100.0	100.0
Federal	8.0	10.6
State	31.7	42.0
Local	60.2	47.4
Prosecution and legal services	100.0	100.0
Federal	16.8	21.0
State	25.5	25.5
Local	57.6	53.5
Public defense	100.0	100.0
Federal	2.9	3.7
State	49.6	45.7
Local	47.4	50.6
Corrections	100.0	100.0
Federal	3.7	4.8
State	61.0	61.2
Local	35.3	34.0
Other justice activities	100.0	100.0
Federal	13.0	18.5
State	61.0	59.2
Local	26.0	22.3

Note: See Note, table I.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix I.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Justice Expenditure and Employment, 1985, Bulletin NCJ-104460 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1987), p. 3, Table 5.

Table 1.14

State and local justice system full-time equivalent employment

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1985^a

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

State and level of government ^b	Total justice system		Judicial and legal services											
			Police protection		Courts only		Prosecution and legal services		Public defense		Corrections		Other justice activities	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent of total justice system	Number	Percent of total justice system	Number	Percent of total justice system	Number	Percent of total justice system	Number	Percent of total justice system	Number	Percent of total justice system
States-local, total	1,260,340	100%	631,903	50.1%	165,135	13.1%	73,833	5.9%	11,353	0.9%	372,761	29.6%	5,355	0.4%
States	431,206	100	98,656	22.9	60,533	14.0	23,266	5.4	5,872	1.4	239,031	55.4	3,848	0.9
Local, total	829,134	100	533,247	64.3	104,602	12.6	50,567	6.1	5,481	0.7	133,730	16.1	1,507	0.2
Counties	352,606	100	123,455	35.0	82,307	23.3	33,901	9.6	5,258	1.5	106,594	30.2	1,091	0.3
Municipalities	476,528	100	409,792	86.0	22,295	4.7	16,666	3.5	223	-	27,136	5.7	416	0.1
Alabama	17,276	100	9,081	52.6	2,564	14.8	789	4.6	6	-	4,787	27.7	49	0.3
State	7,555	100	1,822	24.1	1,748	23.1	581	7.7	-	-	3,355	44.4	49	0.6
Local, total	9,721	100	7,259	74.7	816	8.4	208	2.1	6	0.1	1,432	14.7	-	-
Counties	3,439	100	1,572	45.7	551	16.0	143	4.2	4	0.1	1,169	34.0	-	-
Municipalities	6,282	100	5,687	90.5	265	4.2	65	1.0	2	-	263	4.2	-	-
Alaska	4,089	100	1,702	41.6	682	16.7	421	10.3	91	2.2	1,193	29.2	-	-
State	2,999	100	758	25.3	682	22.7	345	11.5	91	3.0	1,123	37.4	-	-
Local, total	1,090	100	944	86.6	-	-	76	7.0	-	-	70	6.4	-	-
Boroughs	88	100	49	55.7	-	-	22	25.0	-	-	17	19.3	-	-
Municipalities	1,002	100	895	89.3	-	-	54	5.4	-	-	53	5.3	-	-
Arizona	20,290	100	9,307	45.9	2,562	12.6	1,338	6.5	223	1.1	6,848	33.8	12	0.1
State	6,763	100	1,860	27.5	312	4.6	354	5.2	-	-	4,237	62.6	-	-
Local, total	13,527	100	7,447	55.1	2,250	16.6	984	7.3	223	1.6	2,611	19.3	12	0.1
Counties	6,821	100	1,666	24.4	1,683	24.7	660	9.7	220	3.2	2,592	38.0	-	-
Municipalities	6,706	100	5,781	86.2	567	8.5	324	4.8	3	-	19	0.3	12	0.2
Arkansas	8,662	100	4,550	52.5	1,101	12.7	392	4.5	45	0.5	2,511	29.0	63	0.7
State	3,087	100	926	30.0	233	7.5	111	3.6	-	-	1,760	57.0	57	1.8
Local, total	5,575	100	3,624	65.0	868	15.6	281	5.0	45	0.8	751	13.5	6	0.1
Counties	2,588	100	1,008	38.9	664	25.7	203	7.8	41	1.6	666	25.7	6	0.2
Municipalities	2,987	100	2,616	87.6	204	6.8	78	2.6	4	0.1	85	2.8	-	-
California	145,558	100	68,457	47.0	17,618	12.1	11,068	7.6	2,384	1.6	45,222	31.1	809	0.6
State	37,407	100	11,156	29.8	1,694	4.5	670	1.8	82	0.2	23,119	61.8	686	1.8
Local, total	108,151	100	57,301	53.0	15,924	14.7	10,398	9.6	2,302	2.1	22,103	20.4	123	0.1
Counties	63,567	100	16,491	25.9	15,239	24.0	8,466	13.3	2,193	3.4	21,100	33.2	78	0.1
Municipalities	44,584	100	40,810	91.5	685	1.5	1,932	4.3	109	0.2	1,003	2.2	45	0.1
Colorado	15,913	100	8,741	54.9	1,951	12.3	1,227	7.7	227	1.4	3,748	23.6	19	0.1
State	5,165	100	1,061	20.5	1,416	27.4	242	4.7	227	4.4	2,209	42.8	10	0.2
Local, total	10,748	100	7,680	71.5	535	5.0	985	9.2	-	-	1,539	14.3	9	0.1
Counties	3,562	100	1,726	48.5	92	2.6	637	17.9	-	-	1,104	31.0	3	0.1
Municipalities	7,186	100	5,954	82.9	443	6.2	348	4.8	-	-	435	6.1	6	0.1
Connecticut	14,764	100	8,508	57.6	1,851	12.5	860	5.8	178	1.2	3,276	22.2	91	0.6
State	7,791	100	1,681	21.6	1,840	23.6	732	9.4	178	2.3	3,276	42.0	84	1.1
Local, total	6,973	100	6,827	97.9	11	0.2	128	1.8	-	-	-	-	7	0.1
Municipalities	6,973	100	6,827	97.9	11	0.2	128	1.8	-	-	-	-	7	0.1
Delaware	4,146	100	1,645	39.7	773	18.6	140	3.4	63	1.5	1,507	36.3	18	0.4
State	3,116	100	797	25.6	621	19.9	110	3.5	63	2.0	1,507	48.4	18	0.6
Local, total	1,030	100	848	82.3	152	14.8	30	2.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Counties	364	100	235	64.6	118	32.4	11	3.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	666	100	613	92.0	34	5.1	19	2.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia	9,462	100	4,421	46.7	910	9.6	306	3.2	16	0.2	3,793	40.1	16	0.2
Local, total	9,462	100	4,421	46.7	910	9.6	306	3.2	16	0.2	3,793	40.1	16	0.2
Municipalities	9,462	100	4,421	46.7	910	9.6	306	3.2	16	0.2	3,793	40.1	16	0.2
Florida	72,461	100	35,285	48.7	8,130	11.2	3,986	5.5	1,950	2.7	22,456	31.0	654	0.9
State	26,875	100	3,845	14.3	1,809	6.7	3,277	12.2	1,932	7.2	15,444	57.5	568	2.1
Local, total	45,586	100	31,440	69.0	6,321	13.9	709	1.6	18	-	7,012	15.4	86	0.2
Counties	26,518	100	13,410	50.6	6,025	22.7	440	1.7	18	0.1	6,540	24.7	85	0.3
Municipalities	19,068	100	18,030	94.6	296	1.6	269	1.4	-	-	472	2.5	1	-
Georgia	30,908	100	14,531	47.0	4,393	14.2	1,089	3.5	87	0.3	10,776	34.9	32	0.1
State	11,368	100	2,492	21.9	531	4.7	357	3.1	-	-	7,979	70.2	9	0.1
Local, total	19,540	100	12,039	61.6	3,862	19.8	732	3.7	87	0.4	2,797	14.3	23	0.1
Counties	11,545	100	4,921	42.6	3,533	30.6	617	5.3	66	0.6	2,385	20.7	23	0.2
Municipalities	7,995	100	7,118	89.0	329	4.1	115	1.4	21	0.3	412	5.2	-	-
Hawaii	5,946	100	2,883	48.5	1,045	17.6	611	10.3	98	1.6	1,256	21.1	53	0.9
State	2,771	100	142	5.1	1,045	37.7	227	8.2	98	3.5	1,256	45.3	3	0.1
Local, total	3,175	100	2,741	86.3	-	-	384	12.1	-	-	-	-	50	1.6
Counties	897	100	763	85.1	-	-	134	14.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	2,278	100	1,978	86.8	-	-	250	11.0	-	-	-	-	50	2.2

See notes at end of table.

Table I.14

State and local justice system full-time equivalent employment

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1985^a--Continued

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

State and level of government ^b	Total justice system		Judicial and legal services										Other justice activities	
			Police protection		Courts only		Prosecution and legal services		Public defense		Corrections			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent of total justice system	Number	Percent of total justice system	Number	Percent of total justice system	Number	Percent of total justice system	Number	Percent of total justice system	Number	Percent of total justice system
Idaho	3,963	100%	2,238	56.5%	581	14.7%	311	7.8%	30	0.8%	797	20.1%	6	0.2%
State	3,963	100	2,238	56.5	581	14.7	311	7.8	30	0.8	797	20.1	6	0.2
Local, total	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Counties	1,722	100	891	51.7	363	21.1	191	11.1	30	1.7	247	14.3	-	-
Municipalities	1,098	100	1,020	92.9	27	2.5	46	4.2	-	-	-	-	5	0.5
Illinois	62,593	100	35,449	56.6	7,421	11.9	3,408	5.4	898	1.4	15,361	24.5	56	0.1
State	16,649	100	3,910	23.5	1,891	11.4	833	5.0	121	0.7	9,850	59.2	44	0.3
Local, total	45,944	100	31,539	68.6	5,530	12.0	2,575	5.6	777	1.7	5,511	12.0	12	-
Counties	17,613	100	3,807	21.6	5,495	31.2	2,022	11.5	777	4.4	5,500	31.2	12	0.1
Municipalities	28,331	100	27,732	97.9	35	0.1	553	2.0	-	-	11	-	-	-
Indiana	23,011	100	11,407	49.6	3,378	14.7	1,481	6.4	130	0.6	6,561	28.5	54	0.2
State	7,524	100	2,251	29.9	462	6.1	410	5.4	34	0.5	4,360	57.9	7	0.1
Local, total	15,487	100	9,156	59.1	2,916	18.8	1,071	6.9	96	0.6	2,201	14.2	47	0.3
Counties	6,914	100	2,122	30.7	2,182	31.6	732	10.6	95	1.4	1,743	25.2	40	0.6
Municipalities	8,573	100	7,034	82.0	734	8.6	339	4.0	1	-	458	5.3	7	0.1
Iowa	10,892	100	5,690	52.2	1,767	16.2	602	5.5	66	0.6	2,747	25.2	20	0.2
State	4,149	100	982	23.7	937	22.6	141	3.4	7	0.2	2,075	50.0	7	0.2
Local, total	6,743	100	4,708	69.8	830	12.3	461	6.8	59	0.9	672	10.0	13	0.2
Counties	3,183	100	1,218	38.3	829	26.0	396	12.4	59	1.9	668	21.0	13	0.4
Municipalities	3,560	100	3,490	98.0	1	-	65	1.8	-	-	4	0.1	-	-
Kansas	11,965	100	6,143	51.3	1,570	13.1	848	7.1	47	0.4	3,350	28.0	7	0.1
State	4,953	100	884	17.8	1,285	25.9	195	3.9	44	0.9	2,545	51.4	-	-
Local, total	7,012	100	5,259	75.0	285	4.1	653	9.3	3	-	805	11.5	7	0.1
Counties	2,934	100	1,551	52.9	88	3.0	499	17.0	2	0.1	787	26.8	7	0.2
Municipalities	4,078	100	3,708	90.9	197	4.8	154	3.8	1	-	18	0.4	-	-
Kentucky	15,394	100	7,042	45.7	2,311	15.0	1,161	7.5	144	0.9	4,706	30.6	39	0.2
State	8,372	100	1,955	23.4	2,106	25.2	826	9.9	138	1.6	3,321	39.7	26	0.3
Local, total	7,022	100	5,087	72.4	205	2.9	335	4.8	6	0.1	1,385	19.7	4	0.1
Counties	3,247	100	1,542	47.5	178	5.5	257	7.9	6	0.2	1,260	38.8	4	0.1
Municipalities	3,775	100	3,545	93.9	27	0.7	78	2.1	-	-	125	3.3	-	-
Louisiana	27,649	100	13,707	49.6	3,688	13.3	1,248	4.5	35	0.1	8,907	32.2	64	0.2
State	9,889	100	2,625	26.5	642	6.5	563	5.7	8	0.1	6,038	61.1	13	0.1
Local, total	17,760	100	11,082	62.4	3,046	17.2	685	3.9	27	0.2	2,869	16.2	51	0.3
Parishes	7,807	100	4,491	57.5	1,461	18.7	361	4.6	27	0.3	1,433	18.4	34	0.4
Municipalities	9,953	100	6,591	66.2	1,585	15.9	324	3.3	-	-	1,436	14.4	17	0.2
Maine	4,315	100	2,400	55.6	405	9.4	250	5.8	-	-	1,245	28.9	15	0.3
State	1,956	100	492	25.2	336	17.2	178	9.1	-	-	935	47.8	15	0.8
Local, total	2,359	100	1,908	80.9	69	2.9	72	3.1	-	-	310	13.1	-	-
Counties	684	100	249	36.4	69	10.1	56	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	1,675	100	1,659	99.0	-	-	16	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	9.0
Maryland	27,448	100	13,096	47.7	3,614	13.2	1,217	4.4	434	1.6	8,875	32.3	212	0.8
State	13,185	100	2,730	20.7	2,434	18.5	249	1.9	434	3.3	7,185	54.5	153	1.2
Local, total	14,263	100	10,366	72.7	1,180	8.3	968	6.8	-	-	1,690	11.8	59	0.4
Counties	8,018	100	5,404	67.4	866	10.8	593	7.4	-	-	1,119	14.0	36	0.4
Municipalities	6,245	100	4,962	79.5	314	5.0	375	6.0	-	-	571	9.1	23	0.4
Massachusetts	30,839	100	16,921	54.9	4,058	13.2	1,673	5.4	171	0.6	7,921	25.7	95	0.3
State	14,116	100	2,759	19.5	3,484	24.7	1,396	9.9	171	1.2	6,239	44.2	67	0.5
Local, total	16,723	100	14,162	84.7	574	3.4	277	1.7	-	-	1,682	10.1	28	0.2
Counties	1,742	100	41	2.4	396	22.7	3	0.2	-	-	1,297	74.5	5	0.3
Municipalities	14,981	100	14,121	94.3	178	1.2	274	1.8	-	-	385	2.6	23	0.2
Michigan	43,239	100	21,634	50.0	7,297	16.9	2,313	5.3	108	0.2	11,744	27.2	143	0.3
State	13,689	100	3,472	25.4	2,018	14.7	548	4.0	56	0.4	7,595	55.5	-	-
Local, total	29,550	100	18,162	61.5	5,279	17.9	1,765	6.0	52	0.2	4,149	14.0	143	1.0
Counties	12,843	100	3,034	23.6	4,308	33.5	1,400	10.9	51	0.4	3,920	30.5	130	0.1
Municipalities	16,707	100	15,128	90.5	971	5.8	365	2.2	1	-	229	1.4	13	0.1
Minnesota	16,135	100	7,919	49.1	2,261	14.0	1,341	8.3	265	1.6	4,284	26.6	65	0.4
State	3,890	100	1,104	28.4	402	10.3	352	9.0	35	0.9	1,951	50.2	46	1.2
Local, total	12,245	100	6,815	55.7	1,859	15.2	989	8.1	230	1.9	2,333	19.1	19	0.2
Counties	7,116	100	1,867	26.2	1,855	26.1	815	11.5	230	3.2	2,333	32.8	16	0.2
Municipalities	5,129	100	4,948	96.5	4	0.1	174	3.4	-	-	-	-	3	1.0

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.14

State and local justice system full-time equivalent employment

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1985^a--Continued

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

State and level of government ^b	Total justice system		Judicial and legal services											Other justice activities	
			Police protection		Courts only		Prosecution and legal services		Public defense		Corrections				
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent of total justice system	Number	Percent of total justice system	Number	Percent of total justice system	Number	Percent of total justice system	Number	Percent of total justice system	Number	Percent of total justice system	
Mississippi	9,621	100%	5,450	56.6%	1,045	10.9%	305	3.2%	17	0.2%	2,802	29.1%	2	-	
State	3,868	100	1,297	33.5	137	3.5	192	5.0	-	-	2,242	58.0	-	-	
Local, total	5,753	100	4,153	72.2	908	15.8	113	2.0	17	0.3	1,560	9.7	2	-	
Counties	2,246	100	943	42.0	759	33.8	69	3.1	13	0.6	461	20.5	1	-	
Municipalities	3,507	100	3,210	91.5	149	4.2	44	1.3	4	0.1	99	2.8	1	-	
Missouri	24,116	100	13,133	54.5	3,638	15.1	1,183	4.9	207	0.9	5,851	24.3	106	0.4%	
State	8,294	100	1,745	21.0	2,332	28.1	152	1.8	207	2.5	3,762	45.4	96	1.2	
Local, total	15,824	100	11,388	72.0	1,306	8.3	1,031	6.5	-	-	2,089	13.2	10	0.1	
Counties	5,098	100	2,255	44.2	670	13.1	713	14.0	-	-	1,455	28.5	5	0.1	
Municipalities	10,726	100	9,133	85.1	636	5.9	318	3.0	-	-	634	5.9	5	-	
Montana	3,692	100	1,868	50.6	537	14.5	291	7.9	7	0.2	954	25.8	35	0.9	
State	1,196	100	362	30.3	79	6.6	79	6.6	-	-	643	53.8	33	2.8	
Local, total	2,496	100	1,506	60.3	458	18.3	212	8.5	7	0.3	311	12.5	2	0.1	
Counties	1,635	100	750	45.9	407	24.9	171	10.5	6	0.4	301	18.4	-	-	
Municipalities	861	100	756	87.8	51	5.9	41	4.8	1	0.1	10	1.2	2	0.2	
Nebraska	6,703	100	3,535	52.7	779	11.6	342	5.1	35	0.5	1,995	29.8	17	0.3	
State	2,635	100	690	26.2	449	17.0	59	2.2	-	-	1,420	53.9	17	0.6	
Local, total	4,068	100	2,845	69.9	330	8.1	283	7.0	35	0.9	575	14.1	-	-	
Counties	1,922	100	780	40.6	330	17.2	203	10.6	35	1.8	574	29.9	-	-	
Municipalities	2,146	100	2,065	96.2	-	-	80	3.7	-	-	1	-	-	-	
Nevada	6,792	100	3,096	45.6	775	11.4	475	7.0	101	1.5	2,345	34.5	-	-	
State	1,941	100	384	19.8	96	4.9	109	5.6	20	1.0	1,332	68.6	-	-	
Local, total	4,851	100	2,712	55.9	679	14.0	366	7.5	81	1.7	1,013	20.9	-	-	
Counties	3,513	100	1,793	51.0	507	14.4	301	8.6	81	2.3	831	23.7	-	-	
Municipalities	1,338	100	919	68.7	172	12.9	65	4.9	-	-	182	13.6	-	-	
New Hampshire	3,967	100	2,457	61.6	494	12.4	150	3.8	-	-	886	22.2	-	-	
State	1,543	100	391	25.3	491	31.8	80	5.2	-	-	581	37.7	-	-	
Local, total	2,444	100	2,066	84.5	3	0.1	70	2.9	-	-	305	12.5	-	-	
Counties	471	100	149	31.6	3	0.6	48	10.2	-	-	271	57.5	-	-	
Municipalities	1,973	100	1,917	97.2	-	-	22	1.1	-	-	34	1.7	-	-	
New Jersey	51,622	100	26,242	50.8	7,339	14.2	3,503	6.8	783	1.5	13,404	26.0	351	0.7	
State	14,404	100	4,227	29.3	1,470	10.2	740	5.1	772	5.4	6,879	47.8	316	2.2	
Local, total	37,218	100	22,015	59.2	5,869	15.8	2,763	7.4	11	-	6,525	17.5	35	0.1	
Counties	14,604	100	1,759	12.0	3,864	26.5	2,428	16.6	-	-	6,520	44.6	33	0.2	
Municipalities	22,614	100	20,256	89.6	2,005	8.9	335	1.5	11	-	5	-	2	-	
New Mexico	8,843	100	4,154	47.0	941	10.6	546	6.2	106	1.2	3,069	34.7	27	0.3	
State	4,487	100	814	18.1	838	18.7	488	10.9	105	2.3	2,220	49.5	22	0.5	
Local, total	4,356	100	3,340	76.7	103	2.4	58	1.3	1	-	849	19.5	5	0.1	
Counties	1,350	100	849	62.9	9	0.7	10	0.7	-	-	482	35.7	-	-	
Municipalities	3,006	100	2,491	82.9	94	3.1	48	1.6	1	-	367	12.2	5	0.2	
New York	141,609	100	72,166	51.0	14,787	10.4	9,210	6.5	611	0.4	44,034	31.1	801	0.6	
State	48,094	100	5,770	12.0	12,397	25.8	1,931	4.0	336	0.7	26,984	56.1	676	1.4	
Local, total	93,515	100	66,396	71.0	2,390	2.6	7,279	7.8	275	0.3	17,050	18.2	125	0.1	
Counties	20,012	100	10,549	52.7	403	2.0	2,095	10.5	275	1.4	6,646	33.2	44	0.2	
Municipalities	73,503	100	55,847	76.0	1,987	2.7	5,184	7.1	-	-	10,404	14.2	81	0.1	
North Carolina	28,906	100	14,601	50.5	3,080	10.7	792	2.7	121	0.4	9,994	34.6	318	1.1	
State	15,855	100	3,085	19.5	2,890	18.2	678	4.3	120	0.8	8,776	55.4	306	1.9	
Local, total	13,051	100	11,516	88.2	190	1.5	114	0.9	1	-	1,218	9.3	12	0.1	
Counties	5,275	100	3,803	72.1	190	3.6	55	1.0	1	-	1,218	23.1	8	0.2	
Municipalities	7,776	100	7,713	99.2	-	-	59	0.8	-	-	-	-	4	0.1	
North Dakota	2,403	100	1,277	53.1	473	19.7	193	8.0	-	-	460	19.1	-	-	
State	731	100	185	25.3	190	26.0	66	9.0	-	-	290	39.7	-	-	
Local, total	1,672	100	1,092	65.3	283	16.9	127	7.6	-	-	170	10.2	-	-	
Counties	892	100	360	40.4	253	28.4	112	12.6	-	-	167	18.7	-	-	
Municipalities	780	100	732	93.8	30	3.8	15	1.9	-	-	3	0.4	-	-	
Ohio	47,292	100	21,901	46.3	9,177	19.4	2,811	5.9	324	0.7	13,034	27.6	45	0.1	
State	11,712	100	2,890	24.7	904	7.7	710	6.1	89	0.8	7,078	60.4	41	0.4	
Local, total	35,580	100	19,011	53.4	8,273	23.3	2,101	5.9	235	0.7	5,956	16.7	4	-	
Counties	16,535	100	3,532	21.4	5,939	35.9	1,314	7.9	232	1.4	5,517	33.4	1	-	
Municipalities	19,045	100	15,479	81.3	2,334	12.3	787	4.1	3	-	439	2.3	3	-	

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.14

State and local justice system full-time equivalent employment

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1985^a--Continued

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

State and level of government ^D	Total justice system		Judicial and legal services										Other justice activities	
			Police protection		Courts only		Prosecution and legal services		Public defense		Corrections			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent of total justice system	Number	Percent of total justice system	Number	Percent of total justice system	Number	Percent of total justice system	Number	Percent of total justice system	Number	Percent of total justice system
Oklahoma	15,242	100%	7,741	50.6%	1,599	10.5%	961	6.3%	18	0.1%	4,923	32.3%	-	-
State	7,133	100	1,437	20.1	654	9.2	788	11.0	13	0.2	4,241	59.5	-	-
Local, total	8,109	100	6,304	77.7	945	11.7	173	2.1	5	0.1	682	8.4	-	-
Counties	2,224	100	944	42.4	674	30.3	32	1.4	2	0.1	572	25.7	-	-
Municipalities	5,885	100	5,360	91.1	271	4.6	141	2.4	3	0.1	110	1.9	-	-
Oregon	12,442	100	5,665	47.1	1,584	12.7	1,195	9.6	20	0.2	3,727	30.0	50	0.4%
State	5,097	100	1,097	21.5	1,290	25.3	519	10.2	16	0.3	2,166	42.5	11	0.2
Local, total	7,345	100	4,771	65.0	294	4.0	676	9.2	4	0.1	1,561	21.3	39	0.5
Counties	3,818	100	1,519	39.8	135	3.5	578	15.1	-	-	1,551	40.6	35	0.9
Municipalities	3,527	100	3,252	92.2	159	4.5	98	2.8	4	0.1	10	0.3	4	0.1
Pennsylvania	52,755	100	26,864	50.9	10,010	19.0	2,747	5.2	533	1.0	12,452	23.6	149	0.3
State	12,532	100	5,449	43.5	1,371	10.9	396	3.2	-	-	5,226	41.7	90	0.7
Local, total	40,223	100	21,415	53.2	8,639	21.5	2,351	5.8	533	1.3	7,226	18.0	59	0.1
Counties	14,198	100	1,270	8.9	5,889	41.5	1,491	10.5	533	3.8	4,986	35.1	29	0.2
Municipalities	26,025	100	20,145	77.4	2,750	10.6	860	3.3	-	-	2,240	8.6	30	0.1
Rhode Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State	4,513	100	2,591	57.4	646	14.3	221	4.9	42	0.9	1,007	22.3	6	0.1
Local, total	4,513	100	2,591	57.4	646	14.3	221	4.9	42	0.9	1,007	22.3	6	0.1
Municipalities	2,298	100	2,205	96.0	41	1.8	52	2.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Carolina	15,596	100	7,755	49.7	1,827	11.7	424	2.7	50	0.3	5,411	34.7	129	0.8
State	7,360	100	2,007	27.3	401	5.4	160	2.2	18	0.2	4,657	63.3	117	1.6
Local, total	8,236	100	5,748	69.8	1,426	17.3	264	3.2	32	0.4	754	9.2	12	0.1
Counties	4,605	100	2,344	50.9	1,286	27.9	228	5.0	32	0.7	703	15.3	12	0.3
Municipalities	3,631	100	3,404	93.7	140	3.9	36	1.0	-	-	51	1.4	-	-
South Dakota	2,883	100	1,463	50.7	381	13.2	220	7.6	19	0.7	800	27.7	-	-
State	1,448	100	413	28.5	379	26.2	56	3.9	-	-	600	41.4	-	-
Local, total	1,435	100	1,050	73.2	2	0.1	164	11.4	19	1.3	200	13.9	-	-
Counties	715	100	360	50.3	2	0.3	141	19.7	19	2.7	193	27.0	-	-
Municipalities	720	100	690	95.8	-	-	23	3.2	-	-	7	1.0	-	-
Tennessee	21,868	100	10,564	48.3	3,124	14.3	831	3.8	90	0.4	7,258	33.2	1	-
State	7,760	100	1,471	19.0	410	5.3	568	7.3	4	0.1	5,307	68.4	-	-
Local, total	14,108	100	9,093	64.5	2,714	19.2	263	1.9	86	0.6	1,951	13.8	1	-
Counties	5,988	100	2,293	38.3	2,082	34.8	89	1.5	58	1.0	1,466	24.5	-	-
Municipalities	8,120	100	6,800	83.7	632	7.8	174	2.1	28	0.3	485	6.0	1	-
Texas	82,240	100	40,973	49.8	10,817	13.2	4,597	5.6	28	-	25,387	30.9	438	0.5
State	23,287	100	5,716	24.5	1,023	4.4	1,281	5.5	-	-	15,230	65.4	37	0.2
Local, total	58,953	100	35,257	59.8	9,794	16.6	3,316	5.6	28	-	10,157	17.2	401	0.7
Counties	27,920	100	7,091	25.4	7,934	28.4	2,605	9.3	28	0.1	9,875	35.4	387	1.4
Municipalities	31,033	100	28,166	90.8	1,860	6.0	711	2.3	-	-	282	0.9	14	-
Utah	6,711	100	3,647	54.3	877	13.1	418	6.2	1	-	1,761	26.2	7	0.1
State	2,769	100	887	32.0	456	16.5	100	3.6	-	-	1,319	47.6	7	0.3
Local, total	3,942	100	2,760	70.0	421	10.7	318	8.1	1	-	442	11.2	-	-
Counties	1,906	100	905	47.5	318	16.7	240	12.6	1	0.1	442	23.2	-	-
Municipalities	2,036	100	1,855	91.1	103	5.1	78	3.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vermont	2,052	100	1,031	50.2	252	12.3	119	5.8	48	2.3	589	28.7	13	0.6
State	1,383	100	404	29.2	220	15.9	112	8.1	48	3.5	589	42.6	10	0.7
Local, total	669	100	627	93.7	32	4.8	7	1.0	-	-	-	-	3	0.4
Counties	48	100	16	33.3	32	66.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	621	100	611	96.4	-	-	7	1.1	-	-	-	-	3	0.5
Virginia	30,138	100	13,908	46.1	2,670	8.9	916	3.0	29	0.1	12,497	41.5	118	0.4
State	13,717	100	3,102	22.6	1,514	11.0	226	1.6	26	0.2	8,798	64.1	51	0.4
Local, total	16,421	100	10,806	65.8	1,156	7.0	690	4.2	3	-	3,699	22.5	67	0.4
Counties	7,185	100	4,327	60.2	688	9.6	355	4.9	-	-	1,779	24.8	36	0.5
Municipalities	9,236	100	6,479	70.1	468	5.1	335	3.6	3	-	1,920	20.8	31	0.3
Washington	20,149	100	9,294	46.1	2,481	12.3	1,417	7.0	125	0.6	6,786	33.7	46	0.2
State	7,274	100	1,881	25.9	383	5.3	380	5.2	1	-	4,589	63.1	40	0.5
Local, total	12,875	100	7,413	57.6	2,098	16.3	1,037	8.1	124	1.0	2,197	17.1	6	-
Counties	7,365	100	2,553	34.7	1,767	24.0	790	10.7	119	1.6	2,132	28.9	4	0.1
Municipalities	5,510	100	4,860	88.2	331	6.0	247	4.5	5	0.1	65	1.2	2	-

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.14

State and local justice system full-time equivalent employment

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1985^a--Continued

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

State and level of government ^b	Total justice system		Judicial and legal services											
			Police protection		Prosecution and legal services				Public defense		Corrections		Other justice activities	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent of total justice system	Number	Percent of total justice system	Number	Percent of total justice system	Number	Percent of total justice system	Number	Percent of total justice system	Number	Percent of total justice system
West Virginia	6,535	100%	3,454	52.9%	1,186	18.1%	399	6.1%	10	0.2%	1,478	22.6%	8	0.1%
State	2,807	100	1,092	38.9	681	24.3	94	3.3	10	0.4	922	32.8	8	0.3
Local, total	3,728	100	2,362	63.4	505	13.5	305	8.2	-	-	556	14.9	-	-
Counties	2,020	100	747	37.0	451	22.3	266	13.2	-	-	556	14.9	-	-
Municipalities	1,708	100	1,615	94.6	54	3.2	39	2.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin	21,526	100	12,324	57.3	2,277	10.6	1,316	6.1	296	1.4	5,256	24.4	57	0.3
State	6,167	100	1,171	19.0	569	9.2	313	5.1	292	4.7	3,769	61.1	53	0.9
Local, total	15,359	100	11,153	72.6	1,708	11.1	1,003	6.5	4	-	1,487	9.7	4	-
Counties	6,782	100	2,916	43.0	1,554	22.9	822	12.1	4	0.1	1,482	21.9	4	0.1
Municipalities	8,577	100	8,237	96.0	154	1.8	181	2.1	-	-	5	0.1	-	-
Wyoming	3,184	100	1,791	56.3	408	12.8	171	5.4	36	1.1	730	22.9	48	1.5
State	1,085	100	274	25.3	185	17.1	49	4.5	34	3.1	495	45.6	48	4.4
Local, total	2,099	100	1,517	72.3	223	10.6	122	5.8	2	0.1	235	11.2	-	-
Counties	1,067	100	590	55.3	166	15.6	87	8.2	-	-	224	21.0	-	-
Municipalities	1,032	100	927	89.8	57	5.5	35	3.4	2	0.2	11	1.1	-	-

Note: See Note, table 1.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment in the United States, 1985*, NCJ-106356 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), Table 7. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

^aDetail may not add to total due to rounding.

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

Table 1.15

State and local justice system payroll

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1985^a

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

State and level of government ^b	Total justice system		Judicial and legal services											
	October payroll	Percent	Police protection		Courts only		Prosecution and legal services		Public defense		Corrections		Other justice activities	
			October payroll	Percent of total justice system	October payroll	Percent of total justice system	October payroll	Percent of total justice system	October payroll	Percent of total justice system	October payroll	Percent of total justice system	October payroll	Percent of total justice system
States-local, total	\$2,576,903	100%	\$1,358,189	52.7%	\$323,022	12.5%	\$164,928	6.4%	\$25,913	1.0%	\$694,675	27.0%	\$10,176	0.4%
States	878,899	100	207,784	23.6	151,678	17.3	53,154	6.0	12,306	1.4	446,575	50.8	7,392	0.8
Local, total	1,696,005	100	1,150,405	67.3	171,345	10.1	111,763	6.5	13,607	0.8	248,100	14.5	2,785	0.2
Counties	655,119	100	246,382	37.5	134,529	20.5	72,155	11.0	12,956	2.0	187,158	28.6	1,941	0.3
Municipalities	1,042,884	100	904,023	86.7	36,815	3.5	39,609	3.8	651	0.1	60,942	5.8	845	0.1
Alabama	29,002	100	15,102	52.1	4,555	15.7	1,521	5.2	9	-	7,715	26.6	100	0.3
State	13,809	100	3,354	24.3	3,495	25.3	1,139	8.2	-	-	5,721	41.4	100	0.7
Local, total	15,193	100	11,748	77.3	1,060	7.0	382	2.5	9	0.1	1,994	13.1	-	-
Counties	5,111	100	2,605	51.0	699	13.7	217	4.2	6	0.1	1,585	31.0	-	-
Municipalities	10,082	100	9,144	90.7	361	3.6	165	1.6	3	-	409	4.1	-	-
Alaska	13,879	100	6,402	46.1	1,942	14.0	1,580	11.4	324	2.3	3,630	26.2	-	-
State	9,985	100	2,955	29.6	1,942	19.4	1,289	12.9	324	3.2	3,474	34.8	-	-
Local, total	3,895	100	3,447	88.5	-	-	291	7.5	-	-	157	4.0	-	-
Boroughs	375	100	213	56.8	-	-	93	24.8	-	-	70	18.7	-	-
Municipalities	3,519	100	3,234	91.9	-	-	198	5.6	-	-	87	2.5	-	-
Arizona	41,497	100	20,873	50.3	4,764	11.5	3,368	8.1	589	1.4	11,879	28.8	24	0.1
State	12,718	100	4,073	32.0	790	6.2	884	7.0	-	-	6,970	54.8	-	-
Local, total	28,779	100	16,799	58.4	3,974	13.8	2,484	8.6	589	2.0	4,909	17.1	24	0.1
Counties	13,590	100	3,476	25.6	3,019	22.2	1,667	12.3	552	4.1	4,876	35.9	-	-
Municipalities	15,189	100	13,322	87.7	956	6.3	817	5.4	37	0.2	34	0.2	24	0.2
Arkansas	12,440	100	6,680	53.7	1,610	12.9	670	5.4	72	0.6	3,306	26.5	101	0.8
State	5,191	100	1,599	30.8	710	13.7	289	5.6	-	-	2,500	48.2	94	1.8
Local, total	7,248	100	5,081	70.1	901	12.4	380	5.2	72	1.0	806	11.1	6	0.1
Counties	2,917	100	1,213	41.6	678	23.2	267	9.2	66	2.3	686	23.5	6	0.2
Municipalities	4,332	100	3,869	89.3	223	5.1	113	2.6	6	0.1	120	2.8	-	-
California	383,585	100	189,539	49.4	42,832	11.2	31,669	8.3	7,686	2.0	110,130	28.7	1,728	0.5
State	98,450	100	28,099	28.5	6,972	7.1	2,729	2.8	277	0.3	58,882	59.8	1,490	1.5
Local, total	285,136	100	161,440	56.6	35,859	12.6	28,940	10.1	7,409	2.6	51,248	18.0	239	0.1
Counties	157,325	100	44,813	28.5	34,040	21.6	22,599	14.4	7,012	4.5	48,720	31.0	141	0.1
Municipalities	127,810	100	116,627	91.3	1,819	1.4	6,341	5.0	397	0.3	2,527	2.0	99	0.1
Colorado	35,551	100	19,771	55.6	4,214	11.9	2,750	7.7	629	1.8	8,147	22.9	40	0.1
State	12,659	100	2,589	20.5	3,154	24.9	682	5.4	629	5.0	5,579	44.1	25	0.2
Local, total	22,893	100	17,181	75.0	1,061	4.6	2,068	9.0	-	-	2,568	11.2	15	0.1
Counties	6,350	100	3,287	51.8	201	3.2	1,135	17.9	-	-	1,720	27.1	6	0.1
Municipalities	16,543	100	13,894	84.0	859	5.2	933	5.6	-	-	848	5.1	9	0.1
Connecticut	30,596	100	18,376	60.1	3,737	12.2	2,933	7.5	495	1.5	5,524	18.1	184	0.5
State	15,075	100	3,216	21.3	3,711	24.6	1,953	13.0	495	3.3	5,524	36.6	175	1.2
Local, total	15,521	100	15,160	97.7	26	0.2	326	2.1	-	-	-	-	9	0.1
Municipalities	15,521	100	15,160	97.7	26	0.2	326	2.1	-	-	-	-	9	0.1
Delaware	7,694	100	3,435	44.5	1,404	18.2	277	3.6	125	1.6	2,416	31.4	35	0.5
State	5,605	100	1,657	29.6	1,162	20.7	210	3.7	125	2.2	2,416	43.1	35	0.6
Local, total	2,089	100	1,778	85.1	242	11.6	68	3.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Counties	799	100	602	75.3	174	21.8	22	2.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	1,290	100	1,176	91.2	68	5.3	45	3.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia	22,895	100	11,217	49.0	2,387	10.4	680	3.0	40	0.2	8,533	37.3	38	0.2
Local, total	22,895	100	11,217	49.0	2,387	10.4	680	3.0	40	0.2	8,533	37.3	38	0.2
Municipality	22,895	100	11,217	49.0	2,387	10.4	680	3.0	40	0.2	8,533	37.3	38	0.2
Florida	133,133	100	69,337	52.1	14,659	11.0	7,966	6.0	2,831	2.1	36,912	27.7	1,408	1.1
State	46,826	100	6,514	13.9	4,998	10.7	5,970	12.7	2,797	6.0	25,300	54.0	1,248	2.7
Local, total	86,307	100	62,823	72.8	9,661	11.2	2,015	2.3	35	-	11,611	13.5	160	0.2
Counties	48,000	100	26,843	55.9	9,203	19.2	1,070	2.2	35	0.1	10,695	22.3	154	0.3
Municipalities	38,306	100	35,980	93.9	459	1.2	945	2.5	-	-	916	2.4	6	-
Georgia	48,637	100	23,192	47.7	7,141	14.7	2,143	4.4	156	0.3	15,935	32.8	62	0.1
State	19,289	100	4,746	24.6	1,411	7.3	938	4.9	-	-	12,167	63.1	27	0.1
Local, total	29,350	100	18,446	62.8	5,729	19.5	1,205	4.1	166	0.6	3,767	12.8	35	0.1
Counties	16,975	100	7,450	43.9	5,259	31.0	974	5.7	128	0.8	3,131	18.4	35	0.2
Municipalities	12,374	100	10,997	88.9	471	3.8	232	1.9	38	0.3	636	5.1	-	-
Hawaii	12,014	100	6,060	50.4	1,844	15.3	1,332	11.1	224	1.9	2,432	20.2	122	1.0
State	5,248	100	274	5.2	1,844	35.1	467	8.9	224	4.3	2,432	46.3	7	0.1
Local, total	6,766	100	5,786	85.5	-	-	865	12.8	-	-	-	-	115	1.7
Counties	1,816	100	1,530	84.3	-	-	286	15.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	4,950	100	4,258	86.0	-	-	579	11.7	-	-	-	-	115	2.3

See notes at end of table.

Table I.15

State and local justice system payroll

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1985^a--Continued

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

State and level of government ^b	Total justice system		Judicial and legal services											
			Police protection		Courts only		Prosecution and legal services		Public defense		Corrections		Other justice activities	
	October payroll	Percent	October payroll	Percent of total justice system	October payroll	Percent of total justice system	October payroll	Percent of total justice system	October payroll	Percent of total justice system	October payroll	Percent of total justice system	October payroll	Percent of total justice system
Idaho	\$6,788	100%	\$3,726	54.9%	\$1,078	15.9%	\$568	8.4%	\$58	0.9%	\$1,344	19.8%	\$14	0.2%
State	2,534	100	712	28.1	613	24.2	182	7.2	-	-	1,023	40.4	4	0.2
Local, total	4,255	100	3,015	70.9	465	10.9	386	9.1	58	1.4	322	7.6	10	0.2
Counties	2,399	100	1,275	53.1	436	18.2	308	12.8	58	2.4	322	13.4	-	-
Municipalities	1,856	100	1,739	93.7	29	1.6	77	4.1	-	-	-	-	10	0.5
Illinois	132,147	100	81,889	62.0	14,705	11.1	6,708	5.1	1,857	1.4	26,872	20.3	117	0.1
State	36,699	100	9,233	25.2	7,063	19.2	1,657	4.5	255	0.7	18,392	50.1	99	0.3
Local, total	95,449	100	72,656	76.1	7,642	8.0	5,051	5.3	1,602	1.7	8,480	8.9	19	-
Counties	28,345	100	6,820	24.1	7,572	26.7	3,867	13.6	1,602	5.7	8,466	29.9	19	0.1
Municipalities	67,105	100	65,835	98.1	70	0.1	1,185	1.8	-	-	15	-	-	-
Indiana	35,205	100	18,952	53.8	4,485	12.7	2,149	6.1	208	0.5	9,344	26.5	67	0.2
State	13,318	100	4,465	33.5	1,161	8.7	892	6.7	76	0.6	6,712	50.4	12	0.1
Local, total	21,887	100	14,487	66.2	3,324	15.2	1,257	5.7	132	0.6	2,632	12.0	55	0.3
Counties	8,240	100	2,922	35.5	2,447	29.7	734	8.9	130	1.6	1,958	23.8	48	0.6
Municipalities	13,647	100	11,564	84.7	878	6.4	523	3.8	2	-	672	4.9	7	0.1
Iowa	20,396	100	10,963	53.8	3,114	15.3	1,231	6.0	145	0.7	4,907	24.1	37	0.2
State	8,667	100	2,305	26.6	2,035	23.5	365	4.2	18	0.2	3,921	45.2	23	0.3
Local, total	11,728	100	8,658	73.8	1,078	9.2	867	7.4	126	1.1	986	8.4	15	0.1
Counties	4,837	100	1,928	39.9	1,074	22.2	715	14.8	126	2.6	979	20.2	15	0.3
Municipalities	6,892	100	6,730	97.6	4	0.1	152	2.2	-	-	6	0.1	-	-
Kansas	20,246	100	10,875	53.7	2,730	13.5	1,408	7.0	82	0.4	5,141	25.4	10	-
State	8,507	100	1,660	19.5	2,311	27.2	380	4.5	81	1.0	4,075	47.9	-	-
Local, total	11,740	100	9,214	78.5	420	3.6	1,029	8.8	1	-	1,065	9.1	10	0.1
Counties	4,190	100	2,264	54.0	134	3.2	746	17.8	1	-	1,034	24.7	10	0.2
Municipalities	7,550	100	6,952	92.1	284	3.8	282	3.7	-	-	31	0.4	-	-
Kentucky	23,537	100	11,371	48.3	3,482	14.8	2,028	8.6	266	1.1	6,327	26.9	64	0.3
State	13,262	100	3,434	25.9	3,209	24.2	1,571	11.8	257	1.9	4,729	35.7	62	0.5
Local, total	10,276	100	7,937	77.2	271	2.6	457	4.4	9	0.1	1,599	15.6	2	-
Counties	4,384	100	2,407	54.9	233	5.3	301	6.9	9	0.2	1,431	32.6	2	-
Municipalities	5,891	100	5,530	93.9	38	0.6	155	2.6	-	-	168	2.9	-	-
Louisiana	42,436	100	20,871	49.2	6,129	14.4	2,052	4.8	47	0.1	13,234	31.2	103	0.2
State	16,834	100	4,301	25.5	2,033	12.1	1,146	6.8	16	0.1	9,310	55.3	29	0.2
Local, total	25,602	100	16,570	64.7	4,096	16.0	905	3.5	32	0.1	3,924	15.3	74	0.3
Parishes	10,578	100	6,432	60.8	1,919	18.1	401	3.8	32	0.3	1,750	16.5	44	0.4
Municipalities	15,024	100	10,138	67.5	2,178	14.5	503	3.3	-	-	2,174	14.5	31	0.2
Maine	7,252	100	4,006	55.2	751	10.4	501	6.9	-	-	1,968	27.1	25	0.3
State	3,551	100	877	24.7	675	19.0	403	11.3	-	-	1,571	44.2	25	0.7
Local, total	3,701	100	3,129	84.5	76	2.1	98	2.6	-	-	397	10.7	-	-
Counties	892	100	354	39.7	76	8.5	64	7.2	-	-	397	44.5	-	-
Municipalities	2,808	100	2,775	98.8	-	-	34	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maryland	56,319	100	28,916	51.3	6,474	11.5	2,826	5.0	950	1.7	16,720	29.7	432	0.8
State	25,646	100	5,939	23.2	4,358	17.0	633	2.5	950	3.7	13,441	52.4	325	1.3
Local, total	30,672	100	22,977	74.9	2,116	6.9	2,193	7.1	-	-	3,279	10.7	107	0.3
Counties	17,904	100	12,776	71.4	1,592	8.9	1,322	7.4	-	-	2,149	12.0	66	0.4
Municipalities	12,769	100	10,201	79.9	525	4.1	872	6.8	-	-	1,130	8.8	42	0.3
Massachusetts	66,506	100	38,032	57.2	8,542	12.8	3,406	5.1	406	0.6	15,941	24.0	180	0.3
State	30,105	100	6,055	20.1	7,743	25.7	2,818	9.4	406	1.3	12,944	43.0	139	0.5
Local, total	36,401	100	31,978	87.8	799	2.2	588	1.6	-	-	2,996	8.2	41	0.1
Counties	3,065	100	81	2.6	586	19.1	5	0.2	-	-	2,384	77.8	8	0.3
Municipalities	33,337	100	31,896	95.7	213	0.6	582	1.7	-	-	612	1.8	33	0.1
Michigan	98,351	100	51,883	52.8	14,107	14.3	5,716	5.8	250	0.3	26,069	26.5	327	0.3
State	32,780	100	8,755	26.7	4,931	15.0	1,683	5.1	138	0.4	17,272	52.7	-	-
Local, total	65,572	100	43,128	65.8	9,176	14.0	4,031	6.1	112	0.2	8,798	13.4	327	0.5
Counties	26,177	100	6,825	26.1	7,447	28.4	3,211	12.3	109	0.4	8,290	31.7	295	1.1
Municipalities	39,395	100	36,303	92.2	1,729	4.4	821	2.1	3	-	508	1.3	32	0.1
Minnesota	36,986	100	18,502	50.0	5,040	13.6	3,553	9.6	682	1.8	9,059	24.5	149	0.4
State	9,599	100	2,540	26.5	1,600	16.7	1,113	11.6	91	0.9	4,141	43.1	114	1.2
Local, total	27,388	100	15,962	58.3	3,440	12.6	2,439	8.9	592	2.2	4,918	18.0	36	0.1
Counties	14,943	100	4,030	27.0	3,432	23.0	1,940	13.0	592	4.0	4,918	32.9	31	0.2
Municipalities	12,445	100	11,932	95.9	9	0.1	500	4.0	-	-	-	-	4	-

See notes at end of table.

Table I.15

State and local justice system payroll

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1985^a--Continued

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

State and level of government ^b	Total justice system		Judicial and legal services											
			Police protection		Courts only		Prosecution and legal services		Public defense		Corrections		Other justice activities	
			October payroll	Percent	October payroll	Percent of total justice system	October payroll	Percent of total justice system	October payroll	Percent of total justice system	October payroll	Percent of total justice system	October payroll	Percent of total justice system
Mississippi	\$13,168	100%	\$7,512	57.0%	\$1,555	11.8%	\$627	4.8%	\$25	0.2%	\$3,445	26.2%	\$3	-
State	5,781	100	2,021	35.0	469	8.1	467	8.1	-	-	2,824	48.8	-	-
Local, total	7,386	100	5,491	74.3	1,086	14.7	161	2.2	25	0.3	620	8.4	3	-
Counties	2,644	100	1,148	43.4	902	34.1	75	2.8	20	0.8	497	18.8	1	-
Municipalities	4,742	100	4,344	91.6	184	3.9	84	1.8	5	0.1	122	2.6	2	-
Missouri	42,796	100	25,076	58.6	6,581	15.4	2,150	5.0	388	0.9	8,463	19.8	138	0.3%
State	14,563	100	3,717	25.5	4,566	31.4	328	2.3	384	2.6	5,443	37.4	124	0.9
Local, total	28,233	100	21,359	75.7	2,016	7.1	1,822	6.5	4	-	3,019	10.7	14	-
Counties	7,657	100	3,415	44.6	1,087	14.2	1,145	15.0	-	-	2,006	26.2	4	0.1
Municipalities	20,576	100	17,945	87.2	929	4.5	677	3.3	4	-	1,013	4.9	10	-
Montana	6,166	100	3,283	53.2	874	14.2	429	7.0	11	0.2	1,501	24.3	68	1.1
State	2,241	100	731	32.6	240	10.7	148	6.6	-	-	1,059	47.3	63	2.8
Local, total	3,925	100	2,552	65.0	635	16.2	280	7.1	11	0.3	441	11.2	5	0.1
Counties	2,408	100	1,206	50.1	545	22.6	225	9.3	8	0.3	423	17.6	-	-
Municipalities	1,517	100	1,347	88.8	89	5.9	56	3.7	3	0.2	18	1.2	5	0.3
Nebraska	11,861	100	6,470	54.5	1,540	13.0	615	5.2	54	0.5	3,151	26.6	27	0.2
State	4,904	100	1,341	27.3	976	19.9	125	2.5	-	-	2,436	49.7	26	0.5
Local, total	6,957	100	5,128	73.7	569	8.2	489	7.0	54	0.8	715	10.3	1	-
Counties	2,811	100	1,176	41.8	569	20.2	298	10.6	54	1.9	714	25.4	-	-
Municipalities	4,147	100	3,952	95.3	-	-	192	4.6	-	-	1	-	1	-
Nevada	14,849	100	7,033	47.4	1,580	10.6	1,198	8.1	277	1.9	4,762	32.1	-	-
State	3,924	100	804	20.5	293	7.5	291	7.4	44	1.1	2,492	63.5	-	-
Local, total	10,925	100	6,228	57.0	1,287	11.8	908	8.3	233	2.1	2,269	20.8	-	-
Counties	8,072	100	4,203	52.1	976	12.1	753	9.3	233	2.9	1,907	23.6	-	-
Municipalities	2,853	100	2,026	71.0	311	10.9	154	5.4	-	-	362	12.7	-	-
New Hampshire	7,287	100	4,491	61.6	954	13.1	335	4.5	-	-	1,506	20.7	-	-
State	2,918	100	782	26.8	949	32.5	186	6.4	-	-	999	34.2	-	-
Local, total	4,370	100	3,710	84.9	5	0.1	149	3.4	-	-	507	11.6	-	-
Counties	834	100	289	34.7	5	0.6	94	11.3	-	-	447	53.6	-	-
Municipalities	3,536	100	3,421	96.7	-	-	55	1.6	-	-	61	1.7	-	-
New Jersey	108,493	100	59,840	55.2	12,251	11.3	7,506	6.9	2,047	1.9	26,424	24.4	424	0.4
State	32,071	100	8,884	27.7	3,828	11.9	1,595	5.0	2,024	6.3	15,374	47.9	365	1.1
Local, total	76,422	100	50,956	66.7	8,422	11.0	5,911	7.7	23	-	11,049	14.5	59	0.1
Counties	25,581	100	3,501	13.7	5,724	22.4	5,256	20.5	-	-	11,043	43.2	56	0.2
Municipalities	50,841	100	47,455	93.3	2,698	5.3	655	1.3	23	-	6	-	4	-
New Mexico	14,884	100	7,210	48.4	1,516	10.2	1,103	7.4	219	1.5	4,782	32.1	53	0.4
State	7,597	100	1,456	19.2	1,373	18.1	970	12.8	217	2.9	3,536	46.5	45	0.6
Local, total	7,287	100	5,754	79.0	143	2.0	134	1.8	1	-	1,246	17.1	8	0.1
Counties	1,974	100	1,320	66.9	16	0.8	25	1.3	-	-	613	31.1	-	-
Municipalities	5,313	100	4,435	83.5	127	2.4	109	2.1	1	-	634	11.9	8	0.2
New York	349,259	100	182,985	52.4	41,120	11.8	21,563	6.2	1,480	0.4	100,582	26.8	1,531	0.4
State	117,631	100	14,829	12.6	37,098	31.5	5,069	4.3	959	0.8	58,425	49.7	1,250	1.1
Local, total	231,629	100	168,156	72.6	4,022	1.7	16,493	7.1	521	0.2	42,156	18.2	281	0.1
Counties	48,073	100	28,351	59.0	742	1.5	5,033	10.5	521	1.1	13,344	27.8	82	0.2
Municipalities	183,554	100	139,805	76.2	3,279	1.8	11,460	6.2	-	-	28,812	15.7	198	0.1
North Carolina	47,382	100	24,010	50.7	5,347	11.3	1,961	4.1	222	0.5	15,333	32.4	510	1.1
State	27,469	100	6,177	22.5	5,038	18.3	1,719	6.3	222	0.8	13,813	50.3	501	1.8
Local, total	19,913	100	17,832	89.5	309	1.6	242	1.2	1	-	1,520	7.6	10	0.1
Counties	7,470	100	5,541	74.2	309	4.1	91	1.2	1	-	1,520	20.3	9	0.1
Municipalities	12,444	100	12,292	98.8	-	-	151	1.2	-	-	-	-	1	-
North Dakota	4,134	100	2,212	53.5	884	21.4	359	8.7	-	-	679	16.4	-	-
State	1,463	100	418	28.6	454	31.0	132	9.0	-	-	457	31.2	-	-
Local, total	2,672	100	1,794	67.1	429	16.1	227	8.5	-	-	221	8.3	-	-
Counties	1,329	100	533	40.1	376	28.3	202	15.2	-	-	219	16.5	-	-
Municipalities	1,341	100	1,261	94.0	53	4.0	26	1.9	-	-	2	0.1	-	-
Ohio	86,654	100	44,670	51.5	14,360	18.6	5,280	6.1	547	0.6	21,713	25.1	83	0.1
State	21,937	100	5,611	25.6	2,216	10.1	1,357	6.2	142	0.6	12,536	57.1	75	0.3
Local, total	64,717	100	39,060	60.4	12,144	18.8	3,922	6.1	405	0.6	9,177	14.2	8	-
Counties	25,100	100	5,682	22.6	8,407	33.5	2,243	8.9	402	1.6	8,365	33.3	1	-
Municipalities	39,617	100	33,378	84.3	3,738	9.4	1,680	4.2	3	-	812	2.0	7	-

See notes at end of table.

Table I.15

State and local justice system payroll

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1985^a--Continued

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

State and level of government ^b	Total justice system		Judicial and legal services										Other justice activities	
			Police protection		Courts only		Prosecution and legal services		Public defense		Corrections			
	October payroll	Percent	October payroll	Percent of total justice system	October payroll	Percent of total justice system	October payroll	Percent of total justice system	October payroll	Percent of total justice system	October payroll	Percent of total justice system	October payroll	Percent of total justice system
Oklahoma	\$25,471	100%	\$12,909	50.7%	\$2,936	11.5%	\$2,163	8.5%	\$40	0.2%	\$7,424	29.1%	-	-
State	12,643	100	2,663	21.1	1,630	12.9	1,770	14.0	29	0.2	6,550	51.8	-	-
Local, total	12,829	100	10,246	79.9	1,305	10.2	393	3.1	11	0.1	873	6.8	-	-
Counties	2,995	100	1,295	43.2	918	30.7	64	2.1	3	0.1	714	23.8	-	-
Municipalities	9,834	100	8,950	91.0	388	3.9	329	3.3	8	0.1	159	1.6	-	-
Oregon	25,035	100	12,858	51.4	2,980	11.9	2,424	9.7	39	0.2	6,641	26.5	\$94	0.4%
State	10,414	100	2,912	28.0	2,533	24.3	1,101	10.6	35	0.3	3,809	36.6	23	0.2
Local, total	14,621	100	9,946	68.0	448	3.1	1,322	9.0	4	-	2,832	19.4	70	0.5
Counties	6,981	100	2,799	40.1	216	3.1	1,081	15.5	-	-	2,820	40.4	65	0.9
Municipalities	7,640	100	7,147	93.5	232	3.0	241	3.2	4	0.1	12	0.2	5	0.1
Pennsylvania	103,299	100	58,488	56.6	17,183	16.5	5,207	5.0	747	0.7	21,407	20.7	267	0.3
State	26,724	100	11,691	43.7	4,520	16.9	878	3.3	-	-	9,468	35.4	166	0.6
Local, total	76,576	100	46,798	61.1	12,662	16.5	4,329	5.7	747	1.0	11,939	15.6	101	0.1
Counties	19,502	100	1,949	10.0	7,511	38.5	2,176	11.2	747	3.8	7,085	36.3	33	0.2
Municipalities	57,074	100	44,848	78.6	5,151	9.0	2,521	3.8	-	-	4,855	8.5	69	0.1
Rhode Island	8,901	100	5,425	60.9	1,279	14.4	432	4.9	96	1.1	1,658	18.5	13	0.1
State	4,260	100	931	21.9	1,228	28.8	336	7.9	96	2.3	1,658	38.9	13	0.3
Local, total	4,641	100	4,494	96.8	51	1.1	96	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	4,641	100	4,494	96.8	51	1.1	96	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Carolina	23,132	100	11,758	50.8	2,789	12.1	819	3.5	79	0.3	7,509	32.5	179	0.8
State	11,798	100	3,593	30.5	1,034	8.8	384	3.3	29	0.2	6,596	55.9	162	1.4
Local, total	11,333	100	8,164	72.0	1,755	15.5	435	3.8	49	0.4	913	8.1	17	0.2
Counties	6,292	100	3,420	54.4	1,581	25.1	375	6.0	49	0.8	850	13.5	17	0.3
Municipalities	5,040	100	4,744	94.1	174	3.5	60	1.2	-	-	63	1.3	-	-
South Dakota	4,331	100	2,351	54.3	598	13.8	321	7.4	30	0.7	1,031	23.8	-	-
State	2,215	100	720	32.5	595	26.9	103	4.7	-	-	797	36.0	-	-
Local, total	2,115	100	1,630	77.1	2	0.1	219	10.4	30	1.4	234	11.1	-	-
Counties	946	100	495	52.3	2	0.2	193	20.4	30	3.2	226	23.9	-	-
Municipalities	1,169	100	1,135	97.1	-	-	25	2.1	-	-	8	0.7	-	-
Tennessee	35,368	100	17,231	48.7	5,103	14.4	1,796	5.1	178	0.5	11,059	31.3	1	-
State	13,593	100	2,659	19.6	1,115	8.2	1,324	9.7	5	-	8,490	62.5	-	-
Local, total	21,774	100	14,571	66.9	3,988	18.3	472	2.2	172	0.8	2,569	11.8	1	-
Counties	8,192	100	3,158	38.5	2,994	36.5	156	1.9	109	1.3	1,778	21.7	-	-
Municipalities	13,582	100	11,415	84.0	995	7.3	316	2.3	64	0.5	792	5.8	1	-
Texas	151,239	100	79,334	52.5	19,053	12.5	9,541	6.3	66	-	42,605	28.2	640	0.4
State	42,264	100	9,648	22.8	3,615	8.6	2,391	5.7	-	-	26,512	62.7	98	0.2
Local, total	108,976	100	69,687	63.9	15,439	14.2	7,150	6.6	66	0.1	16,092	14.8	542	0.5
Counties	46,021	100	11,641	25.3	12,745	27.7	5,425	11.8	66	0.1	15,626	34.0	518	1.1
Municipalities	62,955	100	58,046	92.2	2,694	4.3	1,725	2.7	-	-	466	0.7	24	-
Utah	13,453	100	7,484	55.6	1,674	12.4	1,071	8.0	1	-	3,200	23.8	23	0.2
State	5,671	100	1,851	32.6	1,016	17.9	272	4.8	-	-	2,510	44.3	23	0.4
Local, total	7,782	100	5,632	72.4	659	8.5	799	10.3	1	-	690	8.9	-	-
Counties	3,486	100	1,671	47.9	527	15.1	597	17.1	1	-	690	19.8	-	-
Municipalities	4,297	100	3,962	92.2	132	3.1	202	4.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vermont	3,686	100	1,867	50.7	493	13.4	235	6.4	91	2.5	983	26.7	17	0.5
State	2,629	100	864	32.9	455	17.3	222	8.4	91	3.5	983	37.4	14	0.5
Local, total	1,057	100	1,003	94.9	38	3.6	13	1.2	-	-	-	-	3	0.3
Counties	52	100	16	30.8	38	73.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	1,004	100	988	98.4	-	-	13	1.3	-	-	-	-	3	0.3
Virginia	54,733	100	26,568	48.5	5,964	10.9	2,154	3.9	61	0.1	19,568	35.8	418	0.8
State	23,601	100	5,441	23.1	3,937	16.7	552	2.3	55	0.2	13,506	57.2	110	0.5
Local, total	31,133	100	21,126	67.9	2,027	6.5	1,602	5.1	6	-	6,062	19.5	308	1.0
Counties	14,352	100	9,184	64.0	1,124	8.3	794	5.5	-	-	2,917	20.3	262	1.8
Municipalities	16,781	100	11,943	71.2	832	5.0	808	4.8	6	-	3,147	18.8	46	0.3
Washington	44,767	100	22,554	50.4	5,181	11.6	3,346	7.5	255	0.6	13,341	29.8	90	0.2
State	15,071	100	4,085	27.1	980	6.5	968	6.4	3	-	8,956	59.4	79	0.5
Local, total	29,696	100	18,468	62.2	4,201	14.1	2,378	8.0	252	0.8	4,386	14.8	11	-
Counties	15,820	100	6,091	38.5	3,518	22.2	1,710	10.8	250	1.6	4,245	26.8	7	-
Municipalities	13,876	100	12,378	89.2	683	4.9	667	4.8	2	-	140	1.0	5	-

See notes at end of table.

Table I.15

State and local justice system payroll

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1985^a--Continued

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

State and level of government ^b	Total justice system		Judicial and legal services											
			Police protection		Courts only		Prosecution and legal services		Public defense		Corrections		Other justice activities	
			October payroll	Percent of total justice system	October payroll	Percent of total justice system	October payroll	Percent of total justice system	October payroll	Percent of total justice system	October payroll	Percent of total justice system	October payroll	Percent of total justice system
West Virginia	\$9,382	100%	\$5,222	55.7%	\$1,773	18.9%	\$645	6.9%	\$13	0.1%	\$1,716	18.3%	\$12	0.1%
State	4,293	100	1,729	40.3	1,178	27.4	180	4.2	13	0.3	1,181	27.5	12	0.3
Local, total	5,089	100	3,493	68.6	595	11.7	464	9.1	-	-	536	10.5	-	-
Counties	2,551	100	1,063	41.7	540	21.2	412	16.2	-	-	536	21.0	-	-
Municipalities	2,538	100	2,430	95.7	55	2.2	53	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin	44,005	100	25,945	59.0	4,889	11.1	2,858	6.5%	740	1.7	9,462	21.5	111	0.3
State	12,544	100	2,238	17.8	1,927	15.3	767	6.1	735	5.9	6,784	54.0	104	0.8
Local, total	31,450	100	23,707	75.4	2,962	9.4	2,091	6.6	4	-	2,678	8.5	8	-
Counties	12,976	100	6,076	46.8	2,617	20.2	1,604	12.4	4	-	2,668	20.6	8	0.1
Municipalities	18,474	100	17,632	95.4	345	1.9	487	2.6	-	-	10	0.1	-	-
Wyoming	6,077	100	3,436	56.5	833	13.7	386	6.4	64	1.1	1,249	20.6	108	1.8
State	2,316	100	638	27.5	491	21.2	132	5.7	62	2.7	886	38.3	108	4.7
Local, total	3,760	100	2,799	74.4	341	9.1	254	6.8	2	0.1	363	9.7	-	-
Counties	1,792	100	1,015	56.6	251	14.0	184	10.3	-	-	344	19.2	-	-
Municipalities	1,968	100	1,785	90.7	90	4.6	70	3.6	2	0.1	21	1.1	-	-

Note: See Note, table I.1 For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix I.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Justice Expenditure and Employment in the United States, 1985, NCJ-106356 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), Table 8. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

^aDetail may not add to total due to rounding.

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

Table 1.16

Rate (per 10,000 population) of State and local justice system full-time equivalent employment

By rank and State, October 1985

State	Full-time equivalent employment (per 10,000 population)
All State and local	52.8
District of Columbia	151.2
New York	79.6
Alaska	78.5
Nevada	72.6
New Jersey	68.3
Delaware	66.7
Florida	63.8
Arizona	63.7
Wyoming	62.6
Maryland	62.5
Louisiana	61.7
New Mexico	61.0
Hawaii	56.4
California	55.2
Illinois	54.3
Massachusetts	53.0
Virginia	52.8
Georgia	51.7
Texas	50.2
Colorado	49.3
Kansas	48.8
Missouri	48.0
Michigan	47.6
Rhode Island	46.6
South Carolina	46.6
Connecticut	46.5
Oregon	46.3
North Carolina	46.2
Oklahoma	46.2
Tennessee	45.9
Washington	45.7
Wisconsin	45.1
Montana	44.7
Pennsylvania	44.5
Ohio	44.0
Alabama	43.0
Indiana	41.8
Nebraska	41.7
Kentucky	41.3
Utah	40.8
South Dakota	40.7
New Hampshire	39.9
Idaho	39.4
Minnesota	38.5
Vermont	38.4
Iowa	37.8
Maine	37.1
Mississippi	36.8
Arkansas	36.7
North Dakota	35.1
West Virginia	33.8

Note: See Note, table 1.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment*, 1985, Bulletin NCJ-104460 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1987), p. 6, Table 10.

Table 1.17

Full-time paid personnel of police departments in cities over 10,000 persons

By population group, region, geographic division, and form of government, United States, 1986^a

	Number of cities reporting	Mean number of police personnel	Rate of police personnel per 1,000 population
Total, all cities	1,345	136	2.59
<u>Population group</u>			
Over 1,000,000	4	8,555	3.90
500,000 to 1,000,000	14	2,013	2.88
250,000 to 499,999	22	966	2.84
100,000 to 249,999	72	340	2.36
50,000 to 99,999	159	157	2.25
25,000 to 49,999	315	75	2.13
10,000 to 24,999	759	35	2.17
<u>Region</u>			
Northeast	294	64	2.26
North Central	420	131	2.61
South	366	167	2.80
West	265	180	2.47
<u>Geographic division</u>			
New England	124	64	2.26
Mid-Atlantic	170	64	2.26
East North Central	279	157	2.81
West North Central	141	80	2.05
South Atlantic	176	163	3.12
East South Central	53	142	2.52
West South Central	137	182	2.58
Mountain	67	162	2.59
Pacific Coast	198	186	2.43
<u>Metro status</u>			
Central	300	430	2.86
Suburban	710	56	2.08
Independent	335	42	2.22
<u>Form of government</u>			
Mayor-council	481	195	2.88
Council-manager	779	107	2.35
Commission	37	118	2.34
Town meeting	34	33	1.97
Representative town meeting	14	48	2.14

Note: These data were collected in a mail survey conducted by the International City Management Association in January 1986. Of the 2,614 cities surveyed, 1,355 (51.8 percent) provided the information requested concerning their police departments. The term "cities" refers to cities, villages, towns, townships, and boroughs. For definitions of terms, a list of States in regions, and detail of survey response rates, see Appendix 2.

^aIncludes uniformed and non-uniformed personnel.

Source: Gerard J. Hoetmer, "Police, Fire, and Refuse Collection, 1986," *Baseline Data Report 18* (September/October 1986) (Washington, DC: International City Management Association), p. 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.18

Number and rate (per 1,000 inhabitants) of full-time law enforcement employees^a

By geographic division and size of place, on Oct. 31, 1986

(1986 estimated population)

Geographic division	Total (9,253 cities; population 152,175,000)	Population group					
		Group I (60 cities, 250,000 and over; population 43,631,000)	Group II (122 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 17,806,000)	Group III (292 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 19,933,000)	Group IV (643 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 22,183,000)	Group V (1,612 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 25,237,000)	Group VI (6,524 cities, under 10,000; population 23,385,000)
Total: 9,253 cities; population 152,175,000:							
Number of police employees	399,967	150,863	41,945	42,746	46,140	52,778	65,495
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.6	3.5	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.8
New England: 667 cities; population 11,076,000:							
Number of police employees	26,732	2,541	2,997	6,047	5,211	5,820	4,116
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.4	4.4	3.2	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.4
Middle Atlantic: 1,713 cities; population 27,915,000:							
Number of police employees	84,471	45,100	3,675	7,052	7,960	10,436	10,248
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	3.0	4.6	3.0	2.4	2.3	2.0	2.0
East North Central: 1,774 cities; population 28,302,000:							
Number of police employees	72,734	28,637	5,359	8,029	8,570	10,915	11,224
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.6	4.1	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.5
West North Central: 722 cities; population 10,259,000:							
Number of police employees	22,445	6,520	1,989	1,764	3,089	4,260	4,823
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.2	3.1	2.0	1.7	1.6	2.0	2.3
South Atlantic: 1,462 cities; population 16,900,000:							
Number of police employees	54,220	14,746	8,793	4,669	6,893	7,034	12,085
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	3.2	3.8	2.8	3.0	2.7	2.8	3.8
East South Central: 720 cities; population 7,675,000:							
Number of police employees	19,923	4,523	3,272	721	2,474	3,322	5,611
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3	3.0
West South Central: 964 cities; population 17,944,000:							
Number of police employees	43,513	17,512	4,917	4,563	3,164	5,326	8,031
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.4	2.6	2.0	2.2	1.9	2.1	3.2
Mountain: 519 cities; population 8,597,000:							
Number of police employees	21,663	8,104	3,319	2,044	2,037	2,085	4,074
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.5	2.8	2.4	1.8	2.1	2.3	3.3
Pacific: 712 cities; population 23,507,000:							
Number of police employees	54,266	23,180	7,624	7,857	6,742	3,580	5,283
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.3	2.6	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	3.9
Suburban: ^b 5,516 agencies population 88,906,000:							
Number of police employees	232,893	X	X	X	X	X	X
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.6	X	X	X	X	X	X

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.18

Number and rate (per 1,000 inhabitants) of full-time law enforcement employees^a

By geographic division and size of place, on Oct. 31, 1986--Continued

Geographic division	Total (9,253 cities; population 152,175,000)	Population group					
		Group I (60 cities, 250,000 and over; population 43,631,000)	Group II (122 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 17,806,000)	Group III (292 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 19,933,000)	Group IV (643 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 22,183,000)	Group V (1,612 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 25,237,000)	Group VI (6,524 cities, under 10,000; population 23,385,000)
County: 2,879 agencies; population 72,667,000:							
Number of police employees	229,778	X	X	X	X	X	X
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	3.2	X	X	X	X	X	X

Note: These data are collected annually by the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting Program. "Full-time law enforcement employees" includes both law enforcement 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, DC: USGPO, 1978),

pp. 77-81.) These data are for employees who were on the payroll on Oct. 31, 1986. For a list of States in geographic divisions, see Appendix 3.

^aIncludes civilians.

^bIncludes suburban city and county law enforcement agencies within metropolitan areas. Excludes central 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, 1986 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), p. 244.

Table 1.19

Number and rate (per 1,000 inhabitants) of full-time law enforcement officers

By geographic division and size of place, on Oct. 31, 1986

(1986 estimated population)

Geographic division	Total (9,253 cities; population 152,175,000)	Population group					
		Group I (60 cities, 250,000 and over; population 43,631,000)	Group II (122 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 17,806,000)	Group III (292 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 19,933,000)	Group IV (643 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 22,183,000)	Group V (1,612 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 25,237,000)	Group VI (6,524 cities under 10,000; population 23,385,000)
Total: 9,253 cities; population 152,175,000: Number of police officers Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	318,484 2.1	121,234 2.8	32,330 1.8	33,691 1.7	36,994 1.7	42,863 1.7	51,372 2.2
New England: 667 cities; population 11,076,000: Number of police officers Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	22,702 2.0	1,946 3.4	2,528 2.7	5,267 2.0	4,588 1.9	5,042 1.8	3,331 2.0
Middle Atlantic: 1,713 cities; population 27,915,000: Number of police officers Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	71,314 2.6	37,498 3.8	3,177 2.6	6,003 2.0	6,801 2.0	9,033 1.7	8,802 1.7
East North Central: 1,774 cities; population 28,302,000: Number of police officers Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	60,324 2.1	24,810 3.5	4,364 1.8	6,471 1.6	6,922 1.5	8,770 1.5	8,987 2.0
West North Central: 722 cities; population 10,259,000: Number of police officers Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	17,584 1.7	4,915 2.3	1,509 1.5	1,418 1.4	2,452 1.3	3,366 1.6	3,924 1.9
South Atlantic: 1,462 cities; population 16,900,000: Number of police officers Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	42,710 2.5	11,754 3.0	6,831 2.1	3,511 2.3	5,444 2.1	5,569 2.2	9,601 3.0
East South Central: 720 cities; population 7,675,000: Number of police officers Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	15,266 2.0	3,423 2.0	2,334 1.8	551 1.9	1,969 1.8	2,684 1.9	4,305 2.3
West South Central: 964 cities; population 17,944,000: Number of police officers Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	33,865 1.9	13,942 2.1	3,953 1.6	3,505 1.7	2,439 1.5	4,237 1.6	5,789 2.3
Mountain: 519 cities; population 8,597,000: Number of police officers Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	15,712 1.8	5,823 2.0	2,329 1.7	1,513 1.3	1,524 1.5	1,520 1.7	3,003 2.5
Pacific: 712 cities; population 23,507,000: Number of police officers Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	39,007 1.7	17,123 1.9	5,305 1.3	5,452 1.3	4,855 1.4	2,642 1.5	3,630 2.7
Suburban: ^a 5,516 agencies; population 88,906,000: Number of police officers Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	171,492 1.9	X X	X X	X X	X X	X X	X X

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.19

Number and rate (per 1,000 inhabitants) of full-time police officers

By geographic division and size of place, on Oct. 31, 1986--Continued

Geographic division	Total (9,253 cities; population 152,175,000)	Population group					
		Group I (60 cities, 250,000 and over; population 43,631,000)	Group II (122 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 17,806,000)	Group III (292 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 19,933,000)	Group IV (643 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 22,183,000)	Group V (1,612 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 25,237,000)	Group VI (6,524 cities under 10,000; population 23,385,000)
County: 2,879 agencies; population 72,667,000; Number of police officers Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	157,369 2.2	X X	X X	X X	X X	X X	X X

Note: See Note, table 1.18. For a list of States in geographic divisions, see Appendix 3.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1986* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), p. 245.

^aIncludes suburban city and county law enforcement agencies within metropolitan areas. Excludes central cities. Suburban cities and counties are also included in other groups.

Table 1.20

Full-time law enforcement employees

By sex and size of place, on Oct. 31, 1986

(1986 estimated population)

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: 12,132 agencies; population 224,842,000 Total cities: 9,253 cities; population 152,175,000	629,745 399,967	78.9% 80.5	21.1% 19.5	475,853 318,484	92.8% 93.3	7.2% 6.7	153,892 81,483	36.0% 30.6	64.0% 69.4
Group I 60 cities, 250,000 and over; population 43,631,000 8 cities, 1,000,000 and over; population 19,933,000 16 cities, 500,000 to 999,999; population 10,683,000 36 cities, 250,000 to 499,999; population 12,955,000	150,863 81,515 34,178 35,170	79.4 80.1 80.0 77.1	20.6 19.9 20.0 22.9	121,234 67,107 27,353 26,774	90.4 89.7 91.2 91.2	9.6 10.3 8.8 8.8	29,629 14,408 6,825 8,396	34.5 35.4 35.5 32.2	65.5 64.6 64.5 67.8
Group II 122 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 17,806,000	41,945	77.7	22.3	32,330	92.9	7.1	9,615	26.7	73.3
Group III 292 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 19,933,000	42,746	80.8	19.2	33,691	95.2	4.8	9,055	27.2	72.8
Group IV 643 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 22,183,000	46,140	81.7	18.3	36,994	95.6	4.4	9,146	25.4	74.6
Group V 1,612 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 25,237,000	52,778	82.9	17.1	42,863	96.0	4.0	9,915	26.2	73.8
Group VI 6,524 cities under 10,000; population 23,385,000	65,495	81.8	18.2	51,372	95.1	4.9	14,123	33.5	66.5
Suburban counties 656 agencies; population 42,452,000	126,103	74.7	25.3	86,059	89.8	10.2	40,044	42.2	57.8
Rural counties 2,223 agencies; population 30,214,000	103,675	77.9	22.1	71,310	94.1	5.9	32,365	42.2	57.8
Suburban area^a 5,516 agencies; population 88,906,000	232,893	78.2	21.8	171,492	92.7	7.3	61,401	37.7	62.3

Note: See Note, table 1.18.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1986* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), p. 248, Table 74.

^aIncludes suburban city and county law enforcement agencies within metropolitan areas. Excludes central cities. Suburban cities and counties are also included in other groups.

Table 1.21

Mean and per capita police department personnel expenditures in cities over 10,000 persons

By population group,^a region, geographic division, and form of government, United States, 1986^a

	Number of cities reporting	Mean expenditure (in thousands)	Per capita expenditure
Total, all cities	1,126	\$3,494	\$68.42
Population group			
Over 1,000,000	2	253,545	121.60
500,000 to 1,000,000	13	59,194	84.03
250,000 to 499,999	18	25,477	76.17
100,000 to 249,999	64	9,045	62.90
50,000 to 99,999	143	4,250	61.44
25,000 to 49,999	263	1,914	54.77
10,000 to 24,999	623	817	51.61
Region			
Northeast	196	1,839	63.81
North Central	367	2,806	62.31
South	326	3,554	63.54
West	237	5,846	81.07
Geographic division			
New England	78	1,632	60.21
Mid-Atlantic	118	1,975	65.96
East North Central	239	3,180	66.49
West North Central	128	2,107	52.92
South Atlantic	150	3,951	72.31
East South Central	48	2,608	54.40
West South Central	128	3,444	56.96
Mountain	61	4,181	69.68
Pacific Coast	176	6,423	84.17
Metro status			
Central	268	10,246	75.62
Suburban	571	1,663	59.96
Independent	287	832	44.63
Form of government			
Mayor-council	383	4,808	75.37
Council-manager	694	2,861	63.18
Commission	28	3,030	54.29
Town meeting	18	946	52.27
Representative town meeting	3	1,696	71.88

Note: See Note, table 1.17. For definitions of terms, a list of States in regions, and detail of survey response rates, see Appendix 2.

^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, 1986," *Baseline Data Report 18* (September/October 1986) (Washington, DC: International City Management Association), p. 11. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.22

State and local corrections employment and payroll

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1985^a

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

State and level of government ^c	Total corrections		Institutions		Probation, pardon, and parole		Other ^b	
	Number of full-time equivalent employees	October payroll	Number of full-time equivalent employees	October payroll	Number of full-time equivalent employees	October payroll	Number of full-time equivalent employees	October payroll
States-local, total	372,761	\$694,675	303,716	\$584,582	57,158	\$105,423	11,887	\$24,670
States	239,031	446,575	196,210	368,783	28,934	53,121	11,887	24,670
Local, total	133,730	248,100	105,506	195,799	28,224	52,301	X	X
Counties	106,594	187,158	81,659	141,125	24,935	46,033	X	X
Municipalities	27,136	60,942	23,847	54,673	3,289	6,268	X	X
Alabama	4,787	7,715	4,013	6,287	479	868	295	580
State	3,355	5,721	2,796	4,642	264	519	295	580
Local, total	1,432	1,994	1,217	1,644	215	349	X	X
Counties	1,169	1,585	966	1,258	203	327	X	X
Municipalities	263	409	251	386	12	22	X	X
Alaska	1,193	3,630	995	3,061	119	309	79	261
State	1,123	3,474	932	2,917	112	296	79	261
Local, total	70	157	63	144	7	13	X	X
Boroughs	17	70	17	70	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	53	87	46	74	7	13	X	X
Arizona	6,848	11,879	5,534	9,330	1,004	1,956	310	594
State	4,237	6,970	3,648	5,875	279	501	310	594
Local, total	2,611	4,909	1,886	3,455	725	1,454	X	X
Counties	2,592	4,876	1,871	3,429	721	1,446	X	X
Municipalities	19	34	15	26	4	8	X	X
Arkansas	2,511	3,306	2,204	2,869	196	247	111	191
State	1,760	2,500	1,564	2,171	85	138	111	191
Local, total	751	806	640	698	111	109	X	X
Counties	666	686	557	581	109	106	X	X
Municipalities	85	120	83	117	2	3	X	X
California	45,222	110,130	35,074	86,609	8,803	20,055	1,345	3,465
State	23,119	58,882	20,085	50,918	1,689	4,500	1,345	3,465
Local, total	22,103	51,248	14,989	35,692	7,114	15,556	X	X
Counties	21,100	48,720	14,302	33,927	6,798	14,794	X	X
Municipalities	1,003	2,527	687	1,765	316	762	X	X
Colorado	3,748	8,147	2,988	6,264	519	1,331	241	553
State	2,209	5,579	1,493	3,776	475	1,251	241	553
Local, total	1,539	2,568	1,495	2,488	44	80	X	X
Counties	1,104	1,720	1,091	1,699	13	21	X	X
Municipalities	435	848	404	789	31	59	X	X
Connecticut	3,276	5,524	2,655	4,221	290	588	331	714
State	3,276	5,524	2,655	4,221	290	588	331	714
Local, total	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
Delaware	1,507	2,416	1,127	1,846	160	245	220	326
State	1,507	2,416	1,127	1,846	160	245	220	326
Local, total	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
Counties	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
District of Columbia	3,793	8,533	3,461	7,719	332	814	-	-
Local, total	3,793	8,533	3,461	7,719	332	814	X	X
Municipality	3,793	8,533	3,461	7,719	332	814	X	X
Florida	22,456	36,912	19,007	31,345	3,098	4,779	351	789
State	15,444	25,300	12,128	19,904	2,965	4,608	351	789
Local, total	7,012	11,611	6,879	11,441	133	170	X	X
Counties	6,540	10,695	6,407	10,525	133	170	X	X
Municipalities	472	916	472	916	-	-	X	X
Georgia	10,776	15,935	8,901	12,557	1,471	2,536	404	741
State	7,979	12,167	6,300	9,198	1,275	2,229	404	741
Local, total	2,797	3,767	2,601	3,461	196	307	X	X
Counties	2,385	3,131	2,194	2,829	191	302	X	X
Municipalities	412	636	407	631	5	5	X	X
Hawaii	1,256	2,432	935	1,857	296	530	25	45
State	1,256	2,432	935	1,857	296	530	25	45
Local, total	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
Counties	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.22

State and local corrections employment and payroll

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1985^a--Continued

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

State and level of government ^c	Total corrections		Institutions		Probation, pardon, and parole		Other ^b	
	Number of full-time equivalent employees	October payroll	Number of full-time equivalent employees	October payroll	Number of full-time equivalent employees	October payroll	Number of full-time equivalent employees	October payroll
Idaho	797	\$1,344	654	\$1,091	114	\$193	29	\$59
State	550	1,023	437	811	84	153	29	59
Local, total	247	322	217	280	30	40	X	X
Counties	247	322	217	280	30	40	X	X
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
Illinois	15,361	26,872	12,578	22,335	2,279	3,721	404	816
State	9,850	18,392	9,092	16,853	354	723	404	816
Local, total	5,511	8,480	3,586	5,482	1,925	2,998	X	X
Counties	5,500	8,466	3,586	5,482	1,914	2,983	X	X
Municipalities	11	15	-	-	11	15	X	X
Indiana	6,561	9,344	5,844	8,403	711	930	6	11
State	4,360	6,712	4,252	6,520	102	182	6	11
Local, total	2,201	2,632	1,592	1,883	609	748	X	X
Counties	1,743	1,958	1,287	1,422	456	536	X	X
Municipalities	458	672	305	461	153	212	X	X
Iowa	2,747	4,907	2,653	4,715	36	61	58	131
State	2,075	3,921	1,999	3,754	18	36	58	131
Local, total	672	966	654	961	18	25	X	X
Counties	668	979	650	955	18	25	X	X
Municipalities	4	6	4	6	-	-	X	X
Kansas	3,350	5,141	2,884	4,301	418	737	48	103
State	2,545	4,075	2,140	3,330	357	641	48	103
Local, total	805	1,065	744	970	61	96	X	X
Counties	787	1,034	744	970	43	64	X	X
Municipalities	18	31	-	-	18	31	X	X
Kentucky	4,706	6,327	4,046	5,252	548	854	112	221
State	3,321	4,729	2,694	3,700	515	807	112	221
Local, total	1,385	1,599	1,352	1,552	33	47	X	X
Counties	1,260	1,431	1,234	1,396	26	35	X	X
Municipalities	125	168	118	156	7	12	X	X
Louisiana	8,907	13,234	7,799	11,459	924	1,447	184	327
State	6,038	9,310	5,002	7,647	852	1,336	184	327
Local, total	2,869	3,924	2,797	3,812	72	112	X	X
Parishes	1,433	1,750	1,417	1,726	16	24	X	X
Municipalities	1,436	2,174	1,380	2,086	56	88	X	X
Maine	1,245	1,968	1,121	1,717	99	202	25	49
State	935	1,571	811	1,320	99	202	25	49
Local, total	310	397	310	397	-	-	X	X
Counties	310	397	310	397	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
Maryland	8,875	16,720	7,134	13,484	1,451	2,590	290	647
State	7,185	13,441	5,445	10,208	1,450	2,588	290	647
Local, total	1,690	3,279	1,689	3,276	1	3	X	X
Counties	1,119	2,149	1,118	2,146	1	3	X	X
Municipalities	571	1,130	571	1,130	-	-	X	X
Massachusetts	7,921	15,941	5,412	11,275	2,117	3,830	392	835
State	6,239	12,944	3,730	8,279	2,117	3,830	392	835
Local, total	1,682	2,996	1,682	2,996	-	-	X	X
Counties	1,297	2,384	1,297	2,384	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	385	612	385	612	-	-	X	X
Michigan	11,744	26,069	9,712	21,672	1,647	3,536	385	861
State	7,595	17,272	6,344	14,447	866	1,964	385	861
Local, total	4,149	8,798	3,368	7,225	781	1,573	X	X
Counties	3,920	8,290	3,192	6,819	728	1,471	X	X
Municipalities	229	508	176	405	53	102	X	X
Minnesota	4,264	9,059	3,384	6,941	889	2,093	11	26
State	1,951	4,141	1,842	3,875	98	241	11	26
Local, total	2,333	4,918	1,542	3,066	791	1,852	X	X
Counties	2,333	4,918	1,542	3,066	791	1,852	X	X
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.22

State and local corrections employment and payroll

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1985^a--Continued

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

State and level of government ^c	Total corrections		Institutions		Probation, pardon, and parole		Other ^b	
	Number of full-time equivalent employees	October payroll	Number of full-time equivalent employees	October payroll	Number of full-time equivalent employees	October payroll	Number of full-time equivalent employees	October payroll
Mississippi	2,802	\$3,445	2,372	\$2,848	331	\$440	99	\$157
State	2,242	2,824	1,814	2,233	329	434	99	157
Local, total	580	620	558	616	2	4	X	X
Counties	461	497	459	492	2	4	X	X
Municipalities	99	122	99	122	-	-	X	X
Missouri	5,851	8,463	4,810	6,815	966	1,533	55	115
State	3,762	5,443	2,872	4,027	835	1,302	55	115
Local, total	2,089	3,019	1,938	2,788	151	231	X	X
Counties	1,455	2,006	1,328	1,820	127	186	X	X
Municipalities	634	1,013	610	968	24	44	X	X
Montana	954	1,501	790	1,195	163	303	1	3
State	643	1,059	560	883	82	173	1	3
Local, total	311	441	230	312	81	130	X	X
Counties	301	423	222	297	79	126	X	X
Municipalities	10	18	8	14	2	4	X	X
Nebraska	1,995	3,151	1,589	2,423	323	519	83	208
State	1,420	2,436	1,100	1,836	237	391	83	208
Local, total	575	715	489	587	86	127	X	X
Counties	574	714	488	586	86	127	X	X
Municipalities	1	1	1	1	-	-	X	X
Nevada	2,345	4,762	1,882	3,822	350	723	113	217
State	1,332	2,492	1,021	1,878	198	397	113	217
Local, total	1,013	2,269	861	1,944	152	326	X	X
Counties	831	1,907	703	1,634	128	273	X	X
Municipalities	182	362	158	309	24	53	X	X
New Hampshire	896	1,506	788	1,324	97	181	1	2
State	581	999	517	878	63	120	1	2
Local, total	305	507	271	447	34	61	X	X
Counties	271	447	271	447	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	34	61	-	-	34	61	X	X
New Jersey	13,404	26,424	10,096	20,559	3,036	5,045	272	819
State	6,879	15,374	6,125	13,601	482	954	272	819
Local, total	6,525	11,049	3,971	6,958	2,554	4,091	X	X
Counties	6,520	11,043	3,966	6,952	2,554	4,091	X	X
Municipalities	5	6	5	6	-	-	X	X
New Mexico	3,069	4,782	2,661	4,102	337	540	71	140
State	2,220	3,536	1,812	2,856	337	540	71	140
Local, total	849	1,246	849	1,246	-	-	X	X
Counties	482	613	482	613	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	367	634	367	634	-	-	X	X
New York	44,034	100,582	37,492	87,178	5,464	10,965	1,078	2,419
State	26,984	58,425	24,133	51,943	1,773	4,063	1,078	2,419
Local, total	17,050	42,156	13,359	35,234	3,691	6,922	X	X
Counties	6,646	13,344	4,476	9,053	2,170	4,291	X	X
Municipalities	10,404	28,812	8,883	26,181	1,521	2,631	X	X
North Carolina	9,994	15,333	8,519	12,709	1,230	2,095	245	529
State	8,776	13,813	7,301	11,189	1,230	2,095	245	529
Local, total	1,218	1,520	1,218	1,520	-	-	X	X
Counties	1,218	1,520	1,218	1,520	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
North Dakota	460	679	425	630	35	48	-	-
State	290	457	255	409	35	48	-	-
Local, total	170	221	170	221	-	-	X	X
Counties	167	219	167	219	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	3	2	3	2	-	-	X	X
Ohio	13,034	21,713	10,733	18,004	2,107	3,436	194	273
State	7,078	12,536	6,227	11,157	657	1,106	194	273
Local, total	5,956	9,177	4,506	6,846	1,450	2,331	X	X
Counties	5,517	8,365	4,211	6,290	1,306	2,075	X	X
Municipalities	439	812	295	555	144	256	X	X

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.22

State and local corrections employment and payroll

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1985^a--Continued

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

State and level of government ^c	Total corrections		Institutions		Probation, pardon, and parole		Other ^b	
	Number of full-time equivalent employees	October payroll	Number of full-time equivalent employees	October payroll	Number of full-time equivalent employees	October payroll	Number of full-time equivalent employees	October payroll
Oklahoma	4,923	\$7,424	3,778	\$5,548	741	\$1,188	404	\$687
State	4,241	6,550	3,149	4,763	688	1,100	404	687
Local, total	682	873	629	785	53	88	X	X
Counties	572	714	530	646	42	68	X	X
Municipalities	110	159	99	139	11	20	X	X
Oregon	3,727	6,641	2,814	4,949	773	1,399	140	293
State	2,166	3,809	1,566	2,682	460	834	140	293
Local, total	1,561	2,832	1,248	2,267	313	565	X	X
Counties	1,551	2,820	1,238	2,255	313	565	X	X
Municipalities	10	12	10	12	-	-	X	X
Pennsylvania	12,452	21,407	9,952	17,185	2,271	3,728	229	495
State	5,226	9,468	4,480	7,925	517	1,049	229	495
Local, total	7,226	11,939	5,472	9,259	1,754	2,680	X	X
Counties	4,986	7,085	3,573	5,097	1,413	1,988	X	X
Municipalities	2,240	4,855	1,899	4,163	341	692	X	X
Rhode Island	1,007	1,656	820	1,292	112	222	75	141
State	1,007	1,656	820	1,292	112	222	75	141
Local, total	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
South Carolina	5,411	7,509	4,217	5,719	497	730	697	1,060
State	4,657	6,596	3,470	4,816	490	720	697	1,060
Local, total	754	913	747	903	7	10	X	X
Counties	703	850	696	840	7	10	X	X
Municipalities	51	63	51	63	-	-	X	X
South Dakota	800	1,031	704	884	96	147	-	-
State	600	797	504	651	96	147	-	-
Local, total	200	234	200	234	-	-	X	X
Counties	193	226	193	226	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	7	8	7	8	-	-	X	X
Tennessee	7,258	11,059	6,279	9,539	787	1,179	192	341
State	5,307	8,490	4,444	7,156	671	992	192	341
Local, total	1,951	2,589	1,835	2,383	116	187	X	X
Counties	1,466	1,778	1,385	1,664	81	114	X	X
Municipalities	485	792	450	719	35	72	X	X
Texas	25,387	42,605	19,519	32,193	4,806	8,268	1,062	2,143
State	15,230	26,512	12,978	22,373	1,190	1,996	1,062	2,143
Local, total	10,157	16,092	6,541	9,820	3,616	6,272	X	X
Counties	9,875	15,626	6,259	9,354	3,616	6,272	X	X
Municipalities	282	466	282	466	-	-	X	X
Utah	1,751	3,200	1,335	2,327	323	622	103	251
State	1,319	2,510	893	1,636	323	622	103	251
Local, total	442	690	442	690	-	-	X	X
Counties	442	690	442	690	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
Vermont	589	983	371	596	145	270	73	116
State	589	983	371	596	145	270	73	116
Local, total	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
Counties	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
Virginia	12,497	19,568	10,211	15,896	1,922	3,087	364	585
State	8,796	13,506	6,857	10,448	1,577	2,474	364	585
Local, total	3,699	6,062	3,354	5,449	345	614	X	X
Counties	1,779	2,917	1,539	2,496	240	420	X	X
Municipalities	1,920	3,147	1,815	2,953	105	194	X	X
Washington	6,786	13,341	5,579	10,823	1,052	2,190	155	328
State	4,589	8,956	3,922	7,584	512	1,044	155	328
Local, total	2,197	4,386	1,657	3,239	540	1,146	X	X
Counties	2,132	4,245	1,628	3,183	504	1,063	X	X
Municipalities	65	140	29	57	36	84	X	X

See notes at end of table.

Table I.22

State and local corrections employment and payroll

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1985^a--Continued

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

State and level of government ^c	Total corrections		Institutions		Probation, pardon, and parole		Other ^b	
	Number of full-time equivalent employees	October payroll	Number of full-time equivalent employees	October payroll	Number of full-time equivalent employees	October payroll	Number of full-time equivalent employees	October payroll
West Virginia	1,478	\$1,716	1,262	\$1,405	216	\$312	-	-
State	922	1,181	706	868	216	312	-	-
Local, total	556	536	556	536	-	-	X	X
Counties	556	536	556	536	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
Wisconsin	5,256	9,462	3,862	6,818	878	1,645	516	998
State	3,769	6,784	2,452	4,298	801	1,487	516	998
Local, total	1,487	2,678	1,410	2,520	77	158	X	X
Counties	1,482	2,668	1,410	2,520	72	147	X	X
Municipalities	5	10	-	-	5	10	X	X
Wyoming	730	1,249	641	1,090	80	133	9	26
State	495	886	410	736	76	124	9	26
Local, total	235	363	231	354	4	9	X	X
Counties	224	344	220	334	4	9	X	X
Municipalities	11	21	11	21	-	-	X	X

Note: See Note, table I.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix I.

^aDetail may not add to total due to rounding.

^bData for "other" corrections are for State governments only.

^cData for municipalities, and the local government totals that include municipal data are estimates subject to sam-

pling variability. Data for counties (boroughs, parishes) are based on a canvass of all county governments and therefore are not subject to sampling variability.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment in the United States, 1985*, NCJ-106356 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988). Tables 44 and 45. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.23

Employees of State adult correctional facilities

By type of facility, race/ethnicity, region, and State, on June 30, 1984

Region and State	Number of employees in:									
	Confinement facilities					Community-based facilities				
	Total	White non-Hispanic	Black non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Other race ^a	Total	White non-Hispanic	Black non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Other race ^a
United States, total	140,959	108,459	25,134	5,219	2,147	3,896	2,271	1,445	144	36
Northeast	33,537	27,904	4,600	883	150	740	312	366	60	2
Connecticut	2,245	1,796	342	93	14	0	X	X	X	X
Maine	537	537	0	0	0	30	30	0	0	0
Massachusetts	2,426	2,186	164	66	10	92	66	23	3	0
New Hampshire	310	303	2	0	5	24	22	2	0	0
New Jersey	4,960	3,437	1,360	135	28	39	4	31	4	0
New York	18,798	15,671	2,470	574	83	350	53	244	51	2
Pennsylvania	3,256	3,012	225	11	8	147	82	63	2	0
Rhode Island	612	571	35	4	2	58	55	3	0	0
Vermont	393	391	2	0	0	0	X	X	X	X
Midwest	29,758	25,879	3,355	281	243	854	513	316	9	16
Illinois	7,076	5,790	1,118	111	57	168	80	87	0	1
Indiana	2,969	2,478	472	15	4	151	121	28	2	0
Iowa	1,612	1,530	51	17	14	57	51	5	1	0
Kansas	1,091	875	176	38	2	38	32	4	1	1
Michigan	5,178	4,327	741	39	71	166	100	65	1	0
Minnesota	1,489	1,413	52	11	13	16	1	0	1	14
Missouri	2,301	2,148	145	0	8	91	43	48	0	0
Nebraska	953	848	79	20	6	46	40	6	0	0
North Dakota	169	162	0	0	7	0	X	X	X	X
Ohio	4,352	3,839	480	13	20	59	12	47	0	0
South Dakota	279	267	3	0	9	0	X	X	X	X
Wisconsin	2,289	2,202	38	17	32	62	33	26	3	0
South	54,311	38,224	14,565	1,175	347	1,915	1,184	709	10	12
Alabama	1,946	1,187	737	5	17	211	152	59	0	0
Arkansas	972	535	437	0	0	93	62	31	0	0
Delaware	877	602	270	2	3	24	15	8	1	0
District of Columbia	1,073	292	774	6	1	48	0	48	0	0
Florida	7,541	6,076	1,283	141	41	549	387	150	8	4
Georgia	4,106	2,878	1,190	31	7	141	51	90	0	0
Kentucky	1,543	1,417	120	2	4	0	X	X	X	X
Louisiana	3,906	2,780	1,093	14	19	0	X	X	X	X
Maryland	3,962	2,369	1,569	13	11	118	53	65	0	0
Mississippi	1,501	799	697	4	1	43	27	16	0	0
North Carolina	6,343	4,378	1,873	20	72	142	94	48	0	0
Oklahoma	2,281	1,954	197	22	108	217	151	57	1	8
South Carolina	2,089	1,145	911	31	2	169	109	60	0	0
Tennessee	2,961	2,369	581	4	7	70	28	42	0	0
Texas	8,107	5,939	1,278	854	36	0	X	X	X	X
Virginia	4,597	3,003	1,550	26	18	43	15	28	0	0
West Virginia	506	501	5	0	0	47	40	7	0	0
West	23,353	16,452	2,614	2,880	1,407	387	262	54	65	6
Alaska	692	604	41	10	37	0	X	X	X	X
Arizona	2,507	1,914	139	412	42	78	54	12	11	1
California	11,127	7,228	1,966	1,562	371	38	11	24	2	1
Colorado	865	734	49	70	12	19	16	1	2	0
Hawaii	877	71	15	9	782	0	X	X	X	X
Idaho	307	304	0	1	2	11	11	0	0	0
Montana	379	364	0	2	13	0	X	X	X	X
Nevada	750	612	104	21	13	17	10	5	2	0
New Mexico	1,057	371	36	638	12	75	32	5	37	1
Oregon	893	812	23	30	28	0	X	X	X	X
Utah	711	660	14	27	10	120	103	5	9	3
Washington	2,903	2,522	226	73	82	29	25	2	2	0
Wyoming	285	256	1	25	3	0	X	X	X	X

Note: These data were compiled by the Bureau of Justice Statistics for the 1984 Census of State Adult Correctional Facilities, which is the third in a quinquennial series. Earlier censuses were conducted in 1974 and 1979. The universe of facilities was developed from the Census of State Adult Correctional Facilities conducted in 1979. This list was revised using the 1984 American Correctional Association Directory and information obtained from State correctional administrators. (Source, p. 4.) The response rate for the Census was 100 percent. All employees--full-time, part-time, payroll, and non-payroll, are included.

Alaska, Connecticut, Hawaii, Kentucky, Louisiana, Montana, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Vermont, and Wyoming did not operate State community-based facilities on June 30, 1984.

^aAmerican Indians, Alaskan Natives, Asians, and Pacific Islanders.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1984 Census of State Adult Correctional Facilities, NCJ-105585 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), p. 30.

Table 1.24

Employees of State adult confinement facilities

By security level of facility and sex of inmates, United States, 1984

Characteristic	Security level of confinement facility				Confinement facilities housing			
	Total	Maximum	Medium	Minimum	Total	Males only	Females only	Both sexes
Number of employees	140,959	62,649	63,049	15,261	140,959	126,352	6,056	8,551
Employee sex								
Male	112,457	51,410	49,495	11,552	112,457	104,519	1,928	6,010
Female	28,502	11,239	13,554	3,709	28,502	21,833	4,128	2,541
Employee race/ethnicity								
White non-Hispanic	108,459	48,229	48,138	12,092	108,459	98,538	4,019	5,902
Black non-Hispanic	25,134	11,504	11,015	2,615	25,134	21,650	1,748	1,736
Hispanic	5,219	2,278	2,609	332	5,219	4,285	189	745
Other race ^a	2,147	638	1,287	222	2,147	1,879	100	168
Occupational category^b								
Administrative	4,914	1,804	2,307	803	4,914	4,133	241	540
Custody/security	92,153	42,149	40,614	9,390	92,153	83,528	3,558	5,067
Clerical	9,854	4,370	4,500	984	9,854	8,840	393	621
Treatment and educational	18,090	8,056	8,230	1,804	18,090	15,993	912	1,185
Maintenance and food service	10,358	4,070	4,933	1,355	10,358	9,203	505	650
Inmates per full-time payroll employee^c								
Administrative	76.7	92.8	71.3	55.8	76.7	83.3	53.3	36.2
Custody/security	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.7	4.0	4.1	3.6	3.8
Clerical	38.2	38.3	36.6	45.5	38.2	38.9	32.6	31.5
Treatment and educational	20.8	20.7	20.0	24.8	20.8	21.5	14.0	16.5
Maintenance and food service	36.4	41.1	33.3	33.0	36.4	37.4	25.4	30.1

Note: See Note, table 1.23.

^cBased on average daily inmate population.^aAmerican Indians, Alaskan Natives, Asians, and Pacific Islanders.^bIncludes full-time payroll employees only.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1984 Census of State Adult Correctional Facilities, NCJ-105585 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), pp. 8, 12. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.25

Entrance and maximum salaries, and mean number of years to reach maximum salary, for police officers in cities over 10,000 persons

By population group and region, United States, as of Jan. 1, 1986

	Entrance salary				Maximum salary				Number of years to reach maximum			
	Number of cities reporting	Mean	First quartile	Median	Third quartile	Number of cities reporting	Mean	First quartile	Median	Third quartile	Number of cities reporting	Mean
Total, all cities	1,344	\$18,913	\$16,109	\$18,746	\$21,336	1,315	\$24,243	\$20,456	\$24,180	\$27,926	1,061	5
Population group												
Over 1,000,000	4	23,755	21,389	23,216	23,424	4	30,093	27,828	28,910	29,565	4	6
500,000 to 1,000,000	14	20,586	16,733	20,427	21,918	14	28,078	24,585	27,549	29,646	13	6
250,000 to 499,999	22	20,338	17,740	19,421	23,524	22	26,823	22,279	26,934	31,404	22	7
100,000 to 249,999	72	20,099	17,220	19,101	22,828	72	26,198	23,607	25,817	30,130	61	7
50,000 to 99,999	159	20,389	17,379	20,495	23,008	159	26,039	22,382	26,105	30,037	129	5
25,000 to 49,999	314	19,699	16,991	19,649	21,985	312	25,512	22,032	25,883	29,050	257	5
10,000 to 24,999	759	18,069	15,512	17,880	20,540	732	22,936	19,361	22,542	26,501	575	5
Region												
Northeast	295	18,562	16,726	18,520	20,575	288	24,160	21,134	23,789	26,966	244	4
North Central	419	19,302	17,129	19,202	21,333	405	24,646	20,842	25,128	28,141	338	5
South	366	16,332	14,154	15,881	18,416	360	20,970	17,826	20,595	23,784	260	6
West	264	22,268	19,284	22,637	25,212	262	28,207	25,386	28,842	31,164	219	5

Note: See Note, table 1.17. The "entrance salary" refers to salary paid during the first 12 months of employment with the department (excluding uniform allowance, holiday pay, hazard pay, and other additional compensation). The "maximum salary" refers to salary paid to personnel who do not hold any promotional rank (excluding uniform allowance, holiday pay, hazard pay, or any other additional compensation). The mean is calculated by dividing the total number of salaries into the total amount paid in salaries. The median is the salary that marks the point below which and above which 50 percent of all the salaries fall. The first quartile sal-

ary is the salary below which 25 percent of all salaries fall; the third quartile salary is the salary below which 75 percent of all the salaries fall. For definitions of terms, a list of States in regions, and detail of survey response rates, see Appendix 2.

Source: Gerard J. Hoetmer, "Police, Fire, and Refuse Collection, 1986," Baseline Data Report 18 (September/October 1986) (Washington, DC: International City Management Association), p. 5, Table 4. Reprinted by permission.

Table I.26

Salaries of city chiefs of police

By city population, metro status, region, and form of government, United States, July 1, 1986

	Number of cities	Salary levels			Number of cities	Salary levels	
		Mean	Median			Mean	Median
All cities							
Total	4,620	\$33,158	\$31,068	50,000 to 99,999	218	\$50,374	\$48,805
Region				Region			
Northeast	1,105	34,507	33,972	Northeast	58	45,639	45,127
North Central	1,472	31,473	29,925	North Central	59	45,639	46,308
South	1,339	29,039	26,065	South	44	46,759	46,334
West	704	42,397	39,695	West	57	62,884	65,300
City type				City type			
Metro	2,833	37,303	35,986	Metro	218	50,374	48,805
Nonmetro	1,787	26,585	25,248	Form of government			
Form of government				Mayor-council	74	43,302	43,620
Mayor-council	2,256	29,743	28,000	Council-manager	133	54,634	52,062
Council-manager	2,006	36,924	34,724	Commission	7	44,271	42,742
Commission	108	32,003	30,864	Representative town meeting	3	49,285	48,868
Town meeting	192	33,609	34,126				
Representative town meeting	58	36,387	37,453	25,000 to 49,999			
1,000,000 and over				Total	482	44,053	43,864
Total	5	88,345	90,776	Region			
City type				Northeast	117	43,885	44,292
Metro	5	88,345	90,776	North Central	147	40,855	40,241
Form of government				South	109	40,728	39,924
Mayor-council	5	88,345	90,776	West	109	51,870	52,308
500,000 to 1,000,000				City type			
Total	15	69,459	69,813	Metro	387	45,534	45,500
Region				Nonmetro	95	38,019	37,397
North Central	4	59,290	59,818	Form of government			
South	6	67,679	68,450	Mayor-council	164	39,147	38,825
West	5	79,731	83,824	Council-manager	289	46,879	46,878
City type				Commission	18	41,478	37,150
Metro	15	69,459	69,813	Representative town meeting	10	47,238	46,974
Form of government				10,000 to 24,999			
Mayor-council	10	63,381	59,818	Total	1,135	36,767	36,449
Council-manager	5	81,617	83,824	Region			
250,000 to 499,999				Northeast	349	38,118	37,737
Total	26	60,981	59,676	North Central	357	35,773	36,381
Region				South	294	32,993	31,936
Northeast	3	48,284	47,106	West	135	44,120	47,600
North Central	8	59,098	58,010	City type			
South	11	63,315	60,861	Metro	764	39,076	38,885
West	4	67,854	68,197	Nonmetro	371	32,011	31,203
City type				Form of government			
Metro	26	60,981	59,676	Mayor-council	444	34,410	34,513
Form of government				Council-manager	572	38,188	37,597
Mayor-council	13	58,159	58,137	Commission	32	32,653	31,358
Council-manager	12	63,174	62,566	Town meeting	65	40,828	40,810
100,000 to 249,000				Representative town meeting	22	41,369	40,800
Total	84	55,776	55,591	5,000 to 9,999			
Region				Total	1,133	30,099	29,308
Northeast	7	50,868	58,500	Region			
North Central	22	47,735	50,364	Northeast	300	32,154	31,040
South	30	53,395	53,411	North Central	346	29,176	28,978
West	25	67,084	68,100	South	331	26,537	25,194
City type				West	156	35,753	34,722
Metro	84	55,776	55,591	City type			
Form of government				Metro	651	32,646	32,064
Mayor-council	24	45,030	45,491	Nonmetro	482	26,660	25,950
Council-manager	56	61,159	59,516	Form of government			
Commission	4	44,892	42,857	Mayor-council	572	29,413	28,655
				Council-manager	474	30,684	29,497
				Commission	17	23,305	21,780
				Town meeting	63	34,044	34,201
				Representative town meeting	7	27,596	25,605

Table 1.26

Salaries of city chiefs of police

By city population, metro status, region, and form of government, United States, July 1, 1986--Continued

	Number of cities	Salary levels	
		Mean	Median
<u>2,500 to 4,999</u>			
Total	1,310	\$24,629	\$23,600
<u>Region</u>			
Northeast	247	25,684	24,498
North Central	458	24,735	23,954
South	439	21,841	21,060
West	166	30,140	29,306
<u>City type</u>			
Metro	615	26,920	26,125
Nonmetro	695	22,601	21,850
<u>Form of government</u>			
Mayor-council	878	23,699	22,500
Council-manager	332	26,936	25,032
Commission	28	24,483	23,350
Town meeting	56	25,727	24,134
Representative town meeting	16	24,184	22,900
<u>Under 2,500</u>			
Total	212	24,163	21,922
<u>Region</u>			
Northeast	23	21,735	19,471
North Central	69	21,687	20,800
South	74	20,531	19,916
West	46	34,933	32,149
<u>City type</u>			
Metro	68	24,420	23,582
Nonmetro	144	24,042	20,800
<u>Form of government</u>			
Mayor-council	72	22,952	20,740
Council-manager	133	25,063	22,000
Town meeting	6	19,053	19,672

Note: These data are from a mail survey of municipal officials conducted by the International City Management Association in the summer of 1986. Of the 7,062 cities surveyed, 5,128 responded for a rate of 72.6 percent. The mean salary level is calculated by dividing the total number of salaries by the total amount paid in salaries. The median salary level is the salary that marks the point below which and above which 50 percent of all salaries fall. For definitions of terms, a list of States in regions, and detail of survey response rates, see Appendix 2.

Source: Ross H. Hoff, "Salaries of Municipal Officials for 1986," *The Municipal Yearbook 1987* (Washington, DC: International City Management Association, 1987), pp. 81-88, 90-97. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.27

Salaries of county chief law enforcement officers

By county population, metro status, region, and form of government, United States, July 1, 1986

	Number of counties	Salary levels			Number of counties	Salary levels	
		Mean	Median			Mean	Median
<u>All counties</u>				<u>25,000 to 49,999</u>			
Total	1,811	\$29,594	\$26,460	Total	335	\$28,389	\$27,500
Region				Region			
Northeast	149	31,247	27,000	Northeast	34	22,191	21,697
North Central	650	25,324	23,305	North Central	126	25,912	24,806
South	733	31,594	29,841	South	150	31,353	29,850
West	279	33,407	28,956	West	25	31,518	30,000
County type				County type			
Metro	494	40,661	37,828	Metro	75	31,866	30,000
Nonmetro	1,317	25,443	24,000	Nonmetro	260	27,386	26,295
<u>Population over 1,000,000</u>				<u>10,000 to 24,999</u>			
Total	15	67,839	69,066	Total	518	25,664	24,336
Region				Region			
Northeast	4	68,211	67,668	Northeast	4	21,320	21,000
North Central	3	56,027	60,085	North Central	209	22,893	22,543
South	6	69,575	69,910	South	245	27,375	26,508
West	6	69,575	69,910	West	60	28,616	27,347
County type				County type			
Metro	15	67,839	69,066	Metro	28	31,157	29,641
Nonmetro				Nonmetro	490	25,350	24,000
<u>500,000 to 1,000,000</u>				<u>5,000 to 9,999</u>			
Total	44	57,982	56,578	Total	263	22,720	21,424
Region				Region			
Northeast	10	52,661	46,866	Northeast	4	18,101	15,935
North Central	10	50,369	45,596	North Central	103	20,223	20,585
South	12	62,132	64,102	South	104	24,750	23,634
West	12	64,612	65,206	West	52	23,964	22,711
County type				County type			
Metro	44	57,982	56,578	Metro	6	35,945	32,585
Nonmetro				Nonmetro	257	22,412	21,250
<u>250,000 to 499,999</u>				<u>2,500 to 4,999</u>			
Total	72	47,353	45,703	Total	92	20,625	19,036
Region				Region			
Northeast	18	38,736	32,480	North Central	51	18,464	18,500
North Central	19	42,776	40,241	South	20	21,408	21,014
South	21	52,101	50,652	West	21	25,128	20,377
West	14	57,520	57,938	County type			
County type				Nonmetro	92	20,625	19,036
Metro	72	47,353	45,703	<u>Under 2,500</u>			
Nonmetro				Total	60	18,607	18,470
<u>100,000 to 249,999</u>				Region			
Total	171	39,151	38,041	North Central	22	17,758	17,850
Region				South	16	19,239	19,383
Northeast	37	31,637	28,569	West	22	18,997	18,200
North Central	49	36,178	35,409	County type			
South	61	44,108	42,596	Nonmetro	60	18,607	18,470
West	24	44,204	42,319				
County type							
Metro	154	40,028	38,881				
Nonmetro	17	31,210	30,870				
<u>50,000 to 99,999</u>							
Total	241	33,730	33,090				
Region							
Northeast	38	28,326	27,250				
North Central	58	29,977	28,630				
South	102	36,756	35,252				
West	43	36,393	37,700				
County type							
Metro	100	34,660	34,322				
Nonmetro	141	33,071	32,907				

Note: These data were collected from the 1986 County Salary Survey conducted by the International City Management Association and mailed during the summer of 1986. Of the 3,108 counties surveyed, 1,997 returned the questionnaires for a response rate of 64.3 percent. For definitions of terms, a list of States in regions, and detail of survey response rates, see Appendix 2.

Source: Amy Cohen Paul, "Salaries of County Officials for 1986," *The Municipal Year Book 1987* (Washington, DC: International City Management Association, 1987), pp. 107-109. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.28

Police departments in cities over 10,000 population having eligibility criteria for entry-level, full-time police officers

By population group, region, and type of criteria, United States, 1986

	Minimum height		Minimum weight		Maximum height		Maximum weight		Height proportionate to weight		Nonsmoker		Maximum age		Minimum education	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total, all cities over 10,000 population	32	3.5%	34	3.7%	21	2.3%	47	5.2%	548	60.2%	25	2.7%	270	29.7%	717	78.8%
Population group																
500,000 to 1,000,000	1	10.0	0	0.0	1	10.0	1	10.0	8	80.0	1	10.0	2	20.0	8	80.0
250,000 to 499,999	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	12.5	10	62.5	3	18.8	3	18.8	14	87.5
100,000 to 249,999	0	0.0	1	1.7	0	0.0	1	1.7	41	70.7	0	0.0	17	29.3	48	82.8
50,000 to 99,999	4	3.0	2	1.5	2	1.5	8	6.0	96	71.6	4	3.0	37	27.6	105	78.4
25,000 to 49,999	9	4.2	11	5.2	6	2.8	11	5.2	127	59.9	5	2.4	58	27.4	174	82.1
10,000 to 24,999	18	3.8	20	4.2	12	2.5	24	5.0	266	55.4	121	2.5	153	31.9	368	76.7
Region																
Northeast	13	6.1	16	7.5	11	5.2	23	10.8	114	53.5	6	2.8	77	36.2	160	75.1
North Central	10	3.6	12	4.3	5	1.8	9	3.2	174	62.6	5	1.8	100	36.0	213	76.6
South	7	3.0	6	2.6	5	2.2	13	5.7	122	53.0	9	3.9	66	28.7	195	84.8
West	2	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.1	138	73.0	5	2.6	27	14.3	149	78.8

Note: These data are based on responses to a mail survey conducted in the spring of 1986. Surveys were sent to police chiefs in 2,614 cities with populations of 10,000 or more in the United States. Responses were received from 34.8 percent of the cities surveyed. Since the percentage of respondents is low, the data may not provide an accurate description

of urban American policing (Source, p. 16). For a list of States in regions and detail of survey response rates, see Appendix 2.

Source: James J. Fyfe, "Police Personnel Practices, 1986," *The Municipal Year Book 1987* (Washington, DC: International City Management Association, 1987), p. 18, Table 3/5. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.29

Police departments in cities over 10,000 population using selection criteria for entry-level, full-time police officers

By population group, region, and type of criteria, United States, 1986

	Written exam		Oral interview		Background investigation		Medical exam		Psychological exam		Written psychological exam		Physical performance test		Formal probationary period	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total, all cities over 10,000 population	768	84.4%	848	93.2%	851	93.5%	837	92.0%	649	71.3%	555	61.0%	621	68.2%	874	96.0%
Population group																
500,000 to 1,000,000	10	100.0	10	100.0	10	100.0	10	100.0	8	80.0	8	80.0	5	50.0	10	100.0
250,000 to 499,999	13	81.3	14	87.5	14	87.5	14	87.5	11	68.8	11	68.8	12	75.0	16	100.0
100,000 to 249,999	49	84.5	54	93.1	56	96.6	56	96.6	43	74.1	41	70.7	51	87.9	56	96.6
50,000 to 99,999	123	91.8	125	93.3	128	95.5	128	95.5	98	73.3	93	69.4	100	74.6	133	99.3
25,000 to 49,999	186	87.7	199	93.9	202	95.3	200	94.3	160	75.5	148	69.8	166	78.3	207	97.6
10,000 to 24,999	387	80.6	446	92.9	441	91.9	429	89.4	329	68.5	254	52.9	287	59.8	452	94.2
Region																
Northeast	191	89.7	197	92.5	202	94.8	197	92.5	150	70.4	117	54.9	149	70.0	197	92.5
North Central	249	89.6	258	92.8	260	93.5	254	91.4	197	70.9	164	59.0	203	73.0	268	96.4
South	160	69.6	214	93.0	212	92.2	209	90.7	144	62.6	127	55.2	118	51.3	222	96.5
West	168	88.9	179	94.7	177	93.7	177	93.7	158	83.6	147	77.8	151	79.9	187	98.9

Note: See Note, table 1.28. For a list of States in regions and detail of survey response rates, see Appendix 2.

Source: James J. Fyfe, "Police Personnel Practices, 1986," *The Municipal Year Book 1987* (Washington, DC: International City Management Association, 1987), p. 19. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.30

Requirements for police entry-level training programs

By type of competency area and State, as of December 1985

(In hours)

State	Total number of hours required	Competency area						
		Human relations	Force and weaponry	Communi-cations	Legal	Patrol and criminal investi-gations	Criminal justice systems	Adminis-tration
Hawaii	954	17	153	65	133	444	29	113
Rhode Island	661	42	65	0	48	480	0	26
Vermont	553	4	80	30	74	330	3	32
Maine	504	27	62	17	73	277	21	27
West Virginia	495	14	98	20	120	195	36	12
Pennsylvania	480	76	88	10	94	196	16	0
Maryland	471	0	0	0	73	366	0	32
Massachusetts	460	35	132	28	90	167	8	0
Utah	450	19	73	27	49	247	15	20
Connecticut	443	23	48	8	64	284	11	5
Indiana	440	21	73	4	83	192	32	35
Michigan	440	9	105	8	48	244	0	26
Washington	440	34	152	24	85	145	0	0
New Hampshire	426	20	75	8	60	205	8	50
New Mexico	421	30	69.5	18	56	238.5	9	0
Arizona	400	24	110	16	78	135	12	25
California	400	15	80	15	60	185	10	35
Iowa	400	33	75	12	44	175	13	48
Kentucky	400	6.5	84.5	3.5	75.5	182.5	6	41.5
South Carolina	382	18	77	12	72	178	2	23
Texas	381	14	48	18	68	233	0	0
North Carolina	369	28	64	20	72	170	0	15
Delaware	362	12	64	17	87	174	6	2
Montana	346	22	77.5	14	19.5	183.5	15	14.5
Nebraska	341	36	58	10	62	158	2	15
Colorado	334	19	55	22	79	141	18	0
Florida	320	24	39	18	54	158	9	18
Kansas	320	34	42	20	45	170	1	8
Mississippi	320	8	70	20	50	153	7	12
Wyoming	320	10	71	14	53	119	33	20
North Dakota	313	10	23	20	84	139	16	21
Idaho	310	0	47	9	51	169	16	18
New Jersey	310	26	40	13	49	116	17	49
Arkansas	304	14	60	6	19	190	0	15
New York	285	9	38	7	44	169	10	8
Alabama	280	14	49	8	48	138	3	20
Ohio	280	16	42	10	76	111	20	5
Oregon	280	14	64	12	62	104	8	16
Alaska	276	1	20	7	74	139	13	22
Georgia	240	18	45	5	47	110	2	13
Louisiana	240	16	57	8	36	78	5	40
Tennessee	240	2	50	7	31	136	8	6
Wisconsin	240	18	30	9	16	121	10	36
Nevada	200	8	28	11	46	96	2	9
South Dakota	200	17	32	8	22	109	6	6
Missouri	120	3	23	10	28	55	1	0

Note: These data were obtained through a mail survey of law enforcement training directors. Oklahoma, Illinois, Virginia, and Minnesota were omitted from the study due to incomplete data regarding their curriculum content. Each State mandates the minimum hourly requirements reported above, but police agencies within each State may establish entry-level training in addition to State requirements.

"Human relations" training stresses the development of the whole person in dealing with the problems of society. Training involves subjects such as human relations, crisis intervention, and stress awareness. "Force and weaponry" involves the development of skills in the use of firearms, chemical agents, hand to hand combat, and other measures of physical force. "Communications" is the development of interpersonal skills for conducting interviews and interrogations; included in this category are report writing, basic training in grammar, spelling, and body language. "Legal" training encompasses criminal law, rules of evidence, basic Constitutional law, laws of arrest,

search and seizure, civil rights, and liability.

"Patrol and criminal investigation" training focuses on patrol techniques and procedures, defensive driving, basic criminal investigation, emergency medical aid, traffic control, physical fitness, accident investigation, jail/custody procedures, and other technical competencies. "Criminal justice systems" training stresses the knowledge needed for understanding the criminal justice system; included in this area are corrections and courts, and professional conduct and ethics. "Administration" covers training matters related to the use of equipment, basic orientation to the training program, and diagnostic testing and/or examination time. (Source, pp. 8-10.)

Source: Robert J. Meadows, "An Assessment of Police Entry Level Training in the United States: Conformity or Conflict with the Police Role?" Boone, NC: Appalachian State University, 1985. (Mimeographed.) Table II. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.31

Appropriations for the Federal judiciary

Fiscal year 1986

(Amounts in thousands of dollars)

Appropriation accounts	Annual appropriations ^a	Supplemental appropriations		Total budget authority
		New authority	By transfer	
Total	\$1,038,047	0	0	\$1,044,347
<u>Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and other judicial services</u>	988,900	\$63,000	0	995,200
Salaries of supporting personnel	469,177	1,200	\$8,000	478,377
Space and facilities	142,675	0	3,000	145,675
Study of construction of office building	0	1,300	0	1,300
Expenses of operation and maintenance of the courts	132,320 ^b	0	-8,500	123,820
Salaries of judges	103,992	0	-2,500	101,492
Fees of jurors and commissioners	41,534	3,800	0	45,334
Defender services (Criminal Justice Act)	67,417	0	0	67,417
Court security	31,785	0	0	31,785
<u>Administrative Office, U.S. Courts</u>				
Salaries and expenses	28,396	0	0	28,396
<u>Federal Judicial Center</u>				
Salaries and expenses	9,187	0	0	9,187
<u>Court of International Trade</u>				
Salaries and expenses	6,255	0	0	6,255
<u>Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit</u>				
Salaries and expenses	5,309	0	0	5,309

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

^aIncludes unobligated balances of \$27,740,000 and reflects the sequestration of \$41,368,000.

^bIncludes Congressionally approved reprogramming of \$2,000,000 from "no-year" ac-

count for new judgeships and \$1,125,000 "no-year" funds for telephone systems purchases.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1986 Annual Report of the Director (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1986), p. 78.

Table 1.32

Annual salaries of Federal judges

By judicial office, as of Jan. 1, 1987

Judicial office	Annual salary
Chief Justice of the United States	\$115,000
Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States	110,000
United States Circuit Judges	95,000
United States District Judges	89,500
Judges, United States Court of International Trade	89,500
Judges, United States Claims Court	82,500
United States Bankruptcy Judges	72,500
United States Magistrates (full-time)	72,500

Note: The former U.S. Court of Claims and U.S. Court of Customs and Patent Appeals have been reorganized into the U.S. Court 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 as an Article I court within the Judicial Branch.

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

Table I.33

Judicial and administrative personnel of the Federal courts

By type of activity, years ending June 30, 1972-86

Type of activity	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
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	17,542	18,277
Judges, total	658	660	667	667	660	663	678	701	824	825	871	901	910	942	997
Circuit	91	93	95	96	94	87	95	94	126	125	124	140	142	147	156
District	388	384	378	383	375	373	381	397	481	472	496	482	495	496	531
National courts	21	20	21	21	21	19	20	20	20	21	19	27	21 ^b	23	24
Territorial courts	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4
Retired/resigned	154	159	169	163	166	181	179	187	194	204	228	248	248	272	282
Circuit executives	4	8	9	9	9	10	10	10	9	8	11	11	12	12	10
Staff to circuit executives	1	8	8	10	15	11	15	18	25	50	32	45	43	53	59
District executives	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	3	5	6	5
Staff to district executives	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	3	5	6	8
Secretaries to active judges	506	532	547	568	533	510	544	528	870	921	759	807	824	864	933
Secretary-law clerks to judges	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	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	205	188
Court (staff) secretaries	NA	NA	NA	NA	41	56	62	126	161	30	60	51	69	71	79
Law clerks to active judges	554	541	586	638	607	598	689	697	1,106	1,534	1,359	1,408	1,465	1,507	1,663
Law clerks to retired judges	84	109	113	105	124	148	160	159	160	76	277	286	244	281	258
Senior staff attorneys	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	11	11	5	10	12	12	11	11
Supervisory staff attorneys	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8	8	7	6	11	11	13	12
Staff attorneys	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	117	117	80	88	108	107	117	130
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	4,012	4,089
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	3,070	3,180
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	1,758	1,847
Probation officers' assistants	NA	NA	NA	NA	19	30	30	35	10	40	40	34	21	23	
Pretrial services officers ^c	X	X	X	X	79	86	91	100	95	68	71	72	91	98	
Clerks	460	558	744	952	1,010	1,105	1,108	1,092	1,085	1,092	1,074	1,077	1,122	1,148	1,156
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	3,216	3,398
Judges	203	201	212	210	224	228	232	236	235	237	236	243	234	228	242
Secretaries to judges	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	198	209	221	230	236	233
Law clerks to bankruptcy judges	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	210	210	240	232	243	255
Clerks	883	901	1,844	796	1,070	1,077	1,018	1,333	1,962	1,791	1,985	2,253	2,293	2,509	2,668
U.S. magistrates	518	514	517	452	450	454	455	444	439	441	485	435	447	440	450
Staff to U.S. magistrates	137	162	193	211	285	298	325	358	403	X	X	X	X	X	X
Secretaries to magistrates	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	69	211	223	239	250	267
Legal assistants to magistrates	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	108	146	159	191	236
Clerical assistants to magistrates	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	159	119	99	82	68	43
Federal public defenders or assistants	43	56	72	94	111	124	136	138	138	148	146	152	171	174	193
Staff to Federal public defenders	41	45	69	90	118	121	139	135	143	153	159	181	214	232	240
Court criers (including court crier-law clerks)	401	410	430	442	435	411	436	411	28	34	61	63	58	42	31
Court reporters	410	403	399	394	390	403	443	461	523	536	533	559	554	562	584
Court reporter/secretaries	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	--	--	1	1	1	1	0	0
Supporting personnel of the national courts	222	227	212	216	220	222	219	223	235	225	233	163	172	116	118
Miscellaneous personnel in the District of Columbia	83	57	26	30	23	24	20	10	10	1	2	2	2	2	2
Messengers	15	14	10	10	9	8	7	5	10	39	1	5	1	0	0
Librarians	34	34	36	39	40	48	48	51	52	37	109	131	159	176	183
Nurses	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
Interpreters	9	10	9	10	12	12	13	14	17	28	29	28	31	29	28
Temporary emergency Court of Appeals	NA	NA	NA	NA	5	3	5	8	10	8	4	4	--	0	0
Members of the staff of the Administrative Office	258	272	279	337	437	408	444	473	497	521	510	531	533	543	543
Members of the staff of the Federal Judicial Center	NA	NA	NA	NA	(d)	98	117	129	136	119	98	106	104	114	112
Members of the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation	--	--	--	--	--	--	11	10	10	10	10	9	10	9	10
Jury Commissioner's staff	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4
Speedy Trial Planning Groups	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	0
Land commission staff	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0
Reporters	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	1	71	59	45	0	0	0
Land commissioners	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	194	212	185	181	172	187
Jury commissioners	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12	38	32	29	30	25

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

^aIn 1976, this total was included in the "members of the staff of Administrative Office" total.^bPermanent and temporary personnel are included in the totals.^cThis figure includes the nine judges from the Court of International Trade (Article III), however, it is a National Court.^dPosition was created by the Speedy Trial Act of 1974.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; 1986, pp. 50, 51 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.34

Characteristics of presidential appointees to U.S. Courts of Appeals judgeships

By Presidential administration, 1963-86

	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 1981-84 (N=31)	President Reagan's appointees 1985-86 (N=32)
Sex						
Male	97.5%	100.0%	100.0%	80.4%	96.8%	90.6%
Female	2.5	0.0	0.0	19.6	3.2	9.4
Ethnicity						
White	95.0	97.8	100.0	78.6	93.5	100.0
Black	5.0	0.0	0.0	16.1	3.2	0.0
Hispanic	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	3.2	0.0
Asian	0.0	2.2	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0
Education, undergraduate						
Public-supported	32.5	40.0	50.0	30.4	29.0	15.6
Private (not Ivy League)	40.0	35.6	41.7	50.0	45.2	56.2
Ivy League	17.5	20.0	8.3	19.6	25.8	28.1
None indicated	10.0	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Education, law school						
Public-supported	40.0	37.8	50.0	39.3	35.5	34.4
Private (not Ivy League)	32.5	26.7	25.0	19.6	48.4	37.5
Ivy League	27.5	35.6	25.0	41.1	16.1	28.1
Occupation at nomination or appointment						
Politics or government	10.0	4.4	8.3	5.4	3.2	6.2
Judiciary	57.5	53.3	75.0	46.4	61.3	40.6
Law firm, large	5.0	4.4	8.3	10.8	9.6	18.7
Law firm, moderate	17.5	22.2	8.3	16.1	9.6	12.4
Law firm, small	7.5	6.7	0.0	5.4	0.0	3.1
Professor of law	2.5	2.2	0.0	14.3	16.1	15.6
Other	0.0	6.7	0.0	1.8	0.0	3.1
Occupational experience						
Judicial	65.0	57.8	75.0	53.6	70.9	43.8
Prosecutorial	47.5	46.7	25.0	32.1	19.3	25.0
Other	20.0	17.8	25.0	37.5	25.8	53.1
Religion						
Protestant	60.0	75.6	58.3	60.7	67.7	43.8
Catholic	25.0	15.6	33.3	23.2	22.6	40.6
Jewish	15.0	8.9	8.3	16.1	9.7	15.6
Political party						
Democrat	95.0	6.7	8.3	89.3	0.0	0.0
Republican	5.0	93.3	91.7	5.4	100.0	96.9
Independent	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1
American Bar Association ratings						
Exceptionally well qualified	27.5	15.6	16.7	16.1	22.6	9.4
Well qualified	47.5	57.8	41.7	58.9	41.9	37.5
Qualified	20.0	26.7	33.3	25.0	35.5	53.1
Not qualified	2.5	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
No report requested	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Note: These data were compiled from a variety of sources. Primarily used were questionnaires completed by judicial nominees for the Senate Judiciary Committee, transcripts of the confirmation hearings conducted by the Committee, and personal interviews. In addition, an investigation was made of various biographical directories including *The American Bench* (Sacramento: R.B. Forster), *Who's Who in American Politics* (New York: Bowker), *Martindale-Hubbell Law Directory* (Summit, NJ: Martindale-Hubbell, Inc.), various regional editions of *Who's Who*, State legislative handouts, and relevant newspaper articles from the home State of nominees or 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 in-

cluding 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).

Source: Sheldon Goldman, "Reagan's Second Term Judicial Appointments: The Battle at Midway," *Judicature* 70 (April-May 1987), pp. 331. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.35

Characteristics of presidential appointees to U.S. District Court
judgeships

By Presidential administration, 1963-86

	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 1981-84 (N=129)	President Reagan's appointees 1985-86 (N=95)
Sex						
Male	98.4%	99.4%	98.1%	85.6%	90.7%	91.6%
Female	1.6	0.6	1.9	14.4	9.3	8.4
Ethnicity						
White	93.4	95.5	88.5	78.7	93.0	92.6
Black	4.1	3.4	5.8	13.9	0.8	3.2
Hispanic	2.5	1.1	1.9	6.9	5.4	4.2
Asian	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.5	0.8	0.0
Education, undergraduate						
Public-supported	38.5	41.3	48.1	57.4	34.1	34.7
Private (not Ivy League)	31.1	38.5	34.6	32.7	49.6	53.7
Ivy League	16.4	19.5	17.3	9.9	16.3	11.6
None indicated	13.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Education, law school						
Public-supported	40.2	41.9	44.2	50.5	44.2	40.0
Private (not Ivy League)	36.9	36.9	38.5	32.2	47.3	46.3
Ivy League	21.3	21.2	17.3	17.3	8.5	13.7
Occupation at nomination or appointment						
Politics or government	21.3	10.6	21.2	4.4	7.8	18.9
Judiciary	31.1	28.5	34.6	44.6	40.3	33.7
Law firm, large	2.4	11.3	9.7	14.0	11.6	17.9
Law firm, moderate	18.9	27.9	25.0	19.8	25.6	12.6
Law firm, small	23.0	19.0	9.6	13.9	10.8	13.7
Professor of law	3.3	2.8	0.0	3.0	2.3	3.2
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.6	0.0
Occupational experience						
Judicial	34.3	35.1	42.3	54.5	50.4	45.3
Prosecutorial	45.8	41.9	50.0	38.6	43.4	45.3
Other	33.6	36.3	30.8	28.2	28.7	23.2
Religion						
Protestant	58.2	73.2	73.1	60.4	61.2	64.2
Catholic	31.1	18.4	17.3	27.2	31.8	25.3
Jewish	10.7	8.4	9.6	12.4	6.9	10.5
Political party						
Democrat	94.3	7.2	21.2	94.1	3.1	7.4
Republican	5.7	92.8	78.8	4.5	96.9	89.5
Independent	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	3.1
American Bar Association ratings						
Exceptionally well qualified	7.4	4.8	0.0	4.0	6.9	3.2
Well qualified	40.9	40.4	46.1	47.0	43.4	50.5
Qualified	49.2	54.8	53.8	47.5	49.6	46.3
Not qualified	2.5	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0

Note: See Note, table 1.34. Percent subtotals for occupational experience sum to more than 100 because some appointees have both judicial and prosecutorial experience.

Source: Sheldon Goldman, "Reagan's Second Term Judicial Appointments: The Battle at Midway," *Judicature* 70(April-May 1987), p. 328. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.36

Criminal cases filed per judgeship in U.S. District Courts

By district, years ending June 30, 1970-86

District	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979		1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
										Before the Omnibus Judge-ship Act	After the Omnibus Judge-ship Act							
FIRST CIRCUIT																		
Maine	93	143	126	91	89	103	80	74	80	73	36	31	28	23	41	47	42	63
Massachusetts	69	90	108	62	63	100	78	62	70	58	34	32	37	32	29	33	29	32
New Hampshire	90	80	74	65	48	56	41	30	40	49	25	12	19	15	22	12	14	20
Rhode Island	39	41	59	57	63	77	49	46	35	21	21	22	37	60	34	33	27	22
Puerto Rico	80	59	136	87	62	92	71	68	62	87	37	31	42	32	36	42	52	76
SECOND CIRCUIT																		
Connecticut	66	72	85	90	91	85	76	52	41	37	29	25	40	36	45	39	28	32
New York:																		
North	74	79	154	122	84	64	65	67	61	57	38	27	33	29	40	35	32	36
East	72	144	158	126	99	99	95	83	65	61	55	40	52	45	45	47	46	56
South	34	50	55	46	42	49	47	43	35	35	29	30	28	26	27	39	38	
West	67	65	81	196	109	95	76	62	50	62	62	46	45	54	62	63	48	51
Vermont	29	32	51	49	69	53	40	41	28	21	21	20	34	24	23	25	32	38
THIRD CIRCUIT																		
Delaware	24	26	43	37	32	64	47	45	19	18	18	17	14	11	18	19	11	17
New Jersey	54	78	79	75	57	70	53	66	48	48	39	36	34	32	33	30	28	34
Pennsylvania:																		
East	35	42	38	37	37	41	39	29	25	18	18	15	17	19	22	23	24	29
Middle	41	39	48	58	68	49	46	54	29	33	20	20	32	35	34	35	37	37
West	32	29	33	31	38	38	33	30	32	25	25	19	16	19	18	18	26	25
Virgin Islands	134	111	163	120	133	192	245	199	194	157	56	166	124	159	150	117	127	121
FOURTH CIRCUIT																		
Maryland	71	71	90	91	101	124	99	82	85	64	49	39	45	50	44	44	55	48
North Carolina:																		
East	118	100	117	107	121	104	125	134	115	104	69	59	39	56	60	80	55	60
Middle	131	155	175	192	174	206	164	154	133	111	74	52	38	52	73	67	69	80
West	149	152	178	120	141	158	133	101	101	105	70	60	58	57	85	91	106	88
South Carolina	62	66	97	78	92	116	81	69	55	51	32	34	38	39	41	34	25	35
Virginia:																		
East	131	161	163	151	159	180	141	102	83	57	43	40	48	51	51	37	31	51
West	86	120	120	110	127	162	110	96	79	70	35	30	29	28	37	31	32	32
West Virginia:																		
North	112	89	76	73	57	46	46	70	49	38	38	36	33	28	61	54	62	51
South	77	85	70	70	74	96	101	84	62	53	29	28	24	24	36	29	29	47
FIFTH CIRCUIT																		
Alabama:																		
North	88	95	107	96	109	128	145	144	132	83	47	38	39	X	X	X	X	X
Middle	125	116	155	161	121	147	117	88	83	51	34	46	38	X	X	X	X	X
South	48	48	67	70	62	78	80	83	54	45	45	33	36	X	X	X	X	X
Florida:																		
North	125	127	124	132	124	105	102	70	71	57	38	29	32	X	X	X	X	X
Middle	96	113	112	111	112	106	87	81	90	58	38	37	34	X	X	X	X	X
South	77	111	134	130	120	120	119	115	82	80	47	51	62	X	X	X	X	X
Georgia:																		
North	102	103	126	123	121	106	84	85	66	46	25	27	29	X	X	X	X	X
Middle	157	158	148	127	125	106	86	116	67	37	37	40	40	X	X	X	X	X
South	188	138	179	152	143	285	340	109	75	62	41	31	22	X	X	X	X	X
Louisiana:																		
East	56	59	63	69	66	83	47	77	41	30	21	21	20	19	32	26	27	27
Middle	X	X	102	97	96	86	77	104	85	33	17	17	13	16	36	31	39	41
West	167	96	65	66	71	104	123	53	46	34	27	24	25	24	31	29	28	26
Mississippi:																		
North	66	69	43	62	50	73	40	57	36	36	36	19	26	34	33	24	19	28
South	56	52	47	56	32	40	35	51	38	16	16	17	33	30	47	44	26	30
Texas:																		
North	103	99	119	109	112	113	100	106	100	74	49	43	43	65	66	57	61	66
East	55	46	69	55	63	58	57	64	46	49	37	31	39	39	38	37	28	22
South	291	374	411	202	140	135	159	141	166	157	96	86	105	113	117	111	109	112
West	417	384	674	287	250	220	153	161	190	133	110	85	85	97	129	121	109	101
Canal Zone	128	187	296	295	384	409	322	275	240	217	217	44	6	8	X	X	X	X

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.36

Criminal cases filed per judgeship in U.S. District Courts

By district, years ending June 30, 1970-86--Continued

District	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979		1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	
										Before the Judge- ship Act	After the Omnibus Judge- ship Act								
SIXTH CIRCUIT																			
Kentucky:																			
East	145	159	187	212	184	178	93	90	81	69	31	26	24	28	28	29	27	41	
West	78	66	108	117	116	116	117	122	154	76	76	55	54	61	50	58	45	45	
Michigan:																			
East	88	102	144	166	162	172	140	118	78	54	41	29	29	31	36	39	29	34	
West	81	79	176	162	105	141	131	120	96	71	35	18	29	37	40	36	34	37	
Ohio:																			
North	104	113	125	113	98	100	94	79	61	37	30	26	27	26	41	40	27	33	
South	81	69	94	72	57	77	75	67	63	49	41	33	39	39	39	43	41	44	
Tennessee:																			
East	122	90	89	98	92	70	55	71	48	38	37	52	32	59	75	59	37	51	
Middle	135	126	149	144	163	157	132	84	121	87	57	55	50	68	81	71	69	77	
West	103	86	102	91	74	65	57	61	72	72	72	81	81	102	87	79	71	81	
SEVENTH CIRCUIT																			
Illinois:																			
North	48	73	73	74	65	62	68	59	42	47	37	22	26	34	39	39	27	26	
East ^a	93	100	88	131	81	104	74	68	96	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
South ^a	94	90	89	89	104	74	46	47	52	54	54	47	61	49	60	70	43	46	
Central ^a	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	61	41	37	47	57	57	59	56	43	
Indiana:																			
North	84	83	95	120	124	150	107	80	61	43	32	29	25	33	24	24	21	35	
South	101	120	110	90	86	74	62	54	51	34	27	22	33	30	29	29	27	30	
Wisconsin:																			
East	66	59	73	99	66	90	53	70	53	61	46	29	36	40	44	40	38	35	
West	141	141	140	94	112	90	98	90	59	79	39	36	38	34	40	36	41	32	
EIGHTH CIRCUIT																			
Arkansas:																			
East	145	107	137	138	133	171	128	125	123	102	51	42	35	43	48	37	34	38	
West	58	40	44	45	42	59	42	34	44	37	37	32	29	30	48	49	32	25	
Iowa:																			
North	37	54	68	44	59	80	53	90	41	27	27	33	36	43	39	34	47	40	
South	67	86	76	85	95	107	101	61	88	109	65	29	42	43	33	31	33	37	
Minnesota	83	106	187	102	96	97	61	74	65	55	37	32	41	38	39	39	38	41	
Missouri:																			
East	75	103	77	97	78	96	67	82	57	45	36	33	32	45	61	45	45	45	
West	89	109	142	139	177	307	73	58	67	56	37	31	29	37	37	41	46	50	
Nebraska	75	67	70	74	70	72	46	48	44	40	40	37	27	29	32	26	31	59	
North Dakota	37	42	58	39	78	50	59	70	52	51	51	36	49	50	46	49	48	44	
South Dakota	81	96	70	128	159	211	200	173	99	78	52	59	69	66	67	49	63	60	
NINTH CIRCUIT																			
Alaska	74	77	125	122	153	117	85	78	54	28	28	35	28	34	42	45	24	19	
Arizona	214	286	290	305	246	274	252	221	158	124	77	62	69	55	65	67	67	73	
California:																			
North	82	111	131	75	63	75	59	66	47	34	31	31	25	35	44	43	48	38	
East	221	321	303	323	309	400	288	178	167	104	52	54	52	68	60	57	58	53	
Central	134	137	141	136	109	124	109	98	81	62	58	58	65	55	59	67	48	48	
South	565	470	374	409	502	479	286	197	141	142	101	87	110	108	121	126	116	133	
Hawaii	97	81	92	98	83	80	72	304 ^b	52	112	57	34	29	36	50	73	48	45	
Idaho	63	55	47	49	51	67	57	70	71	66	66	42	41	45	64	43	56	51	
Montana	105	103	108	99	77	87	96	107	100	75	75	66	78	64	80	82	54	58	
Nevada	122	95	102	97	119	130	130	98	66	63	42	45	63	51	96	92	91	59	
Oregon	133	96	106	86	86	104	84	90	73	7e	43	39	31	24	34	37	39	50	
Washington:																			
East	104	101	64	98	84	141	84	107	101	93	70	72	69	82	101	128	81	93	
West	104	122	127	132	132	161	117	112	103	91	64	52	49	53	53	43	31	32	
Guam	51	60	52	63	104	34	32	24	50	77	77	55	52	73	25	58	65	72	
Northern Mariana Islands ^c																			
	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	7	17	17	16	24	24	9	1	3	2	

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.36

Criminal cases filed per judgeship in U.S. District Courts

By district, years ending June 30, 1970-86--Continued

District	1979																		
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	Before the Omnibus Judge-ship Act	After the Omnibus Judge-ship Act	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	
TENTH CIRCUIT																			
Colorado	91	81	103	100	129	101	73	87	77	66	43	42	29	33	46	38	36	33	
Kansas	112	113	110	114	112	106	112	99	82	52	41	36	47	46	52	51	50	55	
New Mexico	111	99	101	166	129	128	101	85	96	73	54	41	46	38	47	61	54	72	
Oklahoma:																			
North	100	72	128	94	106	120	116	96	88	71	44	44	30	44	64	45	64	67	
East	43	45	37	50	47	39	40	55	56	58	58	48	36	53	96	80	58	68	
West	128	95	118	94	84	95	81	103	70	76	55	47	40	74	54	54	40	53	
Utah	68	51	79	54	57	72	75	74	59	65	43	43	42	43	44	51	42	40	
Wyoming	158	173	140	113	115	133	107	143	122	75	75	81	78	60	90	85	45	32	
ELEVENTH CIRCUIT																			
Alabama:																			
North	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	44	50	37	44	40	
Middle	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	38	46	50	33	31	
South	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	50	35	60	59	55	
Florida:																			
North	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	37	28	48	64	60	
Middle	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	39	46	47	44	59	
South	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	65	91	90	91	87	
Georgia:																			
North	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	43	34	28	35	44	
Middle	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	47	57	53	40	42	
South	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	42	38	35	34	45	
District of Columbia	144	154	174	89	56	59	56	53	48	50	50	39	32	29	21	29	29	28	

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 1980-86 data exclude all cases below the felony level.

Data for 1979 are provided in two columns in order to reflect the efforts of individual judges before and after the enactment of the Omnibus Judge-

ship 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.

^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 1985; and 1986 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table I.37

Percent distribution of duties performed by magistrates in U.S. District Courts

Year ending June 30, 1985

(Total all matters=419,163)

	Percent
Trial jurisdiction	21.7%
Petty offenses	18.4
Misdemeanors (other than petty)	3.3
Preliminary proceedings in criminal cases	28.7
Initial appearances	9.7
Arraignments	5.9
Other	5.7
Warrants	5.5
Bail review	1.9
Civil consent cases	0.9
Additional duties	48.8
Motions	27.7
Pretrial conferences	9.4
Prisoner litigation	4.8
Other	3.4
Social Security	3.4

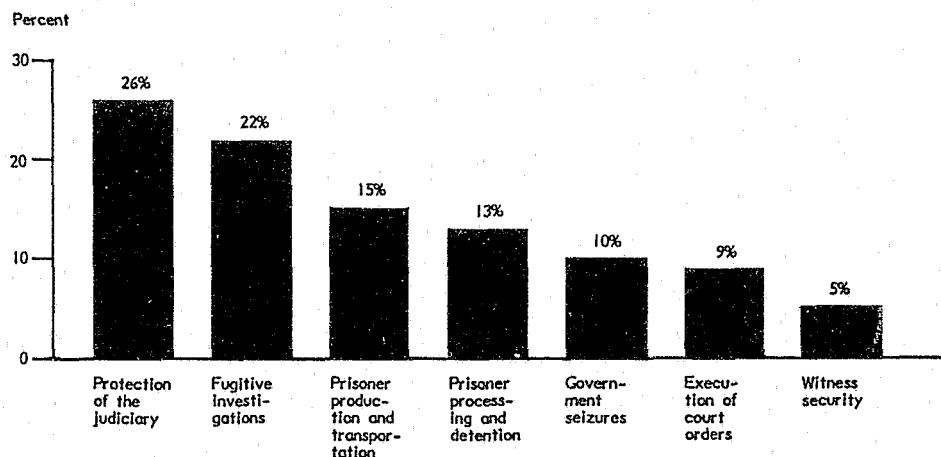
Note: The Federal Magistrates Act (28 U.S.C. 636(b)) provides the authority under which magistrates assist courts in the performance of "additional duties." This authority was both broadened and clarified by Public Law 94-577, Oct. 21, 1976, and by new procedural rules governing most habeas corpus proceedings in the district courts, effective Feb. 1, 1977. The changes make clear the ability of the parties of a civil case to consent to have the case referred to a magistrate for trial as a special master; the changes also empower magistrates to conduct evidentiary hearings in prisoner petition cases. Additionally, the role of magistrates in providing pretrial assistance to district judges in both dispositive and non-dispositive matters has been clarified. A magistrate's authority to conduct arraignments following indictment in a criminal case is provided under Rule 10 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure in 86 districts.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *The United States Courts: A Pictorial Summary for the Twelve Month Period Ended June 30, 1985* (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1985), p. 16.

Figure I.1

Duties performed by Deputy U.S. Marshals

By type of activity, fiscal year 1986



Note: The U.S. Marshals Service (USMS) is a law enforcement agency performing duties for the Executive Branch of the Federal government. The agency executes all warrants issued by the Federal courts, conducts fugitive investigations, and maintains custody of all Federal pretrial detainees. In addition the USMS is responsible for prisoner processing and detention, transportation and production of prisoners, protection of Federal judiciary, Federal witness security, the execution of court orders, and management of related Federal government seizures. Data on workload, accomplishments, and time utilization are collected on a regular basis from the 94 district offices.

A fugitive is an individual who has been convicted or is suspected of criminal activity and attempts to avoid legal sanctions by fleeing from the

justice system. Fugitive warrants are issued for a variety of violations; e.g., escape, bond default, parole or probation violations, failure to appear for judicial proceedings, or for fugitives from State or local jurisdictions wanted on "unlawful flight" warrants. (Source, p. 5.) "U.S. Marshals Service felony fugitive" refers to warrants that the USMS maintains primary control over and includes probation and parole violators, escapees, and bond defaulters. "Other felony" refers to felony warrants originated by other Federal agencies such as the Drug Enforcement Administration, for which the USMS also assumes responsibility.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Marshals Service, *The Director's Report: A Review of the United States Marshals Service in FY 1986* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1987), p. 4.

Table I.38

Warrants handled by the U.S. Marshals Service

By type of warrant, fiscal year 1986

Type of warrant	Pending on Sept. 30, 1985	Received during year	Arrests by U.S. Marshals Service	Other agency arrests	Detainers filed	Dismissals	Pending on Sept. 30, 1986
Total	42,112	77,120	25,693	15,246	7,266	22,762	48,267
U.S. Marshals Service							
felony fugitive	8,909	11,645	6,832	441	2,683	1,089	9,509
Other felony	14,929	28,346	7,471	11,906	3,200	2,395	18,303
Misdemeanor	18,274	37,129	11,390	2,899	1,383	19,278	20,455

Note: See Note, figure I.1.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Marshals Service, The Director's Report: A Review of the United States Marshals Service in FY 1986 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1987), p. 6.

Table I.39

Execution of non-warrant court orders by the U.S. Marshals Service

By type of court order, fiscal year 1986

Type of court order	Received from courts	Court orders served		Returned unexecuted
		In person	By mail	
Total	265,112	159,174	81,703	34,094
Government civil	98,445	59,123	27,898	16,218
Government criminal	80,776	69,745	5,556	9,676
Private civil	80,821	26,265	48,203	7,669
Private criminal	5,070	4,041	46	531

Note: See Note, figure I.1. Non-warrant court orders include summonses and complaints in civil actions, subpoenas in both civil and criminal actions, writs of habeas corpus, and writs of Attachment. These orders may originate from the Federal courts, United States Attorneys, private litigants, Federal agencies, foreign governments, and others. (Source, p. 37).

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Marshals Service, The Director's Report: A Review of the United States Marshals Service in FY 1986 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1987), p. 37.

Table 1.40

State financial support for State and local court systems

By State, fiscal year 1985

State	General government appropriation to judiciary fiscal year 1985 ^a (in millions)	Percent of total court system costs	Description
Alabama	\$59.1	NA	Includes support for administrative office of the courts and judicial education.
Alaska	38.3	100%	Judges' salaries, facilities, clerks' offices, administrative support, juror fees.
Arizona	14.5 ^{b,c}	13	Total costs of supreme court and court of appeals, including facilities' costs; partial costs of superior court and justice courts, including one-half of superior court judges and courts, salaries and some probation programs.
Arkansas	10.7	NA	Total costs of supreme court, court of appeals, appellate clerical staff, supreme court law library, and office of executive secretary; salaries and related costs for judges and court reporters of the circuit, chancery, and probate courts; and adult probation commission.
California	124.2	15	Includes support for commission on judicial performance and trial court judges' retirement fund.
Colorado	77.6	80 to 100	Total costs of appellate courts; includes support for probation, community corrections, data processing, public defender, judicial training program, and judicial conference. Municipal courts and facilities' costs of trial courts are funded locally.
Connecticut	66.3	80 to 100	Personnel services of supreme court, superior court, family division; juvenile and adult probation.
Delaware	21.3	70 to 75 ^b	
District of Columbia	54.6	100	
Florida	85.6	40 to 70 ^b	
Georgia	33.0	NA	Includes support for judicial council and judicial qualifications commission.
Hawaii	38.0	97 ^d	Total costs of appellate courts, and circuit, family and district courts; includes support for adult and juvenile probation, and education for judges and court administrators. Additionally, legislature appropriated \$8.5 million to the judiciary for FY 1985 from the State Capital Project Fund for construction and renovation purposes.
Idaho	8.9	40	Total costs of appellate courts; salaries and travel expenses of trial court judges.
Illinois	101.7	NA	Includes support for probation programs, and judicial conference.
Indiana	18.7	38	Total costs of supreme court and court of appeals; includes support for judges' retirement, and public defender.
Iowa	23.3	NA	Includes support for operating costs of supreme court, court of appeals, and office of State court administrator; salaries of all judges and magistrates, jury/witness fees, court reporters, bailiffs, and juvenile probation. (Facilities' costs are funded by local governments.) State assumed costs of clerk's office as of 7/1/86, and indigent defense as of 7/1/87.
Kansas	39.2	78 ^b	
Kentucky	58.9	99	Total costs of supreme court, court of appeals and district courts, and all costs of circuit court (except for small portion of circuit clerks' expenses); includes support for law library and pretrial services; executive branch (Dept. of Finance) appropriation includes support for jury fund (\$2.6 million in FY 1985).

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.40

State financial support for State and local court systems

By State, fiscal year 1985--Continued

State	General government appropriation to judiciary fiscal year 1985 ^a (in millions)	Percent of total court system costs	Description
Louisiana	\$37.3	NA	Salaries of all judges and magistrates; operating costs of the supreme court, court of appeals, and office of the State court administrator; jury/witness fees, court reporters, bailiffs, juvenile probation, and clerk's office; assumed costs of indigent defense as of 7/1/87.
Maine	17.8	100%	Includes support for judicial council.
Maryland	45.3	52	Total costs of appellate courts, and district court; salaries and travel expenses of circuit court judges; includes support for continuing judicial education, administrative office of the courts, and the State law library.
Massachusetts	192.7	87	
Michigan	70.8	26 ^b	Includes support for more than one-half of all judges' salaries. State's financial problems have put Phase II of State-funded court system initiative on hold.
Minnesota	23.1	26	
Mississippi	16.0	NA	Includes support for attorney general, State law library, and judicial performance commission.
Missouri	48.7	66 ^b	Includes support for public defender; State courts administrator; commission on retirement, removal and discipline of judges; and court reporter fees.
Montana	4.7	NA	
Nebraska	10.3	75 ^b	
Nevada	4.6	NA	Total costs of supreme court, and administrative office of the courts; salaries and pensions of district court judges; includes support for continuing education and public defender.
New Hampshire	15.2	90	Total expenses of court system, except for facilities' costs, which were funded by local and county governments in FY 1985. These costs were assumed by the State in FY 1986 (effective 1/1/86). The State also received a reimbursement from the counties in FY 1985 (\$1.8 million) to cover some superior and probate court costs.
New Jersey	58.3	28 ^e	Includes support for court reporting and probation; facilities' costs are borne by counties.
New Mexico	33.1	94	Total costs of supreme court, court of appeals, and magistrate, probate, and municipal courts, including facilities' costs. Counties finance facilities' costs of district court. Includes support for administrative office of the courts, and witness and jury fees.
New York	676.6	80 to 100	
North Carolina	121.0	80 to 100 ^b	Total court system expenses, except for facilities' costs. Includes support for juvenile probation, indigent defense, district attorney offices, administrative office of the courts, and judicial standards commission.
North Dakota	8.4	NA	
Ohio	27.6	NA	
Oklahoma	6.9	13	Court-generated revenues have accounted for an increased proportion of system support since 1982; the percentage of State support (through appropriations) has declined correspondingly.
Oregon	63.2	80 to 100	Costs of total court system, except for facilities' costs and justice and municipal courts, which are funded locally. Includes support for indigent defense.

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.40

State financial support for State and local court systems

By State, fiscal year 1985--Continued

State	General government appropriation to judiciary fiscal year 1985 ^a (in millions)	Percent of total court system costs	Description
Pennsylvania	\$101.8	NA	Salaries of judges, district justices, personnel in the appellate courts, and the administrative office of the courts. Includes reimbursement to counties for appellate and trial court operating expenses and county juror costs.
Rhode Island	18.0	90 to 100% ^b	Total costs of supreme, superior, family, and district courts, including facilities' costs. Municipal and probate courts are funded locally. Includes support for judicial council. Although the office of the public defender is considered to be "functionally within the judicial system," funding for this program is not included in the judicial appropriation.
South Carolina	19.2	NA	Includes support for court reporters, and indigent defense.
South Dakota	11.7	75	Operational costs of the supreme court, State court administrator's office, circuit courts, clerks of court, court services programs, out-of-home juvenile placement, and training. The State's general fund appropriation in FY 1985 constituted 75% of the support for the judicial system with the remainder provided by the local governments. Statutory authorization increased the State's share to 80% in FY 1986, 85% in FY 1987, and 90% in FY 1988.
Tennessee	21.5	15 to 20	Salaries of appellate court judges, circuit and criminal court judges, chancellors, law and equity judges, and special judges appointed by the chief justice; operation, maintenance, and security of supreme court buildings; includes support for indigent defense, State law libraries, judicial council and conference, and the administrative office of the courts.
Texas	57.0 ^f	NA	Includes support for judicial retirement and district attorneys.
Utah	21.8	58 ^b	Total costs of supreme court and juvenile court; salaries of district court and circuit court judges.
Vermont	8.6	85 ^b	Includes support for professional conduct board and bar admission programs; witness fees.
Virginia	78.4	74 ^b	Total costs of supreme court and court of appeals; nearly one-half of the costs of the circuit court, and 90% of the expenses of the district courts and magistrate system.
Washington	25.1	15 ^b	Total costs of supreme court and court of appeals except facilities' costs; one-half of the salaries of superior court judges; includes support for the State law library, the office of the administrator of the courts, criminal (non-expert) witness fees, and judicial training costs.
West Virginia	21.4	75 to 80 ^b	Includes support for judicial retirement and training.
Wisconsin	27.9	NA	
Wyoming	7.5 ^b	NA	

Note: These data were collected by the National Center for State Courts. A telephone survey of the administrative offices of the courts of the 50 States and the District of Columbia was conducted from December 1986 thru March 1987 regarding fiscal year 1985 State judicial appropriations and the proportion of support State appropriations provided to the total court system. States were asked to refer only to general government operations and to exclude Federal funds and other special funds. Cross-jurisdiction comparisons should be made cautiously because of a lack of a national standard definition of judicial system costs.

^aFiscal year (FY) 1985 refers to various fiscal year schedules that may run from July 1984 through June 1985; October 1984 through September 1985; or the 1985 calendar year. New York's FY 1985 ran from April 1985 through March 1986. Legislatures in some States--such as Arkansas, Kentucky, Minnesota, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon, Virginia, Washington, and Wyoming--appropriate funds to departments and programs

biennially. Appropriation amounts listed for these States relate only to FY 1985.

^bThese figures were described as rough estimates by the information source.

^cThis figure includes an approximate \$1.1 million reimbursement in general fund monies that the State treasury paid directly to the counties for justice court costs.

^dThis figure represents the proportion of support for the judiciary provided by both the State's general and capital project funds.

^eFigure is based on State data for FY 1985, and county and municipal data for calendar year 1984.

^fThese figures include Federal funds budgeted by the State legislature.

Source: Marcia Lim, "A Status Report on State Court Financing," *State Court Journal* 11 (Summer 1987), pp. 14-17. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.41

Number and term of judges of appellate and major trial courts

By type of court and jurisdiction, 1985

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	124	6
Alaska	Supreme Court	5	10	Court of Appeals	3	6	Superior courts	29	6
Arizona	Supreme Court	5	6	Court of Appeals	12	6	Superior courts	97	4
Arkansas	Supreme Court	7	8	Court of Appeals	6	8	Chancery courts Circuit courts	30 32	4 6
California	Supreme Court	7	12	Courts of Appeal	73	12	Superior courts	679	6
Colorado	Supreme Court	7	10	Court of Appeals	10	8	District Court	110	6
Connecticut	Supreme Court	6	8	Appellate Court	6	8	Superior courts	137 ^c	8
Delaware	Supreme Court	5	12	X	X	X	Superior courts	13 ^d	12
Florida	Supreme Court	7	6	District courts of appeals	45	6	Circuit courts	347	6
Georgia	Supreme Court	7	6	Court of Appeals	9	6	Superior courts	127	4 ^e
Hawaii	Supreme Court	5	10	Intermediate Court of Appeals	3	10	Circuit courts	17	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	386 ^f	6
Indiana	Supreme Court	5	10	Court of Appeals	12	10	Circuit courts	90	6
Iowa	Supreme Court	9	8	Court of Appeals	6	6	District Court	99 ^g	6
Kansas	Supreme Court	7	6	Court of Appeals	7	4	District courts	71 ^h	4
Kentucky	Supreme Court	7	8	Court of Appeals	14	8	Circuit courts	91	8
Louisiana	Supreme Court	7	10	Courts of Appeals	48	10	District courts	179	6
Maine	Supreme Judicial Court	7	7	X	X	X	Superior Court	17	7
Maryland	Court of Appeals	7	10	Court of Special Appeals	13	10	Circuit courts	109 ⁱ	15
Massachusetts	Supreme Judicial Court	7	To age 70	Appeals Court	10	To age 70	Trial Court	281	To age 70
Michigan	Supreme Court	7	8	Court of Appeals	18	6	Circuit courts	167	6
Minnesota	Supreme Court	9	6	Court of Appeals	12	6	District courts	144	6
Mississippi	Supreme Court	9	8	X	X	X	Chancery courts Circuit courts	40 39	4 4
Missouri	Supreme Court	7	12	Court of Appeals	32	12	Circuit courts	133 ^j	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	21	To age 70
New Jersey	Supreme Court	7	7 ^k	Appellate division of Superior Court	28	7	Superior Court	329	7
New Mexico	Supreme Court	5	8	Court of Appeals	7	8	District courts	56	6
New York	Court of Appeals	7	14 ^k	Appellate division of Supreme Court	46	5 ^k	Supreme Court	323 ^l	14 ^k
North Carolina	Supreme Court	7	8	Court of Appeals	12	8	Superior Court	72	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	211	6
Oklahoma	Supreme Court Court of Criminal Appeals	9 3	6 6	Court of Appeals	12	6	District courts	72 ^m	4
Oregon	Supreme Court	7	6	Court of Appeals Tax Court	10 1	6 6	Circuit courts	85	6
Pennsylvania	Supreme Court	7	10	Superior Court Commonwealth Court	15 9	10 10	Courts of common pleas	309	10
Rhode Island	Supreme Court	5	Life	X	X	X	Superior Court	18	Life
South Carolina	Supreme Court	5	10	Court of Appeals	6	6	Circuit Court	31	6
South Dakota	Supreme Court	5	8	X	X	X	Circuit courts	33	8
Tennessee	Supreme Court	5	8	Court of Appeals Court of Criminal Appeals	12 9	8 8	Chancery courts Circuit courts	30 92 ⁿ	8 8
Texas	Supreme Court Court of Criminal Appeals	9 9	6 6	Court of Appeals	80	6	District courts	374	4
Utah	Supreme Court	5	10	X	X	X	District courts	29	6

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.41

Number and term of judges of appellate and major trial courts

By type of court and jurisdiction, 1985--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	Court of Appeals	10	8	Circuit courts	120	8
Washington	Supreme Court	9	6	Court of Appeals	16	6	Superior courts	129	4
West Virginia	Supreme Court of Appeals	5	12	X	X	X	Circuit courts	60	8
Wisconsin	Supreme Court	7	10	Court of Appeals	12	6	Circuit courts	197	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 ^o	(p)	X	X	X	High Court: Trial level	8 ^o	(p)
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

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

^aNumber includes chief justice.

^bInitial term may be shorter.

^cIncludes the judges of the Supreme and appellate courts.

^dPresident judge, three resident judges and nine associate judges.

^eFor judges of the Superior Court of the Atlanta Judicial Court, term of office is eight years.

^fPlus 339 associate judges.

^gPlus 39 district associate judges and 14 senior judges.

^hPlus 69 district associate judges and 71 district magistrates.

ⁱIncludes judges of Circuit Court for Baltimore City.

^jPlus 170 associate circuit judges.

^kTo age 70.

^lTrial divisions, 272 justices; certified retired justices, 51.

^mPlus 72 associate judges and 56 special judges.

ⁿWith civil jurisdiction, 66 judges; with criminal jurisdiction, 26.

^oChief justice and associate judges sit on appellate and trial divisions.

^pFor good behavior.

Source: The Council of State Governments, *The Book of the States 1986-87* (Lexington, KY: The Council of State Governments, 1986), pp. 155-158. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.42

Selected qualification requirements of judges of appellate and trial courts of general jurisdiction

By type of court and jurisdiction, 1985

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 ^a	5	3 ^{f,g}		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						(g)			5 ^c	5 ^c	(i)	(i)
Colorado			(g)			(g)			Y ^c	Y ^c		
Connecticut									(j)	(j)		
Delaware			(b)	(b)	Y ^c	Y ^c			10	5	(i)	(i)
Florida			(g) 3 ^b	(g) 3 ^b			30	30	7	7		
Georgia	(a)	(a)										
Hawaii	Y	Y	Y ^{b,c}	Y ^{b,c}					10	10		
Idaho	Y	Y	2	2		(g)	30	30	Y ^c	(j)		
Illinois	Y	Y			Y ^c	Y ^c			Y ^c	Y ^c		
Indiana	Y	Y			Y ^c	Y ^c			10 ^k	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									(j)	(j)	(h)	(h)
Maryland			5 ^{b,g}	5 ^{b,g}	(1)	(1)	30	30	Y ^c	Y ^c	(h)	(h)
Michigan			(g)		(g)	(g)			Y ^c	Y ^c	(i,m)	(i,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		Y ^{c,g}	Y ^c	30	30	5 ^k	5 ^k		
Nevada			2 ^g	2 ^g			25	25	Y ^c	Y ^c	(n)	(n)
New Hampshire											(o)	(o)
New Jersey									10, 3 ^{j,k}	10, 3 ^{j,k}		
New Mexico			3	3		Y ^c	30	30				
New York									10	10		
North Carolina									Y ^c	Y ^c		
North Dakota	Y	Y	Y ^c	Y ^c					Y ^{c,j}	Y ^{c,j}		
Ohio						Y ^c			6 ^k	6 ^k	(i)	(i)
Oklahoma			(g)		(g)	(g)	30		5 ^k	4 ^k		
Oregon	Y	Y	3 ^b	Y ^c	(g)	Y ^c			Y ^c	Y ^c		
Pennsylvania	Y	Y	1 ^b	(b)		1			Y ^c	Y ^c		
South Carolina	Y	Y	5 ^b	5 ^b		Y ^{c,g}	26	26	5	5		
South Dakota	Y	Y	Y ^c	Y ^c	Y ^{c,g}	Y ^{c,g}			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 ^c	3		Y ^c	30	25	Y ^c	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,q}	Y ^c		
West Virginia			5	5			30	30	Y ^{c,k}	Y ^{c,k}		
Wisconsin			(g)			(g)			5	5		
Wyoming	Y	Y	3	2			30	28	1 ^{j,k}	1 ^j		
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)		
Puerto Rico	Y	Y					25		Y ^{c,k}	Y ^{c,k}		

See notes on next page.

Table 1.42

Selected qualification requirements of judges of appellate and trial courts of general jurisdiction

By type of court and jurisdiction, 1985--Continued

Note: See Note, table 1.41. "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.

^aCitizen of the United States. Alabama--5 years. Georgia--3 years.

Missouri--15 years for appellate court, 10 years for trial courts.

^bCitizen of the State.

^cLength of time not specified.

^dLength 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: 5 years for appellate court, 5 years for trial court.

^eFor court of appeals, 5 years.

^fFor court of appeals judges only.

^gQualified 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.

^hSpecific personal characteristics. Arizona, Arkansas--good moral character. Maine--sobriety of manners. Maryland--integrity, wisdom and sound legal knowledge.

ⁱNominee must be under certain age to be eligible. Arizona--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.

^jLearned in law.

^kYears 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.

^lSix months.

^mA person convicted of a felony or breach of public trust is not eligible to the office for a period of 20 years after conviction.

ⁿMay not have been previously removed from judicial office.

^oExcept that record of birth is required.

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

^qFor court of appeals, admitted to practice for 5 years.

Source: The Council of State Governments, *The Book of the States 1986-87* (Lexington, KY: The Council of State Governments, 1986), pp. 159, 160. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.43

Salaries of judges of appellate and general trial courts, and date of last salary change

By type of court and jurisdiction, as of Nov. 1987

Jurisdiction	Type of court			Date of last salary change	Jurisdiction	Type of court			Date of last salary change
	Highest appellate court	Intermediate appellate court	General trial court			Highest appellate court	Intermediate appellate court	General trial court	
Alabama	\$77,420	\$76,420	\$54,000 (75,420)	10/1/86	Nevada	\$73,500	X	\$67,000	1/5/87
Alaska	85,728 to 97,728 85,728 ^a	79,992	77,304 to 90,828 77,304 ^a	7/16/85	New Hampshire	66,078	X	64,350	9/12/86
Arizona	75,000	72,500	70,000	1/1/87	New Jersey	93,000	\$90,000	85,000	7/1/86
Arkansas	66,010	63,763	61,513	7/1/86	New Mexico	60,375	57,330	54,350	7/1/86
California	99,486	93,272	81,505	7/1/86	New York	115,000	102,500	95,000	10/1/87
Colorado	63,000	58,500	54,000	7/1/84	North Carolina	76,236	72,180	64,092	7/1/87
Connecticut	71,283	71,860	68,647	7/1/87	North Dakota	59,140	X	55,519	7/1/86
Delaware	81,900	X	77,600	7/1/87	Ohio	80,750	75,000	to 71,250	7/1/87
Florida	88,825	83,600	78,375	7/1/87	Oklahoma	68,006	63,756	56,672	7/1/85
Georgia	75,564	74,982	62,172 (86,172)	7/1/87	Oregon	69,552	67,896	63,096	9/1/86
Hawaii	78,500	73,500	69,500	1/1/86	Pennsylvania	91,500	89,500	80,000	7/3/87
Idaho	59,750	58,750	56,000	7/1/86	Rhode Island	78,642	X	70,443	7/5/87
Illinois	93,266	87,780	75,113 to 80,599	7/1/87	South Carolina	80,657	76,625	76,625	6/2/87
Indiana	66,000	61,000	56,000	7/1/87	South Dakota	56,975	X	53,210	7/1/87
Iowa	65,200	61,900	57,800	7/1/87	Tennessee	65,650	63,125	60,600	7/1/83
Kansas	64,268	61,974	55,872	8/1/86	Texas	78,795	70,916 (77,795)	56,135 (76,795)	9/1/85
Kentucky	65,633	62,954	60,275	7/1/87	Utah	58,000	55,100	54,000	7/1/85
Louisiana	76,166	72,967	69,769	9/16/86	Vermont	60,300	X	57,300	7/1/87
Maine	71,746	X	68,715	7/1/87	Virginia	83,304	79,139	77,334	7/1/87
Maryland	78,500	75,500	74,000	7/1/87	Washington	75,900	72,100	68,500	9/1/87
Massachusetts	80,500	74,500	71,520	7/1/86	West Virginia	55,000	X	50,000	7/1/84
Michigan	94,000	90,240	69,770 (86,480) 84,792 ^a	1/1/87	Wisconsin	76,859	70,947	66,512	8/1/87
Minnesota	73,981	68,248	65,436	1/1/87	Wyoming	63,500	X	61,000	1/1/82
Mississippi	59,000	X	51,000	7/1/86	National average	73,961	73,261	66,283	X
Missouri	80,649	75,087	69,525	7/1/87	District of Columbia	95,000	X	89,500	3/1/87
Montana	50,452	X	49,178	7/1/85	Federal System	110,000	95,000	89,500	3/1/87
Nebraska	63,512	X	57,038	9/3/87	American Samoa	69,000	X	X	NA
					Guam	X	X	60,000	7/23/85
					Puerto Rico	60,000	X	42,000 to 48,000	10/1/86
					Virgin Islands	X	X	62,000	10/1/86

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 37 States that have such courts. 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.

^aMedian salary.

Source: National Center for State Courts, *Survey of Judicial Salaries* (Williamsburg, VA: National Center State Courts, November 1987), p. 6. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.44

Method of selection and length of initial and retention terms of the highest appellate court justices

By State, as of September 1987

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	12 years	Retention election	12
Colorado	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	10
Connecticut ^b	Judicial selection commission	8 years	Commission reviews, governor renominates, legislature reappoints	8
Delaware	Nominating commission	12 years	Reappointment by governor	12
District of Columbia ^c	Nominating commission	15 years	Reappointment by judicial tenure committee	15
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	Appointed by governor	7 years	Reappointment by governor	7
Maryland ^d	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	10
Massachusetts	Nominating commission	To age 70	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 ^e	To age 70	X	X
New Jersey	Appointed by governor	7 years	Reappointment by governor	To age 70
New Mexico	Partisan election	8 years	Partisan election	8
New York ^d	Nominating commission	14 years	Reappointment by governor	14
North Carolina	Partisan election	8 years	Partisan election	8
North Dakota	Nonpartisan election	10 years	Nonpartisan election	10
Ohio	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Oklahoma ^f	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	6
Oregon	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Pennsylvania	Partisan election	10 years	Retention election	10
Rhode Island	Appointed by legislature	Life tenure	X	X
South Carolina	Appointed by legislature	10 years	Reappointment by legislature	10
South Dakota	Nominating commission	3 years	Retention election	8
Tennessee	Partisan election	8 years	Partisan election	8
Texas ^g	Partisan election	6 years	Partisan election	6
Utah	Nominating commission	3 years	Retention election	10
Vermont	Nominating commission	Until next general election	Retention election	6
Virginia	Appointed by legislature	12 years	Reappointment by legislature	12
Washington	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
West Virginia	Partisan election	12 years	Partisan election	12
Wisconsin	Nonpartisan election	10 years	Nonpartisan election	10
Wyoming	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	8

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.44

Method of selection and length of initial and retention terms of the highest appellate court justices

By State, as of September 1987--Continued

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. "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. The nominating commission method of selection was established by executive order in Delaware, Maryland, and Massachusetts and by constitutional or statutory authority in all other jurisdictions. "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.

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

^bThe judicial selection commission submits a list of prospective judges to the governor who nominates one to fill a vacancy. The legislature then votes to approve or disapprove that nomination.

^cInitial appointment is made by the President of the United States and confirmed by the Senate. If the President does not wish to reappoint the judge, the District of Columbia Nomination Commission compiles a new list of candidates.

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

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

^fOklahoma 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.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the American Judicature Society. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.45

Method of selection and length of initial and retention terms of intermediate appellate court judges in 36 States

As of September 1987

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	12 years	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	To age 70	X	X
Michigan	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Minnesota	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	To age 70
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	1 year	Retention election	6
Oregon	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Pennsylvania ^c	Partisan election	10 years	Retention election	10
South Carolina	Appointed by legislature	6 years	Reappointed by legislature	6
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
Utah	Nominating commission	3 years	Retention election	6
Virginia	Appointed by legislature	8 years	Reappointed by legislature	8
Washington	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Wisconsin	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6

Note: See Note, table 1.44. States not listed do not have intermediate appellate courts.

^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.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the American Judicature Society. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.46

Method of selection and length of initial and retention terms of general jurisdiction court judges

By State and name of court, as of September 1987

State/name of court(s)	Initial selection		Retention	
	Method ^a	Term	Method	Term (in years)
<u>Alabama</u> Circuit court	Partisan election	6 years	Partisan election	6
<u>Alaska</u> Superior court	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 3 years	Retention election	6
<u>Arizona</u> Superior court ^b	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	4
<u>Arkansas</u> Circuit court	Partisan election	4 years	Partisan election	4
<u>California</u> Superior court	Nonpartisan election or governor appointed	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
<u>Colorado</u> District court	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	6
<u>Connecticut</u> Superior court	Nominating commission	8 years	Commission reviews, governor renominates, legislature reappoints	8
<u>Delaware</u> Superior court	Nominating commission	12 years	Reappointment by governor	12
<u>District of Columbia</u> Superior Court ^c	Nominating commission	15 years	Reappointment by judicial tenure committee	15
<u>Florida</u> Circuit court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
<u>Georgia</u> Superior court	Nonpartisan election	4 years	Nonpartisan election	4
<u>Hawaii</u> Circuit court	Nominating commission	10 years	Reappointment by commission	10
<u>Idaho</u> District court	Nonpartisan election	4 years	Nonpartisan election	4
<u>Illinois</u> Circuit court	Partisan election ^d	6 years	Retention election	6
<u>Indiana</u> Circuit court	Partisan election ^e	6 years	Partisan election ^f	6
<u>Superior court</u>	Partisan election ^g	6 years	Partisan election	6
<u>Iowa</u> District court	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	6
<u>Kansas</u> District court	Nominating commission ^h	Until next general election	Retention election ⁱ	4
<u>Kentucky</u> Circuit court	Nonpartisan election	8 years	Nonpartisan election	8
<u>Louisiana</u> District court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	10
<u>Maine</u> Superior court	Appointed by governor	7 years	Reappointment by governor	7
<u>Maryland</u> Circuit court	Nominating commission	1 year	Nonpartisan election	15
<u>Massachusetts</u> Trial Court of Massachusetts	Nominating commission	To age 70	X	X
<u>Michigan</u> Circuit court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
<u>Recorder's court</u>	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
<u>Minnesota</u> District court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
<u>Mississippi</u> Circuit court	Partisan election	4 years	Partisan election	4
<u>Missouri</u> Circuit court	Partisan election ^j	6 years ^k	Partisan election ^l	6 ^l
<u>Montana</u> District court	Nonpartisan election	8 years	Nonpartisan election, but if unopposed, retention election	8
<u>Nebraska</u> District court	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 3 years	Retention election	6
<u>Nevada</u> District court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
<u>New Hampshire</u> Superior court	Appointed by governor ^m	To age 70	X	X
<u>New Jersey</u> Superior court	Appointed by governor	7 years	Reappointment by governor	To age 70
<u>New Mexico</u> District court	Partisan election	6 years	Partisan election	6

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.46

Method of selection and length of initial and retention terms of general jurisdiction court judges

By State and name of court, as of September 1987--Continued

State/name of court(s)	Initial selection		Retention	
	Method ^a	Term	Method	Term (in years)
<u>New York</u> Supreme court	Partisan election	14 years	Partisan election	14
<u>North Carolina</u> Superior court	Partisan election ⁿ	8 years	Partisan election ^o	8
<u>North Dakota</u> District court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
<u>Ohio</u> Common pleas court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
<u>Oklahoma</u> District court	Nonpartisan election	4 years	Nonpartisan election	4
<u>Oregon</u> Circuit court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
<u>Pennsylvania</u> Common pleas court	Partisan election	10 years	Retention election	10
<u>Rhode Island</u> Superior court	Nominating commission	Life tenure	X	X
<u>South Carolina</u> Circuit court	Appointed by legislature	6 years	Reappointment by legislature	6
<u>South Dakota</u> Circuit court	Nonpartisan election	8 years	Nonpartisan election	8
<u>Tennessee</u> Circuit court	Partisan election	8 years	Partisan election	8
<u>Texas</u> District court	Partisan election	4 years	Partisan election	4
<u>Utah</u> District court	Nominating commission	3 years	Retention election	6
<u>Vermont</u> Superior court	Nominating commission	Until next general election	Retention election	6
<u>Virginia</u> Circuit court	Appointed by legislature	8 years	Reappointment by legislature	8
<u>Washington</u> Superior court	Nonpartisan election	4 years	Nonpartisan election	4
<u>West Virginia</u> Circuit court	Partisan election	8 years	Partisan election	8
<u>Wisconsin</u> Circuit court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
<u>Wyoming</u> District court	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	6

Note: See Note, table 1.44. 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).

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

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

^cInitial appointment is made by the President of the United States and confirmed by the Senate. If the President does not wish to reappoint the judge, the District of Columbia Nomination Commission compiles a new list of candidates.

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

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

^fRetention elections are used in Vanderburgh County.

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

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

ⁱSeven of 29 districts use partisan elections.

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

^kAn 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.

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

^mSubject to approval by an elected five-member executive council.

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

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

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the American Judicature Society. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.47

Staff and budget of judicial conduct commissions

By State, fiscal year 1986^a

State	Administrative or executive director	Attorneys	Investigators	Administrative assistants	Secretaries	Other ^b	Total employed	Budget amount
Alabama	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	\$89,815
Alaska	1 ^{c,d}	1 ^c	0	0	1 ^{c,d}	0	2 ^e	69,900
Arkansas	1 ^c	0	0	0	0	0	1	7,000
California	1	1	0	1 ^c	3 ^f	0	6	503,993
Colorado	1 ^c	0	0	0	1	0	2	57,257
Connecticut	1 ^c	0	1 ^c	0	2 ^c	0	4	33,000
Delaware	0	6 ^c	0	0	6 ^c	0	12	0
District of Columbia ^g	1	1 ^c	0	1	0	0	3	111,000
Florida	1	1 ^c	0	0	1	0	3 ^d	240,865
Georgia	1 ^c	1 ^c	1 ^c	0	2 ^c	0	5	107,600
Hawaii	1 ^c	0	2 ^{c,d}	0	0	0	3	35,625
Idaho	1 ^c	1 ^c	0	0	0	0	1 ^e	34,500
Illinois	1	0	3	1	1	0	6	325,030
Kansas	1 ^c	1 ^c	0	0	0	0	2 ^h	39,408
Kentucky	1 ^c	0	0	0	1 ^c	0	2	41,973
Louisiana	1 ^c	1 ^c	1 ^c	1 ^c	1 ^c	0	5	45,000
Maryland	1 ^c	0	0	0	1 ^c	0	2 ^d	16,500
Massachusetts	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	120,983
Michigan	1	4	1	0	3	1 ^c	10	518,600
Minnesota	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	107,400
Mississippi	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	142,540
Missouri	0	1 ^c	0	0	2 ^c	0	3	89,392
Nebraska	1 ^c	0	0	0	0	0	1 ^d	7,500 ⁱ
Nevada	1 ^c	0	0	0	0	0	1	24,070
New Hampshire	1 ^c	0	0	1 ^c	0	0	2	10,000
New Jersey	1	2 ^j	0	0	2 ^f	0	5	108,000
New Mexico	1 ^c	0	0	0	1 ^c	0	2	61,700
New York	1	8	9	10	9	5 ^k	42	1,864,000
North Carolina	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	109,825
North Dakota	0	1 ^c	0	0	1 ^c	0	2	61,517 ^l
Oregon	1 ^c	0	0	0	1 ^c	0	2	41,430 ^m
Pennsylvania	1	0	3	1	2	0	7	436,000
South Carolina	1	1 ^c	0	1	0	0	3	50,588
South Dakota	0	0	1 ^c	0	0	0	1	14,200
Texas	1	4 ⁿ	1	2	0	0	8	274,505
Utah	1 ^c	1 ^c	0	0	1 ^c	0	2 ^e	20,000
Vermont	1 ^c	0	0	1 ^c	0	0	2	15,000
Virginia	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	138,260
Washington	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	248,198
West Virginia	1	1 ^c	3 ^c	0	0	0	5	70,602
Wisconsin	1 ^e	1	0	1	0	0	2 ^d	154,700

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 Arizona, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Montana, Ohio, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Tennessee, and Wyoming.

^aAll States reported for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1985 and ending June 30, 1986 except the following: Alabama, District of Columbia, and Michigan (Oct. 1, 1985 to Sept. 30, 1986); Nebraska and Texas (Sept. 1, 1985 to Oct. 31, 1986); New York (Apr. 1, 1985 to Mar. 31, 1986); and Vermont and West Virginia (Jan. 1, 1985 to Dec. 31, 1985).

^bOther^m includes budget assistants, librarians, clerks, paralegals, and staff assistants.

^cPart-time.

^dPersonnel employed on contractual or case by case basis.

^eOne staff member is responsible for more than one function.

^fOne full-time and two part-time.

^gIn addition to disciplinary function, the District of Columbia's commission has the responsibility for the reappointment of sitting judges and senior judges.

^hCommission and other State agency share staff members.

ⁱBudget does not include staff costs, which are taken from general administrative budget.

^jOne full-time and one part-time.

^kFour full-time and one part-time.

^lHalf of biannual budget.

^mHalf of biannual budget which includes half of a reserve fund of \$26,000 held by the legislature for payment of attorneys fees and other expenses incurred in connection with commission investigations and formal proceedings.

ⁿThree full-time and one part-time.

Source: American Judicature Society, The Center for Judicial Conduct Organizations, *Judicial Conduct Reporter* 8 (Winter 1987), pp. 4, 5. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.48

Percent distribution of juror expenditures in U.S. District Courts

By type of juror and expenditure, year ending June 30, 1986

(Total juror expenditures: \$44,774,200)

	Percent
Petit juror expenditures	73.6%
Attendance	48.0
Mileage	15.9
Other	6.1
Subsistence	3.6
Grand juror expenditures	26.3
Attendance	16.2
Mileage	6.0
Subsistence	3.3
Other	0.8

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.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1986 Grand and Petit Juror Service in United States District Courts (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1986), p. 22.

Table 1.49

Grand jury and grand juror utilization in U.S. District Courts

Years ending June 30, 1975-86

Grand jurors and juries	Years ending June 30												Percent change 1986 over 1985
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	
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	11,584	11,364	-1.9%
Jurors in session	156,167	167,185	175,687	176,459	194,168	206,627	219,860	210,213	222,980	232,844	228,785	223,866	-2.2
Hours in session	41,421	44,765	47,094	46,739	50,896	54,163	58,278	55,569	58,769	61,425	61,435	60,506	-1.5
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	19.8	19.7	-0.5
Hours per session	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.3	X
Total number of grand juries													
In existence	570	603	641	659	674	699	738	739	732	741	762	792	3.9
Impaneled	291	301	298	321	311	312	328	309	322	320	310	NA	NA
Discharged	266	260	303	295	286	288	308	331	311	288	308	NA	NA

Note: See Note, table 1.48. 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 through 1985 are for 94 District Courts.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Annual Report of the Director, 1981 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1981), p. 7; and 1986 Grand and Petit Juror Service in United States District Courts (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1987), p. 1. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.50

Petit juror utilization in U.S. District Courts

Years ending June 30, 1975-86

Petit jurors	Years ending June 30												Percent change 1986 over 1985
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	
Total available	546,627	592,594	584,122	570,523	565,617	605,547	648,929	631,606	640,577	666,942	676,140	705,819 ^a	4.4%
Selected or serving	328,445	356,961	352,940	345,372	334,765	368,710	396,746	388,979	413,813	430,845	442,196	465,135	5.2
Percent	60.1	60.2	60.4	60.5	59.2	60.9	61.1	61.6	64.6	64.6	65.4	65.9	X
Challenged	88,228	92,727	90,693	88,103	91,575	92,110	100,041	98,657	102,492	110,045	114,268	119,283	4.4
Percent	16.1	15.6	15.5	15.5	16.2	15.2	15.4	15.6	16.0	16.5	16.9	16.9	X
Not selected, serving or challenged-- total	129,954	142,916	140,489	137,048	139,277	144,727	152,142	143,970	124,272	126,052	119,677	121,401	1.4
Percent	23.8	24.1	24.1	24.0	24.6	23.9	23.4	22.8	19.4	18.9	17.7	17.2	X
Travel status	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	4,582	5,078	5,572	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	X
Percent	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	0.8	0.8	0.9	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	X
Jury trial days	28,293	30,032	29,875	29,238	28,851	32,159	35,596	35,263	37,589	39,572	40,289	41,945	4.1
Criminal	15,818	17,818	16,945	16,084	15,171	15,649	15,925	15,587	16,539	16,778	17,203	19,253	11.9
Percent	55.9	59.3	56.7	55.0	52.6	48.7	44.7	44.2	44.0	42.4	42.7	45.9	X
Civil	12,475	12,214	12,930	13,154	13,680	16,510	19,671	19,676	21,050	22,793	23,086	22,692	-1.7
Percent	44.1	40.7	43.3	45.0	47.4	51.3	55.3	55.8	56.0	57.6	57.3	54.1	X
Juror Usage Index	19.32	19.73	19.55	19.51	19.60	18.83	18.23	17.91	17.04	16.85	16.78	16.83	0.3

Notes: See Note, table 1.48. In this table, 1975 through 1977 data are for 94 District Courts; 1978 through 1982 data are for 95 District Courts; and 1983 through 1986 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.

^aEach juror is counted for each day serving, waiting at the courthouse to

serve, or in travel.

^bThe 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; 1986, p. 23 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.51

Jury fees in State and Federal courts

By jurisdiction, 1986

Jurisdiction	Juror fees per day	Jurisdiction	Juror fees per day
Federal	\$30.00	Missouri	\$6.00
Alabama	10.00	Montana	12.00
Alaska	12.50 ^a	Nebraska	20.00
Arizona	12.00	Nevada	9.00 ^k
Arkansas	5.00 ^b	New Hampshire	15.00 ^a
California	10.00 ^c	New Jersey	5.00
Colorado	3.00 ^d	New Mexico	(1)
Connecticut	10.00	New York	12.00
Delaware	15.00	North Carolina	12.00 ^m
District of Columbia	30.00	North Dakota	25.00
Florida	10.00	Ohio	10.00
Georgia	20.00 ^e	Oklahoma	12.50
Hawaii	20.00 ^f	Oregon	10.00
Idaho	5.00 ^f	Pennsylvania	(n)
Illinois	5.00 ^g	Rhode Island	15.00
Indiana	7.50 ^h	South Carolina	10.00
Iowa	10.00	South Dakota	10.00 ^o
Kansas	10.00	Tennessee	10.00
Kentucky	5.00	Texas	6.00 ^g
Louisiana	12.00	Utah	14.00
Maine	20.00	Vermont	30.00
Maryland	15.00 ⁱ	Virginia	20.00
Massachusetts	(j)	Washington	10.00
Michigan	7.50 ^a	West Virginia	15.00
Minnesota	15.00	Wisconsin	8.50 ^{a,9}
Mississippi	15.00	Wyoming	6.00 ^a

Note: Daily juror fees are set by State statutes and do not include any mileage payments to jurors.

^aHalf-day rate.

^bCosts vary among counties; \$20.00 maximum per day while actually serving (sworn).

^cCosts vary among counties; \$10.00 maximum per day. If juror remits fee to employer, fee is limited to \$5.00 per day.

^dSix dollars per day while actually serving (sworn).

^eCosts vary among counties, \$25.00 maximum per day.

^f\$5.00 per half-day, unless juror travels more than 30 miles in which case the rate is \$10.00 per half-day.

^gCosts vary among counties.

^h\$17.50 per day while actually serving (sworn).

ⁱPlus expenses.

^jNo fee for first three days; \$50.00 per day thereafter.

^k\$15.00 per day while actually serving (sworn).

^l\$3.35 per hour.

^m\$30.00 per day after 5 days of service.

ⁿ\$9.00 for first three days; \$25.00 per day thereafter.

^o\$20.00 per day while actually serving (sworn).

Source: National Center for State Courts, National Center for State Courts Report 14 (February 1987), p. 3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.52

Investigative reports by Federal probation officers

By type of investigation, years ending June 30, 1974-86

Type of investigation	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Total	77,146	91,863	102,334	101,725	102,706	109,172	111,678	115,079	116,084	125,613	147,124	155,945	168,063
Presentence investigation	29,492	31,740	32,193	29,678	30,509	26,338	23,961	24,957	27,463	30,323	30,745	32,669	35,594
Limited or selective presentence investigation	1,943	2,202	2,255	3,060	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Collateral investigation for another district	9,203	11,932	14,526	16,483	17,476	16,506	16,836	18,502	21,233	23,135	23,057	25,055	28,456
Preliminary investigation to assist U.S. attorney	862	953	1,645	2,022	2,137	3,102	2,006	2,167	2,158	2,121	2,375	2,178	1,968
Postsentence investigation for institution	658	650	746	1,043	1,661	1,252	988	1,012	919	1,237	1,347	1,323	1,258
Pretransfer investigation (probation and parole)	8,603	9,870	10,583	10,568	10,073	9,944	9,561	8,928	8,256	7,689	7,881	8,550	8,899
Alleged violation investigation (probation and parole)	6,630	8,581	10,351	10,810	10,813	11,421	12,347	12,584	12,241	12,436	12,585	13,289	14,046
Prerelease investigation for a Federal or military institution	6,965	8,805	7,112	7,089	8,396	9,092	9,883	8,097	6,996	6,958	7,292	6,955	7,691
Special investigation regarding a prisoner in confinement	4,628	6,010	5,085	5,478	5,838	4,932	5,684	6,021	5,755	5,961	6,605	6,853	7,433
Furlough and work-release reports for Bureau of Prisons institutions	1,140	2,770	3,175	5,460	5,721	6,239	5,925	5,920	5,301	5,734	5,350	5,490	6,268
Parole supervision reports	5,895	7,030	12,931	8,846	8,828	17,284	21,824	23,066	21,898	21,859	22,412	24,471	24,862
Parole revocation hearing reports	1,127	1,320	1,732	1,188	1,254	1,834	1,522	1,884	1,909	1,917	1,806	1,747	1,615
Bail interviews	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,036	921	1,639	1,513	5,321	25,669	27,365	29,973
Collateral bail	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	192	220	502	442	922	1,093	NA	NA

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.

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; 1985, p. 26; 1985, p. 45 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.53

Entry requirements, salaries, and number of probation officers

By jurisdiction, 1986

Jurisdiction	Entry requirements for probation officers	Minimum annual starting salary	Number of probation officers
Alabama	Graduation from 4 year college or university with major course work in sociology, penology, education or psychology. No conviction of a crime involving force, violence, or moral turpitude. Driver's license.	\$17,394	162
Alaska	BA or equivalent in psychology, anthropology, sociology, social work, criminal justice, or closely related field. Specified experience may be substituted for education on a year to year basis.	26,460 ^d	98
Arizona	BA/BS	20,000	500
Arkansas	U.S. citizen and resident of county, district, or circuit in which employed. Completion of 120 semester hours of college education, college degree, or 60 credit hours and 2 or more years experience in education, social work, or criminal justice; or 4 years experience in education, social work, or criminal justice.	14,000	41
California	Varies. Set by county.	NA	NA
Colorado	College degree in behavioral sciences.	21,000-28,128 ^b	220
Connecticut	College degree in appropriate field.	20,233	189
Delaware	Bachelor's degree in a social or behavioral science or equivalent combination of education and experience. Eligible for a class "A" driver's license.	16,639 ^c	52
District of Columbia	Master's degree in social work or related field plus 1 year social work experience or Bachelor's in a social science or related field plus 2 years social work experience.	18,743	177
Florida	Bachelor's degree and 1 year experience in the care and custody classification or counseling of inmates or in professional probation and parole work. Certification for probation officers issued by Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission.	18,236	1,551
Georgia	College degree, successful completion of the Merit System Examination. Minimum age, 21.	18,150-28,572	654
Hawaii	Master's degree in social work or criminal justice administration; Bachelor's degree and experience working with clients in corrections or related field may be substituted.	18,696	234 ^d
Idaho	Knowledge of criminal justice system, search and seizure laws, social counseling techniques. Must complete Corrections Academy and qualify with appropriate firearms, after appointment. Valid driver's license.	15,766	44
Illinois	U.S. citizen, Illinois resident, Bachelor's degree. Circuit courts may establish more restrictive qualifications.	17,000 ^e	1,837
Indiana	Bachelor's degree, American citizen, at least 21 years of age, pass exam.	14,336 ^f	605
Iowa	Associate of Arts degree with major work in social sciences and 2 years experience in human services or corrections; or Bachelor's degree with major work in social sciences or combination of education and experience equal to 4 years. Ability to travel. Iowa driver's license.	20,114	146
Kansas	Bachelor's degree in administration of justice, political science, corrections, psychology, social work, or 60 credit hours in above areas and 2 years experience.	15,021	280
Kentucky	Bachelor's degree. At least 21 years old.	15,072	251
Louisiana	Bachelor's degree, 2-4 years experience in any field requiring performance of duties equivalent to Clerk III in State service; any 3-4 year combination of above with 30 college semester hours equaling 1 year experience.	13,620 ^g	287 ^h
Maine	Specified abilities and areas of knowledge, pass exam; 6 months experience in parole/probation work, counseling/supervision or law enforcement, and a Bachelor's degree or related experience. Class 3 Maine driver's license.	20,051 ⁱ	97
Maryland	Bachelor's degree with 30 credits in social, behavioral, or correctional sciences.	15,958	572
Massachusetts	Bachelor's degree and 1 year human service experience. May substitute Master's degree for experience.	25,466-31,689 ^j	1,085 ^k

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.53

Entry requirements, salaries, and number of probation officers

By jurisdiction, 1986--Continued

Jurisdiction	Entry requirements for probation officers	Minimum annual starting salary	Number of probation officers
Michigan	Bachelor's degree with major in criminal justice, social work, related human services field.	\$20,776	577
Minnesota	Pass a basic reading comprehension exam and a structured oral interview.	20,916 ^l	69
Mississippi	Master's degree in related field or Bachelor's degree in related field with 1 year experience or high school diploma with experience substituted on equal basis for education.	15,695	83
Missouri	BA/BS in sociology, psychology, social work, administration of justice.	16,296	423
Montana	BA in criminal justice, human services, or related field, 2 years experience in criminal justice.	18,000 ^k	38 ^m
Nebraska	Bachelor's degree, preferably in criminal justice or social sciences.	16,333	160
Nevada	Bachelor's degree in behavioral sciences or law enforcement and 1 year paid experience; or high school diploma and 5 years experience; or equivalent combination or education above the high school level and qualifying experience on a year for year basis.	22,707	125
New Hampshire	Bachelor's degree with major study in psychology, sociology, social services, criminal justice, or related field.	17,696	42
New Jersey	Bachelor's degree with major work in social or behavioral sciences.	(n)	707 ^o
New Mexico	Bachelor's degree including or supplemented by 15 semester hours in sociology, psychology, corrections guidance and counseling, social work, or police science.	17,148-29,172	123
New York	Bachelor's degree with minimum of 30 credit hours in social or behavioral sciences.	(p)	2,200 ^q
North Carolina	Bachelor's degree in criminal justice or related field.	17,472	544 ^r
North Dakota	BS/BA in criminal justice and/or related field. At least 21 years old.	16,848	22
Ohio	One course in behavioral sciences, one course in social sciences. Valid Ohio driver's license.	17,514	160
Oklahoma	BA including 24 hours in social or behavioral sciences. Qualified to obtain Oklahoma driver's license.	18,504	185
Oregon	2 years counseling experience, one of which must be in correctional setting; Bachelor's in behavioral science or related field. Counseling experience must be on a one-to-one basis with full responsibility. 3 years or appropriate experience may be substituted for degree.	20,844	230
Pennsylvania	Bachelor's degree.	9,592-20,754 ^s	909 ^t
Rhode Island	Bachelor's degree specializing in sociology, psychology, social work, penology, criminal justice; experience with social casework techniques, or equivalent combination of education and experience. Certified by physician as physically capable of performing the duties required.	22,601 ^u	42
South Carolina	Bachelor's degree preferred. Combination of experience and education may be substituted.	16,151	400 ^v
South Dakota	Bachelor's degree or comparable experience.	17,513-20,134 ^b	59
Tennessee	Bachelor's degree. At least 21 years old.	13,536	234
Texas	Bachelor's and one year experience or Master's.	15,500 ^k	1,700 ^k
Utah	Bachelor's in behavioral science or law enforcement, or 4 years experience, or combination of education, experience.	15,556	200 ^k

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.53

Entry requirements, salaries, and number of probation officers

By jurisdiction, 1986--Continued

Jurisdiction	Entry requirements for probation officers	Minimum annual starting salary	Number of probation officers
Vermont	Bachelor's degree or Associate's degree in human services with 2 years paraprofessional experience. Driver's license. Experience or additional college training may be substituted for Associate's degree.	\$15,246	65
Virginia	Bachelor's in field related to social services or combination of education and experience.	18,312	813
Washington	Bachelor's degree involving major study in sociology, social work, psychology, criminology, or closely allied fields.	16,896	258 ^W
West Virginia	Bachelor's degree.	12,768	28
Wisconsin	College degree not required. Knowledge of social work methods, criminal justice system, etc. needed. Applicants with conviction records asked to furnish signed written record of any conviction.	NA	435
Wyoming	BA in correctional counseling, criminal justice, social work, psychology, or closely related field.	17,508	45
Federal (Probation programs of the U.S. Courts)	Bachelor's degree in social sciences or related field, 1 year experience. Physically capable of performing required duties. Not more than 35 years old at time of appointment.	22,458	(x)

Note: This information was collected through a survey mailed to the departments of corrections in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the probation division of the U.S. Courts Administrative Office. All jurisdictions responded to the survey. The Source presents the information as submitted by the responding agencies. No attempt is made by the Source to verify the information received.

^aIn Juneau and Anchorage; varies throughout State.

^bDepending on qualifications.

^c\$16,639 for PO I and \$17,802 for PO II.

^dAdult and juvenile.

^eLocal departments may establish higher salaries subject to approval by the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts Probation Division.

^fState average, varies by county.

^gAs of 12-31-86. Louisiana is in the process of implementing a new classification and pay plan.

^hActual number; 367 are allocated.

ⁱNon-standard.

^jAs of July 1986. All salaries subject to cost of living increases.

^kApproximately.

^lAs of 6-30-87.

^m38 officers and 4 supervisors.

ⁿStarting salaries are set through contract negotiations in each county.

^oAs of 6-30-86.

^pOfficers are hired at the county level and salaries vary accordingly.

^qCase bearing positions in 58 local jurisdictions.

^r544 regular officers and 106 intensive and surveillance officers.

^sVaries by county.

^t909 professional adult probation personnel, 594 supervision officers in 67 counties.

^uAs of 7-1-87.

^vApproximately; includes agents, agents in charge, operations assistants, and operations specialists.

^w258 officers and 32 supervisors.

^xPositions for 134 probation officers, 35 probation officer assistants, 77 probation officers for pretrial services, and 157 pretrial services officers are allocated.

Source: Contact Center, Inc., *Corrections Compendium* (Lincoln, NE: Contact Center, Inc., October 1987), pp. 9-13. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.54

Correctional officers in adult correctional systems

By sex, race/ethnicity, job status, and State, June 30, 1985

Jurisdiction	Total	Sex and race/ethnicity								Job status					
		White		Black		Hispanic		All others		Supervisory		Non-supervisory		Trainees	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	100,834	60,774	6,713	16,255	3,951	3,629	461	1,003	169	14,489	923	65,421	9,700	4,247	683
Federal Bureau of Prisons	4,463	2,792	227	851	194	326	23	48	2	411	10	3,606	436	NA	NA
Alabama	1,801	936	95	682	84	0	0	3	1	237	33	1,345	138	39	9
Alaska	734	479	119	49	5	17	5	41	19	93	19	400	110	93	19
Arizona	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Arkansas	266	161	32	62	10	1	0	0	0	142	18	75	23	7	1
California	7,570	3,932	564	1,121	440	1,076	170	224	43	1,125	131	5,147	1,067	81	19
Colorado	965	760	33	44	3	81	15	25	4	22	2	880	53	8	0
Connecticut	1,292	846	72	248	30	82	5	8	1	NA	NA	1,184	108	NA	NA
Delaware	790	443	31	254	43	7	1	11	NA	111	9	536	50	68	16
Florida	6,049	4,126	585	949	286	71	9	20	3	357	24	4,809	859	NA	NA
Georgia	3,124	1,727	192	982	206	10	2	4	1	300	4	2,423 ^a	397 ^a	NA	NA
Hawaii	550	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	112 ^b	NA	306 ^b	NA	132 ^b	NA
Idaho	230	193	27	4	0	5	0	1	0	32	2	141	20	30	5
Illinois	3,007	2,112	232	360	111	49	4	129	10	NA	NA	2,351	313	299	44
Indiana	2,051	1,341	211	320	166	10	0	3	0	334	39	1,340	338	NA	NA
Iowa	978	834	87	25	7	14	2	6	3	NA	NA	879	99	NA	NA
Kansas	865	656	89	60	30	14	9	2	5	246	35	480	96	6	2
Kentucky	1,032	816	148	47	19	2	0	0	0	232	23	633	144	NA	NA
Louisiana	3,160	1,761	365	816	198	8	0	10	2	370	14	1,962	500	263	51
Maine	356	321	34	1	0	0	0	0	0	54	4	268	30	NA	NA
Maryland	2,999	1,512	94	1,041	341	9	0	2	0	275	48	1,955	309	334	78
Massachusetts	1,763	1,396 ^{b,d}	119	146 ^b	36	45	6	15	0	1,571 ^c	152 ^c	NA	NA	31	9
Michigan	2,753 ^{b,d}	2,185 ^b	NA	568 ^b	NA	0	0	0	0	407 ^b	NA	2,346 ^b	NA	NA	NA
Minnesota	852	682	99	43	4	8	1	12	3	67	7	654	98	24	2
Mississippi	992	251 ^b	NA	675 ^b	NA	62 ^b	NA	4 ^b	NA	110	4	595	139	129	15
Missouri	1,427	1,170	159	71	22	2	0	2	1	209	18	1,036	164	NA	NA
Montana	276	231	38	0	0	2	0	4	1	60	11	177	28	NA	NA
Nebraska	499	366	67	37	11	11	0	7	0	78	9	343	69	NA	NA
Nevada	780	619	65	40	20	17	4	14	1	128	16	559	74	3	0
New Hampshire	152	134	16	1	1	0	0	0	0	52	3	36	6	47	8
New Jersey	3,080 ^e	1,824	131	877	151	77	6	14	0	NA	NA	2,792 ^e	288 ^e	NA	NA
New Mexico	862	206	31	24	6	383	99	89	24	83	12	619	148	NA	NA
New York	12,590	9,706	493	1,487	448	404	32	14	6	1,158	28	9,601	855	852	96
North Carolina	3,979	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3,567 ^b	NA	412 ^b	NA	NA	NA
North Dakota	103	91	8	0	0	0	0	4	0	18	1	77	7	NA	NA
Ohio	2,552	2,145	227	59	57	16	1	47 ^f	0	360 ^g	26 ^g	1,865	259	42 ^b	NA
Oklahoma	1,584	1,080	265	106	36	7	0	73	17	542 ^g	101 ^g	610	183	114	34
Oregon	539	407	59	11	6	19	6	24	7	31	6	430	72	NA	NA
Pennsylvania	1,789 ^d	1,530	92	145	10	8	1	3	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rhode Island	470	416	21	26	3	2	0	2	0	NA	NA	444	23	2	1
South Carolina	1,792	707	138	736	189	NA	NA	20 ^h	2 ^h	228	30	801	205	434	94
South Dakota	196	159	31	0	1	0	0	5	0	32	2	118	27	15	2
Tennessee	3,350 ^d	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Texas	7,545	4,114	707	1,567	409	674	45	28	1	526	33	5,569	1,100	288	29
Utah	327 ^d	264	40	8	2	6	0	7	0	19	3	188	26	78	13
Vermont	245	213	29	3	0	0	0	0	0	28	2	188	27	NA	NA
Virginia	4,089	1,999	241	1,503	329	15	1	1	0	339	20	2,504	447	675	104
Washington	2,075	1,512	208	187	29	60	11	58	10	269	19	1,384	217	164 ⁱ	22 ⁱ
West Virginia	400	353	40	2	5	0	0	0	0	69	1	286	44	NA	NA
Wisconsin	1,301	1,135	113	17	3	13	1	18	1	85	4	1,067	104	31	10
Wyoming	190	131	39	0	0	16	2	1	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

^aIncludes trainees.^bIncludes both males and females.^cIncludes non-supervisory personnel.^dAs of June 30, 1984.^eProtective service employees.^fIncludes 42 trainees not broken down by race or gender.^gIncludes posted supervisory positions.^hIncludes Hispanic personnel.ⁱCorrections officers on probationary status.

Source: American Correctional Association, Vital Statistics in Corrections 1986 (College Park, MD: American Correctional Association, 1986), p. 36. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.55

Number and starting salary of correctional officers

By State, on July 1, 1976; June 30, 1985; and Jan. 1, 1986

State	Number of correctional officers		Percent change July 1, 1976 to June 30, 1985	Starting salary ^a		Percent change July 1, 1976 to Jan. 1, 1986
	July 1, 1976	June 30, 1985		July 1, 1976	Jan. 1, 1986	
Alabama	482	1,801	274%	\$7,111	\$14,274	101%
Alaska	105	734	599	15,744	25,800	64
Arizona	651	2,142	229	9,771	16,172	66
Arkansas	315	266	-16	6,942	13,416	93
California	2,888	7,570	162	13,164	18,612	41
Colorado	157	965	515	10,368	21,576	108
Connecticut	819	1,292	58	9,383	19,412	107
Delaware	187	790	322	7,218	14,428	100
District of Columbia	1,220	1,899	56 ^b	9,946	17,841	79
Florida	2,620	6,049	330	7,976	14,261	79
Georgia	1,161	3,124	169	7,278	13,392	84
Hawaii	253	550	117	10,476	14,148	35
Idaho	142	230	62	8,940	15,075	69
Illinois	1,162	3,007	159	9,912	16,404	66
Indiana	980	2,051	109	8,918	13,910	56
Iowa	482	978	102	8,476	16,349	93
Kansas	439	865	97	8,016	15,024	87
Kentucky	500	1,032	106	7,914	12,408	57
Louisiana	1,206	3,160	162	6,348	11,664	84
Maine	224	356	59	6,240	12,937	107
Maryland	1,233	2,999	143	9,300	16,120	73
Massachusetts	1,198	1,763	47	10,228	19,247	88
Michigan	1,169	2,753 ^c	136	10,795	16,787	56
Minnesota	675	852	26	10,476	16,120	54
Mississippi	390	992	154	7,716	12,231	59
Missouri	485	1,427	194	7,536	14,400	91
Montana	92	276	200	9,022	13,203	46
Nebraska	294	499	70	7,956	14,132	78
Nevada	210	780	271	8,801	16,000	82
New Hampshire	100	152	52	7,098	14,216	100
New Jersey	1,351	3,080	128	9,813	18,366	87
New Mexico	107	862	706	7,476	13,488	80
New York	5,209	12,590	142	11,410	16,401	44
North Carolina	1,723	3,979	131	8,016	14,568	82
North Dakota	64	103	61	8,364	13,332	59
Ohio	1,603	2,552	59	8,819	14,539	65
Oklahoma	662	1,584	139	7,680	14,145	84
Oregon	262	539	106	10,152	18,744	85
Pennsylvania	1,318	1,789 ^c	36	9,869	14,400	46
Rhode Island	250	470	88	9,386	16,858	80
South Carolina	835	1,792	115	7,355	12,394	69
South Dakota	80	196	145	8,322	12,064	45
Tennessee	1,200	3,350 ^c	179	6,852	11,844	73
Texas	2,123	7,545	255	8,640	14,544	68
Utah	135	327 ^c	142	9,252	15,556	68
Vermont	74	245	231	7,072	10,837	53
Virginia	1,819	4,089	125	7,680	13,403	75
Washington	611	2,075	240	9,612	17,544	83
West Virginia	378	400	6	7,296	11,604	59
Wisconsin	624	1,301	108	9,506	15,744	66
Wyoming	57	190	233	8,796	NA	NA

^aEntry-level correctional officer.^bAs of April 25, 1986.^cAs of June 30, 1984.Source: American Correctional Association, *Vital Statistics in Corrections 1986* (College Park, MD: American Correctional Association, 1986), p. 37. Reprinted by permission.

Table I.56

Salaries of correctional department personnel

By State, 1986

	Chief administrative officer	Warden	Entry level correctional officer
Alabama	\$63,792	\$27,716 to 42,198	\$16,556 to 25,168
Alaska	77,304	40,032 to 47,448	25,800 to 30,024
Arizona	63,992 to 92,681	28,128 to 40,736	16,172 to 22,294
Arkansas	58,648 to 61,874	23,764 to 37,518	13,416 to 21,710
California	78,207	40,872 to 49,404	18,612 to 19,392
Colorado	66,870	43,632 to 58,464	21,576 to 28,908
Connecticut	60,057 to 73,365	33,950 to 41,672	19,412
Delaware	45,000 to 60,000	26,849 to 44,351	14,428
District of Columbia	65,930	NA	17,841 to 22,710
Florida	45,000 to 74,000	21,000 to 45,000	14,261 to 22,112
Georgia	58,500	25,188 to 33,942	13,392 to 17,454
Hawaii	34,884 to 55,152	27,672 to 43,344	14,148 to 16,668
Idaho	40,026 to 53,661	NA	15,075 to 20,211
Illinois	60,000	33,396 to 51,420	16,404
Indiana	47,554 to 74,230	39,520 to 61,282	13,910 to 20,930
Iowa	42,400 to 54,600	33,634 to 43,510	16,349 to 17,118
Kansas	60,876	34,416 to 46,116	15,024 to 20,124
Kentucky	60,700	27,072 to 43,368	12,408 to 19,860
Louisiana	55,000	25,176 to 36,828	11,664 to 17,784
Maine	41,246 to 60,632	26,436 to 36,899	12,937 to 16,016
Maryland	66,500	34,320 to 45,081	16,120
Massachusetts	54,557 to 69,015	28,884 to 48,770	19,247 to 25,206
Michigan	64,100	40,319 to 54,037	16,787
Minnesota	59,779	36,665 to 48,797	18,479 to 19,523
Mississippi	40,000	NA	12,231 to 18,304
Missouri	62,100	32,076 to 41,976	14,400 to 18,300
Montana	39,310 to 48,850	25,263 to 45,626	13,203 to 18,455
Nebraska	NA	33,658 to 47,121	14,132 to 19,785
Nevada	65,000	34,000 to 46,000	16,000 to 22,000
New Hampshire	41,163 to 51,143	32,942 to 41,917	14,216 to 16,213
New Jersey	70,000	37,976 to 53,162	18,366
New Mexico	50,000	24,036 to 39,000	13,488 to 21,828
New York	85,000	41,477 to 73,061	16,401 to 17,325
North Carolina	58,140	29,988 to 48,216	14,568 to 15,204
North Dakota	35,352 to 52,536	NA	13,332 to 20,292
Ohio	35,381 to 66,685	21,715 to 32,698	14,539 to 17,597
Oklahoma	60,000	38,357 to 51,198	14,145 to 18,956
Oregon	43,416 to 55,416	35,748 to 52,776	18,744 to 22,596
Pennsylvania	61,520	37,500 to 50,100	14,400 to 18,700
Rhode Island	55,656 to 61,668	40,656	16,858 to 18,727
South Carolina	NA	26,115 to 37,015	12,394 to 17,568
South Dakota	38,709 to 58,053	NA	12,064 to 18,096
Tennessee	58,500	23,988 to 35,640	11,844 to 17,628
Texas	66,300	36,228 to 45,648	14,544
Utah	40,883 to 59,675	26,643 to 38,837	15,556 to 22,676
Vermont	NA	23,483 to 42,931	10,837 to 19,323
Virginia	NA	29,897 to 40,833	13,403 to 18,309
Washington	66,564	32,520 to 41,640	17,544 to 22,452
West Virginia	36,500	NA	11,604 to 19,568
Wisconsin	62,000	41,002 to 56,988	15,744 to 19,078
Wyoming	NA	NA	NA

Source: American Correctional Association, *Vital Statistics in Corrections* 1986 (College Park, MD: American Correctional Association, 1986), pp. 18-21. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.57

Employment characteristics of State and Federal correctional officers

By jurisdiction, 1986

Jurisdiction	Correctional officers		Inmates: correctional officer ratio	Annual turnover rate	Starting annual salary	Average annual salary of current correctional officers ^a
	Number	Percent male				
Alabama	1,977	87%	5.5:1	(b)	\$14,274	\$20,028
Arizona	2,782	86	3.5:1	18%	16,172	17,851 ^c
Arkansas	1,394	81	3.2:1	28	13,416	16,696
California	7,360	83	NA	16	25,668	30,000
Colorado	869	92	4:1	11	21,576	31,800
Connecticut	1,292	91	4.5:1	12	19,412	21,463
Delaware	891	90	3:1	8	14,428	17,228
Florida	6,388	84	4.4:1	24	12,915	NA
Georgia	2,773	85	1.6:1	(d)	14,976	15,300
Hawaii	750	83	3:1	10	15,000	20,000
Illinois	4,748	88	NA	10	17,547	19,560
Iowa	937	90	2.8:1	16	16,348	18,700
Kansas	816	81	5.9:1	40	15,852	18,015
Kentucky	844	82	7.8:1	9	12,408	NA
Louisiana	3,170	80	3:1	26	11,664	15,516
Maryland	2,842	86	4:1	10	17,950	20,357
Massachusetts	2,127	90	3:1	45	20,017	24,006
Michigan	4,748	79	NA	10	16,356	22,256
Minnesota	867	86	3:1	19	19,210	NA
Mississippi	903	79	NA	NA	12,230	13,787
Missouri	1,597	89	5.9:1	21	15,240	19,904
Montana	233	92	4.7:1	11	13,203	17,471
Nebraska	541	83	2.5:1	20	14,132	15,192
Nevada	707	87	5:1	20	17,249	23,103
New Hampshire	216	89	3:1	30	16,380	NA
New Jersey	3,481	91	3:1	9	18,365	27,460
New Mexico	805	82	3:1	22	13,488	13,488
New York	12,389	92	3:1	5	17,304	23,650
North Carolina	4,253	96	4.5:1	10	13,872	16,900
North Dakota	125	89	3.6:1	5	13,332	19,350
Ohio	2,924	88	7:1	NA	14,539	16,000
Oklahoma	1,587	81	4.6:1	13	14,145	16,745
Oregon	428	85	12:1 ^e	NA	18,756	21,024
Pennsylvania	2,138	91	7:1	5	16,065	22,000
Rhode Island	585	95	2.5:1	4	16,858	17,645
South Carolina	2,190	80	4.7:1	26	12,394	13,525
South Dakota	199	82	4.5:1	16	12,292	13,832
Tennessee	2,774	82	2.5:1	15	12,384	14,148
Texas	7,855	84	4.5:1	17	18,792	22,000
Vermont	226	90	3:1	11	10,003	13,224
Washington	1,521	86	4.2:1	16	17,988	20,363
West Virginia	484	87	11:1	22	11,604	14,200
Wisconsin	1,474	89	3.2:1	10	16,453	NA
Wyoming	200	80	3.5:1	25	15,672	16,800
Federal Bureau of Prisons	4,394	90	NA	25	16,040	21,000

Note: This information was collected through a survey mailed to the departments of corrections in the 50 States and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Six jurisdictions did not respond to the survey: Alaska, Idaho, Indiana, Maine, Virginia, and Utah. The Source presents the information as submitted by the responding agencies. No attempt is made by the Source to verify the information received.

^aIncludes new and veteran officers.

^bLess than 1 percent.

^cStarting salary increases to \$16,577 after graduation from academy.

^dThe turnover rate is 35 percent for Correctional Officer I and eleven percent for Correctional Officer II.

^eDoes not include corporal or sergeant positions.

Source: Contact Center, Inc., *Corrections Compendium* (Lincoln, NE: Contact Center, Inc., January 1987), pp. 10, 11. Table adapted by SOURCE-BOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.58

Characteristics of State and Federal paroling authorities

By jurisdiction, 1986

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 ^a
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 Correction	Yes	5	Yes
Iowa	Board of Parole	Department of Corrections	Yes	7	No
Kansas	Adult Parole Authority	Department of Corrections	Yes ^b	3	Yes
Kentucky	Parole Board	Corrections Cabinet	Yes ^b	7	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 ^c	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 ^d
Nebraska	Board of Parole	Department of Correctional Services	Yes	5	No ^d
Nevada	Board of Parole Commissioners	Department of Parole and Probation	Yes	3	Yes
New Hampshire	Board of Parole	Department of Corrections	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 ^e	Yes
Oklahoma	Pardon and Parole Board	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	No
Oregon	Board of Parole	Department of Human Resources	Yes	5	Yes
Pennsylvania ^f	Board of Probation and Parole and County Courts	Board of Probation and Parole and County Courts	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	Board of Charities and Corrections	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 ^g	Yes
Utah	Board of Pardons	Department 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	Indeterminate Sentence Review Board	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	Yes
West Virginia	Board of Probation and Parole	Department of Corrections	Yes	3	Yes
Wisconsin	Parole Board ^h	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

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.

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

^bAttached to Corrections Cabinet for administrative purposes only.

^cUnder the direction of the Commission of Corrections for administrative purposes only.

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

^eNine hearing officers expand the functions of the Parole Board.

^fThe Board of Probation and Parole provide services when the sentence

is over 2 years; the County Courts provide services when the sentence is 2 years or less.

^gPlus a nine-member Parole Commission.

^hThe Secretary of the Department of Health and Social Services is the paroling authority. The Parole Board is part of the Secretary's executive staff and exists to advise and make recommendations to the Secretary on all matters pertaining to the parole of adults.

Source: American Correctional Association, *1987 Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities* (College Park, MD: American Correctional Association, 1987), pp. xiv, xv, 2-421. Reprinted by permission.

Table I.59

Entry requirements, minimum salary, and number of parole officers

By jurisdiction, United States, as of February 1987

Jurisdiction	Entry requirements for parole officers	Minimum annual starting salary	Number of parole officers
Alabama	Bachelor's with major course work in sociology, penology, education, or psychology. No conviction of a felony or a crime involving force, violence or moral turpitude.	\$17,394	162 ^a
Alaska	Bachelor's or equivalent in psychology, anthropology, sociology, social work, criminology, criminal justice, or closely related field.	26,460 ^b	98 ^a
Arizona	Bachelor's or Master's in criminal justice/behavioral or social science; 1 year equivalent experience.	19,861	76
Arkansas	Bachelor's with major in sociology or related field.	15,704	53
California	Bachelor's degree, 1 year experience in casework, investigative, or rehabilitative setting. No felony convictions.	31,644	700 ^c
Colorado	Bachelor's with major in corrections, criminal justice, helping services, human or behavioral sciences. May substitute experience. 21 years of age.	22,500 ^c	48 ^c
Connecticut	Bachelor's degree or equivalent experience, civil service exam.	23,579	23
Delaware	Bachelor's in a social or behavioral science or equivalent combination of education and experience. Driver's license.	16,639	52 ^a
District of Columbia	Bachelor's with 24 hours in social sciences and 3 years related experience.	23,255	39
Florida	Bachelor's and 1 year professional parole experience.	18,606	3,600 ^a
Georgia	Bachelor's, preferably in behavioral science; State merit system test; physically able to perform duties.	18,606	312
Hawaii	Bachelor's with 12 credits in social sciences, 5 years experience, 1 year in corrections; or a Master's in social work, 2 years experience, 1 year in corrections.	22,188	14
Idaho	Knowledge of criminal justice system, search and seizure laws, social counseling techniques. Must complete Corrections Academy and qualify with appropriate firearms after appointment. Driver's license.	15,766	44 ^a
Illinois	Bachelor's in behavioral or social science or law enforcement.	19,836-25,704	(d)
Indiana	4 years experience plus 15 semester hours. Willingness to undergo a background investigation. Written examination. Education may substitute for experience.	17,368	58
Iowa	For Trainee position: Associate of Arts with major coursework in social sciences and 2 years experience; or Bachelor's with major coursework in social sciences; or equivalent combination of education and experience. Driver's license.	20,114 ^e	146 ^a
Kansas	Associate of Arts or 60 hours with major coursework in behavioral sciences or related field, plus 2 years experience. Driver's license.	19,740	48
Kentucky	Bachelor's degree.	15,072	222
Louisiana	Bachelor's degree, 2-4 years experience, any 4 year combination of the above with 30 college hours equal to 1 year experience.	13,620	287 ^{a,f}
Maine	Six months experience and Bachelor's degree or related experience. Drivers license, examination.	20,051 ^g	97 ^a
Maryland	Bachelor's with 30 credits in social, behavioral, or correctional sciences.	15,958	572 ^a
Massachusetts	Equivalent of 3 years experience; at least 1 year in education may substitute for experience.	20,017 ^h	90
Michigan	Bachelor's in criminal justice, social work, or related human services field.	20,776	577 ⁱ

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.59

Entry requirements, minimum salary, and number of parole officers

By jurisdiction, United States, as of February 1987--Continued

Jurisdiction	Entry requirements for parole officers	Minimum annual starting salary	Number of parole officers
Minnesota	Applicants must pass basic reading comprehension exam and a structured oral interview.	\$21,336	69 ^a
Mississippi	Master's in related field, or Bachelor's and 1 year experience, or post high school education with experience substituted for additional education.	15,695	83 ^a
Missouri	Bachelor's in sociology, psychology, social work, administration of justice.	16,298	423 ^a
Montana	Bachelor's degree in behavioral sciences.	15,532	38
Nebraska	Bachelor's equivalent experience in criminal justice or related field. 2 years correctional experience.	16,822	10
Nevada	High school diploma and 4 years experience; or Bachelor's with major work in behavioral science; or 1 year as Parole/Probation Technician II.	17,631	130
New Hampshire	Bachelor's with major study in psychology, sociology, social services, criminal justice, or related field. Driver's license.	17,696 ^e	42 ^a
New Jersey	Bachelor's. Experience may be substituted for some academic work.	17,000 ^e	192 ^j
New Mexico	Bachelor's with 15 hours in sociology, psychology, corrections, guidance, and counseling.	17,148-29,172	123 ^a
New York	Bachelor's and 3 years experience, plus medical requirements. Qualifications are under review.	18,951 ^e	750 ^c
North Carolina	Bachelor's in criminal justice or related field.	17,472	69 ^k
North Dakota	Bachelor's with major emphasis in social or behavioral sciences, or equivalent combination of education and experience. 21 years of age.	16,848	22 ^a
Ohio	Bachelor's in human services with emphasis on criminal justice/behavioral sciences.	17,514 ^l	134
Oklahoma	Bachelor's including 24 hours in any combination of behavioral sciences, education, criminal justice, related fields. Peace officer training certification. No conviction of a felony or crime involving moral turpitude. Psychological and physical examinations.	18,505	235
Oregon	Bachelor's in behavioral sciences or related field. 2 years counseling experience, one of which must be in a correctional setting. Experience may be substituted for degree. Master's degree may be substituted for 1 year experience.	21,228-27,024	310 ^{a,c}
Pennsylvania	Bachelor's or equivalent experience and training. Driver's license.	18,298	222
Rhode Island	Bachelor's with specialization in sociology, psychology, social work, penology, criminal justice, and experience with social case work techniques, or any equivalent combination of education and experience. Certified by physician as physically capable of performing required duties.	22,601 ⁿ	42 ^a
South Carolina	Bachelor's preferred, combination of education and experience also acceptable.	16,151	400 ^a
South Dakota	Bachelor's in criminal justice or related field.	15,787-23,691	17
Tennessee	Bachelor's, experience substitutions allowed.	15,444	(m)
Texas	Bachelor's in criminal justice, criminology, psychology, sociology, or related field.	19,404	650 ^c
Utah	Bachelor's in social sciences, or experience in related field.	15,550-22,676 ^c	30
Vermont	Bachelor's degree or Associate's degree in a human services field and 2 years experience. Substitutions allowed. Driver's license.	15,246 ^e	65 ^a

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.59

Entry requirements, minimum salary, and number of parole officers

By jurisdiction, United States, as of February 1987--Continued

Jurisdiction	Entry requirements for parole officers	Minimum annual starting salary	Number of parole officers
Virginia	Bachelor's in human service related field.	\$19,147-26,129 ⁿ	372 ⁿ
Washington	Bachelor's with major in sociology, social work, psychology, criminology, or related field.	16,896	322 ^a
West Virginia	Bachelor's degree, civil service and agency requirements.	12,768	28 ^a
Wisconsin	College degree not required. Knowledge and skills in relevant areas. Applicants with conviction records asked to furnish a signed, written record of any convictions.	20,211	435 ^a
Wyoming	Bachelor's in correctional counseling, criminal justice, social work, psychology, or closely related field.	17,508-28,020 ^o	45 ^a
Federal (Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts)	Bachelor's in social science, 1 year experience, substitutions may be made. Physically capable of performing duties. Not more than 35 years old at time of appointment.	18,358	2,376 ^a

Note: This information was collected through a survey mailed to Parole Departments in the 50 States, District of Columbia, and the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, which oversees Federal parolees. The Source presents the information as submitted by the responding agencies. No attempt is made by the Source to verify the information received.

^aIncludes both probation and parole caseloads.

^bIn Juneau and Anchorage; salary may vary in other locations.

^cApproximation.

^dDue to fiscal cutback, all Parole Agents I and Assistant Supervisors were laid off in late August or early September. Parole Agents II and III and Supervisors for both adult and juvenile now total 72.

^eTrainee.

^f367 positions allocated.

^gNon-standard.

^hJunior parole officer.

ⁱIncludes parole, probation, and halfway house functions.

^jField services section.

^kSeven pre-release investigators.

^lAs of January 1, 1987.

^m172 positions, not all filled.

ⁿAs of July 1, 1987.

^oCorrectional Service Field Technician.

Source: Contact Center, Inc., Corrections Compendium (Lincoln, NE: Contact Center, Inc. December 1987), pp. 10-14. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.60

U.S. Parole Commission hearing examiner workload

By type of hearing or record review and region, fiscal years 1978-86

Region	Total decisions	Initial hearing	One-third hearing	Pre-hearing/presumptive date record review	Statutory review/interim hearing	Review hearing	Recision 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
1985	21,300	10,608	X	4,343	2,685	X	764	X	277	1,892	313
1986	24,264	12,519	X	5,057	2,680	X	880	X	319	2,035	471
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
1985	4,578	2,039	X	1,138	558	X	163	X	45	484	45
1986	5,246	2,506	X	1,219	684	X	1,667	X	53	453	84
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
1985	4,939	2,697	X	874	678	X	137	X	51	374	77
1986	5,782	3,155	X	1,308	545	X	169	X	48	404	103
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
1985	4,522	2,352	X	830	563	X	154	X	48	563	75
1986	4,883	2,610	X	916	549	X	175	X	50	385	108
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	4,196	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
1985	4,128	2,218	X	950	325	X	152	X	41	317	58
1986	4,886	2,758	X	1,050	351	X	185	X	60	350	91
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
1985	3,133	1,302	X	551	561	X	158	X	92	354	58
1986	3,467	1,490	X	564	551	X	184	X	108	443	85

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 4.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Parole Commission, Report of the U.S. Parole Commission, October 1, 1978 to September 30, 1980 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1981), pp. 19, 20; Patricia L. Hardyman, "Workload and Decision Trends: Statistical Highlights," Report 40, pp. 1, 2, U.S. Parole Commission, 1985, (Mimeographed); and U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Parole Commission, Report of the United States Parole Commission, October 1, 1985 to September 30, 1986 (Washington, DC: USPCO, 1987), pp. 11, 12. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.61

Parole revocation hearings conducted by hearing examiners of the U.S. Parole Commission

By type of revocation hearing and region, fiscal years 1977-86

Region	Type of revocation hearing																			
	Local hearing					Institutional hearing														
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Total	230	240	275	319	369	346	331	352	277	319	1,772	1,535	1,771	2,042	2,039	1,949	2,132	1,890	1,892	2,035
Northeast	46	45	31	32	46	34	37	71	45	53	330	287	332	417	416	450	570	453	484	453
Southeast	20	45	46	49	64	61	58	45	51	48	348	345	423	499	577	410	348	329	374	404
North Central	44	54	84	109	121	94	68	72	48	50	368	310	309	417	429	414	452	377	563	385
South Central	44	25	46	33	21	45	67	80	41	60	292	226	320	345	333	311	351	360	317	350
West	76	71	68	96	117	112	101	84	92	108	434	367	387	364	284	364	411	371	354	443

Note: See Note, table 1.60. If probable cause for revocation is established at the local hearing, the parolee may be returned to the institution to await the institutional hearing. A 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 4.

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. 17, Tables I-G and I-H; October 1, 1978 to September 30, 1980, p. 19 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice); Patricia L. Hardyman, "Workload and Decision Trends: Statistical Highlights," Report 40, p. 1, U.S. Parole Commission, 1984. (Mimeographed); and U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Parole Commission, Report of the United States Parole Commission, October 1, 1985 to September 30, 1986 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), p. 11. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.62

Percent distribution of U.S. Parole Commission decisions within, above, and below paroling policy guidelines

By type of hearing, fiscal years 1978-86

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Initial hearings									
Total number of decisions	11,790	11,801	10,376	7,718	8,745	10,678	9,926	10,514	12,515
Within	79.3%	80.7%	82.6%	84.4%	86.5%	86.7%	88.6%	91.2%	92.5%
Above	10.6	9.4	10.8	9.7	8.4	7.9	8.0	6.7	6.2
Below	10.1	10.0	6.6	5.9	5.0	5.4	3.5	2.1	1.2
Revocation hearings									
Total number of decisions	1,749	2,032	2,361	2,406	2,295	2,463	2,235	2,163	2,350
Within	79.6%	80.2%	80.3%	80.4%	80.9%	82.8%	80.9%	79.3%	85.9%
Above	8.2	8.5	13.3	13.3	13.6	12.7	16.75	19.0	12.0
Below	12.1	11.3	6.4	6.3	5.5	4.5	2.8	1.6	2.5

Note: See Note, table 1.60. 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 "reparole."

For definitions of terms, see Appendix 4.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Parole Commission, Report of the U.S. Parole Commission, October 1, 1978 to September 30, 1980 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1981), p. 22; Patricia L. Hardyman, "Workload and Decision Trends: Statistical Highlights," Report 40, p. 4, U.S. Parole Commission, 1984. (Mimeographed.); U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Parole Commission, Report of the United States Parole Commission, October 1, 1985 to September 30, 1986 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), p. 14. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.63

Age of State correctional facilities

By type of facility, region, and State, on June 30, 1984

Region and State	Number of years since original construction											
	Total	Confinement facilities					Community-based facilities					
		Less than 10 years	10 to 19 years	20 to 49 years	50 to 99 years	100 years or more ^a	Less than 10 years	10 to 19 years	20 to 49 years	50 to 99 years	100 years or more ^a	
United States, total	694	141	69	273	162	49	209	29	24	86	65	5
Northeast	104	14	8	24	44	14	30	3	1	6	18	2
Connecticut	13	3	1	5	2	2	0	X	X	X	X	X
Maine	4	0	0	1	1	2	2	0	0	1	1	0
Massachusetts	13	0	0	3	8	2	4	1	0	1	2	0
New Hampshire	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	1
New Jersey	11	2	3	2	3	1	2	1	0	1	0	0
New York	41	3	2	9	22	5	4	0	0	2	2	0
Pennsylvania	9	1	1	2	5	0	15	1	0	1	12	1
Rhode Island	6	2	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
Vermont	6	3	1	1	1	0	0	X	X	X	X	X
Midwest	139	18	16	43	43	19	54	3	1	26	22	2
Illinois	25	4	1	5	8	7	9	0	0	5	4	0
Indiana	11	0	4	3	2	2	7	0	0	5	2	0
Iowa	10	0	2	4	1	3	6	1	1	1	1	0
Kansas	7	1	2	0	3	1	2	0	0	1	1	0
Michigan	29	5	4	13	7	0	16	0	0	11	4	1
Minnesota	7	1	0	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
Missouri	11	2	0	3	5	1	2	0	0	0	2	0
Nebraska	5	3	0	0	1	1	3	0	0	3	0	0
North Dakota	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	X	X	X	X	X
Ohio	13	0	1	3	8	1	3	0	0	0	2	1
South Dakota	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	X	X	X	X	X
Wisconsin	17	1	2	9	4	1	5	2	0	0	3	0
South	330	77	30	149	64	10	105	20	22	42	20	1
Alabama	12	5	2	4	1	0	11	5	3	3	0	0
Arkansas	7	3	0	1	2	1	4	2	0	2	0	0
Delaware	6	1	2	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
District of Columbia	5	0	0	1	4	0	3	0	0	1	2	0
Florida	40	14	4	21	1	0	40	6	11	16	7	0
Georgia	23	9	4	8	2	0	6	1	0	1	3	1
Kentucky	10	2	1	5	1	1	0	X	X	X	X	X
Louisiana	11	5	1	4	0	1	0	X	X	X	X	X
Maryland	14	4	2	5	2	1	4	0	1	2	1	0
Mississippi	6	3	0	2	1	0	5	2	0	2	1	0
North Carolina	79	5	1	50	22	1	8	0	1	5	2	0
Oklahoma	14	3	2	4	5	0	7	0	1	6	0	0
South Carolina	19	4	4	6	4	1	8	3	2	1	2	0
Tennessee	13	5	2	2	4	0	2	1	0	1	0	0
Texas	27	8	1	8	9	1	0	X	X	X	X	X
Virginia	41	6	3	27	3	2	3	0	1	1	1	0
West Virginia	3	0	1	1	0	1	3	0	1	1	1	0
West	121	32	15	57	11	6	20	3	0	12	5	0
Alaska	12	4	3	5	0	0	0	X	X	X	X	X
Arizona	12	4	2	3	2	1	3	1	0	2	0	0
California	36	2	4	26	2	2	2	0	0	0	2	0
Colorado	9	3	1	3	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	0
Hawaii	7	6	0	1	0	0	0	X	X	X	X	X
Idaho	3	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Montana	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	X	X	X	X	X
Nevada	8	5	0	2	1	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
New Mexico	4	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
Oregon	7	0	0	4	1	2	0	X	X	X	X	X
Utah	2	0	0	2	0	0	6	2	0	3	1	0
Washington	15	4	3	5	3	0	2	0	0	1	1	0
Wyoming	3	1	0	1	1	0	0	X	X	X	X	X

Note: See Note, table 1.23. Data do not take into account renovations and additions. Such modifications between 1978 and 1984 were estimated to account for 53,700 inmate spaces or 13 percent of rated capacity (the number of inmates a facility is able to house as set by State authority). A total of 575 correctional facilities in operation in 1984 were originally constructed for correctional purposes, and 328 were originally constructed for other purposes.

^aOf the 54 correctional facilities 100 years old or older in 1984, 14 were built before 1850.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1984 Census of State Adult Correctional Facilities, NCJ-105585 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), p. 18.

Table 1.64

Characteristics of inmate grievance systems

By jurisdiction, 1985

Jurisdiction	Number of grievances filed	Grievance to inmate ratio	Ombudsman to investigate	Grievance system includes Committee with inmate representatives	Some form of outside review
Alabama	1,969	1:5	No	Yes	No
Arizona	9,723	1:1	No	No; a committee with inmate representatives reviews policy issues but does not hear individual grievances.	No
Arkansas	7,050	1:5	No	No	No
California	31,608	1:1.5	No	No	No
Colorado	1,074	1:5 ^d	Yes; grievance officer located in the attorney general's office. Hears at stage three of the process.	No	Yes; at third stage.
Delaware	1,857	1:1.2	No	Yes	Yes; volunteers serve as outside reviewers.
Florida	2,475 ^b	1:12	No	No	No
Georgia	2,464	1:6.6 ^c	No	No	No
Hawaii	NA	NA	No	No	No
Illinois	4,000	1:4.5	No	No	No
Indiana	NA	NA	Yes	Yes	No
Iowa	1,692 ^b	1:1.6	Yes; at inmate's request.	No	No
Kansas	1,081 ^b	1:4	No	No	Yes; if requested by an inmate and approved by the secretary.
Kentucky	3,300 ^d	NA	Yes	Yes	Yes; appeals can go to an outside reviewer who is a graduate student.
Louisiana	1,062 ^e	1:1.3	Yes; internal affairs officers investigate grievances that have reached the third step. They are independent of the institution and answer to the secretary.	No	No
Maryland	1,311 ^b	1:10	No	No	Yes; inmate grievance commission is a separate State agency created by the legislature to review prisoner complaints.
Massachusetts	1,429	1:3	No	No	No

See notes at end of table.

Recommendation of the committee to a higher authority	Percent of grievances resolved in favor of inmate
Yes	29.1
Yes; a committee forwards to deputy warden and then to director for final review.	NA
No	22
NA	38.5
Yes	10
Yes; volunteers make recommendations to administrator.	65
No; there is a three-level process for review. Inmates may appeal to secretary's office.	NA
Yes	40
No	NA
Yes	12 to 14
No; but inmate may file complaint directly with superintendent and can correspond with commissioner and his staff.	NA
Yes	18
No	13.8
Yes	NA
Yes	12 percent at step three.
Yes; meritorious orders are "recommended" to the secretary.	7
Yes	34.8

Table 1.64

Characteristics of inmate grievance systems

By jurisdiction, 1985--Continued

Jurisdiction	Number of grievances filed	Grievance to inmate ratio	Grievance system includes		
			Ombudsman to investigate	Committee with inmate representatives	Some form of outside review
Michigan	35,684	1:0.4	Yes; the Office of Prisoner Affairs which investigates grievances (for the director at the final administrative step of the procedure) is comparable to an ombudsman.	No; a forum which includes inmates meets regularly to discuss problems and mutual concerns, but inmates are not included in review of individual grievances.	Yes; the legislative corrections ombudsman.
Minnesota	1,858	1:1.3	Yes	No	Yes; sometimes ombudsman does this.
Mississippi	6,076	1:1	No	No	No
Missouri	9,638 ^b	1:12.4	No	No	Yes; includes a citizen advisory board.
Montana	316 ^b	1:3 ^f	Yes	No; however inmate witnesses may be called.	No; but decisions may be appealed to Department of Corrections director.
Nebraska	563 ^g	1:3 ^h	No	No	No
New Hampshire	139 ^b	1:4.5	No	No	No
New Jersey	1,808 ^b	1:1 ⁱ	Yes	No	No
New Mexico	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
New York	22,902	1:1.5	No	Yes	Yes; commission of corrections reviews and makes recommendations.
North Carolina	11,644 ^b	1:1.5	Yes; hearing examiner.	No	Yes; five-member volunteer, autonomous commission reviews.
North Dakota	547 ^b	1:2	Yes	No	No
Ohio	5,130	1:4.2	No	No	No; except at Marion Correctional Institution where a citizen panel reviews.
Oklahoma	6,377 ^b	1:2	No	No	No
Oregon	3,442	1:1.1	No	No	No
Pennsylvania	9,523 ^b	1:1.4	No	No	No
Rhode Island	250 ^b	1:5.4	No	No	No
South Carolina	1,233	1:9.2	Yes	Yes	Yes; a volunteer arbitrator from the Alston Wilkes Society conducts hearings and submits non-binding recommendations.

See notes at end of table.

Recommendation of the committee to a higher authority	Percent of grievances resolved in favor of inmate
Yes; inmate and staff committees at larger institutions make recommendations to warden	2 percent are resolved in favor of the inmate at step III of the process. (Does not include those resolved at steps I or those decided in favor of inmate at ombudsman's request.)
Yes	NA
Yes	Estimated less than 50 percent (specific data not available).
Yes	NA
NA	7
Yes; warden or superintendent is the "higher authority."	5 to 10 percent at central-office level. A higher percentage resolved in favor of inmate at institution level.
Yes; inmate can appeal decision to warden, then commissioner.	10
Yes	42
NA	NA
Yes	48
Yes; secretary, Department of Corrections.	NA
NA	50
No	NA
No	NA
No	NA
No	NA
No	NA
Yes; inmate and staff committees at larger institutions make recommendations to warden.	NA

Table 1.64

Characteristics of inmate grievance systems

By jurisdiction, 1985--Continued

Jurisdiction	Number of grievances filed	Grievance to inmate ratio	Grievance system includes		
			Ombudsman to investigate	Committee with inmate representative	Some form of outside review
South Dakota	300	1:3.5	No	No	No
Tennessee	12,810 ^b	1:0.6	No	Yes	No
Texas	(b,j)	(b,j)	No	No	No
Utah	962 ^b	1:1.6	Yes; at level three of a four-level structure.	No	No
Vermont	2,000 ^b	1:0.3	Yes	No	No
Virginia	42,038	1:38	Yes	Yes	No
Washington	9,032 ^b	1:5 ^k	No	Yes	Yes; Washington State Corrections Standards Board.
West Virginia	1,685	1:0.66	No	No	No
Federal Bureau of Prisons	13,228	1:2.5	No; investigated by prison staff.	No	No

Note: This information was collected through a survey of the departments of correction in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Figures are for calendar year 1985 unless otherwise noted. Seven jurisdictions did not respond to the survey: Alaska, District of Columbia, Idaho, Maine, Nevada, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. Connecticut has no established grievance policy and is currently reviewing other systems to develop one. The Source presents the information as submitted by the responding agencies. No attempt is made by the Source to verify the information received.

^aGrievance system includes parolees.

^bFiscal year 1986.

^cExcludes Georgia State Prison, which has procedures different from that of all other State and county facilities complying with Federal court guidelines.

^dApproximately. During 6-month period in 1986, 1,665 grievances were filed.

^eAt step one of the grievance procedure.

^fIncludes only the Montana State Prison.

^gFiscal year 1985.

^hRefers only to those appealed to central office. More filed and handled at institution level.

ⁱIncludes only the Trenton State Prison.

^jStep 1 (unit level) 140,000 grievances, 1:0.2 ratio. Step 2 (appeal to region director) 20,000 grievances, 1:1.8 ratio. Step 3 (appeal to Department of Corrections director) 7,436 grievances, 1:5 ratio.

^kRefers to formal grievances, or those that have proceeded beyond an informal "complaint" stage.

Source: Contact Center, Inc., *Corrections Compendium* (Lincoln, NE: Contact Center, Inc., March 1987), pp. 10-13. Reprinted by permission.

Recommendation of the committee to a higher authority	Percent of grievances resolved in favor of inmate
NA	5
Yes	NA
Yes	15 percent at level three.
Yes; inmates may appeal to Department of Corrections director.	22
Yes; can go to commissioner.	NA
Yes	NA
Yes	41
No	10
NA--warden is responsible. No committee.	20 percent if appealed to final, third level.

Table 1.65

Provisions for automatic and earned good-time sentence reductions applied by correctional authorities

By jurisdiction, January 1985

Jurisdiction	Automatic good-time	Earned good-time
Federal System	✓	✓
District of Columbia	✓	✓
Alabama	✓	✓
Alaska	✓	
Arizona	✓	
Arkansas	✓	
California		✓
Colorado	✓	✓
Connecticut	✓	✓
Delaware	✓	✓
Florida ^a	✓	✓
Georgia		
Hawaii ^b	✓	
Idaho	✓	✓
Illinois	✓	✓
Indiana	✓	
Iowa	✓	✓
Kansas	✓	✓
Kentucky	✓	✓
Louisiana	✓	✓
Maine	✓	✓
Maryland	✓	✓
Massachusetts	✓	✓
Michigan	✓	✓
Minnesota	✓	
Mississippi	✓	
Missouri ^c	✓	
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	✓	✓

Note: These data were derived from a survey of chief judges, attorneys general, and paroling authorities in each State in January 1985. Automatic good-time is defined as credits toward a sentence that are authorized in statute or regulation; earned good-time is allocated on the basis of specific activities or achievements, and is frequently awarded on a discretionary basis. Good-time may be applied differently depending on the offense, sentence length, time served or criminal history of the prisoner. Earned good-time may be applied, when appropriate, after subtraction of automatic good-time. (Source, pp. 45 and 49.)

^aInmates with mandatory sentences for firearms offenses receive no good-time until the completion of the mandatory term.

^bApplies no good-time for persons under life sentences.

^cExcludes specific offense and parole violators.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1985*, NCJ-103957 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), pp. 45-49. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.66

Juvenile and adult sex-offender programs and treatment providers

By jurisdiction, United States, March 1986

	Total number of programs		Residential programs										Community-based programs							
			Total		Prison-based		Mental-health based		Private		Court		Total		Mental-health based		Private		Court	
	Juve-nile	Adult	Juve-nile	Adult	Juve-nile	Adult	Juve-nile	Adult	Juve-nile	Adult	Juve-nile	Adult	Juve-nile	Adult	Juve-nile	Adult	Juve-nile	Adult	Juve-nile	Adult
Total	346	297	72	82	24	57	13	14	29	11	6	0	274	215	110	73	149	129	15	13
Alaska	1	4	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Arkansas	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	5	4	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	0	2	2	0	0
California	75	25	19	1	4	0	4	1	8	0	3	0	56	24	25	7	29	16	2	1
Colorado	10	5	3	2	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	3	2	0	3	3	2	0
Connecticut	2	4	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	1	1	1	1	0	1
Delaware	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	16	22	1	3	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	15	19	4	5	11	14	0	0
Georgia	4	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0
Hawaii	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	0
Idaho	7	4	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	5	3	2	1	3	2	0	0
Illinois	2	5	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	1	2	1	2	0	0
Indiana	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Iowa	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Kansas	5	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	4	1	1	0	0	0
Kentucky	3	7	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	0	0	2	2	1	4
Louisiana	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Maine	5	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	4	2	0	0	0	0
Maryland	4	5	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	2	0	2	3	0	0
Massachusetts	8	10	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	8	8	3	3	4	5	1	0
Michigan	8	10	1	5	0	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	7	5	3	1	4	4	0	0
Minnesota	22	24	6	10	0	4	1	2	4	4	1	0	16	14	12	11	4	2	0	1
Missouri	3	5	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	1	1	2	2	0
Montana	5	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	4	0	1	4	3	0	0
Nebraska	3	3	1	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	1	1	0	0
Nevada	7	1	3	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	4	1	2	0	2	1	0	0
New Hampshire	0	3	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
New Jersey	13	10	3	3	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	10	7	7	3	3	4	0	0
New Mexico	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1
New York	14	11	4	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	5	5	5	5	0	0
North Carolina	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	2	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Ohio	8	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	5	4	4	4	1	0	0
Oklahoma	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	1	0	1	0	1
Oregon	13	11	3	5	0	4	1	1	1	0	1	0	10	6	3	1	5	5	2	0
Pennsylvania	9	7	6	3	0	3	1	0	4	0	1	0	3	4	2	2	1	2	0	0
Rhode Island	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	2	5	2	5	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	7	5	2	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	5	4	2	2	3	2	0	0
Tennessee	2	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
Texas	10	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	14	2	2	8	10	0	2
Utah	4	6	1	4	0	1	0	1	1	2	0	0	3	2	1	0	2	2	0	0
Vermont	2	17	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	14	1	10	1	4	0	0
Virginia	5	6	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	4	4	1	0	2	4	1	0
Washington	40	17	3	2	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	37	15	4	1	29	14	4	0
West Virginia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	7	7	1	2	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	5	4	2	2	2	0	1
Wyoming	2	3	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	0

Note: This information was collected by the Safer Society Program of the Prison Research Education/Action Project through a questionnaire mailed to 358 juvenile and 302 adult sex-offender treatment programs and services. These programs were identified through telephone and mail surveys, contacts with local, county, and State sex-offender treatment networks, and consultations. Data from 15 services were not included due to nonresponse and 2 were eliminated due to procedural errors in responding to the questionnaire.

The information above does not include: services provided for the incest offender when treated only within the context of the incest family, services that treat the sex-offender with other types of offenders, and programs arising from the adult sex-offender self-help movement (Source, p. 4).

The categories labeled "court" are those existing in conjunction with the court such as probation or parole offices or school districts. Categories labeled "private" refer to private nonprofit or private-for-profit agencies or professional services.

At the time of this survey, Alabama and Mississippi were found not to provide service to either juveniles or adult sex offenders.

Source: Fay Honey Knapp, Jean Rosenberg, and William Stevenson, Report on Nationwide Survey of Juvenile and Adult Sex-Offender Treatment Programs and Providers, 1986, Prison Research Education/Action Projects, A Safer Society Program of the New York State Council of Churches (Syracuse, NY: Safer Society Press, 1986), pp. 8, 13. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.67

Expenditures for prison health care services

By jurisdiction, 1985

Jurisdiction	Health care budget (in millions)	Percent of total department budget	Annual cost per inmate
United States, total	\$533.5	6.9%	\$1,171
Alabama	9.7	9.5	1,239
Alaska	5.4 ^a	7.4	2,423
Arizona	9.3	6.6	1,269
Arkansas	4.9	12.8	1,072
California	89.0	NA	1,893
Colorado	3.8	6.3	1,317
Connecticut	4.3	4.4	757
Delaware	2.0	4.6	1,150
Florida	28.2 ^a	8.2	1,004
Georgia	17.4	9.1	1,259
Hawaii	2.0	6.7	982
Idaho	1.5 ^b	8.9	1,150
Illinois	19.7 ^a	6.8	1,257
Indiana	15.5	10.5	1,476
Iowa	2.8	3.7	576
Kansas	2.6	5.7	NA
Kentucky	2.6 ^c	4.3	575
Louisiana	9.1 ^b	8.2	801
Maine	1.3	NA	1,161
Maryland	13.1	7.7	1,019
Massachusetts	10.9	8.2	1,725
Michigan	28.7	9.7	NA
Minnesota	5.2 ^b	7.9	2,039
Mississippi	3.4 ^b	7.0	609
Missouri	3.2 ^a	NA	NA
Montana	0.7	5.5	772
Nebraska	2.2	5.5	1,300
Nevada	3.9	NA	1,040
New Hampshire	1.0	6.5	1,448
New Jersey	10.0	NA	800
New Mexico	5.5	NA	2,600
New York	30.5	4.8	901
North Carolina	23.4	10.8	1,398
North Dakota	0.3	5.8	700
Ohio	11.1	NA	555
Oklahoma	5.9 ^c	8.3	968
Oregon	3.4	7.3	1,173
Pennsylvania	14.8	9.2	1,184
Rhode Island	2.2 ^a	8.0	1,762
South Carolina	3.9	4.0	717
South Dakota	1.0	7.6	1,039
Tennessee	10.5	6.0	1,300
Texas	51.0	5.1	1,700
Vermont	0.6	3.7	1,010
Washington	2.9 ^a	1.9	461
West Virginia	1.5	8.0	1,014
Wisconsin	5.4	NA	1,019
Wyoming	0.7	4.8	800
Federal Bureau of Prisons	45.7	8.8	1,456

Note: This information was collected through a survey mailed to the departments of corrections in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Figures are for calendar year 1985 unless otherwise noted. Three jurisdictions--Utah, Virginia and the District of Columbia--did not respond to the survey. The Source presents the information as submitted by the responding agencies. No attempt is made by the Source to verify the information received.

^aFiscal year 1985.

^bFiscal year 1986.

^cFiscal year 1984.

Source: Contact Center, Inc., *Corrections Compendium* (Lincoln, NE: Contact Center, Inc., July 1986), pp. 7, 13. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.68

Characteristics of prison work-release programs

By jurisdiction, 1986

Jurisdiction	Number of participating inmates	Participation from:		Eligibility criteria for program			
		Secure facility	Special work release facility	Proportion of sentence served	Release date	Type of offense	Discipline record
Alabama	1,128		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Alaska	200		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Arizona	500		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Arkansas	237	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
California	1,775		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Colorado	274		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Connecticut	212	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Delaware	139		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Florida	2,323	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Georgia	473		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Hawaii	135		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Idaho	74		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Illinois	783		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Indiana	745	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Iowa	157		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Kansas	142	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Louisiana	105	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Maine	104		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Maryland	350		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Massachusetts	635		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Michigan	617		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Minnesota	40		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Montana	NA		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Missouri	284		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Nebraska	79		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Nevada ^a	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
New Hampshire	50		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
New Jersey	215		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
New Mexico	156		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
New York	1,050	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
North Carolina	1,500	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
North Dakota	6		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ohio	300		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Oklahoma	496		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Pennsylvania	336		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Rhode Island	125		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
South Carolina	724		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
South Dakota	23	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Tennessee	48		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Utah	35	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Vermont	37	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Virginia	266		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Washington	517		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
West Virginia	196		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Wisconsin	91		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Wyoming	26	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Federal Bureau of Prisons	1		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Note: This information was collected through a survey mailed to the departments of correction in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. The District of Columbia did not respond to the survey. Kentucky, Mississippi, Oregon, and Texas do not have inmate work-release programs. The Source presents the information as submitted by the responding agencies. No attempt is made by the Source to verify the information received.

^aNevada's work-release program is under statutory authority but is not exercised at the present time. Individuals that would normally be considered for work release are placed in correctional centers under the auspices of the restitution program.

Source: Contact Center, Inc., *Corrections Compendium* (Lincoln, NE: Contact Center, Inc., October 1986), pp. 6, 7. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.69

Selected characteristics of State juvenile legal codes

By type of code and State, as of June 1986

	Alabama	Alaska	Arizona	Arkansas	California	Colorado	Connecticut	Delaware	Florida	Georgia	Hawaii	Idaho	Illinois	Indiana	Iowa	Kansas	Kentucky	Louisiana	Maine	Maryland	Massachusetts	Michigan	
<u>Minimum jurisdictional age</u>																							
6 years																							
7 years																							
10 years						✓										✓						✓	
12 years																							
Either common law presumption of 7 or not specified	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<u>Maximum jurisdictional age</u>																							
Up to 16 years							✓																
Up to 17 years										✓			✓					✓				✓	✓
Up to 18 years	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Up to 19 years		✓																					
<u>Duration of jurisdiction</u>																							
Up to 18 years																							
Up to 19 years	✓	✓							✓			✓			✓							✓	✓
Up to 20 years																							
Up to 21 years			✓	✓	(c)	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<u>Waiver to adult court</u>																							
<u>Minimum age required</u>																							
16 years					✓		✓			✓	✓					✓				(d)		✓	✓
15 years				(g)						✓			(h)										
14 years	✓					✓	✓		✓			✓			✓							✓	✓
13 years										(m)			✓										
10 years														(n)									
10 to 14 years for limited offenses																							
No minimum age		✓																		✓			
No waiver or reverse waiver																							
<u>Other restrictions</u>																							
Hearing requested	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	(o)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Investigation only																							
Not clear																							
Probable cause finding is required	✓	✓				✓	✓			✓			✓	✓	✓					✓	✓	✓	✓
<u>Status offenses</u>																							
States specifically providing for truancy as a status offense	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	(q)
States specifically providing for running away as a status offense	✓	(r)	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓			✓		✓			✓	(q)	✓
<u>Pre-adjudication and adjudication process</u>																							
<u>Initial appearance for detained juveniles</u>																							
Detention hearing	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Bail available at detention hearing						✓	✓	✓														✓	✓
Secure or non-secure custody determined by order of court																							
<u>Pretrial detention</u>																							
<u>Allows preventive detention</u>																							
To protect juveniles	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
To protect others	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Protect others property	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
No specific reasons for detention																							✓
<u>Conditions of release from detention</u>																							
<u>Right to bail</u>																							
<u>As a matter of right:</u>																							
In all cases							✓			✓												✓	✓
In felony cases																							
At discretion of court				✓		✓		✓								✓		✓					
Bail prohibited																							
No mention	✓	✓	✓		✓				✓		✓	✓	✓		✓		✓		✓	✓			

See notes at end of table.

Minnesota	Mississippi	Missouri	Montana	Nebraska	Nevada	New Hampshire	New Jersey	New Mexico	New York	North Carolina	North Dakota	Ohio	Oklahoma	Oregon	Pennsylvania	Rhode Island	South Carolina	South Dakota	Tennessee	Texas	Utah	Vermont	Virginia	Washington	West Virginia	Wisconsin	Wyoming
✓	✓								✓	✓					✓		✓		✓			✓					
		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		(a)				✓		✓			✓					
		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	(b)	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
✓	✓		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓								✓			✓					
		✓	✓		✓						✓								✓			✓			✓	✓	✓
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓		(e)	✓	✓	(f)	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
✓	✓	✓				✓	(i)		(j)	✓	✓	✓			✓	(k)	(l)	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
			✓			✓		✓					✓					✓				✓					✓
✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	(p)	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
✓	✓	✓		✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	✓									✓												✓					
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Table 1.69

Selected characteristics of State juvenile legal codes

By type of code and State, as of June 1986--Continued

	Alabama	Alaska	Arizona	Arkansas	California	Colorado	Connecticut	Delaware	Florida	Georgia	Hawaii	Idaho	Illinois	Indiana	Iowa	Kansas	Kentucky	Louisiana	Maine	Maryland	Massachusetts	Michigan	
Non-bail conditions																							
Requires promise to bring juvenile before the court	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
No mention of conditions		✓	✓				✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓						✓	
Intake official may impose conditions					✓														✓				
Other conditions may be imposed by court	✓			✓		✓				✓					✓	✓		✓					
Plea bargaining																							
No provision		✓	✓		✓ (s)	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓			✓	✓	
No plea required	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Informal adjustment																							
Jury trial																							
Defendant enjoys right if demanded (at adjudicatory hearing)	✓	✓				✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	
Defendant denied right	✓								✓	✓	✓			✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	
No mention		✓	✓	(t)		✓	✓					✓	✓										
By court order																							
Rules of evidence																							
Burden of proof																							
Delinquency proceeding, burden on prosecution	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
No mention																							
Standard of proof																							
Delinquency proceeding, beyond a reasonable doubt	✓	✓			✓	✓			✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Preponderance of the evidence				✓			✓	✓															
No mention			✓	✓			✓	✓				✓					✓						
Admissibility																							
Evidence must be competent, relevant, and material	✓				✓				✓	✓	✓				✓			✓				✓	
In accord with civil cases		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
No mention																							

Note: These data were gathered through a cooperative effort of the Rose Institute of State and Local Government and the American Legislative Exchange Council. These agencies conducted extensive research into the juvenile codes for each State and surveyed district attorneys in each State. Only juvenile codes were included; court rules, attorney general opinions, and executive orders were excluded.

- ^aMales.
- ^bFemales.
- ^cUp to 25 years.
- ^dMinimum age requirement varies with the seriousness of offense.
- ^eSee CRS 419.533.
- ^fChild requests.
- ^gProsecutor has authority to charge 15 to 18 year olds directly to adult court, plus 14 year olds who commit first and second degree murder or rape.
- ^hMurder, rape, robbery.
- ⁱMurder.
- ^jTransfer to adult court may only occur for felonies. Transfer is mandatory for a capital felony (first degree murder).
- ^kTwo prior adjudications for assault-type crimes.

- ^lMurder and rape.
- ^mCapital crimes.
- ⁿMurder.
- ^oRequired.
- ^pSee CRS 419.533(1)(c) and (d).
- ^qTruancy and running away, although not specifically designated status offenses, are specifically listed as grounds under which the juvenile court can acquire jurisdiction. See MCL 712.2(a) and (a)4.
- ^rAS 47.10.141 addresses "runaways" and does not categorize the conduct as a status offense. Runaways are considered children in need of aid in Alaska.
- ^sA plea is required in a plea bargain and is governed by Rule 3 of the Colorado Rules of Juvenile Procedure.
- ^tSee case law.
- ^uJuvenile trials are conducted without a jury.

Source: The Rose Institute of State and Local Government and the American Legislative Exchange Council, *Juvenile Justice Reform: A Model for States* (Claremont, CA: The Rose Institute of State and Local Government and the American Legislative Exchange Council, March 1987), pp. 105-121. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	Minnesota
↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	Mississippi
↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	Missouri
↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	Montana
↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	Nebraska
↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	Nevada
↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	New Hampshire
↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	New Jersey
↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	New Mexico
↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	New York
↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	North Carolina
↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	North Dakota
↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	Ohio
↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	Oklahoma
↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	Oregon
↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	Pennsylvania
↗	↗	↗	↗	(n)	↗	↗	↗	↗	Rhode Island
↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	South Carolina
↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	South Dakota
↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	Tennessee
↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	Texas
↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	Utah
↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	Vermont
↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	Virginia
↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	Washington
↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	West Virginia
↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	Wisconsin
↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	Wyoming

Table 1.70

Crime victim legislation

By State and type of legislation, as of Aug. 15, 1985

Legislation	Alabama	Alaska	Arizona	Arkansas	California	Colorado	Connecticut	Delaware	District of Columbia	Florida	Georgia	Hawaii	Idaho	Illinois	Indiana	Iowa	Kansas	Kentucky	Louisiana	Maine
Victim bill of rights ^a		✓		✓	✓	✓		✓		✓			✓	✓	✓				✓	✓
Funding for victim services ^c	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓ ^d	✓	✓		✓				✓	✓			✓		(b)
Funding for domestic violence services	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Funding for sexual assault services	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Compensation ^e	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Protection from intimidation ^f	✓	(d)		✓ ^d	✓	✓ ^d	✓	✓ ^d		(d)	✓		(d)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	(d)	(d)
Victim impact statement ^g	✓	(d)	✓	✓	(d)	(d)	✓	✓		✓ ^d	✓		(d)	✓	✓	✓	✓		(d)	(d)
Parole hearing/victim impact statement	✓	(d)	✓	✓	✓	✓ ^d	✓	✓		(d)	✓	✓	(d)	✓ ^d	(d)	✓	✓	(b)	✓	✓ ^d
General restitution ^h	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓ ^d	✓	✓		(d)	✓	✓	✓ ^d	(d)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓ ^d
Restitution as a condition of probation/parole/work release	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓ ^d	✓	✓	✓		✓ ^d	✓		(d)		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	(d)
Mandatory restitution	✓		✓	✓	✓ ^d	✓	✓	✓		(d)	✓		(d)		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	(d)
Notification of court proceedings and schedule changes		(d)	✓	(d)		(d)	✓	(d)		(d)					✓					✓
Notification of plea agreements		(d)								(d)					✓					
Notification of parole hearings	✓	(d)	✓	✓	(d)	✓	✓			(d)	✓	✓	✓ ^d	✓ ^d	✓					
Notification of escape				✓	✓	✓	✓			(d)	✓	✓	(d)	(d)	✓					
Counselor confidentiality/ domestic violence					(b)		✓									✓				
Counselor confidentiality/ sexual assault							✓	✓ ^d		✓				✓		✓				✓
Notoriety-for-profit ⁱ	✓	✓	✓		✓	(d)	✓	✓ ^d		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Child videotaped/closed circuit testimony and depositions	✓			✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Missing children's act	✓			✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Child hearsay admissibility ^j		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					✓						(b)			
Domestic violence protection orders ^k	✓	✓	✓		✓					✓	✓					✓		✓	(b)	

See footnotes at end of table.

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
✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	(b)			✓	(b)		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
(d)			✓	✓						✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
✓	✓	(b)	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	(b)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
✓	(d)	(d)	(d)			✓	(d)	✓ ^d	✓	✓	✓	✓ ^d		(d)	✓ ^d	✓	✓	(d)	(d)	(d)			(d)
✓	(d)	(d)	(d)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	(d)	✓	✓	✓	(b)	✓	(d)	✓	✓	(d)
✓	(b)	(d)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	(b)	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓		(d)	✓	(d)	✓	✓	✓
(d)	(d)	(d)			(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)			(d)			✓ ^d	✓			(d)	(d)	(d)			(d)
✓	(d)	(d)	(d)	✓				✓		✓	✓	(b)		(d)	✓			(d)	✓ ^d	(d)			(d)
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓ ^d	✓		✓ ^d	✓	✓		✓	✓
✓	(b)	(b)		✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	(b)		(b)	✓			(b)		(d)	✓	✓	✓
			✓							✓						✓		(b)					✓
			✓							✓						✓		✓					✓

Table 1.70

Crime victim legislation

By State and type of legislation, as of Aug. 15, 1985--Continued

Legislation	Utah	Vermont	Virginia	Washington	West Virginia	Wisconsin	Wyoming
Victim bill of rights ^a	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Funding for victim services ^c			✓	✓		✓	
Funding for domestic violence	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Funding for sexual assault		(b)	✓				
Compensation ^e	✓	(b)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Protection from intimidation ^f	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	✓ ^d	
Victim impact statement ^g		(d)	✓	(d)	(d)	✓	
Parole hearing/victim impact statement							
General restitution ^h	✓ ^d	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	✓	✓
Restitution as a condition of probation/parole/work release	✓	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	✓	✓
Mandatory restitution	✓	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)		✓
Notification of court proceedings and schedule changes	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	
Notification of plea agreements		(d)			(d)		
Notification of parole hearings	✓			(d)			
Notification of escape				(d)			
Counselor confidentiality/domestic violence					✓		✓
Counselor confidentiality/sexual assault	✓			✓			✓
Notoriety-for-profit ⁱ	✓			✓		✓	✓
Child videotaped/closed circuit testimony and depositions	✓					✓	
Missing children's act			✓				
Child hearsay admissibility ^j	✓						
Domestic violence protection orders ^k				✓			

^aSometimes called standards of fair treatment of victims and witness as there are no specific remedies provided if a criminal justice agency fails to live up to its standards. The bill of rights varies from State to State and may include issues such as: notification of proceedings, secure waiting areas, protection from intimidation, speedy disposition, court attendance, and property return.

^bIntroduced into legislation.

^cMoney allocated for victims of general crimes not only the special cases of domestic violence, sexual assaults, and child abuse and neglect.

^dIncluded in victim bill of rights.

^eFinancial assistance to certain victims of violent crime resulting in physical injury or death.

^fSome States have broadened the definition of witness to include more people and some States have made laws regarding the intimidation of victims and witnesses more strict.

^gInvolves a written, objective description of the medical, financial and emotional injuries caused by the soon-to-be sentenced offender. It is a fact-based document usually prepared by the probation department as part of the presentence investigation report.

^hCourts in all 50 States and the District of Columbia have the authority to order restitution to the victim at least in certain cases. Some States require judges to order restitution unless the judge provides a written statement as to why this was not so ordered.

ⁱOffender is not allowed to receive profits from sales of books, magazine articles, or movies about the offense. Victims receive some compensation from these profits. After court costs and attorney fees are paid, extra funds may go to a victim compensation fund or to the offender where no victim claims are made.

^jStatements made by young children who are suspected sexual abuse victims may be excluded from the hearsay rule and be admitted into evidence.

^kProtection from family/household member abuse. May include the description of the circumstances when an arrest for domestic violence should be made.

Source: National Organization for Victim Assistance, *Victim Rights and Services: A Legislative Directory 1985*, U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1986), pp. 32-33. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.71

State restrictions of felony offenders' civil rights

By type of right and State, 1986

State	Voting	Parental	Divorce	Public employment	Juror service	Holding public office	Firearm ownership	Criminal registration	Civil death
Alabama	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
Alaska			✓		✓		✓		
Arizona		✓					✓	✓	
Arkansas	✓		✓		✓	✓ ^a	✓	✓	
California		✓			✓		✓		
Colorado		✓							
Connecticut			✓				✓		
Delaware				✓	✓	✓	✓		
District of Columbia			✓		✓	✓ ^a	✓		
Florida	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	
Georgia			✓		✓	✓	✓		
Hawaii					✓	✓	✓		
Idaho			✓		✓		✓		✓
Illinois			✓				✓		
Indiana		✓	✓		✓		✓		
Iowa	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓		
Kansas		✓					✓		
Kentucky	✓				✓		✓		
Louisiana			✓				✓		
Maine						✓ ^a	✓		
Maryland			✓		✓		✓		
Massachusetts		✓				✓ ^a	✓		
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		✓			✓		✓		

Note: This information was collected through an analysis of the 1986 legal codes of the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Where the legal codes were ambiguous, an attempt was made to gain clarification through a survey mailed to each State's attorney general's office. In cases of nonresponse by the State attorney general, the authors' interpretation is reported. The District of Columbia was not included in the mail survey. A "✓" in the table indicates that the right is permanently restricted or jeopardized. "Parental" refers to the court's ability to terminate a felon's custodial rights over his or her children upon conviction or imprisonment. "Di-

vorced" indicates that conviction or imprisonment for a felony may be used as grounds for divorce by the felon's spouse. "Civil death" refers to instances where all civil rights and privileges of a convicted felon are forfeited.

^aRight is restricted for specific offenses.

Source: Velmer S. Burton, Jr., Frances T. Cullen, and Lawrence F. Travis III, "The Collateral Consequences of a Felony Conviction: A National Study of State Statutes," *Federal Probation* 51 (September 1987), p. 55.

Table I.72

Firearms manufactured in the United States

By type of firearm, 1977-85

	Total	Handguns			Long guns			
		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
1985	NA	NA	706,542	843,529	NA	NA	NA	NA

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. Beginning in 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.

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

Table 1.73

Statutory restrictions on the purchase, carrying, and ownership of handguns

By State, as of July 1987

State	Purchase				Carrying			Ownership		
	Application and waiting period	License or permit to purchase	Registration	Record of sales sent to State or local government	Carrying openly prohibited	Carrying concealed prohibited	License to carry openly	License to carry concealed	Owner licensing or identification cards	Constitutional provision
Alabama	✓			✓			✓ ^a	✓		✓
Alaska										✓
Arizona					✓ ^b	✓ ^b				✓
Arkansas						✓				✓
California	✓			✓		✓		✓		✓
Colorado						✓		✓		✓
Connecticut	✓			✓			✓	✓		✓
Delaware						✓		✓		✓
Florida	✓ ^c						✓ ^d	✓		✓
Georgia							✓	✓		✓
Hawaii	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓		✓
Idaho							✓	✓		✓
Illinois	✓	✓	✓ ^{e,f}	✓ ^c	✓ ^g	✓			✓ ^h	✓
Indiana	✓			✓			✓	✓		✓
Iowa		✓ ^c		✓			✓	✓		✓
Kansas	✓ ^c	✓ ^c	✓ ^c							✓
Kentucky										✓
Louisiana								✓		✓
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				✓ ^k	✓ ^g			✓		✓
Ohio	✓ ^c	✓ ^k		✓ ^k						✓
Oklahoma										✓
Oregon	✓			✓				✓		✓
Pennsylvania	✓			✓			✓ ^a	✓		✓
Rhode Island	✓			✓			✓	✓		✓
South Carolina				✓			✓	✓		✓
South Dakota				✓				✓		✓
Tennessee	✓			✓	✓ ^b	✓ ^b				✓
Texas					✓ ^g	✓				✓
Utah					✓ ^l	✓		✓		✓
Vermont					✓ ^l	✓				✓
Virginia	✓ ^c	✓ ^c						✓		✓
Washington	✓			✓			✓ ^{a,g}	✓		✓
West Virginia				✓			✓	✓		✓
Wisconsin	✓									✓
Wyoming								✓		✓
District of Columbia		✓ ^f	✓ ^f		✓ ^f	✓ ^f			✓ ^f	

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 sub-

ject 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."

Table 1.73

Statutory restrictions on the purchase, carrying, and ownership of handguns

By State, as of July 1987--Continued

^aLicense to carry in a vehicle either openly or concealed.

^bArkansas prohibits carrying "with a purpose to employ it as a weapon against a person." Tennessee prohibits carrying "with the intent to go armed."

^cCertain cities or counties.

^dEffective Oct. 1, 1987 repealed.

^eChicago only.

^fApplies only to pre-registered firearms. No new handguns can be brought into the city.

^gLoaded.

^hHandguns prohibited in Evanston, Oak Park, and Morton Grove.

ⁱHandguns must be presented to the city chief of

police or county sheriff to obtain a certificate of inspection.

^jPermission to carry concealed may be granted by county sheriff on written application.

^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.

^lProhibits carrying a firearm "with the intent or purpose of injuring another."

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

Table 1.74

Statutory provisions related to alcohol use and driving

By jurisdiction, as of January 1988

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	21	S	S			S	
Alaska	21	S				S	
Arizona	21	S	S		S ^a	S	
Arkansas	21	S			S ^b		
California	21	S	S	S	S	S ^c	
Colorado	21	(d)	(e)		S	S ^f	
Connecticut	21	S				S ^f	
Delaware	21	S	S ^g				
District of Columbia	21 ^h	S	(i)		S	(j) _{S^k}	
Florida	21	S					
Georgia	21	(l)	S			(m)	
Hawaii	21	S		S	S	(j)	
Idaho	21	S	(n)	S		S ^f	
Illinois	21	S	S	S		S ^f	
Indiana	21	S	S ^g			S	
Iowa	21	S		S	S	S	
Kansas	21	S	S ^g	S	S		
Kentucky	21	S	S		S	(j)	
Louisiana	21	S	S			(m) _f	
Maine	21	S				S	
Maryland	21		(o)	S ^p	S ^a		
Massachusetts	21		S		S ^a	(j)	
Michigan	21	S	(q)	S	S	S	
Minnesota	21	S		S	S	S	
Mississippi	21	S				S	
Missouri	21	S	S ^g			(r)	
Montana	21	S	S	S	S	S	
Nebraska	21	S			S		
Nevada	21	S	S		S ^a		
New Hampshire	21	S	S ^g		S ^b	S	
New Jersey	21	S			S	S	
New Mexico	21	S	S			S	
New York	21	S	(s)		S	S	
North Carolina	21	S		S ^p	S ^{a,p}	S	
North Dakota	21	S		S	S	S	
Ohio	21	S			S	S	
Oklahoma	21	S	S ^g	S	S	(j)	
Oregon	21	(t)	(u)	S	S	S	
Pennsylvania	21	S			S ^a	S	
Puerto Rico	18		S				
Rhode Island	21	S			S ^a	S	
South Carolina	21		S	S	S ^b	(m)	
South Dakota	21 ^y	S	S	S			
Tennessee	21		S			S ^w	
Texas	21	S			S ^a	S ^w	
Utah	21	(t)		S	S	S	
Vermont	21 ^x	S	S		S ^a	S	
Virginia	21	S	S		S ^b		
Washington	21	S		S	S	(f, j, y)	
West Virginia	21	S	S ^z		S		
Wisconsin	21	S		S	S	(c)	
Wyoming	19		S			S ^{aa}	

Note: These data were collected through a review of the statutory provisions of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

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 with-

out 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, "S" indicates that such a provision is provided expressly by statute. Statutes should be consulted for the full text and meaning of specific provisions.

Table 1.74

Statutory provisions related to alcohol use and driving

By jurisdiction, as of January 1988--Continued

<p>^aApplies to drivers only.</p> <p>^bUnclear.</p> <p>^cApplies only to actions of intoxicated minors; previous case law as to other types of dram shop actions has been specifically abrogated by legislation.</p> <p>^d0.15 percent.</p> <p>^ePresumption of driving while impaired at 0.05 percent; presumption of driving while under the influence at 0.10 percent.</p> <p>^fThis State has a statute that places a monetary limit on the amount of damages that can be awarded in dram shop liability actions.</p> <p>^gConstitutes prima facie evidence.</p> <p>^hPersons who were 18 before Sept. 30, 1986, may continue to purchase beer and light wine (14 percent alcohol or less).</p> <p>ⁱPrima facie evidence at 0.05 blood alcohol concentration.</p> <p>^jAdopted via case law decisions.</p> <p>^kApplies only to the actions of intoxicated minors or persons known to be habitually addicted to alcohol.</p> <p>^l0.12 percent.</p> <p>^mUnclear, but possible via case law.</p> <p>ⁿGreater than 0.08 percent.</p> <p>^oPresumption of driving under the influence at 0.08 percent; presumption of driving while intoxicated at 0.13 percent. Both constitute prima facie evidence.</p> <p>^pLimited application.</p>	<p>^qPresumption of driving while impaired at 0.07 percent; presumption of driving under the influence at 0.10 percent.</p> <p>^rCause of action limited to licensees who have been convicted of selling alcoholic beverages to minors or intoxicated individuals.</p> <p>^sPrima facie evidence at 0.08 percent blood alcohol concentration.</p> <p>^t0.08 percent.</p> <p>^uNot less than 0.08 percent constitutes being under the influence of intoxicating liquor.</p> <p>^vUntil Apr. 1, 1988 persons who are at least 19 years of age can purchase 3.2 percent beer.</p> <p>^wStatutory law has limited dram shop actions.</p> <p>^xPersons who were 18 as of June 30, 1986 may continue to purchase alcoholic beverages.</p> <p>^yApplies only to the actions of intoxicated minors, and/or adults who have lost their will to stop drinking.</p> <p>^zHas both prima facie and presumptive evidence laws with blood alcohol concentration levels at 0.10 percent.</p> <p>^{aa}Liability limited only to the actions of persons who are under 19 years old.</p>
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Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Digest of State Alcohol-Highway Safety Related Legislation, 6th ed., January 1988 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), pp. 2-3--2-5. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.75

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 1988

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

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.75

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 1988--Continued

Note: See Note, table 1.74. 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, DC: USGPO, 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, DC: USGPO, 1982), p. 9). "Criminal sanctions" refer to fines and/or jail sentences whereas "administrative licensing action" refers to suspension or revocation of license. In the table, "S" indicates that such a provision is provided expressly by statute. Statutes should be consulted for the full text and meaning of specific provisions.

^aBefore the preliminary breath test can be given, a law enforcement officer must have probable cause to believe that the driver is violating the Driving While Intoxicated law.

^bA law enforcement officer only needs "reasonable grounds" and any one of the following: (1) a Driving While Intoxicated arrest; (2) an accident resulting in injury or death; (3) a preliminary breath test refusal; (4) a preliminary breath test reading of 0.10 percent; or (5) a preliminary breath test reading of less than 0.10 percent but the officer has reasonable grounds that the driver was under the influence of drugs or drugs and alcohol.

^cNo arrest is required if the person has been involved in a motor vehicle accident resulting in property damage, injury, or death.

^dA restricted/hardship license may be issued for a first offense.

^eOnly "reasonable grounds" seem to be required.

^fThe test is mandatory and applies to drivers involved in accidents and traffic law violations.

^gUnclear, but probably not.

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Digest of State Alcohol-Highway Safety Related Legislation, 6th ed., January 1988 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), pp. 3-1--3-421. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.76

Statutory provisions requiring blood alcohol concentration tests for victims of fatal traffic accidents

By jurisdiction, as of January 1988

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

Note: See Note, table 1.74. In the table, "S" indicates that such a provision is provided expressly by statute. Statutes should be consulted for the full text and meaning of specific provisions.

^aIf 15 years of age or older.

^bPossible.

^cIf 16 years of age or older.

^dIf driver dies within 4 hours of accident.

^eIf 16 years old or older and dies within 4 hours of accident.

^fIf over 13 years of age and dies

within 5 hours of accident.

^gIf over 15 years old and dies

within 4 hours of accident.

^hOnly if the driver of the vehicle cannot be determined.

ⁱDiscretionary.

^jAdults only.

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Digest of State Alcohol-Highway Safety Related Legislation, 6th ed., January 1988 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), pp. 3-1--3-421. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.77

Criminal sanctions, administrative licensing actions, and related actions for driving while intoxicated offenses

By jurisdiction, as of January 1988

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	S		S	S	S		
Alaska	S	S	S		S	S	S	S	S	S		S ^b
Arizona	S	S	S	S	S	(c)	S	S	S	S		S
Arkansas	S	S	S	S	S		S	S	S	S		S
California	S	S ^a	S	S	S		(e)	S	S	S		S
Colorado	S	S	S	S	S		(f)	S	S	S	S	
Connecticut	S	S	S	S	S ^h		(i)	S	S	S	S	
Delaware	S	(j)	S			S	S	S	S	S		S ^k
District of Columbia	S		S				S ^l	S	S	S		
Florida	S	S ^a	S		S ^a			S	S	S		
Georgia	S	S ^a	S		S ^a			S	S	S		
Hawaii	S	S ^a	S		S ^a			S	S	S		
Idaho	S	S ^a	S		S ^a	(p)		S ^a	S	S		
Illinois	S	S ^a	S		S ^a			S	(q)	S		
Indiana	S	S ^a	S		S ^a			S	S	S	S ^r	
Iowa	S	S ^a	S	S	S ^a			S	S	S		
Kansas	S	S	S		S			S	S	S		
Kentucky	S	S	S		S			S	S	S	S	
Louisiana	S	S	S		S			S	S	S	S	
Maine	S	S	S	S				S	S		(v)	
Maryland	S	S ^a	S		S ^a			S	S	S	S ^w	
Massachusetts	S	S ^a	S		S			S	S	S	S	
Michigan	S	S	S		S			S	S	S		
Minnesota	S	(z)	S		S			S	(x)	S	(y)	
Mississippi	S	S ^a	S	S	S ^a			S	S	S		
Missouri	S	S	S		S	S ^{aa}		S	S	S		
Montana	S	S ^a	S		S			S	S	S	S ^r	
Nebraska	S	S ^a	S		S			S	S	S		
Nevada	S	S ^a	S		S ^a		S	S	S	S	S ^{ab}	
New Hampshire	S ^a	S ^a	S	S ^{ac}	S ^a			S	S	S		
New Jersey	S	S	S		S			S	S	S		
New Mexico	S	S ^a	S		S	S ^{ad}		S	S	S		
New York	S	S	S	S	S			S	S	S	S	
North Carolina	S	S ^a	S		S			S	S	S		(k)
North Dakota	S	S ^a	S		S			S	S	S	S ^{ae}	
Ohio	S	S	S		S			S	S	S		
Oklahoma	S	S	S		S			S	S	S	S	S ^a
Oregon	S	S	S		S			S	S	S	S	
Pennsylvania	S	S	S	S	S			S	S	S	S	S ^a
Puerto Rico	S	S	S		S			S	S	S	S ^w	
Rhode Island	S	S ^a	S		S ^r			S	S	S	S ^r	
South Carolina	S	S	S		S ^o			S	S	S		
South Dakota	S	S	S		S			S	S	S		
Tennessee	S	S ^a	S	S	S			S	S	S	S ^x	S ^a
Texas	S	S ^a	S	S	S			S	S	S	S	
Utah	S	S ^a	S	S	S ^a		S ^{af}	S	S	S	S	
Vermont	S	S ^a	S		S ^a			S	S	S		
Virginia	S	S ^a	S		S			S	S	S	(x)	
Washington	S	S	S	S	S	S ^s		S	S	S		
West Virginia	S	S	S	S	S			S	S	S	(ag)	S ^k
Wisconsin	S ^a	S	S		S			S	S	S		
Wyoming	S	S ^a	S		S			S	S	S	S	

Note: See Note, table 1.74. "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, DC: 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 either a criminal sanction or an administrative licensing action which must be imposed by either a court or administrative agency" (Source, p. 1-1). "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, "S" indicates that such a provision is provided expressly by statute. Statutes should be consulted for the full text and meaning of specific provisions.

able 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, "S" indicates that such a provision is provided expressly by statute. Statutes should be consulted for the full text and meaning of specific provisions.

Table 1.77

Criminal sanctions, administrative licensing actions, and related actions for driving while intoxicated offenses

By jurisdiction, as of January 1988--Continued

^QNot for first offense, but may apply to second and/or subsequent offenses.
^RIf operator has been previously convicted of driving while intoxicated or implied consent law offense.
^SIf offense resulted in economic loss to the victim, the court may order that all or any portion of the fine imposed be allocated as restitution.
^TMust be completed before a suspended or revoked license can be reinstated.
^UPersons under 18 years of age who are convicted of an alcohol driving offense have their license revoked (1) until they are 18, or (2) for one year, whichever is longer.
^VMandatory revocation for one year with blood alcohol concentration level of 0.15 percent.
^WWhere there has been a previous conviction within a 5 year period or if defendant is under 21 years of age.
^XIn lieu of imprisonment for first offense.
^YPolice 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.
^ZThese minimum sanctions may not be suspended by the Court; the law is silent as to prohibiting the Court from placing a person on probation.
^{aa}Yes, but only if convicted of driving with suspended or revoked license.
^{ab}Licensing agency may suspend/revoke a drivers license on its own without a court conviction if there is sufficient evidence to indicate that a person was operating a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor.
^{ac}If it is in the best interests of the State, the Court may assess a \$10 fine in lieu of each hour of community service that would have been assigned.
^{ad}For first and second offenders, license may be restored before the end of the suspension period provided the defendant completes an approved alcohol or drug program.
^{ae}In lieu of imprisonment.
^{af}Where there is bodily harm/disfigurement.
^{ag}If under 21 years of age and convicted of a driving while intoxicated

offense, must have license revoked for a mandatory one year.
^{ah}For first offense.
^{ai}In lieu of fine.
^{aj}In lieu of imprisonment for first offense, in lieu of fine for second and subsequent offenses.
^{ak}In lieu of fine or imprisonment except for injury related driving while intoxicated offenses.
^{al}After two-thirds of license suspension period has passed, offender may be issued a license if they have completed an alcohol education/treatment program. Special provisions apply.
^{am}If defendant consents.
^{an}A limited license may be issued for employment purposes or attendance at an alcohol treatment program.
^{ao}Court may stay imposition of fine or jail sentence but not license revocation if defendant submits to treatment.
^{ap}The law does not specifically prohibit suspending or placing persons on probation for the minimum imprisonment term.
^{aq}Administrative 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.
^{ar}Except for the driving while intoxicated death or bodily injury offense.
^{as}Where there is serious bodily injury or a 0.20 percent blood alcohol level.
^{at}To be paid by the defendant if a sentence is either suspended or deferred.
^{au}May be imposed if defendant is an alcoholic or suffering from acute alcohol intoxication.
^{av}Administrative per se with a blood alcohol concentration of 0.08 percent.
^{aw}Generally no; but there are limited alternatives.

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, *Digest of State Alcohol-Highway Safety Related Legislation*, 6th ed., January 1988 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, 1987), pp. 3-1--3-421. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.78

Characteristics of marihuana laws

By jurisdiction, as of Jan. 1, 1985

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 notes at end of table.

Table 1.78

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	5 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 notes at end of table.

Table 1.78

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

Note: This information was compiled from a review of Federal and State marihuana statutes.

^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 1.79

Characteristics of marihuana laws in States that have decriminalized possession of marihuana

As of July 1, 1986

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

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 1.78.

^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 1.80

State and Federal privacy statutes

By type of information regulated and jurisdiction, as of January 1988

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

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.

^aPrivacy statutes^a refers to statutes or sections of a State's constitution indicating a general or specific right to privacy. ^bPrivileged communication^b refers to information that is private because of a particular relationship (e.g., communication between a person and a psychologist or clergy-

man). Because of the universal nature of lawyer-client and husband-wife privilege, only a few of these statutes have been included in the section on privilege. ^cTesting in employment^c refers to testing for drug use and acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS).

^aFair Information Practices Acts.

^bSignificant court decision affecting privacy.

Source: Robert Ellis Smith, *Compilation of State and Federal Privacy Laws 1988* (Washington, DC: Privacy Journal, 1988), p. 2. Reprinted by permission.

Section 2

Public attitudes toward crime and criminal justice-related topics

Surveys of public opinion on criminal justice topics are conducted periodically 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 SOURCEBOOK staff.

Most of the opinion surveys 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, The New York Times/CBS News Poll, and the ABC News-Washington Post Poll, see Appendix 5.

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; the severity of selected offenses and appropriate punishments; performance of law enforcement and the U.S. Supreme Court; the use of lie detectors; 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, 1980-87^a

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

	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	July 11-14, 1986	April 10-13, 1987
High cost of living; inflation	56%	61%	73%	59%	49%	26%	16%	18%	12%	10%	14%	12%	11%	11%	4%	5%
Unemployment; recession	15	16	8	15	28	38	61	54	41	29	26	22 ^c	20 ^c	21 ^c	23 ^c	13 ^c
Reagan budget cuts	NA	NA	NA	NA	7	5	3	3	3	7	4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
International problems	4	9	2	4	5	3	2	2	7	11	9	5	NA	NA	NA	NA
Crime	2	2	2	5	5	3	3	2	5	4	3	3	4	4	3	3
Fear of war	2	3	2	3	5	10	3	11	14	11	16	25	27 ^d	23 ^d	22 ^d	23 ^d
Moral decline in society	5	3	2	5	4	3	3	4	5	7	5	4	2	6	3	5
Excessive government spending	3	3	1	4	3	5	4	5	4	12	11	11	18	10	13 ^e	11 ^e
Energy problems	6	4	5	5	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Defense	2	2	1	3	1	NA	NA	NA	2	1	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Dissatisfaction with government	8	6	2	2	1	NA	3	NA	2	2	2	3	NA	NA	NA	5
High interest rate	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	10	4	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Economy (general)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	11	11 ^f	8	4	5	3	4	6	8	7	10
Recession/depression	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Poverty	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	6	6	6 ^g	5 ^g
Drug abuse	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	6	8	11
Problems of the elderly	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	NA	2	NA
All other	9	7	5	17	5	8	2	9	7	11	10	22	14	21	18	18
No opinion	3	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	4	4	2	NA	3	3	3	4

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

^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."

^eCategory worded as "Federal budget deficit."

^fRespondents who answered the "economy in general" were asked "what

specific economic problem do you mean?"

^gCategory worded as "Poverty/hunger."

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; Report No. 252, pp. 28, 29; Report No. 260, pp. 6, 7 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll); and George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll* (Princeton, NJ: 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 respondent's community

By sex and race, United States, 1986^a

Question: "What do you think is the most important problem facing the community you live in?"

	National	Sex		Race	
		Male	Female	White	Black
War	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Taxes	3	4	3	4	1
Unemployment	17	18	16	16	17
Economy, inflation	6	6	5	6	1
Politicians inept	2	2	1	2	2
Nuclear sites	0	0	0	0	0
Environment, pollution	3	3	3	3	0
Road maintenance	1	1	2	1	0
Development	2	3	2	3	0
Population, traffic	2	3	1	2	0
Mass transit	0	0	0	0	0
Welfare	1	1	0	1	0
Health, AIDS ^b	0	0	1	0	1
Farmers	2	2	2	3	0
Social Security, elderly	0	0	0	0	0
Poor	1	0	2	1	1
Crime	8	7	8	7	10
Oil	1	2	1	1	0
Homeless	1	0	1	1	2
Minorities, race relations	1	1	0	1	0
Education	3	2	3	3	0
Housing	2	3	2	2	7
Immigrants	1	1	0	1	0
Gangs	1	1	1	0	6
Labor	0	0	0	0	0
Youth	0	0	0	0	0
Morality, values	1	1	2	1	3
Indifference, nobody cares	1	1	1	1	0
Drugs	13	12	14	12	18
Alcohol	1	0	1	1	0
Other	1	1	2	1	2
Don't know/no answer	24	24	25	24	29

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

^aPercents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

^bAcquired immunodeficiency syndrome.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from tables provided by The New York Times/CBS News Poll. Copyright © 1986 by The New York Times/CBS News Poll. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.3

Attitudes toward the most important problem facing the country

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1987^a

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

	Economic problems							Fear of war/inter-national tensions	Drug abuse	Dissatisfac-tion with government	Moral, religious decline
	Economic problems (total)	Unem-ployment	Budget deficit	Economy (general)	High cost of living/taxes	Poverty, hunger	Trade deficit				
National	47%	13%	11%	10%	5%	5%	3%	23%	11%	5%	5%
Sex											
Male	48	12	13	10	6	3	4	22	9	5	3
Female	43	13	9	9	4	6	2	24	13	5	7
Age											
Total under 30 years	42	11	10	9	7	5	(c)	25	9	6	4
18 to 24 years	39	10	6	9	9	5	(c)	22	9	7	4
25 to 29 years	49	16	15	10	3	5	1	30	9	4	4
30 to 49 years	44	11	9	11	5	4	4	22	12	5	5
Total 50 years and older	45	12	13	9	4	4	3	19	12	5	6
50 to 64 years	46	10	12	10	4	6	4	20	11	6	6
65 years and older	43	10	14	9	5	3	2	19	13	5	7
Region											
East	45	12	10	8	7	4	4	27	13	3	4
Midwest	47	12	13	10	4	5	3	23	8	4	4
South	45	16	8	10	6	4	1	19	15	5	6
West	48	12	12	12	3	6	3	19	6	12	6
Race, ethnicity											
White	46	12	12	10	5	5	3	23	10	6	5
Nonwhite	46	21	3	7	6	6	3	17	19	4	4
Black	45	22	1	7	6	7	2	17	20	3	3
Hispanic	30	9	4	6	5	4	2	21	16	8	5
Education											
College graduate	55	9	19	14	5	4	4	24	5	3	7
College incomplete	53	15	15	11	4	6	2	25	10	7	5
High school graduate	46	18	7	8	6	4	3	22	15	6	4
Less than high school graduate	41	16	5	7	6	5	2	18	12	6	5
Politics											
Republican	45	8	17	10	4	4	2	22	11	5	6
Democrat	45	16	6	9	7	5	2	24	12	6	4
Independent	46	12	11	10	4	5	5	20	9	5	6
Occupation											
Professional/business	51	9	16	12	6	5	3	22	10	4	5
Other white collar	47	12	12	9	3	9	2	25	8	12	3
Blue collar	49	18	6	9	5	4	3	21	12	5	5
Skilled worker	52	19	7	11	5	4	4	19	10	5	7
Unskilled worker	42	18	5	7	6	5	2	20	14	5	4
Income											
\$40,000 and over	55	11	18	12	4	5	5	20	7	5	6
\$25,000 to \$39,999	42	11	12	10	3	3	3	26	9	7	6
\$15,000 to \$24,999	46	16	6	12	5	5	2	24	11	6	5
Under \$15,000	40	14	8	5	7	5	1	20	15	5	4
Religion											
Protestant	46	14	11	10	5	4	2	22	11	5	6
Catholic	44	12	11	7	6	5	3	24	11	5	3

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

^cLess than 1 percent.^aTotals add to more than 100 percent due to multiple responses.^bAcquired immunodeficiency syndrome.Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 260 (Princeton, NJ: the Gallup Poll, May 1987), pp. 6, 7. Reprinted by permission.

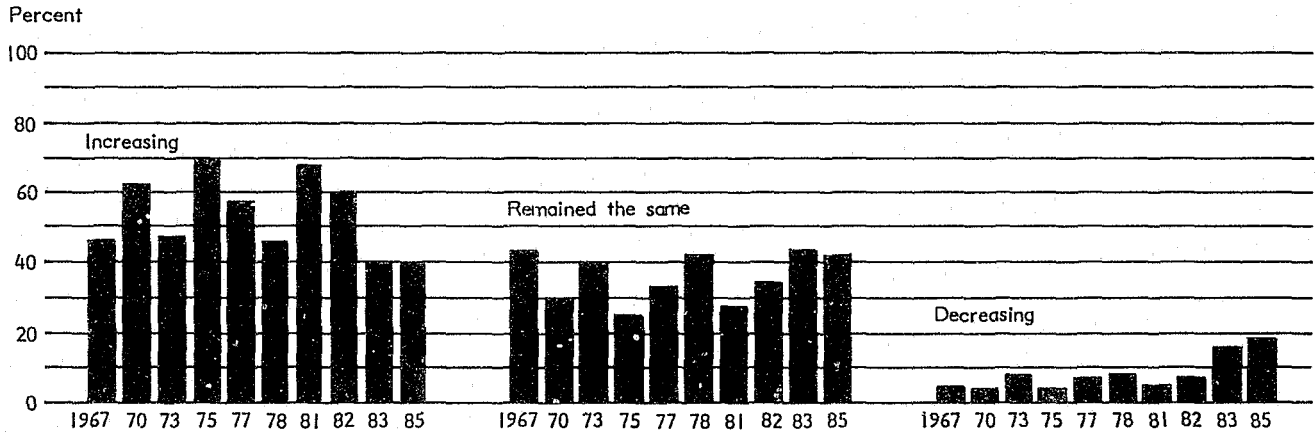
AIDS ^b	Crime	All others	No opinion
3%	3%	18%	4%
3	3	18	3
4	4	17	4
4	4	13	6
3	6	13	8
5	2	13	4
3	3	19	2
4	3	19	4
4	3	18	3
3	3	21	5
3	2	12	4
3	2	22	4
4	6	17	4
4	2	19	3
3	3	18	3
3	6	12	5
4	7	10	3
3	7	22	5
5	2	16	1
4	3	22	3
3	4	13	5
2	4	19	4
5	3	16	4
3	3	16	3
3	4	20	4
5	3	18	2
3	5	11	3
3	3	17	4
3	3	15	5
2	3	18	3
4	2	17	1
3	3	17	3
3	2	18	3
4	5	18	6
3	2	18	4
3	5	16	3

Figure 2.1

Attitudes toward changes in the level of crime in own area in the past year

United States, selected years 1967-85

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?"



Note: "Not sure" responses have been excluded from this figure. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

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

Table 2.4

Attitudes toward the level of spending to halt the rising crime rate

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1976-87^a

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)?"

	1976				1977				1978				1980				1982			
	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	66%	21%	8%	5%	66%	22%	6%	6%	64%	25%	6%	4%	69%	21%	6%	4%	72%	18%	5%	5%
Sex																				
Male	64	24	8	4	64	24	8	5	63	26	8	3	66	23	7	4	71	19	7	2
Female	67	19	8	6	68	21	4	7	65	25	5	5	71	19	5	5	72	18	4	6
Race																				
White	66	22	8	5	66	23	6	6	64	26	6	4	68	22	6	5	71	19	5	5
Black/other	67	14	11	8	64	20	8	8	69	22	5	4	79	13	6	2	74	15	7	4
Education																				
College	62	26	8	5	62	29	4	5	62	29	7	3	66	25	4	4	72	19	6	3
High school	69	19	9	4	71	19	5	5	67	23	6	4	72	19	6	3	75	17	4	4
Grade school	64	21	7	9	58	21	12	10	61	25	5	9	66	18	8	8	60	21	6	12
Occupation																				
Professional/business	64	25	6	4	65	25	5	5	62	30	6	3	68	22	6	4	73	19	6	3
Clerical	68	19	7	6	71	22	4	4	67	24	5	4	74	19	5	2	76	17	4	3
Manual	67	19	9	4	65	21	8	6	66	23	7	5	68	21	7	5	70	19	6	5
Former	47	37	10	6	54	23	9	14	56	24	4	16	56	24	6	15	50	31	12	8
Income																				
\$15,000 and over	68	21	6	4	66	24	6	4	66	24	6	3	70	22	5	3	74	18	5	3
\$10,000 to \$14,999	69	23	6	2	73	19	5	4	66	25	5	4	72	20	5	2	73	18	6	4
\$7,000 to \$9,999	65	22	9	4	64	24	5	6	64	27	6	3	68	21	8	3	72	20	3	5
\$5,000 to \$6,999	59	24	10	7	61	23	9	7	67	26	2	5	68	21	4	7	64	23	5	8
\$3,000 to \$4,999	68	18	8	6	64	16	8	12	57	28	4	11	64	19	12	5	67	17	6	10
Under \$3,000	58	19	14	8	62	21	7	10	59	21	13	7	68	10	10	12	67	19	7	7
Age																				
18 to 20 years	64	22	8	6	69	27	0	4	65	30	5	0	64	27	4	5	89	9	2	0
21 to 29 years	67	24	5	4	68	25	4	3	63	26	6	5	74	21	4	2	71	22	5	3
30 to 49 years	66	23	8	3	67	23	5	4	65	26	6	2	68	23	5	4	73	19	5	3
50 years and older	65	18	10	7	63	20	8	9	64	23	7	6	67	19	8	6	70	18	5	7
Region																				
Northeast	71	19	6	3	68	24	3	5	66	24	6	4	72	18	6	3	72	18	5	4
Midwest	64	24	7	5	66	21	7	6	65	24	7	3	69	21	7	3	71	19	5	6
South	67	17	9	7	64	22	7	6	66	26	5	4	71	19	6	5	73	18	4	4
West	60	27	9	4	66	22	5	7	58	28	6	8	62	26	6	7	70	19	7	4
Religion																				
Protestant	66	21	8	5	66	22	6	6	65	24	6	5	69	21	6	4	71	19	5	5
Catholic	70	18	8	4	69	20	5	5	65	26	6	2	71	20	6	3	74	18	4	4
Jewish	73	15	4	8	71	11	0	17	69	17	7	7	72	12	3	12	78	11	3	8
None	50	33	12	5	50	34	9	8	60	29	7	4	64	25	5	7	65	24	8	3
Politics																				
Republican	67	22	6	5	57	29	6	7	62	28	6	5	68	20	10	3	69	20	7	4
Democrat	68	20	8	4	70	19	6	5	66	24	6	4	70	22	4	4	75	16	4	4
Independent	63	22	9	6	66	22	6	6	64	24	6	5	68	20	6	6	69	20	5	5

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. Readers interested in responses to this question for previous years should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 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.

1983				1984				1985				1986				1987			
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
67%	24%	5%	4%	68%	25%	4%	3%	63%	28%	5%	4%	64%	27%	5%	4%	68%	24%	4%	4%
64	28	6	3	64	28	6	2	61	29	7	4	59	32	6	3	66	26	4	4
69	22	4	5	71	21	3	4	66	26	4	4	67	24	4	5	70	22	4	4
66	26	4	4	67	26	5	3	63	28	5	4	63	28	5	4	68	24	4	4
75	14	7	4	74	19	4	3	62	26	9	3	68	20	4	8	70	23	5	2
65	27	4	4	68	28	3	1	61	30	4	5	62	30	3	4	62	30	5	3
70	23	4	4	69	21	6	4	67	26	5	3	66	25	6	4	73	19	4	4
57	19	13	11	63	28	2	8	52	30	15	4	60	24	6	10	74	19	3	3
66	26	5	3	62	32	5	1	63	28	4	4	60	32	3	5	62	29	4	4
67	26	3	5	76	20	2	2	68	23	5	4	68	23	5	3	61	36	3	0
67	23	6	4	68	23	6	4	62	28	7	4	65	23	7	5	75	16	5	4
64	28	0	8	64	36	0	0	46	46	4	4	68	32	0	0	76	18	0	6
68	26	4	2	70	5	4	1	65	28	4	3	64	29	4	3	67	25	5	3
69	24	3	4	67	27	3	3	57	29	6	8	60	29	5	6	68	25	2	5
73	15	8	4	65	29	6	0	55	31	10	4	76	22	0	2	82	15	3	0
69	23	5	4	75	18	0	7	56	29	15	0	76	22	2	0	88	6	6	0
62	22	7	9	64	22	9	4	70	26	2	2	57	28	14	2	75	4	8	12
58	20	6	16	45	33	7	0	52	30	13	4	71	10	10	10	44	50	6	0
51	44	0	4	67	25	8	0	80	20	0	0	75	20	0	5	68	21	5	5
70	24	4	2	68	28	3	1	67	29	2	2	65	29	4	3	65	27	5	3
67	25	4	4	68	24	5	4	62	30	5	4	62	30	4	4	65	26	5	4
65	22	7	6	67	24	5	4	62	26	8	5	64	24	6	6	74	19	3	4
68	22	6	4	75	18	6	0	60	28	6	6	63	30	3	4	63	28	7	2
66	26	3	4	70	25	2	3	62	29	6	3	63	27	4	6	73	20	3	4
67	22	5	6	65	26	4	5	67	24	4	4	66	22	7	5	68	22	4	5
65	26	6	3	62	29	7	3	60	32	6	3	62	33	3	2	67	27	4	2
68	23	5	4	68	24	4	3	63	29	6	3	64	26	4	5	70	22	5	3
66	25	4	5	70	24	4	2	66	24	5	5	66	27	3	5	66	30	2	3
70	16	7	7	67	33	0	0	76	6	12	6	52	39	9	0	60	40	0	0
59	31	5	4	56	31	11	3	52	37	2	9	54	28	14	5	64	19	7	10
67	25	5	4	63	29	4	4	62	29	6	4	61	32	3	5	63	30	3	3
70	22	5	4	72	23	3	2	66	27	4	3	70	23	4	3	74	19	4	3
64	25	5	6	68	23	6	3	61	29	6	5	59	29	6	6	64	26	6	4

Table 2.5

Attitudes toward the level of spending to deal with drug addiction

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1976-87^a

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 (dealing with drug addiction) are we spending too much, too little, or about the right amount on (dealing with drug addiction)?"

	1976				1977				1978				1980				1982				
	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	59%	27%	8%	7%	55%	29%	9%	7%	55%	31%	9%	5%	60%	25%	8%	7%	57%	27%	8%	8%	
Sex																					
Male	60	25	9	5	54	29	11	6	54	32	11	3	58	26	9	7	57	26	11	6	
Female	57	28	6	8	56	29	7	8	56	30	7	6	61	24	7	8	57	28	6	9	
Race																					
White	58	28	7	7	54	30	8	7	54	32	9	5	58	26	8	8	55	28	8	8	
Black/other	67	17	10	7	60	20	9	10	67	24	5	4	72	13	9	6	68	19	9	4	
Education																					
College	54	34	8	4	48	38	9	5	48	40	9	3	51	35	8	6	54	33	7	6	
High school	63	24	7	6	60	27	7	6	60	27	9	4	66	21	6	7	59	26	8	7	
Grade school	54	24	9	13	55	19	12	14	53	27	9	11	59	16	14	10	56	19	11	14	
Occupation																					
Professional/business	59	30	7	4	52	34	8	5	48	39	10	3	54	32	7	6	56	32	8	5	
Clerical	51	36	5	8	52	32	8	8	52	34	7	7	65	26	3	6	56	31	6	7	
Manual	63	21	9	6	58	26	8	7	60	27	8	5	62	20	10	8	58	24	9	9	
Farmer	46	30	8	16	40	23	23	14	36	40	16	8	47	24	12	18	54	27	15	4	
Income																					
\$15,000 and over	58	28	8	5	51	35	9	6	54	32	10	4	58	29	7	6	55	30	10	5	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	61	29	6	4	57	29	7	7	56	31	10	3	69	23	5	3	59	24	7	10	
\$7,000 to \$9,999	60	29	4	7	57	26	10	7	61	29	6	4	57	24	14	6	59	31	2	8	
\$5,000 to \$6,999	56	28	9	7	56	24	12	8	58	28	5	9	64	23	3	10	58	21	7	14	
\$3,000 to \$4,999	63	25	6	6	61	21	8	10	55	30	7	8	64	17	11	8	57	20	9	14	
Under \$3,000	50	21	16	13	65	18	9	9	54	32	9	4	56	13	15	16	64	19	10	7	
Age																					
18 to 20 years	60	28	10	3	49	45	3	3	60	30	8	2	64	34	0	2	53	36	6	6	
21 to 29 years	58	30	9	4	52	36	8	5	55	37	7	2	56	34	7	3	52	36	7	5	
30 to 49 years	64	27	5	4	56	30	8	7	58	32	8	3	61	25	8	6	62	26	8	4	
50 years and older	55	25	8	11	57	23	10	10	53	27	11	9	60	20	9	12	56	22	10	12	
Region																					
Northeast	57	29	9	6	57	25	8	9	51	36	8	4	59	27	8	6	55	27	11	6	
Midwest	58	29	6	7	56	31	8	6	56	30	9	5	61	25	7	8	56	30	6	8	
South	62	22	8	8	57	29	8	5	60	28	7	5	63	23	7	7	63	23	8	7	
West	55	30	8	7	49	30	11	10	49	34	12	5	53	28	10	9	49	31	10	10	
Religion																					
Protestant	60	27	6	7	57	30	8	6	58	29	8	5	62	23	7	8	59	26	8	8	
Catholic	57	28	9	7	55	27	9	9	52	36	9	3	60	27	7	6	55	32	7	6	
Jewish	67	18	11	4	60	17	9	14	45	41	7	7	47	25	12	16	49	32	8	11	
None	54	31	10	5	38	36	16	11	45	34	16	5	42	40	11	7	48	27	16	10	
Politics																					
Republican	58	26	7	8	47	35	10	8	54	31	9	6	56	29	9	6	51	32	10	7	
Democrat	62	25	7	6	62	25	8	6	58	29	8	5	63	22	6	9	64	23	6	7	
Independent	55	29	9	7	53	30	8	8	54	33	9	4	59	26	8	7	53	29	10	8	

Note: See Note, table 2.4. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

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.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

1983				1984				1985				1986				1987			
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
60%	30%	5%	5%	63%	27%	6%	4%	62%	28%	5%	4%	58%	32%	6%	4%	65%	28%	4%	2%
60	29	7	4	62	27	7	3	61	27	8	4	55	36	7	2	62	31	4	3
59	30	4	6	64	28	4	4	62	30	2	5	60	29	5	6	68	26	4	2
59	30	5	5	63	28	5	4	62	28	5	5	57	32	6	5	66	28	4	2
62	25	7	6	65	24	9	1	59	30	9	2	66	27	5	2	60	28	6	5
57	33	6	4	63	30	4	3	59	32	5	5	54	39	5	2	59	36	4	0
61	30	5	4	64	27	6	3	67	25	5	3	61	28	7	4	69	23	4	4
60	19	8	13	61	22	12	6	49	31	11	9	58	23	7	12	71	19	5	5
55	34	7	5	62	30	5	3	59	31	5	4	54	37	6	4	63	31	5	1
60	32	4	5	63	32	3	2	61	32	3	4	62	30	2	5	61	34	5	0
60	28	6	6	65	23	7	4	64	25	7	4	60	28	8	4	67	26	4	3
80	18	0	3	64	27	9	0	50	38	8	4	63	32	5	0	65	24	0	12
60	31	6	3	67	26	5	2	63	28	5	4	57	35	5	3	63	32	4	1
59	30	6	5	65	27	6	3	70	22	5	2	52	32	12	4	70	23	5	2
67	25	6	2	56	32	9	3	49	41	4	6	62	33	2	2	76	21	0	3
68	25	2	5	61	29	0	11	71	17	5	7	71	22	7	0	82	12	0	6
60	28	4	8	68	18	9	4	64	28	4	4	61	28	12	0	68	20	8	4
38	33	6	22	53	33	7	7	44	39	13	4	67	24	5	5	50	50	0	0
56	42	0	2	58	42	0	0	60	40	0	0	50	40	10	0	58	26	10	5
56	35	6	4	59	35	4	2	62	29	6	3	53	42	4	1	57	40	2	1
61	30	5	3	67	24	6	3	64	29	5	2	59	33	6	2	65	29	4	2
61	25	6	8	62	25	8	5	61	26	6	7	60	24	7	8	70	22	6	3
58	31	6	5	70	23	6	1	66	25	6	3	54	34	4	8	71	26	2	1
57	34	5	4	62	30	4	4	61	29	5	4	61	30	5	5	61	32	4	4
66	24	4	7	64	25	6	4	62	26	6	6	58	30	8	3	66	26	5	2
56	31	8	6	56	33	6	4	59	35	4	2	58	34	7	2	62	30	6	1
60	29	5	6	61	28	6	5	64	28	4	4	60	29	7	4	67	26	4	3
62	30	5	4	69	25	5	2	62	29	6	4	55	37	4	4	64	32	3	1
52	36	7	5	78	22	0	0	65	18	6	12	52	35	4	9	60	20	20	0
49	34	8	9	56	33	8	3	49	38	6	6	54	33	7	7	51	37	7	5
57	32	6	4	57	30	8	5	58	31	5	6	52	37	7	4	58	38	3	1
65	26	4	4	64	28	5	3	64	27	5	4	62	29	6	4	74	20	4	2
55	32	6	7	67	24	4	4	63	27	6	4	58	30	6	5	57	32	6	4

Table 2.6

Respondents agreeing too little is spent on selected problems in the country

United States, selected years 1973-87

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, too little money, or about the right amount. First (problem) are we spending too much, too little, or about the right amount on (problem)?"^a

(Percent agreeing too little)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1980	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Halting the rising crime rate	64%	66%	69%	69%	69%	64%	69%	71%	67%	68%	63%	64%	68%
Dealing with drug addiction	65	60	55	58	55	55	59	57	60	63	62	58	65
Improving the Nation's education system	49	50	49	50	48	52	52	56	60	64	60	60	62
Improving the conditions of Blacks	32	31	27	27	25	24	24	28	29	35	31	34	35
Welfare	20	22	23	13	12	13	13	20	21	24	18	22	21

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

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 2.7

Reported confidence in selected institutions

United States, selected years 1973-86

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 "a great deal" or "quite a lot")

	1973	1975	1977	1979	1981	1983	1984 ^a	1985	1986
Church or organized religion	66%	68%	64%	65%	64%	62%	64%	66%	57%
Military	NA	58	57	54	50	53	58	61	63
U.S. Supreme Court	44	49	46	45	46	42	51	56	54
Banks and banking	NA	NA	NA	60	46	51	51	51	49
Public schools	58	NA	54	53	42	39	47	48	49
Congress	42	40	40	34	29	28	29	39	41
Newspapers	39	NA	NA	51	35	38	34	35	37
Big business	26	34	33	32	20	28	29	31	28
Television	37	NA	NA	38	25	25	25	29	27
Organized labor	30	38	39	36	28	26	30	28	29

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

 Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 253 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, October 1986), p. 3. Reprinted by permission.

^aThe NEWSWEEK Poll, conducted by The Gallup Organization, Inc.

Table 2.8

Reported confidence in selected institutions

United States, 1972-88

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)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
The military	35%	40%	33%	24%	23%	27%	29%	29%	28%	28%	31%	35%	45%	32%	36%	35%	33%
Medicine	48	57	50	43	42	43	42	30	34	37	32	35	43	39	33	36	40
The White House	NA	18	28	NA	11	31	14	15	18	28	20	23	42	30	19	23	17
Major educational institutions such as colleges and universities	33	44	40	36	31	37	41	33	36	34	30	36	40	35	34	36	34
The U.S. Supreme Court	28	33	40	28	22	29	29	28	27	29	25	33	35	28	32	30	32
Congress	21	NA	18	13	9	17	10	18	18	16	13	20	28	16	21	20	15
Television news	NA	41	31	35	28	28	35	37	29	24	24	24	28	23	27	29	28
Organized religion	30	36	32	32	24	29	34	20	22	22	20	22	24	21	22	16	17
State governments	NA	24	NA	NA	16	18	15	NA	NA	NA	NA	18	23	16	19	NA	NA
Local governments	NA	28	NA	NA	21	18	19	NA	NA	NA	NA	18	23	18	21	NA	NA
Major companies	27	29	21	19	16	20	22	18	16	16	18	18	19	17	16	21	19
The press	18	30	25	26	20	18	23	28	19	16	14	19	18	16	19	19	18
Law firms	NA	24	18	16	12	14	18	16	13	NA	NA	12	17	12	14	15	13
Organized labor	15	20	18	14	10	14	15	10	14	12	8	10	12	13	11	11	13
Executive branch of the Federal Government	27	19	28	13	11	23	14	17	17	24	NA	NA	NA	19	18	19	16

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Survey* (Orlando, Fla.: Tribune Media Services, Inc., May 8, 1988), p. 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.9

Reported confidence in the U.S. Supreme Court

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1986

Question: "I am going to read you a list of institutions in American society. 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."

	Great deal	Quite a lot	Some	Very little	None ^a	No opinion
National	19%	35%	32%	10%	1%	3%
Sex						
Male	20	36	29	11	1	3
Female	18	34	35	8	1	4
Age						
18 to 29 years	19	37	35	7	(b)	2
18 to 24 years	16	40	34	6	1	3
25 to 29 years	23	32	35	7	1	2
30 to 49 years	19	36	31	11	1	2
Total 50 years and older	18	32	32	11	2	5
50 to 65 years	15	33	36	12	2	2
65 years and older	22	31	28	10	1	8
Region						
East	22	36	28	11	2	2
Midwest	17	35	37	8	(b)	3
South	19	34	31	10	2	4
West	19	33	33	10	2	3
Race, ethnicity						
White	18	37	31	10	1	3
Nonwhite	22	20	37	10	4	7
Black	21	18	37	13	4	7
Hispanic	22	34	31	7	1	5
Education						
College graduate	24	40	27	7	(b)	2
College incomplete	23	35	32	8	1	1
High school graduate	16	37	35	10	(b)	2
Less than high school graduate	14	27	33	14	3	9
Politics						
Republican	19	38	28	10	2	3
Democrat	20	32	33	10	1	4
Independent	16	35	35	11	1	2
Occupation						
Professional and business	23	40	27	9	(b)	1
Clerical and sales	8	37	45	8	(b)	2
Manual worker	19	33	34	11	1	2
Skilled worker	23	36	28	12	(b)	1
Unskilled worker	16	31	39	10	2	2
Income						
\$40,000 and over	22	41	29	7	(b)	1
\$25,000 to \$39,999	20	37	32	10	(b)	1
\$15,000 to \$24,999	20	33	34	9	2	2
Under \$15,000	16	30	33	12	2	7
Religion						
Protestant	19	32	34	10	1	4
Catholic	21	36	31	9	1	2

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

^aResponse volunteered.

^bLess than 1 percent.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 253 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, October 1986), p. 6. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.10

Reported confidence in the U.S. Supreme Court

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1974-87^a

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?"

	1974				1975				1976				1977				1978			
	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	Don't know	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	Don't know	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	Don't know	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	Don't know	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	Don't know
National	35%	48%	14%	4%	31%	46%	19%	4%	35%	44%	15%	6%	36%	49%	11%	4%	28%	53%	19%	4%
Sex																				
Male	38	43	17	2	33	42	23	2	39	41	16	3	39	47	12	2	32	50	16	2
Female	29	52	12	7	29	50	15	6	32	46	14	8	33	52	10	5	25	55	14	6
Race																				
White	34	47	14	4	31	46	19	4	36	43	16	5	36	50	11	4	28	52	15	4
Black/other	27	52	15	7	27	51	18	5	31	47	13	8	37	47	10	7	25	58	12	5
Education																				
College	36	52	10	2	36	46	17	1	44	44	10	2	40	50	8	3	37	52	10	1
High school	32	48	16	4	29	48	19	4	34	44	18	4	34	52	11	3	25	55	16	4
Grade school	31	42	17	10	27	43	18	11	27	41	18	15	34	42	16	9	21	47	18	14
Occupation																				
Professional/business	38	50	11	1	35	48	16	2	45	40	12	2	40	50	8	2	34	52	12	2
Clerical	28	59	11	2	30	50	14	5	30	50	16	5	31	58	8	3	27	55	14	3
Manual	34	44	17	5	29	43	23	5	33	43	18	6	36	47	13	4	24	54	16	6
Farmer	28	45	21	7	20	53	13	13	32	46	16	6	35	41	18	6	36	44	16	4
Income																				
\$15,000 and over	34	52	13	1	31	49	19	1	38	44	16	1	38	51	10	1	32	53	14	1
\$10,000 to \$14,999	36	47	14	4	32	45	20	3	37	48	11	5	39	48	10	3	27	54	16	3
\$7,000 to \$9,999	34	52	11	3	33	46	17	4	41	38	15	6	34	52	9	5	22	58	16	4
\$5,000 to \$6,999	29	50	18	3	31	42	22	5	32	42	20	6	29	48	15	7	36	42	12	11
\$3,000 to \$4,999	34	45	18	3	30	42	21	7	33	42	17	8	33	48	14	4	19	58	16	8
Under \$3,000	28	44	15	12	28	53	11	8	30	42	14	14	30	46	12	12	22	51	12	15
Age																				
18 to 20 years	45	43	11	2	41	45	12	1	38	47	12	3	39	51	9	2	35	53	12	0
21 to 29 years	35	53	10	2	31	50	17	2	38	48	9	4	36	53	8	2	26	58	14	3
30 to 49 years	34	49	14	3	29	48	19	3	33	46	17	4	33	52	12	4	31	54	14	2
50 years and older	31	44	17	8	31	43	20	7	35	35	18	8	37	46	12	6	26	49	16	9
Region																				
Northeast	33	52	12	3	33	46	18	2	39	45	13	4	35	53	9	3	26	56	15	4
Midwest	36	49	11	4	32	46	18	5	37	44	13	6	40	49	8	4	32	51	13	4
South	31	46	18	6	28	48	18	5	33	42	17	8	34	48	12	5	26	52	15	7
West	34	45	16	4	32	43	20	4	33	45	19	4	32	48	16	5	27	54	16	3
Religion																				
Protestant	34	47	14	5	31	46	18	5	35	45	15	6	35	49	12	4	28	52	14	6
Catholic	35	47	14	4	30	48	20	3	34	42	19	4	38	50	10	4	27	56	16	1
Jewish	30	57	7	7	39	48	9	4	67	33	0	0	40	51	6	3	31	59	3	7
None	24	57	17	2	36	39	21	4	39	40	15	7	35	50	11	4	33	46	20	2
Politics																				
Republican	37	43	17	4	34	42	19	5	39	46	11	4	35	49	12	5	33	51	12	5
Democrat	33	50	12	5	30	49	18	4	35	43	17	4	38	47	11	3	28	55	12	4
Independent	32	49	16	3	30	46	19	5	33	43	16	8	34	53	10	4	26	52	18	4

Note: See Note, table 2.4. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

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.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

1980				1982				1983				1984				1986				1987			
A	Only	Hardly	Don't	A	Only	Hardly	Don't	A	Only	Hardly	Don't	A	Only	Hardly	Don't	A	Only	Hardly	Don't	A	Only	Hardly	Don't
great	some	any	know	great	some	any	know	great	some	any	know	great	some	any	know	great	some	any	know	great	some	any	know
25%	50%	20%	6%	31%	53%	12%	4%	27%	55%	14%	4%	33%	51%	12%	4%	30%	52%	14%	4%	36%	50%	10%	4%
27	49	21	3	32	53	13	2	31	50	16	2	40	44	15	2	36	47	15	2	41	46	11	2
23	51	18	8	30	53	12	5	24	58	12	5	29	56	11	5	25	56	14	5	33	52	10	6
24	50	20	6	30	54	12	3	27	55	14	4	35	50	13	2	31	53	13	3	38	47	11	4
29	47	16	8	31	49	13	7	26	53	15	6	25	54	11	10	24	49	19	7	26	61	7	6
28	55	16	2	36	53	10	1	34	53	12	1	40	50	8	2	37	52	9	2	44	49	6	1
24	50	22	4	27	55	14	3	24	58	15	3	30	52	15	3	26	56	15	3	32	51	12	5
21	39	20	20	30	45	11	14	19	47	19	15	25	46	17	12	21	39	27	13	24	47	18	11
25	56	16	2	36	53	10	1	34	52	11	3	40	49	9	2	36	52	11	1	47	45	7	2
25	51	19	4	29	58	11	1	26	57	14	3	24	62	12	2	25	57	14	3	33	58	7	3
24	46	21	8	28	52	15	5	22	57	17	4	33	48	14	5	27	51	17	5	29	52	13	6
21	47	29	3	38	50	12	0	41	36	10	13	45	40	15	0	36	39	15	9	35	40	22	2
23	55	21	1	31	56	12	1	30	56	14	1	36	52	10	2	32	55	12	2	41	49	8	2
33	48	16	3	34	52	11	3	27	59	10	3	32	45	17	6	31	50	18	2	32	49	16	4
22	46	22	10	29	57	10	4	21	52	19	7	28	53	17	2	22	55	16	6	30	53	14	3
26	36	17	20	34	40	16	9	26	57	12	5	37	45	12	6	21	47	22	10	27	52	10	11
22	41	19	18	24	54	14	6	25	47	15	14	21	50	14	14	32	45	18	5	24	42	21	12
24	46	16	15	29	52	14	5	26	47	16	10	29	51	17	3	24	46	19	11	30	58	10	2
34	57	7	2	43	47	9	0	38	49	11	2	29	52	19	0	47	42	10	0	62	24	10	5
30	52	15	3	33	53	12	2	33	55	10	2	45	42	11	2	38	48	10	4	41	51	6	2
24	53	20	4	28	56	14	2	24	60	15	2	30	56	12	3	30	55	14	2	36	52	9	3
22	46	22	10	31	52	12	6	26	51	16	7	30	51	13	5	24	52	17	6	32	48	13	7
24	50	19	7	34	49	13	4	30	54	12	3	32	51	13	4	32	52	13	3	43	48	7	2
27	57	14	7	30	57	11	2	30	54	12	4	30	55	12	2	30	54	13	3	32	52	12	5
24	51	22	4	27	53	15	5	26	53	17	4	32	49	14	5	28	50	16	6	33	50	12	5
24	46	24	7	32	53	11	4	22	60	15	4	41	48	9	2	30	54	14	2	41	48	8	3
23	52	19	6	29	54	13	4	27	54	16	4	33	52	11	4	28	52	15	5	35	50	11	4
29	42	21	8	33	54	10	3	26	58	12	4	32	52	13	2	32	54	11	2	39	48	9	4
25	59	12	3	35	43	19	3	43	45	10	2	45	45	10	0	37	55	8	0	55	35	5	5
21	57	19	3	30	53	16	2	30	51	14	4	36	43	17	4	33	47	19	1	33	53	10	5
23	53	21	3	34	50	13	3	30	53	16	2	42	47	10	2	33	51	14	2	42	48	6	4
28	48	17	6	30	54	11	5	27	54	15	3	34	51	12	4	29	53	14	4	34	50	12	4
22	50	21	7	29	54	14	4	26	57	12	6	27	54	14	4	28	52	15	4	35	50	12	3

Table 2.11

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

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

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

Table 2.12

Respondents' ratings of the honesty and ethical standards of policemen						
By demographic characteristics, United States, 1985						
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."					
	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, ethnicity						
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 worker	10	35	44	7	3	1
Skilled worker	9	36	43	7	4	1
Unskilled worker	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

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

^aLess than 1 percent.

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

Table 2.13

Attitudes toward community police performance

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1986

Question: "In general, do you think the police in your community do a good, fair or poor job against crime?"

	Good	Fair	Poor	Don't know/ no answer
National	59%	31%	8%	2%
Sex				
Male	57	32	9	2
Female	60	31	7	2
Age				
18 to 34 years	56	33	9	2
35 to 54 years	59	31	8	2
55 to 64 years	63	29	6	2
65 years and older	62	29	6	3
Region				
Northeast	56	32	9	3
North Central	65	28	6	1
South	54	36	8	2
West	60	27	10	3
Race, ethnicity				
White	60	30	8	2
Black	39	46	11	4
Hispanic	44	44	6	6
Other	52	44	4	0
Education				
College graduate	63	30	5	2
College incomplete	66	25	7	2
High school graduate	54	35	9	2
Less than high school graduate	48	36	13	3
Politics				
Republican	65	29	5	1
Democrat	53	35	10	2
Independent	57	30	10	3
Income				
\$35,000 and over	67	26	6	1
\$20,000 to \$34,999	58	32	8	2
Under \$20,000	50	38	10	2
Religion				
Protestant	59	32	8	1
Catholic	59	29	9	3
Jewish	66	24	10	0
Other	53	35	8	4
No preference	53	37	7	3

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

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

Table 2.14

Attitudes toward a policeman striking an adult male citizen

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1973-87^a

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

	1973			1975			1976			1978			1980			1983			1984			1986			1987			
	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	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%	72%	25%	3%	73%	23%	4%	
Sex																												
Male	75	22	3	77	20	3	81	17	2	82	16	2	80	18	2	83	15	2	75	23	2	80	17	2	80	17	3	
Female	71	28	2	70	26	4	72	22	5	72	23	4	68	29	4	73	23	3	65	32	3	66	31	3	67	27	6	
Race																												
White	77	21	2	77	20	3	79	18	3	80	17	3	76	21	3	80	17	3	73	25	2	76	22	2	76	20	4	
Black/other	42	54	4	46	47	7	48	44	8	48	45	8	45	49	6	59	37	4	50	46	4	49	46	5	56	35	9	
Education																												
College	84	14	2	86	13	1	85	13	3	85	12	3	82	17	1	87	11	2	79	20	1	85	14	1	83	14	2	
High school	72	27	1	71	26	4	76	20	4	76	21	2	73	24	3	75	23	2	67	31	2	67	31	2	70	26	4	
Grade school	56	38	6	58	35	7	62	33	5	59	33	8	52	41	7	56	36	8	46	46	8	51	38	11	48	39	14	
Occupation																												
Professional/business	83	16	2	84	14	3	84	14	2	86	11	2	83	15	2	85	13	3	76	22	2	83	15	2	86	12	2	
Clerical	80	18	2	77	20	3	78	18	5	79	19	2	78	21	2	83	16	1	74	26	1	70	28	2	66	29	5	
Manual	66	32	2	66	30	4	73	24	3	72	25	3	67	29	4	71	26	3	64	32	3	66	30	4	65	29	6	
Farmer	69	22	8	63	27	10	70	28	2	79	8	12	70	24	6	92	3	5	61	29	10	63	34	3	78	15	8	
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	79	20	1	80	17	3	
\$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	70	28	3	64	32	4	
\$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	58	34	8	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	54	43	3	52	38	10	
\$3,000 to \$4,999	66	30	5	63	34	3	71	26	3	61	31	8	56	37	7	48	44	8	55	41	4	54	39	7	48	44	8	
Under \$3,000	49	46	4	66	27	7	61	32	7	60	34	7	46	52	3	68	30	2	69	29	2	51	49	0	55	35	10	
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	60	38	3	71	29	0	
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	74	25	1	73	24	4	
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	78	21	1	77	19	4	
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	65	30	6	68	26	6	
Region																												
Northeast	68	31	1	74	24	2	75	22	3	74	25	2	74	24	2	77	20	4	65	34	1	68	28	4	71	26	4	
Midwest	72	25	3	77	21	3	78	18	4	80	18	3	70	26	4	76	22	2	70	26	4	72	26	2	72	24	4	
South	73	25	2	71	24	5	74	20	5	74	21	5	71	26	3	77	20	3	67	30	3	70	26	4	71	23	6	
West	79	19	2	70	26	4	78	20	2	80	16	3	79	18	3	84	14	2	76	23	2	78	21	2	79	17	4	
Religion																												
Protestant	74	24	2	73	22	4	77	19	4	75	21	4	74	22	3	78	19	3	70	27	3	73	24	3	74	22	4	
Catholic	70	27	2	71	27	2	74	23	3	76	21	3	70	28	2	75	22	2	66	32	2	68	30	2	68	27	5	
Jewish	71	26	2	91	4	4	70	30	0	72	24	3	81	16	3	83	12	5	67	26	7	76	18	5	80	15	5	
None	69	30	1	76	23	1	82	16	3	85	13	2	70	26	4	80	18	2	74	25	1	76	22	2	75	21	4	
Politics																												
Republican	76	22	2	76	19	4	79	17	4	76	20	3	78	20	3	86	13	1	74	24	2	78	19	3	82	16	2	
Democrat	67	31	2	67	29	4	72	24	4	73	23	4	67	29	4	72	26	3	62	35	3	68	30	2	66	29	5	
Independent	79	19	2	78	19	3	79	17	3	80	18	3	75	22	2	79	17	4	73	25	2	73	24	3	74	21	5	

Note: See Note, table 2.4. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

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.

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

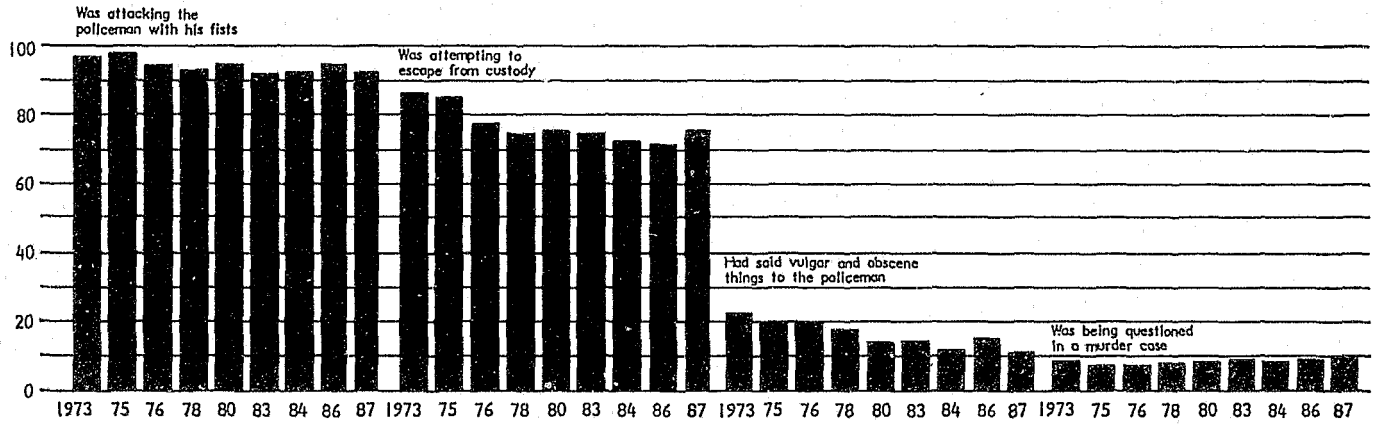
Figure 2.2

Respondents approving of a policeman striking a citizen under certain circumstances

United States, selected years 1973-87

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

(Percent responding "yes")



Note: In 1973 and 1975, these data were based on a subsample of respondents who answered "yes" or "not sure" to the question presented in table 2.14. Since 1976, all survey respondents were asked the above questions. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

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 2.15

Attitudes toward a man punching an adult male stranger

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1976-87^a

Question: "Are there any situations that you can imagine in which you would approve of a man punching an adult male stranger?"

	1976			1978			1980			1983			1984			1986			1987		
	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	66%	29%	4%	63%	32%	5%	63%	34%	3%	68%	28%	4%	60%	36%	4%	64%	32%	4%	62%	32%	6%
Sex																					
Male	68	28	4	66	30	4	65	33	2	72	25	3	64	33	3	68	30	2	66	30	4
Female	64	30	5	61	34	5	62	35	4	65	30	5	57	39	4	60	34	6	60	33	7
Race																					
White	67	29	4	65	31	4	64	33	3	71	26	4	63	33	3	67	29	4	64	30	5
Black/other	53	36	11	49	44	6	51	45	5	49	43	8	40	55	5	46	47	6	54	38	9
Education																					
College	74	23	3	74	24	2	73	26	1	76	21	3	69	28	2	76	22	2	72	24	4
High school	68	28	4	63	33	4	62	34	3	66	30	4	56	40	4	60	37	4	59	36	5
Grade school	47	45	8	40	47	12	43	51	6	51	42	7	45	47	8	38	47	15	41	45	14
Occupation																					
Professional/business	74	23	2	74	24	3	65	33	2	74	23	4	67	30	2	72	22	3	76	21	2
Clerical	69	26	5	64	32	3	66	31	3	72	25	3	61	37	3	62	33	4	61	33	6
Manual	63	33	4	58	36	6	62	35	3	63	34	3	56	39	4	57	38	5	53	40	7
Farmer	50	40	10	60	32	8	64	33	3	72	23	5	53	40	7	56	44	0	52	32	15
Income																					
\$15,000 and over	74	23	2	71	26	3	71	28	1	73	25	2	65	33	2	69	28	2	68	28	4
\$10,000 to \$14,999	67	28	5	65	32	3	64	34	2	69	28	3	61	36	2	60	37	3	55	40	5
\$7,000 to \$9,999	68	28	4	56	38	6	58	40	2	61	35	3	51	43	6	57	36	7	53	44	3
\$5,000 to \$6,999	58	37	4	54	40	7	44	46	10	45	46	8	43	51	5	44	48	7	52	36	11
\$3,000 to \$4,999	60	36	4	53	39	8	51	39	10	57	34	9	47	43	11	52	39	8	53	33	14
Under \$3,000	46	44	10	45	46	9	40	54	6	60	34	6	63	33	4	54	46	0	49	44	8
Age																					
18 to 20 years	67	29	4	67	32	2	73	23	4	69	31	0	62	36	2	66	32	3	62	31	7
21 to 29 years	72	25	2	68	30	2	68	31	1	73	25	2	63	34	3	69	29	2	66	32	2
30 to 49 years	72	24	3	70	27	3	72	26	2	74	24	2	66	32	2	70	27	3	69	26	4
50 years and older	58	36	6	53	39	8	51	43	6	59	34	7	51	44	5	54	39	6	53	38	9
Region																					
Northeast	61	36	4	61	36	3	63	35	2	65	29	6	61	37	2	61	32	7	63	30	7
Midwest	66	28	7	65	31	4	63	33	4	64	33	3	56	40	4	63	33	4	61	35	4
South	68	27	5	61	31	8	62	35	4	68	27	4	61	35	4	61	34	5	63	31	6
West	70	28	2	66	32	2	65	32	2	78	19	2	64	33	3	72	26	2	63	30	7
Religion																					
Protestant	68	28	5	62	32	5	62	34	4	67	29	4	61	36	4	65	32	3	63	32	5
Catholic	60	36	4	61	35	4	64	34	2	68	28	4	56	41	3	60	34	6	60	34	6
Jewish	67	30	4	59	34	7	56	41	3	72	19	9	56	37	7	68	24	8	70	25	5
None	73	24	4	73	26	1	69	30	2	74	22	4	72	24	5	71	25	4	69	24	7
Politics																					
Republican	64	33	3	60	35	5	62	35	3	71	26	3	62	34	3	68	29	3	67	28	6
Democrat	64	31	5	61	33	5	58	40	2	66	30	4	54	43	4	61	35	4	57	38	6
Independent	69	26	4	66	30	4	68	28	3	69	26	5	65	32	4	64	30	5	66	28	6

Note: See Note, table 2.4. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

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.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Table 2.16

Respondents reporting whether anyone illegally entered their home during the past year

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1973-87^a

Question: "During the last year--that is, between March and now--did anyone break into or somehow illegally get into your (apartment/home)?"

	1973			1974			1976			1977			1980			1982			1984			1985			1987		
	Yes	No	an- swer	Yes	No	an- swer	Yes	No	an- swer	Yes	No	an- swer	Yes	No	an- swer	Yes	No	an- swer	Yes	No	an- swer	Yes	No	an- swer	Yes	No	an- swer
National	8%	92%	0%	8%	92%	(b)	7%	93%	(b)	7%	93%	(b)	8%	92%	(b)	8%	92%	(b)	7%	93%	(b)	7%	93%	(b)	6%	93%	(b)
Sex																											
Male	7	93	0	7	93	(b)	7	93	(b)	7	93	(b)	8	92	0%	6	92	0%	5	94	(b)	6	94	0%	5	94	(b)
Female	8	92	0	8	92	(b)	8	92	(b)	6	93	(b)	9	91	(b)	8	92	(b)	7	92	(b)	7	93	(b)	8	92	(b)
Race																											
White	7	93	0	6	93	(b)	7	93	(b)	6	93	(b)	8	92	(b)	7	93	(b)	6	94	(b)	6	94	(b)	6	94	(b)
Black/other	10	90	0	16	84	1%	9	91	0%	8	92	0%	15	85	0	14	86	(b)	12	87	(b)	9	90	1	8	91	(b)
Education																											
College	8	92	0	8	92	(b)	9	91	0	9	90	(b)	9	91	(b)	7	93	(b)	6	94	0%	7	93	(b)	6	93	(b)
High school	8	92	0	7	92	(b)	6	94	(b)	6	94	(b)	9	91	(b)	8	92	0	7	93	(b)	7	93	(b)	7	93	0%
Grade school	6	94	0	8	92	0	7	93	0	5	95	0	6	94	0	7	92	(b)	7	93	0	4	95	1	5	94	1
Occupation																											
Professional/business	9	91	0	9	91	0	8	92	0	6	93	(b)	8	92	(b)	8	92	0	5	95	0	7	93	0	4	96	(b)
Clerical	9	91	0	5	94	1	5	95	0	9	91	0	8	92	0	7	93	(b)	8	92	0	6	94	(b)	9	91	0
Manual	7	93	0	8	92	(b)	8	92	(b)	6	94	(b)	8	92	(b)	9	91	0	7	93	(b)	8	92	(b)	8	92	(b)
Farmer	6	94	0	7	93	0	2	98	0	0	100	0	6	94	0	0	100	0	6	94	0	0	100	0	0	100	0
Income																											
\$15,000 and over	8	92	0	8	92	(b)	8	92	(b)	6	94	(b)	8	92	0	7	93	0	6	94	(b)	6	94	0	5	95	(b)
\$10,000 to \$14,999	5	95	0	6	94	0	5	95	0	9	91	(b)	8	92	(b)	7	93	0	10	90	0	9	91	0	6	94	0
\$7,000 to \$9,999	9	91	0	9	90	(b)	6	94	(b)	4	96	0	14	86	0	8	92	0	8	92	0	8	92	0	10	90	0
\$5,000 to \$6,999	6	94	0	9	91	0	5	94	1	6	94	0	10	90	0	10	90	0	8	92	0	7	90	3	8	92	0
\$3,000 to \$4,999	7	93	0	6	94	0	12	88	0	9	91	0	8	91	1	15	85	0	5	95	0	6	94	0	15	85	0
Under \$3,000	8	92	0	12	88	0	10	90	0	4	96	0	15	85	0	5	95	0	8	90	2	5	95	0	12	85	2
Age																											
18 to 20 years	11	89	0	11	89	0	10	90	0	8	92	0	18	82	0	8	92	0	13	87	0	8	92	0	12	88	0
21 to 29 years	9	91	0	8	91	1	10	90	(b)	8	92	(b)	12	88	0	11	89	(b)	9	91	0	11	89	0	10	90	0
30 to 49 years	8	92	0	8	92	(b)	6	94	0	7	93	0	10	90	0	8	92	0	7	92	(b)	7	93	0	6	94	(b)
50 years and older	6	94	0	7	93	0	6	94	(b)	6	94	(b)	4	95	(b)	6	94	(b)	4	96	0	4	96	(b)	5	95	(b)
Region																											
Northeast	8	92	0	7	93	(b)	8	92	(b)	7	93	(b)	10	90	0	8	92	0	7	92	(b)	9	91	0	4	95	1
Midwest	5	95	0	7	93	0	6	94	(b)	6	94	(b)	6	93	(b)	6	93	(b)	6	94	0	4	96	0	4	96	0
South	6	94	0	8	92	(b)	5	95	0	6	94	(b)	7	93	0	8	92	(b)	6	94	(b)	6	93	1	8	91	(b)
West	13	87	0	10	90	0	11	89	(b)	9	91	0	12	88	(b)	10	90	0	8	92	0	8	92	0	9	91	0
Religion																											
Protestant	7	93	0	9	91	(b)	6	94	(b)	6	94	(b)	8	92	(b)	7	92	(b)	6	94	(b)	5	94	(b)	8	92	(b)
Catholic	7	93	0	6	94	(b)	7	93	0	8	92	0	8	92	0	8	92	0	7	93	0	7	93	0	3	96	(b)
Jewish	14	86	0	2	98	0	11	89	0	3	97	0	3	97	0	5	95	0	7	93	0	6	94	0	5	95	0
None	14	86	0	8	92	0	14	85	1	6	94	0	11	89	0	10	90	0	12	88	0	16	84	0	6	94	0
Politics																											
Republican	4	96	0	8	92	0	6	94	0	5	95	(b)	7	93	1	6	94	0	5	94	(b)	6	94	0	6	94	0
Democrat	8	92	0	6	93	(b)	7	93	(b)	7	93	0	8	92	(b)	7	93	(b)	7	93	0	5	94	(b)	7	92	(b)
Independent	10	90	0	8	92	(b)	7	92	(b)	7	93	(b)	10	90	0	10	89	(b)	7	93	0	9	91	(b)	6	93	(b)

Note: See Note, table 2.4. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

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.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

^bOne-half of 1 percent or less.

Table 2.17

Attitudes toward personal safety at home

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1986

	First, do you generally feel your home is secure against crime, or not?			Do you lock your doors regularly or not?		
	Yes	No	Don't know/ no answer	Yes	No	Don't know/ no answer
National	72%	26%	2%	88%	12%	0%
Sex						
Male	72	26	2	84	16	0
Female	73	25	2	91	8	1
Age						
18 to 34 years	80	19	1	90	10	0
35 to 54 years	68	30	2	83	16	1
55 to 64 years	69	29	2	88	12	0
65 years and older	68	29	3	92	7	1
Region						
Northeast	75	23	2	82	18	0
North Central	74	24	2	87	12	1
South	77	26	2	91	9	0
West	70	29	1	88	11	1
Race, ethnicity						
White	75	24	1	86	13	1
Black	57	38	5	95	5	0
Hispanic	81	19	0	94	6	0
Other	70	30	0	83	17	0
Education						
College graduate	78	20	2	90	10	0
College incomplete	79	20	1	88	11	1
High school graduate	70	28	2	86	14	0
Less than high school graduate	56	41	3	86	14	0
Politics						
Republican	78	21	1	90	10	0
Democrat	70	28	2	89	11	0
Independent	71	27	2	85	14	1
Income						
\$35,000 and over	76	23	1	86	14	0
\$20,000 to \$34,999	73	25	2	87	13	0
Under \$20,000	66	32	2	88	11	1
Religion						
Protestant	72	26	2	89	11	0
Catholic	72	26	2	87	12	1
Jewish	62	38	0	86	14	0
Other	71	25	4	89	11	0
No preference	78	21	1	82	17	1

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

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

Table 2.18

Attitudes toward personal safety in respondent's community

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1986

	How about the street on which you live? Do you feel it is safe to walk on your street after dark, or not?			How about elsewhere in your community? Do you feel it is safe to go walking most places in your community after dark, or not?		
	Yes	No	Don't know/ no answer	Yes	No	Don't know/ no answer
National	78%	20%	2%	64%	35%	1%
Sex						
Male	85	13	2	77	22	1
Female	72	27	1	52	47	1
Age						
18 to 34 years	84	15	1	67	32	1
35 to 54 years	82	16	2	72	27	1
55 to 64 years	69	28	3	52	47	1
65 years and older	62	36	2	45	53	2
Region						
Northeast	77	21	2	64	35	1
North Central	82	16	2	66	33	1
South	78	20	2	63	36	1
West	76	23	1	63	35	2
Race, ethnicity						
White	80	18	2	66	33	1
Black	64	36	0	46	53	1
Hispanic	63	31	6	69	31	0
Other	78	22	0	48	48	4
Education						
College graduate	86	13	1	70	28	2
College incomplete	82	17	1	66	32	2
High school graduate	76	22	2	64	36	0
Less than high school graduate	63	34	3	48	51	1
Politics						
Republican	82	17	1	71	28	1
Democrat	73	26	1	55	43	2
Independent	82	16	2	68	31	1
Income						
\$35,000 and over	90	10	0	77	23	0
\$20,000 to \$34,999	80	18	2	65	34	1
Under \$20,000	65	33	2	50	49	1
Religion						
Protestant	78	20	2	65	34	1
Catholic	77	21	2	59	39	2
Jewish	86	14	0	71	29	0
Other	72	28	0	59	41	0
No preference	84	16	0	71	29	0

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

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

Table 2.19

Respondents reporting whether they feel afraid to walk alone at night in their own neighborhood

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1973-87^a

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

	1973			1974			1976			1977			1980			1982			1984			1985			1987		
	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	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know
National	41%	59%	(b)	45%	55%	(b)	44%	56%	(b)	45%	54%	1%	43%	56%	1%	47%	53%	(b)	42%	57%	1%	40%	59%	1%	38%	61%	(b)
Sex																											
Male	20	80	1%	24	76	(b)	23	77	(b)	23	76	1	21	79	(b)	28	72	0%	19	81	(b)	21	78	(b)	17	83	(b)
Female	59	40	(b)	63	36	1%	61	39	(b)	63	37	1	60	39	1	60	39	(b)	57	41	2	56	43	1	55	44	(b)
Race																											
White	39	61	(b)	43	57	(b)	44	56	(b)	43	57	(b)	42	58	1	45	55	(b)	39	60	1	38	62	1	36	63	(b)
Black/other	54	45	(b)	60	40	1	48	51	1%	59	40	1	52	47	1	61	39	(b)	54	43	2	60	39	1	50	50	0%
Education																											
College	35	64	(b)	42	57	1	36	64	0	41	58	(b)	42	58	0	49	50	(b)	40	59	1	36	63	(b)	38	62	(b)
High school	44	55	(b)	44	55	(b)	47	52	(b)	46	53	(b)	44	55	1	46	54	0	42	57	1	41	58	1	39	61	(b)
Grade school	41	58	1	51	49	1	48	52	(b)	47	52	2	42	57	1	43	56	1	46	51	3	51	48	2	39	59	2
Occupation																											
Professional/business	38	62	(b)	39	60	1	40	60	0	40	60	1	42	58	(b)	50	50	0	40	59	1	36	63	1	37	63	(b)
Clerical	55	44	(b)	59	40	(b)	56	43	(b)	60	39	1	53	46	1	57	43	(b)	51	48	1	46	53	1	47	53	(b)
Manual	39	60	1	40	60	(b)	40	60	(b)	41	59	(b)	38	62	1	39	60	(b)	39	60	1	41	58	1	36	63	(b)
Farmer	17	83	0	28	72	0	14	84	2	17	83	0	15	82	3	8	92	0	13	87	0	19	81	0	18	82	0
Income																											
\$15,000 and over	33	66	(b)	37	62	(b)	38	62	(b)	38	61	(b)	37	62	1	43	57	0	38	61	1	33	66	1	34	66	(b)
\$10,000 to \$14,999	44	55	(b)	41	58	(b)	40	60	(b)	38	61	(b)	46	54	0	46	54	(b)	38	62	1	48	51	1	40	60	0
\$7,000 to \$9,999	40	60	(b)	44	55	1	50	50	(b)	46	54	0	40	60	0	47	53	0	46	53	1	48	52	0	53	47	0
\$5,000 to \$6,999	40	59	1	44	55	2	51	49	0	53	46	2	48	50	2	59	41	0	52	47	1	50	50	1	52	48	0
\$3,000 to \$4,999	42	57	1	57	43	0	50	50	0	58	42	0	55	45	0	51	49	0	57	40	3	58	39	2	59	38	3
Under \$3,000	46	53	1	58	42	1	50	50	0	52	46	1	59	37	4	53	45	2	47	53	0	61	39	0	52	48	0
Age																											
18 to 20 years	33	67	0	43	55	2	45	55	0	45	55	0	45	54	2	28	72	0	27	73	0	24	76	0	38	62	0
21 to 29 years	40	59	1	44	56	(b)	40	60	(b)	39	60	1	41	59	0	47	52	(b)	39	59	2	40	59	(b)	40	59	(b)
30 to 49 years	40	60	(b)	40	59	1	40	60	(b)	41	59	(b)	39	60	(b)	43	57	(b)	37	62	(b)	35	64	1	34	66	(b)
50 years and older	43	57	1	50	50	(b)	49	51	(b)	51	48	1	47	52	1	50	49	(b)	49	49	2	46	53	1	43	56	1
Region																											
Northeast	47	52	1	47	53	0	54	46	(b)	53	47	(b)	47	53	(b)	46	54	(b)	44	55	1	44	55	1	34	66	(b)
Midwest	40	60	(b)	39	60	(b)	34	66	(b)	36	63	1	33	66	1	40	60	(b)	35	64	1	30	68	2	37	63	(b)
South	39	61	(b)	47	53	1	42	58	(b)	47	52	1	44	55	1	50	50	(b)	48	51	2	44	56	1	42	58	1
West	38	61	1	48	51	1	50	50	1	46	54	0	52	48	0	53	47	0	39	61	(b)	44	55	(b)	40	60	0
Religion																											
Protestant	41	59	(b)	43	56	(b)	43	57	(b)	45	55	(b)	43	56	1	45	54	(b)	44	55	1	41	58	1	37	63	(b)
Catholic	43	56	1	50	48	1	46	54	(b)	45	54	(b)	45	55	(b)	49	51	0	40	58	2	39	60	1	43	56	1
Jewish	44	56	0	50	50	0	63	37	0	60	40	0	50	50	0	81	19	0	59	41	0	53	47	0	47	53	0
None	32	68	0	38	62	0	43	57	0	40	59	1	38	62	0	40	60	0	22	77	1	36	64	0	36	64	0
Politics																											
Republican	35	65	(b)	48	52	(b)	42	57	1	44	56	0	41	57	1	43	57	0	42	56	1	36	63	(b)	35	65	0
Democrat	46	53	1	45	54	1	49	50	(b)	48	52	(b)	46	54	1	51	49	(b)	46	52	2	47	52	(b)	40	60	(b)
Independent	39	61	0	42	58	(b)	39	61	0	41	58	1	41	59	(b)	44	56	(b)	37	62	1	35	63	2	39	60	1

Note: See Note, table 2.4. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

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.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

^bOne-half of 1 percent or less.

Table 2.20

Attitudes toward severity of courts in own area

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1975-87^a

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

	1975				1976				1977				1978				1980			
	Too harshly	Not harshly enough	About right	Don't know	Too harshly	Not harshly enough	About right	Don't know	Too harshly	Not harshly enough	About right	Don't know	Too harshly	Not harshly enough	About right	Don't know	Too harshly	Not harshly enough	About right	Don't know
National	4%	79%	10%	7%	3%	81%	10%	6%	3%	83%	8%	6%	3%	85%	7%	5%	3%	83%	8%	6%
Sex																				
Male	4	80	8	7	3	82	10	5	4	83	9	4	3	87	7	3	3	83	9	6
Female	4	78	11	7	3	80	10	7	3	83	8	6	2	83	7	7	4	83	7	6
Race																				
White	3	80	10	7	3	82	10	6	3	84	8	5	2	85	7	6	3	84	8	6
Black/other	14	69	9	8	9	76	7	8	7	80	7	6	6	81	9	4	9	77	8	5
Education																				
College	4	74	12	10	4	76	11	8	4	78	11	8	3	83	8	6	3	79	10	8
High school	5	80	9	6	3	84	9	4	3	87	7	4	3	88	6	4	4	86	6	4
Grade school	3	84	8	5	2	82	9	7	5	82	7	6	2	79	11	7	2	84	8	6
Occupation																				
Professional/business	2	80	10	8	2	82	10	5	3	81	10	6	2	85	7	5	2	83	9	6
Clerical	4	78	11	7	2	81	10	6	1	88	6	4	1	89	6	4	2	86	6	6
Manual	5	80	8	6	3	82	9	6	4	83	7	6	3	85	7	5	4	83	8	5
Farmer	0	90	7	3	2	86	8	4	0	89	11	0	4	80	16	0	0	91	9	0
Income																				
\$15,000 and over	4	82	9	5	3	84	10	4	1	87	8	4	2	88	6	4	2	86	7	5
\$10,000 to \$14,999	3	81	8	8	2	82	9	8	4	86	7	4	3	87	4	6	5	82	8	5
\$7,000 to \$9,999	7	76	10	6	4	80	10	6	4	79	9	8	3	83	9	5	5	85	6	4
\$5,000 to \$6,999	4	73	14	9	5	78	12	5	3	82	10	5	2	88	8	2	7	71	14	9
\$3,000 to \$4,999	3	80	9	8	2	80	12	6	9	75	8	8	3	74	15	7	6	77	12	5
Under \$3,000	5	74	12	8	4	76	9	11	6	80	6	9	8	71	10	11	6	74	6	15
Age																				
18 to 20 years	9	65	16	10	11	76	11	3	8	82	9	2	13	73	10	3	11	77	5	7
21 to 29 years	8	71	11	10	6	70	14	10	7	75	10	8	4	82	9	6	7	79	7	7
30 to 49 years	4	80	10	6	2	84	9	5	2	84	9	5	3	85	6	7	3	84	8	6
50 years and older	2	85	8	6	2	86	8	5	2	86	6	5	1	88	7	4	1	86	8	5
Region																				
Northeast	5	81	8	7	3	83	9	5	5	82	5	8	3	86	8	4	2	86	7	4
Midwest	4	81	10	5	3	80	12	5	2	85	10	3	2	88	5	4	3	82	8	6
South	4	81	9	6	3	82	9	7	4	81	8	7	3	82	8	6	3	86	7	5
West	5	70	12	12	4	79	11	7	2	84	9	4	2	82	9	7	5	76	10	9
Religion																				
Protestant	4	81	9	6	2	83	9	5	3	84	8	5	3	86	7	4	3	85	7	5
Catholic	3	82	10	6	4	79	10	7	5	85	6	4	2	86	7	5	3	83	7	7
Jewish	0	78	13	9	0	89	4	7	0	88	6	6	3	72	21	3	0	75	9	16
None	8	61	14	16	6	70	14	10	2	72	14	12	5	74	10	11	10	71	10	10
Politics																				
Republican	2	84	6	7	1	85	9	4	2	84	9	4	1	90	6	3	2	89	5	4
Democrat	5	80	10	5	3	83	8	5	2	88	6	3	2	85	7	5	3	85	8	4
Independent	4	76	11	9	5	76	12	7	5	76	10	9	4	82	8	7	4	78	9	9

Note: See Note, table 2.4. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1972-74 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

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.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

1982				1983				1984				1985				1986				1987			
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%	86%	8%	4%	4%	86%	6%	4%	3%	82%	11%	4%	3%	84%	9%	3%	3%	85%	8%	4%	3%	79%	12%	6%
2	84	9	5	4	84	8	4	5	80	12	3	4	84	10	3	4	84	8	4	4	78	14	4
3	88	6	3	3	86	6	5	2	83	10	5	3	85	8	4	3	86	8	3	3	80	11	6
2	87	7	4	3	87	6	4	3	84	10	4	3	85	9	3	2	87	8	3	2	81	12	5
10	79	9	2	10	74	8	8	6	71	16	7	5	80	8	8	9	77	9	5	7	70	14	9
3	83	11	3	4	82	8	5	2	82	11	4	3	83	11	3	2	84	9	5	3	77	14	6
2	89	5	4	4	89	5	3	4	82	10	4	4	86	7	3	3	88	7	2	3	84	9	4
4	84	6	6	3	81	7	9	2	79	14	6	4	81	10	6	4	81	9	7	5	71	18	7
1	85	12	2	2	84	7	6	2	83	11	3	2	84	11	3	1	88	8	4	2	80	13	5
3	92	2	3	2	92	4	2	2	86	9	3	2	90	6	3	4	88	7	1	2	81	12	5
3	84	7	5	6	83	8	4	4	80	11	5	5	83	8	4	4	83	9	4	5	78	11	5
5	79	16	0	3	87	5	5	3	87	10	0	3	89	5	3	3	83	6	9	2	82	12	2
1	88	8	3	3	89	6	3	2	86	8	3	2	88	9	2	2	87	7	3	3	83	11	4
4	83	9	4	3	88	6	3	4	75	16	5	2	84	10	4	4	85	8	2	2	75	15	8
2	84	7	7	4	86	6	4	5	78	10	6	9	80	9	3	2	83	11	4	7	78	10	4
0	88	9	2	2	77	7	13	4	78	16	3	2	82	7	9	7	86	7	0	3	81	11	5
9	79	5	7	3	70	14	14	5	75	15	5	11	78	6	4	4	79	11	6	11	71	9	9
8	84	8	0	14	76	4	6	4	82	8	6	10	58	17	15	14	70	11	5	5	70	15	10
0	90	5	5	4	87	7	2	7	73	11	9	6	78	14	2	8	79	8	5	0	76	17	7
0	81	12	4	6	85	6	3	6	78	12	4	6	79	10	4	5	81	9	4	4	78	9	8
3	85	8	4	3	86	8	4	3	83	11	4	3	85	9	2	3	86	8	4	4	78	13	5
2	89	5	4	3	86	6	6	1	84	11	4	2	87	8	4	2	88	7	3	2	82	12	4
1	85	6	8	2	88	7	4	3	82	11	4	2	86	8	5	3	88	6	3	2	82	10	6
1	90	7	2	3	87	5	5	4	82	11	3	3	85	9	2	3	87	7	4	4	80	10	6
5	83	9	2	6	85	6	4	3	80	11	6	4	82	11	3	4	82	10	4	4	78	14	5
3	87	7	4	4	81	9	6	2	83	11	3	4	84	8	4	3	85	8	4	3	79	12	6
3	87	7	3	4	86	6	4	2	82	12	4	3	84	10	3	3	85	8	3	3	80	12	4
2	88	6	4	3	87	6	5	4	82	10	4	3	87	8	3	2	88	6	3	2	81	12	5
0	91	9	0	2	86	9	2	0	89	0	11	3	78	6	12	8	90	3	0	0	80	20	0
2	72	14	12	5	74	12	9	7	72	13	8	6	76	10	8	4	72	14	9	7	70	7	16
1	89	7	4	2	90	5	3	2	88	9	2	2	88	8	2	2	87	8	3	2	86	10	2
4	87	7	2	4	84	7	5	4	80	11	5	3	84	10	3	3	88	6	3	4	78	13	6
2	84	9	5	4	84	7	5	3	80	12	5	5	82	8	4	3	82	10	5	4	76	12	8

Table 2.21

Attitudes toward the use of lie detector tests by employers

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1986

	If you were applying for a job, would you refuse to take a lie detector test, even if it meant you wouldn't be hired?			How would you feel if your employer asked you to take a lie detector test? Would you object to taking one yourself, or not?			If you are already working, would you refuse to take a lie detector test, even if it meant losing your job?			
	Would refuse	Would not	No answer	Would object	Would not	No answer	Would refuse	Would not	Not working	Don't know/no answer
National	26%	68%	6%	30%	65%	5%	18%	65%	10%	7%
Sex										
Male	29	64	7	35	59	6	23	62	7	8
Female	23	72	5	24	71	5	13	67	13	7
Age										
18 to 34 years	28	67	5	32	63	5	20	69	4	7
35 to 54 years	30	64	6	34	60	6	23	64	5	8
55 to 64 years	17	76	7	22	73	5	11	67	17	5
65 years and older	16	73	11	19	75	6	5	50	38	7
Region										
Northeast	30	63	7	33	62	5	20	63	10	7
North Central	27	65	8	31	64	5	18	62	11	9
South	20	76	4	25	70	5	15	68	11	6
West	31	62	7	34	59	7	23	62	7	8
Race, ethnicity										
White	26	67	7	30	65	5	18	64	10	8
Black	26	70	4	28	66	6	21	61	14	4
Hispanic	31	65	4	42	54	4	31	61	0	8
Other	37	63	0	30	70	0	30	66	0	4
Education										
College graduate	34	58	8	39	54	7	24	62	6	8
College incomplete	26	68	6	30	64	6	19	67	7	7
High school graduate	23	72	5	26	69	5	16	67	11	6
Less than high school graduate	17	75	8	23	74	3	11	58	23	8
Politics										
Republican	22	72	6	27	67	6	15	66	12	7
Democrat	28	66	6	32	64	4	17	65	11	7
Independent	28	65	7	30	64	6	21	63	8	8
Income										
\$35,000 and over	29	64	7	35	60	5	21	66	5	8
\$20,000 to \$34,999	28	67	5	33	63	4	20	68	6	6
Under \$20,000	21	74	5	23	70	7	13	60	19	8
Religion										
Protestant	22	73	5	26	69	5	14	67	12	7
Catholic	24	70	6	29	65	6	19	68	7	6
Jewish	41	49	10	46	46	8	31	51	5	13
Other	35	56	9	28	67	5	24	58	7	11
No preference	40	54	6	45	52	3	30	54	7	9

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

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

Table 2.22

Attitudes toward lie detector tests for government employees

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1986

Question: "Some people say that lie detector tests are needed in certain circumstances to make sure people in sensitive positions are honest. Other people say that lie detectors are not always accurate and should not be used. Still others say that mandatory lie detector tests are an invasion of a person's right to privacy. I will read a list of circumstances in which lie detectors might be used. For each one, please tell me whether, in your opinion, lie detector tests should or should not be used."

	For periodic testing of all government employees			For periodic testing of government employees who have access to classified information		
	Should	Should not	Don't know/ no answer	Should	Should not	Don't know/ no answer
National	46%	49%	5%	81%	15%	4%
Sex						
Male	40	56	4	80	16	4
Female	52	42	6	82	14	4
Age						
18 to 34 years	49	49	2	85	12	3
35 to 54 years	37	58	5	78	18	4
55 to 64 years	54	41	5	82	14	4
65 years and older	52	36	12	76	15	9
Region						
Northeast	47	48	5	80	14	6
North Central	45	51	4	82	16	2
South	52	44	4	81	15	4
West	36	58	6	80	15	5
Race, ethnicity						
White	45	50	5	81	15	4
Black	54	42	4	80	17	3
Hispanic	61	27	12	92	0	8
Other	44	44	12	89	7	4
Education						
College graduate	27	70	3	72	25	3
College incomplete	47	50	3	87	10	3
High school graduate	53	42	5	85	12	3
Less than high school graduate	65	26	9	78	13	9
Politics						
Republican	44	51	5	83	13	4
Democrat	48	47	5	80	17	3
Independent	44	52	4	82	15	3
Income						
\$35,000 and over	33	63	4	82	16	2
\$20,000 to \$34,999	45	51	4	82	15	3
Under \$20,000	57	36	7	81	13	6
Religion						
Protestant	48	46	6	83	13	4
Catholic	47	49	4	83	14	3
Jewish	39	51	10	69	26	5
Other	38	59	3	77	16	7
No preference	39	58	3	74	24	2

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

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

Table 2.23

Attitudes toward the use of lie detector tests in courts

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1986

Question: "Some people say that lie detector tests are needed in certain circumstances to make sure people in sensitive positions are honest. Other people say that lie detectors are not always accurate and should not be used. Still others say that mandatory lie detector tests are an invasion of a person's right to privacy. I will read a list of circumstances in which lie detectors might be used. For each one, please tell me whether, in your opinion, lie detector tests should or should not be used."

	For testing in court of people accused of crimes			For testing in court of witnesses		
	Should	Should not	Don't know/ no answer	Should	Should not	Don't know/ no answer
National	72%	22%	6%	63%	30%	7%
<u>Sex</u>						
Male	66	27	7	57	37	6
Female	78	16	6	69	24	7
<u>Age</u>						
18 to 34 years	73	23	4	64	32	4
35 to 54 years	69	25	6	59	34	7
55 to 64 years	74	18	8	66	26	8
65 years and older	77	12	11	67	18	15
<u>Region</u>						
Northeast	73	20	7	60	31	9
North Central	73	22	5	64	30	6
South	73	21	6	64	30	6
West	69	24	7	62	30	8
<u>Race, ethnicity</u>						
White	73	21	6	64	29	7
Black	66	27	7	56	37	7
Hispanic	76	12	12	65	23	12
Other	74	26	0	56	44	0
<u>Education</u>						
College graduate	65	29	6	55	38	7
College incomplete	70	24	6	61	32	7
High school graduate	76	19	5	66	27	7
Less than high school graduate	82	11	7	71	20	9
<u>Politics</u>						
Republican	78	17	5	67	26	7
Democrat	69	24	7	60	34	6
Independent	71	23	6	62	31	7
<u>Income</u>						
\$35,000 and over	70	25	5	60	35	5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	71	24	5	62	33	5
Under \$20,000	75	18	7	67	24	9
<u>Religion</u>						
Protestant	74	20	6	65	28	7
Catholic	77	18	5	66	29	5
Jewish	58	21	21	51	36	13
Other	66	23	11	54	35	11
No preference	64	33	3	57	37	6

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

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

Table 2.24

Attitudes toward wiretapping

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1974-86^a

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

	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

Note: See Note, table 2.4. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

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.

^aPercents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

1985			1986		
Ap- prove	Disap- prove	No opinion	Ap- prove	Disap- prove	No opinion
23%	74%	3%	22%	74%	4%
30	66	3	26	71	2
17	80	3	19	76	5
25	73	3	24	72	3
10	84	7	10	85	5
25	73	2	24	73	3
22	74	4	22	75	3
18	77	5	20	73	7
27	71	2	25	72	3
21	76	3	21	75	4
21	75	4	20	76	3
22	78	0	29	71	0
25	73	2	25	72	2
25	73	2	19	78	3
10	88	2	9	85	7
27	67	6	17	79	4
14	81	5	21	72	7
15	80	5	22	73	5
16	80	4	16	84	0
19	79	2	18	79	2
24	73	3	22	76	2
24	73	3	25	69	6
26	70	4	22	74	4
22	75	4	23	74	3
22	75	3	22	74	4
24	75	1	22	74	3
23	74	3	22	74	4
23	74	3	24	73	3
23	74	3	21	76	3
21	77	2	19	77	4
24	73	2	25	70	5
21	77	2	21	76	3
24	72	4	22	75	3

Table 2.25

Perceived severity of selected offenses

By type of offense, United States, 1977 and 1987

Offense type	1977 National Survey of Crime Severity		1987 National Punish- ment Survey	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Property theft and damage				
Intentionally set fire to a building causing \$500,000 damage	1	22.29	1	8.09
Stole property worth \$10,000 from outside a building	2	10.93	2	4.56
Stole a car worth \$5,000 and sold it	3	10.82	3	4.52
Stole property worth \$1,000 from outside a building	4	6.86	4	3.04
Stole property worth \$100 from outside a building	5	3.58	5	2.10
Stole property worth \$50 from outside a building	6	2.88	6	1.71
Stole property worth \$10 from outside a building	7	1.72	7	1.15
Burglary				
Broke into a home and stole \$1,000	1	9.60	1	4.89
Broke into a building and stole property worth \$10	2	3.22	2	2.22
Robbery				
Robbed a victim at gunpoint; the victim struggled and was shot to death	1	43.24	1	23.10
Robbed a victim of \$1,000 at gunpoint; the victim was wounded and required hospitalization	2	21.02	2	9.79
Threatened a victim with a weapon unless the victim gave him/her money; the victim gave him/her \$10 and was not harmed	3	7.31	3	6.54
Offender did not have a weapon; he/she threatened to harm victim unless the victim gave money; the victim gave him/her \$10 and was not harmed	4	6.62	4	3.35
Assault				
Used (a gun, knife, fists, or lead pipe) to intentionally injure a victim; as a result, the victim died	1	35.57	1	16.19
Used (a gun, knife, fists, or lead pipe) to intentionally injure a victim; the victim was treated by a doctor and was hospitalized	2	11.95	2	7.25
Used (a gun, knife, fists, or lead pipe) to intentionally injure a victim; the victim was treated by a doctor but not hospitalized	3	8.50	3	5.13
Intentionally shoved or pushed a victim; no medical treatment was required	4	1.47	4	1.34
Forcible rape				
Forcibly raped a victim; as a result of physical injuries she died	1	52.80	1	27.09
Forcibly raped a victim and forced her to perform oral sex on him; no other physical injury occurred	NA	NA	NA	15.18
Forcibly raped a victim; no other physical injury occurred	2	25.85	2	14.32
Drunk driving				
Drove his/her car while drunk; and caused a traffic accident where a victim was killed	NA	NA	NA	14.69
Drove his/her car while drunk, but did not cause an accident	NA	NA	NA	3.52
Drug				
Sold cocaine to others for resale	NA	NA	NA	7.99
Used cocaine	NA	NA	NA	3.27

Note: Data for the 1987 National Punishment Survey were collected in telephone interviews conducted by the Population and Society Research Center at Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, Ohio, between August and October 1987. A representative sample of 1,920 American adults were surveyed about their attitudes toward punishment of criminal offenders. Respondents were read eight brief vignettes that included information on a type of crime, the amount of harm or injury, and characteristics of the victim and offender. These vignettes were unique combinations of offense, offender, and victim characteristics randomly generated by a computer program in a factorial survey design. After hearing an interviewer read a vignette, the respondent was asked for his/her opinions regarding the seriousness of the offense, the type and amount of punishment that the offender should receive, and the reasons for selecting that particular punishment. Seriousness scores were computed in the same manner as the National Survey of Crime Severity. (Source, Jacoby and Dunn, p. 1.)

Data from the National Survey of Crime Severity (NSCS) were collected through a supplement to the National Crime Survey (NCS). The NSCS was conducted during a 6-month period in 1977. Respondents were given a description of a crime, for example, "a person steals a bicycle parked on the

street," and were then told that this crime rated a severity score of "10." They were then asked to compare a number of other crimes with the bicycle theft. If the crime was seen as twice as serious it would be rated a 20, if it was seen as 5 times as serious it would be rated a 50, and so forth. Each person was then asked to rate the seriousness of 25 such descriptions drawn from a list of 204 descriptions of activities that were illegal in at least one State. The ratings given by the 60,000 respondents were combined to give a single severity score for each of the 204 items. (Source, U.S. Department of Justice, p. 2.) The selected offenses presented above correspond to offenses also contained in the 1987 National Punishment Survey. For a discussion of survey methodology for the National Crime Survey, see Appendix 6.

Source: Joseph E. Jacoby and Christopher S. Dunn, "National Survey on Punishment for Criminal Offenses, Executive Summary," paper presented at the 1987 meeting of the National Conference on Punishment for Criminal Offenses, Ann Arbor, MI, November 1987, Table 2; and U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *The Severity of Crime*, Bulletin NCJ-92326 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1984), pp. 2-4. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.26

Type of punishment preferred for selected offenses

By type of offense, United States, 1987

Offense type	Death ^a	Prison or jail	Probation	Fine	Restitution
All offenses	36.4%	71.4%	29.8%	24.3%	35.2%
Property theft and damage					
Intentionally set fire to a building causing \$500,000 damage	X	81.5	27.1	24.3	39.6
Stole property worth \$10,000 from outside a building	X	78.4	28.2	22.3	47.7
Stole a car worth \$5,000 and sold it	X	72.9	36.1	26.3	59.8
Stole property worth \$1,000 from outside a building	X	67.7	34.4	17.9	43.9
Stole property worth \$100 from outside a building	X	62.3	33.5	22.4	46.1
Stole property worth \$50 from outside a building	X	55.3	38.8	24.0	49.6
Stole property worth \$10 from outside a building	X	45.6	41.9	24.0	48.5
Burglary					
Broke into a home and stole \$1,000	X	80.7	31.4	23.8	59.6
Broke into a building and stole property worth \$10	X	56.5	46.8	30.7	47.7
Robbery					
Robbed a victim at gunpoint; the victim struggled and was shot to death		37.1	61.7	10.6	6.8
Robbed a victim of \$1,000 at gunpoint; the victim was wounded and required hospitalization	X	92.1	22.5	22.5	47.6
Threatened a victim with a weapon unless the victim gave him/her money; the victim gave him/her \$10 and was not harmed	X	74.5	33.4	26.5	34.7
Offender did not have a weapon; he/she threatened to harm victim unless the victim gave money; the victim gave him/her \$10 and was not harmed	X	72.2	32.9	21.4	45.2
Assault					
Used (a gun, knife, fists, or lead pipe) to intentionally injure a victim; as a result, the victim died		29.7	67.4	11.6	7.6
Used (a gun, knife, fists, or lead pipe) to intentionally injure a victim; the victim was treated by a doctor and was hospitalized	X	82.3	29.1	19.9	42.4
Used (a gun, knife, fists, or lead pipe) to intentionally injure a victim; the victim was treated by a doctor but not hospitalized	X	78.3	34.2	28.2	43.9
Intentionally shoved or pushed a victim; no medical treatment was required	X	55.4	39.5	34.3	16.7
Forcible rape					
Forcibly raped a victim; as a result of physical injuries she died		41.7	57.0	5.0	5.3
Forcibly raped a victim and forced her to perform oral sex on him; no other physical injury occurred	X	94.7	18.8	19.6	27.0
Forcibly raped a victim; no other physical injury occurred	X	94.1	21.9	19.2	24.1
Drunk driving					
Drove his/her car while drunk; and caused a traffic accident where a victim was killed	X	90.6	21.2	29.5	33.6
Drove his/her car while drunk, but did not cause an accident	X	54.1	40.2	57.8	8.0
Drug					
Sold cocaine to others for resale	X	89.9	27.1	35.4	7.8
Used cocaine	X	57.9	49.0	33.9	7.3

Note: See Note, table 2.25. Totals add to more than 100 percent because more than one punishment may be selected for each offense type.

^a Respondents were able to choose the death penalty as a punishment option for only three homicide offenses.

Source: Joseph E. Jacoby and Christopher S. Dunn, "National Survey on Punishment for Criminal Offenses, Executive Summary," paper presented at the 1987 meeting of the National Conference on Punishment for Criminal Offenses, Ann Arbor, MI, November 1987, Tables 3 and 4. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.27

Most severe punishment preferred for selected offenses

By type of offense, United States, 1987^a

Offense type	Total	Death	Prison or jail	Probation	Fine or restitution
All offenses	100%	(b)	71.4%	16.6%	7.5%
Property theft and damage					
Intentionally set fire to a building causing \$500,000 damage	100	X	81.5	11.1	7.4
Stole property worth \$10,000 from outside a building	100	X	78.4	12.8	8.8
Stole a car worth \$5,000 and sold it	100	X	72.9	19.3	7.8
Stole property worth \$1,000 from outside a building	100	X	67.7	23.0	9.3
Stole property worth \$100 from outside a building	100	X	62.3	23.0	14.7
Stole property worth \$50 from outside a building	100	X	55.3	29.0	15.7
Stole property worth \$10 from outside a building	100	X	45.6	34.6	19.9
Burglary					
Broke into a home and stole \$1,000	100	X	80.7	14.4	4.9
Broke into a building and stole property worth \$10	100	X	56.6	32.6	11.0
Robbery					
Robbed a victim at gunpoint; the victim struggled and was shot to death	100	37.1%	61.7	1.2	0.1
Robbed a victim of \$1,000 at gunpoint; the victim was wounded and required hospitalization	100	X	92.1	5.6	2.2
Threatened a victim with a weapon unless the victim gave him/her money; the victim gave him/her \$10 and was not harmed	100	X	74.5	19.5	6.1
Offender did not have a weapon; he/she threatened to harm victim unless the victim gave money; the victim gave him/her \$10 and was not harmed	100	X	72.2	19.2	8.7
Assault					
Used (a gun, knife, fists, or lead pipe) to intentionally injure a victim; as a result, the victim died	100	29.7	67.4	2.3	0.6
Used (a gun, knife, fists, or lead pipe) to intentionally injure a victim; the victim was treated by a doctor and was hospitalized	100	X	82.3	14.4	3.2
Used (a gun, knife, fists, or lead pipe) to intentionally injure a victim; the victim was treated by a doctor but not hospitalized	100	X	78.3	16.3	5.3
Intentionally shoved or pushed a victim; no medical treatment was required	100	X	55.4	28.1	16.6
Forcible rape					
Forcibly raped a victim; as a result of physical injuries she died	100	41.7	57.0	0.9	0.4
Forcibly raped a victim and forced her to perform oral sex on him; no other physical injury occurred	100	X	94.7	4.3	1.0
Forcibly raped a victim; no other physical injury occurred	100	X	94.1	4.7	1.1
Drunk driving					
Drove his/her car while drunk; and caused a traffic accident where a victim was killed	100	X	90.6	6.7	2.7
Drove his/her car while drunk, but did not cause an accident	100	X	54.1	29.4	16.5
Drug					
Sold cocaine to others for resale	100	X	89.9	7.6	2.5
Used cocaine	100	X	57.9	35.3	6.8

Note: See Note, table 2.25. These data represent the most severe penalty chosen among all penalties given by each respondent for each offense type.

^a Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

^b Respondents were able to choose the death penalty as a punishment option for only three homicide offenses. For these offenses, the average percentage of respondents preferring the death penalty was 36.4.

Source: Joseph E. Jacoby and Christopher S. Dunn, "National Survey on Punishment for Criminal Offenses, Executive Summary," paper presented at the 1987 meeting of the National Conference on Punishment for Criminal Offenses, Ann Arbor, MI, November 1987, Tables 3 and 5. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.28

Average length of prison or jail sentences preferred for selected offenses

By seriousness of offense, United States, 1987

Offense type	Average sentence length ^a (in months)	Rank	Offense seriousness rank
All offenses	135.7	X	X
Forcibly raped a victim; as a result of physical injuries she died ^b	416.4	1	1
Robbed a victim at gunpoint; the victim struggled and was shot to death ^b	365.2	2	2
Used (a gun, knife, fists, or lead pipe) to intentionally injure a victim; as a result, the victim died ^b	349.5	3	3
Forcibly raped a victim and forced her to perform oral sex on him; no other physical injury occurred	202.1	4	4
Forcibly raped a victim; no other physical injury occurred	184.9	5	6
Drove his/her car while drunk; and caused a traffic accident where a victim was killed	141.2	6	5
Sold cocaine to others for resale	126.3	7	9
Robbed a victim of \$1,000 at gunpoint; the victim was wounded and required hospitalization	123.4	8	7
Intentionally set fire to a building causing \$500,000 damage	99.9	9	8
Used (a gun, knife, fists, or lead pipe) to intentionally injure a victim; the victim was treated by a doctor and hospitalized	92.7	10	10
Threatened a victim with a weapon unless the victim gave him/her money; the victim gave him/her \$10 and was not harmed	68.0	11	11
Stole property worth \$10,000 from outside a building	67.8	12	14
Used (a gun, knife, fists, or lead pipe) to intentionally injure a victim; the victim was treated by a doctor but not hospitalized	67.3	13	12
Used cocaine	66.5	14	18
Stole a car worth \$5,000 and sold it	55.5	15	15
Stole property worth \$1,000 from outside a building	54.8	16	19
Broke into a home and stole \$1,000	53.4	17	13
Offender did not have a weapon; he/she threatened to harm victim unless the victim gave money; the victim gave him/her \$10 and was not harmed	46.1	18	17
Stole property worth \$100 from outside a building	43.7	19	21
Intentionally shoved or pushed a victim; no medical treatment was required	42.8	20	23
Stole property worth \$50 from outside a building	37.4	21	22
Stole property worth \$10 from outside a building	32.9	22	24
Drove his/her car while drunk, but did not cause an accident	27.4	23	16
Broke into a building and stole property worth \$10	27.0	24	20

Note: See Note, table 2.25.

^aAll sentence lengths over 40 years, all sentences of "life," and all sentences of "death" were recoded to 40 years.

^bRepresents an offense type for which the death penalty was an option.

Source: Joseph E. Jacoby and Christopher S. Dunn, "National Survey on Punishment for Criminal Offenses, Executive Summary," paper presented at the 1987 meeting of the National Conference on Punishment for Criminal Offenses, Ann Arbor, MI, November 1987, Tables 6 and 7. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.29

Most severe punishment preferred for any offense					
By respondent characteristics, United States, 1987 ^a					
Respondent characteristics	Total	Death ^b	Prison or jail	Probation	Fine or restitution
Age					
18 to 24 years	100%	3.9%	71.3%	17.6%	7.3%
25 to 34 years	100	4.6	69.9	18.0	7.6
35 to 44 years	100	3.9	71.0	17.5	7.5
45 to 54 years	100	4.4	72.1	16.1	7.5
55 to 64 years	100	5.6	70.4	16.0	8.1
65 to 74 years	100	4.7	73.8	15.2	6.3
75 and older	100	4.9	71.7	13.7	9.7
Sex					
Male	100	4.8	71.8	16.5	6.9
Female	100	4.2	70.9	16.8	8.0
Race/ethnicity					
White	100	4.8	71.5	16.4	7.2
Black	100	2.5	69.8	18.3	9.4
Hispanic	100	5.4	72.3	14.6	7.7
Asian	100	1.5	63.6	28.3	6.6
Other	100	5.4	75.6	13.9	5.2
Education					
Elementary	100	2.4	72.2	16.5	8.9
Junior high school	100	4.3	75.3	13.2	7.3
Some high school	100	6.6	71.2	16.6	5.6
High school graduate	100	4.7	73.0	15.3	7.0
Some college	100	4.7	70.1	17.3	7.9
College graduate	100	4.1	69.3	19.2	7.4
Post-graduate	100	3.7	62.8	22.9	10.7
Family income					
Less than \$6,000	100	4.0	73.4	16.0	6.5
\$6,000 to \$12,999	100	3.6	72.9	17.0	6.5
\$13,000 to \$18,999	100	4.5	70.7	16.9	7.8
\$19,000 to \$28,999	100	3.9	70.4	17.5	8.2
\$29,000 to \$47,999	100	4.7	71.6	17.1	6.7
\$48,000 to \$74,999	100	5.8	69.6	16.0	8.5
\$75,000 and over	100	4.6	71.2	19.2	4.8
Region					
Northeast	100	4.2	70.7	17.7	7.4
Midwest	100	4.8	70.9	17.3	7.1
South	100	4.2	72.5	15.7	7.6
West	100	5.1	70.4	16.4	8.1

Note: See Note, table 2.25. These data represent the most severe penalty chosen among all penalties given by each respondent for all offense types. For a list of States in each region, see Appendix 3.

^aPercents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

^bRespondents were able to choose the death penalty as a punishment option for only three homicide offenses.

Source: Joseph E. Jacoby and Christopher S. Dunn, "National Survey on Punishment for Criminal Offenses, Executive Summary," paper presented at the 1987 meeting of the National Conference on Punishment for Criminal Offenses, Ann Arbor, MI, November 1987, Table 8. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.30

Average length of prison or jail sentences preferred for any offense	
By respondent characteristics, United States, 1987	
Respondent characteristics	Average sentence length ^a (in months)
Age	
18 to 24 years	135.0
25 to 34 years	137.1
35 to 44 years	122.2
45 to 54 years	130.6
55 to 64 years	153.2
65 to 74 years	137.7
75 and older	135.8
Sex	
Male	134.8
Female	136.4
Race/ethnicity	
White	135.3
Black	137.7
Hispanic	125.6
Asian	110.3
Other	154.3
Education	
Elementary	138.8
Junior high school	137.6
Some high school	145.7
High school graduate	136.3
Some college	138.3
College graduate	123.4
Post-graduate	119.0
Family income	
Less than \$6,000	142.2
\$6,000 to \$12,999	133.4
\$13,000 to \$18,999	129.4
\$19,000 to \$28,999	139.4
\$29,000 to \$47,999	135.8
\$48,000 to \$74,999	137.5
\$75,000 and over	133.3
Region	
Northeast	136.9
Midwest	130.9
South	136.8
West	140.4

Note: See Note, table 2.25. These data represent average sentence lengths given by each respondent for all offense types. For a list of States in each region, see Appendix 3.

^aAll sentence lengths over 40 years, all sentences to "life," and all sentences of "death" were recoded to 40 years.

Source: Joseph E. Jacoby and Christopher S. Dunn, "National Survey on Punishment for Criminal Offenses, Executive Summary," paper presented at the 1987 meeting of the National Conference on Punishment for Criminal Offenses, Ann Arbor, MI, November 1987, Table 9. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.31

Most severe punishment and average length of prison or jail sentences preferred for any offense

By age and sex of offender and victim, United States, 1987^a

Age and sex of offender and victim	Total	Most severe punishment			Average prison or jail sentence length ^b (in months)	
		Death ^c	Prison or jail	Probation		Fine or restitution
Age of offender						
Unknown ^d	100%	4.6%	76.0%	12.4%	6.9%	144.4
14 years	100	3.4	37.5	46.0	13.1	138.3
18 years	100	3.8	70.7	18.0	7.5	119.6
22 years	100	4.7	76.7	12.3	6.2	131.9
28 years	100	5.0	74.8	12.8	7.4	142.3
32 years	100	4.6	75.1	13.8	6.4	134.0
45 years	100	5.0	77.5	11.3	6.3	135.0
65 years	100	4.6	70.6	16.7	8.0	140.7
Sex of offender^e						
Male	100	3.3	71.6	16.8	8.3	111.8
Female	100	2.6	67.4	21.5	8.5	99.7
Age of victim						
Unknown ^d	100	2.5	73.7	17.4	6.4	206.2
10 years	100	12.0	76.1	8.0	3.8	228.6
14 years	100	11.5	72.9	12.3	3.4	207.8
20 years	100	11.0	73.0	12.2	3.7	213.0
30 years	100	9.0	77.8	9.1	4.1	189.8
45 years	100	11.3	75.4	8.3	5.0	206.8
60 years	100	8.9	77.7	8.9	4.5	179.1
75 years	100	10.5	77.2	8.9	3.4	221.7
Sex of victim^e						
Unknown ^d	100	1.2	73.4	18.4	7.0	95.6
Male	100	8.2	72.6	13.2	6.0	165.0
Female	100	9.2	76.3	10.7	3.9	167.9

Note: See Note, table 2.25. These data represent the most severe penalty chosen among all penalties given by each respondent for all offense types.

^aPercents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

^bAll sentence lengths over 40 years, all sentences of "life," and all sentences of "death" were recoded to 40 years.

^cRespondents were able to choose the death penalty as a punishment option for only three homicide offenses.

^dThe particular characteristic of the offender or victim was not specified in the vignette.

^eBecause only males could be offenders and only females could be victims in sexual assault offenses, distributions of preferred punishments by offender's and victim's sex were computed excluding all sex offenses.

Source: Joseph E. Jacoby and Christopher S. Dunn, "National Survey on Punishment for Criminal Offenses, Executive Summary," paper presented at the 1987 meeting of the National Conference on Punishment for Criminal Offenses, Ann Arbor, MI, November 1987, Tables 10 and 12. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.32

Most severe punishment and average length of prison or jail sentences preferred for any offense

By selected offender characteristics, United States, 1987^a

Offender characteristics	Total	Most severe punishment				Average prison or jail sentence length ^b (in months)
		Death ^c	Prison or jail	Probation	Fine or restitution	
<u>Employment record</u>						
Unknown ^d	100%	4.5%	69.4%	18.3%	7.8%	134.2
Unemployed for a long time, even though he/she had tried hard to find a job	100	4.2	71.7	16.7	8.0	139.8
Has never had a steady job	100	3.4	76.7	12.5	7.3	124.2
Has held a good-paying job for several years	100	5.1	71.6	15.5	7.9	144.2
Makes his/her living mostly from committing crimes	100	5.3	79.5	10.3	4.9	143.9
<u>Mental condition</u>						
Unknown ^d	100	4.6	72.3	16.1	7.0	134.7
Has had a serious mental illness	100	3.8	60.2	22.6	13.4	150.1
<u>Drug and alcohol use</u>						
Unknown ^d	100	4.2	71.0	17.2	7.5	134.4
Was under the influence of an illegal drug when he/she committed the offense	100	4.4	72.6	16.7	6.3	142.5
Committed the offense to get money to buy drugs	100	6.4	74.1	11.1	8.5	137.6
Was drunk when he/she committed the offense	100	5.4	70.5	16.5	7.6	137.9
<u>Number of prior convictions</u>						
<u>Violent offenses</u>						
Unknown ^d	100	4.9	59.7	24.9	10.5	134.5
None	100	4.1	66.1	20.3	9.6	129.1
One	100	4.2	74.5	14.1	7.1	129.6
Three	100	4.5	80.1	11.2	4.2	139.8
Six	100	4.7	83.2	7.9	4.2	145.2
<u>Property offenses</u>						
Unknown ^d	100	4.4	59.9	25.4	10.4	135.1
None	100	4.6	67.5	19.3	8.6	142.0
One	100	4.4	76.6	13.3	5.8	128.6
Three	100	4.5	79.9	10.9	4.7	130.6
Six	100	4.9	80.2	8.7	6.3	142.9
<u>Number of prior prison or jail sentences</u>						
Unknown ^d	100	4.3	62.5	23.2	10.0	132.5
None	100	4.6	71.6	16.8	7.0	132.6
One	100	4.6	78.7	11.2	5.5	135.7
Three	100	4.0	83.7	7.6	4.8	137.5
Six	100	6.1	82.7	6.5	4.7	159.1
<u>Total length of prior prison or jail sentences</u>						
Unknown ^d	100	4.5	67.2	19.7	8.6	133.6
6 months	100	4.6	79.6	10.7	5.1	132.9
1 year	100	3.8	81.2	10.1	4.9	130.2
3 years	100	3.5	82.5	7.8	6.2	132.6
5 years	100	4.9	82.8	8.2	4.1	142.9
10 years	100	6.5	80.9	8.8	3.8	171.5

Note, See Note, table 2.25. These data represent the most severe penalty chosen among all penalties given by each respondent for all offense types.

^aPercents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

^bAll sentence lengths over 40 years, all sentences of "life," and all sentences of "death" were recoded to 40 years.

^cRespondents were able to choose the death penalty as a punishment option for only three homicide offenses.

^dThe particular characteristic of the offender was not specified in the vignette.

Source: Joseph E. Jacoby and Christopher S. Dunn, "National Survey on Punishment for Criminal Offenses, Executive Summary," paper presented at the 1987 meeting of the National Conference on Punishment for Criminal Offenses, Ann Arbor, MI, November 1987, Tables 11 and 13. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.33

Attitudes toward the purpose of punishment for any offense

By type of purpose, United States, 1987^a

Question: "When you chose the sentence for this crime, how important was it for you. . .? Was it very important, somewhat important, or not at all important?"

Purpose ^b	Total	Very important	Somewhat important	Not at all important	Don't know
To scare the offender so he/she will not do it again (Special deterrence)	100%	79.2%	11.6%	7.7%	1.6%
To make a public statement that this kind of behavior will not be tolerated (Boundary setting)	100	77.5	13.1	8.1	1.3
To treat the offender, to change whatever in him/her made him/her do the crime (Rehabilitation)	100	71.5	13.0	13.3	2.0
To give the offender what he/she deserves (Desert)	100	69.8	19.5	9.0	1.6
To scare off other people who might do the same thing (General deterrence)	100	69.1	18.3	11.3	1.2
To lock up the offender so while he/she is in prison he/she won't be able to commit more crimes (Incapacitation)	100	58.2	13.3	23.4	5.1
To respond as my religion or morality requires (Morality)	100	48.3	21.2	28.2	2.3
To get even with the offender by making him/her suffer for what he/she has done (Retribution)	100	25.0	21.3	52.4	1.2

Note: See Note, table 2.25. These data represent the purpose of punishment given by each respondent for all offense types.

^aPercentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

^bLabels used by the Source to describe each purpose of punishment are presented in parentheses next to the corresponding question asked of respondents.

Source: Joseph E. Jacoby and Christopher S. Dunn, "National Survey on Punishment for Criminal Offenses, Executive Summary," paper presented at the 1987 meeting of the National Conference on Punishment for Criminal Offenses, Ann Arbor, MI, November 1987, Table 16. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.34

Attitudes toward the purpose of punishment for selected offenses

By type of offense, United States, 1987^a

Offense type	Special deterrence	Boundary setting	Rehabil- itation	Desert	General deterrence	Incapa- citation	Morality	Retri- bution
Property theft and damage								
Intentionally set fire to a building causing \$500,000 damage	84.2%	76.5%	85.2%	60.9%	78.3%	72.1%	48.6%	21.3%
Stole property worth \$10,000 from outside a building	84.8	78.4	77.8	71.6	69.8	54.9	49.3	24.7
Stole a car worth \$5,000 and sold it	74.0	76.1	77.9	84.5	66.7	54.4	55.7	22.5
Stole property worth \$1,000 from outside a building	86.1	72.6	70.8	62.1	66.4	47.7	44.9	19.2
Stole property worth \$100 from outside a building	65.9	69.4	72.6	64.9	58.1	44.6	45.2	17.3
Stole property worth \$50 from outside a building	84.0	72.7	80.1	76.9	68.6	40.2	52.1	32.8
Stole property worth \$10 from outside a building	75.1	64.2	77.7	67.2	54.8	40.7	55.3	15.5
Burglary								
Broke into a home and stole \$1,000	81.5	75.7	75.1	67.1	57.6	54.9	37.2	21.2
Broke into a building and stole property worth \$10	80.0	70.6	80.7	57.4	60.7	35.4	44.4	15.5
Robbery								
Robbed a victim at gunpoint; the victim struggled and was shot to death	79.1	85.2	66.8	80.9	82.7	81.5	53.8	32.0
Robbed a victim of \$1,000 at gunpoint; the victim was wounded and required hospitalization	80.4	79.1	77.0	76.7	73.7	72.5	54.6	25.4
Threatened a victim with a weapon unless the victim gave him/her money; the victim gave him/her \$10 and was not harmed	87.6	85.0	58.1	54.8	65.6	61.4	40.0	18.2
Offender did not have a weapon; he/she threatened to harm victim unless the victim gave money; the victim gave him/her \$10 and was not harmed	75.6	74.3	74.6	71.0	63.5	47.2	43.9	21.4
Assault								
Used (a gun, knife, fists, or lead pipe) to intentionally injure a victim; as a result, the victim died	84.2	83.6	64.9	76.0	78.9	85.0	47.6	38.2
Used (a gun, knife, fists, or lead pipe) to intentionally injure a victim; the victim was treated by a doctor and was hospitalized	86.5	83.1	79.0	76.4	75.6	69.1	55.0	30.9
Used (a gun, knife, fists, or lead pipe) to intentionally injure a victim; the victim was treated by a doctor but not hospitalized	84.6	81.8	74.8	71.5	69.5	67.0	41.0	20.2
Intentionally shoved or pushed a victim; no medical treatment was required	66.8	74.6	61.6	73.7	46.8	51.9	43.1	18.9
Forcible rape								
Forcibly raped a victim; as a result of physical injuries she died	70.2	88.2	50.8	82.9	75.4	76.6	53.6	37.6
Forcibly raped a victim and forced her to perform oral sex on him; no other physical injury occurred	75.2	84.5	71.4	76.3	77.1	86.4	63.2	34.9
Forcibly raped a victim; no other physical injury occurred	86.6	82.8	71.8	79.5	73.2	83.0	67.4	32.2
Drunk driving								
Drove his/her car while drunk; and caused a traffic accident where a victim was killed	86.8	88.9	70.1	70.8	86.6	68.8	50.4	29.7
Drove his/her car while drunk, but did not cause an accident	83.9	74.1	83.4	67.8	76.8	43.0	49.4	23.9
Drug								
Sold cocaine to others for resale	85.0	88.7	72.6	80.3	86.8	76.5	48.3	31.8
Used cocaine	75.0	68.3	84.9	47.7	63.5	43.8	42.0	19.5

Note: See Note, table 2.25. The categories presented for purpose of punishment correspond to the questions presented in table 2.33. Totals add to more than 100 percent because respondents may have selected more than one purpose as "very important."

Source: Joseph E. Jacoby and Christopher S. Dunn, "National Survey on Punishment for Criminal Offenses, Executive Summary," paper presented at the 1987 meeting of the National Conference on Punishment for Criminal Offenses, Ann Arbor, MI, November 1987, Table 17. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

^aPercent responding that the purpose of punishment was "very important" for the offense type. Response categories were "very important," "some-what important," "not at all important," and "don't know."

Table 2.35

Attitudes toward the purpose of punishment for any offense

By type of purpose and respondent characteristics, United States, 1987^a

Respondent characteristics	Special deterrence	Boundary setting	Rehabilitation	Desert	General deterrence	Incapacitation	Morality	Retribution
Age								
18 to 24 years	78.7%	67.1%	72.3%	69.5%	64.4%	56.4%	39.4%	28.1%
25 to 34 years	79.1	74.8	76.7	64.8	64.5	54.6	42.7	25.1
35 to 44 years	80.8	78.9	71.0	61.8	65.3	59.7	42.4	21.4
45 to 54 years	80.4	81.3	77.3	73.7	69.1	62.4	49.0	25.2
55 to 64 years	82.1	81.5	73.6	74.6	75.6	66.0	61.8	23.5
65 to 74 years	82.4	86.5	66.8	80.8	80.2	69.7	60.8	27.2
75 and older	78.2	78.2	73.1	85.3	78.3	63.1	59.4	33.9
Sex								
Male	75.8	77.3	64.9	68.5	63.4	59.0	40.5	24.4
Female	84.6	79.5	80.4	73.2	75.9	63.3	57.4	26.1
Race/ethnicity								
White	79.5	78.2	72.8	69.5	67.5	60.4	47.1	24.1
Black	85.5	81.5	75.1	80.1	83.9	67.3	63.5	31.5
Hispanic	90.6	72.5	74.4	82.1	78.2	71.3	60.0	26.4
Asian	82.0	48.0	67.8	56.7	58.4	37.4	41.4	30.5
Other	80.0	80.4	76.9	70.0	86.5	60.3	53.0	42.8
Education								
Elementary	82.6	90.5	58.7	61.0	76.6	78.5	53.3	22.5
Junior high school	93.6	87.0	63.4	86.8	94.7	73.2	61.1	36.7
Some high school	85.3	80.6	77.9	81.4	81.8	65.9	59.2	34.6
High school graduate	83.0	79.4	75.9	75.3	73.7	64.8	50.7	28.7
Some college	75.4	76.0	76.1	67.0	61.6	55.3	45.7	17.7
College graduate	71.8	70.3	69.9	57.1	54.0	46.1	37.0	15.6
Post-graduate	65.3	66.7	74.4	50.8	36.9	42.8	36.8	12.8
Family income								
Less than \$6,000	86.6	81.5	79.3	74.3	88.8	74.0	64.9	30.5
\$6,000 to \$12,999	83.0	78.3	69.8	81.4	73.7	60.8	50.5	29.9
\$13,000 to \$18,999	80.0	80.8	76.6	74.5	75.2	63.6	53.9	27.9
\$19,000 to \$28,999	81.8	77.5	67.2	64.5	67.4	55.5	44.3	20.0
\$29,000 to \$47,999	81.2	78.0	80.2	70.6	63.6	59.1	45.1	20.7
\$48,000 to \$74,999	74.5	74.8	75.8	65.6	57.1	54.8	38.0	22.2
\$75,000 and over	71.3	73.3	74.3	55.1	55.3	63.4	42.1	17.7
Region								
Northeast	82.5	76.4	76.1	70.9	70.2	59.4	48.2	26.0
Midwest	79.3	75.5	74.1	72.3	70.1	61.3	50.0	22.8
South	80.5	82.3	72.3	72.1	70.2	62.2	52.4	27.9
West	80.2	77.4	70.2	66.5	69.2	61.4	43.3	23.5

Note: See Note, table 2.25. The categories presented for purpose of punishment correspond to the questions presented in table 2.33. These data represent the most important purpose of punishment given by each respondent for all offense types. Totals add to more than 100 percent because respondents may have selected more than one purpose as "very important." For a list of States in each region, see Appendix 3.

^aPercent responding that the purpose of punishment

was "very important." Response categories were "very important," "somewhat important," "not at all important," and "don't know."

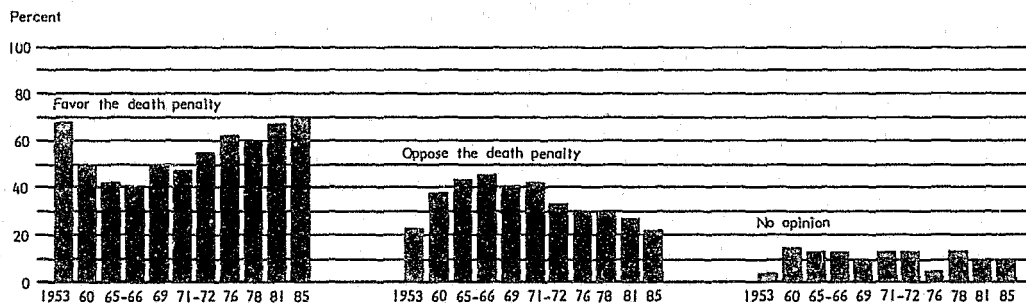
Source: Joseph E. Jacoby and Christopher S. Dunn, "National Survey on Punishment for Criminal Offenses, Executive Summary," paper presented at the 1987 meeting of the National Conference on Punishment for Criminal Offenses, Ann Arbor, MI, November 1987, Table 20. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 2.3

Attitudes toward the death penalty for persons convicted of murder

United States, selected years 1953-85

Question: "Are you in favor of the death penalty for persons convicted of murder?"



Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report Nos. 232/233 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, January/February 1985), p. 4. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.36

Attitudes toward capital punishment for persons convicted of murder

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1975-87^a

Question: "Do you favor or oppose the death penalty for persons convicted of murder?"

	1975			1976			1977			1978			1980		
	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know
National	60%	33%	7%	66%	30%	5%	67%	26%	6%	66%	28%	6%	67%	27%	6%
Sex															
Male	67	27	6	73	24	3	75	22	3	74	24	3	75	21	4
Female	54	38	8	60	34	6	61	30	9	61	31	8	61	32	7
Race															
White	63	30	6	68	28	5	70	24	6	69	25	6	70	24	6
Black/other	33	57	10	44	51	4	46	47	8	44	48	8	40	51	9
Education															
College	58	37	4	63	33	3	66	29	6	66	29	5	67	30	4
High school	60	33	7	68	27	4	69	24	7	68	26	6	71	23	6
Grade school	62	28	11	61	30	8	65	29	6	60	31	8	56	33	11
Occupation															
Professional/business	64	31	6	67	30	3	64	28	8	68	28	4	68	28	4
Clerical	60	34	6	66	27	7	64	26	9	72	23	6	69	26	5
Manual	60	33	7	68	29	3	71	25	4	65	28	6	68	26	7
Farmer	60	23	17	70	20	10	74	20	6	76	20	4	71	15	15
Income															
\$15,000 and over	62	33	5	74	23	3	71	24	5	72	24	5	73	23	4
\$10,000 to \$14,999	67	28	5	68	26	5	67	27	5	67	28	5	66	32	3
\$7,000 to \$9,999	61	32	7	61	35	4	70	22	7	71	22	7	64	27	9
\$5,000 to \$6,999	58	35	6	54	40	6	65	28	7	60	34	7	58	30	12
\$3,000 to \$4,999	54	35	11	59	36	5	56	37	7	58	32	10	53	36	10
Under \$3,000	42	47	11	51	43	6	58	35	7	43	50	7	46	36	18
Age															
18 to 20 years	53	42	5	55	42	3	69	30	2	63	33	3	70	27	4
21 to 29 years	53	40	7	58	38	4	62	31	6	64	31	5	66	31	4
30 to 49 years	62	33	5	69	27	4	67	27	7	67	28	5	69	26	5
50 years and older	64	28	8	68	26	6	70	23	7	68	25	7	66	25	9
Region															
Northeast	66	30	4	70	26	4	64	31	6	67	28	5	68	26	6
Midwest	59	34	7	65	31	4	68	25	7	69	24	6	66	26	8
South	55	36	8	63	31	6	64	28	8	64	30	6	66	28	6
West	64	30	6	65	32	3	77	20	3	64	31	6	70	25	5
Religion															
Protestant	59	33	8	65	30	5	67	26	7	67	27	6	67	26	6
Catholic	67	30	3	68	27	4	70	25	5	68	27	6	71	23	6
Jewish	61	39	0	74	26	0	66	26	9	79	21	0	75	22	3
None	50	42	7	55	41	4	64	34	2	58	38	4	54	39	7
Politics															
Republican	67	26	7	73	23	4	74	21	6	73	23	4	77	18	5
Democrat	57	36	6	65	30	5	67	27	6	63	31	6	63	31	6
Independent	59	34	7	62	34	4	64	29	7	66	27	7	66	28	7

Note: See Note, table 2.4. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1972-74 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

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.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

1982			1983			1984			1985			1986			1987		
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
74%	20%	6%	73%	22%	5%	70%	24%	6%	76%	19%	5%	71%	23%	5%	70%	24%	6%
80	16	4	80	16	4	77	19	4	80	17	4	79	17	4	73	22	5
69	24	7	68	27	5	66	27	7	72	22	6	66	28	6	67	26	7
77	18	6	76	19	4	75	20	6	79	17	4	75	20	5	74	21	5
51	42	7	49	44	7	46	46	8	53	35	12	49	43	8	46	43	11
71	21	5	75	22	3	73	22	5	73	22	5	72	23	5	70	26	4
78	17	5	75	20	5	71	23	6	78	17	5	73	23	4	73	20	7
64	26	9	61	29	10	59	33	9	72	21	7	64	26	10	54	38	8
72	23	6	73	23	4	75	20	4	76	19	5	76	21	3	72	25	4
79	17	4	78	18	4	71	23	6	76	19	5	70	25	5	74	19	7
73	21	6	71	23	6	69	25	6	76	19	5	69	25	6	68	24	7
77	15	8	85	10	5	61	39	0	76	22	3	83	17	0	65	28	8
78	18	4	80	18	3	75	21	4	80	16	4	75	22	3	75	20	5
76	20	4	74	23	3	67	25	8	73	20	7	70	24	6	65	30	4
73	18	9	60	33	7	65	27	7	72	24	4	70	24	6	61	32	7
64	24	12	63	29	8	62	28	10	70	26	4	63	33	4	56	32	13
61	31	8	54	39	7	56	39	5	65	29	6	60	31	9	51	42	8
60	31	9	56	34	10	50	40	10	56	42	2	60	32	8	59	36	5
68	26	6	64	29	7	68	27	4	69	29	2	68	24	8	64	36	0
74	20	6	74	22	4	76	19	5	75	20	4	72	23	5	69	27	4
74	21	5	76	19	5	70	24	5	76	18	6	70	27	4	74	21	6
74	20	6	71	25	5	67	26	7	76	20	5	74	20	6	66	26	8
74	22	4	70	25	5	74	20	6	74	21	5	70	26	4	72	23	5
72	21	7	75	21	4	65	28	6	73	20	6	69	26	5	67	26	7
74	21	5	70	25	5	68	27	5	76	19	4	67	26	7	67	26	7
76	18	6	79	16	4	78	16	6	79	17	4	83	13	4	76	19	5
73	21	6	74	22	4	70	24	6	76	19	5	72	23	5	70	24	6
76	20	4	72	22	6	72	23	5	78	19	4	69	26	5	70	24	6
73	19	8	67	26	7	85	4	11	62	31	6	79	16	5	80	10	10
73	16	10	72	26	2	68	26	7	75	20	5	73	24	3	65	28	7
79	16	5	85	13	2	80	16	4	83	13	4	80	15	4	83	14	4
71	24	5	67	28	5	64	30	7	70	24	6	66	30	4	61	32	7
73	20	7	72	22	6	70	23	6	75	19	6	70	23	7	69	24	7

Table 2.37

Attitudes toward the death penalty for murder

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1986

	Do you favor or oppose the death penalty for murder? ^a			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? ^a			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? ^b		
	Favor	Oppose	No opinion	Favor	Oppose	No opinion	Would now favor	Would still oppose	No opinion
National	70%	22%	8%	73%	19%	8%	18%	71%	11%
Sex									
Male	74	19	7	76	16	8	20	71	9
Female	66	24	10	69	23	8	18	70	12
Age									
Total under 30 years	70	24	6	74	23	3	18	69	13
18 to 24 years	71	21	8	74	23	3	20	70	10
25 to 29 years	68	28	4	75	23	2	16	69	15
30 to 49 years	72	21	7	75	17	8	17	72	11
Total 50 years and older	69	20	11	70	20	10	20	70	10
50 to 64 years	73	18	9	70	20	10	19	70	11
65 years and older	64	22	14	70	19	11	21	69	10
Region									
East	64	26	10	75	17	8	17	69	12
Midwest	73	17	10	69	25	6	17	74	9
South	69	23	8	72	20	8	19	70	11
West	76	20	4	76	15	9	22	70	8
Race, ethnicity									
White	73	19	8	73	19	8	19	69	12
Nonwhite	50	41	9	70	22	8	16	76	8
Black	47	43	10	68	24	8	14	77	9
Hispanic	60	30	10	57	35	8	17	60	23
Education									
College graduate	67	26	7	71	22	7	17	75	8
College incomplete	73	20	7	78	16	6	19	69	12
High school graduate	75	19	6	73	20	7	19	72	9
Less than high school graduate	63	23	14	68	22	10	20	64	16
Politics									
Republican	83	11	6	75	17	8	24	62	14
Democrat	62	30	8	69	22	9	15	74	11
Independent	69	22	9	76	18	6	21	70	9
Occupation									
Professional and business	72	21	7	75	18	7	16	74	10
Clerical and sales	78	16	6	77	13	10	41	59	(c)
Manual worker	69	24	7	73	20	7	17	70	13
Skilled worker	79	16	5	76	19	5	10	78	12
Unskilled worker	61	30	9	71	20	9	19	67	14
Income									
\$50,000 and over	79	17	4	77	17	6	14	84	2
\$35,000 to \$49,999	78	16	6	80	14	6	22	67	11
\$25,000 to \$34,999	73	21	6	79	14	7	18	69	13
\$15,000 to \$24,999	72	22	6	68	23	9	16	73	11
\$10,000 to \$14,999	66	22	12	67	24	9	26	67	7
Under \$10,000	60	27	13	72	22	6	16	67	17
\$25,000 and over	76	19	5	78	15	7	18	72	10
Under \$25,000	67	24	9	69	23	8	19	69	12
Religion									
Protestant	72	20	8	72	20	8	17	72	11
Catholic	70	22	8	70	23	7	23	65	12

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

that they oppose the death penalty.
^cLess than 1 percent.

^aThis question was asked of the 70 percent subsample who reported that they favor the death penalty.

^bThis question was asked of the 22 percent subsample who reported

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report Nos. 244/245 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, January/February 1986), pp. 12, 15. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.38

Attitudes toward the deterrent effect of the death penalty for murder

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1986

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?"

	Yes	No	No answer
National	61%	32%	7%
Sex			
Male	67	26	7
Female	56	37	7
Age			
Total under 30 years	62	32	6
18 to 24 years	64	33	3
25 to 29 years	58	32	10
30 to 49 years	60	34	6
Total 50 years and older	52	29	9
50 to 64 years	63	29	8
65 years and older	61	28	11
Region			
East	58	34	8
Midwest	65	29	6
South	62	30	8
West	60	35	5
Race, ethnicity			
White	62	31	7
Nonwhite	54	38	8
Black	49	42	9
Hispanic	58	30	12
Education			
College graduate	51	44	5
College incomplete	66	27	7
High school graduate	63	32	5
Less than high school graduate	62	27	11
Politics			
Republican	72	22	6
Democrat	57	37	6
Independent	54	36	10
Occupation			
Professional and business	57	37	6
Clerical and sales	73	21	6
Manual worker	63	31	6
Skilled worker	71	23	6
Unskilled worker	57	36	7
Income			
\$50,000 and over	63	34	3
\$35,000 to \$49,999	60	34	6
\$25,000 to \$34,999	64	29	7
\$15,000 to \$24,999	65	29	6
\$10,000 to \$14,999	61	30	9
Under \$10,000	55	34	11
\$25,000 and over	63	32	5
Under \$25,000	61	31	8
Religion			
Protestant	63	30	7
Catholic	61	31	8

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report Nos. 244/245 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, January/February 1986), p. 14. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.39

Attitudes toward the death penalty versus life imprisonment with no possibility of parole as penalties for murder

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1986

Question: "What do you think should be the penalty for murder--the death penalty or life imprisonment with absolutely no possibility of parole?"

	Death penalty	Life imprisonment	Neither ^a	No opinion
National	55%	35%	4%	6%
Sex				
Male	61	29	3	7
Female	50	40	4	6
Age				
Total under 30 years	53	40	2	5
18 to 24 years	50	41	2	7
25 to 29 years	56	38	2	4
30 to 49 years	59	31	4	6
Total 50 and under	53	35	4	8
50 to 64 years	56	35	4	5
65 years and older	49	36	4	11
Region				
East	51	40	4	5
Midwest	55	35	3	7
South	56	33	3	8
West	60	31	4	5
Race, ethnicity				
White	57	33	3	7
Nonwhite	38	52	4	6
Black	38	52	4	6
Hispanic	44	42	4	10
Education				
College graduate	48	36	6	10
College incomplete	61	29	3	7
High school graduate	61	31	2	6
Less than high school graduate	47	44	3	6
Politics				
Republican	68	24	2	6
Democrat	47	43	4	6
Independent	52	36	4	8
Occupation				
Professional and business	56	33	6	5
Clerical and sales	64	32	1	3
Manual worker	55	37	3	5
Skilled worker	63	29	2	6
Unskilled worker	49	44	3	4
Income				
\$50,000 and over	61	30	5	4
\$35,000 to \$49,999	61	27	4	8
\$25,000 to \$34,999	58	32	2	8
\$15,000 to \$24,999	59	34	3	4
\$10,000 to \$14,999	54	34	5	7
Under \$10,000	41	48	3	8
\$25,000 and over	60	30	3	7
Under \$25,000	52	39	3	6
Religion				
Protestant	56	34	3	7
Catholic	54	37	3	6

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

^aResponse volunteered.Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report Nos. 244/245 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, January/February 1986), p. 13. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.40

Respondents reporting whether they often consider the death penalty issue

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1986

Question: "First, is the death penalty an issue you have thought about often, sometimes, or hardly ever?"

	Often	Some- times	Hardly ever	Don't know/ no answer
National	42%	41%	16%	1%
<u>Sex</u>				
Male	44	39	16	1
Female	40	42	16	2
<u>Age</u>				
18 to 34 years	38	45	16	1
35 to 54 years	42	43	14	1
55 to 64 years	53	31	14	2
65 years and older	45	30	20	5
<u>Region</u>				
Northeast	40	44	15	1
North Central	37	46	16	1
South	45	37	16	2
West	46	37	15	2
<u>Race, ethnicity</u>				
White	42	42	15	1
Black	42	28	25	5
Hispanic	25	69	6	0
Other	48	26	26	0
<u>Education</u>				
College graduate	42	44	12	2
College incomplete	42	44	14	0
High school graduate	42	41	16	1
Less than high school graduate	43	30	23	4
<u>Politics</u>				
Republican	42	42	15	1
Democrat	46	37	16	1
Independent	41	43	14	2
<u>Income</u>				
\$35,000 and over	44	45	10	1
\$20,000 to \$34,999	42	43	15	0
Under \$20,000	41	35	22	2
<u>Religion</u>				
Protestant	42	38	18	2
Catholic	40	45	13	2
Jewish	33	62	5	0
Other	39	43	14	4
No preference	43	39	17	1

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

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

Table 2.41

Respondents reporting whether the death penalty is an issue they feel strongly about

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1986

Question: "Is the death penalty an issue you feel very strongly or not very strongly about?"

	Very strongly	Not very strongly	Don't know/ no answer
National	63%	28%	7%
<u>Sex</u>			
Male	68	27	5
Female	63	29	8
<u>Age</u>			
18 to 34 years	62	32	6
35 to 54 years	68	25	7
55 to 64 years	72	20	8
65 years and older	61	30	9
<u>Region</u>			
Northeast	65	28	7
North Central	61	28	11
South	66	29	5
West	73	23	4
<u>Race, ethnicity</u>			
White	67	26	7
Black	54	39	7
Hispanic	69	31	0
Other	65	35	0
<u>Education</u>			
College graduate	64	28	8
College incomplete	66	30	4
High school graduate	68	25	7
Less than high school graduate	60	31	9
<u>Politics</u>			
Republican	70	24	6
Democrat	64	29	7
Independent	65	29	6
<u>Income</u>			
\$35,000 and over	69	25	6
\$20,000 to \$34,999	66	27	7
Under \$20,000	61	32	7
<u>Religion</u>			
Protestant	64	30	6
Catholic	68	25	7
Jewish	66	29	5
Other	65	24	11
No preference	65	29	6

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

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

Table 2.42

Attitudes toward the death penalty for murder

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1986

Question: "In general, do you feel the death penalty should be allowed in all murder cases, only in certain murder cases, or should there be no death penalty at all?"

	All murder cases	In certain murder cases	No death penalty	Don't know/no answer
National	29%	56%	11%	4%
<u>Sex</u>				
Male	32	56	10	2
Female	26	55	13	6
<u>Age</u>				
18 to 34 years	27	60	10	3
35 to 54 years	29	55	13	3
55 to 64 years	32	54	9	5
65 years and older	32	50	11	7
<u>Region</u>				
Northeast	26	59	13	2
North Central	30	56	9	5
South	32	52	12	4
West	24	62	10	3
<u>Race, ethnicity</u>				
White	30	58	9	3
Black	20	38	33	9
Hispanic	19	50	31	0
Other	39	48	13	0
<u>Education</u>				
College graduate	21	61	13	5
College incomplete	28	59	11	2
High school graduate	33	55	9	3
Less than high school graduate	36	43	14	7
<u>Politics</u>				
Republican	35	58	5	2
Democrat	24	53	19	4
Independent	28	59	9	4
<u>Income</u>				
\$35,000 and over	27	62	8	3
\$20,000 to \$34,999	29	57	11	3
Under \$20,000	33	49	13	5
<u>Religion</u>				
Protestant	29	56	11	4
Catholic	30	56	11	3
Jewish	33	52	10	5
Other	28	53	11	8
No preference	26	56	13	5

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

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

Table 2.43

Attitudes toward the death penalty for convicted murderers among respondents favoring the death penalty for murder, if life imprisonment was an alternative

By demographic characteristics, 1986

Question: "What if convicted murderers were sent to jail for life without any chance of being let out. Would you still support the death penalty?"

	Yes	No	Don't know/no answer
National	75%	19%	6%
<u>Sex</u>			
Male	79	16	5
Female	71	22	7
<u>Age</u>			
18 to 34 years	78	18	4
35 to 54 years	75	19	6
55 to 64 years	73	21	6
65 years and older	69	17	14
<u>Region</u>			
Northeast	71	20	9
North Central	79	16	5
South	72	22	6
West	77	17	6
<u>Race, ethnicity</u>			
White	76	18	6
Black	57	39	4
Hispanic	82	18	0
Other	70	25	5
<u>Education</u>			
College graduate	73	20	7
College incomplete	77	19	4
High school graduate	77	18	5
Less than high school graduate	72	18	10
<u>Politics</u>			
Republican	79	15	6
Democrat	68	25	7
Independent	79	16	5
<u>Income</u>			
\$35,000 and over	78	17	5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	74	20	6
Under \$20,000	72	20	8
<u>Religion</u>			
Protestant	74	19	7
Catholic	72	21	7
Jewish	89	11	0
Other	82	15	3
No preference	81	16	3

Note: This question was asked of the 85 percent subsample who responded "All murder cases" and "In certain murder cases" to the question: "In general, do you feel the death penalty should be allowed in all murder cases, only in certain murder cases, or should there be no death penalty at all?" in table 2.42. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

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

Table 2.44

Attitudes toward the death penalty for crimes other than murder among respondents favoring the death penalty for murder

By demographic characteristics, 1986

Question: "Do you think the death penalty should be imposed for crimes other than murder, or is murder the only crime that should be punished by death?"

	For other crimes also	Only for murder	Don't know/ no answer
National	47%	47%	6%
Sex			
Male	51	45	4
Female	44	49	7
Age			
18 to 34 years	44	52	4
35 to 54 years	50	44	6
55 to 64 years	53	43	4
65 years and older	42	47	11
Region			
Northeast	39	56	5
North Central	44	50	6
South	53	41	6
West	51	44	5
Race, ethnicity			
White	47	47	6
Black	43	53	4
Hispanic	54	46	0
Other	55	45	0
Education			
College graduate	45	49	6
College incomplete	49	49	2
High school graduate	47	47	6
Less than high school graduate	48	43	9
Politics			
Republican	49	47	4
Democrat	47	47	6
Independent	46	48	6
Income			
\$35,000 and over	49	48	3
\$20,000 to \$34,999	45	49	6
Under \$20,000	47	46	7
Religion			
Protestant	47	47	6
Catholic	48	48	4
Jewish	61	33	6
Other	43	52	5
No preference	47	48	5

Note: This question was asked of the 85 percent subsample who responded "All murder cases" and "In certain murder cases" to the question: "In general, do you feel the death penalty should be allowed in all murder cases, only in certain murder cases, or should there be no death penalty at all?" in table 2.42. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

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Table 2.45

Main justification for the death penalty among respondents favoring the death penalty for murder

By demographic characteristics, 1986

Question: "Which of the following, if any, would you say is the main justification for the death penalty?"

	Protect society	Deter others	Punish particular person	None of these	Don't know/ no answer
National	43%	33%	19%	1%	4%
Sex					
Male	37	37	20	1	5
Female	48	29	18	1	4
Age					
18 to 34 years	41	36	19	1	3
35 to 54 years	43	33	18	1	5
55 to 64 years	42	31	23	2	2
65 years and older	43	25	20	3	9
Region					
Northeast	43	30	22	2	3
North Central	41	34	20	0	5
South	40	35	19	2	4
West	45	33	15	2	5
Race, ethnicity					
White	43	33	19	1	4
Black	37	29	25	2	7
Hispanic	36	36	28	0	0
Other	30	50	15	0	5
Education					
College graduate	46	34	17	1	2
College incomplete	40	36	19	0	5
High school graduate	44	31	18	2	5
Less than high school graduate	31	32	28	3	6
Politics					
Republican	42	37	15	1	5
Democrat	41	30	24	2	3
Independent	43	33	18	2	4
Income					
\$35,000 and over	41	36	18	1	4
\$20,000 to \$34,999	44	35	17	1	3
Under \$20,000	42	30	21	2	5
Religion					
Protestant	40	33	20	2	5
Catholic	46	30	20	0	4
Jewish	55	22	11	6	6
Other	40	35	20	2	3
No preference	40	42	15	1	2

Note: This question was asked of the 85 percent subsample who responded "All murder cases" and "In certain circumstances" to the question: "In general, do you feel the death penalty should be allowed in all murder cases, only in certain murder cases, or should there be no death penalty at all?" in table 2.42. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

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

Table 2.46

Attitudes towards fairness in the imposition of the death penalty

By demographic characteristics, 1986

Question: "Some people say the death penalty is not carried out fairly from case to case. Others say it is. Do you think the death penalty is carried out fairly from case to case, or not?"

	Carried out fairly	Not carried out fairly	Don't know/ no answer
National	32%	50%	18%
<u>Sex</u>			
Male	35	50	15
Female	30	49	21
<u>Age</u>			
18 to 34 years	35	48	17
35 to 54 years	30	54	16
55 to 64 years	31	50	19
65 and older	33	43	24
<u>Region</u>			
Northeast	31	45	24
North Central	34	47	19
South	36	49	15
West	26	59	15
<u>Race, ethnicity</u>			
White	33	49	18
Black	21	59	20
Hispanic	25	62	13
Other	57	26	17
<u>Education</u>			
College graduate	37	47	16
College incomplete	31	53	16
High school graduate	31	51	18
Less than high school graduate	29	47	24
<u>Politics</u>			
Republican	35	50	15
Democrat	28	51	21
Independent	37	46	17
<u>Income</u>			
\$35,000 and over	36	50	14
\$20,000 to \$34,999	33	50	17
Under \$20,000	31	49	20
<u>Religion</u>			
Protestant	32	51	17
Catholic	32	49	19
Jewish	24	62	14
Other	40	36	24
No preference	34	48	18

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

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

Table 2.47

Respondents reporting a firearm in their home

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1973-87

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	1985	1987
National	47%	46%	47%	51%	48%	49%	49%	44%	46%
<u>Sex</u>									
Male	53	51	52	55	56	54	53	54	51
Female	43	42	43	47	41	39	40	36	43
<u>Race</u>									
White	49	48	58	53	50	48	48	46	49
Black/other	38	32	37	34	29	30	30	29	33
<u>Education</u>									
College	45	42	44	45	41	39	42	40	43
High school	50	48	50	54	51	51	48	49	50
Grade school	44	49	42	51	51	41	43	38	44
<u>Occupation</u>									
Professional/business	48	45	46	48	45	42	42	40	45
Clerical	42	43	40	49	45	39	41	40	45
Mar./Jal	48	48	48	52	48	49	48	48	46
Farmer	83	79	62	66	81	77	84	78	75
<u>Income</u>									
\$15,000 and over	55	52	53	57	56	53	53	53	51
\$10,000 to \$14,999	58	51	54	56	46	49	39	37	40
\$7,000 to \$9,999	44	48	42	50	45	43	39	37	36
\$5,000 to \$6,999	43	40	44	38	38	28	27	31	35
\$3,000 to \$4,999	35	38	35	39	26	26	31	26	30
Under \$3,000	30	34	30	35	24	26	26	12	28
<u>Age</u>									
18 to 20 years	50	34	38	54	48	51	44	39	43
21 to 29 years	43	48	45	45	48	41	37	40	35
30 to 49 years	51	49	52	55	50	51	48	48	51
50 years and older	46	44	44	49	46	44	49	44	47
<u>Region</u>									
Northeast	22	27	29	32	27	32	32	28	31
Midwest	51	49	48	53	52	48	44	48	46
South	62	59	60	62	59	52	52	53	55
West	47	42	44	46	44	47	49	40	47
<u>Religion</u>									
Protestant	56	52	53	57	56	52	52	50	52
Catholic	35	37	36	39	36	36	34	35	36
Jewish	14	7	26	17	6	11	22	9	25
None	32	40	43	50	39	37	36	44	39
<u>Politics</u>									
Republican	53	49	50	56	53	50	56	47	51
Democrat	44	45	45	49	46	44	42	47	44
Independent	49	47	48	50	47	44	40	39	44

Note: See Note, table 2.4. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

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 2.48

Respondents reporting a firearm in their home

By type of firearm, United States, selected years 1973-87

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 of respondents 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
1985	44	28	27	23
1987	46	28	29	25

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

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 2.49

Respondents reporting a firearm in their home

By type of firearm and demographic characteristics, United States, 1987

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 of respondents reporting having guns)

	Guns in the home			
	All types	Pistol	Shotgun	Rifle
National	46%	25%	29%	28%
Sex				
Male	51	30	36	34
Female	43	22	24	24
Race				
White	49	26	31	31
Black/other	33	20	16	16
Education				
College	43	25	28	25
High school	50	26	30	32
Grade school	44	24	30	26
Occupation				
Professional/business	45	26	28	28
Clerical	45	22	24	26
Manual	46	25	31	28
Farmer	75	45	65	50
Income				
\$15,000 and over	51	30	33	33
\$10,000 to \$14,999	40	18	26	24
\$7,000 to \$9,999	36	14	20	21
\$5,000 to \$6,999	35	16	21	21
\$3,000 to \$4,999	30	21	17	11
Under \$3,000	28	12	20	15
Age				
18 to 20 years	43	21	33	29
21 to 29 years	35	20	20	23
30 to 49 years	51	28	32	32
50 years and older	47	26	30	26
Region				
Northeast	31	13	19	18
Midwest	46	20	33	27
South	55	36	37	33
West	47	26	20	33
Religion				
Protestant	52	29	34	32
Catholic	36	16	21	22
Jewish	25	10	10	5
None	39	27	22	22
Politics				
Republican	51	27	33	34
Democrat	44	25	28	26
Independent	44	24	27	27

Note: See Note, table 2.4. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

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 2.50

Respondents reporting ownership of a firearm					
By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1980-87					
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	1985	1987
National	29%	29%	26%	29%	28%
Sex					
Male	52	48	46	50	47
Female	11	14	11	12	14
Race					
White	30	30	27	30	30
Black/other	16	22	17	21	20
Education					
College	25	26	24	26	26
High school	28	30	27	31	29
Grade school	36	29	28	32	35
Occupation					
Professional/business	29	28	24	28	27
Clerical	15	16	14	16	17
Manual	35	34	32	36	33
Farmer	69	73	81	73	68
Income					
\$15,000 and over	35	33	29	35	31
\$10,000 to \$14,999	27	29	24	22	26
\$7,000 to \$9,999	28	28	27	27	18
\$5,000 to \$6,999	24	21	12	21	23
\$3,000 to \$4,999	19	23	19	19	26
Under \$3,000	9	14	18	7	25
Age					
18 to 20 years	18	15	24	16	10
21 to 29 years	24	23	19	23	18
30 to 49 years	31	32	26	29	31
50 years and older	31	31	30	34	31
Region					
Northeast	15	21	17	18	17
Midwest	30	29	23	30	26
South	37	32	32	35	36
West	28	33	27	29	28
Religion					
Protestant	34	33	29	32	32
Catholic	20	22	18	24	20
Jewish	3	5	7	9	20
None	29	20	23	30	24
Politics					
Republican	32	32	29	29	30
Democrat	27	28	25	28	27
Independent	28	27	24	29	28

Notes: See Note, table 2.4. For the results of the screen question, see table 2.47. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

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

Table 2.51

Respondents reporting a firearm in their house			
By demographic characteristics, United States, 1985			
Question: "Now, here is a question on gun ownership. Do you have any guns in the house?"			
	Yes	No	Don't know
National	44%	59%	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, ethnicity			
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)

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

^aLess than 1 percent.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 237 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, June 1985), p. 18. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.52

Respondents reporting the type of firearm present in their house
By demographic characteristics, United States, 1985^a

Question: "Is it a pistol, shotgun, or rifle?"

	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, ethnicity					
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	48	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

Note: This question was asked of the 44 percent subsample of respondents who answered "yes" to the question "Do you have any guns in the house?" presented in table 2.51. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

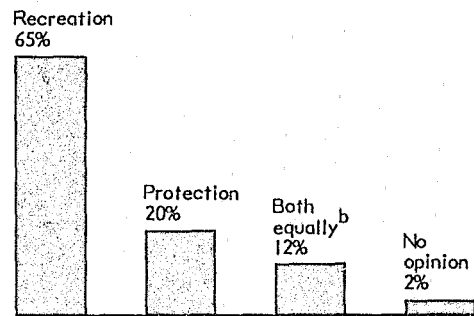
^aTotals may exceed 100 percent because of multiple responses.
^bLess than 1 percent.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 237 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, June 1985), p. 19. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Figure 2.4

Firearm owners' reasons for firearm ownership
United States, 1985^a

Question: "Do you own that(those) firearm(s) mainly for protection reasons or mainly for recreational reasons?"



Note: This question was asked of a 42 percent subsample of respondents who answered "yes" to the question: "Confidentially, do you have any guns or revolvers in your home?" For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

^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 2.53

Firearm owners reporting whether they would use the firearm in a burglary of their home
United States, 1982 and 1985^a

Question: "Do you think you would try to use your firearm if a burglar broke into your house or apartment in the night?"

	1982	1985
Yes	68%	69%
No	27	27
No opinion	4	4

Note: This question was asked of a 47 percent subsample of respondents in 1982 and a 42 percent subsample in 1985 who answered "yes" to the question: "Confidentially, do you have any guns or revolvers in your home?" For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

^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 2.54

Attitudes toward possession of a firearm

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1986

Question: "In general, do you think having a gun in a home makes the home a safer place, a more dangerous place or makes no difference at all?"

	Safer	More dangerous	No difference	Don't know/ no answer
National	28%	36%	29%	7%
<u>Sex</u>				
Male	34	26	34	6
Female	23	43	25	9
<u>Age</u>				
18 to 34 years	27	38	30	5
35 to 54 years	28	36	30	6
55 to 64 years	33	33	26	8
65 years and older	26	31	28	15
<u>Region</u>				
Northeast	18	42	32	8
North Central	26	33	34	7
South	37	28	28	7
West	26	43	23	8
<u>Race, ethnicity</u>				
White	28	36	29	7
Black	34	31	26	9
Hispanic	25	44	31	0
Other	22	17	44	17
<u>Education</u>				
College graduate	24	44	24	8
College incomplete	26	40	30	4
High school graduate	29	29	34	8
Less than high school graduate	40	24	26	10
<u>Politics</u>				
Republican	32	31	32	5
Democrat	28	40	24	8
Independent	25	35	32	8
<u>Income</u>				
\$35,000 and over	27	39	29	5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	29	35	29	7
Under \$20,000	30	33	29	8
<u>Religion</u>				
Protestant	32	30	30	8
Catholic	21	44	27	8
Jewish	19	66	10	5
Other	35	33	23	9
No preference	20	37	37	6

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

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

Table 2.55

Attitudes toward use of a firearm

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1986

Question: "Do you think people should have the right to shoot someone who breaks into their home, even if they don't know whether the person is armed?"

	Yes	No	Don't know/ no answer
National	68%	24%	8%
<u>Sex</u>			
Male	74	20	6
Female	63	27	10
<u>Age</u>			
18 to 34 years	69	26	5
35 to 54 years	68	23	9
55 to 64 years	76	19	5
65 years and older	59	25	16
<u>Region</u>			
Northeast	57	34	9
North Central	66	25	9
South	75	19	6
West	69	22	9
<u>Race, ethnicity</u>			
White	68	24	8
Black	74	21	5
Hispanic	44	50	6
Other	65	13	22
<u>Education</u>			
College graduate	61	29	10
College incomplete	70	26	4
High school graduate	73	22	5
Less than high school graduate	70	15	15
<u>Politics</u>			
Republican	72	21	7
Democrat	65	26	9
Independent	68	25	7
<u>Income</u>			
\$35,000 and over	72	22	6
\$20,000 to \$34,999	69	24	7
Under \$20,000	66	25	9
<u>Religion</u>			
Protestant	69	23	8
Catholic	63	29	8
Jewish	62	38	0
Other	69	20	11
No preference	74	18	8

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

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

Table 2.56

Respondents reporting whether they favor or oppose the registration of all handguns

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1985

Question: "Do you favor or oppose the registration of all handguns?"

	Favor	Oppose	No opinion
National	70%	29%	5%
<u>Sex</u>			
Male	64	33	3
Female	77	16	7
<u>Age</u>			
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
<u>Region</u>			
East	78	16	6
Midwest	74	21	5
South	65	31	4
West	62	32	6
<u>Race, ethnicity</u>			
White	69	25	6
Nonwhite	79	19	2
Black	81	16	3
Hispanic	68	29	3
<u>Education</u>			
College graduate	72	25	3
College incomplete	72	22	6
High school graduate	68	26	6
Less than high school graduate	70	26	4
<u>Politics</u>			
Republican	66	28	6
Democrat	75	20	5
Independent	68	29	3
<u>Occupation</u>			
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
<u>Household income</u>			
\$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
<u>Religion</u>			
Protestant	67	27	6
Catholic	75	21	4

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 237 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, June 1985), p. 16. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.57

Attitudes toward the severity of laws covering the sale of handguns

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1986

Question: "In general, do you feel that the laws covering the sale of handguns should be made more strict, less strict, or kept as they are now?"

	More strict	Less strict	Kept the same	No opinion
National	60%	8%	30%	2%
<u>Sex</u>				
Male	53	14	32	1
Female	66	4	27	3
<u>Age</u>				
Total under 30 years	58	8	32	2
18 to 24 years	57	8	35	(a)
25 to 29 years	60	8	29	3
30 to 49 years	62	10	27	1
Total 50 years and older	58	7	31	4
50 to 64 years	58	8	32	2
65 years and older	58	6	30	6
<u>Region</u>				
East	70	7	22	1
Midwest	58	9	31	2
South	54	11	32	3
West	58	6	34	2
<u>Race, ethnicity</u>				
White	58	9	31	2
Nonwhite	75	8	17	(a)
Black	76	9	15	(a)
Hispanic	67	9	21	3
<u>Education</u>				
College graduate	65	8	25	2
College incomplete	64	8	28	(a)
High school graduate	57	8	33	2
Less than high school graduate	55	10	31	4
<u>Politics</u>				
Republican	54	8	36	2
Democrat	64	7	26	3
Independent	60	11	29	(a)
<u>Occupation</u>				
Professional and business	63	8	28	1
Clerical and sales	70	6	23	1
Manual worker	57	9	33	1
Skilled worker	52	12	35	1
Unskilled worker	62	5	31	2
<u>Income</u>				
\$50,000 and over	66	8	25	1
\$35,000 to \$49,999	65	9	25	1
\$25,000 to \$34,999	58	8	32	2
\$15,000 to \$24,999	56	8	34	2
\$10,000 to \$14,999	58	9	30	3
Under \$10,000	55	10	31	4
\$25,000 and over	62	9	28	1
Under \$25,000	56	9	32	3
<u>Religion</u>				
Protestant	58	9	31	2
Catholic	64	7	28	1
<u>Gun ownership</u>				
All gun owners	44	13	41	2
Handgun owners	41	15	43	1
Nonowners	70	6	22	2

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

^aLess than 1 percent.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 248 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, May 1986), p. 17 and *The Gallup Poll* (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, May 11, 1986), p. 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.58

Attitudes toward a Federal law banning interstate sale of handguns

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1986

Question: "At present, there is a Federal law banning the sale of handguns in one state to a person or dealer from another state. Do you think this ban on interstate handgun sales should be continued or not?"

	Continued	Not con- tinued	No opinion
National	67%	23%	10%
Sex			
Male	63	30	7
Female	70	18	12
Age			
Total under 30 years	64	27	9
18 to 24 years	59	32	9
25 to 29 years	70	20	10
30 to 49 years	69	23	8
Total 50 years and older	68	21	11
50 to 64 years	65	24	11
65 years and older	70	18	12
Region			
East	74	18	8
Midwest	68	24	8
South	58	28	14
West	71	22	7
Race, ethnicity			
White	67	24	9
Nonwhite	68	17	15
Black	66	17	17
Hispanic	58	30	12
Education			
College graduate	77	19	4
College incomplete	72	20	8
High school graduate	64	26	10
Less than high school graduate	59	27	14
Politics			
Republican	66	26	8
Democrat	70	21	9
Independent	64	26	10
Occupation			
Professional and business	72	21	7
Clerical and sales	71	21	8
Manual worker	65	27	8
Skilled worker	65	29	6
Unskilled worker	65	24	11
Income			
\$50,000 and over	77	21	2
\$35,000 to \$49,999	75	21	4
\$25,000 to \$34,999	66	26	8
\$15,000 to \$24,999	67	25	8
\$10,000 to \$14,999	62	22	16
Under \$10,000	62	23	15
\$25,000 and over	72	23	5
Under \$25,000	64	23	13
Religion			
Protestant	65	25	10
Catholic	72	22	6
Gun ownership			
All gun owners	62	29	9
Handgun owners	60	32	8
Nonowners	71	19	10

Notes: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 248 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, May 1986), p. 19 and *The Gallup Poll* (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, May 11, 1986), p. 3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.59

Attitudes toward laws banning the sale and possession of handguns in own community

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1986

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?"

	Favor	Oppose	No opinion
National	47%	47%	6%
Sex			
Male	39	57	4
Female	55	38	7
Age			
Total under 30 years	47	47	6
18 to 24 years	47	48	5
25 to 29 years	47	45	8
30 to 49 years	50	47	3
Total 50 years and older	44	48	8
50 to 64 years	41	52	7
65 years and older	47	44	9
Region			
East	62	34	4
Midwest	45	49	6
South	40	51	9
West	43	55	2
Race, ethnicity			
White	45	49	6
Nonwhite	59	35	6
Black	59	34	7
Hispanic	50	41	9
Education			
College graduate	54	43	3
College incomplete	47	48	5
High school graduate	45	48	7
Less than high school graduate	44	49	7
Politics			
Republican	43	53	4
Democrat	49	45	6
Independent	46	48	6
Occupation			
Professional and business	50	46	4
Clerical and sales	62	35	3
Manual worker	45	49	6
Skilled worker	39	56	5
Unskilled worker	50	42	8
Income			
\$50,000 and over	56	41	3
\$35,000 to \$49,999	50	46	4
\$25,000 to \$34,999	39	59	2
\$15,000 to \$24,999	46	49	5
\$10,000 to \$14,999	48	44	8
Under \$10,000	44	47	9
\$25,000 and over	47	50	3
Under \$25,000	46	47	7
Religion			
Protestant	45	49	6
Catholic	51	45	4
Gun ownership			
All gun owners	31	64	5
Handgun owners	26	71	3
Nonowners	58	36	6

Notes: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 248 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, May 1986), p. 18 and *The Gallup Poll* (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, May 11, 1986), pp. 2, 3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.60

Attitudes toward a law requiring a police permit prior to gun purchase

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1972-87^a

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?"

	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

Note: See Note, table 2.4. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

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.

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

1977			1980			1982			1984			1985			1987		
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
72%	26%	2%	69%	29%	2%	72%	26%	2%	70%	27%	2%	72%	26%	1%	70%	28%	2%
64	35	1	63	36	1	68	31	1	62	37	1	65	34	1	62	36	2
78	19	2	74	23	3	75	23	2	76	20	3	78	20	2	76	22	2
70	28	2	68	30	2	71	27	2	69	29	2	72	27	1	69	29	2
81	17	2	81	15	4	78	19	3	79	18	4	76	22	2	74	23	2
74	25	2	70	29	2	76	23	1	74	25	1	75	24	(b)	74	25	2
70	28	2	69	29	2	71	27	1	68	30	3	71	28	1	67	31	2
72	25	3	70	27	2	64	30	6	72	23	5	69	26	5	70	27	4
76	23	1	70	28	2	75	23	1	71	27	2	75	24	1	74	24	2
75	22	3	77	21	2	77	23	(b)	76	23	1	79	21	1	77	22	1
68	30	2	67	32	2	69	29	2	68	29	3	68	31	2	64	33	3
66	31	3	53	47	0	36	60	4	48	48	3	43	57	0	48	50	2
71	28	1	68	31	1	73	26	2	70	28	2	70	29	1	70	29	1
71	28	1	73	26	1	71	29	(b)	74	24	2	78	21	1	74	24	2
71	27	2	76	21	2	75	24	1	73	27	0	69	30	1	71	28	1
71	25	4	62	30	8	71	24	6	82	14	4	81	18	1	75	22	3
76	21	2	74	24	2	68	30	3	72	27	1	70	28	2	71	23	6
71	28	1	79	19	2	76	21	3	54	42	4	73	27	0	65	30	5
69	31	0	71	29	0	77	23	0	71	24	4	71	29	0	69	29	2
72	26	2	73	27	1	76	24	(b)	73	25	2	74	25	1	76	23	1
70	29	1	70	29	1	72	26	2	70	29	1	71	28	(b)	68	30	2
74	24	2	67	29	3	69	29	2	70	26	4	72	26	2	69	29	2
85	14	1	86	13	1	85	13	2	80	18	2	82	17	2	83	15	2
67	31	2	71	27	2	73	24	2	70	25	5	73	25	2	68	31	1
69	28	3	64	34	2	62	36	2	66	31	2	67	32	1	66	31	3
68	31	2	60	38	2	69	30	2	67	32	1	71	29	0	67	31	2
67	30	2	64	34	2	68	30	2	66	31	3	68	30	1	67	31	2
80	20	1	83	16	1	81	17	2	79	20	1	79	20	1	74	24	2
89	9	3	88	12	0	89	5	5	93	7	0	94	6	0	85	10	5
73	26	1	71	28	1	72	28	0	78	22	0	74	26	0	77	20	3
71	26	3	64	35	1	66	33	1	66	32	3	70	28	2	71	27	2
73	26	2	74	25	2	75	24	2	75	23	2	74	25	1	70	29	2
71	28	2	68	29	2	72	26	2	70	28	2	72	27	1	70	28	3

Table 2.61

High school seniors reporting that they worry about selected social problems

United States, 1975-86

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)	Class of 1985 (N=3,286)	Class of 1986 (N=3,073)
Chance of nuclear war	40.2%	42.2%	47.1%	50.2%	59.4%	67.4%	64.3%	71.6%	66.6%	69.4%	64.9%	69.1%
Population growth	57.9	56.5	55.9	50.4	43.3	36.1	39.8	34.1	31.5	25.2	25.7	24.1
Crime and violence	87.1	89.0	87.2	86.6	84.6	81.2	87.8	86.3	85.4	83.9	82.3	79.4
Pollution	78.2	78.5	76.1	72.8	68.0	62.4	62.0	54.8	53.0	49.1	46.9	44.2
Energy shortages	79.6	70.7	80.3	73.5	80.9	83.9	75.1	60.3	49.9	40.4	33.7	28.7
Race relations	49.4	54.1	51.1	49.6	45.0	39.7	47.0	44.0	45.5	43.1	43.4	43.4
Hunger and poverty	64.9	63.7	58.7	57.4	52.2	52.8	57.2	55.6	59.1	58.3	69.7	65.9
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	30.4	26.8
Urban decay	27.7	27.7	25.0	26.6	22.3	22.8	21.6	21.4	19.5	18.0	17.9	17.0
Economic problems	74.6	67.7	64.2	61.0	66.0	74.9	73.4	73.7	73.5	66.2	60.4	60.6
Drug abuse	63.6	67.4	65.8	65.5	66.1	63.3	68.5	70.2	68.7	68.4	69.1	69.2

Note: These data are from a series of nationwide surveys of high school seniors conducted by the Institute for Social Research from 1975 through 1986. 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 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, *Monitoring the Future 1975* (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan), pp. 105, 106; 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; *1984*, pp. 174, 175; *1985*, pp. 174, 175 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1986* (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan), pp. 176, 177. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.62

High school seniors reporting that they worry about crime and violence

By sex, race, region, college plans, and illicit drug use, United States, 1975-86

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)	Class of 1985 (N=3,286)	Class of 1986 (N=3,073)
Total	87.1%	89.0%	87.2%	86.6%	84.6%	81.2%	87.8%	86.3%	85.4%	83.9%	82.3%	79.4%
Sex												
Male	80.4	84.0	80.2	80.9	77.1	73.8	81.7	79.5	78.6	77.5	76.6	70.8
Female	93.3	94.1	94.1	93.0	91.6	88.5	94.7	92.8	92.4	90.4	88.0	87.4
Race												
White	NA	88.4	86.8	86.2	83.8	80.7	87.3	85.1	84.5	83.3	80.9	78.4
Black	NA	94.3	91.5	88.8	89.1	83.3	91.0	91.2	91.6	90.4	88.9	81.9
Region												
Northeast	85.4	89.8	88.5	85.9	84.1	80.5	88.2	86.2	89.0	82.7	80.0	77.0
North Central	85.9	88.6	86.5	86.8	85.7	83.3	86.9	82.9	79.9	83.6	81.7	78.9
South	88.2	90.0	87.7	87.4	85.3	81.1	89.3	89.0	86.5	86.0	83.6	82.3
West	90.0	86.7	85.3	84.7	81.8	79.1	86.6	87.4	87.6	81.9	84.0	78.4
College plans												
Yes	NA	90.7	87.4	86.7	86.3	82.4	90.1	87.4	85.9	85.6	83.3	80.9
No	NA	87.3	86.7	86.7	82.7	79.5	84.8	84.9	84.4	82.0	81.4	77.2
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	84.5	80.3
Marihuana only	85.7	86.4	87.2	85.8	83.7	82.0	87.7	84.0	86.2	84.0	80.5	79.2
Few pills	88.9	90.4	87.1	85.1	87.3	81.1	86.4	88.6	84.3	86.6	81.9	80.0
More pills	83.9	87.8	85.9	86.1	82.1	79.2	86.4	85.2	84.9	78.4	81.6	77.8

Note: See Note, table 2.61. 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 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, *Monitoring the Future 1975* (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan), pp. 105, 106; 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, p. 174; 1983, pp. 174, 175; 1984, p. 174; 1985, p. 174 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1986* (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan), p. 176. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.63

High school seniors' beliefs that problems of dishonesty and immorality exist in the leadership of selected institutions

United States, 1975-86

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)	Class of 1985 (N=3,327)	Class of 1986 (N=3,179)
Large corporations	45.9%	37.3%	37.7%	35.6%	37.6%	36.1%	35.2%	30.0%	31.1%	25.5%	27.4%	25.7%
Major labor unions	39.5	36.9	36.7	35.1	36.6	31.3	29.9	28.5	29.4	25.7	26.2	24.1
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	25.2	25.4
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	27.0	25.8
Churches and religious organizations	21.4	17.3	20.3	20.7	20.0	21.1	19.2	21.3	20.7	28.2	27.7	28.4
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	34.0	34.4
The Presidency and the administration	49.7	39.9	32.4	33.9	36.6	32.5	27.3	30.5	31.0	27.2	27.8	25.4
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	27.7	25.0
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	22.5	23.2
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	22.8	22.8
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	27.2	28.4
The U.S. military	25.9	20.2	20.7	20.3	21.8	21.9	20.8	23.3	20.7	24.6	24.1	23.8

Note: See Note, table 2.61. Response categories were "not at all," "slight," "moderate," "considerable," "great," and "no opinion." For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Sources: Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, *Monitoring the Future 1975* (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan), pp. 57, 58; 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. 105-107; 1980, pp. 106-108; 1981, pp. 106-108; 1982, pp. 106-108; 1983, pp. 106-108; 1984, pp. 105-107; 1985, pp. 105-107 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1986* (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan), pp. 108-110. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.64

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, 1975-86

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)	Class of 1985 (N=3,327)	Class of 1986 (N=3,179)
Total	37.6%	33.1%	32.5%	32.8%	32.5%	31.5%	29.9%	30.6%	30.3%	29.3%	27.2%	28.4%
Sex												
Male	38.6	32.7	32.1	32.3	34.6	31.8	31.5	32.5	32.0	30.0	29.1	29.3
Female	36.7	33.5	33.0	32.5	30.9	31.2	28.0	29.0	28.7	28.9	25.4	27.8
Race												
White	NA	32.0	31.4	31.6	32.2	30.4	28.4	29.6	28.7	28.7	26.7	27.1
Black	NA	36.7	38.0	36.4	35.1	37.9	40.1	33.6	39.0	32.4	29.7	32.6
Region												
Northeast	42.7	36.9	33.0	33.9	36.1	35.8	33.6	29.1	29.4	34.3	29.7	25.3
North Central	38.8	31.3	32.4	30.4	28.5	32.5	27.8	33.1	28.7	27.4	26.2	28.0
South	35.4	33.4	33.7	34.9	36.5	30.2	31.6	31.9	32.6	28.8	27.6	29.2
West	32.4	30.5	29.4	30.2	27.3	26.5	25.9	25.4	30.0	28.0	25.5	32.0
College plans												
Yes	NA	34.6	31.0	33.2	31.1	31.5	30.9	29.6	30.5	28.3	27.4	28.8
No	NA	30.9	33.6	32.3	34.0	31.7	28.3	32.4	29.9	31.0	26.3	27.4
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	23.0	25.2
Marihuana only	38.5	30.1	31.6	32.1	29.7	31.4	26.5	28.5	28.9	29.3	27.4	29.5
Few pills	39.6	37.2	37.5	34.2	34.2	34.1	29.8	31.5	30.9	27.5	28.0	27.1
More pills	47.4	43.2	40.3	39.0	42.5	37.5	36.8	36.1	37.0	33.3	32.0	33.7

Note: See Notes, tables 2.61 and 2.62. Response categories were "not at all," "slight," "moderate," "considerable," "great," and "no opinion." For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, *Monitoring the Future 1975* (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan), p. 58; 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; *1984*, p. 107; *1985*, p. 107 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1986* (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan), p. 110. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.65

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, 1975-86

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)	Class of 1985 (N=3,327)	Class of 1986 (N=3,179)
Total	28.5%	21.5%	23.0%	22.1%	24.3%	22.8%	20.0%	20.7%	19.1%	22.7%	22.5%	23.2%
Sex												
Male	27.8	21.1	21.7	22.5	24.0	22.3	19.3	20.4	19.9	22.7	23.4	24.2
Female	29.5	22.0	24.2	21.7	24.8	23.2	20.4	21.3	18.6	22.9	21.3	21.9
Race												
White	NA	20.6	22.3	21.0	23.3	21.8	18.9	19.9	17.0	21.1	21.6	22.5
Black	NA	23.3	27.9	27.4	32.0	30.7	27.7	23.9	28.3	29.0	27.6	29.7
Region												
Northeast	28.3	20.3	20.8	23.2	27.2	23.2	20.3	20.8	18.5	22.6	22.1	22.2
North Central	28.1	20.1	21.1	19.9	24.6	23.5	19.9	21.4	16.9	23.2	22.6	22.3
South	30.3	25.2	27.5	23.6	23.8	23.9	22.0	20.5	20.5	23.1	24.1	25.6
West	26.4	18.0	21.3	21.1	21.1	18.6	15.6	19.7	21.5	21.5	19.9	21.7
College plans												
Yes	NA	20.2	20.8	18.5	23.6	20.4	19.2	17.5	18.6	22.5	21.0	21.9
No	NA	22.5	25.4	26.0	25.2	25.9	20.9	24.7	20.0	22.7	23.9	25.3
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	21.1	22.8
Marihuana only	28.2	18.5	22.8	24.0	23.6	23.2	18.7	19.8	18.1	26.6	20.6	24.8
Few pills	27.8	23.9	22.9	19.8	24.5	24.3	21.2	20.8	19.4	21.6	23.7	22.0
More pills	33.0	25.1	25.2	24.7	26.6	27.1	21.8	21.9	19.4	20.1	24.8	23.6

Note: See Notes, tables 2.61 and 2.62. Response categories were "not at all," "slight," "moderate," "considerable," "great," and "no opinion." For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, *Monitoring the Future 1975* (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan), p. 58; 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; *1984*, p. 106; *1985*, p. 106 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1986* (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan), p. 109. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.66

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, 1975-86

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)	Class of 1985 (N=3,327)	Class of 1986 (N=3,179)
Total	30.4%	24.8%	25.4%	23.9%	24.1%	24.5%	22.2%	22.8%	21.7%	23.3%	22.8%	22.8%
<u>Sex</u>												
Male	28.3	24.5	26.0	24.5	24.8	24.5	22.1	24.4	23.0	22.6	22.9	24.3
Female	32.6	25.3	25.1	23.3	23.7	24.5	22.1	21.3	20.4	23.6	22.6	21.6
<u>Race</u>												
White	NA	23.9	24.9	23.2	23.7	24.0	21.8	22.1	20.6	22.1	22.1	22.5
Black	NA	26.5	26.5	26.4	26.4	29.4	29.2	25.6	28.3	29.2	26.8	28.9
<u>Region</u>												
Northeast	32.9	27.0	25.3	26.6	26.2	27.6	25.9	21.2	19.4	22.7	21.9	20.9
North Central	28.9	24.0	23.6	22.2	22.7	23.8	21.0	23.7	20.3	23.7	20.7	23.6
South	32.0	25.4	28.4	23.6	25.3	25.5	23.5	24.0	23.9	23.5	25.8	24.9
West	25.8	22.1	22.6	23.3	21.5	20.1	17.1	21.0	23.3	22.8	22.3	20.5
<u>College plans</u>												
Yes	NA	26.2	24.5	23.1	24.0	23.1	22.9	21.2	22.1	22.9	22.2	22.3
No	NA	22.7	26.2	24.8	24.2	26.6	21.3	24.8	21.4	23.4	23.3	23.7
<u>Lifetime illicit drug use</u>												
None	29.4	22.8	26.0	22.4	23.7	22.1	19.9	22.1	20.2	23.8	22.1	22.0
Marihuana only	28.3	22.6	23.1	25.5	21.5	24.1	21.5	21.7	21.2	24.5	19.1	25.0
Few pills	29.2	28.9	26.6	22.3	25.8	24.1	24.1	20.4	24.1	21.8	24.8	20.2
More pills	37.3	28.3	26.4	25.8	27.8	29.0	24.9	25.4	23.2	21.5	25.9	23.8

Note: See Notes, tables 2.61 and 2.62. Response categories were "not at all," "slight," "moderate," "considerable," "great," and "no opinion." For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, *Monitoring the Future 1975* (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan), p. 58; 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; *1984*, p. 106; *1985*, p. 106 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1986* (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan), p. 109. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.67

High school seniors reporting positive attitudes toward the performance of selected institutions

United States, 1975-86

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)	Class of 1985 (N=3,294)	Class of 1986 (N=3,159)
Large corporations	26.9%	31.3%	32.4%	37.1%	32.8%	29.1%	34.9%	33.6%	38.7%	45.4%	44.9%	47.6%
Major labor unions	30.0	32.8	32.2	30.7	30.8	32.8	36.8	30.8	30.0	31.6	32.6	32.6
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	76.1	78.6
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	43.3	46.8
Churches and religious organizations	56.0	55.3	56.0	56.4	57.8	61.1	59.6	57.3	56.6	56.3	55.1	54.8
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	58.8	65.5
The President and his administration	19.9	23.8	41.4	26.2	21.1	19.2	42.8	28.6	31.1	43.9	45.9	54.4
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	35.1	42.3
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	42.1	46.3
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	28.7	34.4
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	37.3	40.5
The U.S. military	52.2	54.4	53.1	53.2	45.6	40.3	43.1	50.8	56.3	61.0	60.2	66.4

Note: See Note, table 2.61. Response categories were "very poor," "poor," "fair," "good," "very good," and "no opinion." For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, *Monitoring the Future 1975* (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan), pp. 77-79; 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; *1984*, pp. 126-128; *1985*, pp. 126-128 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1986* (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan), pp. 129-131. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.68

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, 1975-86

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)	Class of 1985 (N=3,294)	Class of 1986 (N=3,159)
Total	37.3%	39.6%	36.2%	37.0%	37.6%	37.2%	35.0%	37.2%	37.4%	36.9%	37.3%	40.5%
Sex												
Male	38.2	40.4	34.8	37.4	37.4	37.8	34.6	37.8	36.9	38.3	38.1	39.9
Female	36.6	39.1	37.1	37.4	36.2	36.8	35.3	36.6	37.8	35.6	36.5	40.9
Race												
White	NA	41.4	37.7	39.3	39.5	39.7	36.9	38.6	38.7	37.6	38.9	42.4
Black	NA	33.1	27.8	24.2	28.9	23.1	24.7	30.3	29.8	31.7	29.4	30.3
Region												
Northeast	32.2	34.9	32.6	36.7	32.5	35.2	32.8	34.5	33.6	32.0	32.7	32.5
North Central	34.3	38.8	36.1	37.4	38.8	35.7	36.6	36.2	35.9	37.1	36.9	41.4
South	40.6	41.8	36.8	34.6	35.8	35.6	32.4	37.8	39.0	37.5	36.5	42.7
West	43.7	44.1	41.9	42.9	46.3	45.7	40.4	42.8	42.7	41.1	44.7	46.2
College plans												
Yes	NA	41.5	37.9	37.3	40.4	39.1	35.6	37.5	38.9	38.9	38.6	39.9
No	NA	38.7	35.6	37.7	36.1	34.9	34.5	36.8	36.1	34.5	34.9	42.6
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	41.4	43.4
Marihuana only	38.6	41.7	35.8	35.8	37.7	38.1	36.6	40.6	38.0	37.0	39.3	39.6
Few pills	36.2	39.4	31.7	35.8	32.7	35.8	39.4	37.4	32.7	38.3	33.8	40.3
More pills	26.3	27.9	31.9	30.1	31.3	29.8	29.3	33.3	34.4	34.6	30.3	36.9

Note: See Notes, tables 2.61 and 2.62. Response categories were "very poor," "poor," "fair," "good," "very good," and "no opinion." For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, *Monitoring the Future 1975* (Ann Arbor, MI: University of Michigan, Institute for Social Research), p. 79; 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; *1984*, p. 128; *1985*, p. 128 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1986* (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan), p. 131. Table adopted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.69

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, 1975-86

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)	Class of 1985 (N=3,294)	Class of 1986 (N=3,159)
Total	28.8%	35.4%	37.0%	34.9%	32.3%	30.0%	37.2%	37.9%	36.4%	43.1%	42.1%	46.3%
Sex												
Male	32.0	39.5	39.9	38.0	35.6	32.9	40.9	39.4	40.8	46.2	43.9	48.8
Female	26.0	31.7	34.0	32.2	29.5	27.4	34.0	35.9	32.7	40.0	40.6	44.0
Race												
White	NA	36.3	37.8	35.2	33.0	29.9	37.8	38.8	37.8	45.2	43.8	48.1
Black	NA	36.3	31.0	34.5	31.2	30.6	35.6	37.9	30.8	35.5	37.8	42.3
Region												
Northeast	28.2	34.2	36.6	33.8	28.9	28.8	37.4	36.3	32.7	40.0	40.1	41.1
North Central	27.8	36.2	37.8	34.3	32.1	27.9	39.5	37.5	36.9	41.7	41.3	47.1
South	27.9	33.7	36.7	35.6	34.4	32.0	34.3	39.1	36.8	44.9	43.3	48.5
West	33.9	39.2	36.8	36.4	34.3	31.9	38.3	36.4	40.2	45.0	43.8	48.3
College plans												
Yes	NA	40.1	42.0	39.1	36.0	33.3	41.1	41.0	39.6	48.5	45.5	47.8
No	NA	31.2	32.4	30.7	29.1	26.2	31.1	34.4	32.3	35.5	36.4	44.0
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	44.1	47.4
Marihuana only	32.0	36.0	40.9	34.9	32.1	32.2	39.1	36.1	40.2	41.8	43.0	48.7
Few pills	25.9	33.9	34.0	36.6	33.1	28.3	36.4	40.4	35.0	46.6	42.5	43.5
More pills	26.6	29.7	33.3	33.1	33.0	28.1	35.1	36.6	35.6	37.8	37.5	43.6

Note: See Notes, tables 2.61 and 2.62. Response categories were "very poor," "poor," "fair," "good," "very good," and "no opinion." For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, *Monitoring the Future 1975* (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan), p. 79; 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; *1984*, p. 127; *1985*, p. 127 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1986* (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan), p. 130. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.70

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, 1975-86

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)	Class of 1985 (N=3,294)	Class of 1986 (N=3,159)
Total	22.2%	25.2%	26.7%	24.9%	24.4%	24.2%	26.9%	25.7%	25.7%	28.7%	28.7%	34.4%
Sex												
Male	22.7	26.1	26.5	24.7	23.7	25.1	27.0	24.3	25.4	29.4	30.0	33.0
Female	21.4	23.5	26.8	25.1	25.3	23.2	26.8	27.1	26.4	28.2	27.2	35.2
Race												
White	NA	23.7	26.8	24.1	23.9	24.4	27.3	25.7	26.3	29.0	28.8	34.7
Black	NA	38.4	24.5	28.3	24.5	22.1	25.7	28.0	23.5	26.4	28.9	35.4
Region												
Northeast	21.0	22.8	23.4	21.5	18.6	21.9	25.4	24.7	20.1	28.6	29.2	29.2
North Central	20.5	22.9	27.6	25.9	25.7	24.2	28.7	26.3	28.1	27.6	28.3	34.8
South	23.1	26.6	27.4	26.1	26.2	25.4	25.7	26.0	26.5	26.6	27.2	36.8
West	25.9	30.5	28.9	25.3	26.8	25.5	27.7	25.8	28.9	35.0	31.2	36.3
College plans												
Yes	NA	27.9	28.9	24.6	25.5	25.0	27.1	25.8	26.7	29.8	28.9	34.2
No	NA	22.3	24.9	25.3	23.7	23.4	26.1	25.9	25.2	27.2	27.7	34.6
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	28.6	33.9
Marihuana only	23.6	26.0	26.5	23.1	24.2	25.6	27.3	23.8	26.6	29.8	31.4	36.4
Few pills	18.9	20.7	28.1	26.3	23.5	21.8	27.6	28.5	25.4	28.5	27.7	36.1
More pills	19.8	20.8	23.8	22.6	21.4	22.6	24.3	25.7	25.8	26.6	26.4	33.1

Note: See Notes, tables 2.61 and 2.62. Response categories were "very poor," "poor," "fair," "good," "very good," and "no opinion." For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, *Monitoring the Future 1975* (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan), p. 79; 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; 1984, p. 127; 1985, p. 127 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1986* (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan), p. 130. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.71

High school seniors' perceptions of the harmfulness of drug use

By type of drug and frequency of use, United States, 1975-86

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)	Class of 1985 (N=3,250)	Class of 1986 (N=3,020)
Try marijuana/hashish once or twice	15.1%	11.4%	9.5%	8.1%	9.4%	10.0%	13.0%	11.5%	12.7%	14.7%	14.8%	15.1%
Smoke marijuana/hashish occasionally	18.1	15.0	13.4	12.4	13.5	14.7	19.1	18.3	20.6	22.6	24.5	25.0
Smoke marijuana/hashish regularly	43.3	38.6	36.4	34.9	42.0	50.4	57.6	60.4	62.8	66.9	70.4	71.3
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	43.5	42.0
Take LSD regularly	81.4	80.8	79.1	81.1	82.4	83.0	83.5	83.5	83.2	83.8	82.9	82.6
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	34.0	33.5
Take cocaine occasionally	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	54.2
Take cocaine regularly	73.1	72.3	68.2	68.2	69.5	69.2	71.2	73.0	74.3	78.8	79.0	82.2
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	47.3	45.8
Take heroin occasionally	75.6	75.6	71.9	71.4	70.9	70.9	72.2	69.8	71.8	70.7	69.8	68.2
Take heroin regularly	87.2	88.6	86.1	86.6	87.5	86.2	87.5	86.0	86.1	87.2	86.0	87.1
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	25.2	25.1
Take amphetamines regularly	69.0	67.3	66.6	67.1	69.9	69.1	66.1	64.7	64.8	67.1	67.2	67.3
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	26.1	25.4
Take barbiturates regularly	69.1	67.7	68.6	68.4	71.6	72.2	69.9	67.6	67.7	68.5	68.3	67.2
Try one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor)	5.3	4.8	4.1	3.4	4.1	3.8	4.6	3.5	4.2	4.6	5.0	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	24.4	25.1
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	69.8	66.5
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	43.0	39.1
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	66.5	66.0

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 1986. 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 84 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 7.

^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, *National Trends in Drug Use and Related Factors Among American High School Students and Young Adults, 1975-1986*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), p. 120. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.72

High school seniors' perceptions of availability of drugs

By type of drug, United States, 1975-86

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)	Class of 1985 (N=3,274)	Class of 1986 (N=3,077)
Marihuana/hashish	87.8%	87.4%	87.9%	87.8%	90.1%	89.0%	89.2%	88.5%	86.2%	84.6%	85.5%	85.2%
LSD	46.2	37.4	34.5	32.2	34.2	35.3	35.0	34.2	30.9	30.6	30.5	28.5
Some other psychedelic	47.8	35.7	33.8	33.8	34.6	35.0	32.7	30.6	26.6	26.1	24.9	24.9
Cocaine	37.0	34.0	33.0	37.8	45.5	47.9	47.5	47.4	43.1	45.0	48.9	51.5
Heroin	24.2	18.4	17.9	16.4	18.9	21.2	19.2	20.8	19.3	19.9	21.0	22.0
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	33.1	32.2
Amphetamines	67.8	61.8	58.1	58.5	59.9	61.3	69.5	70.8	68.5	68.2	66.4	64.3
Barbiturates	60.0	54.4	52.4	50.6	49.8	49.1	54.9	55.2	52.5	51.9	51.3	48.3
Tranquilizers	71.8	65.5	64.9	64.3	61.4	59.1	60.8	58.9	55.3	54.5	54.7	51.2

Note: See Note, table 2.71. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^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, *National Trends in Drug Use and Related Factors Among American High School Students and Young Adults, 1975-1986*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), p. 152. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.73

High school seniors favoring prohibition of drug use

By type of drug and place of use, United States, 1975-86

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)	Class of 1985 (N=3,254)	Class of 1986 (N=3,074)
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%	44.7%	43.8%
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	78.2	78.9
Take LSD in private	67.2	65.1	63.3	62.7	62.4	65.8	62.6	67.1	66.7	67.9	70.6	69.0
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	84.8	84.9
Take heroin in private	76.3	72.4	69.2	68.8	68.5	70.3	68.8	69.3	69.7	69.8	73.3	71.7
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	85.8	85.0
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	56.3	56.8
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	78.3	79.1
Get drunk in private	14.1	15.6	18.6	17.4	16.8	16.7	19.6	19.4	19.9	19.7	19.8	18.5
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	53.1	52.2
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	42.8	45.1

Note: See Note, table 2.71. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aAnswer alternatives were: (1) no, (2) not sure, and (3) yes.^bThe 1975 survey question asked about people who are "20 or older."Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Trends in Drug Use and Related Factors Among American High School Students and Young Adults, 1975-1986*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), p. 128. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.74

High school seniors' attitudes toward the legalization of marihuana use

United States, 1975-86

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)	Class of 1985 (N=3,236)	Class of 1986 (N=3,080)
Using marijuana should be entirely legal	27.3%	32.6%	33.6%	32.9%	32.1%	26.3%	23.1%	20.0%	18.9%	18.6%	16.6%	14.9%
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	25.7	25.9
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	40.8	42.5
Don't know	16.8	13.0	13.4	14.6	13.8	16.4	15.4	17.1	18.1	17.2	16.9	16.7

Note: See Note, table 2.71. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

 Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Trends in Drug Use and Related Factors Among American High School Students and Young Adults, 1975-1986*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), p. 131. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.75

High school seniors' attitudes toward legalization of the sale of marihuana

If the use of marihuana were legal, United States, 1975-86

Question: "If it were legal for people to USE marijuana, should it also be legal to SELL marijuana?"

	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)	Class of 1985 (N=3,237)	Class of 1986 (N=3,030)
No	27.8%	23.0%	22.5%	21.8%	22.9%	25.0%	27.7%	29.3%	27.4%	30.9%	32.6%	33.0%
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	43.2	42.2
Yes, to anyone	16.2	13.3	12.7	12.0	11.3	9.6	10.5	10.7	10.5	10.6	11.2	10.4
Don't know	18.9	13.9	12.7	12.6	12.6	13.6	13.2	13.8	14.6	12.8	13.1	14.4

Note: See Note, table 2.71. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

 Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Trends in Drug Use and Related Factors Among American High School Students and Young Adults, 1975-86*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), p. 131. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.76

Attitudes toward drug use and lack of discipline as biggest problems in local public schools

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1986

Question: "What do you think are the biggest problems with which the public schools in this community must deal?"

	Use of drugs	Lack of discipline
National	28%	24%
Sex		
Male	27	24
Female	29	23
Race		
White	27	24
Nonwhite	32	21
Age		
18 to 29 years	27	12
30 to 49 years	26	29
50 years and over	31	29
Community size		
1 million and over	26	23
500,000 to 999,999	34	24
50,000 to 499,999	29	23
2,500 to 49,999	31	23
Under 2,500	26	25
Central city	27	24
Education		
College	23	24
Graduate	18	30
Incomplete	26	20
High school	31	24
Graduate	28	25
Incomplete	39	22
Grade school	34	19
Income		
\$40,000 and over	30	27
\$30,000 to \$39,999	19	29
\$20,000 to \$29,999	25	29
\$10,000 to \$19,999	31	22
Under \$10,000	33	19
Region		
East	29	29
Midwest	27	22
South	28	24
West	27	20

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 252 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, September 1986), p. 12. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.77

Attitudes toward the use of anti-drug measures in local public schools

By school status, United States, 1986

Question: "This card lists various ways to deal with the problem of drugs in the public schools. As I read off each one of these plans, would you tell me whether you would favor or oppose its use in the public schools in your community?"

	National	No children in school	Public school parents	Nonpublic school parents ^a
Requiring instruction for all students in the dangers of drug abuse.				
Favor	90%	90%	91%	92%
Oppose	6	6	6	5
Don't know	4	4	3	3
Permitting expulsion of students who are caught using drugs in school buildings or on school grounds.				
Favor	78	77	81	82
Oppose	16	16	14	17
Don't know	6	7	5	1
Use of school funds to provide counseling and treatment for students who use drugs.				
Favor	69	68	70	83
Oppose	25	26	24	16
Don't know	6	6	6	1
Permitting teachers or school authorities to search lockers or personal property if they suspect drugs, without obtaining a court-issued search warrant.				
Favor	67	67	67	77
Oppose	28	28	30	22
Don't know	5	5	3	1
Testing students for drug use by urinalysis.				
Favor	49	49	49	49
Oppose	44	44	43	46
Don't know	7	7	8	5

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

^aIncludes parents of children who attend parochial, private, or independent schools.Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 252 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, September 1986), p. 13. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.78

Attitudes toward the seriousness of drug abuse as a problem in respondent's community

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1986^a

Question: "How important a problem do you think drug abuse is in your community: Is it one of the 2 or 3 worst problems, is it a serious problem but other things are worse, or is it not much of a problem in your community?"

	One of two or three worst problems	Serious problem	Not much of a problem	Don't know/ no answer
National	24%	35%	35%	6%
<u>Sex</u>				
Male	23	33	38	5
Female	26	36	31	7
<u>Age</u>				
18 to 29 years	22	39	37	3
30 to 44 years	23	43	29	5
45 to 64 years	29	31	31	9
65 years and older	25	21	45	9
<u>Race</u>				
White	23	36	34	6
Black	30	26	41	4
<u>Education</u>				
College graduate	26	39	29	6
College incomplete	26	34	35	5
High school graduate	25	35	35	5
Less than high school graduate	22	33	37	8
<u>Family income</u>				
\$50,000 and over	24	35	37	4
\$35,000 to \$50,000	16	43	37	5
\$25,000 to \$35,000	27	33	34	6
\$12,500 to \$25,000	25	39	32	4
Under \$12,500	34	24	32	10
<u>Employment status</u>				
Employed full-time	25	38	32	6
Employed part-time	30	34	32	5
Unemployed	23	31	39	7
<u>Politics</u>				
Republican	24	37	32	7
Democrat	24	31	38	7
Independent	25	38	32	5
<u>Religion</u>				
Protestant	25	35	34	6
Catholic	22	36	37	6
<u>Region</u>				
Northeast	21	33	39	7
North Central	23	36	35	6
South	25	35	33	7
West	30	34	32	4

Note: This question was asked of the 87 percent subsample who did not respond "drugs" to the question: "What do you think is the most important problem facing the community you live in?" in table 2.2. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

^aPercents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from tables provided by The New York Times/CBS News Poll. Copyright © 1986 by The New York Times/CBS News Poll. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.79

Attitudes toward the severity of teenage drug abuse in respondent's community

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1986^a

Question: "How serious a problem do you think drug abuse is among teenagers in the community where you live--a very serious problem, a somewhat serious problem, or not much of a problem?"

	Very serious	Somewhat serious	Not much of a problem	Don't know/ no answer
National	29%	42%	23%	6%
<u>Sex</u>				
Male	31	42	23	4
Female	27	42	23	8
<u>Age</u>				
18 to 29 years	36	44	17	4
30 to 44 years	31	47	20	2
45 to 64 years	24	41	27	8
65 years and older	20	30	32	12
<u>Race</u>				
White	27	45	22	6
Black	39	23	32	7
<u>Education</u>				
College graduate	30	49	17	5
College incomplete	28	42	22	8
High school graduate	30	44	21	5
Less than high school graduate	28	32	34	7
<u>Family income</u>				
\$50,000 and over	26	44	26	4
\$35,000 to \$50,000	29	52	18	1
\$25,000 to \$35,000	29	44	19	8
\$12,500 to \$25,000	28	43	25	4
Under \$12,500	32	29	31	8
<u>Employment status</u>				
Employed full-time	31	44	21	4
Employed part-time	38	46	12	5
Unemployed	24	38	30	9
<u>Politics</u>				
Republican	28	43	23	7
Democrat	30	39	25	6
Independent	29	45	22	4
<u>Religion</u>				
Protestant	26	44	23	7
Catholic	32	39	24	5
<u>Region</u>				
Northeast	32	38	23	7
North Central	23	47	24	5
South	26	42	25	7
West	38	38	20	4

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

^aPercents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from tables provided by The New York Times/CBS News Poll. Copyright © 1986 by The New York Times/CBS News Poll. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.80

Attitudes toward the reason for the increase of illegal drug use

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1986^a

Question: "There has been a lot of talk about how illegal drug use has increased over the last 20 years. What do you think is the main reason illegal drug use has increased?"

	Increased availability, easier to buy	Lax border patrol, bigger supply	More new drugs	Politics and organized crime	Acceptability	Media glamorizes drugs	Decline in values, morals	Law/punishment	Lack of education	Money, profit from drugs	People have no jobs	Entertainment, avoid reality	Rebellion against parents, pressure on teenagers	Lack of families, inadequate supervision	Has not increased	Don't know/no answer
National	18%	8%	1%	2%	3%	1%	2%	11%	2%	8%	4%	8%	5%	9%	1%	22%
Sex																
Male	16	8	1	2	3	1	3	11	3	11	4	8	4	5	2	19
Female	19	7	1	1	3	1	2	11	1	5	4	8	6	5	1	25
Age																
18 to 29 years	19	7	1	2	5	1	3	8	2	6	4	8	8	2	2	25
30 to 44 years	21	8	2	1	3	0	4	14	3	7	2	10	4	5	2	16
45 to 64 years	17	8	0	2	3	1	2	13	1	10	5	6	4	7	1	20
65 years and older	8	7	0	1	1	1	2	10	2	11	5	8	4	8	0	31
Race																
White	18	7	0	2	4	1	2	12	2	8	3	8	6	5	1	21
Black	14	15	3	1	1	0	3	7	1	6	12	5	1	2	5	24
Education																
College graduate	28	4	2	1	4	2	6	11	1	9	3	8	4	4	1	12
College incomplete	20	10	0	1	5	1	4	10	1	7	2	8	7	6	4	15
High school graduate	17	7	1	2	3	0	2	12	3	8	5	9	6	4	1	21
Less than high school graduate	10	11	0	2	2	1	1	10	1	8	4	6	3	6	1	35
Family income																
\$50,000 and over	23	5	1	2	5	3	4	16	0	6	0	7	9	3	4	12
\$35,000 to \$50,000	25	8	0	0	4	0	2	13	1	8	3	8	8	4	1	15
\$25,000 to \$35,000	20	10	0	4	3	0	4	8	3	8	3	6	5	5	2	20
\$12,500 to \$25,000	16	7	1	1	3	1	2	12	2	7	5	11	4	7	0	22
Under \$12,500	9	8	0	1	2	1	2	9	2	12	9	5	1	2	4	33
Employment status																
Employed full-time	23	8	1	1	4	1	3	9	3	8	3	9	5	4	1	17
Employed part-time	14	8	0	2	1		2	12	0	9	5	9	8	5	3	23
Unemployed	12	7	0	2	3	1	2	13	1	6	5	6	4	7	1	28
Politics																
Republican	19	8	0	2	4	1	3	11	3	9	3	6	6	5	1	18
Democrat	16	8	2	1	3	0	1	10	1	8	5	8	4	5	2	25
Independent	18	7	0	2	4	1	4	13	2	7	3	10	5	5	1	20
Religion																
Protestant	18	7	1	1	3	1	3	12	2	7	4	8	4	5	1	22
Catholic	18	11	1	2	4	0	2	10	1	9	4	9	5	4	1	21
Region																
Northeast	21	10	1	2	4	0	3	11	0	7	5	11	4	4	1	17
North Central	17	8	0	1	2	1	2	10		11	5	6	7	6	0	23
South	17	7	1	2	3	1	2	12	2	58	4	5	4	5	3	25
West	15	7	1	2	4	1	3	11	5	6	0	11	6	4	2	23

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

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^aPercents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Table 2.81

Attitudes toward the law-abiding behavior of persons who use illegal drugs

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1986^a

Question: "How many of the adults who use illegal drugs are otherwise law abiding citizens--more than half, about half, less than half, or hardly any of them?"

	More than half	About half	Less than half	Hardly any	Don't know/ no answer
National	29%	34%	24%	5%	8%
Sex					
Male	34	30	24	6	6
Female	25	37	25	4	9
Age					
18 to 29 years	34	37	22	5	2
30 to 44 years	37	33	23	3	4
45 to 64 years	26	31	26	5	11
65 years and older	14	34	27	8	17
Race					
White	31	33	23	5	8
Black	20	39	32	3	6
Education					
College graduate	46	23	21	3	7
College incomplete	40	25	25	5	6
High school graduate	24	40	25	5	6
Less than high school graduate	20	36	26	6	12
Family income					
\$50,000 and over	46	26	11	9	8
\$35,000 to \$50,000	37	29	30	2	3
\$25,000 to \$35,000	33	33	23	4	7
\$12,500 to \$25,000	23	40	26	5	6
Under \$12,500	24	37	21	6	12
Employment status					
Employed full-time	37	32	23	4	4
Employed part-time	29	37	23	5	6
Unemployed	19	36	27	6	13
Politics					
Republican	32	27	26	6	9
Democrat	27	36	25	4	8
Independent	30	38	22	4	5
Religion					
Protestant	27	32	27	5	9
Catholic	32	37	21	4	6
Region					
Northeast	33	32	26	3	6
North Central	29	37	21	5	7
South	24	35	27	5	9
West	35	27	21	7	9

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

^aPercents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

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Table 2.82

Respondents reporting whether they know where drugs are sold in their community

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1986^a

Question: "Do you happen to know of any specific place in the community where you live where illegal drugs are sold, or know of any person who sells them?"

	Yes	No	Don't know/ no answer
National	20%	77%	2%
Sex			
Male	24	73	3
Female	17	81	2
Age			
18 to 29 years	32	68	1
30 to 44 years	24	74	3
45 to 64 years	13	85	2
65 years and older	6	89	5
Race			
White	20	79	1
Black	21	69	10
Education			
College graduate	30	68	3
College incomplete	22	78	1
High school graduate	23	76	1
Less than high school graduate	8	87	4
Family income			
\$50,000 and over	27	73	0
\$35,000 to \$50,000	21	79	0
\$25,000 to \$35,000	26	72	2
\$12,500 to \$25,000	19	80	2
Under \$12,500	14	82	4
Employment status			
Employed full-time	25	73	2
Employed part-time	27	73	1
Unemployed	12	85	3
Politics			
Republican	18	80	2
Democrat	20	78	1
Independent	23	74	3
Religion			
Protestant	19	79	3
Catholic	23	75	2
Region			
Northeast	28	69	3
North Central	14	85	2
South	18	79	3
West	25	73	1

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

^aPercents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

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Table 2.83

Attitudes toward the availability of marihuana and cocaineUnited States, 1986^a

Question: "How easy or difficult do you think it would be for you to buy some . . . in your area?"

	Marihuana	Cocaine
Very easy	47%	25%
Fairly easy	27	30
Fairly difficult	9	19
Very difficult	11	18
Don't know/no opinion	5	8

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

^aPercents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

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Table 2.84

Attitudes toward government action to control the use of drugsUnited States, 1986^a

Question: "I'm going to mention four general actions the government could take to control the use of drugs. I'd like you to first rate the effectiveness of the four possible actions one by one. First, would a big government push to . . . be very effective in controlling drugs, only somewhat effective, or not very effective at all?"

	Very effective	Somewhat effective	Not very effective	Don't know/no opinion
Stop the illegal importation of drugs from other countries	61%	28%	10%	1%
Arrest people who sell illegal drugs in this country	56	32	11	1
Arrest drug users in this country	33	35	30	1
Educate Americans about the dangers of using illegal drugs	45	42	12	1

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

^aPercents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from tables provided by the ABC News Polling Unit. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.85

Attitudes toward public policy on illegal drug use

United States, 1985 and 1986^a

Question: "Do you agree or disagree . . .?"

	1985			1986		
	Agree	Disagree	No opinion	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%	NA	NA	NA
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	79%	20%	1%
Convicted heroin dealers should get the death penalty	33	63	4	32	65	2
People should be allowed to take any drug they want so long as they don't hurt someone else	NA	NA	NA	15	84	1
The current fears of an illegal drug crisis are bigger than the crisis itself	NA	NA	NA	39	58	3
Illegal drug use has become a central part of American society	NA	NA	NA	78	20	2
The best place for most drug users is a drug treatment program and not jail	NA	NA	NA	85	14	1
All drugs should be made legal	7	93	1	4	96	(b)

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: Peter Begans, ABC News-Washington Post Poll, Survey No. 0190 (New York: ABC News, May 8-13, 1985), Questions 65-67; and tables provided by the ABC News Polling Unit. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

^aPercents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

^bLess than 1 percent.

Table 2.86

Attitudes toward proposals to reduce illegal drug use

United States, 1986^a

Question: "How effective do you think each of these proposals would be in reducing illegal drug use in this country. Would . . . reduce illegal drug use a great deal, reduce it a little, or wouldn't it have any real effect?"

	Reduce great deal	Reduce a little	No real effect	Depends ^b	Don't know/no answer
Stiffer penalties for persons caught selling drugs	48%	31%	19%	2%	4%
Stiffer penalties for persons caught using drugs	42	36	16	2	5
More educational programs about drug abuse	45	36	15	2	3
More drug treatment programs	31	42	20	2	6
Requiring drug testing in the workplace	51	28	13	1	6
Having celebrities come out against drugs	26	41	26	2	5
Having the United States military make raids into other countries to destroy drugs produced there	35	28	26	2	8

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

^aPercents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

^bResponse volunteered.

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Table 2.87

Attitudes toward the impact that increased Federal government effort would have on the drug problem

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1986^a

Question: "If the federal government made a much greater effort to fight the drug problem, do you think it would reduce illegal drug use a lot, reduce it a little, or would it make no real difference?"

	Reduce a lot	Reduce a little	No difference	Don't know/no answer
National	33%	35%	29%	7%
Sex				
Male	37	34	25	4
Female	30	36	25	9
Age				
18 to 29 years	27	41	28	4
30 to 44 years	36	37	22	5
45 to 64 years	39	30	23	8
65 years and older	31	28	29	12
Race				
White	32	36	25	7
Black	42	25	25	7
Education				
College graduate	33	40	22	5
College incomplete	37	37	21	5
High school graduate	32	37	24	7
Less than high school graduate	33	27	32	9
Family income				
\$50,000 and over	32	41	23	4
\$35,000 to \$50,000	34	43	20	4
\$25,000 to \$35,000	34	34	26	5
\$12,500 to \$25,000	36	34	24	7
Under \$12,500	29	30	31	10
Employment status				
Employed full-time	33	37	24	5
Employed part-time	31	39	23	6
Unemployed	34	30	26	10
Religion				
Protestant	34	35	23	8
Catholic	32	36	28	4
Region				
Northeast	32	36	27	5
North Central	37	30	28	5
South	34	36	21	9
West	28	40	25	8

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

^aPercents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

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Table 2.88

Attitudes toward the seriousness of Federal government proposals to fight drugs

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1986^aQuestion: "There have been a lot of proposals recently for federal programs and more federal spending against drugs. Do you think most of the office holders who make these proposals are serious, or do you think most of them are using the issue for publicity?"

	Serious	Publicity	Both ^b	Don't know/no answer
National	24%	60%	9%	7%
Sex				
Male	23	62	9	6
Female	25	58	9	8
Age				
18 to 29 years	25	65	6	5
30 to 44 years	25	60	7	7
45 to 64 years	24	58	12	6
65 years and older	23	54	11	12
Race				
White	24	60	9	7
Black	25	61	7	7
Education				
College graduate	30	53	10	7
College incomplete	32	56	7	5
High school graduate	22	61	8	8
Less than high school graduate	18	65	10	6
Family income				
\$50,000 and over	30	57	7	6
\$35,000 to \$50,000	22	64	9	5
\$25,000 to \$35,000	31	57	6	6
\$12,500 to \$25,000	22	59	12	7
Under \$12,500	16	66	8	9
Employment status				
Employed full-time	25	63	7	5
Employed part-time	22	63	7	8
Unemployed	23	56	11	10
Politics				
Republican	29	54	8	9
Democrat	25	61	8	6
Independent	19	64	10	6
Religion				
Protestant	25	59	8	9
Catholic	22	63	10	5
Region				
Northeast	25	62	6	7
North Central	22	63	9	6
South	25	58	8	8
West	24	56	11	8

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

^aPercents may not add to 100 due to rounding.^bResponse volunteered

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Table 2.89

Attitudes toward legalization of the use of marihuana

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1973-87^a

Question: "Do you think the use of marihuana should be made legal or not?"

	1973			1975			1976			1978			1980			1983		
	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%
Sex																		
Male	22	75	3	25	69	6	32	64	4	34	63	3	30	67	3	25	71	3
Female	15	83	2	16	80	4	24	73	2	26	71	3	21	76	3	16	80	3
Race																		
White	18	80	2	20	75	4	27	70	3	29	68	3	25	72	3	19	77	3
Black/other	18	79	4	22	71	7	33	60	6	38	59	2	27	71	2	28	69	3
Education																		
College	32	66	3	35	59	6	40	56	4	42	55	3	35	61	4	23	74	3
High school	15	83	2	16	79	4	26	70	3	27	70	3	23	75	2	21	76	3
Grade school	6	94	1	5	89	6	11	86	3	13	84	3	8	88	4	9	87	4
Occupation																		
Professional/business	23	74	3	29	65	6	36	60	4	37	60	3	30	66	4	22	75	4
Clerical	15	83	2	20	76	5	26	72	2	27	71	2	23	75	2	18	79	3
Manual	17	82	1	17	79	4	25	71	4	28	69	3	23	74	3	22	75	3
Farmer	6	89	6	3	93	3	8	92	0	16	80	4	12	79	9	8	82	10
Income																		
\$15,000 and over	25	72	2	25	71	5	33	64	3	30	67	2	27	70	3	22	75	3
\$10,000 to \$14,999	14	84	1	19	76	5	26	71	3	33	63	4	25	73	1	20	77	3
\$7,000 to \$9,999	21	78	1	25	71	4	30	65	5	28	69	3	27	72	2	20	76	4
\$5,000 to \$6,999	10	89	2	20	78	2	24	73	3	30	67	3	19	76	5	18	77	5
\$3,000 to \$4,999	16	82	2	13	82	5	28	70	3	26	71	3	15	80	5	17	79	4
Under \$3,000	17	80	3	15	80	5	22	77	2	32	67	1	25	69	6	18	82	0
Age																		
18 to 20 years	42	56	2	34	56	10	57	39	4	51	48	2	45	52	4	33	67	0
21 to 29 years	38	60	2	40	54	6	49	48	4	49	49	2	42	56	3	29	68	3
30 to 49 years	14	84	2	18	79	3	25	72	3	29	69	2	27	71	2	21	76	3
50 years and older	9	89	2	9	86	5	16	81	4	16	80	4	13	84	4	13	83	4
Region																		
Northeast	22	74	4	26	70	4	32	64	4	33	62	5	27	70	3	20	76	4
Midwest	20	78	2	20	75	5	25	72	3	26	72	2	20	77	3	18	79	3
South	11	89	(b)	12	84	5	22	74	4	27	72	2	20	78	2	17	80	2
West	24	73	3	32	63	6	37	61	2	38	59	4	38	57	6	30	66	4
Religion																		
Protestant	14	84	2	15	81	4	22	74	3	24	74	2	20	77	3	17	80	2
Catholic	18	81	1	21	73	6	32	64	3	31	64	6	26	71	3	17	78	5
Jewish	33	67	0	48	48	4	37	63	0	62	38	0	28	62	9	33	54	14
None	52	43	5	53	43	4	54	39	7	64	33	2	60	36	4	54	44	2
Politics																		
Republican	11	87	2	12	86	2	20	78	2	19	80	2	18	80	2	15	82	3
Democrat	17	82	1	19	77	4	26	71	3	29	67	4	24	73	3	20	77	2
Independent	25	72	3	26	67	7	34	62	4	37	60	3	30	66	4	24	72	4

Note: See Note, table 2.4. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

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.

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

1984			1986			1987		
Should	Should not	Don't know	Should	Should not	Don't know	Should	Should not	Don't know
23%	73%	4%	18%	80%	2%	16%	81%	3%
28	68	4	23	75	2	19	78	3
19	77	4	14	84	2	14	83	3
23	73	4	18	81	1	17	80	3
22	75	3	19	77	4	12	84	4
29	66	5	22	75	2	21	75	4
21	75	4	17	82	2	13	84	2
7	91	2	8	91	2	10	88	1
27	68	5	20	79	1	20	77	3
22	72	6	16	82	2	11	83	6
20	77	3	19	79	2	16	81	2
3	94	3	9	91	0	2	95	2
25	72	3	19	80	1	17	80	3
23	71	6	19	79	2	17	81	2
14	85	1	18	81	1	10	88	2
23	70	6	14	86	0	8	90	2
24	72	4	15	82	3	14	82	4
19	77	4	30	68	3	22	78	0
36	62	2	16	82	3	21	74	5
34	62	4	27	71	2	25	70	5
27	68	4	20	79	2	19	79	2
9	87	4	12	87	2	8	90	2
24	74	2	20	80	(b)	18	78	4
23	72	6	16	82	2	14	83	3
20	76	4	14	84	2	13	85	2
26	70	4	25	73	2	23	72	5
20	76	4	15	83	2	13	85	2
20	76	4	18	80	2	16	81	2
48	48	4	40	60	0	40	55	5
44	50	6	37	60	3	42	51	7
17	80	4	13	86	(b)	13	84	2
21	75	4	18	80	2	15	82	2
28	68	4	21	76	2	19	76	4

Table 2.90

Attitudes toward the legalization of marihuana and cocaine for personal use

United States, 1985 and 1986^a

Question: "Do you favor or oppose legalizing the possession of small amounts of . . . for personal use?"

	1985		1986	
	Marihuana	Cocaine	Marihuana	Cocaine
Favor	26%	6%	29%	9%
Oppose	72	92	74	94
No opinion	2	2	1	(b)

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

^aPercents may not add to 100 due to rounding.^bLess than 1 percent.

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Table 2.91

Attitudes toward criminal treatment of possession of small amounts of marihuana

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1986^a

Question: "Do you think possession of small amounts of marijuana should or should not be treated as a criminal offense?"

	Should	Should not	Don't know/ no answer
National	57%	36%	7%
<u>Sex</u>			
Male	54	41	5
Female	59	30	10
<u>Age</u>			
18 to 29 years	53	45	2
30 to 44 years	56	41	3
45 to 64 years	67	25	9
65 years and older	51	27	21
<u>Race</u>			
White	56	37	7
Black	57	35	9
<u>Education</u>			
College graduate	51	44	5
College incomplete	53	41	6
High school graduate	60	36	4
Less than high school graduate	58	26	15
<u>Family income</u>			
\$50,000 and over	43	50	7
\$35,000 to \$50,000	60	39	1
\$25,000 to \$35,000	58	38	4
\$12,500 to \$25,000	59	34	7
Under \$12,500	54	31	15
<u>Employment status</u>			
Employed full-time	55	42	4
Employed part-time	64	32	4
Unemployed	59	28	13
<u>Politics</u>			
Republican	59	33	7
Democrat	60	31	9
Independent	52	44	4
<u>Religion</u>			
Protestant	57	35	8
Catholic	58	35	7
<u>Region</u>			
Northeast	57	38	4
North Central	57	34	9
South	62	30	8
West	47	46	7

Notes: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

^aPercents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

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Table 2.92

Attitudes toward the punishment of first-time convicted cocaine or crack sellers
By demographic characteristics, United States, 1986^a

Question: "What do you think should happen to people who are convicted of selling cocaine or crack for the first time? Should they be fined and put on probation, OR should they get 30 days in jail, OR a year in jail, OR more than a year in jail?"

	Fine and probation	30 days in jail	1 year in jail	More than 1 year in jail	Life imprisonment ^b	Death ^b	Don't know/no answer
National	12%	16%	22%	42%	0%	1%	6%
Sex							
Male	13	14	21	45	0	1	6
Female	12	18	23	39	0	1	6
Age							
18 to 29 years	15	19	29	35	0	0	2
30 to 44 years	10	20	21	42	0	0	7
45 to 64 years	11	13	19	48	0	1	6
65 years and older	15	10	16	44	0	2	12
Race							
White	12	15	23	42	0	1	5
Black	18	28	13	28	0	0	12
Education							
College graduate	11	15	25	41	0	0	6
College incomplete	9	18	24	44	0	0	4
High school graduate	13	18	23	41	0	1	4
Less than high school graduate	15	14	17	42	0	2	10
Family income							
\$50,000 and over	10	18	22	45	0	0	4
\$35,000 to \$50,000	13	15	23	44	0	0	4
\$25,000 to \$35,000	9	15	26	45	0	0	4
\$12,500 to \$25,000	12	18	22	40	0	0	7
Under \$12,500	22	14	17	32	0	3	10
Employment status							
Employed full-time	12	15	23	44	0	0	5
Employed part-time	10	19	33	33	1	0	4
Unemployed	14	17	18	41	0	1	9
Politics							
Republican	9	12	27	46	0	1	5
Democrat	13	16	19	43	0	1	7
Independent	15	19	21	38	0	1	5
Religion							
Protestant	12	17	23	40	0	1	6
Catholic	13	15	18	46	0	0	7
Region							
Northeast	12	15	21	43	0	2	4
North Central	12	17	24	42	0	0	5
South	13	18	20	41	0	1	7
West	13	12	24	41	0	0	10

Note: "Crack" is a highly potent and addictive form of cocaine. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

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^aPercents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

^bResponse volunteered.

Table 2.93

Attitudes toward drug testing of selected groups of people

United States, 1986^a

Question: "I'm going to name some groups which some people have suggested should be required to take tests for illegal drug use on a regular basis. After each, please tell me whether you think they should be tested or not?"

	1985			1986		
	Yes	No	Don't know/ no opinion	Yes	No	Don't know/ no opinion
Federal employees involved in national security areas	NA	NA	NA	88%	12%	(b)
Professional athletes	73%	23%	4%	74	25	1%
High school students	NA	NA	NA	57	42	1
Police officers	NA	NA	NA	86	13	(b)
Airline pilots	NA	NA	NA	89	10	(b)
All Americans	NA	NA	NA	37	62	1

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

^aPercents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

^bLess than 1 percent.

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Table 2.94

Attitudes toward a national law raising the drinking age to 21

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1986

Question: "Would you favor or oppose a national law that would raise the legal drinking age in all States to 21?"

	Favor	Oppose	No opinion
National	80%	17%	3%
Sex			
Male	76	22	2
Female	84	13	3
Age			
18 to 29 years	72	27	1
30 to 49 years	82	16	2
Total 50 years and older	86	11	3
50 to 64 years	86	12	2
65 years and older	87	8	5
Region			
East	82	15	3
Midwest	82	17	1
South	80	18	2
West	78	19	3
Race			
White	81	17	2
Nonwhite	79	18	3
Black	79	18	3
Education			
College graduate	83	14	3
College incomplete	83	15	2
High school graduate	79	19	2
Less than high school graduate	79	19	2
Politics			
Republican	81	15	4
Democrat	82	15	3
Independent	76	23	1
Income			
\$35,000 and over	80	18	2
\$15,000 to \$34,999	83	15	2
Under \$15,000	76	20	4

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 249 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, June 1986), p. 5. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.95

Attitudes toward minimum alcohol purchase age

United States, 1985

Question: "How old do you think people should be before they are allowed to purchase alcoholic beverages?"

Drinking age preference	Parents of teenagers	Other adults
Total	100%	101% ^a
18 years and younger	14	16
19 or 20 years	7	10
21 years	68	64
22 years and older	5	3
Not any age	4	4
Do not know	2	4

Note: These results are based on a telephone survey conducted by Opinion Research Corporation of a national probability sample of 1,006 heads of households in the continental United States during May 1985. There were 606 interviews conducted with heads of households containing a person between the ages of 13 and 18 and 400 interviews conducted with heads of households not containing a person of those ages.

^aPercents add to more than 100 because of rounding.

Source: Allan F. Williams and Adrian K. Lund, "Adults' Views of Laws that Limit Teenagers' Driving and Access to Alcohol," *Journal of Public Health Policy* 7(Summer 1986), p. 194.

Table 2.96

Teenagers' attitudes toward the physical dangers of alcohol and cigarette smoking to young people

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1985

Question: "Which do you feel is more dangerous to a young person's health--alcohol or cigarette smoking?"

	Alcohol	Cigarette smoking	About the same
National	50%	43%	7%
Sex			
Male	52	42	6
Female	47	44	9
Age			
13 to 15 years	54	40	6
16 to 18 years	45	46	9
Region			
East	48	45	7
Midwest	42	50	8
South	51	40	9
West	51	40	9
Urbanization			
Central city	42	50	8
Suburb	52	40	8
Race			
White	47	46	7
Black	58	31	11

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 242 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, November 1985), p. 57. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.97

Teenagers' attitudes toward the physical dangers of alcohol and marijuana to young people

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1985

Question: "Which do you feel is more dangerous to a young person's health--alcohol or marijuana?"

	Alcohol	Marijuana	About the same	No opinion
National	37%	51%	11%	1%
Sex				
Male	35	56	8	1
Female	39	47	13	1
Age				
13 to 15 years	32	59	8	1
16 to 18 years	42	44	13	1
Region				
East	43	45	10	2
Midwest	36	53	10	2
South	31	56	12	1
West	38	51	11	(a)
Urbanization				
Central city	35	50	15	(a)
Suburb	41	46	12	1
Rural area	34	59	6	1
Race				
White	35	54	10	1
Black	48	36	14	2

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

^aLess than 1 percent.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 242 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, November 1985), p. 56. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.98

Attitudes toward minimum driver licensing age

United States, 1985

Question: "How old do you think teenagers should be before they are allowed to get a drivers license?"

Licensing age preference	Parents of teenagers	Other adults
Total	100%	100%
15 years and younger	3	2
16 years	42	47
17 years	12	9
18 years	34	35
19 years and older	5	5
Do not know	4	2

Note: See Note, table 2.95.

Source: Allan F. Williams and Adrian K. Lund, "Adults' Views of Laws that Limit Teenagers' Driving and Access to Alcohol," *Journal of Public Health Policy* 7(Summer 1986), p. 193, Table 1.

Table 2.99

Attitudes toward a national standard of obscenity

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1986

Question: "In determining whether a book, magazine or movie is obscene, do you think there should be a single, nationwide standard or do you think each community should have its own standard?"

	Single nation- wide standard	Com- munity sets standard	No standard	No opinion
National	45%	43%	7%	5%
Sex				
Male	40	45	10	5
Female	50	41	4	5
Age				
Total under 30 years	37	52	7	4
18 to 24 years	38	50	7	5
25 to 29 years	36	55	7	2
30 to 49 years	48	40	7	5
Total 50 years and older	47	40	7	6
50 to 64 years	44	44	9	3
65 years and older	50	36	6	8
Region				
East	45	41	8	6
Midwest	42	48	4	6
South	49	41	6	4
West	43	43	11	3
Race, ethnicity				
White	45	44	7	4
Nonwhite	51	36	3	10
Black	50	36	3	11
Hispanic	37	48	10	5
Education				
College graduate	36	50	12	2
College incomplete	51	40	5	4
High school graduate	47	43	6	4
Less than high school graduate	45	41	6	8
Politics				
Republican	44	46	5	5
Democrat	49	40	7	4
Independent	41	45	8	6
Occupation				
Professional and business	42	46	9	3
Other white collar	42	46	7	5
Blue collar	45	44	7	4
Skilled worker	50	40	7	3
Unskilled worker	40	48	7	5
Income				
\$40,000 and over	48	41	7	4
\$25,000 to \$39,999	45	44	8	3
\$15,000 to \$24,999	44	46	6	4
Under \$15,000	44	43	6	7
Religion				
Protestant	47	42	6	5
Catholic	47	42	7	4

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 251 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, August 1986), p. 12. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.100

Attitudes toward community standards regulating the sale of sexually explicit material

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1986

Question: "Do you think the standards in your community regarding the sale of sexually explicit material should be stricter than they are now, not as strict, or kept as they are now?"

	Should be stricter	Should be less strict	Kept as they are now	No opinion
National	45%	5%	43%	7%
Sex				
Male	41	6	47	6
Female	49	3	39	9
Age				
Total under 30 years	31	8	58	3
18 to 24 years	29	7	61	3
25 to 29 years	33	9	54	4
30 to 49 years	42	4	47	7
Total 50 years and older	56	3	30	11
50 to 64 years	54	3	34	9
65 years and older	58	2	29	11
Region				
East	46	3	45	6
Midwest	43	3	46	8
South	50	6	36	8
West	38	7	49	6
Race, ethnicity				
White	45	5	44	6
Nonwhite	48	5	35	12
Black	45	6	37	12
Hispanic	51	6	38	5
Education				
College graduate	33	6	53	8
College incomplete	41	5	49	5
High school graduate	44	4	45	7
Less than high school graduate	58	4	29	9
Politics				
Republican	48	5	41	6
Democrat	47	4	40	9
Independent	47	5	51	7
Occupation				
Professional and business	37	5	52	6
Other white collar	40	7	43	10
Blue collar	45	4	46	5
Skilled worker	43	5	48	4
Unskilled worker	47	4	44	5
Income				
\$40,000 and over	36	3	55	6
\$25,000 to \$39,999	41	6	48	5
\$15,000 to \$24,999	48	5	40	7
Under \$15,000	50	4	37	9
Religion				
Protestant	49	4	40	7
Catholic	45	4	45	6

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 251 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, August 1986), p. 11. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.101

Attitudes toward restrictions on magazines, theater showings, and video cassettes depicting sexual violence

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1986

Question: "As I read you some items, please tell me if you feel each one should be totally banned for sale to adults, sold to adults as long as there is no public display, or sold to adults with no restrictions? . . ."

	Magazines that show sexual violence				Theater showings of movies that depict sexual violence				Sale or rental of video cassettes featuring sexual violence			
	Totally banned	No public display	No restrictions	No opinion	Totally banned	No public display	No restrictions	No opinion	Totally banned	No public display	No restrictions	No opinion
National	76%	18%	4%	2%	74%	18%	6%	2%	73%	19%	6%	2%
Sex												
Male	71	22	6	1	69	22	7	2	66	23	9	2
Female	80	15	3	2	80	14	4	2	78	15	4	3
Age												
Total under 30 years	64	28	7	1	63	27	9	1	59	30	9	2
18 to 24 years	59	30	9	2	62	24	12	2	56	30	12	2
25 to 29 years	70	24	6	(a)	63	31	6	(a)	62	30	5	3
30 to 49 years	77	18	4	1	75	18	5	2	74	19	6	1
Total 50 years and older	82	12	3	3	81	12	4	3	80	13	4	3
50 to 64 years	80	14	3	3	78	15	4	3	78	15	5	2
65 years and older	84	10	2	4	84	9	4	3	81	11	4	4
Region												
East	71	22	4	3	71	22	4	3	69	23	6	2
Midwest	79	15	4	2	79	13	6	2	79	13	6	2
South	76	19	4	1	76	17	6	1	72	21	6	1
West	76	18	4	2	70	21	7	2	70	20	7	3
Race, ethnicity												
White	77	17	4	2	75	18	5	2	73	19	6	2
Nonwhite	68	25	5	2	71	21	7	1	67	22	9	2
Black	65	27	7	1	71	23	6	(a)	66	25	7	2
Hispanic	63	28	4	5	60	29	4	7	63	21	9	7
Education												
College graduate	70	25	5	(a)	66	27	7	(a)	66	23	10	1
College incomplete	76	18	4	2	74	19	5	2	72	19	7	2
High school graduate	79	16	3	2	78	15	5	2	75	19	4	2
Less than high school graduate	75	17	5	3	77	15	5	3	74	16	6	4
Politics												
Republican	78	18	2	2	76	18	4	2	75	18	5	2
Democrat	76	18	5	1	76	17	6	1	73	19	6	2
Independent	74	19	5	2	72	19	6	3	71	19	8	2
Occupation												
Professional and business	75	19	5	1	72	20	6	2	73	18	8	1
Other white collar	79	15	3	3	73	19	5	3	75	16	4	5
Blue collar	73	21	5	1	74	19	6	1	70	23	6	1
Skilled worker	75	21	4	(a)	72	22	5	1	68	25	6	1
Unskilled worker	71	22	6	1	74	17	7	2	71	22	6	1
Income												
\$40,000 and over	76	17	5	2	73	18	7	2	70	20	8	2
\$25,000 to \$39,999	76	20	3	1	74	21	4	1	73	20	6	1
\$15,000 to \$24,999	74	19	5	2	73	18	6	3	73	20	5	2
Under \$15,000	76	18	4	2	77	15	6	2	74	17	6	3
Religion												
Protestant	79	16	4	1	79	15	5	1	78	17	4	1
Catholic	74	20	3	3	71	21	5	3	70	20	7	3

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 251 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, August 1986), pp. 4-6. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

^aLess than 1 percent.

Table 2.102

Attitudes toward banning of X-rated video cassettes and theater showings

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1986

Question: "As I read you some items, please tell me if you feel each one should be totally banned for sale to adults, sold to adults as long as there is no public display, or sold to adults with no restrictions? . . ."

	Sale or rental of X-rated video cassettes for home viewing				Theater showing of X-rated movies			
	Totally banned	No public display	No restrictions	No opinion	Totally banned	No public display	No restrictions	No opinion
National	36%	43%	19%	2%	43%	38%	16%	3%
Sex								
Male	29	46	24	1	34	43	21	2
Female	43	40	14	3	51	34	11	4
Age								
Total under 30 years	18	52	28	2	25	49	23	3
18 to 24 years	16	48	34	2	22	49	26	3
25 to 29 years	20	58	20	2	31	47	19	3
30 to 49 years	33	48	18	1	38	43	16	3
Total 50 years and older	51	32	13	4	58	28	11	3
50 to 64 years	44	39	14	3	53	33	12	2
65 years and older	58	24	12	6	63	22	11	4
Region								
East	34	47	16	3	42	41	14	3
Midwest	37	43	17	3	41	42	14	3
South	41	40	17	2	48	33	17	2
West	30	41	27	2	38	38	21	3
Race, ethnicity								
White	36	43	19	2	43	38	16	3
Nonwhite	35	42	21	2	42	39	17	2
Black	35	45	18	2	40	42	16	2
Hispanic	36	37	22	5	34	43	13	10
Education								
College graduate	23	54	22	1	29	52	18	1
College incomplete	31	46	21	2	39	42	17	2
High school graduate	36	44	18	2	42	38	16	4
Less than high school graduate	50	32	14	4	56	26	13	5
Politics								
Republican	40	42	16	2	46	40	12	2
Democrat	38	42	18	2	45	35	17	3
Independent	29	45	23	3	36	43	18	3
Occupation								
Professional and business	28	48	22	2	33	46	19	2
Other white collar	33	48	16	3	40	39	16	5
Blue collar	34	44	21	1	40	40	17	3
Skilled worker	30	52	18	(a)	40	44	14	2
Unskilled worker	37	38	24	1	40	37	19	4
Income								
\$40,000 and over	26	49	23	2	32	48	17	3
\$25,000 to \$39,999	31	52	17	(a)	39	45	14	2
\$15,000 to \$24,999	37	41	19	3	43	32	21	4
Under \$15,000	44	34	18	4	51	33	13	3
Religion								
Protestant	42	41	15	2	48	37	13	2
Catholic	29	47	21	3	40	40	16	4

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

^aLess than 1 percent.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., The Gallup Report, Report No. 251 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, August 1986), pp. 8, 9. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.103

Attitudes toward the sale or rental of videos that show sexual acts involving children

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1986

Question: "As I read you some items, please tell me if you feel each one should be totally banned for sale to adults, sold to adults as long as there is no public display, or sold to adults with no restrictions--Sale or rental of video cassettes featuring sexual acts involving children."

	Totally banned	No public display	No restrictions	No opinion
National	92%	5%	2%	1%
<u>Sex</u>				
Male	91	5	3	1
Female	93	5	1	1
<u>Age</u>				
Total under 30 years	87	8	4	1
18 to 24 years	83	10	6	1
25 to 29 years	92	6	2	(a)
30 to 49 years	93	4	2	1
Total 50 years and older	93	3	1	3
50 to 64 years	94	3	1	2
65 years and older	92	4	1	3
<u>Region</u>				
East	91	6	1	2
Midwest	92	4	3	1
South	91	5	3	1
West	93	3	3	1
<u>Race, ethnicity</u>				
White	93	4	2	1
Nonwhite	85	10	4	1
Black	85	12	2	1
Hispanic	87	5	5	3
<u>Education</u>				
College graduate	91	7	2	(a)
College incomplete	94	3	2	1
High school graduate	94	4	1	1
Less than high school graduate	88	5	4	3
<u>Politics</u>				
Republican	92	4	2	2
Democrat	92	5	2	1
Independent	92	5	2	1
<u>Occupation</u>				
Professional and business	93	4	2	1
Other white collar	96	2	2	(a)
Blue collar	90	5	4	1
Skilled worker	90	6	3	1
Unskilled worker	91	5	3	1
<u>Income</u>				
\$40,000 and over	94	4	1	1
\$25,000 to \$39,999	95	4	1	(a)
\$15,000 to \$24,999	93	3	3	1
Under \$15,000	89	6	3	2
<u>Religion</u>				
Protestant	94	3	2	1
Catholic	90	6	2	2

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

^aLess than 1 percent.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 251 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, August 1986), p. 3. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.104

Attitudes toward laws regulating the distribution of pornography

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1973-87^a

Question: "Which of these statements comes closest to your feelings about pornography laws: There should be laws against the distribution of pornography whatever the age; there should be laws against the distribution of pornography to persons under 18; or there should be no laws forbidding the distribution of pornography?"

	1973				1975				1976				1978				
	Laws forbidding distribution		No laws forbidding distribution		Laws forbidding distribution		No laws forbidding distribution		Laws forbidding distribution		No laws forbidding distribution		Laws forbidding distribution		No laws forbidding distribution		
	What- ever the age	To per- sons under 18	Don't know	What- ever the age	To per- sons under 18	Don't know	What- ever the age	To per- sons under 18	Don't know	What- ever the age	To per- sons under 18	Don't know	What- ever the age	To per- sons under 18	Don't know		
National	42%	47%	9%	2%	40%	48%	11%	1%	40%	50%	8%	2%	43%	48%	7%	1%	
Sex																	
Male	35	53	10	2	34	52	12	2	31	57	10	2	34	55	10	1	
Female	48	42	8	2	46	44	9	1	47	44	6	2	50	44	5	1	
Race																	
White	44	46	8	2	42	46	10	1	42	49	7	2	45	47	7	1	
Black/other	28	52	14	5	25	56	16	2	25	56	16	4	28	62	9	1	
Education																	
College	33	53	12	2	32	55	13	1	30	60	10	1	34	56	10	1	
High school	42	48	9	1	39	49	11	1	42	49	7	2	44	49	7	(b)	
Grade school	55	35	6	4	60	30	7	2	53	34	8	5	60	34	4	2	
Occupation																	
Professional/business	42	47	10	1	40	46	12	3	36	52	?	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	38	49	11	2	35	49	15	1	37	54	7	1	38	49	11	2	
Religion																	
Protestant	44	46	8	2	45	44	10	1	44	47	6	3	48	45	6	1	
Catholic	43	48	8	1	39	54	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	

Notes: See Note, table 2.4. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

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

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

1980				1983				1984				1986				1987				
Laws forbidding distribution		No laws forbidding distribution		Laws forbidding distribution		No laws forbidding distribution		Laws forbidding distribution		No laws forbidding distribution		Laws forbidding distribution		No laws forbidding distribution		Laws forbidding distribution		No laws forbidding distribution		
What-ever the age	To persons under 18	Don't know	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	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%	43%	53%	4%	1%	40%	55%	4%	1%	
31	60	8	2	31	63	5	1	30	63	7	(b)	30	64	4	1	26	67	5	2	
47	45	5	3	49	46	4	1	48	48	2	2	52	44	4	1	50	46	3	1	
41	52	6	2	42	52	4	1	41	54	4	1	43	53	3	1	41	54	4	1	
35	51	10	4	32	62	5	2	37	54	5	4	38	53	6	3	33	61	3	3	
31	59	8	2	35	60	5	(b)	33	62	5	(b)	38	58	4	(b)	32	63	4	1	
42	52	5	1	42	53	4	1	44	52	3	1	42	54	4	(b)	43	53	3	1	
57	34	4	6	59	31	5	5	54	36	5	5	61	31	2	5	56	34	7	3	
37	54	6	2	38	55	5	1	35	60	4	(b)	40	55	4	(b)	35	59	4	1	
49	45	6	(b)	46	50	4	(b)	43	54	2	0	50	48	2	0	51	46	3	(b)	
37	54	6	3	38	56	5	1	43	51	4	2	40	55	4	2	39	55	4	2	
41	47	9	3	38	51	5	5	55	39	6	0	60	40	0	0	38	58	5	0	
35	58	6	1	37	58	5	(b)	38	57	4	(b)	39	58	3	(b)	35	60	4	1	
38	54	7	(b)	44	52	3	(b)	40	56	3	2	41	54	3	2	42	51	5	2	
46	51	3	1	39	51	6	3	48	50	4	0	46	47	6	1	53	41	4	2	
57	34	6	4	50	43	7	0	46	48	5	1	50	44	4	1	56	43	2	0	
51	35	8	6	52	39	1	8	33	56	7	4	58	34	7	1	46	51	3	0	
46	43	6	6	44	52	2	2	45	49	6	0	30	57	8	5	45	42	8	5	
12	79	9	0	24	73	2	0	20	69	9	2	21	74	5	0	26	74	0	0	
23	69	7	1	25	71	3	1	22	73	5	(b)	26	71	2	1	25	70	5	0	
32	60	7	1	35	60	4	1	34	62	4	(b)	35	60	4	(b)	32	63	4	1	
60	32	4	4	59	33	6	2	62	32	4	2	60	34	4	2	57	37	4	2	
40	50	8	2	38	56	4	1	36	60	4	1	40	55	4	(b)	36	60	4	(b)	
38	55	5	3	38	56	4	2	40	54	4	2	42	54	3	1	39	55	5	1	
45	50	4	1	46	48	4	2	43	51	4	2	47	48	4	1	43	52	4	2	
36	51	10	3	40	54	6	(b)	42	53	5	0	38	58	4	1	39	55	4	2	
45	48	5	2	46	48	4	2	44	50	4	2	47	49	3	1	43	53	3	1	
40	52	6	2	36	59	5	1	40	58	2	(b)	40	56	3	1	40	56	3	1	
25	59	9	6	19	72	7	2	19	77	4	0	18	71	10	0	20	65	15	0	
8	74	15	3	27	65	6	2	21	70	9	0	24	66	8	2	16	71	11	2	
48	44	6	2	45	49	5	1	44	52	3	1	47	49	3	(b)	44	51	4	1	
42	50	6	2	41	54	5	(b)	44	51	4	1	44	50	4	1	41	54	4	1	
33	58	6	2	39	55	4	2	35	58	6	1	37	59	3	1	34	61	4	2	

Table 2.105

Attitudes toward pornographic material leading to rape

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1973-87^a

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."

	1973			1975			1976			1978			1980			1983			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%	59%	38%	7%	59%	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

Note: See Note, table 2.4. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

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.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

1986			1987		
Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know
57%	36%	7%	54%	37%	9%
50	43	6	45	45	9
62	31	7	61	30	9
57	37	6	55	37	8
56	33	11	49	37	13
48	45	7	41	50	9
58	35	6	61	30	8
80	12	8	73	14	12
49	43	8	43	48	8
58	36	6	65	29	6
61	33	6	58	32	10
74	17	9	75	18	8
53	41	6	49	43	8
67	32	7	62	29	9
56	38	6	62	28	9
65	26	9	70	22	8
65	28	7	65	25	11
68	30	3	60	22	18
53	42	5	43	38	19
44	50	6	50	45	5
50	45	5	45	46	9
71	19	10	68	22	10
54	39	7	50	41	9
58	37	5	57	36	6
59	32	9	58	32	10
54	40	6	48	41	11
61	31	7	58	34	8
54	41	5	54	37	9
30	62	8	40	40	20
33	60	7	29	62	9
60	34	6	59	34	7
59	34	6	54	37	8
51	41	8	50	39	11

Table 2.106

Attitudes toward immigration laws

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1985

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?"

	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	37	24	24	15
Other	49	13	21	17
No preference	52	10	24	14

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

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

Table 2.107

Attitudes toward persons who have entered the United States illegally

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1985

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?"

	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

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

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

Table 2.108

Attitudes toward insider trading

United States, 1986

Questions	August	November
A. "How common do you think it is for people on Wall Street to engage in insider trading? Do you think it is very common, somewhat common, happens only occasionally, or is not common at all?"		
Very common	31%	39%
Somewhat common	32	28
Happens only occasionally	21	16
Not common at all	5	5
Not sure	11	12
B. "Do you think insider trading should be illegal, or is it just a case of people simply making money because they happened to know more than other people?"		
Should be illegal	52	66
Just that they know more	41	26
Not sure	7	8
C. "Suppose someone got a tip from a friend that the company he or she works for was going to be purchased for a lot more money than its current stock price. Do you think that most people, if they had the money, would buy stock in that company or not?"		
Would buy	82	78
Would not	14	15
Not sure	4	7
D. "Now, suppose you got a tip from a friend that the company he or she works for was going to be purchased for a lot more money than its current stock price. If you had some spare cash, would you buy stock in that company or not?"		
Would buy	53	55
Would not	42	39
Not sure	5	6
E. "Well, let me ask you why you would not buy that stock based on such a tip. If you had to choose one reason, is it because...?" ^a		
It would be illegal	17	22
The government might find out	3	3
The tip might not turn out to be a good one	37	34
It is just plain wrong to do it	37	35
Not sure	6	6
F. "Have the stories about insider trading changed your opinion about the ethics of people who work on Wall Street for the worse, for the better, or haven't they made much difference?"		
For the worse	11	17
For the better	4	3
Not much difference	80	75
Not sure	5	5
G. "Finally, I'd like you to compare the ethical standards of people who work on Wall Street with those in other lines of work. If you had to choose, which one of these groups do you think has the lowest ethical standards?"		
Those who work on Wall Street	7	6
Politicians	43	43
Doctors	5	7
Reporters	10	13
Lawyers	16	15
Corporate executives	8	9
None ^b	4	2
Not sure	7	5

Note: Question A was prefaced with the following statement: "As you may know, lately a number of people who work on Wall Street have been accused of what's known as 'insider trading'. That is, illegally trading stocks based on information they knew, but the general public and other stockholders did not. This information can come from someone who works for a company involved in a deal or from a financial or legal advisor to that company." Question B was prefaced by the following statement: "Some people have argued that insider trading shouldn't be illegal at all. They say that nobody gets hurt, since no one actually loses money as a result of insider trading, just that some people make more money than others." For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

^aThis question was asked of the 42 percent subsample of August respondents and the 39 percent subsample of November respondents who answered "would not" in question D.

^bResponse volunteered.

Source: Louis Harris, *Business Week/Harris Poll* (Orlando, FL: Tribune Media Services, Inc., Dec. 8, 1986). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.109

Attitudes toward testing Federal prison inmates for AIDS^a

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1987

Question: "In your opinion which of the following groups of people, if any should be tested for AIDS?: Inmates of federal prisons."	Should	Should Not	No opinion
National	88%	10%	2%
Sex			
Male	88	11	1
Female	88	10	2
Age			
18 to 29 years	87	13	(b)
30 to 49 years	85	14	1
50 years and older	91	5	4
Region			
East	86	12	2
Midwest	85	12	3
South	91	7	2
West	88	11	1
Race			
White	88	10	2
Nonwhite	90	9	1
Black	89	10	1
Education			
College graduate	82	15	3
College incomplete	90	9	1
High school graduate	87	11	2
Less than high school graduate	93	5	2
Politics			
Republican	92	6	2
Democrat	85	14	1
Independent	87	11	2
Income			
\$40,000 and over	86	12	2
\$25,000 to \$39,999	91	8	1
\$15,000 to \$24,999	86	12	2
Under \$15,000	89	8	3
Religion			
Protestant	88	10	2
Catholic	89	9	2

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

^aAcquired immunodeficiency syndrome.

^bLess than 1 percent.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 261 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, June 1987), p. 4. 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. Additional NCS tables describe victims' reasons for reporting crimes to the police, perceived characteristics of offenders, weapon use by offenders, and economic loss resulting from victimization. Also presented are tables presenting data from the NCS which describe stranger and nonstranger victimizations, and the lifetime likelihood of victimization for individuals and the 20-year likelihood of victimization for households. Finally, data are presented on the characteristics of victims of State prison inmates and estimates of the number and rate of children reported as abused and neglected.

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 young adults and youth, and households, 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.

The final segment contains data from 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, 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; terrorism; and the Federal Crime Insurance Program.

Table 3.1

Estimated number, percent distribution, and rate of personal and household victimizations

By sector and type of victimization, United States, 1986^a

Sector and type of victimization	Number	Percent of crimes within sector	Percent of all crimes	Rate per 1,000 population age 12 and over	Sector and type of victimization	Number	Percent of crimes within sector	Percent of all crimes	Rate per 1,000 households
All crimes	34,118,310	X	100.0%	NA	Household sector	15,367,670	100.0%	45.0%	170.0
Personal sector	18,750,640	100.0%	55.0	95.6	Completed	13,064,150	85.0	38.3	144.5
Crimes of violence	5,515,450	29.4	16.2	28.1	Attempted	2,303,520	15.0	6.8	25.5
Completed	2,049,310	10.9	6.0	10.4	Burglary	5,556,600	36.2	16.3	61.5
Attempted	3,466,140	18.5	10.2	17.7	Completed	4,307,160	28.0	12.6	47.6
Rape	129,940	0.7	0.4	0.7	Forcible entry	1,812,780	11.8	5.3	20.0
Completed	45,640	0.2	0.1	0.2	Unlawful entry without force	2,494,380	16.2	7.3	27.6
Attempted	84,310	0.4	0.2	0.4	Attempted forcible entry	1,249,440	8.1	3.7	13.8
Robbery	1,009,160	5.4	3.0	5.1	Household larceny	8,455,220	55.0	24.8	93.5
Completed	621,730	3.3	1.8	3.2	Completed	7,869,350	51.2	23.1	87.1
With injury	233,900	1.2	0.7	1.2	Less than \$50	3,434,300	22.3	10.1	38.0
From serious assault	109,640	0.6	0.3	0.6	\$50 or more	3,883,560	25.3	11.4	43.0
From minor assault	124,270	0.7	0.4	0.6	Amount not available	551,490	3.6	1.6	6.1
Without injury	387,830	2.1	1.1	2.0	Attempted	585,870	3.8	1.7	6.5
Attempted	387,430	2.1	1.1	2.0	Motor vehicle theft	1,355,860	8.8	4.0	15.0
With injury	116,560	0.6	0.3	0.6	Completed	887,640	5.8	2.6	9.8
From serious assault	54,420	0.3	0.2	0.3	Attempted	468,210	3.0	1.4	5.2
From minor assault	62,150	0.3	0.2	0.3	Total number of households	90,394,710	X	X	X
Without injury	270,870	1.4	0.8	1.4					
Assault	4,376,350	23.3	12.8	22.3					
Aggravated	1,542,870	8.2	4.5	7.9					
Completed with injury	561,650	3.0	1.6	2.9					
Attempted with weapon	981,220	5.2	2.9	5.0					
Simple	2,833,480	15.1	8.3	14.4					
Completed with injury	820,290	4.4	2.4	4.2					
Attempted without weapon	2,013,190	10.7	5.9	10.3					
Crimes of theft	13,235,190	70.6	38.8	67.5					
Completed	12,401,860	66.1	36.3	63.2					
Attempted	833,330	4.4	2.4	4.2					
Personal larceny with contact	536,290	2.9	1.6	2.7					
Purse snatching	163,280	0.9	0.5	0.8					
Completed	133,940	0.7	0.4	0.7					
Attempted	29,350	0.2	0.1	0.1					
Pocket picking	373,000	2.0	1.1	1.9					
Personal larceny without contact	12,698,900	67.7	37.2	64.7					
Completed	11,894,920	63.4	34.9	60.6					
Less than \$50	5,515,920	29.4	16.2	28.1					
\$50 or more	5,730,640	30.6	16.8	29.2					
Amount not available	648,350	3.5	1.9	3.3					
Attempted	803,980	4.3	2.4	4.1					
Total population age 12 and over	196,160,150	X	X	X					

Note: The National Crime Survey (NCS) is conducted for the Bureau of Justice Statistics by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. These estimates are based on data derived from a continuous survey of a representative sample of housing units in the United States. Approximately 49,000 housing units, inhabited by 100,000 individuals age 12 and over, participated in the survey. For 1986, 96 percent of all eligible housing units took part in the NCS.

For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1986*, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-111456 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1988), Tables 1 and 2.

Table 3.2

Estimated percent distribution of personal and household victimizations

By type of victimization and reporting to police, United States, 1986^a

Type of victimization	Number of victimizations	Reported to police			Not known and not available
		Total	Yes ^b	No	
All crimes	34,118,310	100.0%	37.2%	61.4%	1.4%
All personal crimes	18,750,640	100.0	34.4	64.0	1.6
Crimes of violence	5,515,450	100.0	49.6	49.3	1.1
Completed	2,049,310	100.0	60.0	39.0	0.9
Attempted	3,466,140	100.0	43.4	55.4	1.2
Rape	129,940	100.0	48.1	49.9	1.9 ^c
Completed	45,640	100.0	39.3	55.1	5.5 ^c
Attempted	84,310	100.0	52.9	47.1	0.0 ^c
Robbery	1,009,160	100.0	58.3	41.5	0.2 ^c
Completed	621,730	100.0	69.7	30.0	0.3 ^c
With injury	233,900	100.0	81.5	17.7	0.8 ^c
From serious assault	109,640	100.0	80.9	19.1	0.0 ^c
From minor assault	124,270	100.0	82.1	16.4	1.5 ^c
Without injury	387,830	100.0	62.5	37.5	0.0 ^c
Attempted	387,430	100.0	40.2	59.8	0.0 ^c
With injury	116,560	100.0	49.5	50.5	0.0 ^c
From serious assault	54,420	100.0	70.8	29.2 ^c	0.0 ^c
From minor assault	62,150	100.0	30.9	69.1	0.0 ^c
Without injury	270,870	100.0	36.2	63.8	0.0 ^c
Assault	4,376,350	100.0	47.6	51.1	1.3
Aggravated	1,542,870	100.0	58.9	40.0	1.0 ^c
Completed with injury	561,650	100.0	63.3	35.2	1.5 ^c
Attempted with weapon	981,220	100.0	56.4	42.8	0.8 ^c
Simple	2,833,480	100.0	41.4	57.2	1.4
Completed with injury	820,290	100.0	51.7	47.5	0.8 ^c
Attempted without weapon	2,013,190	100.0	37.3	61.1	1.7
Crimes of theft	13,235,190	100.0	28.0	70.1	1.9
Completed	12,401,860	100.0	28.4	69.7	1.9
Attempted	833,330	100.0	21.7	76.3	2.0
Personal larceny with contact	536,290	100.0	38.4	57.8	3.8
Purse snatching	163,280	100.0	56.5	41.2	2.3 ^c
Completed	133,940	100.0	66.3	32.4	1.3 ^c
Attempted	29,350	100.0	11.9 ^c	81.2	6.8 ^c
Pocket picking	373,000	100.0	30.5	65.1	4.4
Personal larceny without contact	12,698,900	100.0	27.6	70.6	1.8
Completed	11,894,920	100.0	28.0	70.3	1.8
Less than \$50	5,515,920	100.0	11.8	86.6	1.5
\$50 or more	5,730,640	100.0	43.7	54.3	2.0
Amount not available	648,350	100.0	26.0	71.9	2.2 ^c
Attempted	803,980	100.0	22.0	76.1	1.9 ^c
All household crimes	15,367,670	100.0	40.6	58.3	1.1
Completed	13,064,150	100.0	41.2	57.8	1.0
Attempted	2,303,520	100.0	36.9	61.6	1.5
Burglary	5,556,600	100.0	52.3	46.4	1.4
Completed	4,307,160	100.0	56.3	42.3	1.3
Forcible entry	1,812,780	100.0	75.8	22.7	1.5
Unlawful entry without force	2,494,380	100.0	42.2	56.6	1.2
Attempted forcible entry	1,249,440	100.0	38.2	60.3	1.5
Household larceny	8,455,220	100.0	27.7	71.5	0.8
Completed	7,869,350	100.0	27.6	71.6	0.8
Less than \$50	3,434,300	100.0	12.7	87.0	0.3 ^c
\$50 or more	3,883,560	100.0	40.6	58.4	1.0
Amount not available	551,490	100.0	29.1	68.8	2.1 ^c
Attempted	585,870	100.0	28.7	70.2	1.1 ^c
Motor vehicle theft	1,355,860	100.0	73.0	25.4	1.6
Completed	887,640	100.0	88.5	10.2	1.3 ^c
Attempted	468,210	100.0	43.7	54.1	2.2 ^c

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

^bRepresents the rates at which victimizations were reported to the police, or "police reporting rates."

^cEstimate is based on about ten or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1986, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-111456 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1988), Table 91.

Table 3.3

Estimated percent distribution of reasons for reporting personal and household victimizations to the police

By type of victimization, United States, 1986^a

Type of victimization	Number of reasons for reporting ^b	Reasons for reporting to police							
		Total	To stop or prevent this incident from happening	To keep it from happening again or to others	In order to collect insurance	Desire to re-cover property	Need for help after incident	There was evidence or proof	To punish the offender
All personal crimes	6,229,730	100.0%	10.3%	16.4%	8.2%	21.9%	1.5%	0.6%	9.4%
Crimes of violence	2,400,820	100.0	17.0	25.6	1.3	8.4	3.2	0.8	13.9
Completed	1,162,640	100.0	11.7	21.6	1.8	15.9	4.3	0.9 ^c	17.2
Attempted	1,238,160	100.0	22.0	29.3	0.9 ^c	1.4	2.1	0.7 ^c	10.9
Rape	48,240	100.0	21.8 ^c	34.0	0.0 ^c	4.6 ^c	8.3 ^c	0.0 ^c	7.8 ^c
Robbery	759,970	100.0	13.2	16.8	1.6 ^c	24.0	3.0	0.3 ^c	14.8
Completed	628,680	100.0	10.5	15.9	1.9 ^c	29.1	3.0	0.3 ^c	15.8
With injury	272,920	100.0	11.8	20.6	1.5 ^c	21.8	5.0	0.0 ^c	16.7
From serious assault	154,300	100.0	12.5	18.5	1.3 ^c	27.3	6.4 ^c	0.0 ^c	18.4
From minor assault	118,630	100.0	10.8 ^c	23.3	1.8 ^c	21.2	5.5 ^c	0.0 ^c	14.4
Without injury	355,760	100.0	9.6	12.3	2.3 ^c	34.6	0.6 ^c	0.6 ^c	15.2
Attempted	131,290	100.0	25.8	21.2	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	3.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	9.8 ^c
With injury	42,560	100.0	7.5 ^c	30.9 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	5.2 ^c	0.0 ^c	10.1 ^c
From serious assault	27,390	100.0	5.8 ^c	34.8 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	8.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	15.7 ^c
From minor assault	15,180	100.0	9.0 ^c	24.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c
Without injury	88,730	100.0	34.5	16.5 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	1.9 ^c	0.0 ^c	9.7 ^c
Assault	1,592,610	100.0	18.7	29.5	1.2	1.1	3.1	1.1	13.7
Aggravated	691,420	100.0	19.4	28.0	1.0 ^c	1.3 ^c	3.4	1.4 ^c	15.9
Simple	901,190	100.0	18.3	30.7	1.4 ^c	0.9 ^c	2.8	0.9 ^c	12.1
Crimes of theft	3,828,930	100.0	6.1	10.7	12.5	30.4	0.5	0.5	6.6
Completed	3,702,020	100.0	5.9	10.4	12.3	31.4	0.5	0.5	6.5
Attempted	126,900	100.0	11.6 ^c	19.4	17.9	1.7 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	9.3 ^c
Personal larceny with contact	219,310	100.0	6.4 ^c	15.7	0.0 ^c	38.5	1.1 ^c	0.0 ^c	7.7
Personal larceny without contact	3,609,590	100.0	6.1	10.4	13.3	29.9	0.5	0.5	6.5
All household crimes	7,029,490	100.0	8.0	15.2	8.9	27.4	0.1 ^c	0.5	7.8
Completed	6,248,320	100.0	7.2	14.2	9.3	30.6	0.1 ^c	0.4	8.0
Attempted	781,160	100.0	14.5	23.1	5.4	1.7 ^c	0.2 ^c	1.9 ^c	6.3
Burglary	3,421,590	100.0	9.9	17.0	7.3	23.1	0.3 ^c	0.6	8.2
Completed	2,983,210	100.0	8.9	15.9	8.0	26.4	0.3 ^c	0.5 ^c	8.7
Forcible entry	1,702,560	100.0	9.0	15.1	7.7	25.4	0.3 ^c	0.5 ^c	8.4
Unlawful entry without force	1,280,650	100.0	8.6	17.1	8.3	27.7	0.2 ^c	0.5 ^c	9.1
Attempted forcible entry	438,360	100.0	16.8	24.4	2.6 ^c	0.9 ^c	0.4 ^c	1.6 ^c	4.8
Household larceny	2,565,440	100.0	6.5	15.5	9.8	28.6	0.0 ^c	0.3 ^c	7.7
Completed	2,420,670	100.0	6.5	14.9	9.9	30.2	0.0 ^c	0.3 ^c	7.7
Attempted	144,780	100.0	6.2 ^c	26.4	7.8 ^c	1.3 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	8.3 ^c
Motor vehicle theft	1,042,480	100.0	6.0	8.3	11.8	38.3	0.0 ^c	0.9 ^c	7.0
Completed	844,430	100.0	3.7	6.1	12.2	46.5	0.0 ^c	0.2 ^c	6.8
Attempted	198,040	100.0	15.5	17.7	9.9	3.6 ^c	0.0 ^c	3.9 ^c	8.1

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

^cEstimate is based on about ten or fewer sample cases.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

^bMore than one reason may have been cited by a respondent for reporting victimizations to the police.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1986, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-111456 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1988), Table 101.

Respond- ent's duty	Because it was a crime	Some other reason	Not available
8.6%	8.2%	13.5%	1.2%
6.5	6.1	15.9	1.2
6.0	5.1	14.6	0.9 ^c
7.0	7.0	17.1	1.4
0.0 ^c	3.4 ^c	14.9 ^c	5.2 ^c
6.1	6.5	13.2	0.6 ^c
6.8	4.2	12.1	0.3 ^c
6.5	3.6 ^c	10.9	0.7 ^c
6.5 ^c	2.7 ^c	11.5	0.0 ^c
6.5 ^c	4.7 ^c	10.2 ^c	1.6 ^c
7.1	4.7	13.1	0.0
2.8 ^c	17.3	18.0	2.1 ^c
3.6 ^c	19.4 ^c	23.3 ^c	0.0 ^c
5.6 ^c	21.5 ^c	7.7 ^c	0.0 ^c
0.0 ^c	15.5 ^c	51.5 ^c	0.0
2.4 ^c	16.4 ^c	15.5 ^c	3.0 ^c
6.9	6.0	17.3	1.3
5.8	5.7	17.7	0.4 ^c
7.8	6.2	16.9	2.1
9.9	9.5	12.1	1.3
10.0	9.3	11.9	1.3
7.8 ^c	15.2	17.2	0.0 ^c
10.5	8.8	10.6	0.8 ^c
9.9	9.6	12.1	1.3
9.3	8.4	13.4	0.8
9.0	8.0	12.4	0.8
12.2	11.7	22.0	1.1 ^c
10.7	8.3	14.1	0.6
10.5	7.5	12.9	0.6
11.2	8.2	13.7	0.5 ^c
9.5	6.6	11.7	0.6 ^c
12.2	13.4	22.5	0.4 ^c
7.6	9.4	13.8	1.0
7.5	9.2	12.9	0.9
8.2 ^c	11.6	28.9	1.3 ^c
9.1	6.8	10.4	1.4 ^c
7.8	6.5	9.1	1.1 ^c
14.9	7.9 ^c	16.0	2.5 ^c

Table 3.4

Estimated percent distribution of reasons for not reporting personal and household victimizations to police

By type of victimization, United States, 1986^a

Type of victimization	Number of reasons for not reporting ^b	Total	Reasons for not reporting to police							
			Object re-covered, offender un-successful	Not im-portant enough	Private or per-sonal matter	Reps:ted to some-one else	Not aware crime occurred until later	Unable to recover property because no ID number	Lack of proof	Police would not want to be bothered
All personal crimes	14,686,860	100.0%	20.4%	8.4%	8.0%	15.1%	4.9%	6.6%	12.0%	6.9%
Crimes of violence	3,205,040	100.0	16.1	9.2	24.9	8.9	0.1 ^c	0.5	6.3	6.8
Completed	966,140	100.0	9.0	5.6	23.3	7.7	0.0 ^c	1.8	7.5	8.9
Attempted	2,238,910	100.0	19.1	10.7	25.6	9.3	0.2 ^c	0.0 ^c	5.7	5.9
Rape	84,500	100.0	8.1 ^c	4.5 ^c	20.7	7.1 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	5.2 ^c	6.3 ^c
Robbery	537,020	100.0	17.2	5.2	13.9	4.8	0.0 ^c	3.2	14.9	9.6
Completed	250,670	100.0	10.0	2.5 ^c	5.7 ^c	4.9 ^c	0.0 ^c	6.9	17.3	12.5
With injury	51,990	100.0	3.3 ^c	8.2 ^c	11.2 ^c	7.6 ^c	0.0 ^c	3.5 ^c	15.2 ^c	11.1 ^c
From serious assault	24,680	100.0	0.0 ^c	8.3 ^c	8.1 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	7.3 ^c	17.3 ^c	0.0 ^c
From minor assault	27,310	100.0	6.3 ^c	8.1 ^c	14.0 ^c	14.5 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	13.2 ^c	21.2 ^c
Without injury	198,640	100.0	11.8	1.0 ^c	4.2 ^c	4.1 ^c	0.0 ^c	7.8 ^c	17.9	12.9
Attempted	286,370	100.0	23.5	7.6	21.1	4.7 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	12.7	7.1
With injury	66,530	100.0	15.3 ^c	8.9 ^c	27.4	3.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	11.3 ^c	5.4 ^c
From serious assault	15,900	100.0 ^c	11.4 ^c	0.0 ^c	24.3 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	11.6 ^c
From minor assault	50,630	100.0	16.5 ^c	11.7 ^c	28.4 ^c	3.9 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	14.8 ^c	3.5 ^c
Without injury	219,860	100.0	26.0	7.2 ^c	19.2	5.2 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	13.1	7.6
Assault	2,583,540	100.0	16.1	10.2	27.3	9.8	0.1 ^c	0.0 ^c	4.5	6.2
Aggravated	724,060	100.0	17.5	6.3	25.6	7.6	0.5 ^c	0.0 ^c	6.8	7.1
Simple	1,859,480	100.0	15.5	11.7	28.0	10.6	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	3.6	5.9
Crimes of theft	11,481,830	100.0	21.6	8.1	3.3	16.8	6.2	8.3	13.6	6.9
Completed	10,712,410	100.0	19.9	8.2	3.1	17.5	6.3	8.9	13.7	7.1
Attempted	769,400	100.0	46.3	6.6	6.0	7.5	4.1	0.5 ^c	12.0	4.2
Personal larceny with contact	393,890	100.0	17.5	2.4 ^c	1.5 ^c	11.7	13.4	8.0	17.6	6.8
Purse snatching	78,500	100.0	31.0	2.1 ^c	2.1 ^c	11.9 ^c	4.7 ^c	4.8 ^c	16.2 ^c	11.5 ^c
Pocket picking	315,400	100.0	14.2	2.4 ^c	1.3 ^c	11.7	15.6	8.8	18.0	5.6
Personal larceny without contact	11,087,930	100.0	21.8	8.3	3.3	17.0	5.9	8.3	13.5	6.9
Completed	10,344,340	100.0	20.0	8.5	3.1	17.7	6.0	8.9	13.6	7.1
Less than \$50	5,840,460	100.0	27.1	11.4	2.9	19.7	4.2	6.2	11.1	6.7
\$50 or more	3,967,930	100.0	9.2	3.8	3.0	14.8	8.9	13.2	17.8	7.8
Amount not available	535,940	100.0	23.7	10.5	6.4	17.5	4.8	6.1	9.2	5.9
Attempted	743,580	100.0	46.1	6.8	5.9	7.2	4.3	0.5 ^c	11.9	4.4
All household crimes	10,999,980	100.0	25.1	10.1	5.8	3.8	6.9	7.9	13.3	9.0
Completed	9,276,820	100.0	22.7	10.1	6.1	3.6	6.9	9.3	13.7	9.3
Attempted	1,723,120	100.0	38.5	10.1	4.0	5.4	6.5	0.4 ^c	10.9	7.3
Burglary	3,206,650	100.0	22.9	9.9	6.4	7.3	8.7	5.7	13.3	6.7
Completed	2,275,900	100.0	17.6	8.3	7.4	7.0	8.9	8.0	15.7	6.4
Forcible entry	535,280	100.0	16.8	7.8	7.4	3.2	5.7	7.9	16.2	5.7
Unlawful entry without force	1,740,600	100.0	17.8	8.4	7.3	8.2	9.9	8.0	15.6	6.6
Attempted forcible entry	930,720	100.0	35.7	13.7	4.0	7.9	8.1	0.2 ^c	7.4	7.3
Household larceny	7,367,910	100.0	26.0	10.6	5.4	2.3	6.1	9.3	13.2	10.0
Completed	6,884,540	100.0	24.5	10.8	5.4	2.4	6.3	9.9	13.2	10.1
Less than \$50	3,604,090	100.0	35.6	14.9	4.2	1.9	4.7	7.3	10.6	9.3
\$50 or more	2,562,290	100.0	1.2	6.2	7.6	2.8	8.9	15.4	18.5	12.7
Amount not available	447,150	100.0	22.4	11.2	6.1	6.5	8.2	5.5	11.8	8.8
Attempted larceny	492,530	100.0	46.6	7.0	4.3	0.8 ^c	3.7	5.7 ^c	13.4	7.5
Motor vehicle theft	416,260	100.0	28.4	4.0	8.4	4.2	5.9	0.9 ^c	14.1	9.5
Completed	116,420	100.0	14.4	3.2 ^c	21.6	1.6 ^c	5.1 ^c	1.4 ^c	4.8 ^c	16.7
Attempted	299,860	100.0	33.8	4.3 ^c	3.3 ^c	5.2 ^c	6.2	0.5 ^c	17.7	6.7

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

^cEstimate is based on about ten or fewer sample cases.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

^bMore than one reason may have been cited by a respondent for not reporting victimizations to the police.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1986*, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-111456 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1988), Table 102.

Police would be inefficient, ineffective, insensitive	Fear of reprisal	Too inconvenient or time consuming	Other and not given
2.5%	1.4%	3.3%	10.6%
3.4	5.3	3.7	14.9
5.7	7.5	4.9	18.2
2.4	4.4	3.1	13.4
11.7 ^c	12.3 ^c	2.6 ^c	21.4
5.4	5.8	6.9	13.1
10.1	8.1	6.6	15.5
4.2 ^c	7.6 ^c	10.9 ^c	17.2 ^c
0.0 ^c	16.0 ^c	6.6 ^c	36.3 ^c
6.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	14.7 ^c	0.0 ^c
11.6 ^c	8.2	5.5 ^c	15.1
1.4 ^c	3.8 ^c	7.2 ^c	11.0
3.1 ^c	13.0 ^c	6.9 ^c	5.8 ^c
0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	28.7 ^c	24.1 ^c
4.0 ^c	12.1 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c
0.9 ^c	1.0 ^c	7.2 ^c	12.6
2.7	5.0	3.0	15.0
3.4	4.7	5.2	15.3
2.4	5.1	2.2	14.9
2.3	0.3	3.2	9.4
2.4 ^c	0.3	3.2	9.5
1.4 ^c	0.8 ^c	2.6	8.1
4.7 ^c	0.5 ^c	4.0 ^c	11.9
6.2 ^c	0.0 ^c	2.4 ^c	7.1 ^c
4.3 ^c	0.6 ^c	4.4 ^c	13.1
2.2	0.3	3.1	9.3
2.3	0.2	3.2	9.4
1.0	0.2 ^c	2.5	7.0
4.2	0.4	4.2	12.6
2.1 ^c	0.0 ^c	2.9 ^c	11.0
1.2 ^c	0.8 ^c	2.6	8.2
3.7	0.5	2.9	10.9
3.5	0.6	3.0	11.2
4.6	0.2 ^c	2.9	9.2
4.6	0.5	3.2	10.9
4.9	0.6 ^c	3.2	12.0
8.4	1.4 ^c	5.3	14.2
3.8	0.4 ^c	2.6	11.3
4.0	0.2 ^c	3.1	8.3
3.2	0.5	2.9	10.6
3.0	0.6	2.9	10.8
1.6	0.2 ^c	2.3	7.5
5.3	1.1	4.2	16.0
2.7 ^c	0.3 ^c	2.4 ^c	14.1
6.7	0.0	1.9 ^c	7.4
4.5	0.9 ^c	2.7 ^c	16.5
8.2 ^c	1.7 ^c	0.0	21.1
3.1 ^c	0.6 ^c	3.7 ^c	14.7

Table 3.5

Estimated rate (per 1,000 population in each age group) of personal victimization

By type of victimization and age of victim, United States, 1986^a

Type of victimization	Age of victim (in years)						
	12 to 15 (N=13,670,280)	16 to 19 (N=14,620,380)	20 to 24 (N=19,631,640)	25 to 34 (N=42,412,670)	35 to 49 (N=45,188,190)	50 to 64 (N=32,862,690)	65 and older (N=27,771,300)
Crimes of violence	52.4	60.7	58.8	34.3	20.0	8.2	4.5
Completed	23.4	22.3	21.1	12.6	6.7	2.7	2.3
Attempted	29.0	38.4	37.7	21.8	13.4	5.5	2.2
Rape	0.8 ^b	2.2	1.6	1.1	0.1 ^b	0.1 ^b	0.0
Robbery	8.9	7.8	8.3	7.4	3.7	2.6	1.7
Completed	5.7	3.9	4.8	4.7	2.2	1.8	1.3
With injury	2.0	1.0 ^b	1.4	1.9	0.8	0.9	0.6
From serious assault	0.8 ^b	0.1 ^b	1.0	1.2	0.4	0.2 ^b	0.2 ^b
From minor assault	1.2	0.9 ^b	0.4 ^b	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.4 ^b
Without injury	3.6	2.9	3.4	2.8	1.3	0.9	0.7
Attempted	3.3	3.9	3.5	2.7	1.5	0.8	0.4 ^b
With injury	0.7 ^b	1.0 ^b	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.3 ^b	0.1 ^b
From serious assault	0.3 ^b	0.2 ^b	0.7 ^b	0.3 ^b	0.3 ^b	0.1 ^b	0.1 ^b
From minor assault	0.4 ^b	0.8 ^b	0.6 ^b	0.3 ^b	0.2 ^b	0.2 ^b	0.0 ^b
Without injury	2.6	3.0	2.2	2.0	0.9	0.4 ^b	0.3 ^b
Assault	42.7	50.6	48.9	25.9	16.2	5.5	2.8
Aggravated	12.1	19.4	18.2	9.4	5.8	1.5	0.9
Completed with injury	6.5	7.7	6.3	3.0	1.8	0.5 ^b	0.5 ^b
Attempted with weapon	5.7	11.8	11.9	6.4	4.0	1.0	0.4 ^b
Simple	30.6	31.2	30.7	16.5	10.4	4.1	1.9
Completed with injury	11.2	10.1	9.5	4.4	2.6	0.5 ^b	0.6
Attempted without weapon	19.4	21.1	21.2	12.1	7.8	3.6	1.3
Crimes of theft	109.7	117.9	115.9	76.5	61.4	36.7	18.5
Completed	105.7	112.2	108.3	71.0	57.2	34.1	17.1
Attempted	3.9	5.7	7.6	5.5	4.2	2.6	1.4
Personal larceny with contact	3.1	2.3	5.1	2.5	2.9	1.7	2.5
Purse snatching	0.3 ^b	0.8 ^b	1.2	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.7
Pocket picking	2.8	1.5	3.2	1.7	1.8	1.1	1.8
Personal larceny without contact	106.6	115.6	110.8	74.0	58.5	34.9	16.0
Completed	102.7	109.9	103.5	68.6	54.6	32.5	14.8
Less than \$50	75.7	65.2	42.4	29.0	20.8	11.1	5.8
\$50 or more	22.9	40.7	56.4	36.2	30.5	18.4	7.0
Amount not available	4.1	4.1	4.7	3.4	3.3	2.9	2.0
Attempted	3.9	5.7	7.3	5.4	3.9	2.5	1.3

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1986*, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-111456 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1988), Table 4.^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.^bEstimate is based on about ten or fewer sample cases.

Table 3.6

Estimated rate (per 1,000 population age 12 and over) of personal victimization

By type of victimization and sex of victim, United States, 1986^a

Type of victimization	Both sexes (N=196,160,150)	Male (N=94,106,140)	Female (N=102,054,010)
Crimes of violence	28.1	35.4	21.4
Completed	10.4	12.3	8.7
Attempted	17.7	23.1	12.7
Rape	0.7	0.1 ^b	1.2
Completed	0.2	0.0 ^b	0.4
Attempted	0.4	0.1 ^b	0.7
Robbery	5.1	6.5	3.9
Completed	3.2	3.7	2.7
With injury	1.2	1.4	1.0
From serious assault	0.6	0.9	0.3
From minor assault	0.6	0.5	0.7
Without injury	2.0	2.3	1.7
Attempted	2.0	2.8	1.2
With injury	0.6	0.8	0.4 ^b
From serious assault	0.3	0.5	0.1 ^b
From minor assault	0.3	0.3	0.3
Without injury	1.4	2.0	0.8
Assault	22.3	28.8	16.3
Aggravated	7.9	11.6	4.4
Completed with injury	2.9	4.0	1.8
Attempted with weapon	5.0	7.6	2.6
Simple	14.4	17.2	11.9
Completed with injury	4.2	4.6	3.8
Attempted without weapon	10.3	12.6	8.1
Crimes of theft	67.5	72.2	63.1
Completed	63.2	67.7	59.1
Attempted	4.2	4.5	4.0
Personal larceny with contact	2.7	2.5	3.0
Purse snatching	0.8	(b,c)	1.5
Pocket picking	1.9	2.4	1.4
Personal larceny without contact	64.7	69.7	60.1
Completed	60.6	65.2	56.4
Less than \$50	28.1	28.5	27.7
\$50 or more	29.2	33.7	25.1
Amount not available	3.3	3.0	3.6
Attempted	4.1	4.5	3.8

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

^bEstimate is based on about ten or fewer sample cases.

^cLess than 0.05 per 1,000 population.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1986, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-111456 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1988), Table 3.

Table 3.7

Estimated rate (per 1,000 population age 12 and over) of personal victimization

By type of victimization and race of victim, United States, 1986^a

Type of victimization	White (N=168,723,030)	Black (N=22,411,300)	Other (N=5,025,820)
Crimes of violence	27.5	33.4	26.3
Completed	9.8	14.8	11.7
Attempted	17.6	18.6	14.6
Rape	0.6	1.2	0.4 ^b
Robbery	4.6	8.6	6.9
Completed	2.9	5.0	5.2 ^b
With injury	1.1	1.7	1.8 ^b
From serious assault	0.5	1.0	0.0 ^b
From minor assault	0.6	0.7 ^b	1.8 ^b
Without injury	1.8	3.3	3.4 ^b
Attempted	1.8	3.6	1.6 ^b
With injury	0.6	0.9	0.4 ^b
From serious assault	0.3	0.4 ^b	0.4 ^b
From minor assault	0.3	0.5 ^b	0.0 ^b
Without injury	1.2	2.7	1.2 ^b
Assault	22.2	23.6	19.0
Aggravated	7.5	10.6	8.5
Completed with injury	2.6	4.6	3.0 ^b
Attempted with weapon	4.8	6.0	5.5
Simple	14.7	13.0	10.6
Completed with injury	4.1	4.8	3.4
Attempted without weapon	10.6	8.2	7.1
Crimes of theft	68.3	62.3	61.7
Completed	63.9	59.1	59.8
Attempted	4.4	3.2	2.0 ^b
Personal larceny with contact	2.4	5.5	2.8 ^b
Purse snatching	0.7	2.0	0.7 ^b
Pocket picking	1.7	3.4	2.1 ^b
Personal larceny without contact	66.0	56.8	59.0
Completed	61.7	53.8	57.0
Less than \$50	28.9	23.7	20.8
\$50 or more	29.6	25.2	33.8 ^b
Amount not available	3.1	4.9	2.3 ^b
Attempted	4.3	3.0	2.0 ^b

Note: See Note, table 3.1. The racial category "other" includes minority groups such as Asians, Pacific Islanders, Native Americans, etc. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

^bEstimate is based on about ten or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1986, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-111456 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1988), Table 6.

Table 3.8

Estimated rate (per 1,000 population in each age group) of personal victimization

By type of victimization, age, and race of victim, United States, 1986^a

Age and race of victim	Total population	Crimes of violence									Crimes of theft					
		Total	Completed	At-tempted	Rape	Robbery			Assault		Total	Completed	At-tempted	Personal larceny		
						With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple				With contact	Without contact	
White																
12 to 15 years	11,087,000	51.8	21.6	30.2	0.7 ^b	8.1	2.4	5.7	42.9	11.4	31.5	114.0	109.2	4.8	2.1	112.0
16 to 19 years	12,007,010	62.0	22.3	39.7	2.5	7.6	1.9	5.8	51.8	19.8	32.0	122.9	116.6	6.3	1.8	121.1
20 to 24 years	16,474,720	61.4	21.5	39.9	1.2	7.8	2.1	5.7	52.3	18.7	33.6	117.5	109.5	8.0	4.2	113.3
25 to 34 years	35,016,240	33.0	11.3	21.7	1.0	6.6	2.6	3.9	25.4	8.6	16.8	79.5	73.7	5.8	2.1	77.4
35 to 49 years	39,942,660	20.2	6.9	13.3	0.1 ^b	3.4	1.2	2.1	16.7	5.6	11.2	63.1	58.8	4.4	2.8	60.3
50 to 64 years	29,086,120	7.8	2.5	5.3	(b,c)	2.3	1.2	1.1	5.4	1.3	4.1	36.4	33.8	2.6	1.4	35.0
65 years and older	25,109,270	4.0	1.8	2.2	0.0 ^b	1.4	0.6 ^b	0.8	2.7	0.8	1.8	18.8	17.4	1.4	2.5	16.3
Black																
12 to 15 years	2,136,120	59.5	34.1	25.3	1.0 ^b	13.3	4.6 ^b	8.7	45.2	14.6	30.6	93.2	93.2	0.0 ^b	8.2	85.0
16 to 19 years	2,206,970	48.5	18.2	30.3	1.1 ^b	7.5	1.2 ^b	6.3 ^b	39.9	17.0	23.0	89.5	86.1	3.4 ^b	5.3 ^b	84.3
20 to 24 years	2,591,900	49.8	20.6	29.2	4.4 ^b	12.2	5.7 ^b	6.6	33.2	16.0	17.2	110.7	103.9	6.8	11.1	99.6
25 to 34 years	5,154,740	43.6	20.6	23.1	1.7 ^b	13.0	2.1 ^b	10.8	29.0	14.6	14.3	56.3	52.7	3.6	4.1	52.2
35 to 49 years	4,778,030	21.1	5.7	15.4	0.4 ^b	5.5	2.5 ^b	3.1 ^b	15.1	8.4	6.8	51.6	48.2	3.5	4.2	47.4
50 to 64 years	3,216,130	12.1	4.5 ^b	7.6	0.0 ^b	4.2 ^b	1.8 ^b	2.4 ^b	7.9	2.9 ^b	5.0	42.0	39.6	2.4 ^b	5.5	36.5
65 years and older	2,327,420	9.2	7.7	1.5 ^b	0.0 ^b	4.1 ^b	1.2 ^b	2.5 ^b	5.1 ^b	1.6 ^b	3.5 ^b	17.3	15.7	1.6 ^b	2.4 ^b	14.9

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6. ^cLess than 0.05 per 1,000 population.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

^bEstimate is based on about ten or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1986, National Crime Survey Report* NCJ-111456 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1988), Table 9.

Table 3.9

Estimated rate (per 1,000 population age 12 and over) of personal victimization

By type of victimization, sex, and race of victim, United States, 1986^a

Type of victimization	Male		Female	
	White (N=81,440,120)	Black (N=10,229,220)	White (N=87,282,910)	Black (N=12,182,080)
Crimes of violence	35.0	39.2	20.5	28.5
Completed	11.9	15.1	7.9	14.6
Attempted	23.0	24.1	12.6	14.0
Rape	0.1 ^b	0.2 ^b	1.1	2.0
Robbery	6.0	10.4	3.4	7.1
Completed	3.5	5.3	2.3	4.7
With injury	1.3	2.1	0.9	1.4
Without injury	2.2	3.2	1.4	3.4
Attempted	2.5	5.1	1.1	2.3
With injury	0.8	0.7 ^b	0.3	1.1 ^b
Without injury	1.7	4.4	0.7	1.3 ^b
Assault	28.9	28.6	16.0	19.5
Aggravated	11.1	15.4	4.1	6.6
Completed with injury	3.7	6.3	1.6	3.1
Attempted without weapon	7.4	9.1	2.5	3.5
Simple	17.8	13.2	11.9	12.8
Completed with injury	4.7	3.5	3.6	5.9
Attempted without weapon	13.1	9.7	8.4	6.9
Crimes of theft	73.2	66.7	63.8	58.6
Completed	68.4	64.1	59.7	54.9
Attempted	4.8	2.6	4.1	3.7
Personal larceny with contact	2.0	5.7	2.7	5.2
Personal larceny without contact	71.1	61.0	61.1	53.3
Completed	66.4	58.4	57.3	50.0
Attempted	4.8	2.6	3.9	3.4

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

^bEstimate is based on about ten or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1986, National Crime Survey Report* NCJ-111456 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1988), Table 7.

Table 3.10

Estimated rate (per 1,000 population in each age group) of personal victimization

By type of victimization, sex, and age of victim, United States, 1986^a

Sex and age of victim	Total population	Crimes of violence									Crimes of theft					
		Total	Com- pleted	At- tempted	Rape	Robbery			Assault			Total	Com- pleted	At- tempted	Personal larceny	
						Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggra- vated	Simple				With contact	Without contact
Male																
12 to 15 years	6,994,180	65.7	28.5	37.2	0.3 ^b	12.8	3.9	8.9	52.6	16.1	36.5	117.2	112.0	5.2	5.2	112.0
16 to 19 years	7,338,160	81.2	29.9	51.3	0.3 ^b	10.2	2.2 ^b	8.0	70.7	29.6	41.1	128.1	122.0	6.1	2.7	125.4
20 to 24 years	9,615,720	73.3	23.6	49.7	0.0 ^b	10.4	4.1	6.3	62.9	27.9	35.0	124.6	116.7	7.8	4.5	120.1
25 to 34 years	21,007,610	40.7	13.7	27.0	0.1 ^b	8.5	2.7	5.8	32.1	13.7	18.4	80.1	74.5	5.6	2.2	77.9
35 to 49 years	22,117,580	22.9	6.5	16.4	0.0 ^b	4.5	1.5	3.0	18.4	7.4	10.9	59.3	55.4	3.9	1.8	57.5
50 to 64 years	15,565,790	9.0	2.9	6.1	0.1 ^b	2.7	1.2	1.5	6.2	1.8	4.3	37.8	35.2	2.6	1.5	36.3
65 years and older	11,467,100	5.9	3.3	2.6	0.0 ^b	2.2	1.0 ^b	1.2 ^b	3.8	1.4	2.3	22.1	20.0	2.1	2.2	19.9
Female																
12 to 15 years	6,676,090	38.5	18.1	20.4	1.2 ^b	4.9	1.4 ^b	3.5	32.4	8.0	24.4	101.8	99.2	2.6	0.9 ^b	100.9
16 to 19 years	7,282,220	40.0	14.6	25.4	4.2	5.4	1.8 ^b	3.6	30.4	9.2	21.2	107.6	102.4	5.2	1.9 ^b	105.
20 to 24 years	10,015,920	44.9	18.7	26.2	3.2	6.3	1.3 ^b	5.0	35.5	8.9	26.5	107.6	100.1	7.4	5.7	101.9
25 to 34 years	21,405,070	28.1	11.5	16.6	2.0	6.3	2.4	3.9	19.8	5.2	14.6	73.0	67.6	5.4	2.8	70.2
35 to 49 years	23,070,610	17.3	6.8	10.4	0.3 ^b	2.8	1.3	1.5	14.2	4.3	9.9	63.4	58.9	4.5	3.9	59.4
50 to 64 years	17,296,900	7.5	2.6	4.9	0.1 ^b	2.4	1.3	1.1	5.0	1.2	3.8	35.7	33.0	2.6	1.9	33.7
65 years and older	16,307,200	3.5	1.6	1.9	0.0 ^b	1.3	0.4 ^b	0.9 ^b	2.2	0.5 ^b	1.7	16.0	15.0	1.0 ^b	2.7	13.3

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

^bEstimate is based on about ten or fewer sample cases.^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1986, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-111456 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1988), Table 5.

Table 3.11

Estimated rate (per 1,000 population in each age group) of personal victimization

By type of victimization, sex, age, and race of victim, United States, 1986

Sex, age, and race of victim	Total population	Crimes of violence	Crimes of theft
White			
Male			
12 to 15 years	5,679,840	66.3	122.9
16 to 19 years	6,058,320	84.1	130.5
20 to 24 years	8,127,240	77.9	126.5
25 to 34 years	18,031,640	40.0	84.0
35 to 49 years	19,282,240	22.6	60.8
50 to 64 years	13,875,880	8.6	37.2
65 years and older	10,384,950	5.0	22.9
Female			
12 to 15 years	5,407,160	36.6	104.7
16 to 19 years	5,948,690	39.5	115.1
20 to 24 years	8,347,480	45.3	108.8
25 to 34 years	17,911,020	26.0	75.0
35 to 49 years	19,734,000	18.0	65.4
50 to 64 years	15,210,230	7.0	35.7
65 years and older	14,724,320	3.4	16.0
Black			
Male			
12 to 15 years	1,082,460	65.8	93.5
16 to 19 years	1,079,390	53.4	123.2
20 to 24 years	1,195,800	52.0	122.0
25 to 34 years	2,356,200	49.1	46.6
35 to 49 years	2,145,550	28.8	51.1
50 to 64 years	1,434,890	12.9	46.8
65 years and older	934,930	15.5 ^a	17.1 ^a
Female			
12 to 15 years	1,053,660	52.9	92.9
16 to 19 years	1,127,570	43.8	57.3
20 to 24 years	1,396,100	48.0	101.1
25 to 34 years	2,798,530	39.1	64.5
35 to 49 years	2,632,480	14.8	52.0
50 to 64 years	1,781,240	11.4	38.2
65 years and older	1,392,490	5.0 ^a	17.5

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

^aEstimate is based on about ten or fewer sample cases.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1986, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-111456 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1988), Table 10.

Table 3.12

Estimated rate (per 1,000 population age 12 and over) of personal victimization

By type of victimization and family income, United States, 1986^a

Type of victimization	Family income						
	Less than \$7,500 (N=23,912,500) ^b	\$7,500 to \$9,999 (N=8,976,900) ^b	\$10,000 to \$14,999 (N=23,565,000) ^b	\$15,000 to \$24,999 (N=38,742,000) ^b	\$25,000 to \$29,999 (N=17,838,900) ^b	\$30,000 to \$49,999 (N=39,283,100) ^b	\$50,000 or more (N=23,370,500) ^b
Crimes of violence	49.3	34.2	36.0	26.5	26.1	19.7	20.1
Completed	20.9	13.6	14.4	9.7	7.7	5.9	7.5
Attempted	28.5	20.6	21.6	16.8	18.4	13.8	12.7
Rape	1.5	1.0 ^c	1.4	0.5	0.3 ^c	0.4	0.1 ^c
Robbery	10.4	8.0	5.5	4.9	4.3	3.6	3.6
Completed	6.0	3.7	4.0	3.3	2.3	2.2	2.4
With injury	2.5	0.8 ^c	2.5	0.6	0.8 ^c	0.9	0.9
From serious assault	1.3	0.2 ^c	1.4	0.3 ^c	0.5 ^c	0.3 ^c	0.3 ^c
From minor assault	1.1	0.6 ^c	1.1	0.4 ^c	0.3 ^c	0.5	0.6 ^c
Without injury	3.5	2.9	1.4	2.6	1.5	1.2	1.5
Attempted	4.4	4.2	1.6	1.6	2.0	1.5	1.2
With injury	1.5	1.7 ^c	0.5 ^c	0.3 ^c	0.2 ^c	0.4	0.3 ^c
From serious assault	0.9	0.8 ^c	0.1 ^c	0.1 ^c	0.1 ^c	0.2 ^c	0.2 ^c
From minor assault	0.7 ^c	0.9 ^c	0.4 ^c	0.2 ^c	0.1 ^c	0.2 ^c	0.2 ^c
Without injury	2.8	2.5	1.1	1.3	1.8	1.1	0.9
Assault	37.4	25.2	29.1	21.2	21.5	15.6	16.4
Aggravated	14.9	9.6	10.3	7.0	7.3	5.1	4.9
Completed with injury	6.5	3.4	4.2	2.0	2.4	1.6	1.7
Attempted with weapon	8.4	6.2	6.1	4.9	4.9	3.5	3.2
Simple	22.5	15.6	18.8	14.2	14.2	10.6	11.5
Completed with injury	7.9	6.2	5.9	4.3	2.9	2.0	3.3
Attempted without weapon	14.7	9.4	12.9	10.0	11.2	8.5	8.2
Crimes of theft	68.9	58.3	59.8	67.3	64.3	69.7	86.8
Completed	64.5	55.9	56.2	62.7	60.7	65.8	81.0
Attempted	4.4	2.4	3.6	4.6	3.6	3.9	5.8
Personal larceny with contact	5.0	2.5	2.3	2.8	2.0	2.1	2.4
Purse snatching	1.5	0.6 ^c	1.1	0.6	1.1	0.6	0.5 ^c
Pocket picking	3.4	1.8	1.2	2.1	0.9	1.5	1.9
Personal larceny without contact	64.0	55.8	57.5	64.6	62.3	67.6	84.5
Completed	60.0	53.4	54.3	60.0	58.9	63.8	78.9
Less than \$50	29.9	28.5	28.2	28.0	27.1	31.9	31.3
\$50 or more	26.7	21.4	23.3	28.4	28.5	29.0	43.0
Amount not available	3.4	3.5	2.7	3.6	3.3	2.8	4.6
Attempted	4.0	2.4	3.2	4.5	3.4	3.9	5.6

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

^cEstimate is based on about ten or fewer sample cases.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

^bExcludes persons whose family income level was not ascertained.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1986, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-111456 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1988), Table 14.

Table 3.13

Estimated rate (per 1,000 population age 12 and over) of personal victimization

By type of victimization, race, and family income of victim, United States, 1986^a

Race and family income of victim	Total population ^b	Crimes of violence										Crimes of theft					
		Total	Completed	At-tempted	Rape	Robbery			Assault			Total	Completed	At-tempted	Personal larceny		
						Total	Injury	Without injury	Total	Aggra-vated	Simple				contact	Without contact	
White																	
Less than \$7,500	17,178,400	50.0	20.6	29.5	1.4	9.2	3.8	5.4	39.4	15.8	23.6	75.3	70.4	4.9	3.9	71.4	
\$7,500 to \$9,999	7,112,700	36.3	13.3	23.0	1.2 ^c	7.9	2.3	5.7	27.1	9.4	17.7	54.0	51.0	3.0	2.2 ^c	51.9	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	19,566,400	35.8	13.2	22.6	1.1	5.1	3.0	2.0	29.6	9.3	20.3	60.8	57.4	3.4	2.0	58.8	
\$15,000 to \$24,999	33,855,500	26.4	9.5	17.0	0.5	4.5	1.1	3.4	21.4	6.8	14.7	67.0	62.0	5.0	2.2	64.8	
\$25,000 to \$29,999	16,048,700	26.4	8.0	18.4	0.3 ^c	3.8	1.1	2.7	22.2	7.7	14.5	63.8	60.7	3.0	1.6	62.2	
\$30,000 to \$49,999	35,872,800	19.7	6.0	13.8	0.4 ^c	3.5	1.2	2.4	15.8	4.9	10.9	67.1	65.2	3.9	2.0	67.1	
\$50,000 or more	21,656,600	20.1	7.6	12.5	0.1 ^c	3.6	1.1	2.5	16.4	4.6	11.7	87.1	81.1	6.0	2.6	84.6	
Black																	
Less than \$7,500	5,972,300	48.4	22.0	26.4	2.1 ^c	13.6	4.8	8.7	32.7	11.9	20.8	50.2	46.6	3.6	7.8	42.4	
\$7,500 to \$9,999	1,604,300	29.3	15.8	13.5	0.0 ^c	8.2 ^c	2.9 ^c	5.3 ^c	21.1	12.2	8.9 ^c	74.1	74.1	0.0 ^c	4.3 ^c	69.9	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	3,336,500	39.4	22.3	17.1	2.8 ^c	7.6	2.6 ^c	5.0	29.0	16.9	12.0	56.1	51.3	4.8 ^c	3.9 ^c	52.2	
\$15,000 to \$24,999	4,049,500	24.8	9.0	15.7	0.0 ^c	6.9	0.0 ^c	6.9	17.9	7.6	10.3	70.5	68.7	1.8 ^c	7.0	63.5	
\$25,000 to \$29,999	1,410,000	27.1	6.3 ^c	20.8	0.0 ^c	11.4	0.0 ^c	11.4	15.7	4.5 ^c	11.2 ^c	79.0	69.8	9.1 ^c	7.3 ^c	71.7	
\$30,000 to \$49,999	2,499,500	20.9	5.7 ^c	15.2	0.8 ^c	4.4 ^c	4.4 ^c	0.0 ^c	15.6	7.3	8.3	79.4	75.9	3.5 ^c	4.1 ^c	75.3	
\$50,000 or more	991,500	16.2 ^c	5.2 ^c	11.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	4.4 ^c	2.5 ^c	1.9 ^c	11.8 ^c	8.1 ^c	3.6 ^c	91.3	87.3	4.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	91.3	

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6. ^cEstimate is based on about ten or fewer sample cases.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

^bExcludes persons whose family income level was not ascertained.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1986*, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-111456 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1988), Table 15.

Table 3.14

Estimated rate (per 1,000 households) of household victimization

By type of victimization and age of head of household, United States, 1986^a

Type of victimization	Age of head of household (in years)				
	12 to 19 (N=987,020)	20 to 34 (N=26,425,950)	35 to 49 (N=25,175,660)	50 to 64 (N=18,919,000)	65 years and older (N=18,887,080)
Household crimes	436.5	238.7	185.9	130.7	78.2
Completed	381.3	201.6	159.8	111.1	65.4
Attempted	55.2	37.1	26.1	19.6	12.9
Burglary	206.1	83.1	64.7	47.4	33.3
Completed	175.4	62.9	51.7	37.3	24.6
Forcible entry	35.7	29.2	21.1	15.1	10.0
Unlawful entry without force	139.8	33.7	30.6	22.2	14.6
Attempted forcible entry	30.8	20.2	13.1	10.1	8.7
Household larceny	200.5	135.2	103.6	69.1	40.6
Completed	190.3	125.6	96.1	64.9	37.8
Less than \$50	93.6	55.4	38.0	30.1	18.6
\$50 or more	86.0	62.1	52.0	29.7	15.0
Amount not available	10.7 ^b	8.0	6.2	5.1	4.1
Attempted	10.2 ^b	9.6	7.5	4.2	2.9
Motor vehicle theft	29.9	20.3	17.5	14.1	4.3
Completed	15.6 ^b	13.1	12.0	8.9	3.0
Attempted	14.3 ^b	7.2	5.5	5.2	1.3

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

^bEstimate is based on about ten or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1986*, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-111456 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1988), Table 22.

Table 3.15

Estimated rate (per 1,000 households) of household victimization

By type of victimization and race of head of household, United States, 1986^a

Type of victimization	All races (N=90,394,710)	White (N=78,443,760)	Black (N=10,052,900)	Other (N=1,898,050)
Household crimes	170.0	163.9	217.1	173.0
Completed	144.5	139.9	181.4	141.2
Attempted	25.5	24.0	35.7	31.8
Burglary	61.5	57.5	91.6	64.0
Completed	47.6	44.8	69.7	49.2
Forcible entry	20.0	17.7	38.3	19.7
Unlawful entry without force	27.6	27.0	31.4	29.4
Attempted forcible entry	13.8	12.7	22.0	14.9
Household larceny	93.5	92.5	101.7	94.1
Completed	87.0	86.1	95.3	84.8
Less than \$50	38.0	39.0	32.1	27.6
\$50 or more	43.0	41.1	55.2	53.3
Amount not available	6.1	5.9	8.0	4.0 ^b
Attempted	6.5	6.4	6.5	9.3
Motor vehicle theft	15.0	13.9	23.7	14.9
Completed	9.8	9.0	16.4	7.2 ^b
Attempted	5.2	4.8	7.3	7.7 ^b

Note: See Notes, tables 3.1 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

^bEstimate is based on about ten or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1986*, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-111456 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1988), Table 19.

Table 3.16

Estimated rate (per 1,000 households) of household victimization

By type of victimization and family income, United States, 1986^a

Type of victimization	Family income						
	Less than \$7,500 (N=14,354,400) ^b	\$7,500 to \$9,999 (N=4,749,600) ^b	\$10,000 to \$14,999 (N=11,672,300) ^b	\$15,000 to \$24,999 (N=17,760,400) ^b	\$25,000 to \$29,999 (N=7,610,800) ^b	\$30,000 to \$49,999 (N=15,627,900) ^b	\$50,000 or more (N=8,742,100) ^b
Household crimes	201.0	178.5	169.8	166.1	168.3	165.9	164.0
Completed	166.6	159.0	144.4	140.5	141.4	143.7	139.6
Attempted	34.3	19.6	25.3	25.7	26.9	22.1	24.5
Burglary	91.0	55.7	64.8	54.9	55.4	53.7	61.4
Completed	67.4	43.9	49.5	42.4	44.7	44.7	48.6
Forcible entry	27.5	21.9	21.8	18.3	17.5	20.8	15.9
Unlawful entry without force	40.0	22.0	27.7	24.1	27.1	23.9	32.7
Attempted forcible entry	23.5	11.8	15.4	12.5	10.7	9.0	12.9
Household larceny	99.5	110.9	90.3	96.7	97.1	93.5	84.4
Completed	92.7	106.5	85.2	88.7	87.6	87.1	78.0
Less than \$50	42.5	49.0	37.4	36.8	38.5	41.0	28.9
\$50 or more	43.8	49.4	40.9	45.8	45.6	41.3	41.7
Amount not available	6.4	8.1	7.0	6.0	3.5	4.7	7.5
Attempted	6.7	4.4	5.1	8.1	9.5	6.4	6.4
Motor vehicle theft	10.5	11.9	14.6	14.5	15.7	18.7	18.2
Completed	6.5	8.5	9.7	9.4	9.2	12.0	13.0
Attempted	4.1	3.4	4.9	5.1	6.6	6.7	5.2

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

^bExcludes families whose family income level was not ascertained.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1986*, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-111456 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1988), Table 23.

Table 3.17

Estimated number and rate (per 1,000 households and per 1,000 vehicles owned) of motor vehicle theft

By age, race of head of household, and form of tenure, United States, 1986

	Households			Vehicles owned		
	Number	Number of thefts	Rate per 1,000	Number	Number of thefts	Rate per 1,000
Race of head of household						
All races	90,394,710	1,355,860	15.0	160,998,650	1,470,580	9.1
White	78,443,760	1,089,770	13.9	146,131,020	1,184,000	8.1
Black	10,052,900	237,850	23.7	11,831,730	256,620	21.7
Other	1,898,050	28,240	14.9	3,035,900	29,960	9.9
Age of head of household						
12 to 19 years	987,020	29,540	29.9	1,126,780	33,330	29.5
20 to 34 years	26,425,950	536,930	20.3	46,311,460	574,330	12.4
35 to 49 years	25,175,660	441,220	17.5	52,994,400	480,570	9.1
50 to 64 years	18,919,000	267,060	14.1	38,151,720	292,920	7.7
65 years and older	18,887,080	81,110	4.3	22,414,290	89,430	4.0
Form of tenure						
Owned or being bought	57,665,340	722,910	12.5	118,866,700	784,900	6.6
Rented	32,729,370	632,940	19.3	42,132,000	685,700	16.3

Note: See Notes, tables 3.1 and 3.7. The number of thefts based on vehicles owned is equal to or higher than the corresponding figure based on households because the former includes all completed or attempted vehicle thefts, regardless of the final classification of the event; personal crimes of contact and burglary occurring in conjunction with motor vehicle thefts take precedence in determining the final classification based on the number of households.

For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1986*, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-111456 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1988), Table 21.

Table 3.18

Estimated percent distribution of lone-offender victimizations

By type of victimization and perceived age of offender, United States, 1986^a

Type of victimization	Number of victimizations	Total	Perceived age of lone offender (in years)							Not known and not available
			Under 12	12 to 20				30 and older		
				Total	12 to 14	15 to 17	18 to 20		21 to 29	
Crimes of violence	4,047,530	100.0%	0.1% ^b	29.7%	4.9%	11.4%	13.4%	31.9%	33.9%	4.3%
Completed	1,360,210	100.0	0.3 ^b	32.3	5.9	12.7	13.7	30.8	32.4	4.1
Attempted	2,687,320	100.0	0.1 ^b	28.4	4.4	10.8	13.3	32.4	34.7	4.4
Rape	107,500	100.0	0.0 ^b	20.8	0.0 ^b	2.3 ^b	18.5	41.3	36.1	1.8 ^b
Robbery	565,500	100.0	0.0 ^b	30.8	5.2	10.5	15.1	36.3	25.9	7.0
Completed	318,740	100.0	0.0 ^b	28.6	4.8 ^b	10.5	13.3	35.5	27.0	8.9
With injury	116,830	100.0	0.0 ^b	18.0	1.7 ^b	13.6 ^b	2.7 ^b	38.6	36.9	6.5 ^b
Without injury	201,900	100.0	0.0 ^b	34.7	6.5 ^b	8.7	19.4	33.7	21.3	10.3
Attempted	246,760	100.0	0.0 ^b	33.6	5.9 ^b	10.5	17.3	37.4	24.4	4.6 ^b
With injury	64,530	100.0	0.0 ^b	27.4	2.7 ^b	8.6 ^b	16.2 ^b	46.0	23.8 ^b	2.7 ^b
Without injury	182,230	100.0	0.0 ^b	35.8	6.8 ^b	11.2	17.8	34.3	24.6	5.2 ^b
Assault	3,374,530	100.0	0.2 ^b	29.8	5.0	11.9	13.0	30.8	35.2	4.0
Aggravated	1,063,810	100.0	0.2 ^b	26.1	2.6	10.1	13.4	32.9	37.2	3.7
Simple	2,310,720	100.0	0.2 ^b	31.5	6.1	12.7	12.8	25.9	34.3	4.1

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1986*, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-111456 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1988), Table 38.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.
^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 3.19

Estimated percent distribution of lone-offender victimizations

By type of victimization and perceived sex of offender, United States, 1986^a

Type of victimization	Number of victimizations	Total	Perceived sex of lone offender		
			Male	Female	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence	4,047,530	100.0%	85.3%	13.8%	0.9%
Completed	1,360,210	100.0	86.3	12.8	0.9 ^b
Attempted	2,687,320	100.0	84.8	14.3	0.9
Rape	107,500	100.0	97.7	2.3 ^b	0.0 ^b
Robbery	565,500	100.0	89.9	8.2	1.9 ^b
Completed	318,740	100.0	88.3	8.8	2.9 ^b
With injury	116,830	100.0	77.7	20.4	1.9 ^b
Without injury	201,900	100.0	94.4	2.1 ^b	3.4 ^b
Attempted	246,760	100.0	91.9	7.4	0.7 ^b
With injury	64,530	100.0	93.6	6.4 ^b	0.0 ^b
Without injury	182,230	100.0	91.3	7.8 ^b	0.9 ^b
Assault	3,374,530	100.0	84.2	15.1	0.7
Aggravated	1,063,810	100.0	87.0	12.7	0.3 ^b
Simple	2,310,720	100.0	82.9	16.2	0.9

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

^bEstimate is based on about ten or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1986*, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-111456 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1988), Table 37.

Table 3.20

Estimated percent distribution of lone-offender victimizations

By type of victimization and perceived race of offender, United States, 1986^a

Type of victimization	Number of victimizations	Total	Perceived race of lone offender			
			White	Black	Other	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence	4,047,530	100.0%	70.7%	24.0%	3.7%	1.6%
Completed	1,360,210	100.0	69.6	25.8	2.9	1.7
Attempted	2,687,320	100.0	71.3	23.1	4.1	1.5
Rape	107,500	100.0	72.9	25.2	1.8 ^b	0.0 ^b
Robbery	565,500	100.0	49.0	44.6	3.6	2.8 ^b
Completed	318,740	100.0	49.0	45.7	2.3 ^b	2.9 ^b
With injury	116,830	100.0	50.3	44.6	3.3 ^b	1.8 ^b
Without injury	201,900	100.0	48.3	46.3	1.8 ^b	3.6 ^b
Attempted	246,760	100.0	48.9	43.3	5.2 ^b	2.6 ^b
With injury	64,530	100.0	55.6	33.6	10.8 ^b	0.0 ^b
Without injury	182,230	100.0	46.5	46.7	3.2 ^b	3.5 ^b
Assault	3,374,530	100.0	74.3	20.5	3.7	1.4
Aggravated	1,063,810	100.0	67.1	27.6	4.4	0.9 ^b
Simple	2,310,720	100.0	77.1	17.2	3.4	1.7

Note: See Notes, tables 3.1 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

^bEstimate is based on about ten or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1986*, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-111456 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1988), Table 39.

Table 3.21

Estimated percent distribution of lone-offender victimizations

By type of victimization, race of victim, and perceived race of offender, United States, 1986^a

Type of victimization and race of victim	Number of victimizations	Total	Perceived race of lone offender			
			White	Black	Other	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence						
White	3,430,330	100.0%	80.3%	14.7%	3.4%	1.6%
Black	543,190	100.0	12.7	83.5	1.9 ^b	1.9 ^b
Completed						
White	1,119,760	100.0	82.3	14.0	2.1	1.6
Black	220,190	100.0	8.8	86.5	2.3 ^b	2.4 ^b
Attempted						
White	2,310,570	100.0	79.4	15.0	4.1	1.5
Black	323,000	100.0	15.3	81.5	1.6 ^b	1.6 ^b
Rape						
White	86,360	100.0	86.8	10.9 ^b	2.3 ^b	0.0 ^b
Black	19,210	100.0	8.0 ^b	92.0	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b
Robbery						
White	444,030	100.0	58.5	34.9	4.3	2.3 ^b
Black	109,590	100.0	10.5 ^b	83.3	1.1 ^b	5.2 ^b
Completed						
White	250,810	100.0	58.6	35.8	3.0 ^b	2.6 ^b
Black	60,210	100.0	8.6 ^b	86.5	0.0 ^b	4.9 ^b
With injury						
White	95,530	100.0	57.3	36.5	4.0 ^b	2.2 ^b
Black	15,600 ^b	100.0	0.0 ^b	100.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b
Without injury						
White	155,290	100.0	59.5	35.4	2.3 ^b	2.8 ^b
Black	44,600	100.0	11.6 ^b	81.8	0.0 ^b	6.6 ^b
Attempted						
White	193,220	100.0	58.3	33.7	6.1 ^b	1.9 ^b
Black	49,380	100.0	12.7 ^b	79.5	2.3 ^b	5.5 ^b
With injury						
White	52,240	100.0	68.7	20.2 ^b	11.1 ^b	0.0 ^b
Black	12,290 ^b	100.0	0.0 ^b	90.6 ^b	9.4 ^b	0.0 ^b
Without injury						
White	140,980	100.0	54.5	38.7	4.2 ^b	2.6 ^b
Black	37,090	100.0	16.9 ^b	75.8	0.0 ^b	7.3 ^b
Assault						
White	2,899,940	100.0	83.5	11.7	3.3	1.5
Black	414,390	100.0	13.5	83.2	2.2 ^b	1.1 ^b
Aggravated						
White	847,260	100.0	80.2	14.3	4.5	1.1 ^b
Black	193,770	100.0	11.6	87.3	1.1 ^b	0.0 ^b
Simple						
White	2,052,680	100.0	84.8	10.6	2.9	1.7
Black	220,620	100.0	15.1	79.6	3.2 ^b	2.2 ^b

Note: See Notes, tables 3.1 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

^bEstimate is based on about ten or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1986*, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-111456 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1988), Table 41.

Table 3.22

Estimated percent distribution of lone-offender victimizations

By type of victimization and victim-offender relationship, United States, 1986^a

Type of victimization	Number of victimizations	Total	Offender's relationship to victim							Well-known, not related ^b	Casual acquaintance
			Total related	Spouse	Ex-spouse	Parent	Own child	Brother or sister	Other relative		
Crimes of violence	1,992,740	100.0%	21.0%	8.5%	3.9%	1.6%	0.9%	1.6%	4.5%	68.6%	10.4%
Completed	778,860	100.0	26.1	12.1	4.7	1.6 ^c	1.5 ^c	2.2	4.0	67.5	6.3
Attempted	1,213,880	100.0	17.8	6.2	3.3	1.6	0.5 ^c	1.2 ^c	4.8	69.3	12.9
Rape	61,110	100.0	19.9 ^c	11.4 ^c	8.5 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	73.4	6.7 ^c
Robbery	170,840	100.0	34.5	14.7	3.5 ^c	2.4 ^c	3.1 ^c	3.9 ^c	7.0 ^c	58.6	6.9 ^c
Completed	103,170	100.0	30.1	6.0 ^c	3.9 ^c	2.1 ^c	2.1 ^c	6.4 ^c	9.8 ^c	68.1	1.7 ^c
Attempted	67,670	100.0	41.2	27.9	2.9 ^c	2.9 ^c	4.8 ^c	0.0 ^c	2.8 ^c	44.1	14.7 ^c
Assault	1,760,790	100.0	19.8	7.8	3.7	1.6	0.7 ^c	1.5	4.4	69.4	10.8
Aggravated	478,330	100.0	20.3	6.0	2.4 ^c	1.6 ^c	1.1 ^c	2.9 ^c	6.3	69.7	10.1
Simple	1,282,460	100.0	19.6	8.5	4.2	1.6	0.6 ^c	0.9 ^c	3.7	69.3	11.1

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

^cEstimate is based on about ten or fewer sample cases.^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.
^bIncludes offenders well known to the victim whose relationship to the victim could not be ascertained.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1986*, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-111456 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1988), Table 43.

Table 3.23

Estimated percent distribution of multiple-offender victimizations

By type of victimization and perceived ages of offenders, United States, 1986^a

Type of victimization	Number of victimizations	Total	Perceived ages of multiple offenders (in years)					Mixed ages	Not known and not available
			All under 12	All 12 to 20	All 21 to 29	All 30 and older			
Crimes of violence	1,375,000	100.0%	0.4 ^b	33.7%	16.4%	6.8%	32.8%	8.5%	
Completed	653,110	100.0	0.3 ^b	30.4	18.0	5.7	33.9	11.0	
Attempted	721,900	100.0	0.6 ^b	36.8	14.9	7.7	31.8	6.4	
Rape	19,920	100.0	0.0 ^b	10.2 ^b	24.5 ^b	24.9 ^b	18.8 ^b	21.7 ^b	
Robbery	432,140	100.0	0.9 ^b	35.5	18.5	5.8	28.2	10.6	
Completed	293,670	100.0	0.6 ^b	29.7	20.8	5.9	29.3	13.7	
With injury	115,530	100.0	1.6 ^b	24.8	26.1	3.6 ^b	30.7	13.2 ^b	
Without injury	178,140	100.0	0.0 ^b	32.9	17.3	7.4 ^b	28.4	14.0	
Attempted	138,470	100.0	1.5 ^b	47.9	13.6	5.5 ^b	25.8	4.0 ^b	
With injury	49,830	100.0	0.0 ^b	36.3	26.4 ^b	0.0 ^b	25.6 ^b	7.1 ^b	
Without injury	88,640	100.0	2.4 ^b	54.4	6.3 ^b	8.6 ^b	26.0	2.2 ^b	
Assault	922,940	100.0	0.2 ^b	33.4	15.2	6.8	35.3	7.3	
Aggravated	432,170	100.0	0.4 ^b	28.4	15.6	8.2	35.1	9.9	
Simple	490,770	100.0	0.0 ^b	37.8	14.8	5.6	35.5	5.0	

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

^bEstimate is based on about ten or fewer sample cases.^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1986*, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-111456 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1988), Table 45.

Table 3.24

Estimated percent distribution of multiple-offender victimizations

By type of victimization and perceived sex of offenders, United States, 1986^a

Type of victimization	Number of victimizations	Total	Perceived sex of multiple offenders			
			All male	All female	Male and female	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence	1,375,000	100.0%	78.3%	5.1%	14.7%	1.8%
Completed	653,110	100.0	77.8	3.8	16.5	1.9 ^b
Attempted	721,900	100.0	78.8	6.3	13.1	1.8 ^b
Rape	19,920	100.0	71.7 ^b	8.2 ^b	9.5 ^b	10.7 ^b
Robbery	432,140	100.0	84.3	3.0 ^b	12.0	0.7 ^b
Completed	293,670	100.0	83.0	2.5 ^b	13.5	1.0 ^b
With injury	115,530	100.0	85.3	0.0 ^b	14.7	0.0 ^b
Without injury	178,140	100.0	81.5	4.1 ^b	12.8	1.6 ^b
Attempted	138,470	100.0	87.0	4.2 ^b	8.8 ^b	0.0 ^b
With injury	49,830	100.0	85.3	7.9 ^b	6.8 ^b	0.0 ^b
Without injury	88,640	100.0	88.0	2.1 ^b	9.9 ^b	0.0 ^b
Assault	922,940	100.0	75.7	6.1	16.0	2.2
Aggravated	432,170	100.0	81.8	0.9 ^b	14.8	2.4 ^b
Simple	490,770	100.0	70.3	10.6	17.1	2.0 ^b

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

^bEstimate is based on about ten or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1986, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-111456 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1988), Table 44.

Table 3.25

Estimated percent distribution of multiple-offender victimizations

By type of victimization and perceived races of offenders, United States, 1986^a

Type of victimization	Number of victimizations	Total	Perceived races of multiple offenders				
			All white	All black	All other	Mixed races	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence	1,375,000	100.0%	49.8%	32.4%	5.9%	9.4%	2.9%
Completed	653,110	100.0	42.6	38.8	7.3	8.8	2.5
Attempted	721,900	100.0	56.3	26.6	3.9	9.9	3.3
Rape	19,920	100.0	25.2 ^b	21.9 ^b	0.0 ^b	41.9 ^b	11.0 ^b
Robbery	432,140	100.0	34.8	45.2	7.2	9.5	3.2 ^b
Completed	293,670	100.0	32.8	50.5	9.8	4.3 ^b	2.7 ^b
With injury	115,530	100.0	27.2	58.8	8.6 ^b	1.9 ^b	3.5 ^b
Without injury	178,140	100.0	36.5	45.1	10.5	5.8 ^b	2.1 ^b
Attempted	138,470	100.0	39.0	34.2	1.7 ^b	20.7	4.4 ^b
With injury	49,830	100.0	44.3	43.2	0.0 ^b	8.2 ^b	4.3 ^b
Without injury	88,640	100.0	36.1	29.1	2.6 ^b	27.7	4.4 ^b
Assault	922,940	100.0	57.4	26.6	4.9	8.6	2.6
Aggravated	432,170	100.0	54.6	23.3	7.0	11.3	3.8
Simple	490,770	100.0	59.8	29.4	3.0 ^b	6.2	1.6 ^b

Note: See Notes, tables 3.1 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

^bEstimate is based on about ten or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1986, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-111456 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1988), Table 46.

Table 3.26

Estimated percent distribution of multiple-offender victimizations

By type of victimization, race of victim, and perceived races of offenders, United States, 1986^a

Type of victimization and race of victim	Number of victimizations	Total	Perceived races of multiple offenders					Not known and not available
			All white	All black	All other	Mixed races		
Crimes of violence^b								
White	1,125,880	100.0%	59.4%	23.2%	4.7%	9.9%	2.8%	
Black	192,660	100.0	6.5 ^c	79.6	1.4 ^c	8.1 ^c	4.4 ^c	
Robbery								
White	326,120	100.0	44.6	35.7	6.7	10.0	3.1 ^c	
Black	83,450	100.0	6.1 ^c	79.0	0.0 ^c	10.2 ^c	4.7 ^c	
Assault								
White	784,560	100.0	66.0	18.3	4.0	9.0	2.8	
Black	104,470	100.0	7.1 ^c	81.3	2.5 ^c	6.8 ^c	2.3 ^c	

Note: See Notes, tables 3.1 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.^bIncludes data on rape, not shown separately.^cEstimate is based on about ten or fewer sample cases.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1986*, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-111456 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1988), Table 48.

Table 3.27

Estimated percent distribution of multiple-offender victimizations

By type of victimization and victim-offender relationship, United States, 1986^a

Type of victimization	Number of victimizations	Total	Offender(s)' relationship to victim						Some or all well-known, not related ^b	Some or all casual acquaintances
			Total related	Spouses, ex-spouses	Parents	Children	Brothers, sisters	Other relatives		
Crimes of violence	292,470	100.0%	6.8%	3.2% ^c	0.0% ^c	0.0% ^c	0.9% ^c	2.6% ^c	37.9%	55.8%
Completed	145,930	100.0	7.5 ^c	3.7 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	3.8 ^c	34.7	57.8
Attempted	146,530	100.0	6.0 ^c	2.8 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	1.9 ^c	1.4 ^c	40.2	53.7
Rape	3,540	100.0	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	42.4 ^c	57.6 ^c
Robbery	62,870	100.0	5.5 ^c	5.5 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	32.7	61.8
Completed	46,000	100.0	7.5 ^c	7.5 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	29.1 ^c	63.4
Attempted	16,870	100.0	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	42.6 ^c	57.4 ^c
Assault	226,060	100.0	7.3	2.7 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	1.2 ^c	3.4 ^c	38.7	54.0
Aggravated	86,970	100.0	8.7 ^c	4.7 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	4.0 ^c	23.4	67.9
Simple	139,090	100.0	6.3 ^c	1.4 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	2.0 ^c	3.0 ^c	48.3	45.4

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

^cEstimate is based on about ten or fewer sample cases.^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.^bIncludes data on offenders well known to the victim whose relationship to the victim could not be ascertained.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1986*, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-111456 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1988), Table 49.

Table 3.28

Estimated percent distribution of personal and household incidents

By type of incident and time of occurrence, United States, 1986^a

Type of incident	Number of incidents	Total	Daytime 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.	Nighttime			Not known	Not known and not available
				Total	6 p.m. to midnight	Midnight to 6 a.m.		
Crimes of violence	4,847,440	100.0%	46.2%	53.4%	38.1%	14.8%	0.4%	0.4%
Completed	1,826,270	100.0	42.6	56.9	38.8	18.0	0.1 ^b	0.5 ^b
Attempted	3,021,170	100.0	48.3	51.3	37.7	12.9	0.6	0.4 ^b
Rape	124,630	100.0	36.4	61.5	35.9	24.0	1.6 ^b	2.0 ^b
Robbery	919,300	100.0	42.8	56.5	40.1	16.4	0.0 ^b	0.6 ^b
Completed	563,130	100.0	46.0	53.4	36.7	16.6	0.0 ^b	0.6 ^b
With injury	210,020	100.0	41.8	58.2	43.5	14.7	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b
From serious assault	93,910	100.0	36.3	63.7	51.2	12.5 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b
From minor assault	116,110	100.0	46.2	53.8	37.3	16.6	0.0 ^b	0.6 ^b
Without injury	353,110	100.0	48.5	50.5	32.7	17.8	0.0 ^b	1.0 ^b
Attempted	356,170	100.0	37.9	61.5	45.5	16.0	0.0 ^b	0.6 ^b
With injury	102,950	100.0	29.0	71.0	53.1	17.8	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b
From serious assault	47,530	100.0	19.2 ^b	80.8	53.8	27.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b
From minor assault	55,420	100.0	37.5	62.5	52.6	9.9 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b
Without injury	253,220	100.0	41.5	57.7	42.4	15.3	0.0 ^b	0.8 ^b
Assault	3,803,500	100.0	47.3	52.3	37.7	14.1	0.5	0.4 ^b
Aggravated	1,284,560	100.0	41.8	57.9	40.8	16.8	0.2 ^b	0.3 ^b
Completed with injury	489,460	100.0	39.3	59.9	40.3	19.5	0.1	0.8 ^b
Attempted with weapon	795,100	100.0	43.4	56.6	41.2	15.2	0.3 ^b	0.0 ^b
Simple	2,518,940	100.0	50.1	49.5	36.1	12.8	0.6 ^b	0.4 ^b
Completed with injury	728,960	100.0	41.4	58.6	40.1	18.3	0.1 ^b	0.4 ^b
Attempted without weapon	1,789,970	100.0	53.6	45.8	34.5	15.5	0.8 ^b	0.5 ^b
Crimes of theft	13,138,900	100.0	46.9	36.3	19.0	9.5	7.8	16.8
Completed	12,320,770	100.0	47.7	35.4	18.8	8.9	7.7	17.0
Attempted	818,130	100.0	35.5	51.2	23.2	16.5	9.4	13.3
Personal larceny with contact	492,950	100.0	62.6	36.0	29.9	4.9	1.1 ^b	1.4 ^b
Purse snatching	156,140	100.0	68.7	31.3	29.9	1.4 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b
Pocket picking	336,800	100.0	57.7	38.2	30.0	6.6	1.7 ^b	2.1 ^b
Personal larceny without contact	12,645,950	100.0	46.3	36.4	18.6	9.7	8.1	17.4
Completed	11,857,170	100.0	47.1	35.3	18.3	9.1	7.9	17.6
Less than \$50	5,499,140	100.0	53.5	29.9	17.3	6.0	6.5	16.6
\$50 or more	5,710,970	100.0	41.3	40.8	19.6	11.9	9.3	18.0
Amount not available	647,060	100.0	44.2	33.0	14.6	10.2	8.2	22.8
Attempted	788,790	100.0	34.1	52.1	23.4	19.0	9.7	13.8
Household crimes	15,367,670	100.0	26.7	45.3	14.8	17.4	13.1	28.0
Completed	13,064,150	100.0	27.4	43.7	14.3	16.1	13.2	29.0
Attempted	2,303,520	100.0	22.9	54.5	17.4	24.6	12.5	22.6
Burglary	5,556,600	100.0	34.7	35.0	16.5	12.1	6.5	30.3
Completed	4,307,160	100.0	36.7	33.4	16.3	10.8	6.3	30.0
Forcible entry	1,812,780	100.0	38.3	37.3	19.1	12.2	6.0	24.4
Unlawful entry without force	2,494,380	100.0	35.5	30.5	14.2	9.8	6.5	34.0
Attempted forcible entry	1,249,440	100.0	27.9	40.9	17.2	16.4	7.2	31.2
Household larceny	8,455,220	100.0	22.0	48.8	12.4	19.1	17.3	29.2
Completed	7,869,350	100.0	22.5	47.2	12.2	17.9	17.1	30.3
Less than \$50	3,464,300	100.0	23.0	42.7	11.8	14.4	16.4	34.3
\$50 or more	3,883,560	100.0	21.7	52.3	12.8	21.6	17.8	26.1
Amount not available	551,490	100.0	25.4	38.7	9.9	12.9	15.9	35.9
Attempted	585,870	100.0	14.6	71.2	15.4	35.0	20.8	14.2
Motor vehicle theft	1,355,860	100.0	23.4	65.1	22.8	29.1	13.2	11.5
Completed	887,640	100.0	25.4	62.6	24.1	26.8	11.6	12.0
Attempted	468,210	100.0	19.6	69.9	20.3	33.5	16.1	10.4

Note: See Note, table 3.1. An incident is a specific criminal act involving one or more victims. The number of incidents of personal crime is lower than that of victimizations, because some crimes are simultaneously committed against more than one individual. (Source, p. 1.) For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

^bEstimate is based on about ten or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1986*, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-111456 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1988), Table 53.

Table 3.29

Estimated percent distribution of personal and household incidents

By type of incident and place of occurrence, United States, 1986^a

Type of Incident	Number of incidents	Total	Place of occurrence										
			Inside own home, other building on property	Near own home	Inside restaurant, bar	Other commercial buildings	On public transportation, in-station	On the street	In a parking lot	In a park, field, or playground	Inside school, on school property	Friend's, relative's, or neighbor's home	Other location
Crimes of violence	4,847,440	100.0%	14.4%	12.3%	5.1%	6.1%	1.0%	22.5%	10.4%	2.6%	8.6%	8.9%	7.9%
Completed	1,826,270	100.0	17.8	11.7	4.8	3.9	0.8 ^b	22.1	11.6	2.8	7.4	10.2	7.0
Attempted	3,021,170	100.0	12.3	12.7	5.3	7.5	1.2	22.8	9.7	2.5	9.4	8.1	8.4
Rape	124,630	100.0	35.9	6.6 ^b	1.2 ^b	4.4 ^b	0.0 ^b	10.3 ^b	11.8 ^b	3.3 ^b	1.6 ^b	14.7	10.3 ^b
Robbery	919,300	100.0	16.2	12.8	2.4 ^b	3.9	1.1 ^b	34.9	12.0	2.4 ^b	4.8	3.8	5.7
Completed	563,130	100.0	18.6	13.2	1.4 ^b	4.3	1.6 ^b	31.2	13.0	2.1 ^b	5.0	3.7	5.9
With injury	210,020	100.0	21.2	10.5	1.8 ^b	4.0 ^b	1.9 ^b	32.6	13.2	4.5 ^b	3.2 ^b	3.8 ^b	3.3 ^b
Without injury	353,110	100.0	17.0	14.7	1.1 ^b	4.5 ^b	1.5 ^b	30.3	12.8	0.7 ^b	6.1	3.7 ^b	7.5
Attempted	356,170	100.0	12.5	12.1	4.1 ^b	3.3 ^b	0.3 ^b	40.7	10.5	2.8 ^b	4.5	3.8 ^b	5.3
With injury	102,950	100.0	19.0	5.2 ^b	2.0 ^b	3.9 ^b	0.0 ^b	37.3	16.9	5.5 ^b	1.9 ^b	0.9 ^b	7.4 ^b
Without injury	253,220	100.0	9.9	14.9	5.0 ^b	3.1 ^b	0.5 ^b	42.0	7.9	1.7 ^b	5.6 ^b	5.0 ^b	4.4 ^b
Assault	3,803,500	100.0	13.2	12.4	5.9	6.7	1.0	20.0	9.9	2.7	9.8	9.9	8.4
Aggravated	1,284,560	100.0	12.7	13.6	4.4	7.2	0.7 ^b	24.3	12.1	3.5	4.8	9.5	7.2
Simple	2,518,940	100.0	13.5	11.8	6.7	6.5	1.2	17.8	8.8	2.3	12.4	10.1	8.9
Personal larceny with contact	492,950	100.0	1.9 ^b	1.8 ^b	7.7	21.6	16.0	26.3	6.9	3.2 ^b	4.8	2.5 ^b	7.2
Motor vehicle theft	1,355,860	100.0	1.4	37.8	0.0 ^b	0.5 ^b	0.0 ^b	14.1	33.7	0.5 ^b	1.7 ^b	8.5	1.7
Completed	887,640	100.0	2.0	35.8	0.0 ^b	0.6 ^b	0.0 ^b	14.8	33.1	0.6 ^b	1.4 ^b	10.1	1.5 ^b
Attempted	468,210	100.0	0.4 ^b	41.8	0.0 ^b	0.2 ^b	0.0 ^b	12.7	34.9	0.4 ^b	2.3 ^b	5.5	1.9 ^b

Note: See Notes, tables 3.1 and 3.28. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1986, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-111456 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1988), Table 56.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

^bEstimate is based on about ten or fewer sample cases.

Table 3.30

Estimated number and rate (per 1,000 population age 12 and over)
of personal victimization

By type of victimization and victim-offender relationship, United States,
1986^a

Type of victimization	Involving strangers		Involving nonstrangers	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Crimes of violence	3,202,140	16.3	2,313,310	11.8
Completed	1,113,930	5.7	935,380	4.8
Attempted	2,088,220	10.6	1,377,930	7.0
Rape	65,300	0.3 ^b	64,640	0.3
Completed	12,340	0.1 ^b	33,290	0.2
Attempted	52,960	0.3	31,350	0.2
Robbery	770,630	3.9	238,530	1.2
Completed	469,720	2.4	152,020	0.8
With injury	162,610	0.8	71,300	0.4
From serious assault	84,130	0.4	25,510	0.1
From minor assault	78,480	0.4	45,780	0.2
Without injury	307,110	1.6	80,720	0.4
Attempted	300,910	1.5	86,520	0.4
With injury	88,790	0.4	27,770	0.1
From serious assault	45,260	0.2	9,160	(b,c)
From minor assault	43,540	0.2	18,610	0.1
Without injury	212,120	1.1	58,750	0.3
Assault	2,366,210	12.1	2,010,130	10.2
Aggravated	966,430	4.9	576,440	2.9
Completed with injury	306,930	1.6	254,720	1.3
Attempted with weapon	659,490	3.4	321,730	1.6
Simple	1,399,790	7.1	1,433,690	7.3
Completed with injury	324,930	1.6	495,360	2.5
Attempted without weapon	1,074,860	5.5	938,330	4.8

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

^bEstimate is based on about ten or fewer sample cases.

^cLess than 0.05 per 1,000.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1986, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-111456 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1988), Table 32.

Table 3.31

Estimated percent distribution of type of weapon used in personal incidents by armed offenders

 By type of incident, victim-offender relationship, and type of weapon, United States, 1986^a

Relationship and type of incident	Number of weapons used ^b	Total	Firearm			Knife	Other	Type unknown
			Total	Hand gun	Other gun			
All incidents								
Crimes of violence	1,725,340	100.0%	29.0%	21.7%	7.3%	29.7%	36.3%	5.0%
Completed	718,570	100.0	23.5	19.0	4.6	29.1	40.5	6.9
Attempted	1,006,760	100.0	32.9	23.7	9.2	30.1	33.4	3.6
Rape	29,940	100.0	25.4 ^c	25.4 ^c	0.0 ^c	53.7	13.0 ^c	7.9 ^c
Robbery	430,780	100.0	34.9	32.2	2.8 ^c	38.5	21.0	5.6
Completed	281,450	100.0	40.2	36.3	3.9 ^c	37.0	16.2	6.6
With injury	86,260	100.0	16.8 ^c	14.1 ^c	2.7 ^c	39.0	33.4	10.8 ^c
Without injury	195,190	100.0	5.6	46.1	4.5 ^c	36.1	8.6	4.9 ^c
Attempted	149,330	100.0	25.0	24.4	0.6 ^c	41.2	30.0	3.8 ^c
With injury	45,880	100.0	12.4 ^c	10.4 ^c	2.0 ^c	39.5	43.3	4.8 ^c
Without injury	103,440	100.0	30.7	30.7	0.0 ^c	42.0	24.1	3.3 ^c
Aggravated assault	1,264,630	100.0	27.1	18.1	9.0	26.1	42.1	4.7
Completed with injury	422,450	100.0	12.1	7.0	5.1	22.9	57.6	7.3
Attempted with weapon	842,190	100.0	34.6	23.7	10.9	27.8	34.4	3.3
Involving strangers								
Crimes of violence	1,173,590	100.0	32.6	24.8	7.9	29.0	33.4	5.0
Rape	23,530	100.0	23.8 ^c	23.8 ^c	0.0 ^c	49.6 ^c	16.5 ^c	10.1 ^c
Robbery	368,130	100.0	37.5	34.3	3.3 ^c	39.0	18.4	5.1
Aggravated assault	781,930	100.0	30.6	20.3	10.3	23.7	40.9	4.7
Involving nonstrangers								
Crimes of violence	551,750	100.0	21.3	15.4	5.9	31.1	42.7	5.0
Rape	6,410	100.0 ^c	31.2 ^c	31.2 ^c	0.0 ^c	68.8 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c
Robbery	62,630	100.0	19.8 ^c	19.8 ^c	0.0 ^c	35.4	36.2	8.6 ^c
Aggravated assault	482,700	100.0	21.3	14.6	6.7	30.0	44.1	4.6

Note: See Notes, tables 3.1 and 3.28. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

^cEstimate is based on about ten or fewer sample cases.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

^bSome respondents may have cited more than one weapon present.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1986*, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-111456 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1988), Table 64.

Table 3.32

Estimated percent of personal victimizations in which victim took self-protective measures

By type of victimization and victim-offender relationship, United States, 1986

Type of victimization	All victimizations	Involving strangers	Involving nonstrangers
Crimes of violence	70.7%	69.6%	72.2%
Completed	67.0	56.8	79.1
Attempted	72.9	76.4	67.6
Rape	84.6	76.7	92.5
Robbery	61.8	57.9	74.6
Completed	48.8	43.5	65.5
With injury	68.4	64.3	77.8
From serious assault	66.6	58.3	93.8
From minor assault	69.9	70.6	68.8
Without injury	37.0	32.4	54.6
Attempted	82.7	80.4	90.6
With injury	87.8	83.9	100.0
From serious assault	90.6	88.7	100.0 ^a
From minor assault	85.2	78.9	100.0
Without injury	80.5	79.0	86.2
Assault	72.3	73.2	71.3
Aggravated	74.9	72.4	79.0
Completed with injury	67.7	58.8	78.4
Attempted with weapon	79.0	78.8	79.4
Simple	70.9	73.7	68.2
Completed with injury	79.1	73.9	82.5
Attempted without weapon	67.6	73.6	60.7

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

^aEstimate is based on about ten or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1986, National Crime Survey Report, NCJ-111456 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1988), Table 65.

Table 3.33

Estimated percent distribution of personal and household victimizations resulting in economic loss

By type of victimization, race of victim, and value of loss, United States, 1986^d

Race and type of victimization	Number of victimizations	Total	Type of economic loss						Not known and not available
			No monetary value	Less than \$50	\$50 to \$99	\$100 to \$249	\$250 to \$499	\$500 or more	
All races^b									
All personal crimes	14,119,870	100.0%	0.8%	41.7%	14.0%	15.2%	7.5%	8.5%	12.2%
Crimes of violence ^c	1,361,230	100.0	5.2	25.6	9.4	11.6	6.3	9.6	32.3
Completed	981,390	100.0	3.6	26.5	9.7	13.1	8.1	11.8	27.1
Attempted	379,840	100.0	9.4	23.3	8.5	7.9	1.7 ^d	3.7 ^d	45.7
Robbery	701,370	100.0	2.7	27.9	9.7	16.3	10.7	15.5	17.2
Completed	621,730	100.0	1.1 ^d	27.4	10.9	17.7	12.1	17.2	13.6
With injury	233,900	100.0	0.7 ^d	25.3	13.7	14.5	12.0	13.3	20.4
Without injury	387,830	100.0	1.4 ^d	28.6	9.2	19.6	12.2	19.5	9.5
Attempted	79,640	100.0	15.3 ^d	32.0	0.0 ^d	5.1 ^d	0.0 ^d	2.3 ^d	45.3
With injury	44,390	100.0	13.9 ^d	12.8 ^d	0.0 ^d	4.8 ^d	0.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	68.6
Without injury	35,250	100.0	17.2 ^d	56.1	0.0 ^d	5.5 ^d	0.0 ^d	5.3 ^d	15.9 ^d
Assault	629,570	100.0	8.3	23.8	9.1	6.8	1.4 ^d	2.8	47.9
Aggravated	298,730	100.0	3.6 ^d	25.2	10.1	8.1	0.7 ^d	4.5 ^d	47.9
Simple	330,840	100.0	12.5	22.6	8.3	5.6	2.0 ^d	1.2 ^d	47.9
Crimes of theft	12,758,640	100.0	0.3	43.5	14.5	15.5	7.7	8.4	10.1
Completed	12,401,860	100.0	0.2	44.3	14.6	15.6	7.7	8.5	9.2
Attempted	356,780	100.0	5.9	15.5	12.6	13.5	6.5	4.2 ^d	41.7
Personal larceny with contact	506,940	100.0	0.0 ^d	38.7	17.4	19.0	10.5	4.4	10.0
Personal larceny without contact	12,251,700	100.0	0.3	43.7	14.4	15.4	7.5	8.6	10.1
All household crimes	14,056,760	100.0	2.1	30.0	12.2	14.1	7.7	18.2	15.7
Completed	12,641,910	100.0	0.6	31.2	12.7	14.9	8.2	19.9	12.6
Attempted	1,414,860	100.0	15.2	19.7	7.7	7.1	4.0	3.0	43.3
Burglary	4,760,390	100.0	4.7	18.2	8.0	12.5	8.7	24.7	23.1
Completed	3,884,910	100.0	1.4	17.1	8.7	14.5	10.3	29.9	18.2
Forcible entry	1,716,340	100.0	2.6	9.8	4.1	7.0	8.0	41.7	26.8
Unlawful entry without force	2,168,580	100.0	0.4 ^d	23.0	12.3	20.4	12.1	20.6	11.3
Attempted forcible entry	875,480	100.0	19.6	22.9	5.2	3.9	2.0	1.6 ^d	44.8
Household larceny	8,074,140	100.0	0.6	41.1	15.8	16.5	7.4	7.4	11.3
Completed	7,869,350	100.0	0.4	41.6	16.0	16.7	7.4	7.5	10.4
Attempted	204,790	100.0	10.6	20.5	4.4 ^d	8.3	6.6	2.9 ^d	46.6
Motor vehicle theft	1,222,230	100.0	1.8	3.1	4.8	4.7	6.1	63.5	15.9
Completed	887,640	100.0	0.0 ^d	0.2 ^d	0.5 ^d	0.9 ^d	5.6	84.9	7.9
Attempted	334,590	100.0	6.6	10.9	16.3	14.7	7.5	6.9	37.2
White									
All personal crimes	12,175,890	100.0	0.8	42.1	14.2	14.9	7.7	8.5	11.6
Crimes of violence ^c	1,070,280	100.0	6.0	23.3	9.8	11.7	6.6	10.2	32.4
Completed	770,640	100.0	3.9	24.8	10.8	13.2	8.7	12.9	25.7
Attempted	299,640	100.0	11.2	19.5	7.2	7.8	1.4 ^d	3.3 ^d	49.6
Robbery	539,380	100.0	2.9 ^d	25.0	10.8	15.8	12.0	17.0	16.6
Completed	483,460	100.0	1.1 ^d	25.8	12.1	17.3	13.3	18.6	11.9
With injury	186,550	100.0	0.0 ^d	27.8	15.2	13.1	13.0	15.4	15.5
Without injury	296,910	100.0	1.8 ^d	24.5	10.1	19.9	13.5	20.5	9.6
Attempted	55,920	100.0	18.3 ^d	17.7 ^d	0.0 ^d	3.5 ^d	0.0 ^d	3.3 ^d	57.2
With injury	39,960	100.0	15.4 ^d	14.2 ^d	0.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	70.4
Without injury	15,960	100.0	25.4 ^d	26.5 ^d	0.0 ^d	12.1 ^d	0.0 ^d	11.7 ^d	24.2 ^d
Assault	512,970	100.0	9.4	22.0	8.7	7.4	1.3 ^d	2.6 ^d	48.6
Aggravated	232,230	100.0	4.6 ^d	23.5	10.2	8.4	1.0 ^d	4.0 ^d	48.3
Simple	280,740	100.0	13.4	20.7	7.4	6.6	1.5 ^d	1.4 ^d	48.9
Crimes of theft	11,105,600	100.0	0.3	44.0	14.6	15.2	7.8	8.4	9.6
Completed	10,777,330	100.0	0.2	44.8	14.7	15.3	7.9	8.5	8.6
Attempted	328,280	100.0	5.5	14.9	13.1	13.5	6.7	3.1 ^d	43.0
Personal larceny with contact	374,430	100.0	0.0 ^d	36.6	18.0	20.9	10.9	3.9 ^d	9.7
Personal larceny without contact	10,731,170	100.0	0.3	44.2	14.5	15.0	7.7	8.5	9.6

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.33

Estimated percent distribution of personal and household victimizations resulting in economic loss

 By type of victimization, race of victim, and value of loss, United States, 1986^a --Continued

Race and type of victimization	Number of victimizations	Total	Type of economic loss						Not known and not available
			No monetary value	Less than \$50	\$50 to \$99	\$100 to \$249	\$250 to \$499	\$500 or more	
White (continued)									
All household crimes	11,747,720	100.0%	2.1%	31.6%	12.3%	14.1%	7.6%	17.4%	14.9%
Completed	10,611,810	100.0	0.7	32.8	12.7	14.8	8.0	18.9	12.1
Attempted	1,135,920	100.0	15.6	20.6	8.5	7.9	3.4	3.0	41.1
Burglary	3,847,740	100.0	4.9	19.0	8.6	13.0	8.9	23.4	22.1
Completed	3,152,200	100.0	1.6	17.9	9.3	14.8	10.5	28.2	17.8
Forcible entry	1,308,030	100.0	3.3	10.6	3.9	8.0	7.9	39.5	26.7
Unlawful entry without force	1,844,170	100.0	0.4 ^d	23.1	13.0	19.7	12.3	20.2 ^d	11.4
Attempted forcible entry	695,540	100.0	20.2	24.1	5.8	4.4	1.8 ^d	1.7 ^d	42.0
Household larceny	6,923,510	100.0	0.6	42.7	15.3	16.0	7.0	7.4	10.9
Completed	6,750,450	100.0	0.4	43.2	15.5	16.2	7.1	7.5	10.1
Attempted	173,060	100.0	11.6	22.2	4.2 ^d	9.9	5.4 ^d	2.2 ^d	44.5
Motor vehicle theft	976,480	100.0	1.7	3.0 ^d	5.4 ^d	5.1	6.0	64.0	14.7
Completed	709,160	100.0	0.0 ^d	0.3 ^d	0.6 ^d	1.1 ^d	5.9	85.6	6.5
Attempted	267,320	100.0	6.4	10.4	18.4	15.6	6.1	6.6	36.6
Black									
All personal crimes	1,585,850	100.0	0.7 ^d	40.6	11.7	16.2	6.3	7.7	16.7
Crimes of violence ^c	243,170	100.0	2.3 ^d	35.8	5.6 ^d	13.6	4.6 ^d	5.4 ^d	32.6
Completed	170,580	100.0	2.1 ^d	33.6	3.9 ^d	15.5	5.3 ^d	7.7 ^d	31.8
Attempted	72,590	100.0	2.7 ^d	41.1	9.6 ^d	9.1 ^d	3.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	34.4
Robbery	135,630	100.0	1.5 ^d	41.0	3.0 ^d	21.1	6.6 ^d	9.7 ^d	17.1
Completed	111,910	100.0	0.0 ^d	35.8	3.7 ^d	23.7	8.0 ^d	11.0 ^d	17.0
With injury	38,120	100.0	0.0 ^d	19.3 ^d	5.6 ^d	25.2 ^d	5.2 ^d	5.8 ^d	38.8 ^d
Without injury	73,790	100.0	0.0 ^d	44.3	2.7 ^d	22.9	9.5 ^d	14.9 ^d	5.8 ^d
Attempted	23,720	100.0	8.4 ^d	65.6 ^d	0.0 ^d	8.9 ^d	0.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	17.1 ^d
With injury	4,430	100.0	0.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	47.9 ^d	0.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	52.1 ^d
Without injury	19,290	100.0 ^d	10.3 ^d	80.6 ^d	0.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	9.1 ^d
Assault	95,180	100.0	3.8 ^d	33.1	10.0 ^d	4.7 ^d	0.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	48.3
Aggravated	47,340	100.0	0.0 ^d	31.9 ^d	6.1 ^d	9.5 ^d	0.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	52.5
Simple	47,840	100.0	7.7 ^d	34.4	13.8 ^d	0.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	44.2
Crimes of theft	1,342,680	100.0	0.4 ^d	41.5	12.8	16.7	6.6	8.2	13.9
Completed	1,324,160	100.0	0.2 ^d	41.8	13.0	16.8	6.6	7.9	13.8
Attempted	18,520	100.0	15.2 ^d	23.6 ^d	0.0 ^d	9.8 ^d	7.1 ^d	25.4 ^d	19.0 ^d
Personal larceny with contact	118,420	100.0	0.0 ^d	46.7	14.3	13.5 ^d	10.6 ^d	6.4 ^d	8.5 ^d
Personal larceny without contact	1,224,250	100.0	0.4 ^d	41.0	12.7	17.0	6.2	8.3	14.4
All household crimes	2,019,020	100.0	1.9	21.9	11.3	13.1	8.7	22.5	20.6
Completed	1,774,010	100.0	0.4 ^d	22.6	12.4	14.6	9.0	25.1	16.0
Attempted	245,010	100.0	13.0	16.7	3.4 ^d	2.3 ^d	6.6	3.8 ^d	54.1
Burglary	813,460	100.0	3.7	14.7	5.5	9.4	8.6	29.9	28.1
Completed	651,340	100.0	0.5 ^d	14.0	6.2	11.5	10.0	37.1	20.8
Forcible entry	372,690	100.0	0.4 ^d	7.4	4.9	3.5 ^d	8.3	47.1	28.3
Unlawful entry without force	278,640	100.0	0.6 ^d	22.7	7.9	22.1	12.2	23.7	10.8
Attempted forcible entry	162,120	100.0	16.7	17.8	2.9 ^d	1.1 ^d	3.0 ^d	1.2 ^d	57.3
Household larceny	986,020	100.0	0.6 ^d	31.8	18.1	18.6	9.1	7.3	14.5
Completed	957,850	100.0	0.4 ^d	32.3	18.7	19.2	9.1	7.3	13.0
Attempted	28,170	100.0	5.6 ^d	12.5 ^d	0.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	8.8 ^d	7.4 ^d	65.6
Motor vehicle theft	219,540	100.0	1.5 ^d	3.9 ^d	1.7 ^d	1.8 ^d	7.5	63.0	20.6
Completed	164,820	100.0	0.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	4.7 ^d	80.7	14.6
Attempted	54,720	100.0	5.9 ^d	15.7 ^d	6.8 ^d	7.1 ^d	16.0 ^d	9.7 ^d	38.8

Note: See Note, table 3.1. Economic loss includes both theft and damage losses. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

^dEstimate is based on about ten or fewer sample cases.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

^bIncludes "other" races, not shown separately.

^cIncludes rape, not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1986, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-111456 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1988), Table 80.

Table 3.34

Number and rate (per 1,000 units of each respective category) of personal and household victimizations

By type of victimization, United States, 1973-86^a

(Number of victimizations in thousands)

Type of victimization	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Personal victimization														
(Rate per 1,000 persons 12 years of age and 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	6,021	5,823	5,515
Rate	32.6	33.0	32.8	32.6	33.9	33.7	34.5	33.3	35.3	34.3	31.0	31.4	30.0	28.1
Rape:														
Number	156	163	154	145	154	171	192	174	178	153	154	180	138 ^b	130 ^b
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	0.7 ^b	0.7 ^b
Robbery:														
Number	1,108	1,199	1,147	1,111	1,083	1,038	1,116	1,209	1,381	1,334	1,149	1,097	985	1,009
Rate	6.7	7.2	6.8	6.5	6.2	5.9	6.3	6.6	7.4	7.1	6.0	5.7	5.1	5.1
Assault:														
Number	4,087	4,148	4,272	4,344	4,664	4,732	4,851	4,747	5,024	4,973	4,600	4,744	4,699	4,376
Rate	24.9	24.8	25.2	25.3	26.8	26.9	27.2	25.8	27.0	26.4	24.1	24.7	24.2	22.3
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	1,727	1,605	1,543
Rate	10.1	10.4	9.6	9.9	10.0	9.7	9.9	9.3	9.6	9.3	8.0	9.0	8.3	7.9
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	3,017	3,094	2,833
Rate	14.8	14.4	15.6	15.4	16.8	17.2	17.3	16.5	17.3	17.1	16.2	15.7	15.9	14.4
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	13,474	13,235
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	69.4	67.5
Personal larceny with contact:														
Number	504	520	524	497	461	549	511	558	605	577	563	530	523	536
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	2.7	2.7
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	12,951	12,699
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	66.7	64.7
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	194,097	196,160
Household victimization														
(Rate per 1,000 households)														
Household burglary:														
Number	6,459	6,721	6,744	6,663	6,765	6,704	6,685	6,973	7,394	6,663	6,063	5,643	5,594	5,557
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	62.7	61.5
Household larceny:														
Number	7,537	8,933	9,223	9,301	9,418	9,352	10,630	10,468	10,176	9,705	9,114	8,750	8,703	8,455
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	97.5	93.5
Motor vehicle theft:														
Number	1,344	1,358	1,433	1,235	1,297	1,365	1,393	1,381	1,439	1,377	1,264	1,340	1,270	1,356
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	14.2	15.0
Total number of households	70,442	72,163	73,560	74,956	76,412	77,980	79,499	82,753	84,095	85,211	86,635	88,039	89,263	90,395

Note: See Note, table 3.1. Slight changes in the classification of the personal crimes of robbery and assault occurring in commercial establishments were made beginning in 1985. Data for 1984 have been adjusted to account for this change and will differ slightly from previous years' presentations. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

^aDetail may not add to total shown because of rounding.

^bThe victimization rate for female rape (the number of rapes per 10,000 women age 12 and older) was 1.3 in 1985 and 1.2 in 1986.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Criminal Victimization in the U.S.: Summary Findings of 1978-79 Changes in Crime and of Trends Since 1973, National Crime Survey Report SD-NCS-N-18 (Washington, DC: 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, DC: 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, DC: 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, p. 2; Criminal Victimization 1986, Bulletin NCJ-106989, p. 2 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.35

Percent change in rates (per 1,000 units of each respective category) of personal and household victimizations between 1973 and 1986

By type of victimization, United States

Type of victimization	Percent change in victimization rate												
	1973-86	1974-86	1975-86	1976-86	1977-86	1978-86	1979-86	1980-86	1981-86	1982-86	1983-86	1984-86	1985-86
Personal victimization													
Crimes of violence	-13.6	-14.7	-14.4	-13.7	-17.1	-16.6	-18.6	-15.5	-20.4	-17.9	-9.3	-10.4	-6.3
Rape	-30.5	-32.7	-27.5	-21.4 ^a	-25.8 ^a	-32.0	-38.9	-29.8	-30.5	-18.5 ^a	-18.5 ^a	-29.8	-7.0 ^a
Robbery	-23.7	-28.4	-24.0	-20.4	-17.4	-12.7	-17.9	-21.6	-30.6	-27.4	-14.8	-10.0 ^a	1.4 ^a
Assault	-10.3	-10.1	-11.4	-11.7	-16.7	-16.9	-18.0	-13.4	-17.2	-15.4	-7.6	-9.7	-7.8
Aggravated assault	-21.8	-24.3	-18.1	-20.2	-21.1	-18.8	-20.7	-15.0	-18.4	-15.5	-1.1 ^a	-12.6	-4.8 ^a
Simple assault	-2.4 ^a	-0.0 ^a	-7.2	-6.3 ^a	-14.1	-15.9	-16.5	-12.4	-16.6	-15.5	-10.8	-8.1	-9.4
Crimes of theft	-25.9	29.1	-29.7	-29.8	-30.6	-30.3	-26.6	-18.7	-20.7	-18.2	-12.3	-6.1	-2.8 ^a
Personal larceny with contact	-11.1 ^a	-12.2 ^a	-11.7 ^a	-5.5 ^a	3.0 ^a	-12.5 ^a	-4.9 ^a	-9.9 ^a	-16.0	-10.8 ^a	-7.5 ^a	-1.1 ^a	1.5 ^a
Personal larceny without contact	-26.4	-29.6	-30.3	-30.5	-31.6	-30.9	-27.3	-19.1	-20.9	-18.5	-12.5	-6.3	-3.0 ^a
Household victimization													
Household burglary	-33.0	-34.0	-33.0	-30.9	-30.6	-28.5	-26.9	-27.0	-30.1	-21.4	-12.2	-4.1 ^a	-1.9 ^a
Household larceny	-12.6	-24.4	-25.4	-24.6	-24.1	-22.0	-30.0	-26.1	-22.7	-17.9	-11.1	-5.9	-4.1 ^a
Motor vehicle theft	-21.4	-20.3	-23.0	-8.9 ^a	-11.6	-14.3	-14.4	-10.1	-12.3	-7.2 ^a	2.8 ^a	-1.4 ^a	5.4 ^a

Note: See Notes, tables 3.1 and 3.34. The rates on which these percent change data were calculated are presented in table 3.34. 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 6.

^aThe difference is not statistically significant at the 90 percent confidence level.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization 1986*, Bulletin NCJ-106989 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, October 1987), p. 3, Table 4.

Table 3.36

Estimated number and percent of violent crime victimizations committed by relatives, acquaintances, and strangers^a

By type of violent incident, United States, 1982-84^b

Victim-offender relationship	Violent crime total									
	Violent crime total		Rape		Robbery		Assault			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	19,999,000	100%	504,000	100%	3,715,300	100%	5,289,600	100%	10,490,200	100%
Nonstranger	7,879,500	39	202,700	40	743,800	20	2,082,100	39	4,851,000	46
Relative	1,502,400	8	21,200	4	148,200	4	389,900	7	943,200	9
Spouse	574,200	3	4,400 ^c	1 ^c	46,500	1	153,400	3	369,900	4
Ex-spouse	322,600	2	5,600 ^c	1 ^c	41,200	1	72,500	1	203,300	2
Parent	91,500	(d)	2,600 ^c	1 ^c	13,800 ^c	(c,d)	35,600	1	39,500	(c)
Child	52,900	(d)	0 ^c	(c,d)	6,300 ^c	(c,d)	21,500	(c)	25,100	(c)
Brother/sister	157,900	1	0 ^c	(c,d)	20,100	1	34,500	1	103,300	1
Other relative	303,000	2	8,700 ^c	2 ^c	20,200	1	72,300	1	202,100	2
Acquaintance	6,114,000	31	174,200	35	562,900	15	1,610,300	30	3,766,600	36
Boyfriend/ex-boyfriend	638,300	3	33,700	7	86,600	2	152,900	3	365,100	3
Girlfriend/ex-girlfriend	193,100	1	1,500 ^c	(c,d)	17,300	(d)	52,800	1	121,500	1
Friend/ex-friend	1,283,100	6	29,500	6	126,400	3	344,900	7	782,200	7
Other person well-known not related	1,197,600	6	29,300	6	67,800	2	306,400	6	794,100	8
Casual acquaintance	2,802,000	14	80,200	16	264,700	7	753,500	14	1,703,600	16
Stranger	11,488,000	57	279,100	55	2,847,800	77	2,952,100	56	5,409,000	52
Completely unknown	9,291,400	46	245,300	49	2,629,800	71	2,333,900	44	4,082,500	39
Known by sight only	2,196,600	11	33,800	7	218,000	6	618,300	12	1,326,500	13
Relationship not ascertained	631,600	3	22,200	4	123,800	3	255,400	5	230,300	2

Note: See Note, table 3.1. These data are from the National Crime Survey conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Justice Statistics. Respondents who were victims of a rape, robbery, or assault were asked a series of questions to determine their prior relationship with the offender. "Stranger" victimizations refer to those committed by total strangers, in which the assailant was completely unknown to the victim, and to those in which the assailant was known only by sight. "Non-stranger" victimizations refer to those committed by friends, acquaintances, or relatives.

Both single- and multiple-offender crimes are included. When two or more offenders were involved in a crime, the most intimate relationship with the victim was considered to represent the victim-offender relationship

(Source, p. 7). For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

^aTotals may include cases for which detail was not ascertained.

^bPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

^cRepresents 10 or fewer sample cases.

^dLess than one-half of 1 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Violent Crime by Strangers and Nonstrangers*, Special Report NCJ-103702 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1987), p. 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.37

Estimated number and percent of violent crime victimizations
committed by relatives, acquaintances, and strangers^a

By victim characteristics, United States, 1982-84^b

Victim characteristics	Nonstranger victim-offender relationship					
	Relative		Acquaintance		Stranger	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,502,000	100%	6,114,000	100%	11,488,000	100%
Sex						
Male	343,300	23	3,318,900	54	8,045,100	70
Female	1,159,200	77	2,795,100	46	3,442,900	30
Race						
White	1,323,900	88	5,063,100	83	9,650,700	84
Black	145,300	10	977,900	16	1,582,500	14
Other	33,300	2 ^c	73,000	1	254,800	2
Age						
12 to 19 years old	221,000	15	2,377,900	39	2,928,500	25
20 to 24 years old	387,000	26	1,250,200	20	2,620,100	23
25 to 34 years old	509,900	34	1,446,000	24	3,291,200	29
35 to 49 years old	274,000	18	732,400	12	1,681,300	15
50 to 64 years old	85,000	6	225,200	4	674,100	6
65 years and over	25,500	2	82,300	1	292,900	3
Marital status						
Male	343,300	100	3,318,900	100	8,045,100	100
Married	134,200	39	862,400	26	2,688,100	33
Widowed	5,400 ^c	2 ^c	10,000 ^c	(c,d)	66,500	1
Divorced	46,500	14	226,400	7	548,900	7
Separated	49,400	14	98,500	3	226,900	3
Never married	107,800	31	2,113,200	64	4,484,000	56
Female	1,159,200	100	2,795,100	100	3,442,900	100
Married	307,700	27	505,900	18	1,065,000	31
Widowed	35,500	3	84,100	3	137,600	4
Divorced	295,900	26	400,200	14	412,100	12
Separated	347,000	30	228,900	8	203,600	6
Never married	170,600	15	1,570,800	56	1,608,500	47

Note: See Notes, tables 3.1 and 3.36. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

^aTotals may include cases for which detail was not ascertained.

^bPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

^cRepresents 10 or fewer sample cases.

^dLess than one-half of 1 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Violent Crime by Strangers and Nonstrangers*, Special Report NCJ-103702 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1987), p. 3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.38

Estimated percent of violent crime victimizations reported and not reported to police

By reason for reporting, and not reporting, and victim-offender relationship, United States, 1982-84^a

	Victim-offender relationship		
	Nonstranger		
	Relative	Acquaintance	Stranger
Total	100%	100%	100%
Reported to police	53	40	47
Not reported	47	59	51
Respondent not sure	(b,c)	1	1
<u>Reason for reporting</u>			
Total	100	100	100
To stop or prevent this incident from happening	28	21	14
To keep it from happening again or to others	31	33	24
To collect insurance or to recover property	2 ^c	3	9
Needed help after incident	4	3	3
There was evidence of proof	(b,c)	1 ^c	1 ^c
To punish the offender	7	14	14
Respondent's duty/because it was a crime	5	10	16
Other	16	9	13
Not ascertained	6	6	8
<u>Reason for not reporting</u>			
Total	100	100	100
Private or personal matter	46	38	18
Not important enough	9	19	24
Reported to someone else	5	14	10
Fear of reprisal	15	5	3
Police would not want to be bothered	5	5	6
Police would be ineffective, inefficient, and insensitive	7	2	5
Lack of proof, no ID number, not aware crime occurred until later	(b,c)	1	12
Object recovered, offender unsuccessful	1 ^c	2	6
Too inconvenient or time consuming	1 ^c	1	3
Other	10	10	11
Not ascertained	(b,c)	2	3

Note: See Notes, tables 3.1 and 3.36. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

^bLess than one-half of 1 percent.

^cRepresents 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Violent Crime by Strangers and Nonstrangers, Special Report NCJ-103702 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1987), p. 6, Tables 9 and 10, p. 7. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.39

Respondents reporting whether they have been hit by another person

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1973-87^a

Question: "Have you ever been punched or beaten by another person?"

	1973			1975			1976			1978			1980			1983			1984			1986			1987		
	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	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know
National	28%	72%	(b)	32%	68%	0%	28%	72%	0%	39%	61%	(b)	33%	67%	0%	46%	54%	(b)	40%	60%	(b)	36%	64%	0%	36%	64%	0%
Sex																											
Male	44	56	(b)	51	49	0	46	54	0	55	45	0%	51	49	0	68	32	0%	60	40	0%	55	45	0	54	46	0
Female	13	87	0%	16	84	0	14	86	0	21	79	(b)	20	80	0	28	71	(b)	26	74	(b)	23	77	0	21	79	0
Race																											
White	28	72	(b)	32	68	0	28	72	0	34	66	(b)	33	67	0	45	55	(b)	40	60	(b)	37	63	0	36	64	0
Black/other	21	79	0	31	69	0	31	69	0	40	60	0	35	65	0	48	52	0	38	62	0	32	68	0	37	63	0
Education																											
College	37	63	(b)	39	61	0	35	65	0	38	62	0	39	61	0	47	53	(b)	42	58	(b)	39	61	0	38	62	0
High school	26	74	0	30	70	0	27	73	0	36	64	(b)	33	67	0	47	53	0	40	60	0	37	63	0	35	65	0
Grade school	17	83	0	25	75	0	22	78	0	27	72	(b)	23	77	0	35	65	0	28	72	0	24	76	0	29	71	0
Occupation																											
Professional/business	32	68	(b)	36	64	0	33	67	0	37	63	0	34	66	0	48	52	0	39	61	0	38	62	0	36	64	0
Clerical	19	81	0	23	77	0	14	86	0	22	78	0	21	79	0	33	67	0	35	64	(b)	26	74	0	19	81	0
Manual	31	69	0	36	64	0	35	65	0	41	59	(b)	39	61	0	53	47	0	44	56	0	41	59	0	44	56	0
Farmer	14	86	0	33	67	0	30	70	0	32	68	0	24	76	0	49	51	0	29	71	0	31	69	0	32	68	0
Income																											
\$15,000 and over	32	68	0	34	66	0	31	69	0	36	64	(b)	35	65	0	49	51	0	40	60	(b)	38	62	0	36	64	0
\$10,000 to \$14,999	28	72	(b)	32	68	0	27	73	0	39	61	0	35	65	0	45	55	0	36	64	0	32	68	0	35	65	0
\$7,000 to \$9,999	25	75	0	35	65	0	26	74	0	33	67	0	37	63	0	38	62	0	38	62	0	32	68	0	38	62	0
\$5,000 to \$6,999	24	76	0	32	68	0	26	74	0	34	66	1	30	70	0	46	54	0	49	51	0	31	69	0	33	67	0
\$3,000 to \$4,999	26	74	0	28	72	0	31	69	0	28	72	0	31	69	0	39	61	0	51	49	0	41	59	0	38	62	0
Under \$3,000	22	78	0	26	74	0	27	73	0	32	68	0	34	66	0	46	52	2	43	57	0	38	62	0	42	58	0
Age																											
18 to 20 years	39	61	0	31	69	0	47	53	0	47	53	0	41	59	0	58	42	0	64	36	0	45	55	0	50	50	0
21 to 29 years	42	58	0	41	59	0	42	58	0	48	52	0	45	55	0	54	46	0	49	51	0	45	55	0	47	53	0
30 to 49 years	30	70	0	39	61	0	30	70	0	38	62	(b)	40	60	0	52	48	(b)	45	55	(b)	43	57	0	43	57	0
50 years and older	16	84	(b)	20	80	0	18	82	0	23	77	(b)	21	79	0	34	66	0	26	74	0	24	76	0	21	79	0
Region																											
Northeast	29	71	0	33	67	0	26	74	0	39	61	(b)	32	68	0	44	56	(b)	41	59	0	36	64	0	36	64	0
Midwest	24	76	(b)	32	68	0	28	72	0	32	68	0	36	64	0	46	54	0	40	60	0	37	63	0	35	65	0
South	22	78	0	27	73	0	25	75	0	32	68	(b)	27	73	0	42	58	0	36	64	0	30	70	0	34	66	0
West	41	59	0	39	61	0	39	61	0	42	58	0	43	57	0	54	46	0	44	55	(b)	47	53	0	40	60	0
Religion																											
Protestant	23	77	(b)	28	72	0	26	74	0	32	67	(b)	31	69	0	44	56	0	38	62	(b)	34	66	0	33	67	0
Catholic	30	70	0	36	64	0	26	74	0	34	66	(b)	32	68	0	45	55	(b)	40	60	0	38	62	0	37	63	0
Jewish	24	76	0	13	87	0	22	78	0	45	55	0	41	59	0	42	58	0	48	52	0	47	53	0	55	45	0
None	57	43	0	51	49	0	50	50	0	56	44	0	47	53	0	62	38	0	57	43	0	51	49	0	52	48	0
Politics																											
Republican	22	78	(b)	22	78	0	22	78	0	28	72	0	23	77	0	38	62	0	37	63	0	30	70	0	33	67	0
Democrat	24	76	0	31	69	0	26	74	0	35	65	(b)	31	69	0	44	56	(b)	36	64	0	31	69	0	32	68	0
Independent	35	65	0	39	61	0	34	66	0	40	60	(b)	42	58	0	53	47	0	45	55	(b)	48	52	0	44	56	0

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. Readers interested in responses to this question for previous years should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

^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 3.40

Respondents reporting whether something was taken from them by force during the last year

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1973-87^a

Question: "During the last year, did anyone take something directly from you by using force--such as a stickup, mugging, or threat?"

	1973		1974		1976		1977		1980		1982		1984		1985		1987	
	Yes	No an- No swer	Yes	No an- No swer	Yes	No an- No swer	Yes	No an- No swer	Yes	No an- No swer	Yes	No an- No swer	Yes	No an- No swer	Yes	No an- No swer	Yes	No an- No swer
National	2 98	(b) 1%	3 96	(b) 1%	2 98	(b) 1%	2 98	(b) 1%	2 98	(b) 1%	3 97	(b) 1%	2 98	(b) 1%	2 98	(b) 1%	2 98	(b) 1%
Sex																		
Male	2 98	(b) 1%	3 96	(b) 1%	2 98	(b) 1%	2 98	(b) 1%	2 98	(b) 1%	3 97	(b) 1%	2 98	(b) 1%	2 98	(b) 1%	2 98	(b) 1%
Female	2 98	(b) 0	4 95	(b) 1	2 98	(b) 1	2 98	(b) 1	2 98	(b) 1	2 98	(b) 1	2 98	(b) 1	2 98	(b) 1	2 98	(b) 1
Race																		
White	1 98	(b) 3	3 97	(b) 3	2 98	(b) 3	2 98	(b) 3	2 98	(b) 3	2 98	(b) 3	2 98	(b) 3	2 98	(b) 3	2 98	(b) 3
Black/other	4 95	(b) 9	9 88	(b) 3	1 99	(b) 1	3 97	(b) 0%	4 96	(b) 0%	3 97	(b) 0%	2 98	(b) 5	94	(b) 1	4 96	(b) 1%
Education																		
College	2 97	(b) 1	3 96	(b) 1	1 98	(b) 1	1 98	(b) 1	3 97	(b) 1	3 97	(b) 1	2 98	(b) 0%	3 97	(b) 1	2 98	(b) 1
High school	1 99	(b) 0	3 96	(b) 1	2 97	(b) 1	2 98	(b) 1	2 98	(b) 0	2 98	(b) 0	2 98	(b) 1	1 98	(b) 1	2 98	(b) 0
Grade school	2 98	(b) 5	5 94	(b) 5	2 98	(b) 5	3 97	(b) 0	1 99	(b) 0	2 98	(b) 1	1 99	(b) 0	2 97	(b) 1	3 96	(b) 1
Occupation																		
Professional/business	2 98	(b) 2	2 98	(b) 2	2 98	(b) 1	1 99	(b) 2	2 97	(b) 2	2 98	(b) 0	2 98	(b) 0	3 97	(b) 0	1 99	(b) 0
Clerical	2 98	(b) 0	4 95	(b) 1	1 99	(b) 0	3 96	(b) 1	1 99	(b) 0	2 98	(b) 2	2 98	(b) 0	1 98	(b) 1	1 98	(b) 1
Manual	2 98	(b) 4	4 95	(b) 1	2 98	(b) 2	2 97	(b) 3	3 97	(b) 0	3 97	(b) 0	1 98	(b) 2	2 98	(b) 2	2 97	(b) 2
Farmer	0 100	(b) 0	7 93	(b) 0	0 98	(b) 2	0 100	(b) 0	0 100	(b) 0	4 96	(b) 0	0 100	(b) 0	0 100	(b) 0	5 95	(b) 0
Income																		
\$15,000 and over	(b) 99	(b) 2	2 97	(b) 1	1 98	(b) 1	1 98	(b) 2	2 98	(b) 2	2 98	(b) 0	2 98	(b) 2	2 98	(b) 0	1 99	(b) 2
\$10,000 to \$14,999	1 99	(b) 0	2 98	(b) 0	1 98	(b) 1	2 98	(b) 0	1 98	(b) 2	2 98	(b) 0	(b) 100	(b) 0	2 98	(b) 0	2 98	(b) 0
\$7,000 to \$9,999	2 97	(b) 4	4 96	(b) 0	2 98	(b) 2	2 97	(b) 1	4 96	(b) 5	5 95	(b) 0	2 98	(b) 2	2 98	(b) 0	2 98	(b) 0
\$5,000 to \$6,999	2 98	(b) 2	2 96	(b) 2	1 99	(b) 0	2 98	(b) 0	2 98	(b) 1	1 99	(b) 0	3 97	(b) 0	2 95	(b) 3	3 97	(b) 0
\$3,000 to \$4,999	2 96	(b) 1	6 94	(b) 0	5 95	(b) 0	2 98	(b) 0	2 98	(b) 0	6 94	(b) 0	0 100	(b) 0	3 97	(b) 0	6 94	(b) 0
Under \$3,000	3 97	(b) 0	6 94	(b) 0	2 98	(b) 1	4 96	(b) 0	4 96	(b) 0	2 98	(b) 0	6 92	(b) 2	10 90	(b) 0	5 95	(b) 0
Age																		
18 to 20 years	0 100	(b) 0	4 96	(b) 0	3 97	(b) 0	6 94	(b) 0	5 95	(b) 0	6 94	(b) 0	4 96	(b) 0	2 98	(b) 0	5 95	(b) 0
21 to 29 years	2 98	(b) 4	4 95	(b) 1	3 97	(b) 0	4 96	(b) 3	3 97	(b) 0	3 97	(b) 0	2 98	(b) 4	96	(b) 0	3 96	(b) 3
30 to 49 years	2 97	(b) 4	4 95	(b) 1	1 98	(b) 1	(b) 100	(b) 2	2 98	(b) 0	2 98	(b) 0	2 98	(b) 2	2 98	(b) 0	1 99	(b) 1
50 years and older	1 99	(b) 3	3 96	(b) 3	1 98	(b) 3	2 98	(b) 1	1 99	(b) 2	2 98	(b) 1	(b) 100	(b) 0	2 98	(b) 2	2 98	(b) 2
Region																		
Northeast	2 98	(b) 5	5 95	(b) 1	2 96	(b) 1	2 98	(b) 3	3 97	(b) 3	3 97	(b) 3	2 97	(b) 5	95	(b) 0	2 98	(b) 2
Midwest	2 98	(b) 3	3 97	(b) 0	1 98	(b) 2	2 98	(b) 2	2 98	(b) 1	1 99	(b) 0	1 99	(b) 1	99	(b) 0	2 98	(b) 2
South	1 98	(b) 4	4 94	(b) 2	1 98	(b) 1	2 98	(b) 2	2 98	(b) 0	3 97	(b) 3	1 99	(b) 1	98	(b) 1	2 98	(b) 2
West	2 98	(b) 3	3 97	(b) 0	2 98	(b) 0	2 98	(b) 1	1 99	(b) 0	3 97	(b) 0	2 98	(b) 2	98	(b) 0	2 98	(b) 0
Religion																		
Protestant	2 98	(b) 4	4 96	(b) 1	1 98	(b) 2	2 98	(b) 2	2 98	(b) 2	2 98	(b) 2	2 98	(b) 2	2 98	(b) 2	2 98	(b) 2
Catholic	2 98	(b) 4	4 96	(b) 0	2 97	(b) 2	2 98	(b) 2	2 98	(b) 2	2 98	(b) 2	2 98	(b) 3	97	(b) 0	2 98	(b) 2
Jewish	0 100	(b) 0	4 93	(b) 2	0 96	(b) 4	0 100	(b) 0	0 100	(b) 0	8 92	(b) 0	0 100	(b) 0	9 91	(b) 0	0 100	(b) 0
None	2 98	(b) 0	5 95	(b) 0	4 95	(b) 1	0 100	(b) 0	0 100	(b) 0	3 97	(b) 0	2 98	(b) 1	99	(b) 0	1 99	(b) 0
Politics																		
Republican	1 99	(b) 5	5 95	(b) 1	1 98	(b) 1	2 98	(b) 2	2 98	(b) 2	2 98	(b) 0	1 99	(b) 2	98	(b) 0	1 99	(b) 0
Democrat	2 98	(b) 1	3 97	(b) 1	1 98	(b) 2	2 98	(b) 1	1 99	(b) 0	2 98	(b) 2	2 98	(b) 2	97	(b) 2	3 97	(b) 3
Independent	2 98	(b) 4	4 95	(b) 1	2 97	(b) 1	2 98	(b) 3	3 97	(b) 3	3 97	(b) 0	2 98	(b) 2	98	(b) 2	2 98	(b) 2

Note: See Note, table 3.39. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

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.

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

Table 3.41

Number and percent of "households touched by crime" during the last 12 months

By type of victimization, United States, 1975-86

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Households, total (in thousands)	73,123	74,528	75,904	77,578	78,964	80,622	82,797	85,178	86,146	87,791	88,852	90,014
Households touched by crime (in thousands)	23,377	23,504	23,741	24,277	24,730	24,222	24,863	24,989	23,621	22,806	22,191	22,201
Percent of households touched by: ^a												
Any NCS crime	32.0%	31.5%	31.3%	31.3%	31.3%	30.0%	30.0%	29.3%	27.4%	26.0%	25.0%	24.7%
Rape	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Robbery	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9
Assault	4.5	4.4	4.7	4.6	4.8	4.4	4.7	4.5	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.8
Personal theft	16.4	16.2	16.3	16.2	15.4	14.2	13.9	13.9	13.0	12.3	11.5	11.2
Burglary	7.7	7.4	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.0	7.4	6.9	6.1	5.5	5.3	5.3
Household theft	10.2	10.3	10.2	9.9	10.8	10.4	10.2	9.6	8.9	8.5	8.1	8.0
Motor vehicle theft	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4

Note: See Note, table 3.1. 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 1982-86 are weighted estimates based on 1980 population figures. "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 1986, the National Crime Survey changed its classification of crimes occurring during commercial robberies. Prior to 1986, persons injured during a commercial robbery but who lost no property themselves were considered to have been victimized by robbery. Such incidents are now counted as assaults. Additionally, persons threatened in

commercial robberies are also now counted as victims of attempted assault. Previously these incidents were excluded. Estimates for 1985 have been adjusted to be equivalent to the 1986 estimates. (Source, p. 5.) For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

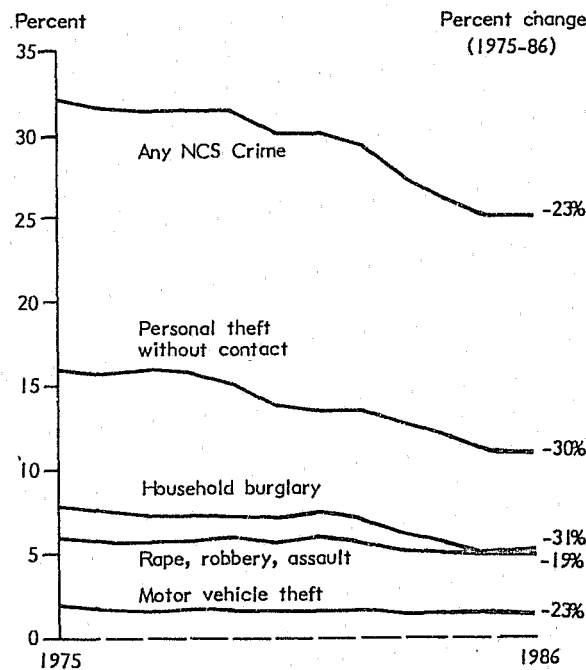
^aDetail does not add to total because of overlap in households touched by different crimes.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Households Touched by Crime, 1986*, Bulletin NCJ-105289 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, June 1987), p. 3, Table 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 3.1

Percent of "households touched by crime" during the last 12 months

By type of victimization, United States, 1975-86



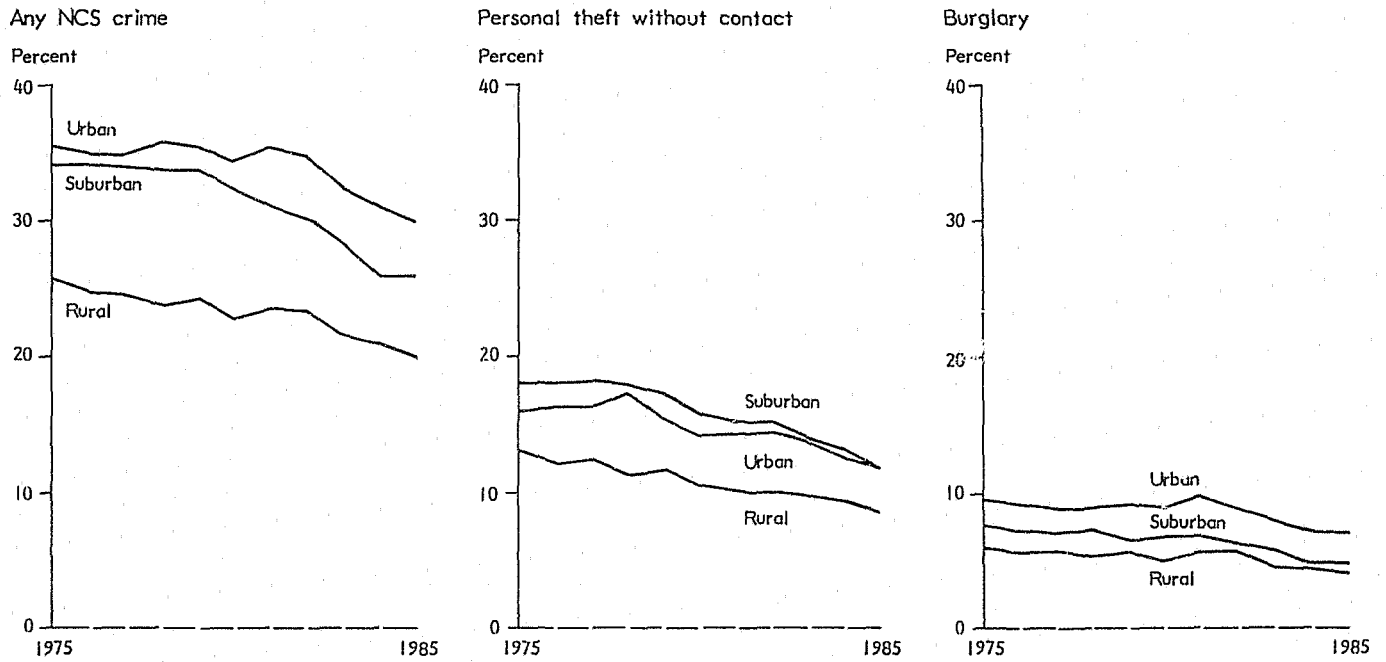
Note: See Notes, tables 3.1 and 3.41. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Households Touched by Crime, 1986*, Bulletin NCJ-105289 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, June 1987), p. 1.

Figure 3.2

Percent of "households touched by crime" during the last 12 months

By type of victimization and place of residence, United States, 1975-85



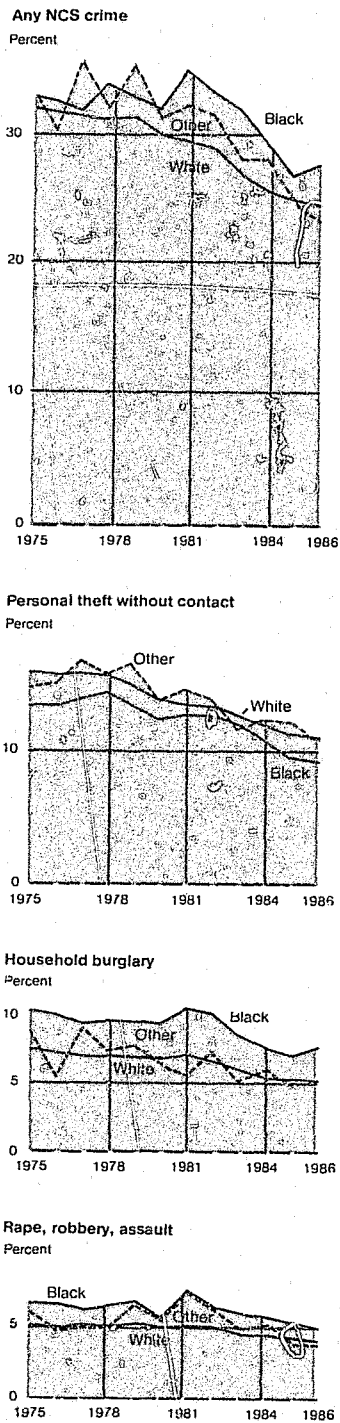
Note: See Notes, tables 3.1 and 3.41. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Households Touched by Crime, 1985, Bulletin NCJ-101685 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, June 1986), p. 3.

Figure 3.3

Percent of "households touched by crime" during the last 12 months

By type of victimization and race of head of household, United States, 1975-86



Note: See Notes, tables 3.1 and 3.41. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Households Touched by Crime, 1986*, Bulletin NCJ-105289 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, June 1987), p. 2.

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, 1986^a

	Race of head of household			Annual family income				Place of residence ^b		
	White	Black	Other	Under \$7,500	\$7,500 to \$14,999	\$15,000 to \$24,999	\$25,000 and over	Urban	Suburban	Rural
Any crime	24.4%	27.4%	23.2%	22.5%	23.1%	25.0%	27.9%	28.5%	24.2%	20.0%
Violent crime	4.6	5.4	4.1	5.6	4.8	4.6	4.6	5.5	4.5	3.9
Rape	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Robbery	0.9	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.1	0.8	0.5
Assault	3.9	4.0	3.1	4.4	4.0	3.8	3.9	4.2	3.7	3.5
Aggravated	1.3	1.8	1.1	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.2	1.2
Simple	2.7	2.4	2.2	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6
Total theft	17.4	16.8	16.8	14.0	15.4	18.1	20.6	19.6	17.4	13.9
Personal	11.4	10.0	11.3	7.9	9.1	11.7	14.4	12.3	11.7	8.7
Household	7.9	9.1	8.1	8.0	7.9	8.3	8.5	9.9	7.4	6.6
Burglary	5.0	7.6	5.0	6.7	5.5	5.1	5.0	6.2	4.8	4.9
Motor vehicle theft	1.2	2.2	1.4	0.9	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.9	1.3	0.6
Serious violent crime ^c	2.2	3.4	2.3	3.2	2.5	2.2	2.1	3.2	2.1	1.7
Crimes of high concern ^d	7.4	10.3	7.4	8.9	7.8	7.4	7.6	9.2	7.2	6.3

Note: See Notes, tables 3.1 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 6.

^aDetail does not add to total because of overlap in households touched by different crimes.

^bEstimates for 1986 of households in urban, suburban, and rural areas are not comparable to those of previous years. Geographic codes for 1986 estimates are based on 1970 Census definitions. Some areas that were considered rural in 1970 were coded suburban in 1980, and some 1970 suburban areas became urban in 1980.

^cRape, robbery, aggravated assault.

^dRape, robbery, assault by stranger, or burglary.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Households Touched by Crime, 1986*, Bulletin NCJ-105289 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, June 1987), p. 3, Table 4. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.43

Lifetime likelihood of victimization

Based on 1975-84 victimizations, by age, and number and type of victimization, United States^a

	Percent of persons who will be victimized			
	Total victimizations	Number of victimizations		
		One	Two	Three or more
Violent crimes^b				
<u>Current age</u>				
12 years old	83%	30%	27%	25%
20 years old	72	36	23	14
30 years old	53	35	13	4
40 years old	36	29	6	1
50 years old	22	19	2	(c)
60 years old	14	13	1	(c)
70 years old	8	7	(c)	(c)
<u>Robbery or assault resulting in injury</u>				
<u>Current age</u>				
12 years old	40	30	7	2
20 years old	30	25	4	1
30 years old	19	17	2	(c)
40 years old	11	11	1	(c)
50 years old	7	6	(c)	(c)
60 years old	4	4	(c)	(c)
70 years old	2	2	(c)	(c)
<u>Personal theft</u>				
<u>Current age</u>				
12 years old	99	4	8	87
20 years old	98	9	16	73
30 years old	93	19	25	48
40 years old	82	31	19	33
50 years old	64	37	19	8
60 years old	43	32	9	2
70 years old	24	21	3	(c)

Note: These figures were calculated from life tables published by the National Center for Health Statistics and National Crime Survey (NCS) data for 1975-84, except for rape data, which are based on victimization rates for 1973-82. Projections for future victimization rates are based on the assumption that rates from 1975-84 will remain constant through the upcoming years. To the extent that annual rates were different in the past or may change in the future, the estimates of lifetime victimization are inaccurate. Unless otherwise noted, all crimes include attempts. For survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the National Crime Survey, see Appendix 6.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

^bIncludes rape, robbery, and assault.

^cLess than one-half of 1 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Lifetime Likelihood of Victimization, Technical Report NCJ-104274 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1987), p. 3, Table 2.

Table 3.44

Lifetime likelihood of victimization

Based on 1975-84 victimizations, by sex, race, and number and type of victimization, United States^a

	Percent of persons who will be victimized			
	Total victimizations	Number of victimizations		
		One	Two	Three or more
Violent crimes, total^b				
<u>Total population</u>				
Total population	83%	30%	27%	25%
Male	89	24	27	38
Female	73	35	23	14
<u>White</u>				
White	82	31	26	24
Male	88	25	27	37
Female	71	36	22	13
<u>Black</u>				
Black	87	26	27	34
Male	92	21	26	45
Female	81	31	26	24
<u>Rape</u>				
<u>Total female</u>				
Total female	8	8	(c)	(c)
White	8	7	(c)	(c)
Black	11	10	1	(c)
<u>Robbery</u>				
<u>Total population</u>				
Total population	30	25	5	1
Male	37	29	7	1
Female	22	19	2	(c)
<u>White</u>				
White	27	23	4	(c)
<u>Black</u>				
Black	51	35	12	4
<u>Assault</u>				
<u>Total population</u>				
Total population	74	35	24	15
Male	82	31	26	25
Female	62	37	18	7
<u>White</u>				
White	74	35	24	16
<u>Black</u>				
Black	73	35	25	12
<u>Robbery or assault resulting in injury</u>				
<u>Total population</u>				
Total population	40	30	7	2
<u>Violent crimes, completed^b</u>				
<u>Total population</u>				
Total population	42	32	9	2
Male	48	34	11	3
Female	36	28	6	1
<u>White</u>				
White	41	31	8	2
<u>Black</u>				
Black	53	35	13	4
<u>Personal theft</u>				
<u>Total population</u>				
Total population	99	4	8	87
Male	99	3	8	82
Female	99	4	10	84
<u>White</u>				
White	99	4	9	87
Male	99	3	8	88
Female	99	4	10	86
<u>Black</u>				
Black	99	5	12	81
Male	99	5	10	84
Female	98	7	15	76

Note: See Note, table 3.43. All crimes include attempts. For survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the National Crime Survey, see Appendix 6.

^aSubcategories may not add to total because of rounding.

^bIncludes rape, robbery, and assault.

^cLess than one-half of 1 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Lifetime Likelihood of Victimization, Technical Report NCJ-104274 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1987), p. 2.

Table 3.45

Likelihood of household victimization over the next 20 yearsBased on 1975-84 victimizations, by place of residence, and number and type of victimization, United States^a

	Percent of households that will be victimized			
	Total victimizations	Number of victimizations		
		One	Two	Three or more
Burglary				
All households	72%	36%	23%	14%
Urban	80	32	26	22
Suburban	70	36	22	12
Rural	64	37	19	8
Household larceny				
All households	89	24	27	38
Urban	93	19	25	49
Suburban	90	23	26	41
Rural	82	31	27	25
Motor vehicle theft				
All households	19	17	2	(b)
Urban	27	23	4	(b)
Suburban	20	18	2	(b)
Rural	11	10	1	(b)

Note: See Note, table 3.43. Only completed crimes are included. For survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the National Crime Survey, see Appendix 6.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

^bLess than one-half of 1 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Lifetime Likelihood of Victimization, Technical Report NCJ-104274 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1987), p. 3, Table 3.

Table 3.46

Characteristics of victims of State prison inmates incarcerated for violent crimes

By current offense and victim characteristics, United States, 1986 (estimated)

Victim characteristics	Total ^a	Current offense							
		Murder ^b	Negligent manslaughter	Kid-napping	Rape	Other sexual assault	Robbery	Assault	Other Violent
Sex									
Male	33.0%	69.2%	74.9%	28.8%	4.6%	17.0%	55.6%	68.3%	42.1%
Female	39.0	27.4	22.7	62.5	93.9	80.5	29.4	24.7	47.3
Both ^c	8.1	3.3	2.8	8.7	1.5	2.4	14.9	7.0	10.7
Race									
White	64.6	62.9	48.0	74.3	69.4	77.5	66.7	55.6	70.8
Black	27.5	32.7	47.4	18.5	26.0	17.5	20.7	37.2	26.8
Other	3.3	2.9	3.3	2.4	3.0	4.1	3.7	2.6	2.0
Mixed ^c	4.7	1.4	1.3	4.8	1.7	0.9	8.8	4.6	0.3
Age									
Less than 18 years	15.2	8.7	8.9	17.2	30.8	74.1	4.3	7.4	66.2
18 to 24 years	22.5	21.2	20.6	32.3	31.4	12.5	23.0	23.8	7.7
25 to 37 years	41.7	38.1	46.6	37.1	28.0	10.8	48.7	55.6	18.8
40 years and older	20.5	32.0	23.9	13.4	9.8	2.7	23.9	13.2	7.4
Relationship to offender									
Well known	26.1	35.7	49.6	18.5	33.3	61.2	5.5	31.8	58.2
Casual acquaintance	11.2	12.8	13.8	10.7	15.3	11.2	7.6	14.9	10.9
Known by sight only	5.8	6.4	6.3	3.4	4.5	3.1	5.0	9.7	3.4
Stranger	56.9	45.2	30.3	67.3	46.9	24.5	81.8	43.5	27.5
Offense involved multiple victims	26.0	14.4	11.6	25.4	14.9	19.9	38.3	26.8	21.4

Note: These data were collected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Justice Statistics through the Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities. This survey employs a stratified probability sampling design with the probabilities proportional to the size of the correctional facility. In 1986, 13,711 interviews were conducted at 275 prisons from a sample of approximately 15,000 inmates. The estimated prison population for 1986 was 450,416.

^aPercents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

^bIncludes nonnegligent manslaughter.

^cCases involving multiple victims.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Profile of State Prison Inmates 1986, Special Report NCJ-109926 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1988), p. 7.

Table 3.47

Estimated number and rate of children reported as abused and neglected

United States, 1976-85

Year	Estimated number of children reported (in thousands)	Rate per 1,000 children	Percent change in rate
1976	669	10.1	X
1977	838	12.8	22%
1978	836	12.9	(a)
1979	988	15.4	19
1980	1,154	18.1	17
1981	1,225	19.4	7
1982	1,262	20.1	4
1983	1,477	23.6	17
1984	1,727	27.3	16
1985	1,928	30.6	12

Note: These data were collected through a survey conducted by the National Study on Child Neglect and Abuse Reporting. Child protective service agencies in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam and the Marianas were surveyed regarding both the number of families and number of children reported in neglect and abuse cases. A particular child may be reported more than once in a given year and the totals presented here reflect that duplication. Rates are based on provisional child population estimates for each year from the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

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 improvisation 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.

^aLess than 1 percent.

Source: American Humane Association, American Association for Protecting Children, Inc., Highlights of Official Child Neglect and Abuse Reporting 1985 (Denver, CO: American Humane Association, 1987), pp. 3, 4. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.48

High school seniors reporting victimization experiences in last 12 months

By type of victimization, United States, 1976-86

Question: "During the last 12 months, how often. . ."

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)	Class of 1985 (N=3,327)	Class of 1986 (N=3,179)
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%	55.6%	52.7%
Once	25.8	23.7	24.4	24.8	24.4	24.9	27.4	27.2	25.8	26.9	28.6
Twice	10.8	10.5	11.4	11.4	11.9	11.5	11.2	12.2	10.9	10.6	11.2
3 or 4 times	6.3	4.9	5.2	5.8	5.3	5.1	4.5	6.4	5.4	5.0	5.4
5 or more times	1.7	2.4	1.9	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.1	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.1
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	85.1	82.5
Once	9.3	9.8	10.5	11.6	12.0	12.6	12.7	12.2	12.0	10.7	13.5
Twice	2.2	1.4	2.1	2.5	2.4	2.8	2.1	2.9	2.8	3.1	2.6
3 or 4 times	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.6	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.2	0.9	1.0
5 or more times	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
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	68.9	67.9
Once	13.0	18.2	19.1	21.4	20.9	21.2	21.1	19.9	18.7	19.4	21.7
Twice	7.6	7.2	8.3	8.6	9.6	8.7	7.8	8.8	6.8	7.6	7.0
3 or 4 times	3.4	3.3	3.7	3.5	3.3	2.8	3.5	3.1	3.6	3.0	2.5
5 or more times	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.7	1.1	0.9
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	95.2	95.3
Once	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.7	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.2	3.7	3.1	3.3
Twice	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.3	1.0	1.1	0.9
3 or 4 times	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
5 or more times	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
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	83.8	84.2
Once	9.9	9.7	10.0	11.1	10.6	12.1	10.5	10.8	10.3	10.0	10.4
Twice	3.2	3.0	3.6	2.7	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.7	3.3
3 or 4 times	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.1
5 or more times	1.2	1.4	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.0
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	83.6	84.4
Once	8.7	7.9	9.5	8.3	8.7	8.9	9.2	9.5	9.6	9.4	10.1
Twice	3.2	3.8	2.8	3.0	3.3	2.8	3.1	3.8	3.4	3.5	2.9
3 or 4 times	1.7	1.2	1.8	1.2	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.7	2.2	2.0	1.6
5 or more times	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.1
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	71.8	71.7
Once	14.3	11.3	12.5	14.3	12.7	13.0	14.5	14.5	13.3	13.3	15.2
Twice	4.7	5.6	5.8	5.4	6.5	6.5	5.5	5.4	5.3	6.2	5.8
3 or 4 times	3.9	3.7	4.4	4.1	3.7	4.0	3.7	4.2	4.5	4.0	4.0
5 or more times	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.9	4.2	4.6	5.1	4.4	4.7	3.3

Note: These data are from a series of nationwide surveys of high school seniors conducted from 1975 through 1986 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 7.

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; *1984*, pp. 102, 103; *1985*, pp. 102, 103 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1986* (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan), pp. 105, 106. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.49

High school seniors reporting victimization experiences in last 12 months

By type of victimization and sex, United States, 1976-86

Question: "During the last 12 months, how often. . ."

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

Note: See Note, table 3.48. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aLess than .05 percent.

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; *1984*, pp. 102, 103; *1985*, pp. 102, 103 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1986* (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan), pp. 105, 106. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Class of 1981		Class of 1982		Class of 1983		Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986	
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)	Male (N=1,573)	Female (N=1,651)	Male (N=1,481)	Female (N=1,591)
50.4%	62.0%	50.8%	59.1%	47.9%	56.8%	51.7%	61.0%	50.7%	60.7%	47.7%	57.4%
26.8	23.3	28.3	26.3	27.3	27.1	25.9	25.2	28.2	25.3	29.8	27.7
13.3	9.5	13.4	9.0	14.4	10.1	12.5	9.3	12.6	8.7	12.3	9.8
6.4	3.9	4.8	4.1	8.1	4.6	7.1	3.5	6.2	3.8	7.1	3.8
3.0	1.3	2.7	1.5	2.2	1.4	2.8	1.0	2.3	1.6	3.1	1.3
80.3	87.1	80.5	87.5	79.8	88.0	79.5	88.5	81.9	88.3	77.9	86.9
14.0	10.3	14.8	10.4	14.9	9.5	14.6	9.2	12.7	8.8	16.8	10.5
4.2	1.5	2.8	1.3	3.5	2.0	3.8	1.5	4.4	1.6	3.5	1.8
1.1	0.9	1.5	0.6	1.4	0.3	1.6	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.3	0.7
0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1
57.9	73.5	59.3	73.5	58.1	76.1	62.1	76.4	62.5	75.3	61.1	74.0
26.6	16.0	25.0	17.0	24.9	14.9	22.0	15.0	23.3	15.7	25.2	18.5
10.5	6.9	9.8	5.8	11.6	6.0	8.7	5.2	9.6	5.5	8.8	5.5
3.0	2.7	4.2	2.7	4.2	1.9	4.9	2.4	3.4	2.5	3.8	1.3
2.0	0.9	1.8	0.8	1.3	1.1	2.3	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.7
92.8	97.6	93.0	97.8	92.2	97.8	92.4	97.7	93.3	97.3	93.3	97.4
5.5	1.8	5.1	1.6	4.8	1.2	5.3	1.9	4.2	2.0	4.6	1.9
0.9	0.4	1.1	0.5	1.9	0.8	1.5	0.2	1.7	0.5	1.2	0.6
0.6	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.1
0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.4	(a)
74.8	89.9	78.5	89.1	77.1	89.4	77.2	90.7	78.9	89.2	79.4	89.2
16.5	7.2	13.4	7.3	14.0	7.5	13.9	6.2	12.6	7.2	12.6	8.1
4.8	1.8	4.9	1.8	4.2	2.0	4.8	1.5	4.5	2.7	4.9	1.6
2.1	0.6	1.5	1.4	2.8	0.6	2.3	0.9	2.2	0.5	1.7	0.4
1.8	0.5	1.7	0.4	1.9	0.6	1.7	0.6	1.8	0.4	1.4	0.7
84.4	87.1	82.7	87.4	82.5	85.3	81.8	85.7	82.9	84.9	83.8	85.4
9.9	7.6	10.8	7.4	10.6	8.2	9.9	9.0	9.5	8.8	10.4	9.5
3.3	2.5	3.6	2.6	3.6	3.8	4.0	2.8	3.5	3.3	3.2	2.5
1.4	1.5	1.6	1.3	2.1	1.4	2.5	1.6	2.2	1.5	1.3	1.6
1.0	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.7	1.0	1.8	1.5	1.3	0.9
64.8	79.7	63.9	79.4	63.4	78.6	65.4	80.0	65.1	79.1	65.6	77.8
14.9	11.2	17.3	11.5	17.1	12.0	14.6	11.7	15.2	10.9	16.9	13.3
8.8	4.2	7.3	3.8	7.5	3.4	6.9	3.7	8.1	4.4	7.4	4.4
5.3	2.7	5.1	2.3	5.1	3.1	6.1	2.8	5.4	2.6	5.3	2.6
6.3	2.2	6.5	2.9	7.0	2.9	6.9	1.8	6.2	3.1	4.8	1.8

Table 3.50

High school seniors reporting victimization experiences in last 12 months

By type of victimization and race, United States, 1976-86

Question: "During the last 12 months, how often. . ."

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

Note: See Note, table 3.48. 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). For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

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; *1984*, pp. 102, 103; *1985*, pp. 102, 103 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1986* (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan), pp. 105, 106. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Class of 1981		Class of 1982		Class of 1983		Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986	
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)	White (N=2,485)	Black (N=388)	White (N=2,367)	Black (N=338)
56.2%	55.4%	55.1%	53.9%	52.2%	51.9%	57.6%	47.5%	56.8%	52.6%	53.0%	53.8%
25.1	26.0	26.9	27.8	27.5	25.0	24.8	30.6	26.3	29.3	28.2	27.8
11.3	11.3	11.9	8.4	12.2	13.1	10.5	13.1	10.4	8.5	11.1	10.7
5.3	5.0	4.2	5.8	6.5	6.8	5.2	7.0	4.7	6.6	5.5	5.2
2.2	2.4	1.8	4.0	1.5	3.1	1.8	1.9	1.8	3.0	2.1	2.5
85.1	76.6	85.7	79.3	85.3	78.1	86.2	75.6	86.2	79.5	84.2	79.8
11.2	18.6	11.4	15.7	11.1	15.0	10.3	18.2	10.3	14.0	12.6	15.2
2.6	3.3	1.9	2.8	2.4	5.2	2.0	5.1	2.7	3.5	2.3	2.3
0.9	1.1	0.9	1.7	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.7	2.6	0.7	1.7
0.2	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.9
65.4	68.7	66.2	68.5	66.0	71.3	69.6	69.7	68.8	72.5	67.8	72.6
21.5	17.8	21.5	19.7	20.7	16.0	18.7	18.3	19.9	16.7	22.1	18.5
8.7	8.9	7.7	7.7	9.1	7.4	6.8	6.7	7.8	5.3	7.3	5.5
2.8	2.8	3.5	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.4	2.6	4.1	2.3	2.2
1.5	2.0	1.1	0.8	1.1	2.0	1.4	1.8	0.9	1.4	0.6	1.2
95.6	93.9	95.8	94.8	95.3	93.2	95.6	94.3	95.4	94.0	96.1	94.8
3.5	3.9	3.0	4.1	2.8	4.4	3.3	4.2	3.0	4.9	2.6	4.1
0.5	2.0	0.7	0.7	1.3	1.4	0.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.9	3.8
0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.4
0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0
83.8	75.6	85.2	76.6	84.1	76.5	84.8	77.9	85.7	74.9	85.8	78.4
10.6	16.8	9.4	16.1	10.2	15.1	9.5	14.7	8.7	16.5	9.8	12.9
3.0	5.4	2.9	5.3	2.9	4.7	3.2	4.2	3.2	5.9	2.8	4.8
1.5	1.1	1.6	0.6	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.2	2.3	0.7	2.1
1.1	1.1	0.9	1.4	1.0	2.2	1.0	1.5	1.2	0.4	0.9	1.7
85.8	87.4	85.2	85.7	83.0	86.1	83.4	86.0	83.6	86.5	83.9	88.7
8.7	8.7	8.8	10.1	9.9	8.2	9.7	9.5	9.3	7.5	10.7	8.3
2.8	3.1	3.2	2.3	3.9	3.6	3.4	2.5	3.6	3.4	3.1	1.5
1.5	0.9	1.5	0.6	1.8	1.0	2.3	0.6	1.9	0.8	1.3	1.3
1.2	0.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.0	0.3
71.0	75.8	70.7	74.2	70.2	71.8	72.4	74.1	71.1	75.5	71.3	72.4
13.1	13.5	14.4	14.8	14.6	17.5	13.3	13.5	13.3	12.0	15.4	15.2
7.1	3.9	5.9	6.1	5.5	4.5	5.1	6.2	6.6	3.9	5.9	5.1
4.3	3.1	4.1	0.9	4.5	1.9	4.7	3.1	4.2	4.5	4.1	3.7
4.5	3.7	4.8	3.9	5.1	4.3	4.4	3.0	4.8	4.1	3.3	3.7

Table 3.51

High school seniors reporting victimization experiences at school in last 12 months

By type of victimization, United States, 1976-86

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	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)	Class of 1985 (N=3,327)	Class of 1986 (N=3,159)
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%	64.0%	63.0%
Once	23.3	23.5	23.3	21.8	21.6	24.5	24.1	25.5	25.9	23.1	24.3
Twice	7.9	8.5	8.9	6.5	6.8	7.7	7.5	7.2	6.1	9.0	8.6
3 or 4 times	3.3	3.8	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.1	2.7	3.0
5 or more times	1.8	1.8	0.8	0.7	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.3	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	87.9	85.9
Once	6.1	7.5	6.5	6.1	6.6	10.2	8.4	8.7	8.7	8.7	11.2
Twice	1.0	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.8
3 or 4 times	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.0
5 or more times	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.2
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	73.1	74.1
Once	16.9	16.0	16.6	16.0	17.1	20.7	17.0	17.9	16.3	18.2	18.5
Twice	5.5	6.1	6.0	5.5	4.6	6.5	6.2	5.3	5.2	5.8	4.5
3 or 4 times	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.8	2.6	2.4	2.0	1.6	2.1	1.9	1.9
5 or more times	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.6	1.1	1.0
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	94.1	94.6
Once	3.4	3.4	3.0	3.0	2.9	4.7	2.8	3.1	2.8	3.6	2.9
Twice	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.2	1.0	1.3	0.6	1.5	1.5
3 or 4 times	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.5	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	0.5	0.5
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	86.5	86.8
Once	7.5	7.7	6.8	7.7	6.8	9.5	8.3	8.9	7.8	8.6	8.3
Twice	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.2	2.3	3.0	2.2	2.4	2.4	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	1.5	1.2
5 or more times	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.2	0.7	0.9	0.6	1.1	1.3
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	85.8	86.2
Once	7.7	6.7	7.5	7.7	6.8	8.9	8.0	9.1	7.6	8.7	8.5
Twice	3.1	2.1	2.8	2.0	1.8	3.1	2.3	2.5	2.8	2.9	2.4
3 or 4 times	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.4	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.6
5 or more times	1.4	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.1	1.2
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	75.4	75.2
Once	10.1	10.3	10.4	11.4	11.1	12.0	12.0	13.1	12.3	13.0	13.4
Twice	3.9	4.4	4.2	3.3	3.8	5.0	4.6	5.3	4.4	5.0	5.2
3 or 4 times	2.9	2.8	2.4	2.8	2.1	3.1	2.4	3.1	3.1	3.8	2.9
5 or more times	4.3	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.4	3.6	2.2	2.9	3.2	2.8	3.4

Note: See Note, table 3.48. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

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; *1984*, p. 140, 141; *1985*, p. 140, 141 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1986* (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan), pp. 142, 143. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.52

High school seniors reporting victimization experiences at school in last 12 months

By type of victimization and sex, United States, 1976-86

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	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

Note: See Note, table 3.48. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aLess than .05 percent.Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1976*, pp. 146, 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; *1984*, pp. 140, 141; *1985*, pp. 140, 141 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1986* (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan), pp. 142, 143. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Class of 1981		Class of 1982		Class of 1983		Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986	
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)	Male (N=1,549)	Female (N=1,638)	Male (N=1,456)	Female (N=1,581)
60.8%	67.2%	60.4%	69.1%	60.7%	66.7%	61.4%	68.1%	62.8%	65.6%	59.9%	65.8%
26.3	22.8	26.8	21.2	27.2	23.6	27.0	25.2	22.4	23.6	25.7	23.4
8.5	7.1	9.0	6.2	7.5	7.1	6.9	5.0	10.0	8.1	8.4	8.3
3.2	1.9	2.7	2.9	3.3	2.1	3.2	1.2	3.3	2.0	4.4	1.9
1.2	0.9	1.2	0.6	1.3	0.6	1.5	0.6	1.6	0.7	1.6	0.6
83.8	90.9	86.1	92.1	86.5	90.3	86.3	90.5	86.1	89.9	82.1	89.5
12.6	7.7	10.3	6.3	9.8	7.3	9.8	7.5	9.7	7.8	13.1	9.4
2.6	0.9	2.4	0.8	2.8	1.5	2.2	1.7	2.1	1.8	2.9	0.9
0.7	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.3	1.4	0.3	1.5	0.3
0.1	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.7	(a)	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.0
59.6	79.1	67.9	80.9	67.2	81.7	68.9	82.4	65.8	79.9	68.5	78.9
27.1	14.4	20.7	13.5	23.1	13.1	19.4	13.1	23.1	14.0	20.6	17.1
8.9	4.0	8.2	4.1	6.7	3.8	7.6	3.1	7.1	4.4	6.7	2.7
3.4	1.5	2.6	1.2	1.9	1.0	3.0	1.3	2.3	1.5	2.9	1.0
0.9	1.0	0.7	0.4	1.1	0.4	1.1	0.1	1.7	0.3	1.3	0.4
90.5	96.6	93.2	97.7	92.9	97.6	93.5	98.5	91.2	97.4	91.4	97.6
7.1	2.0	3.9	1.7	4.3	1.5	4.5	1.0	5.6	1.5	4.4	1.7
1.4	1.0	1.5	0.4	2.0	0.5	0.9	0.3	2.0	0.7	2.8	0.3
0.7	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.2
0.3	0.3	0.2	(a)	0.4	0.1	0.4	(a)	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.1
79.7	90.6	83.9	92.4	82.8	91.8	82.4	93.2	80.5	92.4	79.8	93.3
12.9	6.1	10.7	5.7	11.2	5.7	10.5	5.5	11.6	5.6	12.1	4.8
3.9	2.0	3.1	1.3	3.4	1.6	4.0	0.9	3.5	1.2	4.0	1.1
2.2	0.3	1.0	0.4	1.4	0.2	2.2	0.2	2.7	0.4	1.7	0.6
1.3	0.9	1.2	0.2	1.2	0.7	0.9	0.3	1.7	0.4	2.5	0.3
81.6	89.3	84.7	91.2	83.0	89.0	84.2	91.0	81.6	90.0	82.8	89.2
11.5	6.1	10.5	5.5	10.8	7.3	9.5	5.7	11.5	5.9	10.3	7.2
4.2	2.1	2.9	1.6	3.1	2.1	3.6	2.0	3.6	2.3	3.3	1.7
1.2	1.5	0.8	0.9	1.4	0.8	1.8	0.6	2.0	1.1	1.7	1.2
1.6	1.0	1.1	0.8	1.7	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.2	0.8	1.9	0.7
67.7	84.8	71.7	85.8	68.6	82.3	68.8	85.0	67.5	82.8	67.0	82.3
16.1	7.9	14.5	9.3	14.9	11.0	15.6	8.9	16.4	9.7	15.7	11.5
6.5	3.4	6.6	2.8	7.3	3.5	5.8	3.0	6.6	3.6	8.0	2.6
4.6	1.7	3.8	1.2	4.3	1.9	3.9	2.3	5.4	2.3	3.9	2.0
5.0	2.2	3.5	0.9	4.7	1.3	5.9	0.7	4.1	1.6	5.4	1.5

Table 3.53

High school seniors reporting victimization experiences at school in last 12 months

By type of victimization and race, United States, 1976-86

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	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	3.2	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	1.1	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

Note: See Notes, tables 3.48 and 3.50. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aLess than .05 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; *1984*, pp. 140, 141; *1985*, pp. 140, 141 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1986* (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan), pp. 142, 143. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Class of 1981		Class of 1982		Class of 1983		Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986	
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)	White (N=2,464)	Black (N=407)	White (N=2,348)	Black (N=342)
63.7%	64.2%	64.9%	60.3%	63.1%	64.8%	64.0%	69.9%	63.8%	66.5%	61.8%	68.3%
24.9	21.6	24.4	21.7	26.3	24.5	26.7	19.2	23.8	19.6	25.1	21.4
7.5	10.9	7.0	12.2	7.2	7.4	6.3	6.1	8.6	8.4	8.7	6.7
2.7	2.4	2.8	4.0	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.6	2.5	4.0	3.2	3.0
1.1	0.9	0.8	1.8	0.8	1.0	0.9	2.1	1.3	1.6	1.2	0.7
88.1	84.4	90.1	84.7	89.4	81.1	89.9	80.6	89.4	83.7	86.8	84.3
9.7	12.1	7.6	11.2	8.3	13.1	7.7	13.0	8.2	8.2	10.9	11.0
1.5	3.2	1.5	2.0	1.7	3.5	1.6	4.0	1.3	4.8	1.3	3.0
0.5	0.3	0.4	1.1	0.4	1.7	0.4	2.0	0.6	2.3	1.1	0.3
0.2	0.0	0.4	1.0	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.5	1.0	(a)	1.3
69.6	70.3	74.4	74.6	75.0	76.9	75.7	78.2	73.4	72.0	74.3	75.5
20.9	19.2	17.3	15.1	18.1	14.6	15.9	16.4	18.5	17.0	18.6	16.5
6.2	7.5	6.1	4.2	5.1	5.0	5.6	2.4	5.4	6.3	4.5	6.2
2.4	1.8	1.7	5.4	1.2	3.2	2.2	2.4	1.8	2.5	1.8	0.6
0.9	1.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.9	2.3	0.9	1.2
94.9	86.6	95.8	95.5	95.7	94.4	96.8	94.0	94.6	91.1	95.1	93.1
3.5	11.0	2.5	2.8	2.8	3.2	2.4	3.7	3.2	5.6	2.6	4.8
1.0	1.8	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.6	0.4	0.8	1.4	2.4	1.4	1.0
0.4	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7
0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3
86.6	76.4	88.9	84.1	88.1	85.2	89.1	83.3	88.4	77.4	87.4	84.3
8.5	15.8	7.7	11.7	8.0	10.2	7.3	10.6	7.0	14.0	7.9	9.6
2.7	3.9	2.1	2.3	2.4	3.3	2.3	2.4	2.2	4.6	2.5	2.8
1.2	2.1	0.7	1.4	0.8	0.9	0.9	2.5	1.5	2.1	0.9	2.7
1.0	2.1	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.5	1.2	1.0	1.9	1.3	0.7
86.2	81.0	88.2	88.3	86.6	86.8	87.9	86.7	86.4	81.8	85.5	87.2
8.1	13.4	7.8	7.8	8.5	8.8	7.6	7.0	7.7	12.5	8.8	9.1
3.1	2.4	2.2	2.7	2.6	3.3	2.6	3.2	3.3	2.5	2.6	2.0
1.4	1.5	0.8	0.6	1.1	0.7	1.6	1.2	1.4	2.3	1.7	0.9
1.2	1.8	1.0	0.6	1.2	0.4	0.6	1.9	1.2	0.9	1.4	0.9
76.4	75.1	78.7	80.5	76.1	75.5	77.0	75.6	75.5	74.8	74.3	77.3
11.6	14.5	12.0	11.5	12.7	13.9	12.3	12.1	12.0	14.9	13.5	11.8
5.0	5.9	4.7	4.4	5.4	4.9	4.4	5.8	5.3	4.2	5.7	3.1
3.3	2.7	2.5	2.8	2.8	3.6	2.8	4.7	4.1	2.9	2.9	3.0
3.8	2.1	2.2	0.8	3.0	2.1	3.5	1.8	3.0	3.2	3.6	4.8

Table 3.54

High school seniors reporting involvement in selected delinquent activities in last 12 months

United States, 1975-86

Question: "During the last 12 months, how often have you . . ."

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)	Class of 1985 (N=3,327)	Class of 1986 (N=3,179)
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%	11.1%	11.1%
Once	8.0	9.9	10.6	10.5	9.2	10.5	10.0	9.4	11.0	9.9	9.4	8.7
Twice	9.6	11.9	11.8	13.1	11.4	11.5	11.8	12.8	11.6	11.6	12.1	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	23.6	24.2
5 or more times	47.7	39.4	41.3	39.7	41.2	40.6	41.8	40.7	41.8	41.7	43.8	44.3
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	96.9	96.9
Once	2.1	1.9	2.2	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.6	1.9	2.4	2.0	1.9
Twice	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.6
3 or 4 times	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.4
5 or more times	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
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	81.8	82.8
Once	9.1	8.2	8.2	8.8	9.0	9.3	9.5	11.2	10.7	10.1	11.2	11.3
Twice	3.3	3.0	3.5	2.8	3.4	3.9	3.1	3.0	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.4
3 or 4 times	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.8	2.1	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.6	2.4	2.2	1.7
5 or more times	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.3	0.9	1.4	1.1	0.9
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	79.4	80.5
Once	10.8	8.9	8.4	9.2	10.3	10.5	9.5	10.0	10.1	10.1	12.0	11.3
Twice	3.6	2.8	2.7	2.9	3.9	3.7	3.6	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.8	4.4
3 or 4 times	1.8	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.3	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	1.5	1.3
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	88.5	88.9
Once	6.1	6.5	5.8	6.1	6.2	7.6	6.0	7.5	7.2	6.3	6.9	7.0
Twice	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.4	2.2	2.1	1.7	2.2	2.2	2.3
3 or 4 times	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.8	1.3	1.1	1.4	0.9
5 or more times	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.8
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	96.5	96.6
Once	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.8
Twice	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6
3 or 4 times	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.6
5 or more times	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4
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	69.9	68.0
Once	13.2	13.5	12.6	13.5	14.5	14.6	14.6	13.9	14.8	13.3	14.2	16.2
Twice	7.3	6.5	7.0	7.0	8.0	7.4	6.0	6.9	6.6	7.2	6.6	6.9
3 or 4 times	5.6	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.4	4.6	5.1	4.5	4.5
5 or more times	6.3	5.7	5.8	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.2	5.2	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.4
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	93.0	93.4
Once	2.7	3.0	2.4	2.6	4.1	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.5	4.0	3.4	3.5
Twice	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.3	1.2
3 or 4 times	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0
5 or more times	1.2	1.2	0.9	1.2	0.9	1.3	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.0	1.4	0.9

Table 3.54

High school seniors reporting involvement in selected delinquent activities in last 12 months

United States, 1975-86--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)	Class of 1985 (N=3,327)	Class of 1986 (N=3,179)
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%	73.5%	72.1%
Once	13.7	13.5	12.7	12.0	13.5	13.0	12.8	12.5	12.7	12.4	11.7	12.8
Twice	7.1	7.2	6.0	6.6	6.6	6.2	6.1	5.8	5.2	5.0	6.1	6.1
3 or 4 times	6.7	4.9	5.7	6.1	6.0	5.3	4.6	4.6	4.2	5.0	4.2	4.4
5 or more times	7.6	6.7	5.8	5.4	5.7	6.4	5.1	5.9	4.0	4.4	4.5	4.5
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	94.4	94.9
Once	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.4	3.1	3.5	3.1	3.1
Twice	0.6	1.1	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.6	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.1
3 or 4 times	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4
5 or more times	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.4
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	93.3	94.4
Once	3.2	3.2	3.7	3.3	3.6	3.9	3.0	3.4	2.9	3.7	3.4	3.2
Twice	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.1	1.8	1.2
3 or 4 times	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.6
5 or more times	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.6
Gone into some house or building when you weren't supposed to be there?												
Not at all	71.9	76.1	77.9	75.9	75.9	74.9	77.1	75.5	76.6	74.8	73.8	75.5
Once	13.2	11.5	10.1	11.8	11.8	12.1	11.4	12.6	11.5	12.3	13.4	12.1
Twice	7.5	5.6	5.9	5.9	6.7	5.5	6.2	6.5	6.8	6.1	6.5	6.3
3 or 4 times	3.8	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.0	4.7	2.7	3.0	3.0	3.9	3.2	3.1
5 or more times	3.6	2.9	2.8	3.2	2.6	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.1	2.9	3.1	3.0
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	98.1	98.0
Once	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.7	1.2	1.2	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.1	1.1
Twice	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3
3 or 4 times	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3
5 or more times	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	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	86.2	86.8
Once	6.3	6.7	6.4	6.9	8.0	7.4	7.3	6.9	7.0	7.3	6.7	6.8
Twice	3.6	2.7	3.0	2.4	3.4	2.8	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.7	3.0
3 or 4 times	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.2	1.2	2.3	1.8	1.8	1.9
5 or more times	1.5	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.4
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	94.5	94.8
Once	2.3	3.1	2.4	2.9	4.1	3.5	3.1	3.1	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.7
Twice	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.5	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	0.7	0.8
5 or more times	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6
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	77.7	78.6
Once	11.7	9.7	11.9	11.0	12.3	13.4	12.9	13.7	13.8	13.2	14.1	13.2
Twice	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.8	5.0	4.5	5.2	5.4	4.5	4.0	4.3	5.1
3 or 4 times	2.1	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.8	2.2	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.6	2.1
5 or more times	1.5	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.5	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.2

Note: See Note, table 3.48. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, *Monitoring the Future 1975* (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan), pp. 65-67; 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; *1984*, pp. 99-101; *1985*, pp. 99-101 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1986* (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan), pp. 102-104. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.55

High school seniors reporting involvement in selected delinquent activities in last 12 months

By sex, United States, 1975-86

Question: "During the last 12 months, how often have you . . .?"

Delinquent activity	Class of 1975		Class of 1976		Class of 1977		Class of 1978		Class of 1979		Class of
	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)	Male (N=1,600)
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%	14.3%
Once	8.7	7.0	10.7	9.2	11.6	9.5	11.6	9.1	9.9	8.4	11.9
Twice	11.0	8.5	11.1	12.1	12.3	11.6	13.5	13.0	12.0	10.6	12.0
3 or 4 times	23.5	21.4	26.2	25.5	21.6	23.3	24.6	23.4	26.0	24.6	24.5
5 or more times	42.4	52.8	35.6	43.8	37.9	44.6	35.5	44.4	36.5	46.4	37.2
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	94.5
Once	3.6	0.8	2.8	0.8	3.3	0.9	3.5	0.5	2.6	1.1	3.4
Twice	0.7	0.1	1.2	0.4	0.5	0.4	1.0	0.2	0.8	0.1	1.0
3 or 4 times	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.3
5 or more times	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.9
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	78.9
Once	11.6	6.3	10.9	5.3	9.9	6.3	11.6	5.7	10.8	7.1	11.0
Twice	5.0	2.0	4.1	1.9	5.1	1.8	3.9	1.7	4.1	2.7	6.1
3 or 4 times	2.3	1.0	2.6	1.0	2.3	0.8	2.7	1.0	3.3	0.9	2.4
5 or more times	1.1	0.1	1.7	0.1	1.2	0.3	1.2	0.3	1.2	0.1	1.6
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	75.8
Once	13.6	8.6	10.2	7.4	10.1	6.9	10.3	8.0	11.2	9.5	13.4
Twice	5.1	2.2	3.9	1.5	4.0	1.5	3.7	2.1	5.6	2.1	5.4
3 or 4 times	2.6	1.2	2.8	1.5	2.8	1.3	2.2	1.7	3.2	0.5	3.0
5 or more times	1.9	0.4	2.1	0.3	1.9	0.8	1.8	0.2	1.7	0.4	2.5
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	79.4
Once	11.1	1.5	10.6	1.8	9.5	2.1	10.4	1.6	10.3	1.6	13.3
Twice	3.8	0.5	2.5	0.3	2.5	0.4	3.1	0.7	3.3	0.6	4.1
3 or 4 times	1.7	0.1	1.6	0.1	1.4	0.0	1.7	0.1	1.8	0.3	2.2
5 or more times	1.0	0.0	1.6	0.1	1.2	0.2	1.3	0.0	0.7	0.1	1.0
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	94.8
Once	2.4	0.3	1.7	0.6	2.3	0.4	2.1	0.4	2.8	0.6	2.8
Twice	1.2	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.9	0.1	1.2	0.5	0.7	0.1	1.1
3 or 4 times	0.7	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.8
5 or more times	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.5
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	57.5
Once	15.6	11.1	16.0	10.8	14.6	10.2	16.2	10.9	17.3	11.5	17.8
Twice	9.8	5.2	8.2	4.6	9.6	4.6	9.3	4.8	10.3	5.9	9.4
3 or 4 times	7.5	4.0	6.5	3.9	6.8	3.6	6.6	3.5	6.4	4.6	6.7
5 or more times	10.1	2.9	9.4	2.0	7.7	3.8	7.2	3.1	7.8	3.0	8.5
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	88.3
Once	5.1	0.6	5.2	0.6	3.9	0.8	4.4	0.7	6.3	1.6	6.3
Twice	2.0	0.1	1.3	0.2	1.4	0.3	1.9	0.2	1.7	0.3	2.1
3 or 4 times	1.4	0.1	1.7	0.2	1.0	0.3	1.3	0.2	1.1	0.4	0.9
5 or more times	2.2	0.3	2.0	0.2	1.6	0.4	1.9	0.4	1.6	0.3	2.4

See notes at end of table.

1980	Class of 1981		Class of 1982		Class of 1983		Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986	
	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)	Male (N=1,573)	Female (N=1,651)	Male (N=1,481)
12.4%	16.6%	10.4%	14.9%	10.2%	13.3%	8.8%	14.9%	9.7%	14.0%	8.2%	13.0%	8.9%
8.9	10.3	9.2	11.3	7.7	11.2	10.4	11.1	8.5	11.2	7.4	10.4	7.1
11.0	13.0	10.7	14.4	11.2	10.7	12.5	12.6	10.6	12.6	11.9	12.8	10.4
23.1	23.0	22.1	24.9	23.8	26.2	22.9	23.4	25.7	23.5	23.5	24.5	24.0
44.7	37.1	47.5	34.9	47.1	38.6	45.3	38.1	45.5	38.7	49.1	39.2	49.6
99.0	95.1	99.0	95.6	99.1	94.6	98.7	94.7	98.8	94.9	99.0	95.5	98.3
0.6	3.3	0.6	2.8	0.5	2.9	0.7	3.5	1.1	3.1	0.8	2.7	1.3
0.1	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.2	1.1	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.2	1.0	(a)
0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.5	(a)	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.3
0.1	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.1
89.5	79.1	90.1	79.2	87.0	75.3	89.6	78.3	88.0	76.3	87.3	79.5	86.6
7.6	12.6	6.5	13.0	8.9	14.0	7.2	11.9	8.1	13.8	8.6	12.6	9.4
1.8	4.2	2.2	3.6	2.2	5.1	1.6	4.4	2.3	4.5	2.8	4.6	2.2
1.0	2.6	1.0	2.2	1.3	4.1	1.3	3.2	1.2	3.3	1.2	2.1	1.4
0.1	1.5	0.3	2.0	0.6	1.4	0.4	2.1	0.3	2.1	0.2	1.2	0.4
89.4	77.9	88.7	77.6	86.5	78.5	86.1	76.5	88.7	73.9	85.1	76.5	84.6
7.4	11.6	7.3	12.0	8.2	11.1	9.0	12.7	7.0	13.2	10.5	12.4	10.2
1.8	4.8	2.5	4.9	3.2	5.3	3.1	4.6	3.0	6.5	3.0	6.1	2.7
0.9	3.3	1.1	3.1	1.6	3.0	1.3	3.6	1.0	3.8	1.0	3.2	1.7
0.5	2.3	0.4	2.4	0.5	2.2	0.5	2.5	0.3	2.6	0.5	1.7	0.8
97.2	83.6	97.4	82.1	95.5	81.4	96.7	82.9	96.7	81.0	96.3	81.0	97.0
2.1	10.0	2.0	11.0	3.4	11.7	2.5	9.8	2.3	11.1	2.7	11.7	2.2
0.6	3.9	0.5	3.9	0.4	2.9	0.5	3.4	0.8	3.7	0.7	4.3	0.4
0.1	1.4	0.1	1.7	(a)	2.5	(a)	2.0	0.1	2.4	0.3	1.5	0.4
0.0	1.1	0.1	1.3	0.4	1.5	0.2	1.9	0.1	1.8	0.0	1.5	0.1
99.1	96.2	99.1	96.8	98.7	95.2	99.0	95.2	98.7	94.7	98.7	95.1	98.5
0.8	2.1	0.7	2.0	1.1	2.2	0.7	2.4	0.7	2.1	1.2	2.8	0.8
0.1	0.6	0.0	0.4	(a)	1.0	0.2	0.6	0.4	1.2	0.1	0.8	0.3
0.0	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.9	0.2
0.0	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.1	1.0	0.1	1.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.5	0.1
75.6	60.2	77.7	60.4	77.0	61.5	77.2	62.0	78.4	61.4	78.5	62.3	72.8
11.8	17.0	11.7	15.7	12.1	16.6	13.3	15.6	10.2	16.7	11.4	18.5	14.4
5.3	7.3	4.8	9.2	4.5	8.8	4.3	9.1	5.2	8.9	4.5	7.2	6.7
4.3	7.1	3.5	6.7	4.1	6.3	2.9	6.7	3.6	6.3	2.8	5.0	4.0
2.9	8.3	2.2	8.1	2.3	6.8	2.3	6.6	2.7	6.7	2.9	6.9	2.2
98.3	88.8	97.2	89.3	97.2	89.9	97.8	89.2	97.9	88.1	97.9	90.6	96.0
1.2	6.0	1.7	5.4	1.9	5.7	1.0	6.4	1.3	5.7	1.1	4.6	2.5
0.1	2.5	0.6	2.0	0.1	2.0	0.5	1.4	0.2	1.9	0.5	1.9	0.7
0.1	1.1	0.3	1.6	0.2	1.3	0.4	1.3	0.5	1.7	0.2	1.7	0.2
0.2	1.7	0.2	1.7	0.6	1.1	0.2	1.6	0.2	2.7	0.3	1.3	0.6

Table 3.55

High school seniors reporting involvement in selected delinquent activities in last 12 months

By sex, United States, 1975-86--Continued

Delinquent activity	Class of 1975		Class of 1976		Class of 1977		Class of 1978		Class of 1979		Class of
	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)	Male (N=1,600)
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%	61.8%
Once	16.0	11.8	13.1	13.3	14.5	11.2	11.9	11.9	14.3	12.3	14.6
Twice	9.2	5.3	9.0	5.2	7.9	4.3	7.3	5.9	7.8	5.4	7.6
3 or 4 times	7.5	6.2	5.7	4.2	6.2	5.1	7.3	5.0	7.7	4.6	7.2
5 or more times	12.0	3.9	9.9	3.3	7.3	4.1	8.2	2.7	7.5	3.9	8.8
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	92.7
Once	3.0	1.5	3.0	1.2	2.8	1.1	3.5	1.5	3.1	1.3	3.4
Twice	0.9	0.4	1.7	0.6	1.1	0.4	1.0	0.7	1.4	0.7	1.9
3 or 4 times	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.4	0.3	1.0	0.2	0.9	0.3	1.2
5 or more times	1.3	0.1	1.3	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.8
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	87.3
Once	6.1	0.7	5.4	1.0	5.6	1.3	5.6	1.2	5.9	1.3	6.9
Twice	2.3	0.1	2.4	0.2	2.3	0.4	2.4	0.5	2.9	0.4	2.8
3 or 4 times	0.9	0.3	1.4	0.1	1.1	0.2	1.5	0.1	1.2	0.2	1.9
5 or more times	1.3	0.1	1.5	0.1	1.2	0.1	1.0	0.1	1.4	0.1	1.0
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	66.5
Once	16.6	10.3	14.1	9.3	12.5	8.0	14.6	9.0	14.6	9.3	14.8
Twice	11.8	3.7	8.3	3.1	7.9	4.2	8.0	4.2	8.9	4.4	7.4
3 or 4 times	5.5	2.1	4.0	2.4	4.1	2.2	4.7	1.7	4.1	1.8	6.8
5 or more times	5.5	2.1	4.0	1.5	4.5	1.3	4.4	2.1	3.5	1.9	4.5
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	97.3
Once	1.8	0.1	1.5	0.2	1.7	0.1	1.7	0.4	1.0	0.2	2.2
Twice	0.8	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.1	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	0.2
5 or more times	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2
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	81.1
Once	10.2	3.1	10.1	3.2	8.5	4.0	9.5	4.5	11.3	4.8	9.5
Twice	6.1	1.5	3.9	1.4	4.8	1.2	3.5	1.4	5.2	1.3	4.4
3 or 4 times	2.1	0.9	2.1	0.6	2.4	0.8	2.2	0.8	2.6	0.6	2.9
5 or more times	2.7	0.3	2.0	0.3	2.6	0.4	2.4	0.4	2.1	0.3	2.2
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	87.8
Once	4.2	0.5	5.2	0.9	3.9	0.8	4.9	0.8	6.4	1.6	5.8
Twice	2.6	0.4	2.0	0.4	2.2	0.4	2.9	0.4	3.3	0.2	3.2
3 or 4 times	1.3	0.1	1.3	0.0	1.8	0.4	1.6	0.1	2.1	0.3	1.5
5 or more times	1.6	0.2	1.3	0.1	1.2	0.1	1.5	0.1	1.9	0.2	1.7
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	67.2
Once	17.6	6.9	14.4	4.8	16.4	7.3	15.0	6.8	17.3	7.3	17.9
Twice	7.7	2.2	7.6	1.5	7.4	1.4	7.5	1.7	8.5	1.1	7.2
3 or 4 times	3.6	0.7	4.0	0.8	3.7	0.9	4.5	0.4	4.0	0.6	4.8
5 or more times	2.7	0.4	1.9	0.1	1.7	0.1	2.3	0.1	2.4	0.3	3.0

Note: See Note, table 3.48. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

aLess than .05 percent.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, *Monitoring the Future 1975* (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan), pp. 65-67; 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; *1984*, pp. 99-101; *1985*, pp. 99-101 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1986* (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan), pp. 102-104. Table adopted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

1980	Class of 1981		Class of 1982		Class of 1983		Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986	
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)	Male (N=1,573)	Female (N=1,651)	Male (N=1,481)	Female (N=1,591)
76.6%	64.6%	78.7%	65.2%	77.2%	68.4%	79.5%	69.3%	78.6%	68.2%	79.2%	67.2%	76.8%
11.1	14.7	10.5	13.4	11.5	13.9	11.9	12.8	11.3	12.6	10.5	13.5	12.0
4.9	7.0	5.1	7.1	4.5	6.7	3.4	5.8	4.0	7.5	4.3	7.5	4.6
3.5	5.4	3.7	6.2	3.1	5.6	2.6	5.9	3.8	5.4	3.2	4.9	4.0
3.8	8.3	2.1	8.1	3.7	5.3	2.6	6.3	2.4	6.2	2.8	6.9	2.6
97.9	94.5	97.8	94.6	97.2	92.3	97.0	92.4	96.3	92.2	96.6	93.3	96.6
1.1	3.1	1.8	3.1	1.8	3.9	2.3	4.0	2.9	3.9	2.3	4.1	2.1
0.1	1.3	0.2	0.9	0.4	1.6	0.5	2.0	0.5	1.4	0.5	1.2	1.0
0.7	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.3	1.1	0.1	0.8	0.1	1.1	0.2	0.7	0.2
0.2	0.7	0.0	0.9	0.3	1.1	0.1	0.9	0.1	1.4	0.4	0.7	0.1
98.6	90.3	99.0	90.6	98.2	90.9	98.0	89.4	98.3	88.9	97.7	90.6	98.0
0.7	5.2	0.8	5.5	1.3	4.7	1.2	6.2	1.1	5.1	1.5	5.2	1.3
0.6	2.2	0.1	2.2	0.2	2.2	0.6	1.7	0.2	3.2	0.4	2.2	0.3
0.0	1.3	0.1	0.7	0.1	1.1	0.2	1.3	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.9	0.4
0.1	0.9	0.1	1.0	0.3	1.1	(a)	1.4	0.2	1.9	0.1	1.1	0.1
83.1	69.7	84.6	69.4	81.9	69.3	84.2	68.5	81.7	65.5	82.0	70.6	80.1
9.7	13.4	9.5	14.2	10.9	13.6	9.1	13.6	10.7	17.5	9.2	12.2	11.8
3.6	8.8	3.6	8.7	4.3	9.5	4.2	8.5	3.6	8.3	4.8	8.4	4.4
2.4	4.2	1.2	4.2	1.5	4.5	1.6	5.4	2.5	3.7	2.4	4.3	1.9
1.2	3.9	1.1	3.5	1.4	3.1	0.9	4.0	1.5	4.9	1.5	4.4	1.8
99.7	96.9	99.7	98.3	99.3	97.7	99.9	96.7	99.8	97.1	99.4	96.7	99.4
0.2	2.1	0.3	1.1	0.4	1.2	0.1	1.8	0.1	1.5	0.5	1.9	0.2
0.0	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.2
0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	(a)	0.4	0.1
0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.4	(a)	0.5	(a)	0.5	(a)	0.7	0.1
92.4	79.7	93.6	82.3	93.0	78.5	93.3	79.9	92.4	81.1	91.5	81.3	92.4
5.3	10.8	3.7	9.9	3.7	9.9	4.2	9.8	4.6	8.5	4.8	9.0	4.8
1.4	5.2	1.9	4.1	2.3	4.8	1.6	4.3	1.8	5.2	2.0	4.6	1.6
0.4	2.0	0.5	1.9	0.5	4.1	0.5	2.7	0.8	2.5	1.1	3.2	0.7
0.4	2.2	0.4	1.8	0.5	2.7	0.5	3.2	0.4	2.6	0.6	1.9	0.6
98.4	89.1	97.9	90.6	98.1	90.1	98.9	91.4	99.0	90.1	99.0	91.0	98.3
1.1	4.9	1.1	4.6	1.3	4.3	0.8	3.8	0.7	4.8	0.7	4.2	1.2
0.1	2.9	0.5	2.6	0.3	2.6	0.3	2.3	0.2	2.7	0.1	2.2	0.3
0.3	1.9	0.4	1.0	(a)	1.8	0.0	1.1	(a)	1.1	0.2	1.5	0.1
0.1	1.1	0.1	1.2	0.2	1.2	(a)	1.4	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.1	(a)
88.7	67.7	88.5	68.4	88.1	69.6	88.5	72.1	87.2	68.6	87.1	69.5	86.9
8.8	17.2	8.5	18.7	8.9	18.1	9.0	15.8	10.7	18.2	10.1	16.8	10.1
1.7	8.9	1.7	8.7	2.1	7.4	1.3	6.4	1.6	6.8	1.7	8.0	2.2
0.8	3.2	1.1	3.0	0.7	3.0	1.0	3.8	0.4	4.0	1.1	3.7	0.6
0.1	3.0	0.1	1.2	0.2	1.8	0.2	2.0	0.2	2.5	0.1	2.1	0.2

Table 3.56

High school seniors reporting involvement in selected delinquent activities in last 12 months

By race, United States, 1976-86

Question: "During the last 12 months, how often have you . . ."

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
Gotten 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	7.0	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

See notes at end of table.

Class of 1981		Class of 1982		Class of 1983		Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986	
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)	White (N=2,485)	Black (N=388)	White (N=2,367)	Black (N=338)
7.6%	41.8%	8.4%	34.0%	7.1%	32.0%	7.4%	33.2%	7.5%	30.1%	7.1%	30.4%
8.9	13.6	7.7	15.3	8.9	19.0	9.4	11.9	7.2	16.7	7.1	17.1
12.4	9.3	13.0	12.9	12.4	7.5	11.6	10.1	12.7	10.3	10.9	15.3
24.3	16.4	25.9	15.4	25.6	16.4	25.5	22.7	24.9	18.0	25.6	17.2
46.8	18.8	44.9	22.4	46.0	25.1	46.2	22.1	47.7	24.8	49.3	19.9
97.5	97.0	97.5	96.9	96.9	97.2	96.7	98.1	96.9	98.4	97.3	97.1
1.5	2.4	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.9	2.3	1.4	2.1	1.2	1.7	2.4
0.5	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.0
0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3
0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2
84.8	86.2	83.6	83.8	82.3	82.5	82.4	87.4	81.5	83.4	83.3	83.1
9.2	10.1	10.6	10.2	10.4	12.0	10.5	7.8	11.5	11.5	10.9	10.3
3.2	2.2	3.0	2.1	3.8	1.9	3.6	2.8	3.7	3.4	3.7	2.9
1.8	0.9	1.6	1.8	2.8	3.1	2.3	1.1	2.2	0.9	1.5	2.2
1.0	0.6	1.1	2.0	0.7	0.5	1.2	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.6	1.5
83.0	87.1	82.4	82.0	82.2	85.9	83.1	81.9	79.5	80.8	81.3	82.1
9.6	7.1	9.9	10.2	10.0	7.0	9.8	9.8	11.9	10.7	11.3	10.4
3.6	3.0	4.4	2.5	4.0	4.1	3.4	4.9	4.6	4.9	3.8	4.3
2.4	1.5	2.0	2.9	2.6	1.5	2.4	2.2	2.6	2.1	2.4	2.3
1.3	1.3	1.3	2.4	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.1	0.9
90.7	90.3	89.8	86.8	89.1	88.3	90.0	91.2	88.9	88.4	89.8	88.8
6.1	5.0	6.8	9.0	7.0	7.9	6.0	6.0	6.6	8.3	6.4	8.4
2.0	3.0	1.9	2.6	1.8	1.5	2.3	0.8	2.2	2.0	2.2	1.5
0.8	0.6	0.9	0.4	1.2	1.8	0.8	1.1	1.5	0.8	0.9	0.9
0.4	1.1	0.7	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.4
98.1	95.9	98.2	97.8	97.9	94.9	97.3	96.1	97.1	95.4	96.9	96.5
1.2	2.2	1.3	1.6	1.0	3.3	1.2	3.0	1.4	3.0	1.8	2.2
0.3	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.3
0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.5	0.8
0.1	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.2
67.1	80.4	67.7	77.2	67.2	80.0	67.9	80.8	68.8	78.3	65.2	83.6
15.1	9.5	14.6	11.2	15.4	11.1	13.5	9.5	14.5	9.8	17.5	8.0
6.5	4.1	7.1	4.1	7.4	3.7	8.2	3.5	7.1	4.8	7.7	4.3
5.8	2.6	5.5	4.3	5.0	2.5	5.6	2.7	4.7	3.2	5.0	1.3
5.5	3.4	5.2	3.2	4.9	2.7	4.8	3.4	4.9	3.9	4.6	2.8
93.0	93.9	94.1	92.7	94.3	92.7	93.3	95.2	93.4	93.8	93.7	95.0
3.9	3.0	3.3	5.0	3.2	4.0	3.9	3.5	3.3	2.7	3.2	2.7
1.5	1.7	1.1	0.3	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.3	1.0	1.6	1.2	1.2
0.7	0.4	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.7	0.9	0.5	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9
1.0	0.6	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.5	1.4	0.9	1.1	0.2

Table 3.56

High school seniors reporting involvement in selected delinquent activities in last 12 months

By race, United States, 1976-86--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	5.3	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

Note: See Notes, tables 3.48 and 3.50. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aLess than .05 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; *1984*, pp. 99-101; *1985*, pp. 99-101 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1986* (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan), pp. 102-104. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Class of 1981		Class of 1982		Class of 1983		Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986	
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)	White (N=2,485)	Black (N=388)	White (N=2,367)	Black (N=338)
72.1%	74.0%	71.5%	74.7%	73.7%	75.8%	74.2%	74.3%	73.5%	79.2%	71.2%	80.8%
12.1	12.9	12.4	12.7	12.7	13.9	11.3	14.4	11.8	9.7	11.7	10.6
6.0	5.0	5.9	4.7	5.4	4.3	5.1	3.7	6.3	3.2	6.6	3.6
4.6	3.7	4.5	2.1	4.4	2.7	4.8	5.0	3.9	3.9	4.7	2.9
5.2	4.4	5.7	5.8	3.9	3.3	4.6	2.6	4.5	4.1	4.7	2.2
96.3	95.9	96.3	95.2	94.8	95.6	94.5	95.8	94.9	94.7	95.0	96.1
2.3	3.0	2.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.4	2.5	3.0	3.9	3.2	2.3
0.7	0.6	0.6	0.4	1.1	0.4	1.4	0.3	0.8	0.0	1.0	1.2
0.4	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.9	0.6	1.0	0.4	0.0
0.4	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4
94.2	97.2	94.5	94.8	94.3	94.8	93.2	96.0	93.4	96.1	94.2	98.0
3.4	1.5	3.6	2.9	3.1	2.1	4.1	2.3	3.2	1.8	3.3	0.8
1.2	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.0	0.6	1.9	1.0	1.3	0.7
0.8	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.1
0.4	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.4
76.1	84.0	75.1	80.3	75.3	83.1	73.8	81.1	72.9	80.7	74.2	82.6
11.9	9.1	12.7	9.3	11.8	10.0	12.6	9.5	13.9	9.8	13.0	7.3
6.5	3.9	6.6	6.7	7.9	2.7	6.3	5.0	6.8	5.3	6.5	5.5
2.8	2.2	3.1	1.3	3.1	2.7	4.5	1.5	3.2	1.9	3.3	1.7
2.7	0.9	2.5	2.4	1.9	1.5	2.8	2.9	3.1	2.3	3.0	2.9
98.3	98.9	99.0	98.7	99.1	98.2	98.4	97.8	96.3	98.6	98.4	96.2
1.1	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5	1.2	0.8	1.6	1.0	1.2	0.9	2.4
0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	1.1
0.2	0.0	(a)	0.4	0.1	0.0	(a)	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1
0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1
86.0	90.3	87.4	89.5	85.3	89.3	85.4	89.2	86.0	91.7	86.7	90.2
7.3	5.4	7.1	7.1	7.4	6.6	7.1	7.3	6.8	5.3	6.8	5.4
4.0	2.4	3.4	1.7	3.5	1.5	3.4	2.1	3.8	1.6	3.2	3.0
1.2	1.3	1.1	0.5	2.5	1.3	2.1	0.3	1.8	0.9	2.0	0.6
1.4	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.9	1.1	1.6	0.4	1.2	0.7
92.8	96.1	94.0	95.9	94.5	95.6	94.9	97.5	94.4	96.5	94.7	95.9
3.5	1.3	3.3	2.4	2.3	2.7	2.4	1.6	2.8	2.2	2.6	1.9
1.8	1.5	1.6	0.6	1.5	0.9	1.2	0.7	1.5	1.1	1.4	0.6
1.4	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.8
0.5	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.7
75.9	90.9	76.3	90.1	77.1	89.9	77.7	89.3	76.5	86.4	77.4	89.9
14.4	6.3	15.5	6.3	15.1	5.7	14.5	7.6	14.5	10.6	13.9	7.0
5.6	2.2	5.7	2.2	4.6	2.6	4.2	1.5	4.7	2.2	5.3	1.6
2.4	0.2	1.9	1.1	2.2	1.3	2.5	0.7	3.0	0.5	2.1	1.1
1.6	0.4	0.6	0.2	1.0	0.5	1.1	0.8	1.4	0.3	1.2	0.3

Table 3.57

High school seniors reporting receiving traffic ticket or warning for a moving violation in last 12 months

United States, 1976-86

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?"

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)	Class of 1985 (N=16,502)	Class of 1986 (N=15,713)
None	74.4%	74.0%	73.2%	71.5%	72.0%	73.3%	75.1%	72.8%	73.5%	72.3%	69.6%
One	16.2	16.6	16.6	17.4	17.2	16.6	15.6	17.3	16.7	17.3	18.9
Two	5.2	5.3	5.8	6.1	6.1	5.7	5.4	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.5
Three	2.5	2.1	2.4	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.0	2.7	2.9
Four or more	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.7	2.1

Note: See Note, table 3.48. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

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; *1984*, p. 22; *1985*, p. 22

(Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1986* (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan), p. 22. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.58

High school seniors reporting receiving traffic ticket or warning for a moving violation in last 12 months

By sex, United States, 1976-86

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?"

Number of tickets/warnings	Class of 1976 (N=7,241) (N=7,257)		Class of 1977 (N=7,358) (N=7,850)		Class of 1978 (N=8,779) (N=9,266)		Class of 1979 (N=7,775) (N=8,228)		Class of 1980 (N=7,744) (N=8,078)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
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

Note: See Note, table 3.48. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

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; *1984*, p. 22; *1985*, p. 22

(Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1986* (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan), p. 22. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.59

High school seniors reporting receiving traffic ticket or warning for a moving violation in last 12 months

By race, United States, 1976-86

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?"

Number of tickets/warnings	Class of 1976 (N=11,796) (N=1,716)		Class of 1977 (N=12,240) (N=1,938)		Class of 1978 (N=14,847) (N=2,096)		Class of 1979 (N=13,293) (N=1,742)		Class of 1980 (N=12,846) (N=2,098)	
	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
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

Note: See Notes, tables 3.48 and 3.50. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

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; *1984*, p. 22; *1985*, p. 22 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1986* (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan), p. 22. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Class of 1981		Class of 1982		Class of 1983		Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986	
Male (N=8,725)	Female (N=8,865)	Male (N=8,828)	Female (N=8,789)	Male (N=8,074)	Female (N=8,227)	Male (N=7,800)	Female (N=8,029)	Male (N=7,776)	Female (N=8,164)	Male (N=7,261)	Female (N=7,855)
63.7%	82.7%	65.6%	84.6%	63.0%	82.3%	63.5%	83.1%	62.6%	81.5%	59.2%	79.0%
20.1	13.1	19.6	11.5	21.4	13.5	21.2	12.4	21.3	13.5	23.7	14.7
8.6	3.0	8.0	2.7	8.7	3.0	8.8	3.2	9.1	3.2	9.2	4.0
4.3	0.8	3.8	0.7	3.6	0.9	3.2	0.8	4.2	1.2	4.4	1.5
3.3	0.4	2.9	0.4	3.2	0.4	3.2	0.5	2.8	0.6	3.4	0.8

Class of 1981		Class of 1982		Class of 1983		Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986	
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)	White (N=12,291)	Black (N=1,995)	White (N=11,713)	Black (N=1,649)
71.4%	83.2%	72.5%	88.7%	70.0%	87.8%	70.7%	89.2%	69.8%	86.7%	66.5%	84.6%
17.6	12.3	17.1	8.3	19.1	8.8	18.3	7.9	19.0	9.1	20.6	10.9
6.2	2.9	5.9	2.3	6.4	2.3	6.7	2.0	6.5	2.9	7.1	3.4
2.8	0.9	2.6	0.5	2.5	0.9	2.3	0.6	2.9	1.0	3.3	0.7
2.0	0.8	1.9	0.2	2.0	0.2	2.0	0.4	1.8	0.3	2.4	0.5

Table 3.60

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, 1976-86

Question: "How many of these tickets or warnings occurred after you were . . .?"

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	Class of 1985	Class of 1986
Drinking alcoholic beverages?											
None	84.2%	82.6%	82.4%	81.4%	81.1%	80.3%	80.0%	81.1%	83.1%	84.2%	85.9%
One	11.6	12.8	13.4	13.4	13.9	14.5	14.9	14.7	12.7	12.1	11.1
Two	2.6	2.4	3.0	3.6	3.4	3.9	3.4	2.5	2.7	2.2	2.2
Three	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.5
Four or more	0.7	1.1	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.4
Smoking marijuana or hashish?											
None	90.4	90.7	89.6	89.8	90.3	91.3	91.3	93.5	94.6	94.4	95.1
One	7.1	6.4	7.4	7.1	6.7	6.1	6.1	4.8	3.9	3.9	3.7
Two	1.5	1.6	2.0	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.6
Three	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3
Four or more	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
Using other illegal drugs?											
None	97.9	97.6	97.7	97.8	97.6	97.3	97.3	98.0	98.0	97.8	98.7
One	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.3	0.9
Two	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2
Three	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	(a)
Four or more	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2

Note: See Note, table 3.48. This question was asked of respondents who reported receiving one or more traffic tickets (or warnings). See table 3.57 for the screen question. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aLess than .05 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; *1984*, pp. 22, 23; *1985*, pp. 22, 23 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1986* (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan), pp. 22, 23. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.61

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, 1976-86

Question: "How many of these tickets or warnings occurred after you were . . .?"

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	9.9	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 marijuana 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

Note: See Note, table 3.48. This question was asked of respondents who reported receiving one or more traffic tickets (or warnings). See table 3.58 for the screen question. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aLess than .05 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; *1984*, pp. 22, 23; *1985*, pp. 22, 23 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1986* (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan), pp. 22, 23. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Class of 1981		Class of 1982		Class of 1983		Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
76.5%	87.3%	77.5%	85.3%	79.0%	85.8%	80.7%	87.9%	82.2%	87.7%	84.1%	88.8%
16.6	10.7	16.2	12.1	15.9	12.5	14.5	9.3	13.3	10.1	12.1	9.5
5.1	1.4	4.2	1.8	3.0	1.3	3.0	2.1	2.7	1.5	2.8	1.2
0.6	0.3	1.2	0.2	1.2	0.5	1.0	0.3	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.3
1.1	0.2	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.2
89.7	94.7	89.9	94.3	92.6	95.5	93.8	96.4	93.2	96.8	94.5	96.2
6.9	4.3	7.0	4.2	5.1	3.9	4.4	2.7	4.3	2.9	3.9	3.3
1.9	0.7	1.8	0.6	1.5	0.6	1.1	0.5	1.5	0.1	0.8	0.4
0.8	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.4	(a)
0.8	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.5	(a)	0.3	0.1
96.5	98.8	96.9	97.9	97.4	99.1	97.9	98.5	97.4	98.7	98.6	99.0
2.0	0.8	1.7	1.3	1.8	0.6	1.4	1.0	1.4	1.1	0.8	0.9
0.7	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.3	(a)
0.4	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	(a)	0.3	0.1	(a)	0.0
0.3	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.3	(a)	0.2	0.1

Table 3.62

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, 1976-86

Question: "How many of these tickets or warnings occurred after you were . . . ?"

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

Note: See Notes, tables 3.48 and 3.50. This question was asked of respondents who reported receiving one or more traffic tickets (or warnings). See table 3.59 for the screen question. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aLess than .05 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; *1984*, pp. 22, 23; *1985*, pp. 22, 23 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1986* (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan), pp. 22, 23. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.63

High school seniors reporting involvement in driving accidents in last 12 months

United States, 1976-86

Question: "During the last 12 months, how many accidents have you had while you were driving (whether or not you were responsible)?"

Number of accidents	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)	Class of 1985 (N=16,502)	Class of 1986 (N=15,713)
None	75.8%	75.1%	73.6%	72.5%	74.8%	76.6%	77.8%	77.8%	77.3%	75.6%	74.9%
One	18.3	18.9	19.8	20.0	19.4	18.3	17.0	17.3	17.6	18.5	18.8
Two	4.3	4.4	4.9	5.5	4.3	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.9	4.5	4.8
Three	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1
Four or more	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4

Note: See Note, table 3.48. 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 7.

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; *1984*, p. 23; *1985*, p. 23 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1986* (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan), p. 23. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Class of 1981		Class of 1982		Class of 1983		Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986	
White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
79.1%	92.6%	79.6%	92.6%	80.4%	93.1%	82.6%	92.5%	83.2%	94.3%	85.2%	96.1%
15.7	4.9	15.4	6.6	15.4	4.6	13.2	5.6	12.8	3.6	11.7	3.0
4.0	1.5	3.5	0.3	2.6	1.8	2.7	1.0	2.4	1.3	2.3	0.6
0.6	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.0	0.6	0.9	0.0	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.3
0.7	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.0
91.0	94.6	91.5	95.2	93.3	95.0	94.5	96.7	94.3	97.0	94.9	98.1
6.3	3.5	6.1	4.0	4.9	3.6	4.1	2.1	4.0	1.3	4.0	1.3
1.5	1.3	1.4	0.0	1.2	1.4	0.9	0.0	1.0	1.2	0.6	0.6
0.6	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.0
0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0
97.3	98.1	97.5	99.2	97.9	98.0	98.2	99.0	98.1	98.0	98.8	99.6
1.7	0.9	1.5	0.3	1.4	1.4	1.2	0.3	1.2	0.7	0.9	0.4
0.5	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	1.3	0.2	0.0
0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	(a)	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.2	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0

Table 3.64

High school seniors reporting involvement in driving accidents while under the influence of drugs in last 12 months

By type of drug, United States, 1976-86

Question: "How many of these accidents occurred after you were. . .?"

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	Class of 1985	Class of 1986
Drinking alcoholic beverages?											
None	88.7%	86.8%	86.5%	86.4%	84.6%	84.4%	85.3%	86.2%	87.8%	89.0%	91.2%
One	9.4	10.9	11.6	11.0	13.1	13.1	12.5	12.1	10.4	9.4	7.4
Two	1.4	1.8	1.5	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.0
Three	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Four or more	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.2
Smoking marihuana or hashish?											
None	93.3	93.1	92.4	91.3	91.8	93.2	93.8	94.8	96.0	95.4	96.5
One	5.5	5.5	6.0	6.5	6.7	5.3	5.2	4.3	3.2	3.8	2.9
Two	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4
Three	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	(a)	0.1
Four or more	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Using other illegal drugs?											
None	98.3	98.5	98.2	98.3	98.1	97.9	98.0	98.5	98.5	98.5	98.8
One	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.8
Two	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	(a)
Three	(a)	(a)	0.0	(a)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Four or more	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1

Note: See Notes, tables 3.48 and 3.63. The following question was asked of respondents who reported involvement in one or more accidents. See table 3.63 for the screen question. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aLess than .05 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; *1984*, pp. 22, 23; *1985*, p. 23 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1986* (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan), p. 23. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.65

Reported alcohol use and most recent use among high school seniors

By sex, region, population density, and college plans, United States, 1986

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?"

	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=15,200)	8.7%	91.3%	65.3%	19.2%	6.8%
Sex					
Male	7.7	92.3	69.0	16.8	6.5
Female	9.4	90.6	61.9	21.5	7.2
Region					
Northeast	5.7	94.3	67.6	21.1	5.6
North Central	6.5	93.5	71.3	17.1	5.1
South	12.0	88.0	58.2	20.2	9.6
West	10.3	89.7	64.5	18.4	6.8
Population density					
Large SMSA	7.2	92.8	66.2	20.6	6.0
Other SMSA	9.0	91.0	64.8	19.3	6.9
Non-SMSA	9.4	90.6	65.2	17.8	7.6
College plans					
None or under 4 years	7.8	92.2	66.6	18.5	7.1
Complete 4 years	8.9	91.1	64.8	19.8	6.5

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 1986. 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 84 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 un-weighted cases. These data were derived from the questions indicated above. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, National Trends in Drug Use and Related Factors Among American High School Students and Young Adults, 1975-1986, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), pp. 36, 38, 40. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.66

Reported drug use within last 12 months among high school seniors

By type of drug, United States, 1975-86

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)	Class of 1985 (N=16,000)	Class of 1986 (N=15,200)
Marihuana/hashish	40.0%	44.9%	47.6%	50.2%	50.8%	48.8%	46.1%	44.3%	42.3%	40.0%	40.6%	38.8%
Inhalants ^a	NA	3.0	3.7	4.1	5.4	4.6	4.1	4.5	4.3	5.1	5.7	6.1
Adjusted	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.2	7.8	6.0	6.6	6.7	7.9	7.2	8.9
Amyl and butyl nitrites ^b	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.5	5.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	4.0	4.0	4.7
Hallucinogens	11.2	9.4	8.8	9.6	9.9	9.3	9.0	8.1	7.3	6.5	6.3	6.0
Adjusted	NA	NA	NA	NA	12.8	10.6	10.1	9.3	9.3	7.9	7.7	7.6
LSD	7.2	6.4	5.5	6.3	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.1	5.4	4.7	4.4	4.5
PCP ^b	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.0	4.4	3.2	2.2	2.6	2.3	2.9	2.4
Cocaine	5.6	6.0	7.2	9.0	12.0	12.3	12.4	11.5	11.4	11.6	13.1	12.7
"Crack" ^{a,b,c}	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.1
Heroin	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5
Other opiates ^d	5.7	5.7	6.4	6.0	6.2	6.3	5.9	5.3	5.1	5.2	5.9	5.2
Stimulants ^d	16.2	15.8	16.3	17.1	18.3	20.8	26.0	26.1	24.6	NA	NA	NA
Adjusted ^d	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	20.3	17.9	17.7	15.8	13.4
Sedatives ^d	11.7	10.7	10.8	9.9	9.9	10.3	10.5	9.1	7.9	6.6	5.8	5.2
Barbiturates ^d	10.7	9.6	9.3	8.1	7.5	6.8	6.6	5.5	5.2	4.9	4.6	4.2
Methaqualone ^d	5.1	4.7	5.2	4.9	5.9	7.2	7.6	6.8	5.4	3.8	2.8	2.1
Tranquilizers ^d	10.6	10.3	10.8	9.9	9.6	8.7	8.0	7.0	6.9	6.1	6.1	5.8
Alcohol	84.8	85.7	87.0	87.7	88.1	87.9	87.0	86.8	87.3	86.0	85.6	84.5
Cigarettes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Note: See Note, table 3.65. 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. Since 1982, new questions were introduced on the use of controlled and non-controlled stimulants in order to exclude over-the-counter amphetamines, which were believed to have been inflating the statistic during 1980 and 1981. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^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.
^c"Crack" is a highly potent and addictive form of cocaine.
^dOnly 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, *National Trends in Drug Use and Related Factors Among American High School Students and Young Adults, 1975-1986*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), p. 48. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.67

Reported drug use within last 30 days among high school seniors

By type of drug, United States, 1975-86

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)	Class of 1985 (N=16,000)	Class of 1986 (N=15,200)
Marihuana/hashish	27.1%	32.2%	35.4%	37.1%	36.9%	33.7%	31.6%	28.5%	27.0%	25.2%	25.7%	23.4%
Inhalants ^a	NA	0.9	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.5
Adjusted	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.1	2.7	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.9	3.2
Amyl and butyl nitrates ^b	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.4	1.8	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.3
Hallucinogens	4.7	3.4	4.1	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.4	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.5
Adjusted	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.5	4.4	4.4	4.3	3.8	3.6	4.2	3.5
LSD	2.3	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.4	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.7
PCP ^b	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.4	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.6	1.3
Cocaine	1.9	2.0	2.9	3.9	5.7	5.2	5.8	5.0	4.9	5.8	6.7	6.2
Heroin	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
Other opiates ^c	2.1	2.0	2.8	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.0
Stimulants ^c	8.5	7.7	8.8	8.7	9.9	12.1	15.8	13.7	12.4	NA	NA	NA
Adjusted ^c	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	10.7	8.9	8.3	6.8	5.5
Sedatives ^c	5.4	4.5	5.1	4.2	4.4	4.8	4.6	3.4	3.0	2.3	2.4	2.2
Barbiturates ^c	4.7	3.9	4.3	3.2	3.2	2.9	2.6	2.0	2.1	1.7	2.0	1.8
Methaqualone ^c	2.1	1.6	2.3	1.9	2.3	3.3	3.1	2.4	1.8	1.1	1.0	0.8
Tranquillizers ^c	4.1	4.0	4.6	3.4	3.7	3.1	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.1	2.1	2.1
Alcohol	68.2	68.3	71.2	72.1	71.8	72.0	70.7	69.7	69.4	67.2	65.9	65.3
Cigarettes	36.7	38.8	38.4	36.7	34.4	30.5	29.4	30.0	30.3	29.3	30.1	29.6

Note: See Notes, tables 3.65 and 3.66. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^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, *National Trends in Drug Use and Related Factors Among American High School Students and Young Adults, 1975-1986*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), p. 49. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.68

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, 1986

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?"

	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 within last 30 days	Not within last 12 months	Never used	Ever used	Within last 30 days	Within last 12 months, but not within last 30 days	Not within last 12 months	Never used	Ever used	Within last 30 days	Within last 12 months, but not within last 30 days	Not within last 12 months	
All seniors (N=16,000)	49.1%	50.9%	23.4%	15.4%	12.1%	83.1%	16.9%	6.2%	6.5%	4.2%	98.9%	1.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.6%	
Sex																
Male	46.7	53.3	26.8	14.4	12.1	80.8	19.2	7.2	7.1	4.9	98.6	1.4	0.4	0.3	0.7	
Female	51.8	48.2	20.0	16.0	12.2	85.7	14.3	5.1	5.8	3.4	99.3	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.5	
Region																
Northeast	43.2	56.8	28.5	16.1	12.2	77.0	23.0	8.6	9.3	5.1	98.7	1.3	0.2	0.5	0.6	
North Central	48.0	52.0	24.0	16.2	11.8	86.4	13.6	4.6	5.5	3.5	99.1	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.5	
South	56.3	43.7	19.2	12.5	12.0	89.2	10.8	3.6	3.7	3.7	98.8	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.7	
West	46.2	53.8	23.1	18.1	12.6	75.2	24.8	10.5	9.5	4.8	99.2	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.3	
Population density																
Large SMSA	44.2	55.8	26.7	15.9	13.2	76.5	23.5	9.5	9.3	4.7	98.8	1.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	
Other SMSA	48.5	51.5	22.9	16.5	12.1	83.6	16.4	5.6	6.4	4.4	98.8	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.8	
Non-SMSA	54.1	45.9	21.5	13.2	11.2	87.8	12.2	4.3	4.7	3.2	99.2	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.3	
College plans																
None or under 4 years	44.0	56.0	28.3	14.4	13.3	79.7	20.3	8.5	7.2	4.6	98.4	1.6	0.4	0.4	0.8	
Complete 4 years	52.5	47.5	20.0	16.1	11.4	85.8	14.2	4.7	5.7	3.8	99.3	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.3	

Note: See Note, table 3.65. These data were derived from the questions indicated above. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Trends in Drug Use and Related Factors Among American High School Students and Young Adults, 1975-1986*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), pp. 36, 38, 40. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.69

Reported recency of drug use among college students

By type of drug, United States, 1980-86

Type of drug	Most recent use													
	Within last 30 days							Daily within last 30 days						
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Marihuana	34.0%	33.2%	26.8%	26.2%	23.0%	23.6%	22.3%	7.2%	5.6%	4.2%	3.8%	3.6%	3.1%	2.1%
LSD	1.3	1.4	1.7	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cocaine "Crack" ^{a,b}	6.9 NA	7.3 NA	7.9 NA	6.4 NA	7.6 NA	6.9 NA	7.0 NA	0.2 NA	0.0 NA	0.3 NA	0.1 NA	0.4 NA	0.1 NA	0.1 NA
Heroin	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other opiates ^c	1.8	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Stimulants ^c Adjusted ^c	13.4 NA	12.3 NA	NA 9.9	NA 7.0	NA 5.5	NA 4.2	NA 3.7	0.5 NA	0.4 NA	NA 0.3	NA 0.2	NA 0.2	NA 0.0	NA 0.1
Sedatives ^c Barbiturates ^c Methaqualone ^c	3.7 0.9 3.1	3.4 0.8 3.0	2.5 0.9 1.9	1.1 0.5 0.7	1.0 0.7 0.5	0.7 0.4 0.2	0.6 0.5 0.1	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.1 0.1 0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.1 0.1 0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0
Tranquillizers	2.0	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Alcohol Five or more drinks in a row in last two weeks	81.8 NA	81.9 NA	82.8 NA	80.3 NA	79.1 NA	80.3 NA	79.7 NA	6.5 43.9	5.4 43.6	6.1 44.0	6.1 43.1	6.6 45.5	5.0 44.6	4.6 45.0
Cigarettes Half pack or more per day in past 30 days	25.8 NA	25.9 NA	24.4 NA	24.7 NA	21.5 NA	22.4 NA	22.4 NA	18.3 12.7	17.1 11.9	16.2 10.5	15.3 9.6	14.8 10.2	14.3 9.4	12.7 8.3

Note: See Note, table 3.65. These data are from a follow-up survey of respondents 1 to 4 years past high school who are presently enrolled in college. Included are those registered as full-time students in March of the year in question and who report they are enrolled in a two- or four-year college. Those individuals previously in college and those who have already completed college are excluded. The number of respondents for each year is as follows: 1980, 1,040; 1981, 1,130; 1982, 1,150; 1983, 1,170; 1984, 1,110; 1985, 1,080; 1986, 1,190.

Since 1982, new questions were introduced on the use of controlled and non-controlled stimulants in order to exclude over-the-counter amphetamines, which were believed to have been inflating the statistic during 1980 and 1981. "Stimulants adjusted" is based on the data ob-

tained from these new questions. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aData based on a single questionnaire form. N is one-fifth of N indicated.

^b"Crack" is a highly potent and addictive form of cocaine.

^cOnly drug use that was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Trends in Drug Use and Related Factors Among American High School Students and Young Adults, 1975-1986*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), pp. 206-208. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Within last 12 months						
1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
51.2%	51.3%	44.7%	45.2%	40.7%	41.7%	40.9%
6.1	4.6	6.3	4.2	3.7	2.2	3.9
16.9	15.9	17.2	17.2	16.4	17.3	17.1
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.3
0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1
5.1	4.4	3.8	3.8	3.8	2.4	4.0
22.4	22.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	21.1	17.3	15.8	11.9	10.3
8.3	7.9	8.0	4.5	3.4	2.5	2.6
2.9	2.8	3.2	2.2	1.9	1.3	2.1
7.2	6.5	6.6	3.1	2.5	1.4	1.2
6.9	4.8	4.7	4.6	3.5	3.5	4.4
90.5	92.5	92.2	91.6	90.0	92.0	91.5
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Table 3.70

Reported recency of drug use among young adults

By type of drug, United States, 1985 and 1986

Type of drug	Most recent use					
	Within last 30 days		Daily within last 30 days		Within last 12 months	
	1985	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986
Marihuana	24.8%	22.0%	5.5%	4.0%	40.0%	36.2%
LSD	0.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	3.0	3.1
Cocaine "Crack" ^{a,b}	8.8 NA	8.3 NA	0.2 NA	0.2 NA	20.1 NA	19.6 3.2
Heroin	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
Other opiates ^c	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	3.2
Stimulants, adjusted ^c	5.0	4.1	0.1	0.2	13.2	10.8
Sedatives ^c	1.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	3.7	3.1
Barbiturates ^c	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	2.6	2.4
Methaqualone ^c	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.8	1.3
Tranquilizers	1.8	1.7	0.0	0.0	5.5	5.2
Alcohol	76.2	75.4	6.7	5.9	89.8	88.8
Five or more drinks in a row in last two weeks	NA	NA	37.4	36.7	NA	NA
Cigarettes	32.6	30.8	26.1	24.9	NA	NA
Half pack or more per day in past 30 days	NA	NA	21.1	19.9	NA	NA

Note: See Notes, tables 3.65 and 3.69. "Young adults" includes high school graduates 1 to 9 years beyond high school. These data present the prevalence for 1985 and 1986 for young adults combined. The number of respondents for 1985 is 5,900 and for 1986 is 6,200. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aData based on a single questionnaire form. N is one-fifth of N indicated.

^b"Crack" is a highly potent and addictive form of cocaine.

^cOnly drug use that was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Trends in Drug Use and Related Factors Among American High School Students and Young Adults, 1975-1986*, J.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), pp. 179-181. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.71

Respondents reporting drug use

By type of drug, United States, 1985 and 1986^a

Type of drug	Question A: "First, have you ever used...?"						Question B: "Are you using...these days?" ^b					
	1985			1986			1985			1986		
	Yes	No	No opinion	Yes	No	No opinion	Yes	No	No opinion	Yes	No	No opinion
Marihuana/hashish	28%	72%	(c)	23%	77%	(c)	15%	85%	(c)	13%	87%	1%
Cocaine Crack ^d	9 NA	91 NA	(c) NA	8 1	92 99	(c) (c)	15 NA	85 NA	0% NA	11 0	89 100	0 0
Heroin/Morphine	1	99	(c)	3	97	(c)	17	92	0	17	83	0
LSD/other hallucinogens	5	95	(c)	6	94	(c)	6	94	0	6	94	0
Amphetamines	10	89	1%	11	88	1%	9	91	0	4	95	1
Sedatives/tranquilizers	28	72	(c)	29	71	(c)	11	89	0	12	88	0

Note: For a discussion of public opinion sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

^aPercents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

^bThis question was asked of the subsamples of respondents who answered "yes" for each drug type presented in question A.

^cLess than 1 percent.

^d"Crack" is a highly potent and addictive form of cocaine.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from tables provided by the ABC News Polling Unit. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.72

Estimated prevalence and most recent use of alcohol, marijuana, and cocaine^a

By sex, race, age, and region, United States, 1985

	Alcohol					Marijuana					Cocaine				
	Never used	Ever used	Most recent use			Never used	Ever used	Most recent use			Never used	Ever used	Most recent use		
			Within last 30 days	Within last 12 months, but not last 30 days	Not within last 12 months			Within last 30 days	Within last 12 months, but not last 30 days	Not within last 12 months			Within last 30 days	Within last 12 months, but not last 30 days	Not within last 12 months
Total (N=8,038)	13.9%	86.1%	59.2%	14.3%	12.6%	67.5%	32.5%	9.4%	5.9%	17.2%	88.3%	11.7%	2.9%	3.4%	5.4%
Sex															
Male	9.2	90.8	67.9	10.7	12.2	61.6	38.4	12.3	7.2	18.2	84.6	15.4	3.9	4.5	7.0
Female	18.1	81.9	51.2	17.6	13.1	73.0	27.0	6.8	4.7	15.5	91.7	8.3	2.0	2.4	3.9
Race															
White	11.1	88.9	61.8	14.5	12.6	66.5	33.5	9.1	6.3	18.1	87.6	12.4	3.0	3.4	6.0
Black	25.1	74.9	47.6	11.5	15.8	66.9	33.1	13.1	4.9	15.1	90.1	9.9	3.2	3.0	3.7
Hispanic	26.8	73.2	50.5	13.6	9.1	76.5	23.5	7.4	4.1	12.0	92.7	7.3	2.4	2.7	2.2
Age															
12 to 17 years	44.1	55.9	31.4	20.6	3.9	76.3	23.7	12.2	7.7	3.8	94.8	5.2	1.7	2.5	1.0
18 to 25 years	7.2	92.8	71.5	15.9	5.4	39.5	60.5	21.7	15.2	23.6	74.8	25.2	7.6	8.7	8.9
26 to 34 years	6.8	93.2	70.0	14.0	9.2	41.5	58.5	16.8	8.3	33.4	75.9	24.1	6.1	6.5	11.5
35 and over	12.0	88.0	57.3	12.6	18.1	84.1	15.9	2.2	1.6	12.1	95.8	4.2	(a)	NA	3.0
Region															
Northeast	9.9	90.1	66.1	15.2	8.8	64.7	35.6	10.2	6.3	19.1	86.9	13.1	3.5	4.2	5.4
North Central	11.3	88.7	64.8	13.4	10.5	66.4	33.6	9.5	6.0	18.1	89.8	10.2	2.6	2.3	5.3
South	19.0	81.0	47.2	15.4	18.4	73.4	26.6	8.0	5.1	13.5	90.6	9.4	1.4	2.8	5.2
West	12.9	87.1	65.0	12.4	9.7	62.7	37.3	10.9	6.6	19.8	84.7	15.3	5.2	4.2	5.9

Note: These data are from the 1985 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse sponsored by the National Institute on Drug Abuse and the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism. Households were randomly sampled from all households in the contiguous United States from June to December 1985. The 1985 Survey is the eighth in a series of surveys measuring the prevalence of drug use among the American household population aged 12 and older. For survey methodology, see Appendix 8.

^aLess than 0.5 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Population Estimates 1985* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), pp. 10-17, 46-49. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.73

Estimated prevalence and most recent use of inhalants, hallucinogens, and stimulants

By sex, race, age, and region, United States, 1985

	Inhalants					Hallucinogens					Stimulants				
	Never used	Ever used	Most recent use			Never used	Ever used	Most recent use			Never used	Ever used	Most recent use		
			Within last 30 days	Within last 12 months, but not last 30 days	Not within last 12 months			Within last 30 days	Within last 12 months, but not last 30 days	Not within last 12 months			Within last 30 days	Within last 12 months, but not last 30 days	Not within last 12 months
Total (N=8,038)	93.2%	6.8%	0.9%	0.6%	5.3%	93.3%	6.7%	(a)	NA	5.3%	90.8%	9.2%	1.3%	2.8%	5.1%
Sex															
Male	90.9	9.1	1.3	0.9	6.9	91.0	9.0	0.8%	1.4%	6.8	88.9	11.1	1.9	3.6	5.6
Female	95.3	4.7	0.5	(a)	3.9	95.4	4.6	(a)	NA	4.0	92.5	7.5	0.8	1.9	4.8
Race															
White	92.8	7.2	1.0	0.6	5.6	92.4	7.6	0.6	0.9	6.1	89.7	10.3	1.5	3.0	5.8
Black	95.1	4.9	(a)	NA	4.0	97.6	2.4	(a)	NA	NA	95.3	4.7	(a)	NA	2.6
Hispanic	95.5	4.5	(a)	NA	3.6	96.8	3.2	(a)	NA	2.5	95.4	4.6	0.6	1.3	2.7
Age															
12 to 17 years	90.9	9.1	3.4	1.6	4.1	96.8	3.2	1.1	1.5	0.6	94.5	5.5	1.6	2.6	1.3
18 to 25 years	87.2	12.8	0.9	1.3	10.6	88.5	11.5	1.6	2.0	7.9	82.7	17.3	3.8	6.3	7.2
26 to 34 years	90.1	9.9	1.0	0.5	8.4	83.2	16.8	(a)	NA	14.5	81.8	18.2	2.2	5.0	11.0
35 and over	96.8	3.2	(a)	NA	NA	97.7	2.3	(a)	NA	NA	95.8	4.2	(a)	NA	3.2
Region															
Northeast	92.4	7.6	1.1	0.6	5.9	93.2	6.8	(a)	NA	5.4	92.1	7.9	1.0	2.5	4.4
North Central	92.8	7.2	0.5	0.6	6.1	92.9	7.1	0.6	0.7	5.8	90.6	9.4	1.8	2.9	4.7
South	94.5	5.5	1.0	(a)	4.2	95.1	4.9	(a)	NA	3.9	93.2	6.8	0.9	2.1	3.8
West	92.6	7.4	1.0	0.9	5.5	90.5	9.5	0.7	1.3	7.5	85.1	14.9	2.0	3.8	9.1

Note: See Note, table 3.72. For survey methodology, see Appendix 8.

^aLess than 0.5 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Population Estimates 1985* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), pp. 18-25, 30-33. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.74

Estimated prevalence of heroin use

By age and sex, United States, 1985

Total (N=8,038)	1.0%
Male	1.6
Female	(a)
12 to 17 years	(a)
Male	(a)
Female	(a)
18 to 25 years	1.2
Male	1.6
Female	0.7
26 to 34 years	2.6
Male	3.6
Female	1.5
35 and over	0.5
Male	1.0
Female	(a)

Note: See Note, table 3.72. For survey methodology, see Appendix 8.

^aLess than 0.5 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Population Estimates 1985 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), p. 9.

Table 3.75

Drug thefts

By type of drug and region, 1976-87

(In thousands of dosage units)

Type of drug and region	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983 ^a	1984	1985 ^a	1986	1987
Narcotics^b	10,614	10,072	11,732	12,210	10,881	10,770	8,530	4,678	NA	88	6,437	5,352
Northeast	3,891	2,572	3,222	2,587	1,463	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,731	1,251
Southeast	2,147	2,400	2,708	2,988	2,711	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,294	1,163
North Central	2,446	2,675	3,157	2,867	2,762	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,961	1,675
South Central	791	979	1,025	1,497	1,498	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	608	501
West	1,339	1,446	1,626	2,271	2,447	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	843	762
Stimulants	12,315	9,596	11,636	11,268	5,555	6,639	2,883	1,447	NA	79	2,945	1,205
Northeast	5,731	2,863	5,011	5,784	1,013	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	834	228
Southeast	1,697	1,826	1,567	1,343	1,198	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	331	267
North Central	2,942	1,980	2,592	1,814	1,489	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	583	374
South Central	838	960	1,191	1,028	706	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	171	158
West	1,107	1,967	1,275	1,299	1,149	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,026	178
Depressants	43,512	24,601	23,349	21,436	18,755	22,363	8,931	1,167	NA	72	5,907	9,007
Northeast	27,809	7,920	5,490	5,436	3,720	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,116	6,784
Southeast	4,454	5,293	4,747	4,967	4,746	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,361	728
North Central	6,515	5,658	7,537	5,635	5,368	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,513	700
South Central	1,965	2,500	2,398	2,359	2,276	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	476	446
West	2,769	3,230	3,177	3,039	2,645	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	441	349
Total	66,441	44,269	46,717	44,914	35,191	39,773	20,344	7,292	NA	239	15,289	15,564

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 1981-85 are not available by geographic area.

^aThe drug theft data for 1983 are for January through June; the data for 1985 are for April through December.

^bIncludes methadone, cocaine, and other narcotics.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, *Drug Enforcement Statistical Report, 1979* (Washington, DC: 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 3.76

Estimated average illegal market retail drug prices

By type of drug, United States, 1977-87

Type of drug	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Heroin (gm.) ^a	\$1,590.00	\$2,190.00	\$2,290.00	\$2,200.00	\$2,340.00	\$2,130.00	\$2,150.00	\$2,370.00	\$2,300.00	\$2,120.00	\$2,280.00
Cocaine (gm.)	640.00	650.00	780.00	670.00	690.00	600.00	110.00	112.50	100.00	100.00	100.00
Marihuana (gm.)	.69	.80	1.42	1.66	1.64	1.74	2.50	1.94	2.64	2.93	3.39
Hashish (gm.)	8.67	9.64	5.37	2.61	3.82	7.76	8.00	5.29	5.65	8.04	8.04
LSD (d.u.)	2.06	2.18	3.18	3.23	3.58	4.30	3.00	4.00	3.50	4.50	5.00
PCP (d.u.)	NA	1.59	7.95	8.36	11.60	14.00	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50
Methamphetamine ^b	1.14	.93	NA	NA	NA	90.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	90.00	90.00
Barbiturates (d.u.)	.92	1.07	2.99	3.50	3.62	4.50	4.60	5.00	NA	NA	NA
Amphetamine (d.u.)	.74	.93	3.49	3.23	3.23	3.60	NA	5.00	NA	NA	NA
Methadone (d.u.)	3.49	3.79	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.72	NA	NA	NA	NA

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 for 1976-82 were derived from the Cocaine Retail Price Index, which was based upon evidence exhibits purchased by the Drug Enforcement Administration; these are prices per pure gram. Since 1983, the price reflects the cost of a "street gram" of prevailing purity. In 1983 and 1984, a "street gram" was 35 percent pure; in 1985, a "street gram" was 50 percent pure; in 1986, a "street gram" was 60 percent pure; and in 1987, a "street gram" was 70 percent pure.

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.

^aPrices are per pure gram.

^bPrices are per dosage unit for 1977-81 and per gram for 1982-87.

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, DC: U.S. Department of Justice); and data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.77

Reported alcohol use

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1987

Question: "Do you have an occasion to use alcoholic beverages such as liquor, wine or beer, or are you a total abstainer?"

	Yes	No, total abstainer	No answer
National	66%	34%	(a)
<u>Sex</u>			
Male	72	28	(a)
Female	62	38	(a)
<u>Age</u>			
18 to 29 years	68	32	(a)
30 to 49 years	74	26	(a)
50 years and older	58	42	(a)
<u>Region</u>			
East	74	26	(a)
Midwest	74	26	(a)
South	52	48	(a)
West	68	31	1%
<u>Race</u>			
White	68	32	(a)
Nonwhite	54	46	(a)
Black	51	49	(a)
<u>Education</u>			
College graduate	86	14	(a)
College incomplete	68	32	(a)
High school graduate	64	36	(a)
Less than high school graduate	50	50	(a)
<u>Politics</u>			
Republican	67	33	(a)
Democrat	63	37	(a)
Independent	69	31	(a)
<u>Income</u>			
\$40,000 and over	86	14	(a)
\$25,000 to \$39,999	70	30	(a)
\$15,000 to \$24,999	68	32	(a)
Under \$15,000	52	48	(a)
<u>Religion</u>			
Protestant	60	40	(a)
Catholic	80	20	(a)

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

^aLess than 1 percent.Source: George Gallup Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 258 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, March 1987), p. 9. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.78

Reported frequency of alcohol use

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1985

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?"

	Everyday drinker	Sometimes drinker	Never drinker	Don't know
National	7%	56%	37%	0%
<u>Sex</u>				
Male	12	58	30	0
Female	2	53	45	0
<u>Age</u>				
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
<u>Region</u>				
Northeast	8	61	31	0
North Central	8	60	32	0
South	5	48	47	0
West	8	56	36	0
<u>Race</u>				
White	7	57	36	0
Black	4	39	57	0
Other	8	57	35	0
<u>Education</u>				
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
<u>Politics</u>				
Republican	6	53	40	1
Democrat	6	57	37	0
Independent	8	57	35	0
<u>Income</u>				
\$35,000 and over	12	63	25	0
\$20,000 to \$34,999	5	60	35	0
Under \$20,000	4	47	48	1
<u>Religion</u>				
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

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

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

Table 3.79

Respondents reporting whether they drink more than they should
By demographic characteristics, United States, 1987

Question: "Do you sometimes drink more than you think you should?"

	Yes	No	No answer
National	29%	71%	(a)
<u>Sex</u>			
Male	38	62	(a)
Female	19	81	(a)
<u>Age</u>			
18 to 29 years	43	57	(a)
30 to 49 years	29	70	1%
50 years and older	17	83	(a)
<u>Region</u>			
East	25	74	1
Midwest	33	66	1
South	27	73	(a)
West	29	71	(a)
<u>Race</u>			
White	30	70	(a)
Nonwhite	22	78	(a)
Black	23	77	(a)
<u>Education</u>			
College graduate	28	72	(a)
College incomplete	34	66	(a)
High school graduate	28	72	(a)
Less than high school graduate	24	76	(a)
<u>Politics</u>			
Republican	32	68	(a)
Democrat	24	76	(a)
Independent	32	68	(a)
<u>Household income</u>			
\$40,000 and over	31	69	(a)
\$25,000 to \$39,999	32	68	(a)
\$15,000 to \$24,999	22	78	(a)
Under \$15,000	30	70	(a)
<u>Religion</u>			
Protestant	27	72	1
Catholic	29	71	(a)

Note: This question was asked of the 66 percent subsample responding "yes" to the question presented in table 3.77. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

^aLess than 1 percent.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 258 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, March 1987), p. 10. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.80

Respondents reporting whether drinking has ever been a source of family trouble

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1987

Question: "Has drinking ever been a cause of trouble in your family?"

	Yes	No	Not sure
National	24%	76%	(a)
<u>Sex</u>			
Male	19	81	(a)
Female	29	71	(a)
<u>Age</u>			
18 to 29 years	27	72	1%
30 to 49 years	26	74	(a)
50 years and older	22	78	(a)
<u>Region</u>			
East	19	81	(a)
Midwest	22	78	(a)
South	28	72	(a)
West	30	70	(a)
<u>Race</u>			
White	25	75	(a)
Nonwhite	21	78	1
Black	20	79	1
<u>Education</u>			
College graduate	19	81	(a)
College incomplete	26	74	(a)
High school graduate	22	78	(a)
Less than high school graduate	33	67	(a)
<u>Politics</u>			
Republican	24	76	(a)
Democrat	25	75	(a)
Independent	25	75	(a)
<u>Income</u>			
\$40,000 and over	16	84	(a)
\$25,000 to \$39,999	24	76	(a)
\$15,000 to \$24,999	28	71	1
Under \$15,000	30	70	(a)
<u>Religion</u>			
Protestant	25	75	(a)
Catholic	19	81	(a)
<u>Alcohol use</u>			
Drinker	23	77	(a)
Nondrinker	28	72	(a)

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

^aLess than 1 percent.

Source: George Gallup Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 258 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, March 1987), p. 8. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.81

Reported alcohol use among teenagers

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1985

Question: "Do you, yourself, drink alcoholic beverages, or not?"

	Yes	No
National	39%	61%
<u>Sex</u>		
Male	39	61
Female	38	62
<u>Age</u>		
13 to 15 years	23	77
16 to 18 years	54	46
<u>Region</u>		
East	23	77
Midwest	54	46
South	33	67
West	45	55
<u>Urbanization</u>		
Central city	43	57
Suburb	39	61
Rural area	36	64
<u>Race</u>		
White	43	57
Black	21	79

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 242 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, November 1985), p. 50. Reprinted by permission.

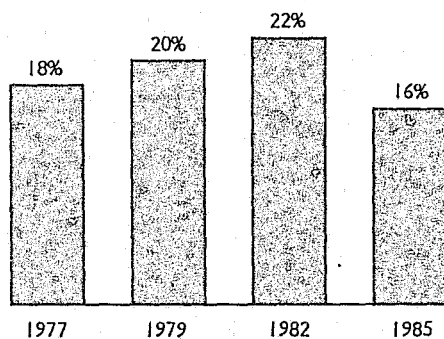
Figure 3.4

Teenagers reporting whether drinking has ever been a source of family trouble

Selected years 1977-85

Question: "Has liquor ever been a cause of trouble in your family?"

(Percent responding "yes")



Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 242 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, November 1985), p. 51. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.82

Teenagers reporting whether drinking has ever been a source of family trouble

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1985

Question: "Has liquor ever been a cause of trouble in your family?"

	Yes	No
National	16%	84%
<u>Sex</u>		
Male	15	85
Female	17	83
<u>Age</u>		
13 to 15 years	15	85
16 to 18 years	16	84
<u>Region</u>		
East	13	87
Midwest	18	82
South	19	81
West	12	88
<u>Urbanization</u>		
Central city	18	82
Suburb	15	85
Rural area	16	84
<u>Race</u>		
White	16	84
Black	12	88

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 242 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, November 1985), p. 51. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.83

Estimated percent distribution of fatally-injured and surviving motor vehicle drivers

By level of blood alcohol concentration, United States, 1982-85

Blood alcohol concentration	1982	1983	1984	1985	Percent change 1982-85
Fatally-injured drivers					
None (0.00%)	47%	49%	51%	53%	12.8%
Some and impaired (0.01 to 0.09%)	9	9	9	9	0.0
Intoxicated (0.10% or more)	44	42	40	38	-13.6
Total number	24,690	24,138	25,589	25,324	2.6
Surviving drivers					
None (0.00%)	72	73	75	78	8.3
Some and impaired (0.01 to 0.09%)	9	8	8	7	-22.2
Intoxicated (0.10% or more)	19	18	17	15	-21.0
Total number	31,339	30,518	31,923	32,520	3.8

Notes: These data are based on information submitted by all 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico to the National Center for Statistics and Analysis maintained by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. In 1985, 32 States reported blood alcohol concentration (BAC) levels of fatally-injured drivers for at least 80 percent of driver fatalities. The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration uses an estimation procedure to derive national statistics on blood alcohol levels of motor vehicle drivers involved in fatal accidents, who were not tested or for whom BAC test results are unknown. The probability of alcohol involvement of each driver for whom there is no BAC data is calculated based on known test results for people in similar accidents using specific driver and crash parameters. This procedure allows national estimates of alcohol-related motor vehicle fatalities.

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Fatal Accident Reporting Systems 1985 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987) p. 2-2, Table 2-2.

Table 3.84

Estimated percent distribution of blood alcohol concentration levels of motor vehicle drivers involved in fatal crashes

By age, United States, 1982-85

Blood alcohol concentration	1982	1983	1984	1985	Percent change 1982-85
Ages 16 to 19					
None (0.00%)	58%	61%	63%	68%	17.2%
Some and impaired (0.01-0.09%)	13	13	13	11	-15.4
Intoxicated (0.10% or more)	29	27	24	20	31.0
Total number	7,467	7,050	7,366	7,152	-4.2
Ages 20 to 24					
None (0.00%)	49	49	51	55	12.2
Some and impaired (0.01-0.09%)	12	12	12	11	-8.3
Intoxicated (0.10% or more)	40	39	37	34	-15.0
Total number	11,409	10,716	11,401	11,274	1.2
Ages 25 to 34					
None (0.00%)	56	56	58	60	7.1
Some and impaired (0.01-0.09%)	9	9	9	8	-11.1
Intoxicated (0.10% or more)	35	35	33	32	-8.6
Total number	14,787	14,470	15,233	15,246	3.1
Ages 35 to 54					
None (0.00%)	67	69	70	72	7.5
Some and impaired (0.01-0.09%)	7	6	6	5	-28.6
Intoxicated (0.10% or more)	26	25	24	22	-15.4
Total number	12,964	13,060	13,647	14,035	8.3
Ages 55 to 64					
None (0.00%)	77	78	80	82	6.5
Some and impaired (0.01-0.09%)	5	5	5	4	-20.0
Intoxicated (0.10% or more)	17	17	15	14	-17.6
Total number	3,941	3,862	4,059	4,107	4.2
Age 65 or older					
None (0.00%)	86	88	88	89	3.5
Some and impaired (0.01-0.09%)	4	3	4	3	-25.0
Intoxicated (0.10% or more)	10	9	9	7	30.0
Total number	3,894	4,026	4,316	4,472	14.8

Note: See Note, table 3.83.

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Fatal Accident Reporting Systems 1985 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987) p. 2-3, Table 2-4.

Table 3.85

Reported prevalence of delinquent behavior

By offense type, total adolescent population, United States, 1976-83

(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
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

Note: The estimates of delinquent behavior presented above 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 9.

Source: Delbert S. Elliott et al., *The Prevalence and Incidence of Delinquent Behavior: 1976-1980*, National Youth Survey Report No. 26 (Boulder, CO: 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 3.86

Reported incidence of delinquent behavior

By offense type, total adolescent population, United States, 1976-80 and 1983

(Mean number of offenses per person)

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)	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						
Alcohol	2.12	NA	NA	3.59	4.04	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
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

Note: See Note, table 3.85. Incidence rates reflect the average number of offenses reported per person during the previous year. For survey methodology and descriptions of offenses, see Appendix 9.

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.

^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,

Source: Delbert S. Elliott et al., *The Prevalence and Incidence of Delinquent Behavior: 1976-1980*, National Youth Survey Report No. 26 (Boulder, CO: 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 3.87

Reported prevalence of delinquent behavior

By offense type and sex of respondent, United States, 1976-83

(Percent reporting one or more offenses)

Offense	1976		1977		1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Ages 11 to 17 Males (N=915)	Females (N=804)	Ages 12 to 18 Males (N=879)	Females (N=776)	Ages 13 to 19 Males (N=863)	Females (N=763)	Ages 14 to 20 Males (N=805)	Females (N=738)	Ages 15 to 21 Males (N=783)	Females (N=711)	Ages 16 to 22 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

Note: See Note, table 3.85. For survey methodology and descriptions of offenses, see Appendix 9.

Source: Delbert S. Elliott et al., *The Prevalence and Incidence of Delinquent Behavior: 1976-1980*, National Youth Survey Report No. 26 (Boulder, CO: Behavioral Research Institute, 1983), pp. 163-167, 173-177; and data provided by the Behavioral Research Institute. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

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 3.88

Reported incidence of delinquent behavior

By offense type and sex of respondent, United States, 1976-80 and 1983

(Mean number of offenses per person)

Offense	1976		1977		1978		1979		1980		1983	
	Ages 11 to 17 Males (N=915)	Females (N=804)	Ages 12 to 18 Males (N=879)	Females (N=776)	Ages 13 to 19 Males (N=863)	Females (N=763)	Ages 14 to 20 Males (N=805)	Females (N=738)	Ages 15 to 21 Males (N=783)	Females (N=711)	Ages 18 to 24 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
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

Note: See Notes, tables 3.85 and 3.86. For survey methodology and descriptions of offenses, see Appendix 9.

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.

^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,

Source: Delbert S. Elliott et al., *The Prevalence and Incidence of Delinquent Behavior: 1976-1980*, National Youth Survey Report No. 26 (Boulder, CO: 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 3.89

Reported prevalence of delinquent behavior

By offense type and race of respondent, United States, 1976-83

(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

Note: See Note, table 3.85. 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 9.

Source: Delbert S. Elliott et al., *The Prevalence and Incidence of Delinquent Behavior: 1976-1980*, National Youth Survey Report No. 26 (Boulder, CO: 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.

1981		1982		1983	
Ages 16 to 22		Ages 17 to 23		Ages 18 to 24	
White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
(N=1,176)	(N=233)	(N=1,176)	(N=233)	(N=1,177)	(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 3.90

Reported incidence of delinquent behavior

By offense type and race of respondent, United States, 1976-80 and 1983

(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	.07	.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 disorder												
Hit/hikied	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	4.08	.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
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	1.11	.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

Note: See Notes, tables 3.85, 3.86, and 3.89. For survey methodology and descriptions of offenses, see Appendix 9.

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.

^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,

Source: Delbert S. Elliott et al., *The Prevalence and Incidence of Delinquent Behavior: 1976-1980*, National Youth Survey Report No. 26 (Boulder, CO: 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 3.91

Reported prevalence of delinquent behavior

By offense type and social class, United States, 1976-83

(Percent reporting one or more offenses)

Offense	1976 Ages 11 to 17			1977 Ages 12 to 18			1978 Ages 13 to 19			1979 Ages 14 to 20			1980 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	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1
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
Marijuana	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 marijuana	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
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

Note: See Note, table 3.85. 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 9.

Source: Delbert S. Elliott et al., *The Prevalence and Incidence of Delinquent Behavior: 1976-1980*, National Youth Survey Report No. 26 (Boulder, CO: 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.

1981 Ages 16 to 22			1982 Ages 17 to 23			1983 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	10	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
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

Table 3.92

Reported incidence of delinquent behavior

By offense type and social class, United States, 1976-80 and 1983

(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															
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
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

Note: See Notes, tables 3.85, 3.86, and 3.91. For survey methodology and descriptions of offenses, see Appendix 9.

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.

^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,

Source: Delbert S. Elliott et al., *The Prevalence and Incidence of Delinquent Behavior: 1976-1980*, National Youth Survey Report No. 26 (Boulder, CO: 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.

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
.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
.29	.39	.33
.00	.00	.00
.08	.02	.01
.01	.02	.01
.03	.71	.11
.05	.09	.17
.00	.00	.01

Table 3.93

Reported prevalence of delinquent behavior

By offense type and place of residence, United States, 1976-80 and 1983

(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	1	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
Parhandled	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
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	8	6	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

Note: See Note, table 3.85. 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 9.

Sources: Delbert S. Elliott et al., *The Prevalence and Incidence of Delinquent Behavior: 1976-1980*, National Youth Survey Report No. 26 (Boulder, CO: 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.

1983		
Ages 18 to 24		
Urban (N=408)	Suburban (N=675)	Rural (N=413)

9%	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
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

Table 3.94

Reported incidence of delinquent behavior

By offense type and place of residence, United States, 1976-80 and 1983

(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	.00	.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	.03	.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															
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
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

Note: See Notes, tables 3.85, 3.86, and 3.93. For survey methodology and descriptions of offenses, see Appendix 9.

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.

^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,

Source: Delbert S. Elliott et al., *The Prevalence and Incidence of Delinquent Behavior: 1976-1980*, National Youth Survey Report No. 26 (Boulder, CO: 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.

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
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 3.95a

Reported prevalence of delinquent behavior

By offense type and age of respondent, United States, 1976-83

Note: See Note, table 3.85. To improve readability of these data, this table is presented in two-year groupings (see table 3.95b, table 3.95c, and table 3.95d). For survey methodology and descriptions of offenses, see Appendix 9.

(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	0	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

Table 3.95b

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 3.95a, table 3.95c, and table 3.95d).

(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%	5%	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 3.95c

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 3.95a, table 3.95b, and table 3.95d).

(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

Table 3.95d

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 3.95a, table 3.95b, and table 3.95c).

(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	13	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, CO: Behavioral Research Institute, 1983), pp. 408-412, 423-427; and data provided by the Behavioral Research Institute. Table adapted by SOURCE-BOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.96a

Reported incidence of delinquent behavior

By offense type and age of respondent, United States, 1976-80 and 1983

Note: See Notes, tables 3.85 and 3.86. To improve readability of these data, this table is presented in two-year groupings (see table 3.96b and table 3.96c). For survey methodology and descriptions of offenses, see Appendix 9.

(Mean number of offenses per person)

Offense	1976							1977						
	(N=250)	(N=257)	(N=268)	(N=258)	(N=251)	(N=238)	(N=197)	(N=242)	(N=252)	(N=259)	(N=243)	(N=243)	(N=231)	(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														
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.

Table 3.96b

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 3.96a and table 3.96c).

(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														
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 3.96c

Reported incidence of delinquent behavior

By offense type and age of respondent, United States, 1976-80 and 1983--
ContinuedNote: To improve readability of these data, this table is presented in two-
year groupings (see table 3.96a and table 3.96b).

(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														
Mitchhiked	.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

^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, CO: 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 3.97

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, United States, 1960-86

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	11,349,700	1,004,210	10,345,500	18,780	57,080	427,810	500,530	3,108,700	6,270,800	966,000
1977 - 216,332,000	10,984,500	1,029,580	9,955,000	19,120	63,500	412,610	534,350	3,071,500	5,905,700	977,700
1978 - 218,059,000	11,209,000	1,085,550	10,123,400	19,560	67,610	426,930	571,460	3,128,300	5,991,000	1,004,100
1979 - 220,099,000	12,249,500	1,208,030	11,041,500	21,460	76,390	480,700	629,480	3,327,700	6,601,000	1,112,800
1980 - 225,349,264	13,408,300	1,344,520	12,063,700	23,040	82,990	565,840	672,650	3,795,200	7,136,900	1,131,700
1981 - 229,146,000	13,423,800	1,361,820	12,061,900	22,520	82,500	592,910	663,900	3,779,700	7,194,400	1,087,800
1982 - 231,534,000	12,974,400	1,322,390	11,652,000	21,010	78,770	553,130	669,480	3,447,100	7,142,500	1,062,400
1983 - 233,981,000	12,108,600	1,258,090	10,850,500	19,310	78,920	506,570	653,290	3,129,900	6,712,800	1,007,900
1984 - 236,158,000	11,881,800	1,273,280	10,608,500	18,950	84,230	485,010	685,350	2,984,400	6,591,900	1,032,200
1985 - 238,740,000	12,430,000	1,327,440	11,102,600	18,980	87,340	497,870	723,250	3,073,300	6,926,400	1,102,900
1986 - 241,077,000	13,210,800	1,488,140	11,722,700	20,610	90,430	542,780	834,320	3,241,400	7,257,200	1,224,100
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	5,287.3	467.8	4,819.5	8.8	26.6	199.3	233.2	1,448.2	2,921.3	450.0
1977	5,077.6	475.9	4,601.7	8.8	29.4	190.7	247.0	1,419.8	2,729.9	451.9
1978	5,140.3	497.8	4,642.5	9.0	31.0	195.8	262.1	1,434.6	2,747.4	460.5
1979	5,565.5	548.9	5,016.6	9.7	34.7	218.4	286.0	1,511.9	2,999.1	505.6
1980	5,950.0	596.6	5,353.3	10.2	36.8	251.1	298.5	1,684.1	3,167.0	502.2
1981	5,858.2	594.3	5,263.9	9.8	36.0	258.7	289.7	1,649.5	3,139.7	474.7
1982	5,603.6	571.1	5,032.5	9.1	34.0	238.9	289.2	1,488.8	3,084.8	458.8
1983	5,175.0	537.7	4,637.4	8.3	33.7	216.5	279.2	1,337.7	2,868.9	430.8
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
1985	5,206.5	556.0	4,650.5	7.9	36.6	208.5	302.9	1,287.3	2,901.2	462.0
1986	5,479.9	617.3	4,862.6	8.6	37.5	225.1	346.1	1,344.6	3,010.3	507.8

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, motor vehicle theft, and arson. 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, 1986, p. 3).

The Uniform Crime Reporting Program uses seven crime categories to establish a "crime index" in order to measure the trend and distribution of crime in the United States. Crime index offenses include murder and non-negligent 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 1979-86, 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 3.99 and 3.100 present estimates for the United States or particular areas based on agencies reporting. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

^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.

^bBecause of 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.

^dAll rates were calculated on the offenses before rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1975*, p. 49, Table 2; *1986*, p. 41 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.98

Offenses known to the police in cities over 100,000 population

1985 and 1986

City	Year	Total Crime Index	Modified Crime Index	Murder and non-negligent man-slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson ^a
Abilene, TX	1985	6,511	6,534	8	36	96	215	1,623	4,116	417	23
	1986	7,435	7,465	12	48	176	270	2,351	4,225	353	30
Akron, OH	1985	15,134	15,360	17	158	511	1,187	3,197	9,126	938	226
	1986	17,598	17,839	25	163	676	1,581	3,295	10,571	1,287	241
Albuquerque, NM	1985	33,158	33,295	42	238	1,247	2,578	9,186	17,935	1,932	137
	1986	35,516	35,675	49	247	1,248	2,748	9,746	19,490	1,988	159
Alexandria, VA	1985	7,670	7,723	7	52	425	318	1,456	4,744	668	53
	1986	7,388	7,444	4	57	447	220	1,501	4,346	813	56
Allentown, PA	1985	5,585	5,624	4	47	191	154	1,378	3,546	265	39
	1986	5,915	5,965	10	41	231	178	1,595	3,591	269	50
Amarillo, TX	1985	10,843	10,918	17	59	162	521	2,689	6,864	531	75
	1986	13,865	13,984	21	81	275	510	3,653	8,656	669	119
Amherst, NY	1985	2,880	2,907	1	3	42	183	485	1,911	255	27
	1986	2,965	2,978	0	4	45	197	539	1,956	224	13
Anaheim, CA	1985	17,571	17,646	16	107	601	438	5,160	9,543	1,706	75
	1986	17,944	18,036	11	111	695	540	5,352	9,193	2,042	92
Anchorage, AL	1985	14,622	14,854	14	193	371	606	2,892	9,154	1,392	232
	1986	16,479	16,668	17	167	330	684	2,824	11,071	1,386	189
Ann Arbor, MI	1985	9,193	9,202	4	37	143	451	1,562	6,497	499	9
	1986	10,619	10,683	3	44	217	485	1,753	7,534	583	64
Arlington, TX	1985	19,634	19,742	18	105	299	688	3,502	13,280	1,742	108
	1986	20,235	20,319	22	120	518	790	4,475	12,263	2,047	84
Arlington, VA	1985	7,781	7,883	7	50	338	366	1,460	4,915	645	102
	1986	8,185	8,308	11	38	365	347	1,311	5,210	903	123
Atlanta, GA	1985	57,505	57,796	145	683	4,792	5,990	12,192	29,372	4,331	291
	1986	63,068	63,456	186	681	5,428	6,867	13,454	30,380	6,072	388
Aurora, CO	1985	16,906	16,985	10	89	434	1,717	3,961	9,737	958	79
	1986	17,714	17,816	11	120	580	2,157	4,110	9,574	1,162	102
Austin, TX	1985	39,044	39,302	52	489	1,076	746	10,261	24,308	2,112	258
	1986	45,856	46,096	48	388	1,124	1,107	12,454	28,469	2,266	240
Bakersfield, CA	1985	12,921	13,088	17	69	599	517	3,856	7,022	841	167
	1986	14,634	14,856	22	93	732	782	4,453	7,489	1,063	222
Baltimore, MD	1985	66,121	66,781	213	592	7,771	6,922	13,872	30,732	6,019	660
	1986	66,273	67,031	240	660	7,989	6,340	14,321	29,850	6,873	758
Baton Rouge, LA	1985	31,279	31,436	36	126	971	3,198	7,983	16,544	2,421	157
	1986	35,642	35,793	51	181	1,224	3,635	9,610	18,775	2,166	151
Beaumont, TX	1985	9,185	9,227	11	131	340	493	2,935	4,635	640	42
	1986	10,892	10,936	14	105	450	542	3,490	5,736	555	44
Berkeley, CA	1985	13,199	13,299	11	43	660	450	2,930	8,236	869	100
	1986	13,267	13,338	13	55	717	494	2,977	8,111	900	71
Birmingham, AL	1985	28,076	28,334	97	283	1,435	1,535	7,173	14,042	3,511	258
	1986	28,466	28,711	88	325	1,583	1,773	7,784	13,405	3,508	245
Boise, ID	1985	6,393	6,471	3	46	80	255	1,488	4,222	299	78
	1986	7,559	7,622	0	56	56	306	2,055	4,754	332	63
Boston, MA	1985	68,073	68,231	87	532	6,232	5,036	11,470	26,938	17,778	158
	1986	69,007	69,132	105	516	6,225	5,549	10,485	26,553	19,574	125
Bridgeport, CT	1985	15,808	15,872	30	57	1,273	834	3,309	7,357	2,948	64
	1986	14,012	14,075	40	75	1,043	829	3,313	6,256	2,456	63
Buffalo, NY	1985	24,055	24,632	31	291	1,390	1,699	6,625	11,422	2,597	577
	1986	24,889	25,547	35	281	1,533	1,906	6,729	11,303	3,102	658
Cedar Rapids, IA	1985	8,058	8,084	2	24	61	85	1,844	5,725	317	26
	1986	8,613	8,662	2	12	109	110	1,845	6,145	390	49
Charlotte, NC	1985	33,087	33,360	56	226	1,121	3,172	8,563	18,447	1,502	273
	1986	35,381	35,705	53	305	1,454	3,675	9,598	18,637	1,659	324
Chattanooga, TN	1985	13,461	13,599	26	113	391	979	2,804	7,744	1,404	138
	1986	13,283	13,432	25	130	449	1,183	2,803	7,074	1,619	149
Chesapeake, VA	1985	5,112	5,173	13	43	127	224	1,462	2,990	253	64
	1986	5,447	5,500	10	48	187	278	1,724	2,963	237	53
Chicago, IL ^b	1985	277,260	279,286	666	1,792 ^c	26,892	29,096	52,658	121,264	44,892	2,026
	1986	NA	NA	744	NA	30,918	33,529	56,274	121,751	48,511	2,625
Cincinnati, OH	1985	28,533	29,211	45	360	1,242	1,628	6,453	17,620	1,185	678
	1986	27,699	28,277	46	291	1,216	1,787	6,034	17,169	1,156	578
Clearwater, FL	1985	7,381	7,399	3	40	188	413	1,845	4,592	300	18
	1986	7,704	7,747	6	32	209	410	1,851	4,829	367	43
Cleveland, OH	1985	43,071	44,076	131	745	3,499	2,205	11,621	13,277	11,593	1,005
	1986	44,235	45,263	124	773	3,698	2,520	11,928	13,453	11,739	1,028
Colorado Springs, CO	1985	21,835	21,987	13	182	371	603	6,080	13,507	1,079	152
	1986	22,833	22,980	23	180	596	756	6,361	13,749	1,168	147
Columbia, SC	1985	10,160	10,212	12	67	389	931	2,226	6,016	519	52
	1986	12,168	12,219	11	101	446	956	2,668	7,418	568	51
Columbus, GA	1985	9,636	9,617	23	84	396	375	2,079	6,122	557	35
	1986	9,473	9,548	28	95	349	326	2,167	5,977	531	75
Columbus, OH	1985	43,374	43,768	72	406	2,144	1,770	11,101	25,087	2,794	394
	1986	46,552	46,958	78	550	2,255	2,265	12,121	26,491	2,792	406
Concord, CA	1985	6,508	6,563	3	29	106	268	1,428	4,228	446	55
	1986	6,725	6,751	6	26	95	336	1,413	4,345	504	26
Corpus Christi, TX	1985	21,311	21,431	29	179	371	353	5,353	13,791	1,235	120
	1986	23,583	23,739	35	204	362	754	6,247	14,742	1,239	156

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.98

Offenses known to the police in cities over 100,000 population

1985 and 1986--Continued

City	Year	Total Crime Index	Modified Crime Index	Murder and non-negligent man-slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson ^a
Dallas, TX	1985	126,496	130,256	301	1,149	6,051	6,863	31,460	73,401	10,271	760
	1986	153,926	154,863	347	1,255	9,289	8,384	37,703	80,734	16,214	937
Davenport, IO	1985	7,029	7,107	6	49	200	803	1,768	4,033	170	78
	1986	7,707	7,778	0	48	130	862	1,850	4,593	224	71
Dayton, OH	1985	17,077	17,289	30	191	1,263	811	4,555	9,297	930	212
	1986	16,569	16,878	51	219	1,428	904	4,026	8,992	949	309
Denver, CO	1985	53,234	53,841	72	418	1,917	1,845	16,459	27,480	5,043	607
	1986	55,671	56,326	91	424	2,099	2,036	17,182	27,238	6,601	655
Des Moines, IO	1985	19,989	20,246	7	90	482	538	4,518	13,517	837	257
	1986	21,683	21,917	18	89	442	741	4,884	14,696	813	234
Detroit, MI	1985	149,954	151,207	635	1,575	16,769	6,925	40,385	46,014	37,651	1,253
	1986	140,415	141,941	648	1,351	16,421	8,857	38,975	47,250	31,913	1,526
Durham, NC	1985	9,781	9,838	19	60	275	324	2,690	5,391	422	57
	1986	9,826	9,883	20	48	281	287	2,690	6,049	451	57
Elizabeth, NJ	1985	8,291	8,338	11	46	551	515	1,490	3,955	1,723	47
	1986	9,825	9,878	15	43	886	511	1,465	4,478	2,427	53
El Paso, TX	1985	33,697	34,625	22	181	993	2,466	8,006	19,209	2,820	568
	1986	37,773	38,205	46	198	1,039	3,451	9,190	21,265	2,584	432
Erie, PA	1985	5,422	5,461	5	28	192	339	1,152	3,438	268	39
	1986	5,642	5,681	3	41	245	363	1,239	3,474	277	39
Eugene, OR	1985	8,592	8,671	1	41	122	213	2,076	5,749	390	79
	1986	8,649	8,685	8	29	142	153	2,185	5,720	412	36
Evansville, IN	1985	6,846	6,919	9	44	116	515	1,604	4,242	316	73
	1986	6,655	6,722	4	37	94	564	1,512	4,130	314	67
Flint, MI	1985	22,354	22,828	47	285	1,161	2,855	6,344	9,747	1,915	474
	1986	23,582	24,123	61	276	1,528	3,330	6,357	9,800	2,230	541
Fort Lauderdale, FL	1985	21,844	21,936	43	108	1,369	713	6,430	11,157	2,024	92
	1986	22,010	22,071	39	95	1,271	627	6,734	11,156	2,088	61
Fort Wayne, IN	1985	12,226	12,307	21	83	303	401	1,826	8,954	638	81
	1986	13,022	13,128	16	78	355	298	1,864	9,719	692	106
Fort Worth, TX	1985	58,858	59,209	128	483	2,620	3,121	15,873	30,877	5,756	351
	1986	72,015	72,403	200	559	3,373	3,738	19,257	35,334	9,554	388
Fremont, CA	1985	6,667	6,791	3	34	86	491	1,786	3,917	350	124
	1986	6,444	6,576	5	29	101	595	1,514	3,804	396	132
Fresno, CA	1985	28,821	28,989	46	178	1,233	854	7,900	16,845	1,765	168
	1986	33,201	33,366	53	241	1,316	1,816	9,352	18,059	2,364	165
Fullerton, CA	1985	6,662	6,668	5	33	172	206	1,537	4,162	514	39
	1986	6,839	6,864	3	35	165	234	1,642	4,072	688	25
Garden Grove, CA	1985	9,321	9,368	13	47	401	362	2,662	4,982	854	47
	1986	9,817	9,870	12	50	455	530	2,547	5,123	1,100	53
Garland, TX	1985	9,209	9,246	5	92	141	206	2,434	5,815	516	37
	1986	10,437	10,504	15	72	202	235	3,285	5,958	670	67
Gary, IN	1985	8,984	9,741	61	113	598	684	2,491	2,827	2,210	757
	1986	8,278	8,967	46	82	561	696	2,169	2,824	1,900	689
Glendale, AZ	1985	10,418	10,528	9	53	118	626	2,677	6,366	569	110
	1986	11,306	11,414	7	41	198	676	2,785	6,980	619	108
Glendale, CA	1985	7,405	7,557	4	17	263	195	1,916	4,088	922	152
	1986	8,415	8,552	5	21	226	296	1,768	5,006	1,093	137
Grand Rapids, MI	1985	15,870	15,978	19	219	673	1,303	3,576	9,318	762	108
	1986	16,419	16,541	21	220	455	1,446	3,508	9,572	1,197	122
Greensboro, NC	1985	9,989	10,049	13	54	234	703	2,204	6,398	383	60
	1986	11,138	11,207	18	66	300	815	2,421	7,131	387	69
Hampton, VA	1985	7,094	7,137	6	42	141	181	1,047	5,388	289	43
	1986	7,616	7,664	6	59	141	188	1,291	5,524	407	48
Hartford, CO	1985	17,886	18,123	12	106	1,530	1,079	4,668	9,018	1,473	237
	1986	19,887	20,102	28	104	1,675	1,162	4,661	10,259	1,998	215
Hayward, CA	1985	7,445	7,501	6	36	250	379	1,693	4,610	471	56
	1986	7,357	7,415	5	34	253	487	1,529	4,564	485	58
Hialeah, FL	1985	13,332	13,409	24	29	538	767	2,921	6,735	2,318	77
	1986	13,601	13,689	21	37	685	769	2,899	6,983	2,207	88
Hollywood, FL	1985	11,366	11,404	5	43	479	505	2,395	7,024	915	38
	1986	12,323	12,361	11	42	570	559	2,864	7,380	897	38
Honolulu, HA	1985	42,048	42,475	36	248	965	552	8,989	28,837	2,421	427
	1986	46,455	46,842	46	241	1,052	737	10,675	30,846	2,858	387
Houston, TX	1985	155,910	157,889	457	1,711	9,589	4,704	40,207	67,496	31,746	1,979
	1986	168,150	170,035	408	1,524	10,926	7,718	44,530	68,856	34,188	1,885
Huntington Beach, CA	1985	8,499	8,537	4	38	172	252	2,350	4,916	767	38
	1986	9,515	9,558	7	47	212	319	2,501	5,518	911	43
Huntsville, AL	1985	10,875	10,938	11	71	206	396	2,260	7,454	477	63
	1986	11,798	11,878	19	61	201	506	2,353	8,182	476	80
Independence, MO	1985	5,328	5,371	1	18	79	264	1,134	3,498	334	43
	1986	5,686	5,924	4	28	114	309	1,420	3,579	414	56
Indianapolis, IN	1985	29,651	29,871	59	346	1,795	2,422	8,209	13,927	2,893	220
	1986	29,726	30,004	63	438	1,571	2,235	8,247	13,815	3,357	278
Inglewood, CA	1985	8,165	8,286	27	106	1,164	594	2,276	2,435	1,563	121
	1986	8,250	8,361	32	89	950	799	2,365	2,346	1,669	111
Irving, TX	1985	12,025	12,131	12	82	203	548	2,746	7,603	831	106
	1986	13,167	13,260	18	75	269	490	3,105	7,917	1,293	93
Jackson, MS	1985	13,307	13,379	38	116	442	803	3,967	7,313	628	72
	1986	14,043	14,157	33	115	429	903	4,268	7,622	673	114

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.98

Offenses known to the police in cities over 100,000 population

1985 and 1986--Continued

City	Year	Total Crime Index	Modified Crime Index	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson ^o
Jacksonville, FL	1985	48,924	49,339	90	705	2,693	3,813	13,663	25,806	2,154	415
	1986	59,410	59,857	119	618	2,985	4,281	16,498	31,668	3,241	447
Jersey City, NJ	1985	17,474	17,569	32	98	2,041	1,203	4,180	6,650	3,270	95
	1986	19,505	19,598	19	130	2,200	1,309	4,745	7,428	3,674	93
Kansas City, KS	1985	14,451	14,559	23	139	535	1,422	4,058	6,827	1,447	108
	1986	16,264	16,447	21	147	623	1,603	4,585	7,397	1,888	183
Kansas City, MO	1985	46,616	47,111	91	424	2,646	4,851	11,164	21,888	5,552	495
	1986	54,378	54,932	116	460	3,442	5,655	13,525	24,375	6,805	554
Knoxville, TN	1985	10,838	10,946	16	63	420	579	3,302	4,956	1,502	108
	1986	11,872	12,033	29	87	496	825	4,079	4,906	1,450	161
Lakewood, CO	1985	10,261	10,321	1	49	190	478	2,438	6,535	570	60
	1986	10,861	10,926	5	46	216	480	2,533	6,856	725	65
Lansing, MI	1985	9,877	9,978	6	75	210	773	2,391	5,998	424	101
	1986	11,683	11,769	6	145	293	1,057	3,107	6,607	468	86
Laredo, TX	1985	7,978	8,026	15	40	138	407	2,401	4,441	536	48
	1986	8,621	8,677	20	7	139	434	2,421	4,930	670	56
Las Vegas, NV	1985	35,191	35,547	57	278	1,755	1,534	9,975	18,533	3,059	356
	1986	35,841	36,187	75	323	1,933	1,616	9,077	19,689	3,128	346
Lexington, KY	1985	12,711	12,774	7	96	308	710	2,965	7,946	679	63
	1986	13,486	13,566	24	89	386	776	3,202	8,285	724	80
Lincoln, NE	1985	10,785	10,811	7	86	86	428	1,938	7,977	263	26
	1986	11,601	11,674	3	64	111	564	2,132	8,307	420	73
Little Rock, AR	1985	18,464	18,626	32	169	715	1,706	4,830	10,161	851	162
	1986	19,943	20,095	38	180	896	1,887	5,140	10,958	844	152
Livonia, MI	1985	4,828	4,843	3	16	79	161	1,038	2,608	923	15
	1986	5,211	5,238	1	18	130	248	804	2,912	1,098	27
Long Beach, CA	1985	30,795	30,968	63	235	2,405	1,431	8,271	14,212	4,178	173
	1986	34,396	34,540	62	220	2,774	1,783	8,763	15,904	4,890	144
Los Angeles, CA	1985	294,404	299,742	777	2,318	27,938	21,799	63,963	125,968	51,641	5,338
	1986	311,420	316,837	834	2,330	29,930	33,284	64,201	124,518	56,323	5,417
Louisville, KY	1985	16,814	16,968	30	119	1,266	530	5,091	8,673	1,177	154
	1986	18,665	18,836	42	119	1,469	735	5,609	9,438	1,253	171
Lubbock, TX	1985	17,579	17,652	20	96	280	1,126	5,679	9,662	716	73
	1986	19,222	19,298	28	105	324	1,284	6,146	10,458	877	76
Macon, GA	1985	7,737	7,774	17	53	185	354	1,525	5,171	432	37
	1986	8,087	8,103	16	38	195	324	1,738	5,248	528	16
Madison, WI	1985	12,358	12,406	4	63	205	173	2,492	8,896	525	48
	1986	11,161	11,202	3	67	211	117	1,988	8,207	508	41
Memphis, TN	1985	59,965	60,673	122	903	5,016	3,697	15,888	22,596	11,743	708
	1986	64,856	65,651	161	919	5,819	3,578	18,329	23,099	12,951	795
Mesa, AZ	1985	14,158	14,276	8	70	156	887	2,991	9,402	644	188
	1986	16,373	16,484	11	117	239	841	3,666	10,688	811	111
Miami, FL	1985	58,355	58,604	131	284	5,768	5,003	11,789	28,093	7,287	249
	1986	58,728	58,936	148	221	5,767	5,540	12,371	26,265	8,416	208
Miami Beach, FL	1985	12,447	12,502	22	14	651	334	3,529	6,850	1,047	55
	1986	13,655	13,712	16	14	718	334	3,783	7,408	1,382	57
Midland, TX	1985	4,487	4,510	7	28	43	381	1,613	2,091	324	23
	1986	4,828	4,870	1	35	54	335	1,842	2,273	288	42
Milwaukee, WI ^e	1985	43,943	44,156	68	390	2,086	1,512	7,782	27,151	4,954	213
	1986	48,909	49,209	83	444	2,207	3,401	8,417	28,051	6,306	300
Minneapolis, MN	1985	37,977	38,247	29	419	2,326	2,361	10,983	18,448	3,411	270
	1986	41,794	42,096	44	492	2,801	2,622	10,750	20,917	4,168	302
Mobile, AL ^{e,f}	1985	16,707	NA	26	126	726	1,299	6,157	7,480	893	NA
	1986	20,133	20,180	47	124	798	2,556	7,949	7,683	976	47
Modesto, CA	1985	9,791	9,861	5	56	200	296	2,117	6,577	540	70
	1986	11,116	11,190	6	61	244	395	2,904	6,781	725	74
Montgomery, AL	1985	10,275	10,347	22	70	248	206	2,476	6,865	388	72
	1986	10,185	10,249	21	28	174	172	2,189	7,102	499	64
Nashville, TN	1985	31,863	NA	81	348	1,588	1,359	8,587	17,764	2,136	NA
	1986	38,240	NA	93	410	1,953	1,762	11,380	19,730	2,912	NA
Newark, NJ	1985	98,798	99,201	117	594	5,320	3,705	6,062	12,210	10,790	403
	1986	40,477	41,061	113	589	5,464	3,994	5,654	11,745	12,918	584
New Haven, CT	1985	14,495	14,623	12	135	1,131	891	3,475	6,987	1,864	128
	1986	14,416	14,510	17	138	1,174	945	3,455	7,206	1,481	94
New Orleans, LA	1985	48,732	49,006	152	451	4,142	3,477	10,383	23,433	6,694	274
	1986	56,889	57,220	197	456	5,165	3,347	11,561	26,697	9,466	331
Newport News, VA	1985	7,301	7,347	14	79	249	415	1,944	4,248	352	46
	1986	8,141	8,230	15	77	339	444	1,891	4,816	559	89
New York, NY	1985	601,467	609,146	1,384	3,880	79,532	50,356	124,838	262,051	79,426	7,679
	1986	635,199	641,966	1,582	3,536	80,827	57,306	124,382	281,713	85,853	6,767
Norfolk, VA	1985	18,427	18,617	38	178	928	920	3,620	11,578	1,165	190
	1986	19,255	19,469	46	177	1,050	934	4,236	11,644	1,168	214
Oakland, CA	1985	42,823	43,298	95	531	3,316	2,761	11,846	20,866	3,408	475
	1986	45,947	46,356	129	538	3,787	2,531	12,231	22,672	4,059	409
Odessa, TX	1985	9,483	9,549	11	48	88	220	2,729	5,910	477	66
	1986	10,575	10,644	14	51	148	411	2,876	6,671	404	69
Oklahoma City, OK	1985 ^d	49,633	50,133	61	485	1,585	2,197	14,730	24,312	6,263	500
	1986	57,394	57,887	60	425	1,484	2,270	17,048	29,404	6,703	493

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.98

Offenses known to the police in cities over 100,000 population

1985 and 1986--Continued

City	Year	Total Crime Index	Modified Crime Index	Murder and non-negligent man-slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson ^a
Omaha, NE	1985	22,720	22,842	24	214	591	1,669	4,751	14,279	1,192	122
	1986	22,511	22,610	30	225	627	1,844	4,643	13,927	1,215	99
Ontario, CA	1985	7,759	8,046	8	68	291	634	2,506	3,631	621	287
	1986	9,202	9,511	17	60	404	881	2,966	3,855	1,019	309
Orange, CA	1985	5,809	6,008	5	23	201	226	1,566	3,237	551	199
	1986	6,528	6,653	3	25	192	281	1,886	3,498	643	125
Orlando, FL	1985	16,122	16,215	24	154	902	1,851	4,011	8,306	874	93
	1986	17,797	17,895	14	172	1,229	2,001	4,335	9,134	912	98
Oxnard, CA	1985	7,772	7,827	7	67	319	325	2,173	4,311	570	55
	1986	8,476	8,514	13	94	398	640	2,234	4,466	631	38
Pasadena, CA	1985	11,279	11,423	29	58	704	697	2,671	6,033	1,087	144
	1986	10,086	10,158	13	46	568	748	2,491	5,057	1,163	72
Pasadena, TX	1985	6,803	NA	10	72	141	483	1,552	3,695	850	NA
	1986	7,579	7,653	9	59	128	452	1,838	4,162	931	74
Paterson, NJ	1985	10,790	10,837	29	38	1,187	571	2,936	4,209	1,820	47
	1986	11,687	11,721	20	66	1,246	1,015	3,172	4,207	1,961	34
Peoria, IL ^b	1985	W,684	8,728	4	55	203	847	1,874	5,515	186	44
	1986	9,788	9,847	4	50	258	981	2,360	5,875	260	59
Philadelphia, PA	1985	83,667	NA	273	1,021	9,381	5,534	19,007	35,815	12,636	NA
	1986	86,094	NA	343	1,086	9,647	6,131	19,174	36,619	13,094	NA
Phoenix, AZ	1985	82,523	83,120	89	635	2,425	4,372	23,346	46,743	4,913	597
	1986	89,374	90,032	122	567	2,972	5,577	25,586	48,896	5,654	658
Pittsburgh, PA	1985	28,931	29,202	34	188	3,016	1,115	7,243	10,569	6,766	271
	1986	32,008	32,380	47	253	3,253	1,154	6,980	11,137	9,184	372
Pomona, CA	1985	9,705	9,830	24	86	842	960	2,926	4,022	845	125
	1986	9,914	10,060	28	63	729	1,128	3,011	3,837	1,118	146
Portland, OR	1985	62,255	62,794	43	469	3,508	4,614	17,148	33,086	3,387	539
	1986	65,654	66,244	46	438	3,887	4,433	17,236	35,722	3,892	590
Portsmouth, VA	1985	6,255	6,427	12	58	255	258	1,385	4,046	241	172
	1986	6,863	6,997	21	60	333	238	1,604	4,332	275	134
Providence, RI	1985	15,321	15,662	14	108	809	825	4,049	6,539	2,977	341
	1986	16,685	17,008	18	83	860	936	4,492	7,091	3,205	323
Pueblo, CO	1985	7,343	7,392	5	70	140	635	1,699	4,565	229	49
	1986	7,292	7,356	3	76	158	748	1,621	4,431	255	64
Raleigh, NC	1985	10,280	10,316	13	57	307	658	2,061	6,498	686	36
	1986	11,896	11,945	16	76	339	732	2,284	7,712	737	49
Reno, NV	1985	10,333	10,423	9	83	424	349	2,787	6,012	669	90
	1986	9,819	9,901	8	79	375	410	2,470	5,855	622	82
Richmond, VA	1985	17,596	17,716	92	213	1,081	1,261	4,307	9,622	1,020	120
	1986	18,257	18,369	82	207	1,017	1,280	4,481	10,051	1,139	112
Riverside, CA	1985	15,688	16,136	14	98	580	1,178	4,574	8,272	972	448
	1986	16,845	17,283	25	122	633	1,386	5,011	8,346	1,322	438
Roanoke, VA	1985	8,130	8,241	15	47	168	237	1,728	5,702	233	111
	1986	7,995	8,103	12	32	204	243	1,730	5,533	241	108
Rochester, NY	1985	22,491	22,777	26	145	1,072	1,724	5,833	12,523	1,168	286
	1986	22,728	23,063	38	178	1,059	1,888	5,813	12,476	1,276	335
Rockford, IL ^b	1985	12,669	12,703	6	71	380	673	3,949	7,220	370	34
	1986	NA	NA	12	NA	397	729	3,737	6,660	425	49
Sacramento, CA	1985	33,908	34,168	39	209	2,083	1,350	9,975	17,334	2,918	260
	1986	35,069	35,330	70	258	2,214	1,696	9,983	17,643	3,205	261
Saint Louis, MO	1985	49,113	49,540	169	384	3,136	4,953	13,498	21,390	5,583	427
	1986	51,188	51,721	195	373	3,326	5,995	12,523	21,641	7,135	533
Saint Paul, MN	1985	20,854	21,063	17	233	645	1,200	6,729	10,901	1,129	209
	1986	21,326	21,613	12	239	794	1,356	6,605	10,994	1,326	287
Saint Petersburg, FL	1985	21,130	21,270	25	204	1,111	1,862	5,755	11,574	599	140
	1986	24,268	24,432	33	150	1,592	2,258	6,894	12,682	659	164
Salt Lake City, UT	1985	19,037	19,123	14	99	446	524	4,002	12,881	1,071	86
	1986	20,282	20,401	20	107	506	613	3,714	14,320	1,002	119
San Antonio, TX	1985	83,591	84,164	180	824	2,683	1,706	24,531	46,163	7,504	573
	1986	100,209	100,927	162	805	3,262	2,008	29,194	56,648	8,130	718
San Bernardino, CA	1985	15,001	15,155	17	104	1,041	1,086	4,494	6,920	1,339	154
	1986	16,337	16,500	32	94	968	1,247	4,918	7,484	1,594	163
San Diego, CA	1985	67,893	68,273	96	338	3,062	2,754	16,363	35,220	10,060	380
	1986	79,747	80,123	102	391	3,985	4,044	17,533	40,459	13,233	376
San Francisco, CA	1985	58,590	58,983	85	512	5,111	3,794	11,757	31,397	5,934	393
	1986	56,637	57,052	114	492	5,085	3,815	10,076	30,223	6,832	415
San Jose, CA	1985	40,224	40,738	55	415	1,237	1,763	9,359	24,331	3,064	514
	1986	38,979	39,361	39	430	1,126	2,425	7,663	24,241	3,055	382
Santa Ana, CA	1985	22,459	22,610	33	59	865	601	5,097	13,490	2,314	151
	1986	22,500	22,624	32	77	1,005	609	4,767	13,028	2,982	124
Savannah, GA	1985	12,009	12,053	39	130	570	325	3,291	7,210	444	44
	1986	13,390	13,441	29	102	679	389	3,609	8,156	426	51
Scottsdale, AZ	1985	6,587	6,629	7	18	97	141	1,623	4,378	323	42
	1986	7,062	7,115	8	19	118	157	1,684	4,727	349	53
Seattle, WA	1985	63,102	63,462	61	441	2,843	3,178	16,262	37,534	2,783	360
	1986	67,740	68,091	50	443	2,792	3,505	16,215	41,625	3,110	351
Shreveport, LA	1985	20,366	20,485	48	125	556	1,021	4,803	13,072	741	119
	1986	21,016	21,121	45	109	651	1,202	5,170	13,019	820	105

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.98

Offenses known to the police in cities over 100,000 population

1985 and 1986--Continued

City	Year	Total Crime Index	Modified Crime Index	Murder and non- negligent man- slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson ^a
South Bend, IN	1985	9,593	9,668	9	58	318	281	2,775	5,860	352	75
	1986	10,814	10,869	17	84	298	421	3,206	6,373	415	55
Spokane, WA	1985	14,861	14,936	9	63	309	552	3,796	9,526	606	75
	1986	15,561	15,685	10	79	433	612	4,290	9,399	738	124
Springfield, IL ^b	1985	NA	NA	13	NA	236	507	2,234	5,158	257	51
	1986	NA	NA	9	NA	231	597	2,058	5,515	299	52
Springfield, MA	1985	7,923	8,008	18	106	379	1,343	2,261	2,804	1,012	85
	1986	8,459	8,556	6	155	532	1,147	2,730	2,811	1,078	97
Springfield, MO	1985	9,591	9,639	6	54	109	137	2,168	6,728	389	48
	1986	11,470	11,535	5	40	133	199	2,716	7,951	426	65
Stamford, CT	1985	6,118	6,155	5	16	273	205	1,230	3,778	611	37
	1986	7,076	7,135	6	17	364	429	1,637	3,912	711	59
Sterling Heights, MI	1985	5,199	5,225	7	19	64	215	1,021	3,272	601	26
	1986	5,616	5,647	0	26	56	348	960	3,562	664	31
Stockton, CA	1985	19,389	19,497	27	91	705	738	4,963	11,769	1,096	108
	1986	20,508	20,636	35	100	871	1,031	5,477	11,905	1,089	128
Sunnyvale, CA	1985	4,004	4,035	5	29	83	107	809	2,710	261	31
	1986	4,142	4,166	4	41	94	87	723	2,917	276	24
Syracuse, NY	1985	12,050	12,163	12	80	551	370	3,741	6,870	426	113
	1986	12,205	12,329	9	61	552	486	3,646	6,954	497	124
Tacoma, WA	1985	21,002	21,129	13	279	640	1,078	7,137	10,943	912	127
	1986	22,365	22,503	17	245	665	1,277	6,167	12,963	1,031	138
Tallahassee, FL	1985	11,013	11,043	3	72	260	859	2,876	6,495	448	30
	1986	12,365	12,402	8	80	289	869	3,248	7,306	565	37
Tampa, FL	1985	41,770	41,963	70	288	2,657	3,840	12,117	20,570	2,228	193
	1986	48,294	48,547	79	375	3,512	4,181	14,634	23,172	2,341	253
Tempe, AZ	1985	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	1986	10,903	10,953	7	53	194	391	1,781	7,819	658	50
Toledo, OH	1985	24,934	25,293	27	236	970	926	5,861	15,042	1,872	359
	1986	27,415	27,890	21	297	1,120	1,022	5,992	16,185	2,778	475
Topeka, KS	1985	9,277	9,312	6	56	226	406	2,245	6,039	299	35
	1986	10,430	10,479	12	57	244	487	4,038	5,233	359	49
Torrance, CA	1985	7,178	7,245	4	37	331	263	1,492	3,927	1,124	67
	1986	7,803	7,968	6	37	356	299	1,698	4,132	1,275	165
Tucson, AZ	1985	38,249	38,502	32	297	1,051	2,333	9,914	22,586	2,036	253
	1986	38,840	39,053	41	251	1,042	2,310	9,577	23,510	2,109	213
Tulsa, OK	1985	32,652	32,888	33	268	796	1,805	9,078	15,530	5,142	236
	1986	35,984	36,172	40	272	858	2,125	9,374	16,647	6,668	188
Virginia Beach, VA	1985	15,889	16,024	17	98	205	230	3,273	11,473	593	135
	1986	17,712	17,886	25	85	336	290	4,474	11,749	753	174
Waco, TX	1985	9,795	9,835	8	77	185	521	2,858	5,734	412	40
	1986	11,784	11,818	16	69	247	609	3,748	6,537	558	34
Warren, MI	1985	11,050	11,059	9	49	272	672	1,731	6,295	2,022	9
	1986	10,643	10,707	10	40	296	743	1,865	5,613	2,076	64
Washington, DC	1985	50,075	50,369	147	337	5,230	4,457	10,005	24,874	5,025	294
	1986	52,159	52,431	194	328	4,719	4,181	10,814	25,818	6,105	272
Waterbury, CT	1985	6,887	6,929	5	35	230	139	1,665	4,307	506	42
	1986	7,400	7,440	7	22	258	162	1,964	4,420	567	40
Wichita, KS	1985	21,751	21,972	26	249	699	698	4,842	14,114	1,123	221
	1986	23,857	24,087	23	261	586	661	5,033	15,939	1,354	230
Wichita Falls, TX	1985	8,512	8,598	10	64	242	298	1,919	5,587	392	86
	1986	9,071	9,209	17	65	278	309	2,451	5,475	476	138
Winston-Salem, NC	1985	10,588	10,728	16	77	287	1,509	2,596	5,593	510	140
	1986	12,377	12,536	17	109	369	1,964	3,107	6,247	564	159
Worcester, MA	1985	11,701	11,784	6	109	638	768	3,408	5,579	1,193	83
	1986	11,662	11,773	4	82	550	1,158	2,942	5,817	1,109	111
Yonkers, NY	1985	9,235	9,300	21	30	730	203	2,041	4,804	1,406	65
	1986	9,359	9,424	13	30	603	211	2,225	4,779	1,498	65
Youngstown, OH	1985	7,351	NA	21	58	436	696	2,498	2,393	1,249	NA
	1986	6,746	NA	33	77	393	951	2,314	1,739	1,239	NA

Note: See Note, table 3.97. Arson is shown only if 12 months of arson data were received. The Modified Crime Index is the sum of the Crime Index offenses, including arson. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

^aArson data are not comparable with previous years.

^bForcible rape figures furnished by the State-level Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program administered by the Illinois Department of State Police were not in accordance with national UCR guidelines. Forcible rapes for Illinois agencies are shown only if the counts were supported by supplemental

reports.

^cForcible rape figures are not comparable.

^dFigures are not comparable with previous years.

^eAggravated assault figures are not comparable with previous years.

^fBurglary figures are not comparable with previous years.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1985*, pp. 63-110; *1986*, pp. 63-110 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.99

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense and extent of urbanization, 1986

Area	Population ^a	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^b	Property crime ^b	Murder and non-negligent man-slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
United States, total	241,077,000	13,210,844	1,488,144	11,722,700	20,613	90,934	542,775	834,322	3,241,410	7,257,153	1,224,137
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,479.9	617.3	4,862.6	8.6	37.5	225.1	346.1	1,344.6	3,010.3	507.8
Metropolitan Statistical Area	184,130,425										
Area actually reporting ^c	98.1%	11,354,016	1,338,831	10,015,185	17,528	78,614	524,355	718,334	2,750,912	6,135,190	1,129,083
Estimated total	100.0%	11,482,370	1,348,327	10,134,043	17,644	79,322	526,550	724,811	2,780,950	6,212,875	1,140,218
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,236.0	732.3	5,503.7	9.6	43.1	286.0	393.6	1,510.3	3,374.2	619.2
Other cities	22,891,469										
Area actually reporting ^c	94.0%	1,031,496	75,047	956,449	1,077	4,735	10,395	58,840	224,716	687,229	44,504
Estimated total	100.0%	1,097,216	80,109	1,017,107	1,154	5,037	11,160	62,758	239,368	730,503	47,236
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,793.1	350.0	4,443.2	5.0	22.0	48.8	274.2	1,045.7	3,191.2	206.3
Rural	34,056,106										
Area actually reporting ^c	89.4%	579,263	53,966	525,297	1,588	5,566	4,581	42,231	202,985	288,783	33,529
Estimated totals	100.0%	631,258	59,708	571,550	1,815	6,075	5,065	46,753	221,092	313,775	36,683
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	1,853.6	175.3	1,678.3	5.3	17.8	14.9	137.3	649.2	921.3	107.7

Note: See Note, table 3.97. These figures are aggregated from individual State statistics presented in table 3.100. These data include estimated offense totals for agencies submitting less than 12 months of offense reports (Source, p. 328). For definitions of offenses and areas, see Appendix 3.

^aPopulations are U.S. Bureau of the Census provisional estimates as of July 1, 1986, 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, 1986* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), p. 42, Table 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.100

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1986

Jurisdiction	Estimated population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
ALABAMA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,574,322										
Area actually reporting	99.2%	135,459	17,456	118,003	302	940	4,126	12,088	36,789	72,076	9,138
Estimated totals	100.0%	136,700	17,630	119,070	304	946	4,155	12,225	37,068	72,794	9,208
Other cities	625,105										
Area actually reporting	97.4%	27,683	3,887	23,796	57	127	280	3,423	6,263	16,487	1,046
Estimated totals	100.0%	28,429	3,992	24,437	59	130	288	3,515	6,432	16,931	1,074
Rural	853,573										
Area actually reporting	89.6%	7,779	891	6,888	41	66	72	712	3,114	3,291	483
Estimated totals	100.0%	8,678	994	7,684	46	74	80	794	3,474	3,671	539
State total	4,053,000	173,807	22,616	151,191	409	1,150	4,523	16,534	46,974	93,396	10,821
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,288.4	558.0	3,730.3	10.1	28.4	111.6	407.9	1,159.0	2,304.4	267.0
ALASKA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	238,235										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	16,479	1,198	15,281	17	167	330	684	2,824	11,071	1,386
Other cities	134,739										
Area actually reporting	94.1%	9,881	992	8,889	9	104	92	787	1,366	6,338	1,185
Estimated totals	100.0%	10,505	1,056	9,449	10	111	98	837	1,452	6,737	1,260
Rural	161,026										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	6,369	792	5,577	19	110	42	621	1,928	3,071	578
State total	534,000	33,353	3,046	30,307	46	388	470	2,142	6,204	20,879	3,224
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,245.9	570.4	5,675.5	8.6	72.7	88.0	401.1	1,161.8	3,909.9	603.7
ARIZONA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,509,371										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	203,956	18,354	185,602	249	1,242	5,210	11,653	53,427	120,373	11,802
Other cities	435,358										
Area actually reporting	98.1%	30,171	2,353	27,818	24	121	319	1,889	6,996	19,314	1,508
Estimated totals	100.0%	30,749	2,397	28,352	24	123	325	1,925	7,130	19,685	1,537
Rural	372,271										
Area actually reporting	90.7%	7,384	983	6,401	31	54	72	826	2,467	3,433	501
Estimated totals	100.0%	8,145	1,084	7,061	34	60	79	911	2,721	3,787	553
State total	3,317,000	242,850	21,835	221,015	307	1,425	5,614	14,489	63,278	143,845	13,892
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	7,321.4	658.3	6,663.1	9.3	43.0	169.2	436.8	1,907.7	4,336.6	418.8
ARKANSAS											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	922,406										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	55,686	6,169	49,517	95	458	1,478	4,138	14,080	32,639	2,798
Other cities	570,664										
Area actually reporting	99.7%	26,197	2,399	23,798	35	136	360	1,868	6,262	16,382	1,154
Estimated totals	100.0%	26,282	2,406	23,876	35	136	361	1,874	6,282	16,436	1,158
Rural	878,930										
Area actually reporting	98.1%	10,917	775	10,142	60	90	50	575	3,991	5,497	654
Estimated totals	100.0%	11,126	790	10,336	61	92	51	586	4,067	5,602	667
State total	2,372,000	93,094	9,365	83,729	191	686	1,890	6,598	24,429	54,677	4,623
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,924.7	394.8	3,529.9	8.1	28.9	79.7	278.2	1,029.9	2,305.1	194.9
CALIFORNIA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	25,826,624										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	1,765,788	241,680	1,524,108	2,947	11,791	91,818	135,124	440,910	880,617	202,581
Other cities	468,960										
Area actually reporting	99.2%	34,544	3,173	31,371	37	148	470	2,518	8,554	21,068	1,749
Estimated totals	100.0%	34,819	3,198	31,621	37	149	474	2,538	8,622	21,236	1,763
Rural	685,416										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	24,062	3,492	20,570	54	179	220	3,039	8,166	11,151	1,253
State total	26,981,000	1,824,669	248,370	1,576,299	3,038	12,119	92,512	140,701	457,698	913,004	205,597
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,762.8	920.5	5,842.3	11.3	44.9	342.9	521.5	1,696.4	3,383.9	762.0
COLORADO											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,634,199										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	201,494	15,636	185,858	189	1,305	4,592	9,550	52,681	118,591	14,586
Other cities	293,218										
Area actually reporting	99.6%	17,324	867	16,457	21	41	99	706	3,075	12,764	618
Estimated totals	100.0%	17,397	870	16,527	21	41	99	709	3,088	12,818	621
Rural	339,583										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	10,840	599	10,241	20	36	40	503	2,762	6,810	669
State total	3,267,000	229,731	17,105	212,626	230	1,382	4,731	10,762	58,531	138,219	15,876
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	7,031.9	523.6	6,508.3	7.0	42.3	144.8	329.4	1,791.6	4,230.8	486.0

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.100

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1986--Continued

Jurisdiction	Estimated population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
CONNECTICUT											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,926,544										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	146,865	12,936	133,929	143	704	6,044	6,045	35,918	84,240	13,771
Other cities	90,197										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	3,420	233	3,187	2	24	42	165	892	2,086	209
Rural	172,259										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	3,704	409	3,295	3	32	43	331	1,380	1,637	278
State total	3,189,000	153,989	13,578	140,411	148	760	6,129	6,541	38,190	87,963	14,258
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,828.8	425.8	4,403.0	4.6	23.8	192.2	205.1	1,197.6	2,758.3	447.1
DELAWARE											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	421,216										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	21,086	1,712	19,374	18	199	612	883	4,354	13,619	1,401
Other cities	67,498										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	5,041	413	4,628	0	43	128	242	823	3,649	156
Rural	144,286										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	4,457	578	3,879	13	118	46	401	1,421	2,294	164
State total	633,000	30,584	2,703	27,881	31	360	786	1,526	6,598	19,562	1,721
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,831.6	427.0	4,404.6	4.9	56.9	124.2	241.1	1,042.3	3,090.4	271.9
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ^c											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	626,000										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	52,204	9,423	42,781	194	328	4,720	4,181	10,815	25,861	6,105
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
State total	626,000	52,204	9,423	42,781	194	328	4,720	4,181	10,815	25,861	6,105
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	8,339.3	1,505.3	6,834.0	31.0	52.4	754.0	667.9	1,727.6	4,131.2	975.2
FLORIDA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	10,607,557										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	913,594	115,114	798,480	1,280	5,732	41,802	66,300	244,196	486,837	67,447
Other cities	286,516										
Area actually reporting	99.8%	19,274	2,211	17,063	29	100	496	1,586	5,049	11,212	802
Estimated totals	100.0%	19,346	2,219	17,127	29	100	498	1,592	5,068	11,254	805
Rural	780,927										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	27,724	3,680	24,044	62	320	522	2,776	10,067	12,405	1,572
State total	11,675,000	960,664	121,013	839,651	1,371	6,152	42,822	70,668	259,331	510,496	69,824
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	8,228.4	1,036.5	7,191.9	11.7	52.7	366.8	605.3	2,221.3	4,372.6	598.1
GEORGIA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,874,997										
Area actually reporting	98.8%	252,433	27,401	225,032	480	1,970	11,283	13,668	64,943	138,420	21,669
Estimated totals	100.0%	255,448	27,640	227,808	484	1,991	11,368	13,797	65,692	140,198	21,918
Other cities	870,903										
Area actually reporting	93.8%	45,638	4,675	40,963	104	330	1,121	3,120	12,163	26,748	2,052
Estimated totals	100.0%	48,679	4,987	43,692	111	352	1,196	3,328	12,973	28,530	2,189
Rural	1,358,100										
Area actually reporting	93.5%	26,997	3,031	23,966	85	313	460	2,173	9,379	12,570	2,017
Estimated totals	100.0%	28,872	3,242	25,630	91	335	492	2,324	10,030	13,443	2,157
State total	6,104,000	332,999	35,869	297,130	686	2,678	13,056	19,449	88,695	182,171	26,264
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,455.4	587.6	4,867.8	11.2	43.9	213.9	318.6	1,453.1	2,984.5	430.3
HAWAII											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	823,306										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	46,455	2,076	44,379	46	241	1,052	737	10,675	30,846	2,858
Other cities	38,094										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	2,388	82	2,306	1	18	17	46	543	1,665	98
Rural	200,600										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	11,387	446	10,941	4	70	60	312	3,000	7,411	530
State total	1,062,000	60,230	2,604	57,626	51	329	1,129	1,095	14,218	39,922	3,486
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,671.4	245.2	5,426.2	4.8	31.0	106.3	103.1	1,338.8	3,759.1	328.2
IDAHO											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	189,707										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	10,887	617	10,270	5	79	67	466	2,958	6,856	456
Other cities	391,869										
Area actually reporting	93.8%	20,794	886	19,908	11	68	106	701	4,036	15,059	813
Estimated totals	100.0%	22,176	946	21,230	12	73	113	748	4,304	16,059	867
Rural	421,424										
Area actually reporting	99.0%	9,038	662	8,376	15	48	34	565	2,774	5,112	490
Estimated totals	100.0%	9,133	669	8,464	15	49	34	571	2,803	5,166	495
State total	1,003,000	42,196	2,232	39,964	32	201	214	1,785	10,065	28,081	1,818
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,207.0	222.5	3,984.4	3.2	20.0	21.3	178.0	1,003.5	2,799.7	181.3

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.100

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1986--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
ILLINOIS^d											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	9,450,904										
Area actually reporting	99.9%	587,731	89,442	498,289	983	3,611	37,143	47,705	123,280	304,308	70,701
Estimated totals	100.0%	588,071	89,464	498,607	983	3,611	37,150	47,720	123,350	304,527	70,730
Other cities	1,069,195										
Area actually reporting	98.2%	39,844	2,258	37,586	26	101	365	1,766	8,645	27,672	1,269
Estimated totals	100.0%	40,581	2,298	38,283	26	101	372	1,799	8,805	28,185	1,293
Rural	1,032,901										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	12,088	667	11,421	14	28	61	564	4,151	6,706	564
State total	11,553,000	640,740	92,429	548,311	1,023	3,740	37,583	50,083	136,306	339,418	72,587
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,546.1	800.0	4,746.0	8.9	32.4	325.3	433.5	1,179.8	2,937.9	628.3
INDIANA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,734,050										
Area actually reporting	85.6%	151,636	13,036	138,600	223	1,147	4,251	7,415	35,297	89,373	13,930
Estimated totals	100.0%	168,981	14,041	154,940	239	1,227	4,485	8,090	39,154	100,381	15,405
Other cities	626,553										
Area actually reporting	73.4%	19,476	1,019	18,457	19	55	238	707	3,487	14,040	930
Estimated totals	100.0%	26,539	1,388	25,151	26	75	324	963	4,752	19,132	1,267
Rural	1,143,397										
Area actually reporting	51.7%	8,604	779	7,825	33	63	75	608	2,530	4,595	700
Estimated totals	100.0%	16,650	1,508	15,142	64	122	145	1,177	4,896	8,891	1,355
State total	5,504,000	212,170	16,937	195,233	329	1,424	4,954	10,230	48,802	128,404	18,027
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,854.8	307.7	3,547.1	6.0	25.9	90.0	185.9	886.7	2,332.9	327.5
IOWA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,210,418										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	76,708	5,134	71,574	31	293	1,049	3,761	17,827	50,837	2,910
Other cities	681,043										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	29,118	1,295	27,823	10	37	126	1,122	5,508	21,248	1,067
Rural	959,539										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	12,510	274	12,236	10	26	22	216	3,920	7,779	537
State total	2,851,000	118,336	6,703	111,633	51	356	1,197	5,099	27,255	79,864	4,514
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,150.7	235.1	3,915.6	1.8	12.5	42.0	178.8	956.0	2,801.3	158.3
KANSAS											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,235,337										
Area actually reporting	99.8%	79,066	6,540	72,526	76	603	1,736	4,125	19,922	47,676	4,928
Estimated totals	100.0%	79,171	6,545	72,626	76	603	1,737	4,129	19,943	47,750	4,933
Other cities	685,126										
Area actually reporting	96.6%	30,695	1,932	28,763	14	149	185	1,584	6,350	21,421	992
Estimated totals	100.0%	31,771	1,999	29,772	14	154	191	1,640	6,573	22,172	1,027
Rural	540,537										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	7,741	532	7,209	18	53	30	431	2,713	4,107	389
State total	2,461,000	118,683	9,076	109,607	108	810	1,958	6,200	29,229	74,029	6,349
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,822.6	368.8	4,453.8	4.4	32.9	79.6	251.9	1,187.7	3,008.1	258.0
KENTUCKY											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,693,685										
Area actually reporting	99.6%	75,933	7,185	68,748	126	482	2,668	3,909	19,134	45,023	4,591
Estimated totals	100.0%	76,274	7,213	69,061	126	483	2,674	3,930	19,203	45,251	4,607
Other cities	602,113										
Area actually reporting	99.9%	21,007	2,090	18,917	23	139	223	1,705	4,771	13,013	1,133
Estimated totals	100.0%	21,033	2,092	18,941	23	139	223	1,707	4,777	13,030	1,134
Rural	1,432,202										
Area actually reporting	99.2%	17,834	3,138	14,696	98	236	178	2,626	6,694	6,551	1,451
Estimated totals	100.0%	17,970	3,162	14,806	99	238	179	2,646	6,745	6,601	1,462
State total	3,728,000	115,277	12,467	102,810	248	860	3,076	8,283	30,725	64,882	7,203
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,092.2	334.4	2,757.8	6.7	23.1	82.5	222.2	824.2	1,740.4	193.2
LOUISIANA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,107,027										
Area actually reporting	91.1%	216,629	27,188	189,441	459	1,426	9,286	16,017	51,716	119,784	17,941
Estimated totals	100.0%	232,548	28,778	203,770	477	1,510	9,597	17,194	55,218	129,826	18,726
Other cities	494,434										
Area actually reporting	62.6%	14,212	1,457	12,755	22	57	195	1,183	3,400	9,002	353
Estimated totals	100.0%	22,715	2,329	20,386	35	91	312	1,891	5,434	14,388	564
Rural	899,539										
Area actually reporting	67.9%	12,435	2,052	10,383	43	139	110	1,760	3,463	6,523	397
Estimated totals	100.0%	18,309	3,021	15,288	63	205	162	2,591	5,099	9,604	585
State total	4,501,000	273,572	34,128	239,444	575	1,806	10,071	21,676	65,751	153,818	19,875
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,078.0	758.2	5,319.8	12.8	40.1	223.8	481.6	1,460.8	3,417.4	441.6

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.100

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1986--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
MAINE											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	433,923										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	21,758	1,060	20,698	8	74	250	728	4,644	15,092	962
Other cities	402,845										
Area actually reporting	99.7%	13,562	399	13,163	6	39	53	301	2,536	10,021	606
Estimated totals	100.0%	13,606	400	13,206	6	39	53	302	2,544	10,054	608
Rural	337,232										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	5,271	266	5,005	9	61	25	171	2,245	2,402	358
State total	1,174,000	40,635	1,726	38,909	23	174	328	1,201	9,433	27,548	1,928
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,461.2	147.0	3,314.2	2.0	14.8	27.9	102.3	803.5	2,346.5	164.2
MARYLAND											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	4,149,565										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	235,959	35,407	200,552	376	1,809	13,354	19,868	51,862	124,864	23,826
Other cities	80,158										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	8,208	747	7,461	9	47	150	541	1,826	5,402	233
Rural	233,278										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	5,841	1,023	4,818	16	88	65	854	1,905	2,638	275
State total	4,463,000	250,008	37,177	212,831	401	1,944	13,569	21,263	55,593	132,904	24,334
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,601.8	833.0	4,768.8	9.0	43.6	304.0	476.4	1,245.6	2,977.9	45.2
MASSACHUSETTS											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	5,333,224										
Area actually reporting	90.2%	237,755	29,516	208,239	191	1,539	10,761	17,025	52,224	107,585	48,430
Estimated totals	100.0%	254,844	30,772	224,072	199	1,619	11,068	17,886	56,294	116,365	51,413
Other cities	487,892										
Area actually reporting	90.0%	18,473	1,519	16,954	8	99	154	1,258	5,523	10,143	1,288
Estimated totals	100.0%	20,516	1,687	18,829	9	110	171	1,397	6,134	11,265	1,430
Rural	10,884										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	105	17	88	0	2	0	15	27	38	23
State total	5,832,000	275,465	32,476	242,989	208	1,731	11,239	19,298	62,455	127,668	52,866
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,723.3	556.9	4,166.5	3.6	29.7	192.7	330.9	1,070.9	2,189.1	906.5
MICHIGAN											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	7,343,809										
Area actually reporting	98.2%	520,263	68,593	451,670	978	5,004	26,993	35,618	119,314	262,652	69,704
Estimated totals	100.0%	528,434	69,325	459,109	983	5,058	27,217	36,067	120,899	267,477	70,733
Other cities	683,022										
Area actually reporting	97.3%	30,209	1,375	28,834	16	198	136	1,025	5,094	22,754	986
Estimated totals	100.0%	31,060	1,414	29,646	16	204	140	1,054	5,237	23,395	1,014
Rural	1,118,169										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	34,150	2,778	31,372	33	905	193	1,647	11,904	18,022	1,446
State total	9,145,000	593,644	73,517	520,127	1,032	6,167	27,550	38,768	138,040	308,894	73,193
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,491.5	803.9	5,687.6	11.3	67.4	301.3	423.9	1,509.5	3,377.7	800.4
MINNESOTA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,741,072										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	145,215	10,797	134,418	85	1,110	4,210	5,392	33,689	90,574	10,155
Other cities	519,297										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	22,393	557	21,836	7	95	62	393	3,462	17,377	997
Rural	953,631										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	16,215	637	15,578	13	133	27	464	5,168	9,420	990
State total	4,214,000	183,823	11,991	171,832	105	1,338	4,299	6,249	42,319	117,371	12,142
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,362.2	284.6	4,077.6	2.5	31.8	102.0	148.3	1,004.2	2,785.3	288.1
MISSISSIPPI											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	768,525										
Area actually reporting	78.2%	36,204	3,004	33,200	74	296	897	1,737	11,194	20,144	1,862
Estimated totals	100.0%	42,313	3,339	38,974	84	340	988	1,927	13,439	23,281	2,254
Other cities	697,105										
Area actually reporting	80.7%	28,152	2,083	26,069	67	145	446	1,425	8,051	17,087	931
Estimated totals	100.0%	34,894	2,582	32,312	83	180	553	1,766	9,979	21,179	1,154
Rural	1,159,370										
Area actually reporting	46.2%	4,898	589	4,309	59	73	72	385	2,229	1,834	246
Estimated totals	100.0%	10,601	1,275	9,326	128	158	156	833	4,824	3,970	532
State total	2,625,000	87,808	7,196	80,612	295	678	1,697	4,526	28,242	48,430	3,940
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,345.1	274.1	3,070.9	11.2	25.8	64.6	172.4	1,075.9	1,845.0	150.1

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.100

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1986--Continued

Jurisdiction	Estimated population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
MISSOURI											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,316,824										
Area actually reporting	93.7%	196,916	26,003	170,913	399	1,237	8,244	16,123	47,057	103,492	20,364
Estimated totals	100.0%	202,953	26,495	176,458	406	1,266	8,334	16,489	48,635	106,989	20,834
Other cities	471,307										
Area actually reporting	84.8%	16,358	1,179	15,179	13	68	135	967	3,084	11,490	605
Estimated totals	100.0%	19,295	1,390	17,905	15	80	159	1,136	3,638	13,553	714
Rural	1,277,869										
Area actually reporting	62.6%	8,472	893	7,579	27	84	82	700	3,309	3,841	429
Estimated totals	100.0%	13,525	1,425	12,100	43	134	131	1,117	5,283	6,132	685
State total	5,066,000	235,773	29,310	206,463	464	1,480	8,624	18,742	57,556	126,674	22,233
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,654.0	578.6	4,075.5	9.2	29.2	170.2	373.0	1,136.1	2,500.5	438.9
MONTANA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	199,389										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	12,652	276	12,376	9	46	78	143	2,418	9,442	516
Other cities	196,291										
Area actually reporting	92.6%	11,767	412	11,355	5	36	52	319	1,334	9,486	535
Estimated totals	100.0%	12,702	444	12,258	5	39	56	344	1,440	10,240	578
Rural	423,320										
Area actually reporting	90.7%	10,274	517	9,757	9	52	24	432	2,388	6,765	604
Estimated totals	100.0%	11,328	569	10,759	10	57	26	476	2,633	7,460	666
State total	819,000	36,682	1,289	35,393	24	142	160	963	6,491	27,142	1,760
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,478.9	157.4	4,321.5	2.9	17.3	19.5	117.6	792.6	3,314.0	214.9
NEBRASKA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	735,995										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	40,397	3,635	36,762	38	313	769	2,515	8,135	26,711	1,916
Other cities	387,330										
Area actually reporting	95.9%	14,521	368	14,153	10	45	30	283	2,148	11,545	460
Estimated totals	100.0%	15,148	383	14,765	10	47	31	295	2,241	12,044	480
Rural	474,675										
Area actually reporting	81.5%	4,945	146	4,799	2	27	14	103	1,287	3,282	230
Estimated totals	100.0%	6,069	178	5,891	2	33	17	126	1,580	4,029	282
State total	1,598,000	61,614	4,196	57,418	50	393	817	2,936	11,956	42,784	2,678
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,855.7	262.6	3,593.1	3.1	24.6	51.1	183.7	748.2	2,677.3	167.6
NEVADA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	790,852										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	56,187	6,253	49,934	104	614	2,706	2,829	14,281	31,284	4,369
Other cities	28,965										
Area actually reporting	53.3%	852	80	772	1	1	16	62	185	551	36
Estimated totals	100.0%	1,597	150	1,447	2	2	30	116	347	1,033	67
Rural	143,183										
Area actually reporting	33.5%	933	174	759	5	3	9	157	274	430	55
Estimated totals	100.0%	2,786	520	2,266	15	9	27	469	818	1,284	164
State total	963,000	60,570	6,923	53,647	121	625	2,763	3,414	15,446	33,601	4,600
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,289.7	718.9	5,570.8	12.6	64.9	286.9	354.5	1,503.9	3,489.2	477.7
NEW HAMPSHIRE											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	539,837										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	21,715	833	20,882	14	108	184	527	4,743	14,404	1,735
Other cities	311,357										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	11,313	476	10,837	7	90	49	330	2,497	7,796	544
Rural	175,806										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	1,172	124	1,048	2	23	9	90	514	475	59
Estimated totals	100.0%	34,200	1,433	32,767	23	221	242	947	7,754	22,675	2,338
State total	1,027,000	3,330.1	139.5	3,190.6	2.2	21.5	23.6	92.2	755.0	2,207.9	227.7
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,330.1	139.5	3,190.6	2.2	21.5	23.6	92.2	755.0	2,207.9	227.7
NEW JERSEY											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	7,620,000										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	399,387	43,623	355,764	399	2,531	20,473	20,220	81,595	215,073	59,096
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
State total	7,620,000	399,387	43,623	355,764	399	2,531	20,473	20,220	81,595	215,073	59,096
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,241.3	572.5	4,668.8	5.2	33.2	268.7	265.4	1,070.8	2,822.5	775.5

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.100

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1986--Continued

Jurisdiction	Estimated population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
NEW MEXICO											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	687,781										
Area actually reporting	91.6%	49,563	5,581	43,982	78	342	1,463	3,698	14,746	26,526	2,710
Estimated totals	100.0%	54,929	5,818	49,111	83	359	1,512	3,864	15,955	30,206	2,950
Other cities	486,224										
Area actually reporting	85.1%	27,721	2,790	24,931	35	177	235	2,343	6,416	17,320	1,195
Estimated totals	100.0%	32,560	3,277	29,283	41	208	276	2,752	7,536	20,343	1,404
Rural	304,995										
Area actually reporting	53.8%	5,654	881	4,773	25	68	69	719	2,040	2,344	389
Estimated totals	100.0%	10,508	1,636	8,872	46	126	128	1,336	3,792	4,357	723
State total	1,479,000	97,997	10,731	87,266	170	693	1,916	7,952	27,283	54,906	5,077
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,625.9	725.6	5,900.3	11.5	46.9	129.5	537.7	1,844.7	3,712.4	343.3
NEW YORK											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	16,068,178										
Area actually reporting	99.3%	971,618	171,524	800,094	1,863	5,223	90,929	73,509	203,761	484,798	111,535
Estimated totals	100.0%	975,649	171,829	803,820	1,865	5,237	91,030	73,697	204,625	487,378	111,817
Other cities	813,744										
Area actually reporting	93.7%	28,071	1,731	26,340	18	80	213	1,420	5,313	20,205	822
Estimated totals	100.0%	29,890	1,843	28,047	19	85	227	1,512	5,657	21,515	875
Rural	890,078										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	19,498	1,538	17,960	23	93	103	1,319	6,728	10,677	555
Estimated totals	100.0%	19,498	1,538	17,960	23	93	103	1,319	6,728	10,677	555
State total	17,772,000	1,025,037	175,210	849,827	1,907	5,415	91,360	76,528	217,010	519,570	113,247
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,767.7	985.9	4,781.8	10.7	30.5	514.1	430.6	1,221.1	2,923.5	637.2
NORTH CAROLINA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,463,500										
Area actually reporting	99.4%	184,515	20,858	163,657	287	1,202	4,471	14,898	50,083	104,384	9,190
Estimated totals	100.0%	185,866	21,023	164,843	288	1,209	4,494	15,032	50,403	105,189	9,251
Other cities	914,378										
Area actually reporting	91.5%	49,738	5,140	44,598	65	207	719	4,149	12,221	30,478	1,899
Estimated totals	100.0%	54,374	5,619	48,755	71	226	786	4,536	13,360	33,319	2,076
Rural	1,953,122										
Area actually reporting	96.8%	32,916	3,373	29,543	151	230	262	2,730	13,351	14,393	1,799
Estimated totals	100.0%	34,009	3,486	30,523	156	238	271	2,821	13,794	14,870	1,859
State total	6,331,000	274,249	30,128	244,121	515	1,673	5,551	22,389	77,557	153,378	13,186
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,331.8	475.9	3,856.0	8.1	26.4	87.7	353.6	1,225.0	2,422.7	208.3
NORTH DAKOTA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	246,121										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	9,548	178	9,370	3	49	33	93	1,228	7,701	441
Other cities	143,823										
Area actually reporting	96.9%	5,107	72	5,035	0	13	11	48	636	4,192	207
Estimated totals	100.0%	5,273	74	5,199	0	13	11	50	657	4,328	214
Rural	289,056										
Area actually reporting	97.7%	2,804	94	2,710	4	17	3	70	713	1,842	155
Estimated totals	100.0%	2,870	96	2,774	4	17	3	72	730	1,885	159
State total	679,000	17,691	348	17,343	7	79	47	215	2,615	13,914	814
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	2,605.4	51.3	2,554.2	1.0	11.6	6.9	31.7	385.1	2,049.2	119.9
OHIO											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	8,472,999										
Area actually reporting	89.3%	382,232	39,583	342,649	526	3,653	14,330	21,074	86,619	220,279	35,751
Estimated totals	100.0%	410,662	41,526	369,136	545	3,824	14,771	22,386	92,549	238,798	37,789
Other cities	860,462										
Area actually reporting	79.3%	29,759	1,843	27,916	16	151	323	1,353	5,771	20,899	1,246
Estimated totals	100.0%	37,508	2,322	35,186	20	190	407	1,705	7,274	26,342	1,570
Rural	1,418,539										
Area actually reporting	78.8%	16,129	1,113	15,016	24	108	83	898	5,032	9,167	817
Estimated totals	100.0%	20,477	1,412	19,065	30	137	105	1,140	6,389	11,639	1,037
State total	10,752,000	468,647	45,260	423,387	595	4,151	15,283	25,231	106,212	276,779	40,396
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,358.7	420.9	3,937.8	5.5	38.6	142.1	234.7	987.8	2,574.2	375.7
OKLAHOMA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,910,293										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	148,747	10,836	137,911	182	957	3,104	6,593	43,330	76,585	17,996
Other cities	741,936										
Area actually reporting	99.8%	36,519	2,629	33,890	37	151	331	2,110	9,830	21,676	2,384
Estimated totals	100.0%	36,592	2,634	33,958	37	151	332	2,114	9,850	21,719	2,389
Rural	652,771										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	13,426	953	12,473	50	94	85	724	5,874	5,528	1,071
Estimated totals	100.0%	13,426	953	12,473	50	94	85	724	5,874	5,528	1,071
State total	3,305,000	198,765	14,423	184,342	269	1,202	3,521	9,431	59,054	103,832	21,456
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,014.1	436.4	5,577.7	8.1	36.4	106.5	285.4	1,786.8	3,141.7	649.2

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.100

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1986--Continued

Jurisdiction	Estimated population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
OREGON											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,809,491										
Area actually reporting	99.9%	147,208	12,694	134,514	123	988	5,197	6,386	41,113	84,731	8,670
Estimated totals	100.0%	147,362	12,701	134,661	123	989	5,199	6,390	41,152	84,831	8,678
Other cities	404,699										
Area actually reporting	99.1%	28,593	1,096	27,497	20	123	235	718	6,630	19,593	1,274
Estimated totals	100.0%	28,857	1,106	27,751	20	124	237	725	6,691	19,774	1,286
Rural	483,810										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	14,818	1,023	13,795	35	266	119	603	5,219	7,707	869
State total	2,698,000	191,037	14,830	176,207	178	1,379	5,555	7,718	53,062	112,312	10,833
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	7,080.7	549.7	6,531.0	6.6	51.1	205.9	286.1	1,966.7	4,162.8	401.5
PENNSYLVANIA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	10,051,933										
Area actually reporting	99.3%	333,374	40,326	293,048	614	2,724	17,763	19,225	76,386	176,506	40,156
Estimated totals	100.0%	335,148	40,467	294,681	615	2,730	17,795	19,327	76,746	177,621	40,314
Other cities	790,936										
Area actually reporting	99.0%	18,716	1,322	17,394	17	104	188	1,013	3,896	12,611	887
Estimated totals	100.0%	18,902	1,335	17,567	17	105	190	1,023	3,935	12,736	896
Rural	1,046,131										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	14,728	827	13,901	27	149	100	551	6,681	6,300	920
State total	11,889,000	368,778	42,629	326,149	659	2,984	18,085	20,901	87,362	196,657	42,130
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,101.8	358.6	2,743.3	5.5	25.1	152.1	175.8	734.8	1,654.1	354.4
PUERTO RICO											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,742,157										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	79,834	18,686	61,148	454	260	13,528	4,444	22,901	21,488	16,759
Other agencies	1,647,531										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	38,481	7,157	31,324	153	176	2,919	3,909	15,891	10,852	4,581
Total	3,390,000	118,315	25,843	92,472	607	436	16,447	8,353	38,792	32,340	21,340
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,490.4	762.4	2,728.0	17.9	12.9	485.2	246.4	1,144.4	954.1	629.6
RHODE ISLAND											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	912,086										
Area actually reporting	99.5%	44,136	3,125	41,011	33	189	1,110	1,793	11,850	22,582	6,579
Estimated totals	100.0%	44,288	3,130	41,158	33	189	1,111	1,797	11,892	22,670	6,596
Other cities	62,914										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	3,477	134	3,343	1	16	46	71	719	2,354	270
Rural	X										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	34	7	27	0	4	0	3	5	17	5
State total	975,000	47,799	3,271	44,528	34	209	1,157	1,871	12,616	25,041	6,871
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,902.5	335.5	4,567.0	3.5	21.4	118.7	191.9	1,293.9	2,568.3	704.7
SOUTH CAROLINA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,025,737										
Area actually reporting	99.9%	116,785	14,919	101,866	163	958	2,629	11,169	28,917	66,395	6,554
Estimated totals	100.0%	116,959	14,939	102,020	163	959	2,633	11,184	28,954	66,503	6,563
Other cities	418,065										
Area actually reporting	98.5%	27,135	3,502	23,633	46	152	398	2,906	6,573	15,928	1,132
Estimated totals	100.0%	27,540	3,554	23,986	47	154	404	2,949	6,671	16,166	1,149
Rural	934,198										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	29,042	4,296	24,746	81	282	324	3,609	9,651	13,463	1,632
State total	3,378,000	173,541	22,789	150,752	291	1,395	3,361	17,742	45,276	96,132	9,344
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,137.4	674.6	4,462.8	8.6	41.3	99.5	525.2	1,340.3	2,845.8	276.6
SOUTH DAKOTA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	193,462										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	9,219	527	8,692	7	86	79	355	1,794	6,562	336
Other cities	173,484										
Area actually reporting	91.6%	6,229	169	6,060	3	23	22	121	852	5,011	197
Estimated totals	100.0%	6,799	184	6,615	3	25	24	132	930	5,470	215
Rural	341,054										
Area actually reporting	50.7%	1,628	87	1,541	9	7	6	65	606	860	75
Estimated totals	100.0%	3,211	172	3,039	18	14	12	128	1,195	1,696	148
State total	708,000	19,229	883	18,346	28	125	115	615	3,919	13,728	699
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	2,716.0	124.7	2,591.2	4.0	17.7	16.2	86.9	553.5	1,939.0	98.7

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.100

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1986--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											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,180,595										
Area actually reporting	91.6%	177,255	22,117	155,138	397	1,945	9,532	10,243	50,818	81,619	22,701
Estimated totals	100.0%	185,145	22,783	162,362	414	2,020	9,656	10,693	53,370	85,620	23,372
Other cities	545,129										
Area actually reporting	83.8%	16,512	1,467	15,045	29	97	159	1,182	4,197	9,573	1,275
Estimated totals	100.0%	19,697	1,751	17,946	35	116	190	1,410	5,006	11,419	1,521
Rural	1,077,276										
Area actually reporting	61.9%	8,009	857	7,152	32	74	82	669	3,264	3,135	753
Estimated totals	100.0%	12,938	1,385	11,553	52	120	132	1,081	5,273	5,064	1,216
State total	4,803,000	217,780	25,919	191,861	501	2,256	9,978	13,184	63,649	102,103	26,109
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,534.2	539.6	3,994.6	10.4	47.0	207.7	274.5	1,325.2	2,125.8	543.6
TEXAS											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	13,393,800										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	1,123,929	99,731	1,024,198	1,972	8,076	39,019	50,664	307,170	603,519	113,509
Other cities	1,496,511										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	74,779	6,983	67,796	124	338	723	5,798	18,927	45,600	3,269
Rural	1,791,689										
Area actually reporting	99.3%	36,861	3,189	33,672	161	192	277	2,559	15,543	15,802	2,327
Estimated totals	100.0%	37,114	3,211	33,903	162	193	279	2,577	15,650	15,910	2,343
State total	16,682,000	1,235,822	109,925	1,125,897	2,258	8,607	40,021	59,039	341,747	665,029	119,121
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	7,408.1	658.9	6,749.2	13.5	51.6	239.9	353.9	2,048.6	3,986.5	714.1
UTAH											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,276,158										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	78,069	3,868	74,201	43	372	939	2,514	12,875	58,193	3,133
Other cities	195,019										
Area actually reporting	99.4%	9,396	383	9,013	6	22	22	333	1,475	7,131	407
Estimated totals	100.0%	9,452	385	9,067	6	22	22	335	1,484	7,174	409
Rural	193,823										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	3,694	188	3,506	4	27	15	142	874	2,458	174
State total	1,665,000	91,215	4,441	86,774	53	421	976	2,991	15,233	67,825	3,716
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,478.4	266.7	5,211.7	3.2	25.3	58.6	179.6	914.9	4,073.6	223.2
VERMONT											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	103,531										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	7,647	167	7,480	2	30	57	78	1,529	5,629	322
Other cities	191,285										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	8,238	329	7,909	2	29	37	261	1,659	5,887	363
Rural	246,184										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	5,630	311	5,319	7	59	26	219	1,947	3,077	295
State total	541,000	21,515	807	20,708	11	118	120	558	5,135	14,593	980
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,976.9	149.2	3,827.7	2.0	21.8	22.2	103.1	949.2	2,697.4	181.1
VIRGINIA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	4,112,688										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	189,683	15,070	174,613	328	1,307	5,809	7,626	39,147	124,409	11,057
Other cities	447,600										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	16,730	953	15,777	17	66	160	710	2,693	12,402	682
Rural	1,226,712										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	16,953	1,685	15,268	66	160	149	1,310	5,181	9,124	963
State total	5,787,000	223,366	17,708	205,658	411	1,533	6,118	9,646	47,021	145,935	12,702
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,859.8	306.0	3,553.8	7.1	26.5	105.7	166.7	812.5	2,521.8	219.5
WASHINGTON											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,603,113										
Area actually reporting	99.1%	261,891	17,468	244,423	191	2,076	5,746	9,455	71,478	160,640	12,305
Estimated totals	100.0%	264,370	17,569	246,801	192	2,092	5,773	9,512	71,997	162,382	12,422
Other cities	375,347										
Area actually reporting	93.4%	26,843	1,114	25,729	15	151	171	777	5,729	19,043	957
Estimated totals	100.0%	28,743	1,193	27,550	16	162	183	832	6,134	20,391	1,025
Rural	484,540										
Area actually reporting	89.5%	12,469	665	11,804	13	115	67	470	4,429	6,847	528
Estimated totals	100.0%	13,927	743	13,184	15	128	75	525	4,947	7,647	590
State total	4,463,000	307,040	19,505	287,535	223	2,382	6,031	10,869	83,078	190,420	14,037
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,879.7	437.0	6,442.6	5.0	53.4	135.1	243.5	1,861.5	4,266.6	314.5

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.100

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1986--Continued

Jurisdiction	Estimated population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
WEST VIRGINIA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	698,040										
Area actually reporting	99.9%	22,768	1,650	21,118	37	171	529	913	5,669	13,989	1,460
Estimated totals	100.0%	22,788	1,650	21,138	37	171	529	913	5,673	14,004	1,461
Other cities	365,097										
Area actually reporting	95.4%	10,429	507	9,922	18	61	141	287	2,125	7,245	552
Estimated totals	100.0%	10,932	532	10,400	19	64	148	301	2,227	7,594	579
Rural	855,863										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	10,737	974	9,763	58	127	110	679	4,099	4,457	1,207
State total	1,919,000	44,457	3,156	41,301	114	362	787	1,893	11,999	26,055	3,247
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	2,316.7	164.5	2,152.2	5.9	18.9	41.0	98.6	625.3	1,357.7	169.2
WISCONSIN											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,195,939										
Area actually reporting	99.4%	153,513	10,887	142,626	128	834	3,377	6,548	27,798	104,387	10,441
Estimated totals	100.0%	154,334	10,915	143,419	128	835	3,383	6,569	27,935	105,013	10,471
Other cities	537,394										
Area actually reporting	99.9%	23,564	711	22,853	9	57	70	575	3,344	18,782	727
Estimated totals	100.0%	23,689	714	22,975	9	57	70	578	3,362	18,882	731
Rural	1,051,667										
Area actually reporting	96.1%	17,305	683	16,622	12	66	29	576	5,926	9,790	906
Estimated totals	100.0%	18,008	710	17,298	12	69	30	599	6,167	10,188	943
State total	4,785,000	196,031	12,339	183,692	149	961	3,483	7,746	37,464	134,083	12,145
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,096.8	257.9	3,838.9	3.1	20.1	72.8	161.9	782.9	2,802.2	253.8
WYOMING											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	146,061										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	7,819	425	7,394	13	33	53	326	1,699	5,392	303
Other cities	230,268										
Area actually reporting	99.6%	11,425	755	10,670	6	56	46	647	1,787	8,479	404
Estimated totals	100.0%	11,464	757	10,707	6	56	46	649	1,793	8,509	405
Rural	130,671										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	2,808	304	2,504	8	22	15	259	652	1,705	147
State total	507,000	22,091	1,486	20,605	27	111	114	1,234	4,144	15,606	855
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,357.2	293.1	4,064.1	5.3	21.9	22.5	243.4	817.4	3,078.1	168.6

Note: See Note, table 3.97. These data include estimated offense totals for agencies submitting less than 12 but more than 2 months of offense reports (Source, p. 328). For definitions of offenses and areas, 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.

^cIncludes offenses reported by the Zoological Police.

^dForcible rape figures furnished by the State-level Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program administered by the Illinois Department of State Police were not in accordance with national UCR guidelines. The 1986 forcible rape totals for most agencies in Illinois were, therefore, estimated using the national rate of forcible rapes when grouped by like agencies.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1986* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), pp. 52-62. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.101

Offenses known to police

By offense and size of place, 1985 and 1986

(1986 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										
13,315 agencies; total population 229,048,000:										
1985	11,998,382	1,287,512	10,710,870	18,352	81,505	491,574	696,081	2,960,091	6,680,810	1,069,969
1986	12,766,492	1,442,363	11,324,129	19,966	84,279	535,929	802,189	3,124,672	7,008,229	1,191,228
Percent change	+6.4%	+12.0	+5.7	+8.8	+3.4	+9.0	+15.2	+5.6	+4.9	+11.3
TOTAL CITIES										
9,049 cities; total population 153,827,000:										
1985	9,772,502	1,077,676	8,694,826	14,077	63,104	448,501	551,994	2,282,344	5,505,443	907,039
1986	10,410,121	1,211,460	9,198,661	15,714	64,903	487,618	643,225	2,406,585	5,779,534	1,012,542
Percent change	+6.5%	+12.4	+5.8	+11.6	+2.9	+8.7	+16.5	+5.4	+5.0	+11.6
Group I										
61 cities, 250,000 and over; population 44,077,000:										
1985	3,911,416	601,557	3,309,859	8,363	31,897	304,265	257,032	929,473	1,885,935	494,451
1986	4,195,880	672,481	3,523,399	9,449	31,928	328,307	302,797	982,882	1,986,845	553,672
Percent change	+7.3%	+11.8	+6.5	+13.0	+0.1	+7.9	+17.8	+5.7	+5.4	+12.0
8 cities, 1,000,000 and over; population 19,993,000:										
1985	1,758,257	323,826	1,434,433	4,589	11,992	179,214	128,031	388,881	767,229	278,323
1986	1,866,673	367,677	1,499,001	5,008	11,473	191,943	159,253	402,772	796,900	299,329
Percent change	+6.2%	+13.5	+4.5	+9.1	-4.3	+7.1	+24.4	+3.6	+3.9	+7.5
16 cities, 500,000 to 999,999; population 10,683,000:										
1985	894,078	114,795	779,283	1,660	8,554	55,994	48,587	216,488	462,379	100,416
1986	959,955	122,206	837,749	1,926	8,666	59,450	52,164	231,065	491,397	115,287
Percent change	+7.4%	+6.5	+7.5	+16.0	+1.3	+6.2	+7.4	+6.7	+6.3	+14.8
37 cities, 250,000 to 499,999; population 13,401,000:										
1985	1,259,079	162,936	1,096,143	2,114	11,351	69,057	80,414	324,104	656,327	115,712
1986	1,369,247	182,598	1,186,649	2,515	11,789	76,914	91,380	349,045	698,548	139,056
Percent change	+8.7%	+12.1	+8.3	+19.0	+3.9	+11.4	+13.6	+7.7	+6.4	+20.2
Group II										
125 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 18,257,000:										
1985	1,396,609	141,758	1,254,851	1,837	9,290	53,087	77,544	344,219	805,071	105,561
1986	1,487,811	158,813	1,328,998	2,068	9,602	58,227	88,916	368,545	842,904	117,549
Percent change	+6.5%	+12.0	+5.9	+12.6	+3.4	+9.7	+14.7	+7.1	+4.7	+11.4
Group III										
303 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 20,701,000:										
1985	1,230,323	109,381	1,120,942	1,217	7,392	38,108	62,664	297,904	716,577	106,461
1986	1,307,254	127,544	1,179,710	1,302	8,030	42,319	75,893	309,648	749,197	120,865
Percent change	+6.3%	+16.6	+5.2	+7.0	+8.6	+11.1	+21.1	+3.9	+4.6	+13.5
Group IV										
654 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 22,630,000:										
1985	1,216,021	92,033	1,123,988	1,005	6,169	27,164	57,695	277,135	762,249	84,604
1986	1,292,913	105,636	1,187,277	1,138	6,652	29,894	67,952	292,222	800,615	94,440
Percent change	+6.3%	+14.8	+5.6	+13.2	+7.8	+10.1	+17.8	+5.4	+5.0	+11.6
Group V										
1,614 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 25,382,000:										
1985	1,119,615	74,980	1,044,635	902	4,817	17,185	52,076	246,506	728,686	69,443
1986	1,180,902	83,471	1,097,431	969	5,152	19,111	58,239	256,712	764,596	76,123
Percent change	+5.5%	+11.3	+5.1	+7.4	+7.0	+11.2	+11.8	+4.1	+4.9	+9.6
Group VI										
6,292 cities under 10,000; population 22,780,000:										
1985	898,518	57,967	840,551	753	3,539	8,692	44,983	187,107	606,925	46,519
1986	945,361	63,515	881,846	788	3,539	9,760	49,428	196,576	635,377	49,893
Percent change	+5.2%	+9.6	+4.9	+4.6	0.0	+12.3	+9.9	+5.1	+4.7	+7.3

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.101

Offenses known to police

By offense and size of place, 1985 and 1986--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										
1,312 agencies; population 45,744,000:										
1985	1,680,493	159,629	1,520,864	2,661	13,067	38,796	105,105	488,080	900,953	131,831
1986	1,789,289	177,763	1,611,526	2,708	13,895	43,804	117,356	518,887	947,020	145,619
Percent change	+6.5%	+11.4	+6.0	+1.8	+6.3	+12.9	+11.7	+6.3	+5.1	+10.5
RURAL COUNTIES ^c										
2,954 agencies; population 29,477,000:										
1985	545,387	50,207	495,180	1,614	5,334	4,277	38,982	189,667	274,414	31,099
1986	567,082	53,140	513,942	1,544	5,481	4,507	41,608	199,200	281,675	33,067
Percent change	+4.0%	+5.8	+3.8	-4.3	+2.8	+5.4	+6.7	+5.0	+2.6	+6.3
SUBURBAN AREA ^d										
6,247 agencies; population 92,897,000:										
1985	3,789,366	304,653	3,484,713	4,173	22,260	78,589	199,631	951,922	2,249,691	283,100
1986	4,018,006	340,252	3,677,754	4,362	23,595	87,440	224,855	1,003,825	2,361,030	312,899
Percent change	+6.0%	+11.7	+5.5	+4.5	+6.0	+11.3	+12.6	+5.5	+4.9	+10.5

Note: See Note, table 3.97. These data represent all law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for at least 6 common months in 1985 and 1986 (Source, p. 329). Forcible rape figures furnished by the State-level Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program administered by the Illinois Department of State Police were not in accordance with national UCR guidelines and were excluded from the forcible rape, violent crime, and Total Crime Index categories. For definitions of offenses, suburban and rural areas, 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.

^cIncludes State police agencies with no county breakdown.

^dIncludes suburban city and county law enforcement agencies within metropolitan areas. Excludes central 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, 1986* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), pp. 141, 142. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.102

Offenses in Federal parks known to police

By offense, 1975-86

Offense	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Total offenses	7,697	7,521	7,763	8,247	8,561	9,074	8,319	7,892	7,617	6,612	7,318	7,945
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	346,200 ^a	364,600 ^a
Criminal homicide	10	10	17	12	15	16	19	30	19	18	19	24
Forcible rape	84	66	60	91	87	89	87	83	81	57	70	88
Robbery	779	281	238	261	264	294	303	330	306	266	309	261
Aggravated assault	385	470	458	494	505	643	575	607	542	527	483	637
Burglary	1,031	954	1,097	1,188	1,330	1,552	1,391	1,083	1,238	717	892	922
Larceny-theft	5,156	5,570	5,662	5,986	6,124	6,230	5,451	5,468	5,125	4,766	5,147	5,732
Motor vehicle theft	252	170	231	215	236	250	296	220	200	178	235	179
Arson ^b	X	X	X	X	X	X	197	71	106	83	163	102

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 above 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, DC accounted for approximately 500 robbery incidents in that year.

^aRounded total.

^bIncluded 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 3.103

Percent distribution of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By type of weapon used, United States, 1964-86

Year	Type of weapon used ^d						Total ^c	Total number of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters
	Firearm	Cutting or stabbing instrument	Blunt object (club, hammer, etc.) ^a	Personal weapons (hands, feet, fists, etc.) ^a	Other ^b	Unknown or not stated		
1964	55%	24%	9%	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	3	4	100	16,689
1985	59	21	6	8	3	4	100	17,545
1986	59	20	6	9	2	4	100	19,257

Note: See Note, table 3.97. 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 murder 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.

^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; 1985, p. 10; 1986, p. 10 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.104

Percent distribution of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By type of weapon used and region, 1986

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%	49.4%	26.2%	12.4%	12.0%
Midwest	100.0	60.4	19.3	14.6	5.7
South	100.0	64.3	18.4	12.5	4.8
West	100.0	54.8	21.7	15.4	8.0
Total	100.0	59.1	20.5	13.5	6.8

Note: See Notes, tables 3.97 and 3.103. 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 3.103. For a list of States in regions, see Appendix 3.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1986* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), p. 10.

Table 3.105

Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By type of weapon used and age of victim, United States, 1986

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	Strangulation	Asphyxiation	Other weapon or weapon not stated
Total	19,257	11,381	3,957	1,099	1,310	14	16	230	23	341	160	726
Infant (under 1)	262	9	12	16	125	1	1	8	0	3	31	56
1 to 4	382	43	19	28	196	0	0	27	0	6	19	44
5 to 9	124	48	18	3	23	0	0	12	0	4	2	14
10 to 14	199	101	32	15	15	0	1	7	0	7	6	15
15 to 19	1,517	1,009	311	60	57	2	2	8	1	24	9	34
20 to 24	3,166	2,099	679	108	104	1	0	16	7	55	10	87
25 to 29	3,376	2,229	710	140	116	2	1	20	4	50	14	90
30 to 34	2,647	1,705	547	126	119	1	3	13	3	45	12	73
35 to 39	1,980	1,251	434	101	90	0	3	19	0	32	8	42
40 to 44	1,335	828	258	76	91	1	2	12	2	14	5	46
45 to 49	911	549	199	51	51	1	1	16	0	16	1	26
50 to 54	714	407	152	59	49	1	1	8	1	12	8	16
55 to 59	582	300	137	56	43	1	0	12	0	16	2	15
60 to 64	458	202	120	48	44	0	0	11	0	6	5	22
65 to 69	386	160	95	55	42	0	0	4	1	12	3	14
70 to 74	290	104	66	46	28	2	0	10	0	9	11	14
75 and older	474	122	97	94	74	0	0	14	4	22	12	35
Unknown	454	215	71	17	43	1	1	13	0	8	2	83

Note: See Notes, tables 3.97 and 3.103.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, 1986 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), p. 10.

Table 3.107

Percent distribution of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By age of victim, United States, 1964-86

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

Note: See Notes, tables 3.97 and 3.103.

^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; 1985, p. 9; 1986, p. 9 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.106

Percent distribution of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By victim-offender relationship and circumstances of the offense, United States, 1986

Relationship of victim to offender	Circumstances of the offense								
	Total (N=19,257)	Suspected			Argument over			Miscellaneous non-felony type (N=3,586)	Unable to determine circumstances (N=4,339)
		Felony type (N=3,730)	felony type (N=379)	Romantic triangle (N=414)	money or property (N=471)	Other arguments (N=6,338)			
Total (N=19,257) ^a	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
Husband	2.7	0.1	0.0	3.5	0.2	4.9	4.6	0.5	
Wife	4.8	0.4	0.5	6.2	1.1	7.3	9.5	1.6	
Mother	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.8	1.0	0.4	
Father	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.1	1.0	0.3	
Daughter	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.4	4.0	0.2	
Son	1.7	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.9	1.0	5.6	0.5	
Brother	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	3.0	2.2	0.9	0.1	
Sister	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	
Other family	2.9	1.4	0.3	0.7	4.5	5.1	3.6	0.8	
Acquaintance	30.8	25.7	6.9	62.7	52.2	40.4	38.8	11.4	
Friend	5.2	3.8	0.5	7.5	19.1	8.6	4.1	1.2	
Boyfriend	1.5	0.2	0.0	2.0	1.3	3.4	1.1	0.2	
Girlfriend	2.6	0.5	0.5	5.7	1.1	5.2	2.2	1.1	
Neighbor	1.4	1.4	0.0	1.5	2.6	2.3	0.9	0.6	
Stranger	13.0	32.2	8.4	7.0	8.1	8.8	11.7	5.1	
Unknown relationship	29.8	32.1	82.3	2.2	3.6	8.3	10.9	75.9	

Note: See Notes, tables 3.97 and 3.103. 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.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1986* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), p. 11. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2	2	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	1	1	1	1
8	9	9	9	9	8	8	8	7	8	8
16	16	16	17	17	16	16	16	16	16	16
15	15	16	16	17	16	16	17	17	17	18
11	12	12	12	13	14	13	13	13	14	14
9	9	9	9	9	9	10	10	10	10	10
8	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
7	6	6	6	5	6	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	2
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2
1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
100	100	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	17,545	19,257

Table 3.108

Percent distribution of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By sex of victim, United States, 1964-86

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
1985	74	26	100	17,545
1986	75	25	100	19,257

Note: See Notes, tables 3.97 and 3.103.

^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; 1985, p. 9; 1986, p. 9 (Washington, DC: USGPO).
Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.109

Percent distribution of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By race of victim, United States, 1964-86

Year	Race of victim			Total ^a	Total number of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters
	White	Black	All others (including race unknown)		
1964	49%	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
1985	56	42	3	100	17,545
1986	53	44	3	100	19,257

Note: See Notes, tables 3.97 and 3.103.

^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 21; 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; 1985, p. 9; 1986, p. 9 (Washington, DC: USGPO).
Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.110

Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By age, sex, race, and ethnicity of victim, United States, 1986

Age of victim	Total	Sex of victim			Race of victim			Ethnicity of victim			
		Male	Female	Un-known	White	Black	Other	Un-known	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Unknown
Total	19,257	14,455	4,774	28	10,199	8,509	452	97	2,841	12,868	3,548
Infant (under 1)	262	140	121	1	148	106	3	5	28	193	41
1 to 4	382	220	162	0	187	181	13	1	34	273	75
5 to 9	124	61	63	0	58	57	9	0	12	85	27
10 to 14	199	107	92	0	129	67	3	0	27	135	37
15 to 19	1,517	1,154	363	0	744	742	26	5	282	970	265
20 to 24	3,166	2,458	707	1	1,551	1,527	84	4	566	2,042	558
25 to 29	3,376	2,622	754	0	1,575	1,718	75	8	542	2,251	583
30 to 34	2,647	2,091	556	0	1,348	1,230	62	7	441	1,758	448
35 to 39	1,980	1,521	459	0	1,042	879	58	1	306	1,330	344
40 to 44	1,335	1,030	304	1	781	519	30	5	203	887	245
45 to 49	911	711	200	0	537	346	26	2	116	637	158
50 to 54	714	548	166	0	399	292	21	2	66	499	149
55 to 59	582	457	125	0	371	197	13	1	53	412	117
60 to 64	458	328	130	0	298	153	7	0	33	341	84
65 to 69	386	258	128	0	224	155	6	1	15	280	91
70 to 74	290	175	115	0	208	79	2	1	13	216	61
75 and older	474	233	241	0	339	128	7	0	13	359	102
Unknown	454	341	88	25	260	133	7	54	91	200	163

Note: See Notes, tables 3.97 and 3.103.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1986* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), p. 9. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.111

Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By race, sex, and ethnicity of victim and offender, United States, 1986

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	5,816	5,109	618	65	24	5,157	635	24	1,412	3,559	845	
Black	5,398	261	5,111	16	10	4,391	997	10	131	4,083	1,184	
Other	233	60	17	153	3	207	23	3	22	190	21	
Unknown	27	10	5	1	11	14	2	11	3	7	17	
Sex												
Male	8,478	3,831	4,465	152	30	7,064	1,384	30	1,253	5,719	1,506	
Female	2,969	1,599	1,281	82	7	2,691	271	7	312	2,113	544	
Unknown	27	10	5	1	11	14	2	11	3	7	17	
Ethnicity												
Hispanic	1,509	1,333	159	14	3	1,405	101	3	1,241	249	19	
Non-Hispanic	7,945	3,339	4,375	207	24	6,695	1,226	24	310	7,551	84	
Unknown	2,020	768	1,217	14	21	1,669	330	21	17	39	1,964	
Total	11,474	5,440	5,751	235	48	9,769	1,657	48	1,568	7,839	2,067	

Note: See Notes, tables 3.97 and 3.103. These data pertain only to the 11,474 murders and nonnegligent manslaughters in which there was a single offender and a single victim.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1986* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), p. 9.

Table 3.112

Percent distribution of robberies known to police

By type of weapon used, United States, 1974-86

Year	Type of weapon				Total ^a	Total number of robberies
	Firearm	Knife or other cutting instrument	Other weapon	Strong-armed		
1974	49%	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
1985	35	13	9	42	100	461,725
1986	34	14	10	43	100	531,468

Note: See Notes, tables 3.97 and 3.103.

^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; *1985*, pp. 18, 147; *1986*, pp. 18, 147 (Washington, DC: USGPO).
Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.113

Percent distribution of robberies known to police

By type of weapon used and region, 1986

Region	Total ^a	Type of weapon			
		Firearm	Knife or other cutting instrument	Other weapon	Strong-armed
Northeast	100.0%	27.3%	17.2%	10.9%	44.6%
Midwest	100.0	34.1	10.6	10.9	44.3
South	100.0	41.2	11.6	8.0	39.2
West	100.0	33.5	14.0	9.4	43.1
Total	100.0	34.3	13.5	9.7	42.6

Note: See Note, table 3.97. For a list of States in regions, see Appendix 3.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1986* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), p. 18.

Table 3.114

Percent distribution of robberies known to police

By place of occurrence, United States, 1973-86

Year	Place of occurrence							Total ^a	Total number of robberies
	Street/highway	Commer- cial house	Gas or service station	Conve- nience store	Residence	Bank	Miscel- laneous		
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
1985	55	12	3	6	10	1	12	100	457,123
1986	56	12	3	5	10	1	12	100	513,423

Note: See Notes, tables 3.97 and 3.103. "Commer-
cial house" refers to nonresidential structures,
with the exception of gas stations, convenience
stores, and banking-type institutions.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to
total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bur-
eau 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;
1985, p. 153, Table 18; 1986, p. 153, Table 18
(Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by
SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.115

Percent distribution of aggravated assaults known to police

By type of weapon used, United States, 1964-86

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
1985	21	23	31	25	100	663,891
1986	21	22	32	25	100	794,573

Note: See Notes, tables 3.97 and 3.103.

^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; 1985, pp. 23, 147; 1986, pp. 22, 147 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.116

Percent distribution of aggravated assaults known to police

By type of weapon used and region, 1986

Region	Total ^a	Type of weapon used			
		Firearm	Knife or other cutting instrument	Other weapon; club, poison, etc.	Personal weapons
Northeast	100.0%	13.3%	24.8%	34.7%	27.1%
Midwest	100.0	24.4	23.1	34.4	18.1
South	100.0	25.5	23.6	30.5	20.4
West	100.0	18.1	17.0	30.0	35.0
Total	100.0	21.3	22.0	31.9	24.8

Note: See Note, table 3.97. For a list of States in regions, see Appendix 3.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1986* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), p. 22.

Table 3.117

Percent distribution of burglaries known to police

By place and time of occurrence, United States, 1976-86

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
1985	21	27	18	17	6	10	100	2,860,605
1986	22	28	18	17	6	10	100	3,039,955

Note: See Notes, tables 3.97 and 3.103.

^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; 1985, p. 153, Table 18; 1986, p. 153, Table 18 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.118

Percent distribution of larceny-thefts known to police

By type of target, United States, 1973-86

Year	Type of target									Total ^a	Total number of larceny-thefts
	Pocket-picking	Purse-snatching	Shop-lifting	From motor vehicles (except accessories)	Motor vehicle accessories	Bicycles	From buildings	From coin-operated machines	All others		
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
1985	1	1	14	20	17	8	16	1	23	100	6,453,030
1986	1	1	15	21	17	7	15	1	22	100	6,822,986

Note: See Notes, tables 3.97 and 3.103.

^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; 1985, p. 153, Table 18; 1986, p. 153, Table 18 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.119

Bank fraud and embezzlement investigations completed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation

By type of institution and jurisdiction, 1986

Jurisdiction	Total	Type of institution		
		Banks	Credit unions	Savings and loans
Total	10,356	8,394	493	1,479
Alabama	144	114	16	14
Alaska	18	13	2	3
Arizona	68	48	4	16
Arkansas	60	50	2	8
California	2,063	1,582	60	421
Colorado	190	106	9	75
Connecticut	144	105	16	23
Delaware	13	10	1	2
District of Columbia	102	79	13	10
Florida	726	628	22	76
Georgia	281	257	4	20
Guam	5	3	2	0
Hawaii	59	43	6	10
Idaho	57	50	4	3
Illinois	408	315	19	74
Indiana	146	123	9	14
Iowa	44	38	1	5
Kansas	82	57	3	13
Kentucky	71	58	10	3
Louisiana	176	137	21	18
Maine	10	6	1	3
Maryland	286	233	14	39
Massachusetts	119	95	7	17
Michigan	159	127	16	16
Minnesota	148	129	5	14
Mississippi	114	76	6	32
Missouri	192	151	6	35
Montana	33	22	3	8
Nebraska	29	28	0	1
Nevada	19	15	2	2
New Hampshire	18	17	0	1
New Jersey	421	346	3	72
New Mexico	63	40	8	15
New York	664	621	15	28
North Carolina	353	310	18	25
North Dakota	46	33	9	4
Ohio	392	304	15	73
Oklahoma	172	151	8	13
Oregon	60	49	1	10
Pennsylvania	554	500	39	15
Puerto Rico	23	12	1	10
Rhode Island	29	28	1	0
South Carolina	108	95	5	8
South Dakota	29	21	5	3
Tennessee	240	213	5	22
Texas	751	560	37	154
Utah	50	41	4	5
Vermont	6	6	0	0
Virgin Islands	1	1	0	0
Virginia	181	138	23	20
Washington	73	61	2	10
West Virginia	66	59	5	2
Wisconsin	64	53	1	10
Wyoming	26	18	4	4

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Bank Crime Statistics, Federally Insured Financial Institutions, January 1, 1986-December 1, 1986," pp. 16, 17. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice. (Mimeographed.)

Table 3.120

Violations of the Federal Bank Robbery and Incidental Crimes Statute and of the Hobbs Act

By type of violation and jurisdiction, 1982-86

Jurisdiction	1982				1983				1984				1985			
	Rob- bery	Burg- lary	Lar- ceny	Hobbs Act	Rob- bery	Burg- lary	Lar- ceny	Hobbs Act	Rob- bery	Burg- lary	Lar- ceny	Hobbs Act	Rob- bery	Burg- lary	Lar- ceny	Hobbs Act
Total	6,381	551	203	175	6,138	396	231	174	6,607	484	245	128	5,427	359	209	106
Alabama	31	11	5	6	38	7	2	0	31	7	5	3	37	15	4	0
Alaska	21	1	0	1	17	1	0	0	22	2	0	0	12	4	0	0
Arizona	105	11	4	3	106	8	6	12	92	10	5	5	110	9	5	5
Arkansas	15	9	4	1	12	6	3	0	17	4	1	0	15	3	1	0
California	2,423	59	23	26	2,627	55	31	35	2,293	137	30	16	1,806	62	27	12
Colorado	76	8	2	0	80	4	1	4	92	5	4	1	54	4	3	3
Connecticut	62	7	1	3	31	4	0	1	45	5	5	0	32	1	4	0
Delaware	8	4	2	0	11	1	0	1	20	0	3	1	8	0	0	0
District of Columbia	46	2	1	0	70	0	3	2	55	2	1	1	39	1	0	0
Florida	292	37	16	8	306	36	17	6	362	19	7	9	424	12	14	4
Georgia	84	20	1	5	68	7	8	1	84	5	6	0	120	11	4	3
Guam	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	45	2	0	0	27	4	3	0	41	1	1	0	31	0	0	0
Idaho	13	0	1	3	8	0	0	2	9	1	0	0	17	3	0	1
Illinois	64	16	8	3	88	8	13	8	76	8	11	3	57	5	6	3
Indiana	99	9	2	4	76	5	2	3	101	5	1	3	57	15	3	3
Iowa	14	3	2	0	11	1	4	0	13	4	3	0	20	5	0	0
Kansas	27	0	1	3	30	2	1	0	28	4	4	1	13	6	1	1
Kentucky	51	14	1	3	30	8	2	1	39	7	0	1	32	2	1	4
Louisiana	87	11	4	1	61	17	6	1	69	14	13	2	56	10	11	5
Maine	11	0	0	0	5	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	4	2	0	0
Maryland	115	11	10	6	116	6	4	3	126	8	8	3	99	6	9	4
Massachusetts	85	5	6	0	85	3	5	1	140	1	5	1	163	2	7	0
Michigan	115	31	6	2	97	8	15	2	109	8	4	2	91	10	5	0
Minnesota	64	11	2	3	58	7	2	1	53	15	19	2	43	8	4	1
Mississippi	32	11	3	3	25	4	4	1	27	7	6	0	31	4	3	1
Missouri	48	8	5	1	59	7	4	4	52	10	0	1	63	9	1	0
Montana	3	1	0	0	2	3	3	0	8	0	1	1	6	1	3	0
Nebraska	19	4	3	1	11	1	1	0	14	1	1	0	24	1	0	1
Nevada	93	16	0	2	75	3	0	0	51	9	2	1	45	3	2	2
New Hampshire	7	2	0	0	5	0	1	1	8	0	0	0	5	3	1	0
New Jersey	123	24	1	12	128	12	2	4	68	17	7	7	102	9	6	3
New Mexico	15	2	1	0	18	2	1	1	36	3	3	1	21	2	3	2
New York	589	40	4	11	476	25	13	6	502	26	9	7	432	18	6	8
North Carolina	89	6	0	5	72	17	3	2	113	34	4	7	92	13	9	1
North Dakota	6	1	0	0	4	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1
Ohio	201	38	23	7	153	14	9	22	237	15	6	13	179	26	5	8
Oklahoma	29	10	2	9	28	16	3	4	23	5	2	1	17	9	1	2
Oregon	161	3	1	1	241	1	4	1	207	5	3	4	215	5	12	2
Pennsylvania	240	19	6	5	195	8	10	4	145	17	12	3	165	11	9	1
Puerto Rico	6	0	2	1	5	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	20	2	0	0
Rhode Island	6	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	13	0	0	0	14	0	0	0
South Carolina	28	12	5	3	26	8	1	2	26	5	4	3	34	9	2	1
South Dakota	6	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Tennessee	68	18	3	3	53	7	5	2	67	2	3	2	65	3	6	2
Texas	282	17	10	11	213	28	20	29	139	19	15	7	171	21	15	11
Utah	41	0	0	7	31	0	1	1	21	1	1	5	33	1	1	1
Vermont	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	112	20	6	4	124	21	5	4	140	19	6	3	112	6	4	4
Washington	130	3	3	7	95	8	5	0	173	7	3	1	174	1	2	3
West Virginia	7	4	2	0	4	1	1	1	15	3	1	0	6	0	1	1
Wisconsin	81	6	19	1	27	4	5	1	47	5	13	1	52	6	7	2
Wyoming	6	1	2	0	3	1	0	0	2	1	2	1	1	0	0	0

Note: These 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 kidnapping of bank officials or their families.

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; "January 1, 1985-December 31, 1985," pp. 13, 14; "January 1, 1986-December 31, 1986," pp. 13, 14. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice. (Mimeographed.) Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

1986			
Rob- bery	Burg- lary	Lar- ceny	Hobbs Act
5,672	397	209	78
37	5	4	1
14	0	0	0
170	32	1	2
27	6	1	1
2,009	70	17	17
56	5	6	2
37	0	0	0
8	1	2	0
19	1	0	0
382	28	8	4
121	5	2	4
1	0	0	0
49	4	0	2
9	0	1	0
48	4	12	1
64	21	3	2
26	2	1	0
19	6	0	1
45	4	20	0
64	5	2	1
8	1	2	0
150	17	6	0
98	6	4	0
135	8	10	2
50	3	2	0
22	6	5	0
33	7	2	2
3	1	3	0
15	1	0	1
65	2	1	0
3	0	0	0
56	4	4	3
14	1	2	0
274	11	11	0
90	9	2	4
1	0	0	0
163	17	5	3
29	9	3	0
328	2	0	2
168	13	6	4
15	1	0	0
5	0	0	0
27	4	2	0
6	0	0	0
84	6	11	5
251	27	9	9
32	1	2	0
4	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
116	13	2	2
167	14	9	3
14	3	0	0
40	10	26	0
1	1	0	0

Table 3.121

Injuries, deaths, and hostages taken during violations of the Federal Bank Robbery and Incidental Crimes Statute

By type of victim, United States, 1986

Type of victim	Injuries	Deaths	Hostages taken
Total	118	12	67
Customer	50	0	17
Employee	18	4	32
Employee family	0	0	0
Perpetrator	26	4	X
Law officer	11	0	1
Guard	10	2	1
Other	3	2	16

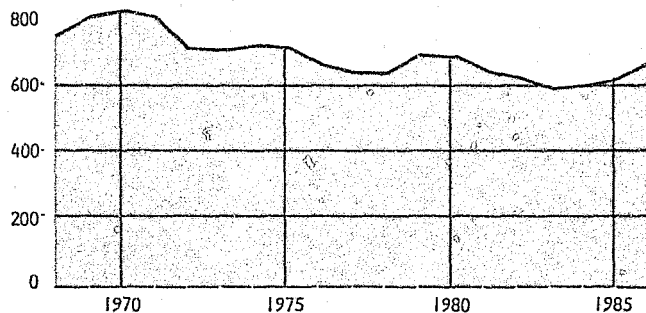
Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Bank Crime Statistics, Federally Insured Financial Institutions, January 1, 1986-December 31, 1986," pp. 5-7. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice. (Mimeographed.) Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 3.5

Estimated rate (per 100,000 motor vehicle registrations) of motor vehicle thefts known to police

United States, 1968-86

Motor vehicle thefts per 100,000 motor vehicle registrations



Note: This figure was constructed from data compiled by the Insurance Information Institute. Data on motor vehicle registrations were obtained from the Federal Highway Administration. Registration figures include motorcycles. Theft data are Federal Bureau of Investigation estimates.

Source: Insurance Information Institute, *Insurance Facts, 1978*, p. 63; *1987-88 Property/Casualty Fact Book*, p. 97 (New York: Insurance Information Institute). Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.122

Number of offenses known to police and average loss incurred

By selected offenses and type of target, United States, 1986

(13,378 agencies; 1986 estimated population 225,261,000)

Offense and type of target	Number of offenses 1986	Percent change over 1985	Percent ^a	Average loss (in dollars)
Murder	19,967	+8.8%	100.0%	\$86
Forcible rape	85,988	+4.0	100.0	51
Robbery	513,423	+9.5	100.0	596
Street/highway	285,395	+10.6	55.6	465
Commercial house	63,284	+14.9	12.3	912
Gas or service station	15,839	+2.5	3.1	303
Convenience store	27,091	+4.5	5.3	337
Residence	53,595	+10.6	10.4	898
Bank	6,465	+6.1	1.3	2,664
Miscellaneous	61,754	+3.2	12.0	583
Burglary	3,039,955	+5.6	100.0	960
Residence (dwelling)	2,049,247	+6.8	67.4	991
Night	661,676	+7.8	21.8	843
Day	852,147	+7.6	28.0	1,052
Unknown	535,424	+4.5	17.6	1,078
Nonresidence (store, office, etc.)	990,708	+3.3	32.6	894
Night	503,335	+2.5	16.6	827
Day	189,192	+9.3	6.2	833
Unknown	298,181	+1.1	9.8	1,047
Larceny-theft (except motor vehicle theft)	6,822,986	+5.0	100.0	400
By type:				
Pocket-picking	78,932	+1.8	1.2	248
Purse-snatching	89,781	+10.7	1.3	208
Shoplifting	1,008,162	+10.6	14.8	86
From motor vehicles (except accessories)	1,409,881	+9.7	20.7	428
Motor vehicle accessories	1,134,439	+4.0	16.6	282
Bicycles	490,053	-7.1	7.2	167
From buildings	1,034,579	+1.3	15.2	646
From coin-operated machines	61,287	+10.2	0.9	129
All others	1,515,872	+4.5	22.2	606
By value:				
Over \$200	2,338,856	+5.6	34.3	1,059
\$50 to \$200	1,848,818	+1.8	27.1	111
Under \$50	2,635,312	+6.7	38.6	17
Motor vehicle theft	1,151,375	+11.6	100.0	4,888

Note: See Notes, tables 3.97 and 3.114. "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.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1986* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), p. 153, Table 18.

Table 3.123

Assaults on Federal officers

By department and agency, 1979-86

Department and agency	Number of officers assaulted								Number of known offenders							
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Total	622	724	728	712	580	672	808	629	539	592	593	611	547	555	533	456
U.S. Department of the Interior	25	19	29	22	11	47	30	9	22	20	25	21	17	46	26	9
Bureau of Indian Affairs	15	13	22	19	7	20	6	6	18	12	17	18	14	25	7	6
National Park Service	10	6	7	3	4	27	24	3	4	8	8	3	3	21	19	3
U.S. Department of Justice	208	243	316	252	143	146	211	192	169	184	249	220	131	115	147	134
Bureau of Prisons	99	120	111	115	59	60	51	60	79	102	99	101	58	55	42	44
Drug Enforcement Administration	2	52	95	63	18	32	92	53	2	35	64	47	19	21	45	36
Federal Bureau of Investigation	43	37	42	40	22	32	32	37	36	23	40	34	17	19	29	16
Immigration and Naturalization Service	41	19	46	22	18	14	21	31	36	17	34	22	16	12	18	25
U.S. and Assistant U.S. Attorney	4	9	8	4	5	4	8	7	2	4	2	10	5	4	6	10
U.S. Marshals Service	19	6	14	8	21	4	7	4	14	3	10	6	16	4	7	3
U.S. Department of the Treasury	358	406	333	395	396	438	524	369	330	352	273	332	370	359	329	263
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	32	28	31	9	15	5	17	16	25	30	19	11	8	5	10	12
Internal Revenue Service	254	316	251	347	334	409	465	323	241	277	217	290	324	331	291	230
U.S. Customs Service	36	25	25	15	19	3	15	4	39	22	16	12	17	6	8	2
U.S. Secret Service	36	37	26	24	28	21	27	26	25	23	21	19	21	17	20	19
Judicial branch	10	28	24	22	21	19	23	23	4	17	23	22	22	15	16	13
U.S. Capitol Police	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	10	10	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8	6	9
U.S. Postal Service	21	28	26	21	9	12	10	26	14	19	23	16	7	12	9	28
Postal Inspectors	4	13	4	6	2	1	5	5	3	9	4	5	1	1	4	7
Postal Security Police	17	15	22	15	7	11	5	21	11	10	19	11	6	11	5	21

Note: These data were compiled from reports of investigations conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the U.S. Department of the Treasury, the U.S. Postal Service, and the U.S. Capitol Police. 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, the U.S. Postal Service, and the U.S. Capitol Police 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.

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, DC: USGPO); Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1983, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1984), p. 49, Table 1; Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1985, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1986), p. 52; and Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1986, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), p. 54. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.124

Assaults on Federal officers

By extent of injury and type of weapon used, 1977-86

	Total victims	Firearm	Personal weapon	Knife	Blunt object	Threat	Vehicle	Bomb	Other
Total, 1977-86	7,126	814	1,980	176	221	3,489	239	12	195
Killed									
1977	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1978	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1979	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1980	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1981	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1982	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1983	7	4	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
1984 ^a	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
1985 ^a	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
1986 ^a	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Injured									
1977	140	13	88	8	22	0	8	1	0
1978	121	8	91	5	13	0	4	0	0
1979	126	15	91	3	14	0	1	0	2
1980	118	6	85	11	7	0	8	0	1
1981	133	17	80	7	19	0	8	0	2
1982	123	13	73	8	4	0	7	1	17
1983	78	8	43	7	4	0	4	0	12
1984 ^a	60	7	41	3	0	0	3	0	6
1985 ^a	62	6	46	1	1	0	5	0	3
1986 ^a	58	8	35	6	2	0	3	0	4
No injury									
1977	740	109	216	21	15	346	32	1	0
1978	649	83	157	14	26	336	28	4	1
1979	491	48	139	3	15	271	13	0	2
1980	604	64	154	8	18	326	23	1	10
1981	594	107	117	11	18	312	16	0	13
1982	587	69	104	16	11	324	26	0	37
1983	495	50	81	12	14	312	9	0	17
1984 ^a	610	61	112	11	1	387	17	0	21
1985 ^a	745	60	110	4	13	518	14	2	24
1986 ^a	565	41	116	14	2	357	10	2	23

Note: See Note, table 3.123.

^aIncludes assaults on officers of the U.S. Capitol Police. Data for this agency are not available for years prior to 1984.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Assaults on Federal Officers, 1981, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1982), p. 5, Table 3; Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1985, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1986), p. 54; and Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1986, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), p. 56. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.125

Law enforcement officers killed

By circumstances at scene of incident and type of assignment, United States, 1977-86 (aggregate)

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	875	136	295	139	11	3	56	133	102
Disturbance calls (bar fights, man with gun)	96	25	23	23	2	0	1	11	11
Domestic disturbance calls (family quarrels)	44	9	14	15	0	0	0	4	2
Burglaries in progress or pursuing burglary suspects	47	12	20	8	1	0	3	1	2
Robberies in progress or pursuing robbery suspects	138	17	32	15	1	2	8	15	48
Attempting other arrests	125	15	28	25	2	0	7	39	9
Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	37	6	9	3	0	0	12	6	1
Investigating suspicious persons or circumstances	104	15	52	13	3	0	5	8	8
Ambush (entrapment and premeditation)	51	7	16	8	0	0	5	4	11
Ambush (unprovoked attack)	30	2	14	1	2	0	5	2	4
Mentally deranged	17	3	3	8	0	0	0	2	1
Traffic pursuits and stops	128	22	81	17	0	0	3	1	4
Drug-related matters	57	3	3	3	0	1	7	39	1

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 include Guam and the Virgin Islands.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1986, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), p. 20.

Table 3.126

Law enforcement officers killed

By circumstances at scene of incident and type of assignment, United States, 1986

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	66	9	24	7	1	0	8	11	6
Disturbance calls (bar fights, man with gun)	5	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic disturbance calls (family quarrels)	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglaries in progress or pursuing burglary suspects	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robberies in progress or pursuing robbery suspects	9	3	0	0	1	0	0	2	3
Attempting other arrests	9	0	0	3	0	0	0	4	2
Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	5	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0
Investigating suspicious persons or circumstances	11	0	8	0	0	0	1	2	0
Ambush (entrapment and premeditation)	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Ambush (unprovoked attack)	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mentally deranged	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Traffic pursuits and stops	10	0	7	1	0	0	1	1	0
Drug-related matters	7	0	1	1	0	0	3	2	0

Note: See Note, table 3.125.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1986, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), p. 21.

Table 3.127

Percent distribution of law enforcement officers killed

By selected characteristics of officers, United States, 1978-86

Characteristics of officers killed	1978 (N=93)	1979 (N=106)	1980 (N=104)	1981 (N=91)	1982 (N=92)	1983 (N=80)	1984 (N=72)	1985 (N=78)	1986 (N=66)
Race									
White	91%	88%	86%	85%	84%	84%	85%	88%	89%
Black	9	9	13	14	15	13	14	10	11
Other	0	3	0	1	1	4	1	1	0
Sex									
Male	100	99	99	98	97	100	94	96	98
Female	0	1	1	2	3	0	6	4	2
Age									
Under age 25	14	9	12	13	9	10	6	5	8
25 through 30	30	20	26	23	24	30	28	26	30
31 through 40	30	41	43	42	44	45	40	35	29
41 and older	26	30	19	22	23	15	26	35	33
Length of service									
Less than 5 years of service	39	34	31	38	29	38	35	27	36
Less than 1 year of service	10	10	2	4	4	4	4	6	3
5 through 10 years of service	30	40	42	33	38	33	40	24	30
Over 10 years of service	31	26	27	29	32	26	24	49	32
In uniform	80	71	69	80	52	80	75	73	67

Note: See Note, table 3.125. 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.

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, DC: USGPO); Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1982, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1983), p. 20; Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1983, p. 20; 1984, p. 20; FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO); Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1985, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1986), p. 21; and Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1986, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO), p. 22. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.128

Persons identified in the killing of law enforcement officers

By demographic characteristics and prior record, United States, 1977-86 (aggregate) and 1986

Characteristics of persons identified	1977 to 1986		1986	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,184	100%	86	100%
Age				
Under age 18	82	7	2	2
18 to 30	661	56	50	58
Sex				
Male	1,140	96	83	96
Female	44	4	3	3
Race, ethnicity				
White	646	55	51	59
Black	503	42	32	37
Other	31	3	3	3
Prior record				
Prior criminal arrest	829	70	59	69
Convicted on prior criminal charge	583	49	26	30
Prior arrest for crime of violence	386	33	20	23
Convicted on prior criminal charges--granted leniency	467	39	17	20
On parole or probation at time of killing	253	21	19	22
Prior arrest on murder charge	61	5	4	5
Prior arrest on narcotic drug law violation	229	19	23	27
Prior arrest for assaulting policeman or resisting arrest	102	9	4	5
Prior arrest for weapons violation	344	29	17	20

Note: See Note, table 3.125. 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.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1986, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), p. 23. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.129

Persons identified in the killing of law enforcement officers

By type of disposition, United States, 1975-84 (aggregate)

Type of disposition	Total	Percent
Persons identified	1,333	100%
Fugitives	5	(a)
Justifiably killed	163	12
Committed suicide	45	3
Arrested and charged	1,120	84
Persons arrested and charged	1,120	100
Guilty of murder	797	71
Guilty of a lesser offense related to murder	87	8
Guilty of crime other than murder	55	5
Acquitted or otherwise dismissed	108	10
Committed to mental institution	30	3
Case pending or disposition unknown	27	2
Died in custody	16	1

Note: See Note, table 3.125. Because of rounding, percents may not add to 100.

^aLess than one half of 1 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1986, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), p. 24. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.130

Assaults on law enforcement officers and percent receiving personal injury

By type of weapon used, 1980-86

Type of weapon used	1980		1981		1982		1983		1984		1985		1986	
	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	Percent receiving personal injury	Total	Percent receiving personal injury
Total victims	57,847	34.2%	57,116	35.9%	55,775	30.7%	62,324	33.4%	60,153	33.4%	61,724	33.7%	64,259	33.7%
Firearm	3,295	22.5	3,330	18.3	2,642	16.4	3,067	21.8	2,654	20.1	2,793	20.8	2,852	22.3
Personal weapons	47,484	38.2	47,253	36.2	46,802	30.7	51,901	33.4	50,689	33.5	51,953	33.9	54,072	33.9
Knife or cutting instrument	1,653	34.4	1,733	34.3	1,452	27.0	1,829	31.4	1,662	30.0	1,715	27.4	1,614	29.9
Other dangerous weapons	5,415	38.0	4,800	40.6	4,879	39.1	5,527	40.2	5,148	42.2	5,263	41.1	5,721	38.3

Note: These data are based upon the number of agencies reporting assaults to the Uniform Crime Reporting Program during the particular year. Data for 1986 are based on 9,755 agencies covering approximately 81 percent of the total population; 1985 data are based on 9,906 agencies covering approximately 83 percent of the total population; 1984 data are based on 10,002 agencies covering approximately 83 percent of the total population; 1983 data 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.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1986, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), p. 47, Table 7. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.131

Law enforcement officers assaulted

By circumstances at scene of incident and type of assignment, United States, 1986

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	64,259	17,050	13,040	22,268	957	2,787	3,102	5,055
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.)	21,026	6,065	3,922	9,420	175	302	341	801
Percent	32.7	35.6	30.1	42.3	18.3	10.8	11.0	15.8
Burglaries in progress or pursuing burglary suspects	1,127	344	200	443	19	60	33	28
Percent	1.8	2.0	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.2	1.1	0.6
Robberies in progress or pursuing robbery suspects	844	303	117	185	17	100	72	50
Percent	1.3	1.8	0.9	0.8	1.8	3.6	2.3	1.0
Attempting other arrests	13,205	3,598	2,674	4,139	277	1,080	575	862
Percent	20.5	21.1	20.5	18.6	28.9	38.8	18.5	17.1
Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	711	134	102	276	14	69	22	94
Percent	1.1	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.5	2.5	0.7	1.9
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	8,229	1,701	1,362	1,896	106	329	846	1,989
Percent	12.8	10.0	10.4	8.5	11.1	11.8	27.3	39.3
Investigating suspicious persons or circumstances	5,306	1,578	1,243	1,590	117	336	203	239
Percent	8.3	9.3	9.5	7.1	12.2	12.1	6.5	4.7
Ambush (no warning)	208	50	64	19	9	18	34	14
Percent	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.9	0.6	1.1	0.3
Mentally deranged	1,132	417	146	401	6	21	40	101
Percent	1.8	2.4	1.1	1.8	0.6	0.8	1.3	2.0
Traffic pursuits and stops	6,048	1,436	1,915	2,316	42	77	111	151
Percent	9.4	8.4	14.7	10.4	4.4	2.8	3.6	3.0
All other	6,423	1,424	1,295	1,583	175	395	825	726
Percent	10.0	8.4	9.9	7.1	18.3	14.2	26.6	14.4

Note: These data are based on 9,755 agencies reporting assaults to the Uniform Crime Reporting Program during 1986. These agencies cover approximately 81 percent of the total population.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1986, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), p. 45.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Table 3.132

Explosives incidents reported to or investigated by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms

By type of incident, United States, 1976-86

Type of Incident	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Total	2,706	3,177	3,256	3,093	2,875	2,338	1,762	1,690	1,828	2,226	2,432
Bombings	870	1,058	963	901	922	805	597	575	648	720	842
Recoveries and seizures of explosives	579	853	987	1,167	908	637	503	499	566	828	879
Incendiary bombings	352	339	446	346	368	329	235	164	155	151	204
Thefts of explosives	327	227	362	335	349	243	201	208	212	219	170
Attempted bombings	319	319	287	179	163	152	127	131	144	169	167
Attempted incendiary bombings	101	81	71	44	68	99	41	40	34	63	58
Hoax devices	67	105	47	26	11	12	8	15	10	17	75
Noncriminal accidents	47	62	71	60	64	37	40	49	52	51	31
Threats to U.S. Department of the Treasury facilities	44	33	22	35	22	24	10	9	7	8	6

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-involved situation impacting on ATF jurisdiction. "Bombings" are any incident in which a device constructed with criminal intent and using high explosives, low explosives, or blasting agents explodes. "Attempted bombings" are incidents in which a device designed or purposely contrived to detonate/ignite fails to function. Intent of activity was criminal in nature. This pertains to malfunctioning, recovered, and/or disarmed devices. "Incendiary bombings" are any criminally-motivated bombing incident in which an incendiary/chemical device that induces

burning is used. "Hoax devices" are inactive or "dummy" devices designed to appear as bombs or explosive materials. (Source, pp. 3, 4.)

Bombing figures for the years 1976 and 1977 include 30 and 21 criminal accidents, respectively, that were separately enumerated by the Source.

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, Explosives Incidents Report 1985, p. 9; and 1986, p. 9 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.133

Bombing incidents reported to or investigated by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms

By jurisdiction, 1976-86

Jurisdiction	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Alabama	7	20	21	9	13	11	9	11	15	9	13
Alaska	8	7	9	4	4	0	3	3	0	1	6
Arizona	11	16	14	9	27	16	24	11	17	10	10
Arkansas	7	12	11	7	5	7	9	2	10	9	5
California	140	166	161	133	162	124	106	61	99	124	154
Colorado	25	24	37	20	28	27	11	17	22	30	57
Connecticut	5	16	16	9	7	13	4	7	6	7	9
Delaware	4	3	0	1	2	2	1	0	2	5	3
District of Columbia	6	4	10	2	7	2	2	8	6	6	2
Florida	25	25	23	36	25	27	25	28	27	29	60
Georgia	21	21	14	17	17	15	20	14	16	17	8
Hawaii	7	1	0	3	8	1	13	0	3	3	1
Idaho	11	2	6	6	15	8	4	4	7	5	11
Illinois	107	151	74	85	97	102	62	76	49	65	72
Indiana	18	18	25	24	16	12	10	13	12	15	15
Iowa	1	8	4	8	11	8	0	6	4	2	4
Kansas	5	14	6	4	10	10	3	4	11	19	11
Kentucky	61	65	90	29	27	32	31	21	18	25	13
Louisiana	10	7	6	10	4	4	9	3	6	9	10
Maine	6	2	1	0	0	2	1	1	3	6	2
Maryland	21	46	25	19	28	24	11	16	39	18	17
Massachusetts	34	25	18	19	15	13	13	14	9	9	12
Michigan	24	43	29	31	29	28	21	19	23	20	26
Minnesota	13	6	12	21	23	23	6	4	11	8	8
Mississippi	9	4	5	6	4	5	5	1	7	5	9
Missouri	39	58	32	38	41	34	17	13	13	15	10
Montana	6	6	1	10	2	7	3	1	1	1	5
Nebraska	2	7	3	6	4	4	3	6	1	10	4
Nevada	6	6	3	5	19	6	8	9	20	8	11
New Hampshire	2	4	1	1	0	1	3	2	2	7	3
New Jersey	47	44	31	29	29	15	17	19	10	9	16
New Mexico	7	6	11	12	9	18	7	7	10	26	12
New York	76	100	115	54	57	52	71	56	55	57	77
North Carolina	20	9	19	18	22	8	10	20	14	12	11
North Dakota	0	0	1	3	2	5	3	0	0	1	4
Ohio	136	107	83	71	50	45	30	26	36	40	49
Oklahoma	12	21	9	21	10	11	12	11	17	16	33
Oregon	31	24	23	20	14	15	10	9	8	5	2
Pennsylvania	35	35	38	14	34	14	17	23	11	23	28
Rhode Island	3	4	4	3	4	1	4	3	4	2	1
South Carolina	7	8	6	9	14	10	5	12	5	4	10
South Dakota	2	4	1	3	1	3	0	0	0	1	0
Tennessee	37	29	32	55	31	32	20	26	35	21	36
Texas	47	41	49	34	43	19	18	35	37	74	44
Utah	6	33	19	9	11	15	6	13	6	8	12
Vermont	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	2	2	3
Virginia	21	40	38	49	19	20	12	7	17	26	45
Washington	24	44	21	32	27	44	12	35	35	27	11
West Virginia	12	12	17	24	21	7	2	1	2	19	8
Wisconsin	11	5	21	18	12	15	12	6	17	9	4
Wyoming	2	3	6	0	6	6	4	5	3	2	2
Guam	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	10	21	47	27	18	33	15	17	9	8	28
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

Note: See Note, table 3.132. Bombing incidents include "bombings" and "attempted bombings."

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, Explosives Incidents Report 1985, pp. 10, 11; and 1986, pp. 10, 11 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.134

Bombing incidents known to police

By type of incident and device, value of property damage, and outcome of incident, United States, 1973-86

Year	Total actual and attempted bombings	Actual		Attempted		Property damage ^a (dollar value)	Personal injury	Death
		Explo- sive	Incen- diary	Explo- sive	Incen- diary			
Total	17,863	9,917	4,795	1,919	1,232	\$191,361,405	2,335	367
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 ^b	326 ^b	69 ^b
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 ^b	133 ^b	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
1985	847	575	102	113	57	6,352,000 ^b	144 ^b	28
1986	858	580	129	101	48	3,405,000 ^b	185 ^b	14

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.

^aFigures may not add to total because of rounding.

^bIncludes major bombing incidents resulting in an unusually high number of personal injuries and deaths, or substantial damage to property.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Bomb Summary 1982, Table 1; 1986, p. 3, Table 1; FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO).

Table 3.135

Bombing incidents known to police

By type of target and device, value of property damage, and outcome of incident, United States, 1986

Type of target	Total actual and attempted bombings	Actual		Attempted		Property damage (dollar value) ^a	Personal injury	Death
		Explosive	Incendiary	Explosive	Incendiary			
Total	858	580	129	101	48	\$3,405,000	185	14
Residence	320	221	53	25	21	314,000	40	6
Private residence	146	81	35	17	13	204,000	33	5
Apartment house	37	18	11	2	6	77,000	5	0
Other private property	137	122	7	6	2	32,000	2	1
Commercial operations	109	74	16	11	8	868,000	21	1
Commercial building	75	51	10	8	6	717,000	15	0
Office building	9	4	3	2	0	30,000	2	0
Industrial building	8	5	0	1	2	26,000	2	1
Bank	11	10	1	0	0	89,000	0	0
Theater	2	1	1	0	0	3,000	0	0
Hotel or motel	4	3	1	0	0	4,000	2	0
Vehicles	145	99	30	10	6	369,000	8	2
Automobile	122	80	26	10	6	168,000	7	2
Other vehicle	23	19	4	0	0	201,000	1	0
Aircraft	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
School facilities	52	37	6	6	3	117,000	86	2
Public safety	8	5	3	0	0	35,000	1	0
Law enforcement:	8	5	3	0	0	35,000	1	0
Building	2	1	1	0	0	12,000	0	0
Vehicle	6	4	2	0	0	23,000	1	0
Other	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Fire department and equipment	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Government property	10	8	0	2	0	14,000	2	0
Federal	3	3	0	0	0	4,000	0	0
State	4	2	0	2	0	5,000	1	0
Local	3	3	0	0	0	5,000	1	0
Persons	29	16	2	10	1	3,000	11	2
Public utilities	9	9	0	0	0	165,000	0	0
Recreation facilities	10	5	1	3	1	1,000	0	0
Telephone facilities	4	4	0	0	0	256,000	0	0
Other communication facilities	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Transportation facilities	7	4	2	0	1	1,000	0	0
Construction sites and equipment	7	5	1	0	1	502,000	0	0
Postal facilities and equipment	46	39	0	7	0	7,000	4	0
Churches	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Military facilities	16	2	1	11	2	25,000	1	0
International establishments	1	0	1	0	0	(b)	0	0
Medical facilities	11	3	2	5	1	700,000	1	0
Newspaper facilities	15	13	1	1	0	4,000	1	0
Open area	31	18	6	5	2	4,000	3	0
Unknown (premature detonation)	11	11	0	0	0	5,000	6	1
Other	16	7	4	4	1	15,000	0	0

Note: See Note, table 3.134.

^aBecause of rounding, monetary figures may not add to totals.^bLess than \$500.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Bomb Summary 1986*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USCPO, 1987), p. 4.

Table 3.136

Explosives stolen and recovered as reported to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms

By type of explosive, United States, 1981-86

Type of explosive	Amount stolen						Amount recovered					
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Blasting agents (lbs.)	24,036	31,476	4,975	35,891	7,132	8,210	12,822	16,046	319	3,065	3,793	1,603
Low explosives (lbs.)												
Black powder	325	558	1,034	418	428	170	19	41	363	319	1,044	261
Smokeless powder	973	73	47	0	87	115	114	6	49	312	162	625
Photoflash cartridge powder	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,302	NA	NA
High explosives (lbs.)												
Potassium chlorate	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	500	35	10	0	NA	NA
Boosters	494	243	1,331	1,017	491	788	377	604	298	87	1,179	200
Military explosives	20	1,744	64	34	235 ^a	2 ^a	407	2,072	120	159	329 ^a	424 ^a
RDX	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	0	NA	NA	NA	NA
TNT	0	127	11	101	(a)	(a)	95	589	23	145	(a)	(a)
Dynamite	21,317	29,267	25,588	28,468	24,013	24,945	24,546	22,574	20,755	9,962	22,536	16,635
Primer	1,461	474	821	2,171	562	1,676	47	124	170	247	339	148
Blasting caps (each)	33,990	42,466	26,455	33,086	46,352	31,497	11,386	17,000	15,053	12,061	29,571	17,017
Detonating cord, safety fuse, ignitor cord (ft.)	80,356	56,047	85,813	106,537	85,066	127,588	48,375	82,887	57,492	79,306	87,820	111,033
Grenades (each)	40	0	191	93	1	35	96	138	49	402	314	295
Other (lbs.) ^b	291	150	0	NA	NA	NA	79	140	174	17	NA	NA

Note: See Note, table 3.132. "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.

^aMilitary explosives and TNT are combined in 1985.

^bOther 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 Report 1986*, pp. 28, 35, Table XV (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.137

Deaths, injuries, and property damage resulting from criminal bombings and accidental explosions

Reported to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, United States, 1976-86

	Deaths	Injuries	Property damage (in millions)
1976	73	272	\$12.1
1977	127	374	61.3
1978	68	707	27.5
1979	54	328	16.0
1980	91	483	31.2
1981	75	262	105.6
1982	56	221	12.3
1983	71	400	34.3
1984	47	288	74.9
1985	104	477	26.5
1986	64	373	29.3

Note: See Note, table 3.132. 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.

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, *Explosives Incidents Report 1985*, p. 9; and 1986, p. 9 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.138

Estimated number of fires, civilian fire deaths, and value of property loss due to incendiary or suspicious structure fires

United States, 1986

	Estimated number of fires	Estimated number of civilian fire deaths	Estimated value of property loss (in thousands)
Total, all fires in structures	800,000	4,985	\$5,837,000
Total, incendiary and suspicious fires	111,000	705	1,677,000
Incendiary fires	71,000	505	1,162,000
Suspicious fires	40,000	200	515,000

Note: The data above are weighted estimates from a survey conducted annually of fire departments drawn from the Fire Service Inventory File of the National Fire Protection Association. All U.S. fire departments that protect communities of 100,000 or more are included in the sample. For departments that protect less than 100,000 population, the sample is stratified by community size. Survey returns range from 2,600 to 3,100 departments annually. 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." "Suspicious circumstances" include multiple ignitions or a lack of accidental or natural ignition factors. "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." (Michael J. Karter, Jr., "Fire Loss in the United States During 1985," *Fire Journal* 80(September 1986), p. 36.)

Source: Michael J. Karter, Jr., "A Look at Fire Loss During 1986," *Fire Journal* (September/October 1987), p. 40, Table 2; p. 43, Table 3; p. 44, Table 5. Copyright © National Fire Protection Association, Quincy, MA 02269. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.139

Arson

By type of target, 1986

(12,464 agencies; 1986 estimated population 192,650,000)

Target	Number of offenses	Percent
Total	87,585	100.0%
Total structure	47,846	54.6
Single occupancy residential	20,497	23.4
Other residential	8,096	9.2
Storage	4,980	5.7
Industrial/manufacturing	756	0.9
Other commercial	5,909	6.7
Community/public	4,737	5.4
Other structure	2,871	3.3
Total mobile	24,485	28.0
Motor vehicles	22,578	25.8
Other mobile	1,907	2.2
Other	15,254	17.4

Note: Arson was designated as a Part I Index offense in October 1978; data collection was begun in 1979. In 1986, 12,464 agencies furnished detailed reports to the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. The following data are from these 12,464 agencies. Users should be aware that these data do not represent the Nation's total arson experience. For definition of offense, see Appendix 3.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, 1986 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987) p. 37.

Table 3.140

Average cost of property damage to structures as the result of arson

By type of target, 1986

(12,464 agencies; 1986 estimated population 192,650,000)

Target	Number of offenses	Average damage
Total	87,585	\$13,198
Total structure	47,846	21,969
Single occupancy residential	20,497	12,419
Other residential	8,096	12,048
Storage	4,980	45,258
Industrial/manufacturing	756	64,868
Other commercial	5,909	38,054
Community/public	4,737	33,818
Other structure	2,871	13,790
Total mobile	24,485	3,651
Motor vehicle	22,578	3,289
Other mobile	1,907	7,940
Other	15,254	1,009

Note: See Note, table 3.139. For definition of offense, see Appendix 3.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, 1986 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987) p. 38.

Table 3.141

Arson of structures not in use

By type of structure, 1986

(12,464 agencies; 1986 estimated population 192,650,000)

Structure	Number of offenses	Structures not in use
Total	47,846	17.0%
Single occupancy residential	20,497	22.3
Other residential	8,096	11.3
Storage	4,980	19.1
Industrial/manufacturing	756	11.0
Other commercial	5,909	10.3
Community/public	4,737	7.4
Other structure	2,871	22.6

Note: See Note, table 3.139. "Structures not in use" are structures that were uninhabited or abandoned at the time the arson occurred. For definition of offense, see Appendix 3.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, 1986 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987) p. 38.

Table 3.142

International terrorist incidents involving U.S. citizens or property

By type of incident, 1981-86^a

Type of incident	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	Total
Total	154	209	197	133	170	204	1,067
Armed attack	28	17	24	19	11	23	122
Arson	25	58	34	9	28	27	181
Bombing	68	108	92	72	96	135	571
Hostage taking and barricade	1	1	2	3	0	0	7
Kidnaping	10	8	9	14	13	10	70
Nonaerial hijacking	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
Skyjacking	6	1	1	6	4	1	19
Other	16	15	35	10	11	8	95

Note: Terrorism is defined as premeditated, politically motivated violence perpetrated against noncombatant targets by subnational groups or clandestine State agents, usually intended to influence an audience. International terrorism is terrorism involving citizens or territory of more than one country (Source, 1986). 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. Since 1984, data do not include political demonstrations; nonpolitical violence; conspiracies never activated; and nonviolent, premeditated, or defensive attacks. 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.

"Hostage taking and barricade" includes 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.

^aIn some of these incidents, U.S. involvement was unintentional.

Source: U.S. Department of State, Office for Combatting Terrorism, *Patterns of Global Terrorism: 1985*, p. 17, Table 3; *1986*, p. 18, Table 1 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.143

Regional distribution of international terrorist incidents involving U.S. citizens or property

By type of incident, 1986^a

Type of incident	Latin America	Western Europe	Middle East	Sub-Saharan Africa	Asia/Pacific	Total
Total	113	47	21	8	15	204
Armed attack	12	1	7	1	2	23
Arson	6	14	5	2	0	27
Bombing	84	32	4	5	10	135
Kidnaping	3	0	5	0	2	10
Skyjacking	0	0	0	0	1	1
Other	8	0	0	0	0	8

Note: See Note, table 3.142.

^aIn some of these incidents, U.S. involvement was unintentional.

Source: U.S. Department of State, Office for Combatting Terrorism, *Patterns of Global Terrorism: 1986* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State, 1988), p. 18, Table 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.144

Casualties resulting from international terrorism involving U.S. citizens

By type of casualty, 1981-86

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	Total
Total	47	19	386	42	195	113	802
Dead	7	8	271	11	38	12	347
Wounded	40	11	115	31	157	101	455

Note: See Note, table 3.142.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from tables provided by U.S. Department of State, Office for Combatting Terrorism.

Table 3.145

Casualties resulting from international terrorism involving U.S. citizens or property

By type of victim or facility, 1981-86

Type of victim/facility	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	Total
Total	179	237	221	140	200	205	1,182
Business	43	83	52	38	65	81	362
Diplomat	36	36	33	27	15	29	176
Government	11	17	25	17	26	26	122
Military	42	57	65	23	31	17	235
Other	47	44	46	35	63	52	287

Note: See Note, table 3.142. The numbers presented are higher than the total number of incidents because of the capability of recording multiple victims and/or facilities attacked.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from tables provided by U.S. Department of State, Office for Combatting Terrorism.

Table 3.146

Reported aircraft hijackings in and outside the United States

By outcome, 1931-67 (aggregate), 1968-85

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	0	0	6	0
1980	13	13	3	0	6	4	2	10	2	2
1981	2	1	0	0	6	2	1	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
1985	2	0	1	1	2	0	19	0	12	0
Total	153	119	61	13	73	21	292	74	209	27

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 con-

cerning "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.

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, 1986 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, 1986), Section E. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.147

Criminal acts involving U.S. civil aviation

By type of act, 1961-67 (aggregate), 1968-86

	Hijacking ^a	Type of act					
		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
1985	5	2	0	3	5	518	153
1986	4	1	0	1	0	614	215

Note: See Note, table 3.146.

^aIncludes air carrier and general aviation hijackings.

Sources: 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, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, 1983), Exhibit 5; and data provided by the U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration.

Table 3.148

Results of airline passenger screening

United States, 1976-86

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Persons screened (millions)	413.6	508.8	579.7	592.5	585.0	598.5	630.2	709.1	775.6	922.7	1,055.2
<u>Weapons detected</u>											
Firearms	3,936	2,034	2,058	2,161	2,022	2,255	2,676	2,784	2,957	2,987	3,214
Handguns	1,913	1,730	1,827	1,962	1,878	2,124	2,559	2,634	2,766	2,823	2,984
Long guns	136	64	67	55	36	44	57	67	100	90	146
Other	1,887	240	164	144	108	87	60	83	91	74	114
Explosive/incendiary devices	8	5	3	3	8	11	1	4	6	12	11
<u>Persons arrested</u>											
For carriage of firearms/explosives	884	810	896	1,060	1,031	1,187	1,314	1,282	1,285	1,310	1,415
For giving false information	156	44	64	47	32	49	27	34	27	42	89
<u>Other offenses detected</u>											
Narcotics	332	282	250	201	176	219	305	NA	NA	NA	NA
Illegal aliens	798	957	1,328	1,689	1,600	1,421	1,388	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other	1,149	393	775	149	174	98	67	NA	NA	NA	NA

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.

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; July 1 to December 31, 1986, Exhibit 7 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.149

Crime insurance policies in effect in December 1987 and insurance claims paid by the Federal Crime Insurance Program in the 12 months prior to Dec. 31, 1987

By type of policy and coverage, United States

Type of policy and coverage	Policies in effect in December 1987			Claims paid in 12 months prior to Dec. 31, 1987	
	Number	Amount of insurance (in thousands)	Annual written premiums	Number	Amount
Residential policies	21,211	\$178,893	\$2,005,561	583	\$804,462.15
Commercial policies	8,307	104,189	6,664,391	1,376	6,778,962.10
Robbery	1,130	5,887	833,567	107	222,286.70
Burglary	3,941	47,446	2,495,516	528	3,338,413.58
Combination	3,236	X	3,315,308	X	669,782.63
Robbery	X	16,530	X	234	X
Burglary	X	34,326	X	507	2,548,479.19
Total	29,518	\$283,082	\$8,649,952	1,959	\$7,583,424.25

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 1987, 22 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 "combination" policy provides different coverage limits for robbery and burglary.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, Federal Insurance Administration.

Table 3.150

Federal crime insurance policies and amount of insurance in effect

By jurisdiction, as of Dec. 31, 1987

Jurisdiction	Policies in effect			Insurance in effect (In thousands)		
	Residential	Commercial	Total	Residential	Commercial	Total
Total	21,211	8,307	29,518	\$178,893	\$104,189	\$283,082
Alabama	714	14	728	5,988	102	6,090
Arkansas ^a	2	0	2	16	0	16
California	1,487	620	2,107	12,925	9,221	22,146
Colorado	2	2	4	17	4	21
Connecticut	91	17	108	761	199	960
Delaware	101	2	103	735	30	765
District of Columbia	45	78	123	374	981	1,355
Florida	1,468	735	2,203	13,308	9,757	23,065
Georgia	269	161	430	2,228	1,451	3,679
Illinois	277	311	588	2,251	2,884	5,135
Iowa ^a	1	0	1	10	0	10
Kansas	250	20	270	1,765	195	1,960
Maryland	65	101	166	539	1,139	1,678
Massachusetts ^a	207	122	329	1,549	1,500	3,049
Missouri ^a	239	60	299	1,827	481	2,308
New Jersey	1,178	256	1,434	9,883	3,297	13,180
New York	12,331	4,956	17,287	105,159	64,322	169,481
North Carolina ^a	53	6	59	432	64	496
Ohio ^a	149	58	207	1,089	456	1,454
Pennsylvania	1,446	453	1,899	10,789	4,707	15,496
Rhode Island	23	23	46	182	151	333
Tennessee	132	123	255	1,058	991	2,049
Virginia ^a	11	1	12	81	4	85
Puerto Rico	573	163	736	5,110	1,949	7,059
Virgin Islands	97	25	122	817	304	1,121

Note: See Note, table 3.149.

^aState will no longer be participating in the Federal Crime Insurance Program after Dec. 31, 1987.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, Federal Insurance Administration.

Section 4

Characteristics and distribution of persons arrested

Most of these data are from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program. The summary statistics collected by the FBI on arrests involve breakdowns by the age, sex, and race of arrestees, as well as arrest rates for population size groups. 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 is counted.) The same person may be arrested several times in the course of a year. Thus, the number of arrests is not simply a measure of people arrested.

The number of arrests made by the police is 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, 1986

Offense charged	
Total ^b	12,487,500
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	19,190
Forcible rape	37,140
Robbery	145,800
Aggravated assault	351,770
Burglary	450,600
Larceny-theft	1,400,200
Motor vehicle theft	153,600
Arson	18,700
Violent crime ^c	553,900
Property crime ^d	2,023,200
Total Crime Index ^e	2,577,100
Other assaults	711,000
Forgery and counterfeiting	92,200
Fraud	349,300
Embezzlement	12,600
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	135,800
Vandalism	259,600
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	190,500
Prostitution and commercialized vice	112,600
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	100,600
Drug abuse violations	824,100
Gambling	30,500
Offenses against family and children	58,400
Driving under the influence	1,793,300
Liquor laws	600,200
Drunkenness	933,900
Disorderly conduct	676,400
Vagrancy	38,700
All other offenses (except traffic)	2,730,500
Suspicion (not included in total)	9,000
Curfew and loitering law violations	86,200
Runaways	165,200

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, DC: USGPO, 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 1986 (Source, p. 329).

For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

^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, 1986* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), p. 164.

Table 4.2

Number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of arrests

By offense charged and size of place, 1986

(Population figures rounded to the nearest thousand. All rates were calculated on the population before rounding. Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.)

Offense charged	Cities							
	Total (10,743 agencies; population 198,488,000)	Total city arrests (7,266 cities; population 134,546,000)	Group I (53 cities 250,000 and over; population 37,424,000)	Group II (117 cities 100,000 to 249,999; population 17,254,000)	Group III (268 cities 50,000 to 99,999; population 18,421,000)	Group IV (591 cities 25,000 to 49,999; population 20,487,000)	Group V (1,435 cities 10,000 to 24,999; population 22,552,000)	Group VI (4,802 cities under 10,000; population 18,408,000)
Total	10,384,722	7,996,952	2,894,690	1,053,760	954,002	1,030,421	1,072,257	991,822
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	5,231.9	5,943.7	7,734.8	6,107.2	5,178.9	5,029.7	4,754.6	5,388.1
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	16,066	11,783	6,768	1,642	1,190	956	716	511
Rate	8.1	8.8	18.1	9.5	6.5	4.7	3.2	2.8
Forcible rape	31,128	23,404	10,795	3,462	2,968	2,582	2,055	1,542
Rate	15.7	17.4	28.8	20.1	16.1	12.6	9.1	8.4
Robbery	124,245	107,045	64,087	13,800	11,754	8,239	5,930	3,235
Rate	62.6	79.6	171.2	80.0	63.8	40.2	26.3	17.6
Aggravated assault	293,952	222,344	95,912	30,374	28,165	26,094	21,529	20,270
Rate	148.1	165.3	256.3	176.0	152.9	127.4	95.5	110.1
Burglary	375,544	276,278	90,640	41,539	40,363	38,143	35,857	29,736
Rate	189.2	205.3	242.2	240.7	219.1	186.2	159.0	161.5
Larceny-theft	1,182,099	998,139	280,104	154,404	146,683	158,509	154,642	103,797
Rate	595.6	741.9	748.5	894.9	796.3	773.7	685.7	563.9
Motor vehicle theft	128,514	99,940	47,747	11,829	11,508	9,723	9,881	9,252
Rate	64.7	74.3	127.6	68.6	62.5	47.5	43.8	50.3
Arson	15,523	11,262	3,552	1,617	1,513	1,543	1,573	1,464
Rate	7.8	8.4	9.5	9.4	8.2	7.5	7.0	8.0
Violent crime ^c	465,391	364,576	177,562	49,278	44,077	37,871	30,230	25,558
Rate	234.5	271.0	474.5	285.6	239.3	184.9	134.0	138.8
Property crime ^d	1,701,680	1,385,619	422,043	209,389	200,067	207,918	201,953	144,249
Rate	857.3	1,029.8	1,127.7	1,213.5	1,086.1	1,014.9	895.5	783.6
Total Crime Index ^e	2,167,071	1,750,195	599,605	258,667	244,144	245,789	232,183	169,807
Rate	1,091.8	1,300.8	1,602.2	1,499.1	1,325.3	1,199.7	1,029.6	922.5
Other assaults	593,902	456,614	141,778	74,260	59,034	66,589	63,925	51,028
Rate	299.2	339.4	378.8	430.4	320.5	283.5	277.2	277.2
Forgery and counterfeiting	76,546	56,645	16,275	9,187	7,104	8,243	8,470	7,366
Rate	38.6	42.1	43.5	53.2	38.6	10.2	37.6	40.0
Fraud	284,790	151,894	47,663	22,667	16,219	20,988	27,485	16,872
Rate	143.5	112.9	127.4	131.4	88.0	102.4	121.9	91.7
Embezzlement	10,500	6,343	1,975	1,383	849	950	660	526
Rate	5.3	4.7	5.3	8.0	4.6	4.6	2.9	2.9
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	114,105	91,144	32,124	12,501	12,929	13,037	12,125	8,428
Rate	57.5	67.7	85.8	72.5	70.2	63.6	53.8	45.8
Vandalism	223,231	179,900	44,452	24,017	24,770	27,935	30,796	27,930
Rate	112.5	133.7	118.8	139.2	134.5	136.4	136.4	151.7
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	160,204	129,563	54,890	19,172	15,979	14,751	13,510	11,261
Rate	80.7	96.3	146.7	111.1	86.7	72.0	59.9	61.2
Prostitution and commercialized vice	96,882	90,808	66,670	13,110	6,356	3,362	880	430
Rate	48.8	67.5	178.1	76.0	34.5	16.4	3.9	2.3
Sex offenses (except forcible rape & prostitution)	83,934	62,798	25,686	9,216	7,927	8,031	6,607	5,331
Rate	42.3	46.7	68.6	53.4	43.0	39.2	29.3	29.0
Drug abuse violations	691,882	547,961	260,156	70,152	67,978	59,219	51,022	39,434
Rate	348.6	407.3	695.2	406.6	369.0	289.1	226.2	214.2
Gambling	25,839	21,239	15,249	2,265	1,199	1,045	946	535
Rate	13.0	15.8	40.7	13.1	6.5	5.1	4.2	2.9
Offenses against family and children	47,327	22,969	5,597	3,069	3,064	3,512	4,417	3,310
Rate	23.8	17.1	15.0	17.8	16.6	17.1	19.6	18.0
Driving under the influence	1,458,531	903,715	208,506	107,656	115,664	143,278	158,475	170,136
Rate	734.8	671.7	557.1	623.9	627.9	699.4	702.7	924.3
Liquor laws	490,436	395,875	103,753	33,913	41,338	55,359	74,279	87,233
Rate	247.1	294.2	277.2	196.5	224.4	270.2	329.4	473.9
Drunkenness	777,866	654,651	193,734	102,221	81,009	88,501	91,229	97,957
Rate	391.9	486.6	517.7	592.4	439.8	432.0	404.5	532.2
Disorderly conduct	564,882	505,042	164,417	65,376	58,944	63,883	74,961	77,461
Rate	284.6	375.4	439.3	378.9	320.0	311.8	332.4	420.8
Vagrancy	32,992	31,204	20,375	3,233	3,322	1,742	1,183	1,349
Rate	16.6	23.2	54.4	18.7	18.0	8.5	5.2	7.3
All other offenses (except traffic)	2,272,589	1,760,858	837,702	200,831	158,580	178,692	189,275	195,778
Rate	1,145.0	1,308.7	2,238.4	1,163.9	860.9	872.2	839.3	1,063.6
Suspicion (not included in totals)	7,455	6,373	1,132	172	1,600	852	1,549	1,068
Rate	3.8	4.7	3.0	1.0	8.7	4.2	6.9	5.8
Curfew and loitering law violations	72,627	70,266	26,346	6,143	8,154	8,990	12,268	8,365
Rate	36.6	52.2	70.4	35.6	44.3	43.9	54.4	45.4
Runaways	138,586	107,268	27,737	14,721	19,439	16,525	17,561	11,285
Rate	69.8	79.7	74.1	85.3	105.5	80.7	77.9	61.3

Note: See Note, table 4.1. This table presents data from all law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1986. Population figures are July 1, 1986 population estimates for individual agencies (Source, p. 329). For definitions of offenses, suburban areas, and rural counties, see Appendix 3.

^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.

Counties		
Suburban counties ^a (1,093 agencies; population 39,699,000)	Rural counties (2,384 agencies; population 24,242,000)	Suburban areas ^b (5,097 agencies; population 83,371,000)
1,553,729	834,041	3,600,037
3,913.8	3,440.4	4,318.1
2,852	1,431	4,283
7.2	5.9	5.1
5,220	2,504	9,558
13.1	10.3	11.5
14,808	2,392	28,548
37.3	9.9	34.2
49,352	22,256	94,863
124.3	91.8	113.8
66,716	32,550	137,083
168.1	134.3	164.4
141,047	42,913	421,112
355.3	177.0	505.1
20,816	7,758	41,003
52.4	32.0	49.2
2,766	1,495	5,848
7.0	6.2	7.0
72,232	28,583	137,252
181.9	117.9	164.6
231,345	84,716	605,046
582.7	349.5	725.7
303,577	113,299	742,298
764.7	467.4	890.4
90,034	47,254	211,381
226.8	194.9	253.5
12,295	7,606	26,962
31.0	31.4	32.3
81,655	51,241	118,782
205.7	211.4	142.5
2,969	1,188	4,341
7.5	4.9	5.2
16,503	6,458	41,542
41.6	26.6	49.8
28,286	15,045	88,207
71.3	62.1	105.8
21,821	8,820	50,623
55.0	36.4	60.7
5,870	204	10,266
14.8	0.8	12.3
14,547	6,589	28,792
36.6	27.2	34.5
99,740	44,181	213,639
251.2	182.2	256.3
3,871	729	5,279
9.8	3.0	6.3
15,261	9,079	21,923
38.4	37.5	26.3
330,158	224,658	643,063
831.7	926.7	771.3
48,935	45,626	181,034
123.3	188.2	217.1
67,060	56,155	227,041
168.9	231.6	272.3
34,907	24,933	179,161
87.9	102.8	214.9
1,509	279	4,863
3.8	1.2	5.8
349,085	161,846	724,170
881.3	667.6	868.6
530	552	3,094
1.3	2.3	3.7
1,479	882	21,861
3.7	3.6	26.2
23,367	7,951	54,809
58.9	32.8	65.7

^aProperty crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

^bIncludes arson.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1986* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), pp. 166, 167.

Table 4.3

Arrests

By offense charged and age group, 1977 and 1986

(8,494 agencies; 1986 estimated population 180,790,000)

Offense charged	Total all ages			Under 18 years of age			18 years of age and older		
	1977	1986	Percent change	1977	1986	Percent change	1977	1986	Percent change
Total	7,524,937	9,526,389	+26.6%	1,824,712	1,603,497	-12.1%	5,700,225	7,922,892	+39.0%
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	13,668	14,833	+8.5	1,301	1,297	-0.3	12,367	13,536	+9.5
Forcible rape	21,232	28,471	+34.1	3,527	4,316	+22.4	17,705	24,155	+36.4
Robbery	99,267	116,636	+17.5	31,661	26,380	-16.7	67,606	90,256	+33.5
Aggravated assault	186,506	267,817	+43.6	30,887	34,141	+10.5	155,619	233,676	+50.2
Burglary	383,306	342,672	-10.6	198,132	123,037	-37.9	185,174	219,635	+18.6
Larceny-theft	851,980	1,089,672	+27.9	369,801	347,046	-6.2	482,179	742,626	+54.0
Motor vehicle theft	112,612	117,190	+4.1	60,514	45,907	-24.1	52,098	71,283	+36.8
Arson	13,787	13,949	+1.2	7,137	5,619	-21.3	6,650	8,330	+25.3
Violent crime ^a	320,673	427,757	+33.4	67,376	66,134	-1.8	253,297	361,623	+42.8
Property crime ^b	1,361,685	1,563,483	+14.8	635,584	521,609	-17.9	726,101	1,041,874	+43.5
Total Crime Index ^c	1,682,358	1,991,240	+18.4	702,960	587,743	-16.4	979,398	1,403,497	+43.3
Other assaults	328,237	547,846	+66.9	61,726	79,391	+28.6	266,511	468,455	+75.8
Forgery and counterfeiting	54,840	70,884	+29.3	7,510	6,587	-12.3	47,330	64,297	+35.8
Fraud	183,816	268,047	+45.8	21,362	17,360	-18.7	162,454	250,687	+54.3
Embezzlement	5,701	9,678	+69.8	682	657	-3.7	5,019	9,021	+79.7
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	87,716	105,049	+19.8	29,076	26,651	-8.3	58,640	78,398	+33.7
Vandalism	164,327	202,729	+23.4	99,842	86,674	-13.2	64,485	116,055	+80.0
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	107,696	144,996	+34.6	17,642	23,092	+30.9	90,054	121,904	+35.4
Prostitution and commercialized vice	60,514	92,555	+52.9	2,572	2,106	-18.1	57,942	90,449	+56.1
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	52,017	76,543	+47.1	9,435	12,512	+32.6	42,582	64,031	+50.4
Drug abuse violations	477,387	632,225	+32.4	111,945	62,399	-44.3	365,442	569,826	+55.9
Gambling	39,448	24,524	-37.8	1,425	559	-60.8	38,023	23,965	-37.0
Offenses against family and children	42,261	43,514	+3.0	2,525	2,416	-4.3	39,736	41,098	+3.4
Driving under the influence	944,344	1,313,421	+39.1	20,699	20,147	-2.7	923,645	1,293,274	+40.0
Liquor laws	270,566	433,837	+60.3	101,355	117,748	+16.2	169,211	316,089	+86.8
Drunkenness	1,047,121	731,771	-30.1	42,439	24,348	-42.6	1,004,682	707,423	-29.6
Disorderly conduct	436,970	519,560	+18.9	90,621	77,446	-14.5	346,349	442,114	+27.6
Vagrancy	41,570	26,581	-36.1	5,028	2,313	-54.0	36,542	24,268	-33.6
All other offenses (except traffic)	1,265,600	2,097,060	+65.7	263,420	259,019	-1.7	1,002,180	1,838,041	+83.4
Suspicion (not included in totals)	19,582	7,006	-64.2	5,305	2,519	-52.5	14,277	4,487	-68.6
Curfew and loitering law violations	75,672	66,757	-11.8	75,672	66,757	-11.8	X	X	X
Runaways	156,776	127,572	-18.6	156,776	127,572	-18.6	X	X	X

Note: See Note, table 4.1. This table presents data from all law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1977 and 1986. Population figures are July 1, 1986 population estimates (Source, p. 329). 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, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

^cIncludes arson.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1986* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), p. 168.

Table 4.4

Percent distribution of total U.S. population and persons arrested for all offenses

By age group, United States, 1986

Age group	U.S. resident population	Persons arrested
12 years and younger	18.7%	1.7%
13 to 15	4.4	6.7
16 to 18	4.6	13.2
19 to 21	4.8	14.0
22 to 24	5.3	13.2
25 to 29	9.2	17.9
30 to 34	8.6	12.4
35 to 39	7.8	8.1
40 to 44	6.0	4.7
45 to 49	4.9	2.9
50 to 54	4.5	2.0
55 to 59	4.7	1.4
60 to 64	4.5	0.9
65 and older	12.1	0.9

Note: See Note, table 4.1. This table presents data from all law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1986 (Source, U.S. Department of Justice, p. 329). Because of rounding, percents do not add to 100.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1986* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), pp. 174, 175; and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Estimates of the Population of the United States by Age, Sex, and Race: 1980 to 1986, Population Estimates and Projections, Series P-25, No. 1000* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), pp. 11, 12. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.5

Arrests

By offense charged and age, United States, 1986

(10,743 agencies; 1986 estimated population 198,488,000)

Offense charged	Total all ages	Ages under 15	Ages under 18	Ages 18 and older	Under 10	10 to 12	13 to 14	15	16	17	18
Total	10,392,177	536,609	1,747,675	8,644,502	46,408	126,809	363,392	333,648	416,663	460,755	494,197
Percent^a	100.0%	5.2%	16.8%	83.2%	0.4%	1.2%	3.5%	3.2%	4.0%	4.4%	4.8%
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	16,066	156	1,396	14,670	7	15	134	245	443	552	729
Forcible rape	31,128	1,514	4,798	26,330	77	297	1,140	982	1,121	1,181	1,220
Robbery	124,245	6,615	27,987	96,258	199	1,244	5,172	5,792	7,334	8,246	8,227
Aggravated assault	293,952	10,816	37,528	256,424	781	2,517	7,518	6,934	9,251	10,527	10,884
Burglary	375,544	47,080	134,823	240,721	4,201	11,727	31,152	27,367	30,032	30,344	28,510
Larceny-theft	1,182,099	156,033	378,283	803,816	15,238	45,210	95,585	70,640	77,171	74,439	66,530
Motor vehicle theft	128,514	11,961	50,319	78,195	193	1,360	10,408	12,278	13,797	12,283	9,785
Arson	15,523	3,837	6,271	9,252	1,028	1,113	1,696	954	784	696	655
Violent crime^b	465,391	19,101	71,709	393,682	1,064	4,073	13,964	13,953	18,149	20,506	21,060
Percent^a	100.0%	4.1%	15.4%	84.6%	0.2%	0.9%	3.0%	3.0%	3.9%	4.4%	4.5%
Property crime^c	1,701,680	218,911	569,696	1,131,984	20,660	59,410	138,841	111,239	121,784	117,762	105,480
Percent^a	100.0%	12.9%	33.5%	66.5%	1.2%	3.9%	8.2%	6.9%	7.2%	6.9%	6.2%
Total Crime Index^d	2,167,071	238,012	641,405	1,525,666	21,724	63,483	152,805	125,192	139,933	138,268	126,540
Percent^a	100.0%	11.0%	29.6%	70.4%	1.0%	2.9%	7.1%	5.8%	6.5%	6.4%	5.8%
Other assaults	593,902	30,411	85,905	507,997	2,642	8,040	19,729	16,107	18,678	20,709	20,608
Forgery and counterfeiting	76,546	1,101	7,234	69,312	39	206	856	1,204	1,937	2,992	3,695
Fraud	284,790	6,722	17,727	267,063	178	1,398	5,146	6,028	1,958	3,019	5,765
Embezzlement	10,500	52	696	9,804	1	9	42	61	205	378	494
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	114,105	7,613	28,739	85,366	327	1,412	5,874	5,915	7,191	8,020	8,528
Vandalism	223,231	45,247	95,479	127,752	7,156	13,872	24,219	16,654	17,145	16,433	13,266
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	160,204	6,394	25,170	135,034	244	1,172	4,978	4,893	6,317	7,566	8,572
Prostitution and commercialized vice	96,882	247	2,192	94,690	22	23	202	271	594	1,080	2,916
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	83,934	6,110	13,753	70,181	558	1,551	4,001	2,611	2,514	2,518	2,517
Drug abuse violations	691,882	9,374	68,351	623,531	187	959	8,228	12,181	20,008	26,788	34,664
Gambling	25,839	105	610	25,229	5	13	87	128	142	235	366
Offenses against family and children	47,327	1,255	2,521	44,806	632	167	456	432	433	401	1,155
Driving under the influence	1,458,531	456	22,749	1,435,782	147	33	276	945	5,957	15,391	33,816
Liquor laws	490,436	10,163	132,335	358,101	430	615	9,118	19,264	40,669	62,239	73,733
Drunkenness	777,866	3,283	26,589	751,277	470	247	2,566	4,245	7,293	11,768	20,197
Disorderly conduct	564,882	22,517	82,986	481,896	1,746	5,384	15,387	14,723	20,413	25,333	29,094
Vagrancy	32,992	539	2,550	30,442	32	79	428	520	664	827	1,552
All other offenses (except traffic)	2,272,589	70,918	276,876	1,995,713	6,906	15,289	48,723	46,318	72,400	87,240	106,256
Suspicion	7,455	846	2,595	4,860	98	172	576	617	600	532	463
Curfew and loitering law violations	72,627	19,260	72,627	X	654	3,199	15,407	16,781	20,333	16,253	X
Runaways	138,586	55,984	138,586	X	2,210	9,486	44,288	38,558	31,279	12,765	X

Note: See Note, table 4.1. This table presents data from all law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1986 (Source, p. 329). Population figures are July 1, 1986 population estimates. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

^cProperty crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.
^dIncludes arson.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

^bViolent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1986* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), pp. 174, 175.

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
492,884 4.7%	481,996 4.6%	482,724 4.6%	472,524 4.5%	459,699 4.4%	441,062 4.2%	1,863,945 17.9%	1,285,311 12.4%	837,662 8.1%	485,647 4.7%	304,888 2.9%	206,910 2.0%	145,826 1.4%	96,739 0.9%	92,488 0.9%
790 1,272 7,791 11,268 23,858 56,489 8,073 549	802 1,344 7,163 12,078 19,717 47,888 6,611 484	771 1,431 7,103 12,989 17,574 44,770 5,774 448	750 1,380 6,604 13,185 15,663 41,452 5,123 443	731 1,369 6,332 13,296 14,344 38,656 4,670 453	672 1,334 5,716 13,166 12,917 35,948 4,092 464	3,258 6,202 23,035 58,935 50,213 155,965 15,641 1,852	2,183 4,305 12,998 41,701 29,519 115,503 8,916 1,346	1,542 2,812 6,410 27,630 15,244 75,374 4,719 981	902 1,502 2,512 16,067 6,559 40,846 2,336 591	542 911 1,119 9,799 2,931 25,760 1,139 386	359 482 537 6,256 1,630 18,313 634 261	259 352 295 3,996 979 14,556 335 159	147 211 207 2,674 521 10,688 183 92	233 203 209 2,500 542 15,078 164 88
21,121 4.9% 88,969 5.2%	21,387 4.6% 74,700 4.4%	22,294 4.8% 68,566 4.0%	21,919 4.7% 62,681 3.7%	21,728 4.7% 58,123 3.4%	20,888 4.5% 53,421 3.1%	91,430 19.6% 223,671 13.1%	61,187 13.1% 155,284 9.1%	38,394 8.2% 96,318 5.7%	20,983 4.5% 50,332 3.0%	12,371 2.7% 30,216 1.8%	7,634 1.6% 20,838 1.2%	4,902 1.1% 16,029 0.9%	3,239 0.7% 11,484 0.7%	3,145 0.7% 15,872 0.9%
110,090 5.1%	96,087 4.4%	90,860 4.2%	84,600 3.9%	79,851 3.7%	74,309 3.4%	315,101 14.5%	216,471 10.0%	134,712 6.2%	71,315 3.3%	42,587 2.0%	28,472 1.3%	20,931 1.0%	14,723 0.7%	19,017 0.9%
22,521 4,202 8,287 563	24,562 4,210 10,362 515	26,904 4,257 11,938 504	27,957 4,145 13,039 561	28,399 4,094 13,263 555	27,862 3,923 13,729 541	121,141 16,290 61,771 2,140	83,262 11,363 49,527 1,418	52,608 6,746 35,373 1,051	29,900 3,120 19,932 637	17,299 1,574 10,843 363	10,475 788 5,949 238	6,488 446 3,312 133	3,946 257 2,132 61	4,065 202 1,841 30
7,340 10,853	6,447 9,436	5,859 8,859	5,194 7,980	4,970 7,371	4,407 7,034	17,025 26,968	11,376 15,954	6,533 9,089	3,418 4,661	1,805 2,572	1,046 1,527	665 994	418 573	335 615
8,141	7,993	8,020	7,800	7,469	6,816	29,355	19,048	12,585	7,244	4,476	2,878	1,885	1,330	1,322
4,486	5,210	6,629	7,241	7,237	6,553	26,991	14,185	6,399	2,862	1,459	900	675	490	457
2,591 37,041 376	2,764 37,808 507	2,870 39,792 618	3,024 40,070 647	2,978 39,369 741	2,973 38,117 761	14,011 159,240 3,838	11,113 98,674 3,503	8,499 53,310 3,394	5,493 22,125 2,905	3,719 10,686 2,287	2,483 5,610 1,858	1,998 3,417 1,402	1,483 2,066 991	1,665 1,542 1,035
1,266 45,632 58,559 23,764 30,745 1,597	1,461 53,946 45,566 25,791 30,975 1,401	1,697 68,535 19,965 32,367 32,459 1,350	1,893 72,083 16,249 31,635 30,540 1,185	1,925 73,341 13,621 31,658 28,782 1,280	2,223 72,882 11,994 31,569 27,049 1,269	10,280 321,068 41,554 145,950 101,530 5,456	8,991 230,334 25,688 115,618 64,464 4,778	6,590 162,163 17,624 87,775 39,118 3,722	3,616 105,562 11,241 61,824 22,574 2,319	1,848 71,101 7,844 45,091 14,427 1,610	845 49,221 5,806 36,816 10,083 1,220	503 35,395 3,987 27,879 7,714 798	253 22,588 2,493 18,072 6,524 483	260 18,115 2,177 15,271 5,818 422
114,469 361	116,652 303	118,944 297	116,420 261	112,540 255	106,777 274	443,153 1,083	298,913 631	189,870 401	104,659 240	63,185 112	40,621 74	27,167 37	17,811 45	18,276 23
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, 1986

(10,743 agencies; 1986 estimated population 198,488,000)

Offense charged	Total number	Persons arrested				Percent distribution of offenses charged ^a		
		Male		Female		Total	Male	Female
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent			
Total	10,392,177	8,586,328	82.6%	1,805,849	17.4%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	16,066	14,083	87.7	1,983	12.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
Forcible rape	31,128	30,780	98.9	348	1.1	0.3	0.4	(b)
Robbery	124,245	114,495	92.2	9,750	7.8	1.2	1.3	0.5
Aggravated assault	293,952	255,176	86.8	38,776	13.2	2.8	3.0	2.1
Burglary	375,544	345,886	92.1	29,658	7.9	3.6	4.0	1.6
Larceny-theft	1,182,099	819,754	69.3	362,345	30.7	11.4	9.5	20.1
Motor vehicle theft	128,514	116,348	90.5	12,166	9.5	1.2	1.4	0.7
Arson	15,523	13,397	86.3	2,126	13.7	0.1	0.2	0.1
Violent crime ^c	465,391	414,534	89.1	50,857	10.9	4.5	4.8	2.8
Property crime ^d	1,701,680	1,295,385	76.1	406,295	23.9	16.4	15.1	22.5
Total Crime Index ^e	2,167,071	1,709,919	78.9	457,152	21.1	20.9	19.9	25.3
Other assaults	593,902	503,732	84.8	90,170	15.2	5.7	5.9	5.0
Forgery and counterfeiting	76,546	50,612	66.1	25,934	33.9	0.7	0.6	1.4
Fraud	284,790	161,523	56.7	123,267	43.3	2.7	1.9	6.8
Embezzlement	10,500	6,678	63.6	3,822	36.4	0.1	0.1	0.2
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	114,105	101,069	88.6	13,036	11.4	1.1	1.2	0.7
Vandalism	223,231	199,882	89.5	23,349	10.5	2.1	2.3	1.3
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	160,204	148,372	92.6	11,832	7.4	1.5	1.7	0.7
Prostitution and commercialized vice	96,882	33,553	34.6	63,329	65.4	0.9	0.4	3.5
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	83,934	77,278	92.1	6,656	7.9	0.8	0.9	0.4
Drug abuse violations	691,882	591,806	85.5	100,076	14.5	6.7	6.9	5.5
Gambling	25,839	21,390	82.8	4,449	17.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Offenses against family and children	47,327	40,250	85.0	7,077	15.0	0.5	0.5	0.4
Driving under the influence	1,458,531	1,290,900	88.5	167,631	11.5	14.0	15.0	9.3
Liquor laws	490,436	407,942	83.2	82,494	16.8	4.7	4.8	4.6
Drunkennes	777,866	708,317	91.1	69,549	8.9	7.5	8.2	3.9
Disorderly conduct	564,882	461,975	81.8	102,907	18.2	5.4	5.4	5.7
Vagrancy	32,992	29,052	88.1	3,940	11.9	0.3	0.3	0.2
All other offenses (except traffic)	2,272,589	1,923,173	84.6	349,416	15.4	21.9	22.4	19.3
Suspicion	7,455	6,217	83.4	1,238	16.6	0.1	0.1	0.1
Curfew and loitering law violations	72,627	54,087	74.5	18,540	25.5	0.7	0.6	1.0
Runaways	138,586	58,601	42.3	79,985	57.7	1.3	0.7	4.4

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1 and 4.5. Estimates by the U.S. Bureau of the Census indicate that on July 1, 1986, males comprised 48.8 percent and females 51.2 percent of the total U.S. population (U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Estimates of the Population of the United States by Age, Sex, and Race: 1980 to 1986, Population Estimates and Projections*, Series P-25, No. 1000 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), p. 11). For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 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, 1986* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), p. 181. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.7

Arrests

By offense charged, sex, and age group, United States, 1985 and 1986

(9,650 agencies; 1986 estimated population 186,631,000)

Offense charged	Male						Female					
	Total			Under 18			Total			Under 18		
	1985	1986	Percent change	1985	1986	Percent change	1985	1986	Percent change	1985	1986	Percent change
Total	7,853,969	8,213,475	+4.6%	1,263,237	1,299,152	+2.8%	1,648,066	1,730,936	+5.0%	362,606	373,840	+3.1%
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	12,995	13,565	+4.4	1,128	1,265	+12.1	1,829	1,923	+5.1	115	92	-20.0
Forcible rape	29,293	29,518	+0.8	4,409	4,558	+3.4	310	332	+7.1	87	87	0.0
Robbery	104,831	111,411	+6.3	26,445	25,460	-3.7	8,615	9,466	+9.9	1,937	1,898	-2.0
Aggravated assault	210,959	244,938	+16.1	28,641	30,610	+6.9	32,788	37,369	+14.0	5,254	5,587	+6.3
Burglary	328,927	330,399	+0.4	125,654	119,116	-5.2	26,932	28,611	+6.2	9,946	9,785	-1.6
Larceny-theft	749,678	785,756	+4.8	260,473	266,600	+2.4	336,208	348,851	+3.8	96,958	97,067	+0.1
Motor vehicle theft	97,676	112,620	+15.3	36,141	43,368	+20.0	10,092	11,744	+16.4	4,627	5,268	+13.9
Arson	13,223	12,787	-3.3	5,813	5,443	-6.4	2,001	2,041	+2.0	607	602	-0.8
Violent crime ^a	358,078	399,432	+11.5	60,623	61,893	+2.1	43,542	49,090	+12.7	7,393	7,664	+3.7
Property crime ^b	1,189,504	1,241,562	+4.4	428,081	434,527	+1.5	375,233	391,247	+4.3	112,138	112,722	+0.5
Total Crime Index ^c	1,547,582	1,640,994	+6.0	488,704	496,420	+1.6	418,775	440,337	+5.1	119,531	120,386	+0.7
Other assaults	431,902	485,028	+12.3	59,270	63,830	+7.7	78,245	86,788	+10.9	17,755	18,778	+5.8
Forgery and counterfeiting	46,391	48,426	+4.4	4,971	4,688	-5.7	23,107	24,779	+7.2	2,327	2,268	-2.5
Fraud	153,243	156,598	+2.2	13,488	13,238	-1.9	113,331	119,571	+5.5	3,928	4,307	+9.6
Embezzlement	5,917	6,325	+6.9	446	400	-10.3	3,288	3,707	+12.7	192	279	+45.3
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	90,670	96,819	+6.8	23,287	24,899	+6.9	12,072	12,462	+3.2	2,468	2,531	+2.6
Vandalism	184,821	191,395	+3.6	84,578	83,043	-1.8	20,191	22,484	+11.4	7,722	8,312	+7.6
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	134,640	143,096	+6.3	22,260	22,798	+2.4	10,961	11,441	+4.4	1,595	1,578	-1.1
Prostitution and commercialized vice	29,380	32,596	+10.9	689	727	+5.5	66,576	61,819	-7.1	1,522	1,398	-8.1
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	74,823	74,200	-0.8	12,512	12,279	-1.9	6,090	6,497	+6.7	1,088	961	-11.7
Drug abuse violations	563,463	570,062	+1.2	63,728	56,587	-11.2	90,163	96,070	+6.6	11,063	9,437	-14.7
Gambling	21,800	20,529	-5.8	665	556	-16.4	3,919	4,331	+10.5	32	39	+21.9
Offenses against family and children	36,069	36,664	+1.6	1,433	1,486	+3.7	5,436	6,668	+22.7	804	920	+14.4
Driving under the influence	1,229,758	1,230,252	(d)	16,058	18,782	+17.0	161,631	160,345	-0.8	2,479	2,899	+16.9
Liquor laws	364,306	390,582	+7.2	78,369	93,055	+18.7	69,506	78,735	+13.3	27,832	32,214	+15.7
Drunkenness	712,362	683,899	-4.0	18,692	21,508	+15.1	69,360	66,988	-3.4	3,624	3,853	+6.3
Disorderly conduct	416,898	434,403	+4.2	59,508	64,175	+7.8	97,562	97,706	+0.1	14,153	14,740	+4.1
Vagrancy	25,744	28,735	+11.6	2,140	2,020	-5.6	3,372	3,880	+15.1	474	419	-11.6
All other offenses (except traffic)	1,681,036	1,835,172	+9.2	209,275	210,961	+0.8	304,728	332,314	+9.1	54,264	54,507	+0.4
Suspicion (not included in totals)	5,222	5,420	+3.8	1,830	1,725	-5.7	1,092	1,080	-1.1	555	479	-13.7
Curfew and loitering law violations	48,111	51,954	+8.0	48,111	51,954	+8.0	15,758	17,767	+12.7	15,758	17,767	+12.7
Runaways	55,053	55,746	+1.3	55,053	55,746	+1.3	73,995	76,247	+3.0	73,995	76,247	+3.0

Note: See Note, table 4.1. This table presents data from all law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1985 and 1986. Population figures are July 1, 1986 population estimates.

^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.

^dLess than one-tenth of 1 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, 1986 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), p. 173.

Table 4.8

Arrests

By offense charged, age group, and race, United States, 1986

(10,699 agencies; 1986 estimated population 197,663,000)

Offense charged	Total arrests					Percent ^d				
	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	10,335,942	7,370,777	2,788,934	106,926	69,305	100.0%	71.3%	27.0%	1.0%	0.7%
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	15,953	8,028	7,659	146	120	100.0	50.3	48.0	0.9	0.8
Forcible rape	30,777	16,012	14,357	240	168	100.0	52.0	46.6	0.8	0.5
Robbery	123,649	45,746	76,678	578	647	100.0	37.0	62.0	0.5	0.5
Aggravated assault	293,121	172,220	116,700	2,498	1,703	100.0	58.8	39.8	0.9	0.6
Burglary	374,081	258,326	110,482	2,879	2,394	100.0	69.1	29.5	0.8	0.6
Larceny-theft	1,179,482	799,908	354,489	13,184	11,901	100.0	67.8	30.1	1.1	1.0
Motor vehicle theft	127,749	81,196	44,317	1,128	1,108	100.0	63.6	34.7	0.9	0.9
Arson	15,440	11,651	3,640	77	72	100.0	75.5	23.6	0.5	0.5
Violent crime ^b	463,500	242,006	215,394	3,462	2,638	100.0	52.2	46.5	0.7	0.6
Property crime ^c	1,696,752	1,151,081	512,928	17,268	15,475	100.0	67.8	30.2	1.0	0.9
Total Crime Index ^d	2,160,252	1,393,087	728,322	20,730	18,113	100.0	64.5	33.7	1.0	0.8
Other assaults	591,372	388,404	193,386	5,683	3,899	100.0	65.7	32.7	1.0	0.7
Forgery and counterfeiting	76,442	50,731	24,906	411	394	100.0	66.4	32.6	0.5	0.5
Fraud	284,903	188,700	93,968	1,192	1,043	100.0	66.2	33.0	0.4	0.4
Embezzlement	10,495	7,356	3,023	41	75	100.0	70.1	28.8	0.4	0.7
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	113,430	69,838	42,423	632	537	100.0	61.6	37.4	0.6	0.5
Vandalism	222,615	174,663	44,330	2,065	1,557	100.0	78.5	19.9	0.9	0.7
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	159,391	102,744	54,767	769	1,111	100.0	64.5	34.4	0.5	0.7
Prostitution and commercialized vice	96,564	57,836	37,440	462	826	100.0	59.9	38.8	0.5	0.9
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	83,736	65,368	17,095	796	477	100.0	78.1	20.4	1.0	0.6
Drug abuse violations	688,815	463,457	219,159	2,930	3,269	100.0	67.3	31.8	0.4	0.5
Gambling	25,385	12,879	11,701	13	792	100.0	50.7	46.1	0.1	3.1
Offenses against family and children	46,071	30,455	14,892	513	211	100.0	66.1	32.3	1.1	0.5
Driving under the influence	1,440,862	1,277,912	139,596	15,189	8,165	100.0	88.7	9.7	1.1	0.6
Liquor laws	487,930	427,626	47,798	9,708	2,798	100.0	87.6	9.8	2.0	0.6
Drunkenness	772,861	616,200	137,043	17,959	1,659	100.0	79.7	17.7	2.3	0.2
Disorderly conduct	560,888	380,682	172,301	6,200	1,705	100.0	67.9	30.7	1.1	0.3
Vagrancy	32,974	22,048	9,700	1,038	188	100.0	66.9	29.4	3.1	0.6
All other offenses (except traffic)	2,262,963	1,463,752	761,114	18,629	19,468	100.0	64.7	33.6	0.8	0.9
Suspicion	7,444	5,663	1,706	46	29	100.0	76.1	22.9	0.6	0.4
Curfew and loitering law violations	72,088	54,717	15,769	535	1,067	100.0	75.9	21.9	0.7	1.5
Runaways	138,461	116,659	18,495	1,385	1,922	100.0	84.3	13.4	1.0	1.4

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.8

Arrests

By offense charged, age group, and race, United States, 1986--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	1,742,300	1,302,881	405,771	14,570	19,078	100.0%	74.8%	23.3%	0.8%	1.1%
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	1,395	689	671	13	22	100.0	49.4	48.1	0.9	1.6
Forcible rape	4,716	2,167	2,495	27	27	100.0	45.9	52.9	0.6	0.6
Robbery	27,834	9,165	18,347	93	229	100.0	32.9	65.9	0.3	0.8
Aggravated assault	37,406	21,134	15,717	272	283	100.0	56.5	42.0	0.7	0.8
Burglary	134,294	101,626	30,341	1,066	1,261	100.0	75.7	22.6	0.8	0.9
Larceny-theft	377,645	270,764	97,356	4,270	5,255	100.0	71.7	25.8	1.1	1.4
Motor vehicle theft	49,888	32,513	16,195	542	638	100.0	65.2	32.5	1.1	1.3
Arson	6,248	5,286	894	36	32	100.0	84.6	14.3	0.6	0.5
Violent crime ^b	71,351	33,155	37,230	405	561	100.0	46.5	52.2	0.6	0.8
Property crime ^c	568,075	410,189	144,786	5,914	7,186	100.0	72.2	25.5	1.0	1.3
Total Crime Index ^d	639,426	443,344	182,016	6,319	7,747	100.0	69.3	28.5	1.0	1.2
Other assaults	85,703	55,952	28,024	662	1,065	100.0	65.3	32.7	0.8	1.2
Forgery and counterfeiting	7,229	5,997	1,135	46	51	100.0	83.0	15.7	0.6	0.7
Fraud	17,721	8,862	8,563	44	252	100.0	50.0	48.3	0.2	1.4
Embezzlement	695	516	176	1	2	100.0	74.2	25.3	0.1	0.3
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	28,669	18,179	10,112	153	225	100.0	63.4	35.3	0.5	0.8
Vandalism	95,267	79,306	14,379	694	888	100.0	83.2	15.1	0.7	0.9
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	25,104	17,184	7,543	115	262	100.0	68.5	30.0	0.5	1.0
Prostitution and commercialized vice	2,187	1,361	780	19	27	100.0	62.2	35.7	0.9	1.2
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	13,741	10,101	3,459	85	96	100.0	73.5	25.2	0.6	0.7
Drug abuse violations	67,455	48,662	17,936	274	583	100.0	72.1	26.6	0.4	0.9
Gambling	610	198	355	0	57	100.0	32.5	58.2	0.0	9.3
Offenses against family and children	2,518	1,838	658	7	15	100.0	73.0	26.1	0.3	0.6
Driving under the influence	22,580	21,659	598	238	85	100.0	95.9	2.6	1.1	0.4
Liquor laws	132,059	126,089	3,789	1,536	645	100.0	95.5	2.9	1.2	0.5
Drunkenness	26,517	24,326	1,729	401	61	100.0	91.7	6.5	1.5	0.2
Disorderly conduct	82,850	61,318	20,751	477	304	100.0	74.0	25.0	0.6	0.4
Vagrancy	2,545	2,188	318	19	20	100.0	86.0	12.5	0.7	0.8
All other offenses (except traffic)	276,280	202,306	68,737	1,546	3,691	100.0	73.2	24.9	0.6	1.3
Suspicion	2,595	2,119	449	14	13	100.0	81.7	17.3	0.5	0.5
Curfew and loitering law violations	72,088	54,717	15,769	535	1,067	100.0	75.9	21.9	0.7	1.5
Runaways	138,461	116,659	18,495	1,385	1,922	100.0	84.3	13.4	1.0	1.4

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.8

Arrests

By offense charged, age group, and race, United States, 1986--Continued

Offense charged	Arrests 18 and older					Percent ^a				
	Total	White	Black	American	Asian	Total	White	Black	American	Asian
				Indian or Alaskan Native	or Pacific Islander				Indian or Alaskan Native	or Pacific Islander
Total	8,593,642	6,067,896	2,383,163	92,356	50,227	100.0%	70.6%	27.7%	1.1%	0.6%
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	14,558	7,339	6,988	133	98	100.0	50.4	48.0	0.9	0.7
Forcible rape	26,061	13,845	11,862	213	141	100.0	53.1	45.5	0.8	0.5
Robbery	95,815	36,581	58,331	485	418	100.0	38.2	60.9	0.5	0.4
Aggravated assault	255,715	151,086	100,983	2,226	1,420	100.0	59.1	39.5	0.9	0.6
Burglary	239,787	156,700	80,141	1,813	1,133	100.0	65.3	33.4	0.8	0.5
Larceny-theft	801,837	529,144	257,133	8,914	6,646	100.0	66.0	32.1	1.1	0.8
Motor vehicle theft	77,861	48,683	28,122	586	470	100.0	62.5	36.1	0.8	0.6
Arson	9,192	6,365	2,746	41	40	100.0	69.2	29.9	0.4	0.4
Violent crime ^b	392,149	208,851	178,164	3,057	2,077	100.0	53.3	45.4	0.8	0.5
Property crime ^c	1,128,677	740,892	368,142	11,354	8,289	100.0	65.6	32.6	1.0	0.7
Total Crime Index ^d	1,520,826	949,743	546,306	14,411	10,366	100.0	62.4	35.9	0.9	0.7
Other assaults	505,669	332,452	165,362	5,021	2,834	100.0	65.7	32.7	1.0	0.6
Forgery and counterfeiting	69,213	44,734	23,771	365	343	100.0	64.6	34.3	0.5	0.5
Fraud	267,182	179,838	85,405	1,148	791	100.0	67.3	32.0	0.4	0.3
Embezzlement	9,800	6,840	2,847	40	73	100.0	69.8	29.1	0.4	0.7
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	84,761	51,659	32,311	479	312	100.0	60.9	38.1	0.6	0.4
Vandalism	127,348	95,357	29,951	1,371	669	100.0	74.9	23.5	1.1	0.5
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	134,287	85,560	47,224	654	849	100.0	63.7	35.2	0.5	0.6
Prostitution and commercialized vice	94,377	56,475	36,660	443	799	100.0	59.8	38.8	0.5	0.8
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	69,995	55,267	13,636	711	381	100.0	79.0	19.5	1.0	0.5
Drug abuse violations	621,360	414,795	201,223	2,656	2,686	100.0	66.8	32.4	0.4	0.4
Gambling	24,775	12,681	11,346	13	735	100.0	51.2	45.8	0.1	3.0
Offenses against family and children	43,553	28,617	14,234	506	196	100.0	65.7	32.7	1.2	0.5
Driving under the influence	1,418,282	1,256,253	138,998	14,951	8,080	100.0	88.6	9.8	1.1	0.6
Liquor laws	355,871	301,537	44,009	8,172	2,153	100.0	84.7	12.4	2.3	0.6
Drunkenness	746,344	591,874	135,314	17,558	1,598	100.0	79.3	18.1	2.4	0.2
Disorderly conduct	478,038	319,364	151,550	5,723	1,401	100.0	66.8	31.7	1.2	0.3
Vagrancy	30,429	19,860	9,382	1,019	168	100.0	65.3	30.8	3.3	0.6
All other offenses (except traffic)	1,986,683	1,261,446	692,377	17,083	15,777	100.0	63.5	34.9	0.9	0.8
Suspicion	4,849	3,544	1,257	32	16	100.0	73.1	25.9	0.7	0.3
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

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1 and 4.5. Estimates by the U.S. Bureau of the Census indicate that on July 1, 1986, whites comprised 84.7 percent, blacks 12.2 percent, and other racial categories 3.1 percent, of the total U.S. population (U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Estimates of the Population of the United States by Age, Sex, and Race: 1980 to 1986, Population Estimates and Projections, Series P-25, No. 1000* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), p. 11). For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

^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, 1986* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), pp. 182-184.

Table 4.9

Arrests in cities

By offense charged and sex, 1986

(7,266 agencies; 1986 estimated population 134,546,000)

Offense charged	Total number	Persons arrested				Percent distribution of offenses charged ^a		
		Male		Female		Total	Male	Female
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent			
Total	8,003,325	6,588,134	82.3%	1,415,191	17.7%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	11,783	10,341	87.8	1,442	12.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Forcible rape	23,404	23,149	98.9	255	1.1	0.3	0.4	(b)
Robbery	107,045	98,533	92.0	8,512	8.0	1.3	1.5	0.6
Aggravated assault	222,344	191,788	86.3	30,556	13.7	2.8	2.9	2.2
Burglary	276,278	253,693	91.8	22,585	8.2	3.5	3.9	1.6
Larceny-theft	998,139	684,575	68.6	313,564	31.4	12.5	10.4	22.2
Motor vehicle theft	99,940	90,427	90.5	9,513	9.5	1.2	1.4	0.7
Arson	11,262	9,707	86.2	1,555	13.8	0.1	0.1	0.1
Violent crime ^c	364,576	323,811	88.8	40,765	11.2	4.6	4.9	2.9
Property crime ^d	1,385,619	1,038,402	74.9	347,217	25.1	17.3	15.8	24.5
Total Crime Index ^e	1,750,195	1,362,213	77.8	387,982	22.2	21.9	20.7	27.4
Other assaults	456,614	386,915	84.7	69,699	15.3	5.7	5.9	4.9
Forgery and counterfeiting	56,645	37,300	65.8	19,345	34.2	0.7	0.6	1.4
Fraud	151,894	92,574	60.9	59,320	39.1	1.9	1.4	4.2
Embezzlement	6,343	3,829	60.4	2,514	39.6	0.1	0.1	0.2
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	91,144	38,595	42.3	52,549	57.7	1.1	1.2	0.7
Vandalism	179,900	160,890	89.4	19,010	10.6	2.2	2.4	1.3
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	129,563	119,767	92.4	9,796	7.6	1.6	1.8	0.7
Prostitution and commercialized vice	90,808	31,215	34.4	59,593	65.6	1.1	0.5	4.2
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	62,798	57,138	91.0	5,660	9.0	0.8	0.9	0.4
Drug abuse violations	547,961	470,115	85.8	77,846	14.2	6.8	7.1	5.5
Gambling	21,239	17,440	82.1	3,799	17.9	0.3	0.3	0.3
Offenses against family and children	22,969	17,835	77.6	5,134	22.4	0.3	0.3	0.4
Driving under the influence	903,715	794,767	87.9	108,948	12.1	11.3	12.1	7.7
Liquor laws	395,875	330,625	83.5	65,250	16.5	4.9	5.0	4.6
Drunkennes	654,651	596,260	91.1	58,391	8.9	8.2	9.1	4.1
Disorderly conduct	505,042	411,170	81.4	93,872	18.6	6.3	6.2	6.6
Vagrancy	31,204	27,496	88.1	3,708	11.9	0.4	0.4	0.3
All other offenses (except traffic)	1,760,858	1,487,596	84.5	273,262	15.5	22.0	22.6	19.3
Suspicion	6,373	5,276	82.8	1,097	17.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Curfew and loitering law violations	70,266	52,410	74.6	17,856	25.4	0.9	0.8	1.3
Runaways	107,268	44,708	41.7	62,560	58.3	1.3	0.7	4.4

Note: See Note, table 4.1. This table presents data from all city law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1986 (Source, p. 330). Population figures are July 1, 1986 population estimates. For definitions of offenses and city areas, see Appendix 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, 1986* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), p. 193. Table adapted by SOURCE-BOOK staff.

Table 4.10

Arrests in cities

By offense charged, age group, and race, 1986

(7,251 agencies; 1986 estimated population 133,894,000)

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	7,964,711	5,448,649	2,372,845	84,340	58,877	100.0%	68.4%	29.8%	1.1%	0.7%
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	11,670	5,037	6,451	79	103	100.0	43.2	55.3	0.7	0.9
Forcible rape	23,062	10,766	11,990	172	134	100.0	46.7	52.0	0.7	0.6
Robbery	106,456	37,729	67,618	496	613	100.0	35.4	63.5	0.5	0.6
Aggravated assault	221,582	121,587	96,767	1,803	1,425	100.0	54.9	43.7	0.8	0.6
Burglary	275,107	180,458	90,619	2,093	1,937	100.0	65.6	32.9	0.8	0.7
Larceny-theft	996,091	665,218	308,041	12,248	10,584	100.0	66.8	30.9	1.2	1.1
Motor vehicle theft	99,200	59,104	38,266	881	949	100.0	59.6	38.6	0.9	1.0
Arson	11,182	8,062	3,004	63	53	100.0	72.1	26.9	0.6	0.5
Violent crime ^b	362,770	175,119	182,826	2,550	2,275	100.0	48.3	50.4	0.7	0.6
Property crime ^c	1,381,580	912,842	439,930	15,285	13,523	100.0	66.1	31.8	1.1	1.0
Total Crime Index ^d	1,744,350	1,087,961	622,756	17,835	15,798	100.0	62.4	35.7	1.0	0.9
Other assaults	454,307	285,082	161,481	4,465	3,279	100.0	62.8	35.5	1.0	0.7
Forgery and counterfeiting	56,563	35,987	19,970	278	328	100.0	63.6	35.3	0.5	0.6
Fraud	152,088	93,973	56,700	553	862	100.0	61.8	37.3	0.4	0.6
Embezzlement	6,342	4,322	1,934	32	54	100.0	68.1	30.5	0.5	0.9
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	90,538	52,636	36,983	474	445	100.0	58.1	40.8	0.5	0.5
Vandalism	179,457	136,703	39,597	1,766	1,391	100.0	76.2	22.1	1.0	0.8
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	128,791	78,820	48,406	621	944	100.0	61.2	37.6	0.5	0.7
Prostitution and commercialized vice	90,492	53,899	35,354	437	802	100.0	59.6	39.1	0.5	0.9
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	62,638	46,633	14,932	657	416	100.0	74.4	23.8	1.0	0.7
Drug abuse violations	545,218	350,591	189,618	2,171	2,838	100.0	64.3	34.8	0.4	0.5
Gambling	20,805	9,608	10,458	10	729	100.0	46.2	50.3	(e)	3.5
Offenses against family and children	21,764	14,113	7,222	305	124	100.0	64.8	33.2	1.4	0.6
Driving under the influence	900,131	787,452	98,052	9,182	5,445	100.0	87.5	10.9	1.0	0.6
Liquor laws	393,379	341,243	40,948	8,676	2,512	100.0	86.7	10.4	2.2	0.6
Drunkenness	649,812	506,059	126,860	15,407	1,486	100.0	77.9	19.5	2.4	0.2
Disorderly conduct	501,197	331,599	163,004	5,043	1,551	100.0	66.2	32.5	1.0	0.3
Vagrancy	31,187	20,520	9,464	1,016	187	100.0	65.8	30.3	3.3	0.6
All other offenses (except traffic)	1,752,384	1,065,255	656,037	13,775	17,317	100.0	60.8	37.4	0.8	1.0
Suspicion	6,364	4,716	1,583	37	28	100.0	74.1	24.9	0.6	0.4
Curfew and loitering law violations	69,727	52,771	15,609	495	852	100.0	75.7	22.4	0.7	1.2
Runaways	107,177	88,706	15,877	1,105	1,489	100.0	82.8	14.8	1.0	1.4

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.10

Arrests in cities

By offense charged, age group, and race, 1986--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	1,457,149	1,062,173	366,092	12,420	16,464	100.0%	72.9%	25.1%	0.9%	1.1%
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	1,138	494	414	9	21	100.0	43.4	54.0	0.8	1.8
Forcible rape	3,778	1,566	2,168	20	24	100.0	41.5	57.4	0.5	0.6
Robbery	25,268	8,082	16,885	78	223	100.0	32.0	66.8	0.3	0.9
Aggravated assault	30,397	16,369	13,569	218	241	100.0	53.9	44.6	0.7	0.8
Burglary	100,417	72,751	25,838	801	1,027	100.0	72.4	25.7	0.8	1.0
Larceny-theft	327,134	231,337	87,124	4,009	4,664	100.0	70.7	26.6	1.2	1.4
Motor vehicle theft	39,616	24,440	14,160	455	561	100.0	61.7	35.7	1.1	1.4
Arson	4,819	3,998	765	29	27	100.0	83.0	15.9	0.6	0.6
Violent crime ^b	60,581	26,511	33,236	325	509	100.0	43.8	54.9	0.5	0.8
Property crime ^c	471,986	332,526	127,887	5,294	6,279	100.0	70.5	27.1	1.1	1.3
Total Crime Index ^d	532,567	359,037	161,123	5,619	6,788	100.0	67.4	30.3	1.1	1.3
Other assaults	70,796	44,849	24,510	553	884	100.0	63.3	34.6	0.8	1.2
Forgery and counterfeiting	5,724	4,655	994	7	43	100.0	81.3	17.4	0.6	0.8
Fraud	16,423	7,846	8,294	3	246	100.0	47.8	50.5	0.2	1.5
Embezzlement	544	405	136	1	2	100.0	74.4	25.0	0.2	0.4
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	24,611	15,118	9,190	124	179	100.0	61.4	37.3	0.5	0.7
Vandalism	77,917	63,413	13,098	602	804	100.0	81.4	16.8	0.8	1.0
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	21,754	14,531	6,893	101	229	100.0	66.8	31.7	0.5	1.1
Prostitution and commercialized vice	2,085	1,290	752	16	27	100.0	61.9	36.1	0.8	1.3
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	10,458	7,306	3,011	60	81	100.0	69.9	28.8	0.6	0.8
Drug abuse violations	56,258	39,380	16,185	213	480	100.0	70.0	28.8	0.4	0.9
Gambling	528	162	313	0	53	100.0	30.7	59.3	X	10.0
Offenses against family and children	2,202	1,551	634	4	13	100.0	70.4	28.8	0.2	0.6
Driving under the influence	15,329	14,649	452	170	58	100.0	95.6	2.9	1.1	0.4
Liquor laws	106,449	101,162	3,400	1,343	544	100.0	95.0	3.2	1.3	0.5
Drunkenness	22,976	20,957	1,623	337	59	100.0	91.2	7.1	1.5	0.3
Disorderly conduct	75,500	55,088	19,775	348	289	100.0	73.0	26.2	0.5	0.4
Vagrancy	2,135	1,806	293	16	20	100.0	84.6	13.7	0.7	0.9
All other offenses (except traffic)	233,724	165,670	63,506	1,237	3,311	100.0	70.9	27.2	0.5	1.4
Suspicion	2,265	1,821	424	7	13	100.0	80.4	18.7	0.3	0.6
Curfew and loitering law violations	69,727	52,771	15,609	495	852	100.0	75.7	22.4	0.7	1.2
Runaways	107,177	88,706	15,877	1,105	1,489	100.0	82.8	14.8	1.0	1.4

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.10

Arrests in cities

By offense charged, age group, and race, 1986--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	6,507,562	4,386,476	2,006,753	71,920	42,413	100.0%	67.4%	30.8%	1.1%	0.7%
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	10,532	4,543	5,837	70	82	100.0	43.1	55.4	0.7	0.8
Forcible rape	19,284	9,200	9,822	152	110	100.0	47.7	50.9	0.8	0.6
Robbery	81,188	29,647	50,733	418	390	100.0	36.5	62.5	0.5	0.5
Aggravated assault	191,185	105,218	83,198	1,585	1,184	100.0	55.0	43.5	0.8	0.6
Burglary	174,690	107,707	64,781	1,292	910	100.0	61.7	37.1	0.7	0.5
Larceny-theft	668,957	433,881	220,917	8,239	5,920	100.0	64.9	33.0	1.2	0.9
Motor vehicle theft	59,584	34,664	24,106	426	388	100.0	58.2	40.5	0.7	0.7
Arson	6,363	4,064	2,239	34	26	100.0	63.9	35.2	0.5	0.4
Violent crime ^b	302,189	148,608	149,590	2,225	1,766	100.0	49.2	49.5	0.7	0.6
Property crime ^c	909,594	580,316	312,043	9,991	7,244	100.0	63.8	34.3	1.1	0.8
Total Crime Index ^d	1,211,783	728,924	461,633	12,216	9,010	100.0	60.2	38.1	1.0	0.7
Other assaults	383,511	240,233	136,971	3,912	2,395	100.0	62.6	35.7	1.0	0.6
Forgery and counterfeiting	50,839	31,332	18,976	246	285	100.0	61.6	37.3	0.5	0.6
Fraud	135,665	86,127	48,406	516	616	100.0	63.5	35.7	0.4	0.5
Embezzlement	5,798	3,917	1,798	31	52	100.0	67.6	31.0	0.5	0.9
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	65,927	37,518	27,793	350	266	100.0	56.9	42.2	0.5	0.4
Vandalism	101,540	73,290	26,499	1,164	587	100.0	72.2	26.1	1.1	0.6
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	107,037	64,289	41,513	520	715	100.0	60.1	38.8	0.5	0.7
Prostitution and commercialized vice	88,407	52,609	34,602	421	775	100.0	59.5	39.1	0.5	0.9
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	52,180	39,327	11,921	597	335	100.0	75.4	22.8	1.1	0.6
Drug abuse violations	488,960	311,211	173,433	1,958	2,358	100.0	63.6	35.5	0.4	0.5
Gambling	20,277	9,446	10,145	10	676	100.0	46.6	50.0	(e)	3.3
Offenses against family and children	19,562	12,562	6,588	301	111	100.0	64.2	33.7	1.5	0.6
Driving under the influence	884,802	772,803	97,600	9,012	5,387	100.0	87.3	11.0	1.0	0.6
Liquor laws	286,930	240,081	37,548	7,333	1,968	100.0	83.7	13.1	2.6	0.7
Drunkenness	626,836	485,102	125,237	15,070	1,427	100.0	77.4	20.0	2.4	0.2
Disorderly conduct	425,697	276,511	143,229	4,695	1,262	100.0	65.0	33.6	1.1	0.3
Vagrancy	29,052	18,714	9,171	1,000	167	100.0	64.4	31.6	3.4	0.6
All other offenses (except traffic)	1,518,660	899,585	592,531	12,538	14,006	100.0	59.2	39.0	0.8	0.9
Suspicion	4,099	2,895	1,159	30	15	100.0	70.6	28.3	0.7	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

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1 and 4.9. For definitions of offenses and city areas, see Appendix 3.

vehicle theft, and arson.

^aIncludes arson.

^eLess than one-tenth of 1 percent.

^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

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, 1986 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), pp. 194-196.

Table 4.11

Arrests in suburban areas^a

By offense charged and sex, 1986

(5,097 agencies; 1986 estimated population 83,371,000)

Offense charged	Total number	Persons arrested				Percent distribution of offenses charged ^b		
		Male		Female		Total	Male	Female
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent			
Total	3,603,131	2,971,965	82.5%	631,166	17.5%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	4,283	3,791	88.5	492	11.5	0.1	0.1	0.1
Forcible rape	9,558	9,421	98.6	137	1.4	0.3	0.3	(c)
Robbery	28,548	26,428	92.6	2,120	7.4	0.8	0.9	0.3
Aggravated assault	94,863	83,441	88.0	11,422	12.0	2.6	2.8	1.8
Burglary	137,083	126,273	92.1	10,810	7.9	3.8	4.2	1.7
Larceny-theft	421,112	292,348	69.4	128,764	30.6	11.7	9.8	20.4
Motor vehicle theft	41,003	37,045	90.3	3,958	9.7	1.1	1.2	0.6
Arson	5,848	5,142	87.9	706	12.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Violent crime ^d	137,257	123,081	89.7	14,176	10.3	3.8	4.1	2.2
Property crime ^e	605,046	460,808	76.2	144,238	23.8	16.8	15.5	22.9
Total Crime Index ^f	742,298	583,889	78.7	158,409	21.3	20.6	19.6	25.1
Other assaults	211,381	178,683	84.5	32,698	15.5	5.9	6.0	5.2
Forgery and counterfeiting	26,962	17,762	65.9	9,200	34.1	0.7	0.6	1.5
Fraud	118,782	62,492	52.6	56,290	47.4	3.3	2.1	8.9
Embezzlement	4,341	2,810	64.7	1,531	35.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	41,542	36,795	88.6	4,747	11.4	1.2	1.2	0.8
Vandalism	88,207	79,413	90.0	8,794	10.0	2.4	2.7	1.4
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	50,623	47,211	93.3	3,412	6.7	1.4	1.6	0.5
Prostitution and commercialized vice	10,266	4,056	39.5	6,210	60.5	0.3	0.1	1.0
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	28,792	27,331	94.9	1,461	5.1	0.8	0.9	0.2
Drug abuse violations	213,639	180,868	84.7	32,771	15.3	5.9	6.1	5.2
Gambling	5,279	4,577	86.7	702	13.3	0.1	0.2	0.1
Offenses against family and children	21,923	19,494	88.9	2,429	11.1	0.6	0.7	0.4
Driving under the influence	643,063	565,848	88.0	77,215	12.0	17.8	19.0	12.2
Liquor laws	181,034	147,630	81.5	33,404	18.5	5.0	5.0	5.3
Drunkenness	227,041	205,874	90.7	21,167	9.3	6.3	6.9	3.4
Disorderly conduct	179,161	150,900	84.2	28,261	15.8	5.0	5.1	4.5
Vagrancy	4,863	3,934	80.9	929	19.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
All other offenses (except traffic)	724,170	609,713	84.2	114,457	15.8	20.1	20.5	18.1
Suspicion	3,094	2,591	83.7	503	16.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Curfew and loitering law violations	21,861	16,137	73.8	5,724	26.2	0.6	0.5	0.9
Runaways	54,809	23,957	43.7	30,852	56.3	1.5	0.8	4.9

Note: See Note, table 4.1. This table presents data from all suburban law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1986 (Source, p. 330). Population figures are July 1, 1986 preliminary counts by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. For definitions of offenses and suburban areas, see Appendix 3.

^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.

^aIncludes suburban city and county law enforcement agencies within metropolitan areas. Excludes central cities. Suburban cities and counties are also included in other groups.

^bBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1986* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), p. 229. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.12

Arrests in suburban areas^a

By offense charged, age group, and race, 1986

(5,072 agencies; 1986 estimated population 83,192,000)

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	3,586,120	2,908,535	650,276	15,809	11,500	100.0%	81.1%	18.1%	0.4%	0.3%
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	4,282	2,841	1,381	39	21	100.0	66.3	32.3	0.9	0.5
Forcible rape	9,546	6,294	3,172	40	40	100.0	65.9	33.2	0.4	0.4
Robbery	28,527	13,269	15,102	91	65	100.0	46.5	52.9	0.3	0.2
Aggravated assault	94,765	66,037	27,884	501	343	100.0	69.7	29.4	0.5	0.4
Burglary	136,765	104,891	31,037	487	350	100.0	76.7	22.7	0.4	0.3
Larceny-theft	420,189	304,647	110,946	2,052	2,544	100.0	72.5	26.4	0.5	0.6
Motor vehicle theft	40,978	30,315	10,336	167	160	100.0	74.0	25.2	0.4	0.4
Arson	5,844	4,942	867	18	17	100.0	84.6	14.8	0.3	0.3
Violent crime ^c	137,120	88,441	47,539	671	462	100.0	64.5	34.7	0.5	0.3
Property crime ^d	603,776	444,795	153,186	2,724	3,071	100.0	73.7	25.4	0.5	0.5
Total Crime Index ^e	740,896	533,236	200,725	3,395	3,540	100.0	72.0	27.1	0.5	0.5
Other assaults	211,126	159,160	50,232	1,031	703	100.0	75.4	23.8	0.5	0.3
Forgery and counterfeiting	26,927	19,722	7,086	49	70	100.0	73.2	26.3	0.2	0.3
Fraud	118,659	86,044	32,204	197	214	100.0	72.5	27.1	0.2	0.2
Embezzlement	4,335	3,202	1,112	2	19	100.0	73.9	25.7	(f)	0.4
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	41,435	29,485	11,668	133	149	100.0	71.2	28.2	0.3	0.4
Vandalism	87,965	76,483	10,964	299	212	100.0	86.9	12.5	0.3	0.2
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	50,519	38,450	11,701	154	214	100.0	76.1	23.2	0.3	0.4
Prostitution and commercialized vice	10,255	6,732	3,397	34	92	100.0	65.6	33.1	0.3	0.9
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	28,737	24,925	3,603	114	95	100.0	86.7	12.5	0.4	0.3
Drug abuse violations	212,881	167,590	44,515	441	335	100.0	78.7	20.9	0.2	0.2
Gambling	5,258	3,465	1,777	4	12	100.0	65.9	33.8	0.1	0.2
Offenses against family and children	21,862	15,817	5,928	92	25	100.0	72.3	27.1	0.4	0.1
Driving under the influence	633,170	586,898	41,583	2,456	2,233	100.0	92.7	6.6	0.4	0.4
Liquor laws	180,076	168,880	10,028	812	356	100.0	93.8	5.6	0.5	0.2
Drunkenness	226,449	199,527	24,164	2,224	534	100.0	88.1	10.7	1.0	0.2
Disorderly conduct	178,738	147,230	30,573	605	330	100.0	82.4	17.1	0.3	0.2
Vagrancy	4,850	3,995	802	39	14	100.0	82.4	16.5	0.8	0.3
All other offenses (except traffic)	722,377	566,648	150,299	3,369	2,061	100.0	78.4	20.8	0.5	0.3
Suspicion	3,091	2,595	472	15	9	100.0	84.0	15.3	0.5	0.3
Curfew and loitering law violations	21,768	19,438	2,210	65	55	100.0	89.3	10.2	0.3	0.3
Runaways	54,746	49,013	5,233	279	221	100.0	89.5	9.6	0.5	0.4

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.12

Arrests in suburban areas^a

By offense charged, age group, and race, 1986--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	659,470	550,916	103,556	2,397	2,601	100.0%	83.9%	15.7%	0.4%	0.4%
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	297	201	92	2	2	100.0	67.7	31.0	0.7	0.7
Forcible rape	1,451	906	534	2	9	100.0	62.4	36.8	0.1	0.6
Robbery	5,525	2,379	3,116	12	18	100.0	43.1	56.4	0.2	0.3
Aggravated assault	12,737	8,434	4,188	43	72	100.0	66.2	32.9	0.3	0.6
Burglary	53,379	44,104	8,902	201	172	100.0	82.6	16.7	0.4	0.3
Larceny-theft	142,200	109,167	31,454	634	945	100.0	76.8	22.1	0.4	0.7
Motor vehicle theft	16,941	12,807	3,980	67	87	100.0	75.6	23.5	0.4	0.5
Arson	2,724	2,469	234	11	10	100.0	90.6	8.6	0.4	0.4
Violent crime ^c	20,010	11,920	7,930	59	101	100.0	59.6	39.6	0.3	0.5
Property crime ^d	215,244	168,547	44,570	913	1,214	100.0	78.3	20.7	0.4	0.6
Total Crime Index ^e	235,254	180,467	52,500	972	1,315	100.0	76.7	22.3	0.4	0.6
Other assaults	33,536	285,017	8,277	121	121	100.0	74.6	24.7	0.4	0.4
Forgery and counterfeiting	2,518	2,193	307	2	16	100.0	87.1	12.2	0.1	0.6
Fraud	2,322	1,855	451	5	11	100.0	79.9	19.4	0.2	0.5
Embezzlement	265	192	73	3	1	100.0	72.5	27.5	X	X
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	11,116	8,045	2,979	19	73	100.0	72.4	26.8	0.2	0.7
Vandalism	41,964	37,630	4,100	113	121	100.0	89.7	9.8	0.3	0.3
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	8,681	6,946	1,662	23	50	100.0	80.0	19.1	0.3	0.6
Prostitution and commercialized vice	251	191	59	1	0	100.0	76.1	23.5	0.4	X
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	5,421	4,471	906	27	17	100.0	82.5	16.7	0.5	0.3
Drug abuse violations	23,824	20,210	3,507	56	51	100.0	84.8	14.7	0.2	0.2
Gambling	150	74	76	0	0	100.0	49.3	50.7	X	X
Offenses against family and children	839	737	98	3	1	100.0	87.8	11.7	0.4	0.1
Driving under the influence	9,902	9,635	193	54	20	100.0	97.3	1.9	0.5	0.2
Liquor laws	61,953	60,393	1,304	143	113	100.0	97.5	2.1	0.2	0.2
Drunkenness	9,881	9,411	369	84	17	100.0	95.2	3.7	0.9	0.2
Disorderly conduct	35,045	29,565	5,349	64	67	100.0	84.4	15.3	0.2	0.2
Vagrancy	1,052	982	63	4	3	100.0	93.3	6.0	0.4	0.3
All other offenses (except traffic)	97,702	83,352	13,668	359	323	100.0	85.3	14.0	0.4	0.3
Suspicion	1,280	1,099	172	3	6	100.0	85.9	13.4	0.2	0.5
Curfew and loitering law violations	21,768	19,438	2,210	65	55	100.0	89.3	10.2	0.3	0.3
Runaways	54,746	49,013	5,233	279	221	100.0	89.5	9.6	0.5	0.4

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.12

Arrests in suburban areas^a

By offense charged, age group, and race, 1986--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	2,926,650	2,357,619	546,720	13,412	8,899	100.0%	80.6%	18.7%	0.9%	0.3%
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	3,985	2,640	1,289	37	19	100.0	66.2	32.3	0.9	0.5
Forcible rape	8,095	5,388	2,638	38	31	100.0	66.6	32.6	0.5	0.4
Robbery	23,002	10,890	11,986	79	47	100.0	47.3	52.1	0.3	0.2
Aggravated assault	82,028	57,603	23,696	458	271	100.0	70.2	28.9	0.6	0.3
Burglary	83,386	60,787	22,135	286	178	100.0	72.9	26.5	0.3	0.2
Larceny-theft	277,989	195,480	79,492	1,418	1,599	100.0	70.3	28.6	0.5	0.6
Motor vehicle theft	24,037	17,508	6,356	100	73	100.0	72.8	26.4	0.4	0.3
Arson	3,120	2,473	633	7	7	100.0	79.3	20.3	0.2	0.2
Violent crime ^c	117,110	76,521	39,609	612	368	100.0	65.3	33.8	0.5	0.3
Property crime ^d	388,532	276,248	108,616	1,811	1,857	100.0	71.1	28.0	0.5	0.5
Total Crime Index ^e	505,642	352,769	148,225	2,423	2,225	100.0	69.8	29.3	0.5	0.4
Other assaults	177,590	134,143	41,955	910	582	100.0	75.5	23.6	0.5	0.3
Forgery and counterfeiting	24,409	17,529	6,779	47	54	100.0	71.8	27.8	0.2	0.2
Fraud	116,337	84,189	31,753	192	203	100.0	72.4	27.3	0.2	0.2
Embezzlement	4,070	3,010	1,039	2	19	100.0	74.0	25.5	(f)	0.5
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	30,319	21,440	8,689	114	76	100.0	70.7	28.7	0.4	0.3
Vandalism	46,001	38,853	6,864	186	98	100.0	84.5	14.9	0.4	0.2
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	41,838	31,504	10,039	131	164	100.0	75.3	24.0	0.3	0.4
Prostitution and commercialized vice	10,004	6,541	3,338	33	92	100.0	65.4	33.4	0.3	0.9
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	23,316	20,454	2,697	87	78	100.0	87.7	11.6	0.4	0.3
Drug abuse violations	189,057	147,380	41,008	385	284	100.0	78.0	21.7	0.2	0.2
Gambling	5,108	3,391	1,701	4	12	100.0	66.4	33.3	0.1	0.2
Offenses against family and children	21,023	15,080	5,830	89	24	100.0	71.7	27.7	0.4	0.1
Driving under the influence	623,268	577,263	41,390	2,402	2,213	100.0	92.6	6.6	0.4	0.4
Liquor laws	118,123	108,487	8,724	669	243	100.0	91.8	7.4	0.6	0.2
Drunkenness	216,568	190,116	23,795	2,140	517	100.0	87.8	11.0	1.0	0.2
Disorderly conduct	143,693	117,665	25,224	541	263	100.0	81.9	17.6	0.4	0.2
Vagrancy	3,798	3,013	739	35	11	100.0	79.3	19.5	0.9	0.3
All other offenses (except traffic)	624,675	483,296	136,631	3,010	1,738	100.0	77.4	21.9	0.5	0.3
Suspicion	1,811	1,496	300	12	3	100.0	82.6	16.6	0.7	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

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1 and 4.11. For definitions of offenses and suburban areas, see Appendix 3.

^aIncludes suburban city and county law enforcement agencies within metropolitan areas. Excludes central 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.

^fLess than one-tenth of 1 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1986* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), pp. 230-232.

Table 4.13

Arrests in rural counties

By offense charged and sex, 1986

(2,384 agencies; 1986 estimated population 24,242,000)

Offense charged	Total number	Persons arrested		Percent distribution of offenses charged ^a		Total	Male	Female
		Male Number	Male Percent	Female Number	Female Percent			
Total	834,593	709,599	85.0%	124,994	15.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	1,431	1,219	85.2	212	14.8	0.2	0.2	0.2
Forcible rape	2,504	2,471	98.7	33	1.3	0.3	0.3	(b)
Robbery	2,392	2,211	92.4	181	7.6	0.3	0.3	0.1
Aggravated assault	22,256	19,723	88.6	2,533	11.4	2.7	2.8	2.0
Burglary	32,550	30,398	93.4	2,152	6.6	3.9	4.3	1.7
Larceny-theft	42,913	34,430	80.2	8,483	19.8	5.1	4.9	6.8
Motor vehicle theft	7,758	7,025	90.6	733	9.4	0.9	1.0	0.6
Arson	1,495	1,305	87.3	190	12.7	0.2	0.2	0.2
Violent crime ^c	28,583	25,624	89.6	2,959	10.4	3.4	3.6	2.4
Property crime ^d	84,716	73,158	86.4	11,558	13.6	10.2	10.3	9.2
Total Crime Index ^e	113,299	98,782	87.2	14,517	12.8	13.6	13.9	11.6
Other assaults	47,254	40,324	85.3	6,930	14.7	5.7	5.7	5.5
Forgery and counterfeiting	7,606	5,207	68.5	2,399	31.5	0.9	0.7	1.9
Fraud	51,241	27,207	53.1	24,034	46.9	6.1	3.8	19.2
Embezzlement	1,188	844	71.0	344	29.0	0.1	0.1	0.3
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	6,458	5,759	89.2	699	10.8	0.8	0.8	0.6
Vandalism	15,045	13,558	90.1	1,487	9.9	1.8	1.9	1.2
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	8,820	8,319	94.3	501	5.7	1.1	1.2	0.4
Prostitution and commercialized vice	204	8	42.6	117	57.4	(b)	(b)	0.1
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	6,589	6,336	96.2	253	3.8	0.8	0.9	0.2
Drug abuse violations	44,181	37,856	85.7	6,325	14.3	5.3	5.3	5.1
Gambling	729	622	85.3	107	14.7	0.1	0.1	0.1
Offenses against family and children	9,097	8,379	92.1	718	7.9	1.1	1.2	0.6
Driving under the influence	224,658	202,912	90.3	21,746	9.7	26.9	28.6	17.4
Liquor laws	45,626	37,790	82.8	7,836	17.2	5.5	5.3	6.3
Drunkenness	56,155	51,629	91.9	4,526	8.1	6.7	7.3	3.6
Disorderly conduct	24,933	21,305	85.4	3,628	14.6	3.0	3.0	2.9
Vagrancy	279	239	85.7	40	14.3	(b)	(b)	(b)
All other offenses (except traffic)	161,846	137,777	85.1	24,069	14.9	19.4	19.4	19.3
Suspicion	552	485	87.9	67	12.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Curfew and loitering law violations	882	609	69.0	273	31.0	0.1	0.1	0.2
Runaways	7,951	3,573	44.9	4,378	55.1	1.0	0.5	3.5

Note: See Note, table 4.1. This table presents data from all rural county law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1986 (Source, p. 330). Population figures are July 1, 1986 population estimates. For definitions of offenses and rural counties, see Appendix 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, 1986* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), p. 217. Table adapted by SOURCE-BOOK staff.

Table 4.14

Arrests in rural counties

By offense charged, age group, and race, 1986

(2,371 agencies; 1986 estimated population 24,188,000)

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	829,064	688,134	118,455	16,699	5,776	100.0%	83.0%	14.3%	2.0%	0.7%
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	1,432	998	385	45	4	100.0	69.7	26.9	3.1	0.3
Forcible rape	2,502	1,806	625	52	19	100.0	72.2	25.0	2.1	0.8
Robbery	2,391	1,575	763	39	14	100.0	65.9	31.9	1.6	0.6
Aggravated assault	22,230	16,215	5,424	456	135	100.0	72.9	24.4	2.1	0.6
Burglary	32,464	26,873	4,700	566	325	100.0	82.8	14.5	1.7	1.0
Larceny-theft	42,871	35,098	6,747	486	540	100.0	81.9	15.7	1.1	1.3
Motor vehicle theft	7,746	6,750	719	177	100	100.0	87.1	9.3	2.3	1.3
Arson	1,494	1,319	157	7	11	100.0	88.3	10.5	0.5	0.7
Violent crime ^b	28,555	20,594	7,197	592	172	100.0	72.1	25.2	2.1	0.6
Property crime ^c	84,575	70,040	12,323	1,236	976	100.0	82.8	14.6	1.5	1.2
Total Crime Index ^d	113,130	90,634	19,520	1,828	1,148	100.0	80.1	17.3	1.6	1.0
Other assaults	47,224	35,296	10,704	851	373	100.0	74.7	22.7	1.8	0.8
Forgery and counterfeiting	7,596	5,716	1,731	107	42	100.0	75.3	22.8	1.4	0.6
Fraud	51,219	37,356	13,290	502	71	100.0	72.9	25.9	1.0	0.1
Embezzlement	1,188	874	296	7	11	100.0	73.6	24.9	0.6	0.9
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	6,448	5,326	978	109	35	100.0	82.6	15.2	1.7	0.5
Vandalism	15,030	13,409	1,330	194	97	100.0	89.2	8.8	1.3	0.6
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	8,810	7,508	1,124	92	86	100.0	85.2	12.8	1.0	1.0
Prostitution and commercialized vice	204	140	60	3	1	100.0	68.6	29.4	1.5	0.5
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	6,572	5,950	517	79	26	100.0	90.5	7.9	1.2	0.4
Drug abuse violations	44,118	37,274	5,992	558	294	100.0	84.5	13.6	1.3	0.7
Gambling	729	452	223	1	53	100.0	62.0	30.6	0.1	7.3
Offenses against family and children	9,076	5,826	3,032	144	74	100.0	64.2	33.4	1.6	0.8
Driving under the influence	219,701	192,761	20,437	5,149	1,354	100.0	87.7	9.3	2.3	0.6
Liquor laws	45,617	41,487	3,099	837	194	100.0	90.9	6.8	1.8	0.4
Drunkenness	56,149	49,873	4,275	1,956	45	100.0	88.8	7.6	3.5	0.1
Disorderly conduct	24,902	20,348	3,449	1,007	98	100.0	81.7	13.9	4.0	0.4
Vagrancy	278	251	17	9	1	100.0	90.3	6.1	3.2	0.4
All other offenses (except traffic)	161,698	129,323	28,051	3,101	1,223	100.0	80.0	17.3	1.9	0.8
Suspicion	550	494	49	7	0	100.0	89.8	8.9	1.3	X
Curfew and loitering law violations	882	633	17	24	208	100.0	71.8	1.9	2.7	23.6
Runaways	7,943	7,203	264	134	342	100.0	90.7	3.3	1.7	4.3

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.14

Arrests in rural counties

By offense charged, age group, and race, 1986--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	76,607	69,011	4,518	1,329	1,749	100.0%	90.1%	5.9%	1.7%	2.3%
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	87	67	16	4	0	100.0	77.0	18.4	4.6	X
Forcible rape	245	184	54	7	0	100.0	75.1	22.0	2.9	X
Robbery	231	172	46	9	4	100.0	74.5	19.9	3.9	1.7
Aggravated assault	1,358	1,082	231	29	16	100.0	79.7	17.0	2.1	1.2
Burglary	10,058	9,050	673	177	158	100.0	90.0	6.7	1.8	1.6
Larceny-theft	9,609	8,435	771	134	269	100.0	87.8	8.0	1.4	2.8
Motor vehicle theft	2,653	2,413	127	67	46	100.0	91.0	4.8	2.5	1.7
Arson	359	336	16	4	3	100.0	93.6	4.5	1.1	0.8
Violent crime ^b	1,921	1,505	347	49	20	100.0	78.3	18.1	2.6	1.0
Property crime ^c	22,679	20,234	1,587	382	476	100.0	89.2	7.0	1.7	2.1
Total Crime Index ^d	24,600	21,739	1,934	431	496	100.0	88.4	7.9	1.8	2.0
Other assaults	3,005	2,371	444	54	136	100.0	78.9	14.8	1.8	4.5
Forgery and counterfeiting	617	555	45	12	5	100.0	90.0	7.3	1.9	0.8
Fraud	368	305	52	6	5	100.0	82.9	14.1	1.6	1.4
Embezzlement	9	8	1	0	0	100.0	88.9	11.1	X	X
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	931	823	69	23	16	100.0	88.4	7.4	2.5	1.7
Vandalism	5,174	4,924	149	50	51	100.0	95.2	2.9	1.0	1.0
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	607	537	51	5	14	100.0	88.5	8.4	0.8	2.3
Prostitution and commercialized vice	19	14	3	2	0	100.0	73.7	15.8	10.5	X
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	914	821	73	13	7	100.0	89.8	8.0	1.4	0.8
Drug abuse violations	2,692	2,433	138	36	85	100.0	90.4	5.1	1.3	3.1
Gambling	12	7	1	0	4	100.0	58.3	8.3	X	33.3
Offenses against family and children	135	123	9	1	2	100.0	91.1	6.7	0.7	1.5
Driving under the influence	3,383	3,223	82	60	18	100.0	95.3	2.4	1.8	0.5
Liquor laws	10,654	10,331	103	154	66	100.0	97.0	1.0	1.4	0.6
Drunkenness	1,310	1,240	28	40	2	100.0	94.7	2.1	3.1	0.2
Disorderly conduct	2,248	1,922	206	111	9	100.0	85.5	9.2	4.9	0.4
Vagrancy	69	66	1	2	0	100.0	95.7	1.4	2.9	X
All other offenses (except traffic)	10,915	9,622	845	165	283	100.0	88.2	7.7	1.5	2.6
Suspicion	120	111	3	6	0	100.0	92.5	2.5	5.0	X
Curfew and loitering law violations	882	633	17	24	208	100.0	71.8	1.9	2.7	23.6
Runaways	7,943	7,203	264	134	342	100.0	90.7	3.3	1.7	4.3

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.14

Arrests in rural counties

By offense charged, age group, and race, 1986--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	752,457	619,123	113,937	15,370	4,027	100.0%	82.3%	15.1%	2.0%	0.5%
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	1,345	931	369	41	4	100.0	69.2	27.4	3.0	0.3
Forcible rape	2,257	1,622	571	45	19	100.0	71.9	25.3	2.0	0.8
Robbery	2,160	1,403	717	30	10	100.0	65.0	33.2	1.4	0.5
Aggravated assault	20,872	15,133	5,193	427	119	100.0	72.5	24.9	2.0	0.6
Burglary	22,406	17,823	4,027	389	167	100.0	79.5	18.0	1.7	0.7
Larceny-theft	33,262	26,663	5,976	352	271	100.0	80.2	18.0	1.1	0.8
Motor vehicle theft	5,093	4,337	592	110	54	100.0	85.2	11.6	2.2	1.1
Arson	1,135	983	141	3	8	100.0	86.6	12.4	0.3	0.7
Violent crime ^b	26,634	19,089	6,850	543	152	100.0	71.7	25.7	2.0	0.6
Property crime ^c	61,896	49,806	10,736	854	500	100.0	80.5	17.3	1.4	0.8
Total Crime Index ^d	88,530	68,895	17,586	1,397	652	100.0	77.8	19.9	1.6	0.7
Other assaults	44,219	32,925	10,260	797	237	100.0	74.5	23.2	1.8	0.5
Forgery and counterfeiting	6,979	5,161	1,686	95	37	100.0	74.0	24.2	1.4	0.5
Fraud	50,851	37,051	13,238	496	66	100.0	72.9	26.0	1.0	0.1
Embezzlement	1,179	866	295	7	11	100.0	73.5	25.0	0.6	0.9
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	5,517	4,503	909	86	19	100.0	81.6	16.5	1.6	0.3
Vandalism	9,856	8,485	1,181	144	46	100.0	86.1	12.0	1.5	0.5
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	8,203	6,971	1,073	87	72	100.0	85.0	13.1	1.1	0.9
Prostitution and commercialized vice	185	126	57	1	1	100.0	68.1	30.8	0.5	0.5
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	5,658	5,129	444	66	19	100.0	90.7	7.8	1.2	0.3
Drug abuse violations	41,426	34,841	5,854	522	209	100.0	84.1	14.1	1.3	0.5
Gambling	717	445	222	1	49	100.0	62.1	31.0	0.1	6.8
Offenses against family and children	8,941	5,703	3,023	143	72	100.0	63.8	33.8	1.6	0.8
Driving under the influence	216,318	189,538	20,355	5,089	1,336	100.0	87.6	9.4	2.4	0.6
Liquor laws	34,963	31,156	2,996	683	128	100.0	89.1	8.6	2.0	0.4
Drunkenness	54,839	48,633	4,247	1,916	43	100.0	88.7	7.7	3.5	0.1
Disorderly conduct	22,654	18,426	3,243	896	89	100.0	81.3	14.3	4.0	0.4
Vagrancy	209	185	16	7	1	100.0	88.5	7.7	3.3	0.5
All other offenses (except traffic)	150,783	119,701	27,206	2,936	940	100.0	79.4	18.0	1.9	0.6
Suspicion	430	383	46	1	0	100.0	89.1	10.7	0.2	X
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

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1 and 4.13. For definitions of offenses and rural counties, see Appendix 3.

^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.

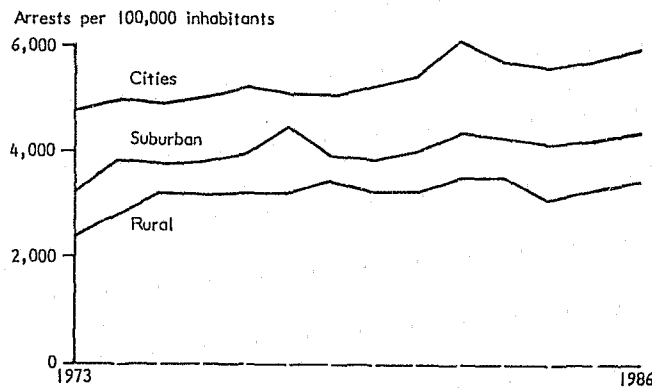
^dIncludes arson.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1986* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), pp. 218-220.

Figure 4.1

Arrests rates (per 100,000 inhabitants) for all offenses

By extent of urbanization, 1973-86



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; 1985, pp. 164, 167; 1986, pp. 166, 167 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.15

Arrest rates (per 100,000 inhabitants) for violent crimes

By offense charged and region, 1971-86

(Rate per 100,000 inhabitants)

Offense charged and region	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter																
Northeast	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	6.1	6.3
Midwest	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	5.7	6.5
South	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	9.3	9.4
West	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	9.0	9.2
Forcible rape																
Northeast	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	15.3	15.4
Midwest	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	15.6	14.9
South	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	16.3	16.3
West	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	15.4	15.7
Robbery																
Northeast	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	96.2	105.0
Midwest	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	34.8	34.5
South	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	47.8	51.7
West	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	68.1	69.2
Aggravated assault																
Northeast	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	136.1	154.1
Midwest	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	85.5	93.2
South	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	143.7	151.3
West	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	145.8	191.3

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.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, 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; 1985, p. 165; 1986, p. 165 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.16

Arrest rates (per 100,000 inhabitants) for property crimes

By offense charged and region, 1971-86

(Rate per 100,000 inhabitants)

Offense charged and region	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Burglary																
Northeast	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	156.7	151.1
Midwest	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	133.0	129.6
South	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	197.6	206.7
West	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	258.7	253.9
Larceny-theft																
Northeast	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	477.9	478.5
Midwest	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	549.5	563.4
South	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	572.2	590.7
West	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	723.5	738.4
Motor vehicle theft																
Northeast	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	47.7	54.8
Midwest	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	38.4	43.4
South	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	53.0	60.0
West	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	90.9	101.7
Arson																
Northeast	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	9.9	9.8	9.2	9.0	8.5	8.0	8.8	8.0
Midwest	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	8.1	8.3	8.6	11.5	9.1	8.0	7.9	7.7
South	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	7.9	8.1	8.5	7.5	7.8	7.1	7.2	7.1
West	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	11.2	9.8	10.5	9.9	9.3	10.2	9.9	8.8

Notes: 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.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 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; *1985*, p. 165; *1986*, p. 165 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.17

Offenses known to police and percent cleared by arrest

By offense and size of place, 1986

(1986 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										
13,599 agencies; population 227,574,000:										
Offenses known	12,734,405	1,445,965	11,288,440	19,933	83,544	535,295	807,193	3,114,788	6,983,439	1,190,213
Percent cleared by arrest	20.7	46.3	17.5	70.2	52.3	24.7	59.4	13.6	19.7	14.8
TOTAL CITIES										
9,297 cities; population 153,987,000:										
Offenses known	10,432,007	1,218,417	9,213,590	15,739	64,769	487,812	650,097	2,414,984	5,783,979	1,014,627
Percent cleared by arrest	20.7	44.6	17.5	70.0	51.5	24.2	58.6	13.1	20.1	13.6
Group 1:										
60 cities, 250,000 and over; population 40,808,000:										
Offenses known	4,177,955	673,481	3,504,474	9,437	31,689	327,513	304,842	976,277	1,975,851	552,346
Percent cleared by arrest	18.2	39.7	14.1	66.1	51.0	22.3	56.5	11.1	16.6	10.2
8 cities, 1,000,000 and over; population 19,993,000:										
Offenses known	1,866,678	367,677	1,499,001	5,008	11,473	191,943	159,253	402,772	796,900	299,329
Percent cleared by arrest	17.4	37.7	12.4	62.9	49.0	21.4	55.9	10.2	14.7	9.0
16 cities, 500,000 to 999,999; population 10,683,000:										
Offenses known	963,356	125,607	837,749	1,926	8,666	59,450	55,565	231,065	491,397	115,287
Percent cleared by arrest	18.0	40.7	14.5	68.8	54.2	22.9	56.6	11.7	16.5	12.0
36 cities, 250,000 to 499,999; population 13,131,000:										
Offenses known	1,347,921	180,197	1,167,724	2,503	11,550	76,120	90,024	342,440	687,554	137,730
Percent cleared by arrest	19.5	43.2	15.9	70.4	50.6	24.1	57.6	11.7	18.9	11.3

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.17

Offenses known to police and percent cleared by arrest

By offense and size of place, 1986--Continued

Population group	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
Group II: 126 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 18,385,000:										
Offenses known	1,509,219	162,014	1,347,205	2,075	9,655	58,421	91,863	378,275	850,723	118,207
Percent cleared by arrest	21.4	49.0	18.1	75.0	51.6	29.1	60.7	13.5	20.5	15.3
Group III: 301 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 20,589,000:										
Offenses known	1,306,225	127,563	1,178,662	1,300	8,014	42,337	75,912	309,389	748,223	121,050
Percent cleared by arrest	21.8	46.8	19.1	73.6	49.9	26.7	57.3	13.7	22.3	13.4
Group IV: 656 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 22,659,000:										
Offenses known	1,295,961	106,525	1,189,436	1,144	6,638	30,343	68,400	293,386	800,301	95,749
Percent cleared by arrest	22.3	48.4	19.9	73.6	49.1	26.8	57.5	14.2	22.5	16.5
Group V: 1,611 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 25,333,000:										
Offenses known	1,180,683	84,060	1,096,623	985	5,160	19,287	58,628	257,122	762,972	76,529
Percent cleared by arrest	23.8	53.8	21.5	80.8	54.2	30.0	61.1	15.4	23.6	21.5
Group VI: 6,543 cities under 10,000; population 23,212,000:										
Offenses known	961,964	64,774	897,190	798	3,613	9,911	50,452	200,535	645,909	50,746
Percent cleared by arrest	23.1	61.5	20.3	79.3	58.6	31.5	67.3	16.7	20.7	29.1
SUBURBAN COUNTIES 1,326 agencies; population 44,310,000:										
Offenses known	1,736,944	174,679	1,562,265	2,642	13,292	43,042	115,703	501,473	918,182	142,610
Percent cleared by arrest	20.6	52.7	17.0	66.5	54.0	28.1	61.4	15.2	17.6	19.2
RURAL COUNTIES 2,976 agencies; population 29,278,000:										
Offenses known	565,454	52,869	512,585	1,552	5,483	4,441	41,393	198,331	281,278	32,976
Percent cleared by arrest	22.0	63.9	17.7	78.1	58.1	37.6	67.0	16.1	17.0	32.3
SUBURBAN AREAS ^c 6,364 agencies; population 91,779,000:										
Offenses known	3,981,933	339,359	3,642,574	4,318	23,042	87,382	224,617	990,405	2,339,976	312,193
Percent cleared by arrest	21.1	51.7	18.3	69.3	52.9	27.4	60.7	14.7	19.8	18.4

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, DC: USGPO, 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, ar-

son data are not included in this table. Forcible rape figures furnished by the State-level Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program administered by the Illinois Department of State Police were not in accordance with national UCR guidelines and were excluded from the forcible rape, violent crime, and Total Crime Index categories. This table presents data from all law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for at least 6 months in 1986 (Source, p. 329). Population figures are July 1, 1986 population estimates. For definitions of offenses, city and suburban areas, and rural counties, see Appendix 3.

^aViolent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

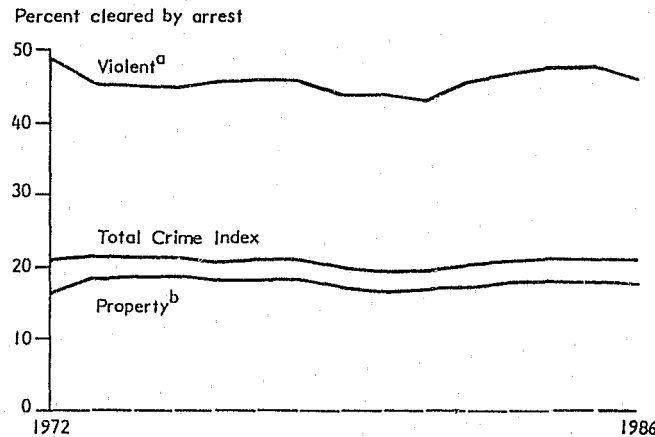
^bProperty crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Data are not included for the property crime of arson.

^cIncludes suburban city and county law enforcement agencies within metropolitan areas. Excludes central 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, 1986* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), pp. 156, 157. 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, 1972-86



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.

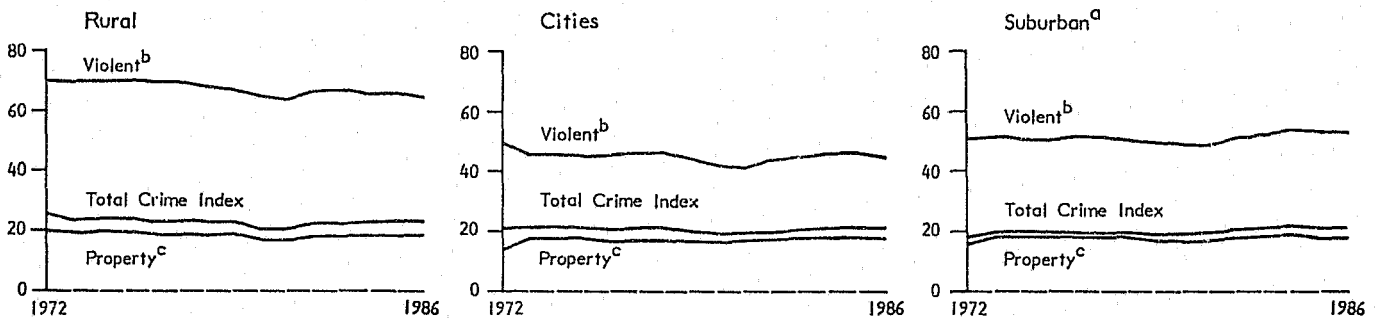
^bProperty crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Data are not included for the property crime of arson.

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; 1985, pp. 156, 157; 1986, pp. 156, 157 (Washington, DC: USGPO). 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, 1972-86

Percent cleared by arrest



Note: See Notes, tables 4.1 and 4.17. For definitions of offenses, rural counties, and city and suburban areas, see Appendix 3.

^aIncludes suburban city and county law enforcement agencies within metropolitan areas. Excludes central cities. Suburban cities and counties are also included in other groups.

^bViolent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault.

^cProperty 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; 1985, pp. 156, 157; 1986, pp. 156, 157 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.18

Number of offenses known to police that were cleared by arrest and percent of clearances from arrest of persons under 18 years of age^a

By offense and size of place, 1986

(1986 estimated population)

Population group	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^b	Property crime ^c	Murder and non-negligent man-slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
TOTAL ALL AGENCIES										
13,461 agencies; population 223,695,000:										
Total clearances	2,600,384	657,297	1,943,087	13,619	42,808	130,010	470,860	416,708	1,354,885	171,494
Percent under 18	19.1	9.0	22.6	4.6	9.6	11.2	8.4	20.9	23.4	20.2
TOTAL CITIES										
9,279 cities; population 151,832,000:										
Total clearances	2,132,779	534,370	1,598,409	10,733	32,665	116,479	374,493	312,495	1,150,792	135,122
Percent under 18	19.5	9.1	23.0	4.6	9.5	11.4	8.5	20.7	23.9	20.3
Group I:										
58 cities, 250,000 and over; population 42,676,000:										
Total clearances	747,689	262,453	485,236	6,017	15,686	71,750	169,000	106,378	324,070	54,788
Percent under 18	14.4	7.5	18.1	3.9	7.5	9.6	6.7	16.4	18.5	19.2
8 cities, 1,000,000 and over; population 19,993,000:										
Total clearances	324,109	138,733	185,376	3,149	5,626	41,010	88,948	41,204	117,274	26,898
Percent under 18	11.3	6.3	15.0	3.5	6.5	8.4	5.5	13.9	15.3	15.5
15 cities, 500,000 to 999,999; population 10,023,000:										
Total clearances	164,265	47,334	116,931	1,170	4,317	12,738	29,109	25,733	78,656	12,542
Percent under 18	16.9	9.8	19.8	4.5	8.1	13.2	8.7	17.4	19.5	26.3
35 cities, 250,000 to 499,999; population 12,660,000:										
Total clearances	259,315	76,386	182,929	1,698	5,743	18,002	50,943	39,441	128,140	15,348
Percent under 18	16.6	8.1	20.2	4.1	8.0	10.0	7.6	18.4	20.7	19.9
Group II:										
121 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 17,632,000:										
Total clearances	311,485	75,915	235,570	1,490	4,828	16,449	53,148	49,405	168,731	17,434
Percent under 18	18.5	9.6	21.4	5.4	9.7	13.0	8.7	17.2	22.7	20.3
Group III:										
300 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 20,525,000:										
Total clearances	284,145	59,710	224,435	955	3,994	11,292	43,469	42,106	166,124	16,205
Percent under 18	22.4	11.8	25.2	4.8	13.1	15.7	10.8	22.5	26.2	21.8
Group IV:										
653 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 22,544,000:										
Total clearances	287,466	51,453	236,013	842	3,250	8,109	39,252	41,464	178,878	15,671
Percent under 18	23.3	11.2	26.0	7.0	10.7	14.9	10.5	23.9	26.9	21.2
Group V:										
1,605 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 25,242,000:										
Total clearances	280,028	44,998	235,030	796	2,789	5,760	35,653	39,599	179,154	16,277
Percent under 18	23.8	10.5	26.4	6.4	11.4	13.6	10.0	25.0	27.2	20.5
Group VI:										
6,542 cities under 10,000; population 23,212,000:										
Total clearances	221,966	39,841	182,125	633	2,118	3,119	33,971	33,543	133,835	14,747
Percent under 18	24.1	10.7	27.1	3.9	13.2	13.3	10.4	28.3	27.4	21.7

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.18

Number of offenses known to police that were cleared by arrest and percent of clearances from arrest of persons under 18 years of age^a

By offense and size of place, 1986--Continued

Population group	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^b	Property crime ^c	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
SUBURBAN COUNTIES										
1,284 agencies; population 43,212,000:										
Total clearances	347,482	90,220	257,262	1,710	7,040	11,897	69,573	73,157	157,972	26,133
Percent under 18	17.9	9.0	21.0	4.4	9.3	10.7	8.8	21.0	21.1	20.0
RURAL COUNTIES										
2,898 agencies; population 3,651,000:										
Total clearances	120,123	32,707	87,416	1,176	3,103	1,634	26,794	31,056	46,121	10,239
Percent under 18	15.8	6.3	19.3	4.9	10.3	6.7	5.9	22.1	17.4	19.4
SUBURBAN AREAS^d										
6,315 agencies; population 90,510,000:										
Total clearances	829,354	173,656	655,698	2,944	12,048	23,744	134,920	142,603	457,308	55,787
Percent under 18	21.3	10.4	24.2	5.6	10.5	12.8	10.0	23.3	24.9	20.5

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1 and 4.17. Forcible rape figures furnished by the State-level Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program administered by the Illinois Department of State Police were not in accordance with national UCR guidelines and were excluded from the forcible rape, violent crime, and Total Crime Index categories. For definitions of offenses, suburban areas, and rural counties, see Appendix 3.

^aProperty crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Data are not included for the property crime of arson.

^dIncludes suburban city and county law enforcement agencies within metropolitan areas. Excludes central cities. Suburban cities are also included in other city groups.

^aIncludes offenses cleared by exceptional means.

^bViolent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1986* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), pp. 161, 162. 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, 1972-86

	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
1985	20.1	9.6	23.4
1986	19.1	9.0	22.6

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. 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; *1985*, pp. 161, 162; *1986*, pp. 161, 162 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.20

Arsons cleared by arrest and cleared by arrest of persons under 18 years of age

By type of target, 1986

(12,464 agencies; 1986 estimated population 192,650,000)

Target	Number of offenses	Percent of offenses cleared by arrest	Percent of clearances by arrest of persons under 18 years of age
Total	87,585	18.2%	36.5%
Total structure	47,846	22.5	36.0
Single occupancy residential	20,497	22.6	30.6
Other residential	8,096	24.7	30.7
Storage	4,980	18.5	49.0
Industrial/manufacturing	756	15.1	32.5
Other commercial	5,909	16.4	24.9
Community/public	4,737	34.2	54.6
Other structure	2,871	16.4	46.0
Total mobile	24,485	10.2	19.8
Motor vehicles	22,578	9.9	18.3
Other mobile	1,907	14.1	31.6
Other	15,254	17.2	54.8

Note: See Note, table 4.17. In 1986, 12,464 agencies furnished detailed reports to the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. The following data are from these 12,464 agencies. Users should be aware that these data do not represent the Nation's total arson experience and differ from those reported in other arrest tables displaying arson. For definition of arson, see Appendix 3.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1986* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987) p. 39. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.21

Percent distribution of persons arrested for Federal white-collar and non-white collar offenses

By type of offense and selected demographic characteristics, 1984-85

Offense	Persons arrested									
	Sex		Race		Ethnicity		Age		Education	
	Male	Female	White	Not white	Hispanic	Not Hispanic	40 and under	Over 40	No college	Attended college
All offenses	84%	16%	72%	28%	21%	79%	75%	25%	74%	26%
White collar	74	26	66	34	10	90	66	34	67	33
Tax fraud	88	12	93	7	2	98	33	67	56	44
Lending and credit fraud	82	18	81	19	5	95	60	40	51	49
Wire fraud	83	17	69	31	5	95	59	41	58	42
Other fraud ^a	75	25	62	38	15	85	64	36	65	35
Embezzlement	59	41	68	32	10	90	74	26	60	40
Forgery	70	30	52	48	11	89	80	20	83	17
Counterfeiting	86	14	76	24	9	91	73	27	76	24
Regulatory offenses	92	8	90	10	11	89	50	50	65	35
Non-white collar	87	13	74	26	26	74	78	22	78	22

Note: These data are from the Bureau of Justice Statistics' integrated Federal Justice Statistics database maintained by Abt Associates, Inc. Sources of information include the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, and the U.S. Parole Commission.

The data in this table describe 22,580 persons interviewed by the Pretrial Services Agency during calendar years 1984-85.

For methodology and definitions of offenses, see Appendix 10.

^aIncludes false claims and statements; government program fraud; fraud concerning bankruptcy, commodities, securities, passports, or citizenship; and conspiracy to defraud.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *White-Collar Crimes: Federal Offenses and Offenders*, Special Report NCJ-106876 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1987), p. 7, Table 14. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.22

Arrests for alcohol-related offenses						
By offense and State, 1985						
State	Total alcohol-related arrests	Driving under influence	Drunk- enness	Liquor law violation	Dis- orderly conduct	Vagrancy
National	3,418,377	1,503,319	834,652	467,149	583,432	29,825
Alabama	67,731	25,927	25,579	6,840	9,318	67
Alaska	4,270	1,994	NA	1,767	509	NA
Arizona	59,127	25,923	NA	19,362	12,137	1,705
Arkansas	49,842	19,525	20,175	4,770	5,115	257
California	610,404	344,731	199,123	43,790	14,037	8,723
Colorado	69,159	37,475	2	12,711	17,825	1,146
Connecticut	46,989	16,361	4	3,783	26,711	130
Delaware	3,797	487	158	1,571	1,581	NA
District of Columbia	8,019	NA	6	35	7,969	9
Florida	111,294	57,763	22,067	10,976	20,488	NA
Georgia	36,285	27,631	4,930	3,714	NA	10
Hawaii	10,677	6,702	NA	2,991	984	NA
Idaho	12,279	8,112	237	2,463	1,453	14
Illinois	87,198	42,347	1,444	27,178	16,167	62
Indiana	49,417	18,616	17,962	6,762	6,066	11
Iowa	38,067	15,385	13,407	5,827	3,414	34
Kansas	23,324	12,905	378	5,703	4,242	96
Kentucky	90,246	34,953	45,930	2,985	6,286	92
Louisiana	31,138	13,306	10,161	743	6,730	198
Maine	13,315	8,785	92	2,237	2,151	50
Maryland	39,726	29,000	34	4,340	6,046	306
Massachusetts	39,549	24,228	164	6,052	8,892	213
Michigan	112,106	62,989	520	25,854	21,056	1,687
Minnesota	44,444	28,390	NA	8,212	7,838	4
Mississippi	29,219	11,456	12,199	1,623	3,918	23
Missouri	40,923	23,088	735	6,243	10,265	592
Montana	13,860	6,126	NA	3,817	3,917	NA
Nebraska	18,563	10,038	2	4,595	3,636	292
Nevada	17,292	6,718	2,546	2,979	2,236	2,813
New Hampshire	13,324	7,899	1,791	1,831	1,794	9
New Jersey	80,269	24,723	NA	14,209	41,154	183
New Mexico	24,229	15,600	374	4,235	3,917	103
New York	213,185	57,832	3	43,522	103,125	8,703
North Carolina	94,708	66,488	NA	15,273	12,855	92
North Dakota	10,739	5,521	3	3,911	1,259	45
Ohio	96,714	34,869	25,824	12,450	23,173	398
Oklahoma	76,117	28,384	39,085	4,981	3,667	NA
Oregon	36,354	23,002	NA	11,170	2,182	NA
Pennsylvania	144,174	25,428	39,114	36,203	42,939	490
Rhode Island	7,472	2,448	81	1,559	3,167	217
South Carolina	60,790	12,277	24,087	9,247	15,169	10
South Dakota	9,643	5,228	58	3,042	1,301	14
Tennessee	51,037	13,243	31,056	1,145	5,438	155
Texas	400,007	125,103	220,550	14,646	39,142	566
Utah	34,512	12,674	6,878	12,458	2,452	50
Vermont	4,167	3,418	NA	165	583	1
Virginia	117,063	42,847	54,354	8,561	11,300	1
Washington	42,786	26,888	264	12,742	2,745	147
West Virginia	20,460	7,467	10,251	962	1,748	32
Wisconsin	89,628	35,567	179	22,179	31,641	62
Wyoming	12,739	5,452	2,845	2,735	1,694	13

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, 1985* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1986). 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.)

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 4.23

Arrests for alcohol-related offenses and driving under the influence

United States, 1972-86

(In thousands)

	Alcohol-related offenses	Driving under the influence
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
1985	3,418	1,503
1986	3,325	1,459

Note: Alcohol-related offenses include driving under the influence, liquor law violations, drunkenness, disorderly conduct, and vagrancy. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

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; *1985*, pp. 174, 175; *1986*, pp. 174, 175 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.24

Juveniles taken into police custody

By method of disposition and size of place, 1986

(1986 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						
8,646 agencies; total population 164,816,000:						
Number	1,173,715	350,900	724,276	20,876	12,938	64,725
Percent ^b	100.0	29.9	61.7	1.8	1.1	5.5
TOTAL CITIES						
5,747 cities; total population 108,969,000:						
Number	979,345	302,945	592,739	18,006	10,718	54,937
Percent	100.0	30.9	60.5	1.8	1.1	5.6
Group I: 46 cities, 250,000 and over; population 27,016,000:						
Number	231,336	63,668	156,697	5,113	2,330	3,528
Percent	100.0	27.5	67.7	2.2	1.0	1.5
Group II: 104 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 14,935,000:						
Number	119,511	37,325	76,105	2,770	948	2,363
Percent	100.0	31.2	63.7	2.3	0.8	2.0
Group III: 231 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 15,781,000:						
Number	136,208	45,464	79,708	2,307	1,448	7,281
Percent	100.0	33.4	58.5	1.7	1.1	5.3
Group IV: 510 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 17,709,000:						
Number	163,936	51,347	96,401	3,547	1,938	10,703
Percent	100.0	31.3	58.8	2.2	1.2	6.5
Group V: 1,204 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 18,997,000:						
Number	186,352	62,775	104,268	2,408	2,289	14,612
Percent	100.0	33.7	56.0	1.3	1.2	7.8
Group VI: 3,652 cities under 10,000; population 14,531,000:						
Number	142,002	42,366	79,560	1,861	1,765	16,450
Percent	100.0	29.8	56.0	1.3	1.2	11.6
SUBURBAN COUNTIES						
959 agencies; population 35,779,000:						
Number	146,469	37,327	99,699	1,936	1,332	6,175
Percent	100.0	25.5	68.1	1.3	0.9	4.2
RURAL COUNTIES						
1,940 agencies; population 20,068,000:						
Number	47,901	10,628	31,838	934	888	3,613
Percent	100.0	22.2	66.5	1.9	1.9	7.5
SUBURBAN AREAS^c						
4,195 agencies; population 79,995,000:						
Number	529,049	180,224	298,068	8,639	5,593	36,525
Percent	100.0	34.1	56.3	1.6	1.1	6.9

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1 and 4.5. For definitions of suburban areas and rural counties, see Appendix 3.

metropolitan areas. Excludes central cities. Suburban cities and counties are included in other groups.

^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

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1986* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), p. 240.

Table 4.25

Percent distribution of juveniles taken into custody

By method of disposition, United States, 1972-86

	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
1985	61.8	30.7	4.4	1.2	1.9
1986	61.7	29.9	5.5	1.1	1.8

Note: See Note, table 4.1.

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; 1985, p. 240; 1986, p. 240 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.26

Percent distribution of arrests for drug law violations^a

By type of drug and region, United States, 1979-86

Region	1979					1980					1981					1982				
	Total	Heroin or co-caine	Mari-huana	Synthetic nar-cotics	Other	Total	Heroin or co-caine	Mari-huana	Synthetic nar-cotics	Other	Total	Heroin or co-caine	Mari-huana	Synthetic nar-cotics	Other	Total	Heroin or co-caine	Mari-huana	Synthetic nar-cotics	Other
Northeast	100%	27%	62%	4%	7%	100%	16%	72%	4%	8%	100%	18%	71%	4%	6%	100%	22%	68%	4%	6%
Sale/manufacture	27	12	12	1	2	21	6	11	1	2	22	7	11	1	2	24	9	12	1	2
Possession	73	16	50	3	4	79	10	61	2	5	78	11	59	3	4	76	13	57	3	4
Midwest	100	6	74	7	14	100	9	73	3	14	100	8	74	4	15	100	8	75	4	14
Sale/manufacture	18	2	9	2	6	16	3	7	1	5	33	4	18	1	11	22	3	10	1	9
Possession	82	4	65	5	7	84	6	66	2	9	67	4	56	2	4	78	5	65	3	5
South	100	10	72	4	14	100	7	75	5	13	100	7	73	6	14	100	8	74	5	13
Sale/manufacture	21	3	11	1	5	20	2	10	2	6	20	2	10	2	7	21	2	11	1	6
Possession	79	6	61	3	9	80	5	65	3	7	80	5	63	4	8	79	6	63	3	7
West	100	24	61	1	14	100	18	59	1	22	100	17	60	1	22	100	16	68	1	14
Sale/manufacture	15	4	8	(b)	2	14	4	7	(b)	3	16	4	7	(b)	4	13	4	7	(b)	2
Possession	85	20	53	1	11	86	14	52	1	18	84	13	52	1	18	87	12	61	1	12
Total	100	17	67	4	12	100	12	70	3	14	100	12	69	4	15	100	13	72	4	12
Sale/manufacture	20	5	10	1	4	18	4	9	1	4	22	4	11	1	6	20	4	10	1	5
Possession	80	12	57	3	8	82	8	61	2	10	78	8	58	3	9	80	9	62	2	7

Note: See Note, table 4.1.

^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*, 1979, p. 186; 1980, p. 189; 1981, p. 160; 1982, p. 165; 1983, p. 168; 1984, p. 161; 1985, p. 163; 1986, p. 163 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

1983					1984					1985					1986				
Total	Heroin or co- caine	Mari- huana	Synthetic nar- cotics	Other	Total	Heroin or co- caine	Mari- huana	Synthetic nar- cotics	Other	Total	Heroin or co- caine	Mari- huana	Synthetic nar- cotics	Other	Total	Heroin or co- caine	Mari- huana	Synthetic nar- cotics	Other
100%	27%	60%	4%	9%	100%	30%	56%	4%	10%	100%	34%	55%	3%	7%	100%	49%	42%	3%	6%
27	11	12	2	3	30	12	12	2	4	30	14	12	1	3	33	21	9	1	2
73	17	48	3	5	70	18	44	2	6	70	20	43	2	4	67	28	33	2	4
100	8	69	4	19	100	8	72	3	18	100	11	68	3	19	100	16	62	3	20
24	2	10	2	10	24	3	12	1	8	26	4	10	1	11	26	6	9	1	11
76	5	59	3	9	76	4	60	2	9	74	7	58	2	8	74	10	53	2	9
100	13	70	5	12	100	17	69	3	10	100	20	66	3	11	100	30	56	4	8
24	5	12	2	5	21	6	11	1	3	24	7	11	1	5	25	10	9	1	4
76	9	57	3	8	79	11	58	2	7	76	13	55	2	6	75	20	47	3	4
100	37	49	1	14	100	40	44	1	15	100	42	41	1	16	100	52	29	1	19
16	5	7	(b)	3	15	5	7	(b)	3	18	6	9	(b)	3	19	11	6	(b)	2
84	32	41	(b)	11	85	35	37	1	12	82	36	32	(b)	13	81	41	23	1	17
100	23	61	3	13	100	26	59	3	12	100	30	55	3	12	100	41	44	3	13
22	6	10	1	4	22	7	10	1	4	24	8	10	1	4	25	13	8	1	4
78	17	50	2	8	78	19	48	2	9	76	22	45	2	8	75	28	36	2	9

Table 4.27

Drug seizures by the U.S. Customs Service

By type, amount, and value of drugs seized, fiscal years 1975-86

(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^d									
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	14,742.4	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	13,555	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

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.

^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.

^cValue data were computed using the most recent retail values available at the time of publication.

^dFor 1975 through 1982 heroin value was computed for 60 percent purity. In fiscal year 1983, DEA revised the method of calculating and reporting price values and no longer base prices on the 60 percent purity factor.

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Customs Service, *Prologue* '76 (Washington, DC: 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; 1985, p. 41; 1986, p. 41 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

1983 ^c	1984 ^c	1985 ^c	1986 ^c
285	396	426	406
593.6	664.3	784.6	692.4
\$342,258	\$383,022	\$452,385	\$399,224
1,731	1,625	2,164	2,557
19,601.5	27,525.8	50,506.4	52,520.9
\$5,339,449	\$7,498,028	\$13,757,943	\$14,306,693
1,829	1,530	1,948	2,158
2,209.8	42,389.5	22,970.0	17,555.4
\$4,033	\$77,361	\$41,920	\$32,039
12,101	12,304	12,002	10,377
2,732,974.5	3,274,927.2	2,389,704.1	2,211,068.1
\$2,107,123	\$2,524,969	\$1,842,461	\$1,704,734
103	429	1,118	807
78.9	258.0	505.0	321.2
NA	NA	NA	NA
199	156	10	8
60.0	12.6	3.3	0.6
NA	NA	NA	NA
2,862	2,627	2,179	2,680
5,592,669	6,819,717	22,540,573	1,424,682
\$23,657	\$28,847	\$95,347	\$6,026
19,110	19,067	15,280	19,013
\$7,816,520	\$10,512,227	\$16,190,057	\$16,448,716

Table 4.28

Drug removals from the domestic market by the Drug Enforcement Administration

By type of drug, fiscal years 1977-87

Type of drug	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Opium (lbs.)	79	27	4	NA	NA	NA	263	18	45	6	NA
Heroin (lbs.)	488	442	160	201	332	608	662	850	985	801	826
Cocaine (lbs.)	399	1,009	1,139	2,590	4,352	12,493	19,625	25,344	39,969	59,699	82,042
Marihuana (lbs.)	335,452	1,117,422	887,032	994,468	1,935,202	2,814,787	1,795,875	2,909,393	1,641,626	1,819,764	1,428,096
Hashish (lbs.)	6,651	3,004	43,261	5,993	30,162	3,086	31,339	2,059	21,858	577	2,370
Hallucinogens (d.u.)	3,848,117	4,349,917	6,439,136	7,522,905	36,064,329	1,978,617	5,854,261	596,999	4,593,867	16,748,616	NA
Depressants (d.u.)	867,960	311,044	5,671,379	8,337,806	21,701,603	5,739,423	2,535,040	688,491	664,589	1,627,315	NA
Stimulants (d.u.)	5,917,767	2,901,948	7,711,628	6,434,742	47,475,580	4,482,404	11,345,783	16,500,791	20,709,871	27,846,419	NA
Methadone (d.u.)	23	39	14,998	NA	NA	NA	NA	3,218	57,903	70	NA

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.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, Drug Enforcement Statistical Report, 1976, p. 3; 1978, p. 3; 1979, p. 3 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice); and data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.29

Number of marihuana plots sighted and eradicated, plants destroyed, arrests, and weapons seized

Under the Drug Enforcement Administration's Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program, by State, 1987

State	Plots sighted	Plots eradicated	Number of plants destroyed	Number of arrests	Number of weapons seized
United States, total	71,845	62,363	113,274,824	6,502	1,728
Alabama	1,361	1,361	160,510	88	4
Alaska	22	20	1,438	5	14
Arizona	251	177	78,860	132	27
Arkansas	1,218	1,218	77,161	336	58
California	3,582	3,013	298,526	950	531
Colorado	81	69	18,477	45	7
Connecticut	4	4	17	4	2
Delaware	7	7	230	6	3
Florida	1,199	1,199	72,040	206	12
Georgia	910	910	119,355	320	1
Hawaii	44,766	36,263	1,899,955	1,092	73
Idaho	171	171	10,059	186	12
Illinois	362	209	71,931	66	11
Indiana	805	805	67,180,263	74	4
Iowa	38	38	27,431	19	0
Kansas	205	205	16,553,205	84	17
Kentucky	2,529	2,529	478,527	214	20
Louisiana	138	137	24,167	138	76
Maine	253	248	5,771	42	11
Maryland	84	77	5,858	40	0
Massachusetts	46	46	1,176	24	3
Michigan	765	727	117,245	102	19
Minnesota	58	57	9,258,700	45	20
Mississippi	188	188	39,392	75	0
Missouri	511	511	370,562	230	32
Montana	20	16	153,960	29	4
Nebraska	70	50	12,459,430	49	29
New Hampshire	38	38	1,361	39	4
New Jersey ^a	0	0	150	0	0
New Mexico	55	46	6,756	10	3
New York	51	51	11,282	15	3
North Carolina	1,573	1,573	89,273	200	0
Ohio	994	998	75,114	164	8
Oklahoma	507	507	1,114,042	75	41
Oregon	1,181	1,181	80,079	371	270
Pennsylvania	339	297	11,150	26	6
Rhode Island	10	10	591	8	5
South Carolina	112	112	142,517	45	0
South Dakota ^a	5	5	388	3	1
Tennessee	5,279	5,279	488,764	131	3
Texas	132	132	1,094,557	61	26
Utah	49	44	8,430	23	5
Vermont	89	88	3,456	64	13
Virginia	817	807	34,948	204	30
Washington	375	375	48,759	339	271
West Virginia	427	427	247,408	62	11
Wisconsin	144	114	330,105	24	0
Wyoming	24	24	1,448	37	38

Notes: These data 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. New Jersey, Nevada, North Dakota, and South Dakota did not participate in the Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program in 1987.

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.

^aState did not participate in the program in 1987, but reported these figures to the DEA.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, 1987 Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program--Final Report (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1987), p. 4. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.30

Seizures of illegal drug laboratories

By type of drug manufactured, United States, fiscal years 1975-87

	Total	PCP	Metham- phetamine	Amphet- amine	Metha- qualone	Hashish oil	LSD	Cocaine	Other hallu- cinogens	Other controlled sub- stances ^a
Total	3,365	470	2,074	342	92	30	19	130	82	126
1975	32	15	11	2	1	0	0	3	0	X
1976	97	30	36	11	5	4	4	7	0	X
1977	148	66	46	10	10	6	1	2	7	X
1978	180	79	69	12	7	5	0	4	4	X
1979	235	53	137	10	9	4	2	5	15	X
1980	234	49	126	20	17	1	4	2	15	X
1981	182	35	87	14	13	2	4	5	10	12
1982	224	47	132	18	7	0	0	6	7	7
1983	226	39	119	25	10	4	0	11	11	7
1984	197	13	121	19	3	3	0	16	3	19
1985	419	23	257	67	5	0	1	29	2	35
1986	509	8	372	66	4	0	2	23	6	28
1987	682	13	561	68	1	1	1	17	2	18

^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, DC: U.S. General Accounting Office, 1981), p. 37; and data provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration.

Table 4.31

Seizures for violations of laws enforced by the U.S. Customs Service

By type and value of property seized, fiscal years 1976-86

(Domestic value in thousands)

Type of property seized	1976	Transition quarter	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
<u>Prohibited non-narcotic articles</u>												
Number of seizures	27,875	8,000	27,156	28,085	20,959	18,464	19,198	23,463	25,870	20,225	15,849	12,785
Domestic value	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Vehicles</u>												
Number of seizures	10,897	4,010	11,196	6,198	2,829	3,039	4,011	5,951	9,481	9,347	9,323	8,911
Domestic value	\$33,573	\$9,311	\$29,940	\$19,351	\$9,060	\$12,269	\$14,882	\$35,936	\$63,912	\$62,954	\$80,666	\$74,597
<u>Aircraft</u>												
Number of seizures	130	42	124	94	135	195	272	206	203	157	145	123
Domestic value	\$18,799	\$1,834	\$5,640	\$16,554	\$19,979	\$11,584	\$32,487	\$34,742	\$19,104	\$50,327	\$150,448	\$17,414
<u>Vessels</u>												
Number of seizures	191	63	291	334	272	1,319	556	500	405	558	524	292
Domestic value	\$46,400	\$1,945	\$90,656	\$32,421	\$74,529	\$91,269	\$46,535	\$44,462	\$33,209	\$49,256	\$41,227	\$14,424
<u>Monetary instruments</u>												
Number of seizures	374	168	538	721	1,328	1,257	1,554	1,802	2,066	2,088	1,114	1,370
Domestic value	\$7,782	\$2,695	\$7,430	\$13,076	\$22,472	\$31,382	\$39,846	\$32,757	\$50,174	\$67,734	\$95,838	\$121,536
<u>General merchandise</u>												
Number of seizures	27,667	7,063	28,750	26,151	24,318	19,789	23,250	27,132	36,972	33,334	32,679	30,489
Domestic value	\$49,675	\$16,002	\$80,732	\$46,782	\$41,639	\$39,606	\$63,491	\$92,015	\$142,824	\$348,796	\$277,339	\$237,850
<u>Total</u>												
Number of seizures	67,134	19,346	68,055	61,583	49,841	44,063	48,841	59,054	74,997	65,709	59,634 ^a	53,970
Domestic value	\$156,228	\$31,788	\$214,399	\$128,183	\$167,680	\$186,109	\$197,242	\$239,912	\$309,223	\$579,068	\$645,519 ^a	\$465,820

Note: See Note, table 4.27. "Prohibited non-narcotic articles" includes vehicles, aircraft, vessels, monetary instruments, and other articles of contraband, with the exception of illegal drugs. "General merchandise" includes any other type of merchandise brought into the country in violation of the U.S. Customs laws.

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Customs Service, Prologue '76 (Washington, DC: 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; 1985, p. 40; 1986, p. 40 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

^aRevised.

Table 4.32

Seizures and arrests by the U.S. Coast Guard

By type and amount of property seized, 1976-87

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Vessels seized	16	38	141	101	134	146	173	170	218	165
Vessels seized by other agencies with Coast Guard participation	12	21	32	23	17	21	28	21	38	28
Marihuana seized (lbs.)	183,168	1,032,609	3,321,035	2,682,586	2,494,774	2,643,043	3,525,775	2,448,940	2,505,357	2,142,133
Marihuana seized by other agencies with Coast Guard participation (lbs.)	164,406	179,538	326,829	353,950	279,607	183,990	194,073	91,988	265,666	247,577
Cocaine seized (lbs.)	61.8	0	.01	.01	0	40.0	9.36	46.20	1,966.92	6,546.82
Cocaine seized by other agencies with Coast Guard participation (lbs.)	4.4	0	.01	0	10.01	96.1	828.01	1,150.01	75.00	847.25
Hashish seized (lbs.)	0	0	0	43,550	564	34,580	0	29,962	1	2,099
Hashish seized by other agencies with Coast Guard participation (lbs.)	0	1,700	1,100	1	168	0	18	0	0	0
Hashish oil seized (gal.)	0	0	0	0	5	7	0	10	18	1
Thai sticks seized (lbs.)	10,185	17,130	0	0	12,623	0	0	0	1	0
Thai sticks seized by other agencies with Coast Guard participation (lbs.)	0	0	5,500	251	0	0	0	0	16,000	0
Dangerous drugs seized (doses)	0	200	500,000	4,186,060	514,584	5,961,009	61,628	100	0	1
Arrests	184	306	904	572	728	803	1,081	895	1,054	794
Street value of contraband seized (in millions)	\$146.28	\$435.13	\$1,345.04	\$1,916.23	\$1,992.75	\$1,802.25	\$4,042.62	\$2,124.42	\$2,783.06	\$3,196.29

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.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Coast Guard, Operational Law Enforcement Division.

1986	1987
154	124
16	28
1,523,070	1,208,747
171,549	108,120
10,333.66	13,922.42
1,391.46	11,207.21
2	0
1	0
47	37
0	0
0	0
0	17
695	609
\$2,774.84	\$3,199.03

Table 4.33

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 1972-86

(Value in thousands)

Fiscal year	Total value of notes and coins	Counterfeit notes				Total value	Value of counterfeit coins			Actual counterfeiting plant operations suppressed	
		Passed on the public		Seized before circulation			Passed on the public	Seized before circulation	Total value	Notes	Coins
		Number	Value	Number	Value						
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
1985	68,659	183	6,926	1,335	61,732	68,658	1.1	.7	1.8	104	1
1986	45,720	201	6,870	749	38,849	45,719	.5	.5	.9	129	1

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.

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 4.34

Aliens deported from the United States

By reason for deportation, fiscal years 1908-86

(Deportation statistics by reason for deportation not available prior to fiscal year 1908)

Fiscal years	Total	Reason for deportation											
		Subversive or anarchistic	Criminal	Immoral	Violation of narcotic laws	Mental or physical defect	Previously excluded or deported	Failed to maintain or comply with conditions of non-immigrant status	Entered without proper documents	Entered without inspection or by false statements	Public charge	Unable to read (over 16 years of age)	Other
1908 to 1986	921,852	1,543	51,711	16,615	11,140	27,320	41,829	135,466	157,424	422,858	22,565	16,762	16,619
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	231,683	18	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	25,888	0	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	16,596	0	192	4	159	0	120	1,928	470	13,708	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
1984	18,006	2	568	5	501	2	125	1,801	398	14,551	1	0	52
1985	20,560	7	728	5	713	1	147	1,886	441	16,622	1	0	9
1986	22,937	2	1,136	8	968	4	212	1,875	366	18,280	4	0	82

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. "Other" 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.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Section 5

Judicial processing of defendants

Data on the judicial disposition of juveniles and adults in the United States are presented in this section. Although the Uniform Crime Reports provide nationwide data on law enforcement and correctional activities, no comparable uniform State and local judicial processing data exist. As a result, this section relies heavily on data from the Federal courts.

Included here are data on the number and type of civil and criminal cases filed, terminated, and pending in Federal courts; requests for immunity; and the nature of proceedings, dispositions, and sentences imposed on Federal defendants. Additional tables present data on the number and nature of cases that reach the Federal courts via appeal. For example, data on the number and type of prisoner petitions filed in U.S. District Courts, as well as the number of petitions for review on writ of certiorari to the Supreme Court, are included. Additionally, data are presented on the processing of felony arrests in 11 States, and on defendants processed for Federal white-collar offenses and non-white collar offenses.

Data on court-authorized interceptions of private wire or oral communications, including the types of criminal offenses being investigated, the number of interceptions made, and the results (i.e., arrests, convictions) of those intercepts are also presented.

Judicial processing of violations of U.S. immigration and nationality laws, and cases investigated by the U.S. Secret Service also appear in this section. Data on dispositions of judicial misconduct complaints, clemency applications for Federal offenses, and criminal tax fraud cases handled by the Internal Revenue Service are presented. Finally, there are data on General and Special Courts-Martial of Army, Air Force, Navy, and Coast Guard personnel.

Table 5.1

Dispositions of felony arrests in 11 States

By type of arrest offense, 1984

Arrest offense	Number of persons arrested	Percent of persons arrested who were:			
		Pro-secuted	Con-victed	Sentenced to incarceration	
				Total	For more than 1 year
All offenses	531,896 ^a	84%	62%	36%	13%
Violent offenses	131,454	82	55	35	18
Homicide	7,217	91	68	58	49
Kidnaping	3,574	78	50	39	25
Sexual assault:					
Rape	5,410	76	50	42	29
Other sexual assault	2,556	87	64	47	21
Type unspecified	3,994	84	55	42	26
Robbery	40,573	84	59	45	28
Assault	61,535	79	51	26	8
Other violent	6,595	81	57	22	5
Property offenses	230,478	86	66	40	13
Burglary	76,805	88	71	52	20
Larceny/theft	62,351	90	69	37	10
Motor vehicle theft	15,506	66	51	38	10
Arson	2,467	88	64	41	18
Fraud	37,981	88	63	32	9
Stolen property	26,111	79	58	31	7
Other property	9,257	80	52	23	6
Drug offenses	84,606	78	54	35	10
Public-order offenses	84,556	90	73	29	9
Weapons	20,404	83	58	27	7
Other public-order	64,152	92	78	29	10

Note: These data are from the Offender-Based Transactions Statistics (OBTS) program that tracks adult offenders from the point of entry in a State's criminal justice system through final disposition. The most serious felony at arrest is tracked and subsequent actions taken by the police, prosecutors, and courts are reported (Source, p. 1). Felony arrests reaching a final disposition in 1984 are included, even if the arrest occurred in an earlier year. Currently, 11 States are participating in the program: Alaska, California, Delaware, Georgia, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Virginia. These States account for 38 percent of the national population and 37 percent of all reported crime. OBTS coverage is not necessarily complete within the reporting States and is not necessarily representative of the entire Nation. The reader should consult the Source regarding coverage limitations.

"Other public-order" felonies refer to offenses such as commercialized vice and violations of probation and parole.

^aIncludes 802 persons for which the arrest offense could not be classified.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Tracking Offenders, 1984, Bulletin NCJ-109686 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1988), p. 2, Table 1.

Table 5.2

Dispositions of defendants prosecuted in 11 States

By type of arrest offense, 1984

Arrest offense	Total ^a	Percent of persons prosecuted whose case resulted in:			
		Dismissal	Acquittal	Other non-conviction	Conviction
All offenses	100%	23%	2%	1%	74%
Violent offenses	100	29	3	1	67
Homicide	100	19	6	1	75
Kidnaping	100	31	4	1	64
Sexual assault:					
Rape	100	29	5	1	65
Other sexual assault	100	22	2	2	73
Type unspecified	100	29	4	1	66
Robbery	100	26	3	1	70
Assault	100	33	3	1	64
Other violent	100	27	2	0	70
Property offenses	100	21	1	1	77
Burglary	100	16	1	1	81
Larceny/theft	100	21	1	2	77
Motor vehicle theft	100	20	2	1	78
Arson	100	22	3	3	72
Fraud	100	25	1	2	72
Stolen property	100	25	2	1	73
Other property	100	32	1	2	66
Drug offenses	100	30	1	1	69
Public-order offenses	100	16	1	1	82
Weapons	100	27	2	1	70
Other public-order	100	13	1	1	85

Note: See Note, table 5.1.

^aPercents may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Tracking Offenders, 1984, Bulletin NCJ-109686 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1988), p. 2, Table 2.

Table 5.3

Sentences of defendants convicted in 11 States

By type of arrest offense and sentence, 1984

Arrest offense	Percent of those convicted in felony cases who were sentenced to:					
	Non-incarceration			Incarceration		
	Total ^a	Proba- tion	Other	Total ^a	1 year or less	More than 1 year
All offenses	42%	25%	17%	58%	37%	21%
Violent offenses	36	20	16	64	31	34
Homicide	14	9	5	86	13	73
Kidnaping	21	15	6	79	29	49
Sexual assault:						
Rape	16	13	4	84	26	58
Other sexual assault	27	21	6	73	40	33
Type unspecified	23	17	6	77	30	47
Rabbery	23	16	8	77	28	49
Assault	49	25	24	51	35	15
Other violent	61	31	31	39	30	9
Property offenses	39	23	16	61	42	19
Burglary	26	17	9	74	45	28
Larceny/theft	46	24	22	54	40	14
Motor vehicle theft	25	20	5	75	55	20
Arson	37	26	11	63	35	28
Fraud	50	26	24	50	35	15
Stolen property	47	33	14	53	40	13
Other property	55	24	31	45	33	12
Drug offenses	35	20	15	65	46	19
Public-order offenses	61	40	21	39	27	12
Weapons	53	36	17	47	34	13
Other public-order	63	41	22	37	25	12

Note: See Note, table 5.1.

^a Percents may not add to total because of rounding.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Tracking Offenders, 1984, Bulletin NCJ-109686 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1988), p. 3, Table 3.

Table 5.4

Requests for immunity by Federal prosecutors to the U.S. Attorney General and witnesses involved in these requests

By origin of request, fiscal years 1973-87

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	
1985	2,451	77	23	5,146	65	35	
1986	2,550	76	24	5,013	65	35	
1987	2,356	79	21	4,599	71	29	

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 table 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.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Criminal Division.

Table 5.5

Court-authorized orders for interception of wire or oral communication

By nature of order, duration and location of interception, and jurisdiction, 1986

Jurisdiction	Number of intercept orders					Number of extensions	Average length in days			Place or facility authorized in original application					
	Authorization ^a	Amended	No prosecutor's report	Never installed	Installed ^b		Original authorization	Extension	Total number of days in operation	Single family dwelling	Apartment	Multi-dwelling	Business	Combination ^c	Other
Total	754	12	67	11	676	429	25	27	20,813	327	176	7	116	50	78
Federal	250	3	-	3	247	247	29	29	11,036	78	30	1	56	40	45
<u>Arizona</u>															
Maricopa	4	-	-	-	4	1	30	30	83	-	1	-	2	1	-
<u>Connecticut</u>															
Judicial District of Fairfield	3	-	-	-	3	-	15	-	27	2	1	-	-	-	-
Judicial District of Hartford	4	-	4	-	-	-	15	-	NA	1	3	-	-	-	-
Judicial District of New Haven	10	-	-	1	9	-	15	-	97	4	5	-	1	-	-
Judicial District of New London	3	-	-	-	3	-	15	-	22	-	3	-	-	-	-
Judicial District of Stamford-Norwalk	4	-	-	-	4	-	15	-	42	-	-	3	1	-	-
<u>Delaware</u>															
State Attorney General	8	-	5	-	3	5	22	13	55	4	-	-	2	2	-
<u>Florida</u>															
Fourth Judicial Circuit (Duval)	3	-	-	-	3	-	30	-	80	3	-	-	-	-	-
Seventh Judicial Circuit (Volusia)	1	-	-	-	1	-	30	-	24	1	-	-	-	-	-
Eighth Judicial Circuit (Duval)	1	-	1	-	-	-	30	-	NA	1	-	-	-	-	-
Ninth Judicial Circuit (Orange)	1	-	-	-	1	-	30	-	29	1	-	-	-	-	-
Tenth Judicial Circuit (Polk)	1	-	-	-	1	-	30	-	8	1	-	-	-	-	-
Eleventh Judicial Circuit (Dade)	10	-	-	-	10	-	30	-	135	6	2	-	1	-	1
Thirteenth Judicial Circuit (Hillsborough)	8	-	-	-	8	2	30	30	211	6	1	-	1	-	-
Fifteenth Judicial Circuit (Palm Beach)	5	-	-	-	5	2	29	30	170	3	1	-	1	-	-
Seventeenth Judicial Circuit (Broward)	13	-	1	-	12	-	30	-	128	8	3	-	2	-	-
Eighteenth Judicial Circuit (Brevard & Seminole)	2	-	-	-	2	1	30	30	80	1	1	-	-	-	-
Nineteenth Judicial Circuit (Saint Lucie)	3	-	-	-	3	-	30	-	32	3	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Georgia</u>															
Cobb	4	-	-	-	4	1	20	20	53	2	2	-	-	-	-
Decatur	1	-	-	-	1	-	20	-	10	1	-	-	-	-	-
Fulton	1	-	1	-	-	-	5	-	NA	1	-	-	-	-	-
Spalding	4	-	-	-	4	-	20	-	38	4	-	-	-	-	-
Upson	2	-	-	-	2	-	20	-	29	1	-	-	1	-	-
<u>Idaho</u>															
Ada	3	-	-	1	2	-	20	-	37	2	-	-	1	-	-
Kootenai	1	-	-	-	1	-	30	-	16	1	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Kansas</u>															
Johnson	1	-	-	-	1	1	30	16	46	1	-	-	-	-	-
Smith	1	-	-	1	-	-	10	-	NA	-	-	-	1	-	-
<u>Maryland</u>															
Allegany County	1	-	-	-	1	-	30	-	18	1	-	-	-	-	-
Baltimore City	9	-	-	-	9	-	30	-	192	5	4	-	-	-	-
Baltimore County	1	-	-	-	1	-	15	-	15	1	-	-	-	-	-
Howard County	1	-	-	-	1	-	30	-	14	1	-	-	-	-	-
Washington County	1	1	-	-	1	-	28	-	28	-	-	-	1	-	-
Wicomico County	1	-	-	-	1	-	30	-	10	1	-	-	-	-	-
Worcester County	2	-	-	-	2	-	30	-	10	1	-	-	1	-	-
<u>Massachusetts</u>															
Middlesex	4	-	-	-	4	4	15	15	93	-	4	-	-	-	-
Norfolk	11	-	-	-	11	4	14	12	129	6	2	-	-	-	3
Suffolk	2	-	-	-	2	-	15	-	23	2	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Minnesota</u>															
Hennepin	1	-	-	-	1	-	10	-	10	1	-	-	-	-	-
Ramsey	2	-	-	-	2	-	10	-	17	1	1	-	-	-	-
<u>Nebraska</u>															
Douglas	8	-	-	-	8	-	18	-	144	2	3	-	2	-	1
Lincoln	1	-	-	-	1	-	30	-	17	1	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Nevada</u>															
State Attorney General	1	-	-	-	1	-	30	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	1
	3	-	-	-	3	1	30	30	86	1	2	-	-	-	-

See notes at end of table.

Table 5.5

Court-authorized orders for interception of wire or oral communication

By nature of order, duration and location of interception, and jurisdiction, 1986--Continued

Jurisdiction	Number of intercept orders					Average length in days		Place or facility authorized in original application							
	Authorization ^a	Amended	No prosecutor's report	Never installed	Installed ^b	Number of extensions	Original authorization	Extension	Total number of days in operation	Single family dwelling	Apartment	Multi-dwelling	Business	Combination ^c	Other
<u>New Hampshire</u>															
State Attorney General	1	-	-	-	1	-	10	-	7	1	-	-	-	-	-
<u>New Jersey</u>															
State Attorney General	40	2	-	2	38	21	20	10	865	15	10	-	4	-	11
Bergen	8	-	1	-	7	3	20	10	105	4	4	-	-	-	-
Camden	3	-	-	-	3	-	20	-	48	3	-	-	-	-	-
Cape May	3	-	-	-	3	1	20	10	47	3	-	-	-	-	-
Essex	5	1	-	2	3	-	20	-	26	1	2	2	-	-	-
Gloucester	4	-	-	-	4	3	20	10	79	4	-	-	-	-	-
Hudson	40	-	-	-	40	9	20	10	582	4	28	-	6	1	1
Mercer	1	-	-	-	1	-	20	-	11	1	-	-	-	-	-
Middlesex	11	-	-	-	11	2	20	10	180	5	5	-	-	-	-
Ocean	5	-	-	-	5	-	20	-	69	3	-	-	2	-	-
Passaic	10	-	-	-	10	2	20	10	134	2	4	-	4	-	-
Salem	1	-	-	-	1	1	20	10	24	1	-	-	-	-	-
Somerset	8	-	-	-	8	3	20	10	136	5	3	-	-	-	-
Union	5	-	-	-	5	2	20	10	104	1	2	-	-	-	2
<u>New Mexico</u>															
Dona Ana	2	1	-	-	2	6	30	25	120	1	-	-	1	-	-
San Juan	4	-	-	-	4	10	30	30	409	3	-	-	1	-	-
<u>New York</u>															
State Attorney General	17	1	1	-	16	49	30	29	1,458	7	1	-	4	1	4
Bronx	3	-	-	-	3	-	30	-	26	-	3	-	-	-	-
Chautauqua	4	-	4	-	-	1	30	30	NA	3	1	-	-	-	-
Dutchess	3	-	3	-	-	1	30	14	NA	2	-	-	1	-	-
Erie	13	-	4	-	9	12	26	30	450	7	-	1	2	-	3
Fulton	1	-	1	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Kings	1	-	-	-	1	-	30	-	30	-	1	-	-	-	-
Monroe	14	-	14	-	-	-	29	-	NA	9	1	-	-	1	3
Nassau	13	-	13	-	-	2	29	30	NA	8	2	-	2	1	-
New York	6	-	4	-	2	8	27	30	37	1	4	-	-	-	1
Niagara	1	-	-	-	1	-	30	-	23	1	-	-	-	-	-
Onondaga	19	-	-	-	19	-	30	-	364	12	7	-	-	-	-
Ontario	1	-	-	-	1	-	30	-	25	1	-	-	-	-	-
Orange	4	-	-	-	4	1	30	30	93	2	2	-	-	-	-
Putnam	2	-	2	-	-	-	30	-	NA	-	1	-	1	-	-
Richmond	1	-	-	-	1	-	30	-	28	-	1	-	-	-	-
Rockland	2	-	-	-	2	1	30	30	88	2	-	-	-	-	-
Suffolk	14	-	-	-	14	4	25	30	350	9	-	-	4	1	-
Tompkins	1	-	-	-	1	-	30	-	28	1	-	-	-	-	-
Ulster	3	-	-	-	3	1	21	16	78	3	-	-	-	-	-
Warren	1	1	-	-	1	1	30	30	26	1	-	-	-	-	-
Westchester	13	-	-	-	13	5	28	30	299	3	8	-	1	-	1
<u>Oregon</u>															
Multnomah	1	-	-	-	1	-	30	-	15	1	-	-	-	-	-
Union	2	-	-	-	2	-	20	-	27	2	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Pennsylvania</u>															
State Attorney General	16	-	-	-	16	4	20	20	399	10	4	-	2	-	-
Blair	4	-	-	-	4	-	20	-	70	3	-	-	1	-	-
Cambria	1	-	-	-	1	-	20	-	20	-	-	-	-	1	-
Chester	1	-	-	-	1	-	20	-	8	1	-	-	-	-	-
Cumberland	1	-	-	-	1	-	20	-	12	1	-	-	-	-	-
Indiana	6	-	6	-	-	1	20	20	NA	3	-	-	3	-	-
Lackawanna	2	-	-	-	2	-	20	-	NA	2	-	-	-	-	-
Luzerne	4	-	-	-	4	-	20	-	39	2	2	-	-	-	-
Northampton	1	1	-	-	1	-	20	-	6	-	-	-	1	-	-
Philadelphia	4	4	-	-	4	1	20	20	81	2	1	-	1	-	-
Venango	1	1	-	-	1	-	20	-	11	-	-	-	-	1	-
Washington	2	-	2	-	-	-	20	-	NA	2	-	-	-	-	-
Westmoreland	5	1	-	-	5	-	20	-	78	5	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Rhode Island</u>															
State Attorney General	3	-	-	-	3	1	30	30	93	1	2	-	-	-	-
<u>Texas</u>															
Gregg	2	-	-	1	1	-	30	-	10	-	2	-	-	-	-
Harris	3	-	-	-	3	2	30	30	107	-	3	-	-	-	-

Table 5.5

Court-authorized orders for interception of wire or oral communication

By nature of order, duration and location of interception, and jurisdiction, 1986--Continued

Jurisdiction	Number of intercept orders					Average length in days			Place or facility authorized in original application						
	Authorization ^a	Amended	No prosecutor's report	Never installed	Installed ^b	Number of extensions	Original authorization	Extension	Total number of days in operation	Single family dwelling	Apartment	Multi-dwelling	Business	Combination ^c	Other
Utah Weber	1	-	-	-	1	2	30	19	67	1	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia State Attorney General	1	-	-	-	1	-	19	-	19	-	1	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin State Attorney General	4	-	-	-	4	-	30	-	93	2	2	-	-	-	-

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 32 jurisdictions had statutes authorizing the interception of wire or oral communications during 1986. Eight of these jurisdictions did not have any court-authorized orders for

interception during 1986--Colorado, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, Louisiana, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Washington, and Wyoming.
In the table body, - represents zero.

^aDoes not include two applications denied by State judges.

^bBased on the actual number of intercept devices installed as reported by the prosecuting official.

^cCombination 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, 1986 to December 31, 1986 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), pp. 8, 9.

Table 5.6

Court-authorized orders for interception of wire or oral communications

United States, 1968-86

	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
1985	541	243
1986	504	250

Note: See Note, table 5.5.

^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 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1978), p. xvi; and 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, 1986 to December 31, 1986 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), p. 19. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.7

Court-authorized orders for interception of wire or oral communication

By major offense under investigation and jurisdiction, 1986

(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	Racketeering	Other	Unspecified
Total	754	12	7	189	34	4	13	14	348	96	27	10
Federal	250	-	3	2	2	1	-	8	127	85	22	-
<u>Arizona</u>												
Maricopa	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-
<u>Connecticut</u>												
Judicial District of Fairfield	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Judicial District of Hartford	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Judicial District of New Haven	10	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Judicial District of New London	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Judicial District of Stamford-Norwalk	4	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
<u>Delaware</u>												
State Attorney General	8	-	-	1	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
<u>Florida</u>												
Fourth Judicial Circuit (Duval)	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Seventh Judicial Circuit (Volusia)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Eighth Judicial Circuit (Duval)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Ninth Judicial Circuit (Orange)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Tenth Judicial Circuit (Polk)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Eleventh Judicial Circuit (Dade)	10	2	-	7	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Thirteenth Judicial Circuit (Hillsborough)	8	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	5	2	-	-
Fifteenth Judicial Circuit (Palm Beach)	5	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Seventeenth Judicial Circuit (Broward)	13	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
Eighteenth Judicial Circuit (Brevard)	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Nineteenth Judicial Circuit (Saint Lucie)	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Georgia</u>												
Cobb	4	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Decatur	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Fulton	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Spalding	4	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Upson	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Idaho</u>												
Ada	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Kootenai	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
<u>Kansas</u>												
Johnson	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smith	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Maryland</u>												
Allegany	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baltimore City	9	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Baltimore County	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Howard County	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washington County	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Wicomico County	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Worcester County	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Massachusetts</u>												
Middlesex	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-
Norfolk	11	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	9	-	-	-
Suffolk	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-

See note at end of table.

Table 5.7

Court-authorized orders for interception of wire or oral communication

By major offense under investigation and jurisdiction, 1986--Continued

Jurisdiction	Total	Bribery	Burglary and robbery	Gambling	Homicide and assault	Kidnaping	Larceny and theft	Loansharking, usury, and extortion	Narcotics	Racketeering	Other	Unspecified
<u>Minnesota</u>												
Hennepin	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ramsey	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
<u>Nebraska</u>												
Douglas	8	-	-	5	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Lincoln	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
<u>Nevada</u>												
State Attorney General	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clark	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>New Hampshire</u>												
State Attorney General	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
<u>New Jersey</u>												
State Attorney General	40	8	-	18	4	-	7	-	3	-	-	-
Bergen	8	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-
Camden	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Cape May	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Essex	5	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gloucester	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Hudson	40	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-
Mercer	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Middlesex	11	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-
Ocean	5	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Passaic	10	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Salem	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Somerset	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-
Union	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
<u>New Mexico</u>												
Dona Ana	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
San Juan	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
<u>New York</u>												
State Attorney General	17	1	-	4	1	-	3	-	8	-	-	-
Bronx	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Chautauqua	4	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Dutchess	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erie	13	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	2
Fulton	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kings	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Monroe	14	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	9	-	-	1
Nassau	13	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	6	-	-	3
New York	6	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	5	-	-	-
Niagara	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Onondaga	19	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-
Ontario	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Orange	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Putnam	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Richmond	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Rockland	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Suffolk	14	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-
Tompkins	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Ulster	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Warren	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Westchester	13	-	-	8	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
<u>Oregon</u>												
Multnomah	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Union	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See note at end of table.

Table 5.7

Court-authorized orders for interception of wire or oral communication

By major offense under investigation and jurisdiction, 1986--Continued

Jurisdiction	Total	Bribery	Burglary and robbery	Gambling	Homicide and assault	Kidnaping	Larceny and eft	Loansharking, usury, and extortion	Narcotics	Racketeering	Other	Unspecified
<u>Pennsylvania</u>												
State Attorney General	16	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	12	-	-	-
Blair	4	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambria	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Chester	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cumberland	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indiana	6	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Lackawanna	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luzerne	4	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northampton	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Philadelphia	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
Venango	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Washington	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Westmoreland	5	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
<u>Rhode Island</u>												
State Attorney General	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
<u>Texas</u>												
Gregg	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Harris	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
<u>Utah</u>												
Weber	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
<u>Virginia</u>												
State Attorney General	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
<u>Wisconsin</u>												
State Attorney General	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-

Note: See Note, table 5.5. In the table body, - represents zero.

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, 1986 to December 31, 1986 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), pp. 10, 11.

Table 5.8

Arrests and convictions resulting from court-authorized orders for interception of wire or oral communication

United States, 1972-86

Year arrests and convictions reported	Year installed														
	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=602)	1984 (N=773)	1985 (N=722)	1986 (N=676)
1972															
Arrests	2,861	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	402	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1973															
Arrests	532	2,306	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	1,091	409	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1974															
Arrests	129	293	2,162	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	433	607	179	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1975^a															
Arrests	270	403	707	2,234	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	291	597	676	336	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1976^a															
Arrests	9	21	91	538	2,189	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	68	146	413	615	358	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1977^a															
Arrests	0	7	19	203	647	2,191	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	62	46	161	412	772	372	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1978^a															
Arrests	0	0	13	53	145	492	1,825	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	1	21	30	155	246	502	337	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1979^a															
Arrests	0	0	0	16	26	50	274	1,717	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	0	1	9	22	75	198	303	363	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1980^a															
Arrests	0	0	0	0	3	10	106	585	1,871	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	0	4	2	2	19	48	146	424	259	X	X	X	X	X	X
1981^a															
Arrests	0	0	5	9	45	119	18	111	637	1,735	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	0	2	6	9	36	97	49	250	474	248	X	X	X	X	X
1982^a															
Arrests	0	0	0	0	1	3	16	44	93	558	1,725	X	X	X	X
Convictions	0	0	0	1	1	26	22	108	310	745	453	X	X	X	X
1983^a															
Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	61	290	330	705	1,716	X	X	X
Convictions	0	0	0	0	0	8	159	122	325	473	776	521	X	X	X
1984^a															
Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	26	17	116	238	664	2,393	X	X
Convictions	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	18	95	143	389	833	649	X	X
1985^a															
Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	104	43	266	638	2,469	X
Convictions	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	18	22	93	98	320	958	660	X
1986^a															
Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	11	37	64	174	334	1,026	2,410
Convictions	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	62	15	47	88	226	409	1,114	761

Note: See Note, table 5.5. 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.

^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 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1982), p. 20; and 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, 1986 to December 31, 1986 (Washington, DC: USQPO, 1987), p. 25. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.9

Civil and criminal trials argued by U.S. Attorneys' offices

Fiscal years 1970-87

Fiscal year	Total	Criminal trials	Civil 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
1984	5,423	3,020	2,403
1985	5,944	3,026	2,918
1986	4,852	3,485	1,367
1987	4,721	3,635	1,086

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.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Executive Office for United States Attorneys, *United States Attorney's Office: Statistical Report Fiscal Year 1979*, Chart 6; *Fiscal Year 1987*, Chart 5 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.10

Criminal cases pending in U.S. Attorneys' offices

By offense, on Sept. 30, 1987

	Offenses for which there are criminal cases pending	
	Number	Percent
Total	24,568	100.00%
Controlled substances	7,403	30.13
Fraud/government	1,366	5.56
Weapons control	1,448	5.89
Conspiracy	1,060	4.32
Stolen property	1,049	4.27
Bail	1,012	4.12
Bank robbery	729	2.97
Income tax	811	3.30
Immigration	709	2.89
Postal crimes	765	3.11
Banks and banking	674	2.74
Mail and wire fraud	1,464	5.96
Counterfeiting and forgery	704	2.87
All others	5,374	21.87

Note: See Note, table 5.9. These figures do not include appeals.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Executive Office for United States Attorneys, *United States Attorney's Office: Statistical Report Fiscal Year 1987* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), Chart 6. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.11

Criminal cases commenced, terminated, and pending, and judgeships authorized in U.S. District Courts

Years ending June 30, 1979-86

	Judgeships authorized	Commenced ^a		Terminated	Pending
		Number	Cases per judgeships		
1979	516	32,688	63	33,411	15,124
1980	516	28,932	56	29,297	14,759
1981	516	31,328	61	30,221	15,866
1982	515	32,682	63	31,889	16,659
1983	515	35,913	70	33,985	18,587
1984	515	36,845	72	35,494	19,938
1985	575	39,500	69	37,139	22,299
1986	575	41,490	72	39,328	24,456
Percent change 1986 over 1985	0.0%	5.0%	4.3%	5.9%	9.7%

^aIncludes transfers.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *1986 Annual Report of the Director* (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1986), p. 15.

Table 5.12

Criminal cases filed, terminated, and pending in U.S. District Courts

Years ending June 30, 1955-86

	Pending July 1	Total filed		Total terminated	Pending June 30
		Original proceedings	Received by transfer		
1955	10,100	35,310	1,813	38,580	8,643
1956	8,643	28,739	1,914	32,053	7,243
1957	7,243	28,120	1,958	29,826	7,495
1958	7,495	28,897	1,840	30,781	7,451
1959	7,451	28,729	1,924	30,377	7,727
1960	7,727	28,137	1,691	29,864	7,691
1961	7,691	28,460	1,808	29,881	8,078
1962	8,078	29,274	1,743	30,013	9,082
1963	9,082	29,858	1,888	31,546	9,282
1964	9,282	29,944	1,789	31,437	9,578
1965	9,578	31,569	1,765	32,078	10,834
1966	10,834	29,729	1,765	30,644	11,684
1967	11,684	30,534	1,673	30,350	13,541
1968	13,541	30,714	1,857	31,349	14,763
1969	14,763	33,585	1,828	32,406	17,770
1970	17,770	38,102	1,857	36,819	20,910
1971	20,910	41,290	1,867	39,582	24,485
1972	24,485	47,043	2,011	48,101	25,438
1973	25,438	40,367	2,067	43,456	24,416
1974	24,416	37,667	2,087	41,526	22,644
1975	22,644	41,108	2,174	43,515	22,411
1976	22,411	39,147	1,911	43,675	19,794
1977	19,794	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	27,910	1,022	29,297	14,759
1981	14,759	30,353	975	30,221	15,866
1982	15,866	31,765	917	31,889	16,659
1983	16,659	34,928	985	33,985	18,587
1984	18,587	35,911	934	35,494	19,938
1985	19,938	38,546	954	37,139	22,299
1986	22,299	40,427	1,063	39,333	24,456
Percent change 1986 over 1985	11.8%	4.9%	9.3%	5.9%	9.7%

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.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director*, 1981, p. 94; 1985, p. 170; 1986, pp. 232, 233 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.13

Criminal cases filed in U.S. District Courts

By case commencement method, 1981-86

Method of commencement	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	Percent change 1986 over 1985 ^a
Total	30,681	31,918	35,855	37,649	39,882	41,426	3.9%
Indictment	17,755	19,471	20,024	21,756	21,929	24,568	12.0
Information, indictment waived	590	2,267	3,147	2,587	2,977	2,920	-1.9
Information, other	9,183	6,676	7,930	8,234	9,120	9,107	-0.2
Remanded from appellate court	89	66	32	41	30	41	36.7
Removed from State court	14	26	13	24	22	7	X
Reopened/reinstated	117	108	72	117	118	134	13.6
Appeal from U.S. Magistrate	192	164	155	156	119	71	-40.3
Juvenile delinquency proceedings	84	111	57	182	99	103	4.0
Consent before magistrate	2,590	2,830	4,232	4,278	5,284	4,341	-17.9
Retrial on mistrial	25	75	69	95	80	59	-26.3
Retrial, remand from appeals court	42	124	124	179	104	75	-27.9

Note: These 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.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Federal Judicial Workload Statistics During the Twelve Month Period Ended December 31, 1985* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1986), p. A-46; and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Federal Judicial Workload Statistics December 1986* (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1987), p. 46. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

^aPercent change is computed on 10 or more cases.

Table 5.14

Criminal cases filed in U.S. District Courts

By offense, years ending June 30, 1985 and 1986

Nature of offense	1985 offenses	1986 offenses	Percent change ^a
Total	38,546	40,427	4.9%
Miscellaneous general offenses	11,666	11,157	-4.4
Drunk driving and traffic	8,103	7,359	-9.2
Weapons and firearms	1,671	1,919	14.8
Other miscellaneous general offenses	1,048	1,067	1.8
Escape ^b	781	753	-3.6
Kidnaping	63	59	-6.4
Fraud	5,983	6,550	9.5
Drug laws ^c	6,690	7,894	18.0
Narcotics	3,569	4,681	31.2
Marihuana	2,218	2,441	10.1
Controlled substances	903	772	-14.5
Larceny and theft	3,571	3,590	0.5
Forgery and counterfeiting	2,118	2,371	11.9
Embezzlement	1,929	2,021	4.8
Immigration laws	1,779	2,010	13.0
Federal statutes	2,127	2,086	-1.9
Other Federal statutes	1,317	1,401	6.4
Agricultural acts	413	324	-21.6
Migratory bird laws	54	38	-29.6
Civil rights ^d	103	78	-24.3
Motor Carrier Act	84	77	-8.4
Antitrust violations	60	45	-25.0
Food and drug acts	41	77	87.8
Contempt	55	46	-16.4
Robbery	1,236	1,257	1.7
Bank	1,163	1,182	1.6
Postal	35	47	34.3
Other	38	28	-26.3
Assault	552	602	9.1
Auto theft	300	338	12.7
Burglary	158	113	-28.5
Homicide	160	141	-11.9
Sex offenses	266	286	7.5
Liquor, Internal Revenue	11	11	-

Note: See Note, table 5.12.

^aPercent change computed on a difference of 10 or more.

^bIncludes escape from custody, aiding and abetting an escape, failure to appear in court, and bail jumping.

^cThe Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970 (Public Law 91-513) became effective May 1, 1971.

^dThese 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, *1986 Annual Report of the Director* (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1986), pp. 236-238.

Table 5.15

Criminal cases filed, terminated, and pending in U.S. District Courts

By type of offense, circuit and district, year ending June 30, 1986

Circuit and district	Pending July 1, 1985				Total commenced	Filed Original proceedings				Re-opens ^b	Transfers
	Total	Felony	Misde-meanor	Other ^a		Total	Felony	Misde-meanor	Other ^a		
Total	22,299	18,541	3,547	206	41,490	40,125	26,013	13,424	688	302	1,063
District of Columbia	274	206	65	3	516	502	407	93	2	4	10
First Circuit	632	597	31	5	1,358	1,303	1,090	104	109	14	41
Maine	87	84	3	0	146	137	117	20	0	6	3
Massachusetts	283	262	19	2	463	427	350	68	9	5	31
New Hampshire	13	12	0	1	43	35	33	1	1	2	6
Rhode Island	72	67	6	0	68	68	65	3	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	177	172	3	2	638	636	525	12	99	1	1
Second Circuit	2,444	2,225	186	36	2,775	2,686	2,227	429	30	16	73
Connecticut	176	169	7	0	233	221	184	36	1	2	10
New York:											
Northern	118	109	5	4	185	174	132	41	1	3	8
Eastern	822	712	107	5	822	803	655	146	2	3	16
Southern	1,103	1,024	56	24	1,181	1,145	986	137	22	3	33
Western	152	141	9	2	277	268	197	67	4	4	5
Vermont	73	70	2	1	77	75	73	2	0	1	1
Third Circuit	1,137	1,009	118	8	2,160	2,081	1,679	388	14	14	65
Delaware	32	25	6	1	90	87	67	20	0	0	3
New Jersey	327	248	78	0	752	731	444	284	3	3	18
Pennsylvania:											
Eastern	290	278	9	3	564	538	515	19	4	3	23
Middle	120	111	5	3	225	215	178	32	5	0	10
Western	119	114	4	1	265	248	235	12	1	6	11
Virgin Islands	249	233	16	0	264	262	240	21	1	2	0
Fourth Circuit	1,694	1,170	500	24	6,704	6,588	2,271	4,244	73	33	83
Maryland	488	358	122	9	1,054	1,042	469	564	9	3	9
North Carolina:											
Eastern	139	119	20	0	1,071	1,062	232	828	2	1	8
Middle	87	80	6	1	255	243	228	12	3	0	12
Western	90	84	3	3	372	360	252	105	3	10	2
South Carolina	145	125	16	3	336	308	251	53	4	7	21
Virginia:											
Eastern	549	214	328	7	3,170	3,144	435	2,658	51	7	19
Western	64	62	3	0	147	143	125	17	1	0	4
West Virginia:											
Northern	55	52	1	1	106	97	94	3	0	5	4
Southern	77	76	1	0	193	189	185	4	0	0	4
Fifth Circuit	2,692	2,559	115	15	4,352	4,205	3,643	506	56	49	98
Louisiana:											
Eastern	215	203	11	1	385	366	328	33	5	11	8
Middle	37	34	3	0	96	90	78	9	3	2	4
Western	78	67	4	7	209	196	147	32	17	1	12
Mississippi:											
Northern	21	19	2	0	92	87	81	6	0	2	3
Southern	97	88	9	0	165	158	141	14	3	2	5
Texas:											
Northern	389	376	12	0	706	672	623	37	12	8	26
Eastern	73	61	12	0	159	151	126	24	1	5	3
Southern	1,263	1,234	25	3	1,600	1,568	1,427	134	7	12	20
Western	519	477	37	4	940	917	692	217	8	6	17
Sixth Circuit	1,380	1,220	141	16	2,998	2,841	2,320	467	54	37	120
Kentucky:											
Eastern	80	79	1	0	206	195	176	6	13	3	8
Western	122	82	38	2	374	363	191	164	8	3	8
Michigan:											
Eastern	384	350	27	7	574	541	475	50	16	13	20
Western	83	80	2	1	166	162	143	17	2	1	3
Ohio:											
Northern	204	196	7	0	390	375	348	21	6	5	10
Southern	139	116	20	1	358	342	295	45	2	2	14
Tennessee:											
Eastern	58	49	7	2	224	203	184	16	3	2	19
Middle	154	117	35	2	366	340	205	131	4	3	23
Western	156	151	4	1	340	320	303	17	0	5	15

See footnotes at end of table.

Total terminated	Terminated						Pending June 30, 1986			
	Original proceedings						Total	Felony	Misde-meanor	Other ^a
	Total	Felony	Misde-meanor	Other ^a	Re-opens ^b	Trans-fers	Total	Felony	Misde-meanor	Other ^a
39,333	38,133	22,947	13,801	1,385	247	953	24,456	20,460	3,749	247
420	399	325	69	5	4	17	370	264	102	4
1,336	1,311	1,068	109	134	6	19	654	619	33	2
113	106	90	14	2	1	6	120	112	8	0
451	438	359	70	9	3	10	295	273	20	2
39	37	34	1	2	1	1	17	17	0	0
97	95	87	8	0	0	2	43	42	1	0
636	635	498	16	121	1	0	179	175	4	0
2,574	2,518	2,022	436	60	13	43	2,645	2,374	240	31
237	231	190	38	3	0	6	172	161	10	1
152	148	112	32	4	0	4	151	130	17	4
719	707	549	151	7	2	10	925	807	114	4
1,139	1,125	931	157	37	7	7	1,145	1,050	76	19
258	241	180	55	6	4	13	171	149	20	2
69	66	60	3	3	0	3	81	77	3	1
2,089	2,027	1,574	431	22	12	50	1,208	1,076	124	8
92	88	63	24	1	0	4	30	26	4	0
697	682	378	300	4	2	13	382	297	84	1
548	535	500	31	4	2	11	306	294	7	5
221	209	167	33	9	1	11	124	113	10	1
254	241	227	12	2	7	6	130	125	5	0
277	272	239	31	2	0	5	236	221	14	1
6,395	6,286	1,990	4,095	201	22	87	2,003	1,346	633	24
1,041	1,033	437	572	24	0	8	501	355	137	9
1,025	1,012	182	826	4	2	11	185	140	44	1
246	235	215	18	2	0	11	96	92	2	2
359	340	226	103	11	7	12	103	88	14	1
298	286	216	62	8	2	10	183	168	13	2
3,042	3,013	382	2,483	148	7	22	677	253	416	8
130	126	102	22	2	0	4	81	78	3	0
72	66	63	2	1	2	4	88	84	3	1
181	175	167	7	1	2	4	89	88	1	0
4,177	4,004	3,201	473	330	42	131	2,867	2,699	148	20
377	350	296	41	13	6	21	223	214	7	2
89	86	69	14	3	1	2	44	43	1	0
201	188	139	31	18	2	11	86	73	5	8
79	72	67	5	0	3	4	34	31	3	0
150	141	126	12	3	2	7	112	99	13	0
722	683	626	43	14	4	35	373	357	13	3
152	147	116	28	3	3	2	80	70	10	0
1,516	1,473	1,155	177	141	16	27	1,347	1,302	42	3
891	864	607	122	135	5	22	568	510	54	4
2,706	2,603	2,034	511	58	25	78	1,672	1,503	142	27
188	183	163	8	12	2	3	98	94	2	2
342	332	164	157	11	5	5	154	106	47	1
442	435	378	51	6	2	5	516	463	33	20
172	164	130	29	5	1	7	77	73	4	0
369	358	334	19	5	3	8	225	212	12	1
342	327	274	51	2	2	13	155	138	16	1
182	175	144	25	6	2	5	100	98	2	0
395	370	206	155	9	2	23	125	106	17	2
274	259	241	16	2	6	9	222	213	9	0

Table 5.15

Criminal cases filed, terminated, and pending in U.S. District Courts

By type of offense, circuit and district, year ending June 30, 1986--
Continued

Circuit and district	Pending July 1, 1985				Total commenced	Filed				Re-opens ^b	Transfers
	Total	Felony	Misdemeanor	Other ^a		Original proceedings					
						Total	Felony	Misdemeanor	Other ^a		
Seventh Circuit	1,047	960	71	15	1,745	1,672	1,290	364	18	16	57
Illinois:											
Northern	582	546	36	0	644	609	527	81	1	7	28
Central	110	86	15	9	178	174	126	44	4	0	4
Southern	79	69	9	1	173	161	125	35	1	5	7
Indiana:											
Northern	66	64	2	0	203	198	173	22	3	2	3
Southern	80	76	3	1	330	322	143	171	8	0	8
Wisconsin:											
Eastern	92	85	4	3	150	145	136	8	1	0	5
Western	38	34	2	1	67	63	60	3	0	2	2
Eighth Circuit	730	690	35	5	2,101	2,028	1,613	389	26	18	55
Arkansas:											
Eastern	51	45	6	0	166	154	141	11	2	0	12
Western	37	37	0	0	91	84	69	11	4	0	7
Iowa:											
Northern	36	33	2	1	71	68	57	9	2	3	0
Southern	47	43	3	1	97	94	90	4	0	3	0
Minnesota	124	119	4	1	311	293	270	21	2	1	17
Missouri:											
Eastern	129	125	4	0	287	280	260	17	3	3	4
Western	132	120	11	1	570	562	291	269	2	3	5
Nebraska	50	48	2	0	195	187	169	12	6	1	7
North Dakota	44	44	0	0	107	103	87	14	2	2	2
South Dakota	80	76	3	1	206	203	179	21	3	2	1
Ninth Circuit	6,531	4,563	1,908	61	8,835	8,521	4,741	3,562	218	57	257
Alaska	74	30	42	2	149	147	56	88	3	0	2
Arizona	742	715	22	5	658	598	529	58	11	8	52
California:											
Northern	902	633	255	15	860	855	458	392	5	1	4
Eastern	298	233	59	6	539	512	295	204	13	2	25
Central	951	912	34	5	1,164	1,070	986	83	1	18	76
Southern	1,275	1,237	22	14	1,262	1,230	906	172	152	7	25
Hawaii	1,315	77	1,233	5	1,564	1,556	130	1,420	6	2	6
Idaho	48	39	7	2	126	123	98	21	4	2	1
Montana	78	64	12	2	198	190	169	12	9	4	4
Nevada	168	164	6	0	281	262	223	37	2	9	10
Oregon	135	128	7	0	384	359	329	28	2	2	23
Washington:											
Eastern	125	113	11	1	301	294	274	20	0	2	5
Western	357	166	189	2	1,267	1,243	214	1,024	5	0	24
Guam	57	49	7	1	80	80	72	3	5	0	0
Northern Marianas	6	3	2	1	2	2	2	0	0	0	0
Tenth Circuit	958	733	219	6	2,413	2,346	1,485	829	32	17	50
Colorado	204	153	48	3	370	350	216	128	6	1	19
Kansas	149	132	17	0	447	434	262	169	3	4	9
New Mexico	181	157	24	0	352	347	285	57	5	1	4
Oklahoma:											
Northern	63	61	2	0	174	171	158	12	1	1	2
Eastern	19	19	0	0	94	89	86	3	0	2	3
Western	146	74	72	0	647	630	260	367	3	7	10
Utah	132	86	43	3	251	249	157	81	11	0	2
Wyoming	64	51	13	0	78	76	61	12	3	1	1
Eleventh Circuit	2,780	2,609	158	12	5,533	5,352	3,247	2,049	56	27	154
Alabama:											
Northern	98	89	8	1	345	334	274	56	4	3	8
Middle	51	34	17	0	220	217	92	124	1	1	2
Southern	70	69	1	0	179	171	158	13	0	1	7
Florida:											
Northern	116	98	18	0	288	284	178	103	3	2	2
Middle	253	238	11	4	792	759	590	151	18	1	32
Southern	1,865	1,788	73	3	1,426	1,362	1,257	86	19	10	54
Georgia:											
Northern	227	209	16	2	887	845	449	395	1	6	36
Middle	51	44	5	2	1,116	1,105	117	981	7	2	9
Southern	49	40	9	0	280	275	132	140	3	1	4

^aPrimarily petty offenses tried by a judge.^bIncludes appeals from magistrates, re-opens, and remands.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1986 Annual Report of the Director (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1986), pp. 232-235.

Total terminated	Terminated						Pending June 30, 1986			
	Original proceedings						Total	Felony	Misde-meanor	Other ^a
	Total	Felony	Misde-meanor	Other ^a	Re-opens ^b	Trans-fers	Total	Felony	Misde-meanor	Other ^a
1,620	1,557	1,128	395	34	10	53	1,172	1,096	69	7
530	512	412	100	0	4	14	696	659	36	1
204	196	142	40	14	0	8	84	64	17	3
180	172	127	44	1	4	4	72	70	2	0
160	150	123	23	4	1	9	109	105	4	0
329	320	140	167	13	0	9	81	74	7	0
152	146	129	15	2	0	6	90	86	2	2
65	61	55	6	0	1	3	40	38	1	1
1,986	1,902	1,464	399	39	17	67	845	769	66	10
166	161	141	18	2	1	4	51	50	1	0
100	92	79	9	4	0	8	28	24	4	0
72	65	53	12	0	3	4	35	32	1	2
99	90	81	8	1	2	7	45	45	0	0
281	259	231	22	6	1	21	154	146	8	0
287	281	256	21	4	3	3	129	125	3	1
522	515	252	262	1	2	5	180	146	31	3
161	154	137	12	5	0	7	84	79	3	2
99	95	79	13	3	1	3	52	45	6	1
199	190	155	22	13	4	5	87	77	9	1
8,451	8,211	3,922	3,899	390	51	189	6,915	5,072	1,768	75
170	164	60	100	4	0	6	53	21	30	2
647	623	502	95	26	10	14	753	722	26	5
815	786	396	359	31	5	24	947	648	285	14
526	511	293	200	18	1	14	311	227	77	7
966	925	838	80	7	14	27	1,149	1,088	56	5
1,054	1,031	599	195	237	7	16	1,483	1,408	47	28
1,715	1,697	102	1,574	21	0	18	1,164	92	1,070	2
122	113	90	19	4	2	7	52	40	9	3
191	180	144	24	12	2	9	85	77	7	1
262	244	184	57	3	4	14	187	174	11	2
304	290	216	69	5	2	12	215	206	9	0
265	257	212	42	3	3	5	161	155	5	1
1,320	1,298	203	1,079	16	0	22	304	173	130	1
91	89	81	5	3	1	1	46	38	5	3
3	3	2	1	0	0	0	5	3	1	1
2,279	2,192	1,220	924	48	17	70	1,092	864	213	15
380	361	177	170	14	0	19	194	147	40	7
401	388	186	195	7	3	10	195	170	25	0
297	286	199	75	12	0	11	236	220	16	0
148	140	128	11	1	3	5	89	83	6	0
91	86	78	7	1	2	3	22	22	0	0
607	592	224	367	1	8	7	186	108	76	2
240	231	142	80	9	0	9	143	91	46	6
115	108	86	19	3	1	6	27	23	4	0
5,300	5,122	2,999	2,060	64	28	149	3,013	2,778	211	24
353	327	265	58	4	3	23	90	81	7	2
217	210	77	130	3	1	6	54	42	12	0
165	159	146	13	0	0	6	84	81	3	0
286	268	165	100	3	2	16	118	99	18	1
636	605	456	128	21	2	29	409	369	38	2
1,464	1,422	1,268	138	16	11	31	1,827	1,745	66	16
823	796	409	382	5	5	22	291	253	37	1
1,105	1,093	100	983	10	3	9	62	52	9	1
251	243	113	128	2	1	7	78	56	21	1

Table 5.16

Length of civil and criminal trials completed in U.S. District Courts

By nature of suit or offense, year ending June 30, 1986

Nature of suit or offense	Total number of trials	Nonjury trials							Jury trials						
		Total	1 day	2 days	3 days	4 to 9 days	10 to 19 days	20 days and over	Total	1 day	2 days	3 days	4 to 9 days	10 to 19 days	20 days and over
Total all trials	20,242	11,120	7,457	1,861	762	881	133	26	9,122	1,200	2,149	1,900	3,199	524	150
Total all civil trials	13,276	8,054	4,991	1,479	659	786	117	22	5,222	772	1,245	1,051	1,819	276	59
Contract actions, total	2,948	1,872	1,124	386	157	178	21	6	1,076	157	264	207	362	72	14
Insurance	677	294	196	61	16	21	0	0	383	61	108	80	122	11	1
Marine	209	196	100	46	31	16	3	0	13	1	2	3	6	0	1
Miller Act	55	41	22	9	3	7	0	0	14	3	0	3	4	3	1
Negotiable instruments	118	93	74	11	4	4	0	0	25	6	5	3	10	1	0
Other contract actions	1,889	1,248	732	259	103	130	18	6	641	86	149	118	220	57	11
Real property, total	284	218	150	32	18	16	2	0	66	17	13	12	21	3	0
Condemnation of land	43	22	18	2	1	1	0	0	21	6	3	7	5	0	0
Other real property	241	196	132	30	17	15	2	0	45	11	10	5	16	3	0
Tort actions, total	3,358	1,067	588	221	109	128	18	3	2,291	359	574	486	768	88	16
Personal injury:															
Airplane	74	28	9	2	7	5	5	0	46	7	7	6	18	8	0
Assault, libel and slander	110	36	22	6	3	5	0	0	74	11	20	10	21	11	1
Employers' Liability Act	236	25	13	5	4	3	0	0	211	41	46	49	75	0	0
Marine	444	195	97	47	22	24	5	0	249	43	71	53	78	4	0
Motor vehicle	578	142	86	34	10	11	0	1	436	87	128	91	119	10	1
Other personal injury	1,567	444	244	85	49	61	4	1	1,123	152	260	246	405	49	11
Personal property damage	349	197	117	42	14	19	4	1	152	18	42	31	52	6	3
Statutory actions, total	6,261	4,476	2,755	808	365	461	74	13	1,785	239	392	346	666	113	29
Antitrust laws	152	101	61	15	8	13	4	0	51	1	7	6	14	17	6
Bankruptcy:															
Trustee suits	3	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Other bankruptcy suits	93	85	76	3	2	2	2	0	8	2	0	1	3	2	0
Civil rights:															
Employment	1,398	992	410	269	144	146	21	2	406	34	80	91	176	20	5
Other civil rights	1,473	762	460	141	56	90	13	2	711	87	162	150	279	29	4
Prisoner petitions:															
Motions to vacate	19	19	16	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Habeas corpus	115	110	90	12	6	2	0	0	5	1	4	0	0	0	0
Civil rights	445	277	200	52	10	10	4	1	168	50	57	27	31	2	1
Mandamus, etc.	8	8	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forfeiture and penalty	148	136	109	15	7	3	2	0	12	4	2	3	3	0	0
Labor laws:															
Fair Labor Standards Act	115	96	53	22	8	12	1	0	19	4	7	2	6	0	0
Labor Management Relations Act	200	174	113	31	12	15	3	0	26	3	4	3	13	2	1
Other labor laws	356	299	215	44	21	16	3	0	57	9	14	13	18	3	0
Protected property rights:															
Copyright	139	123	79	22	8	13	1	0	16	1	3	5	4	2	1
Patent	121	94	28	14	9	30	9	4	27	1	1	4	12	6	3
Trademark	232	210	134	27	19	28	2	0	22	4	2	1	12	1	2
Securities, commodities and exchanges	252	153	97	30	8	15	1	2	99	12	11	12	42	19	3
Social Security laws	19	17	14	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0
Reapportionment suits	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tax suits	184	150	119	20	5	5	1	0	34	3	8	9	12	1	1
Interstate commerce	22	21	17	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Environmental matters	70	67	40	14	3	8	1	1	3	0	1	1	1	0	0
Other statutory actions	695	578	415	71	37	49	5	1	117	22	29	16	39	9	2
Other actions total	425	421	374	32	10	3	2	0	4	0	2	0	2	0	0

See note at end of table.

Table 5.16

Length of civil and criminal trials completed in U.S. District Courts

By nature of suit or offense, year ending June 30, 1986--Continued

Nature of suit or offense	Total number of trials	Nonjury trials							Jury trials						
		Total	1 day	2 days	3 days	4 to 9 days	10 to 19 days	20 days and over	Total	1 day	2 days	3 days	4 to 9 days	10 to 19 days	20 days and over
Total criminal trials	6,966	3,066	2,466	382	103	95	16	4	3,900	428	904	849	1,380	248	91
Homicide	65	30	25	3	2	0	0	0	35	3	3	13	13	3	0
Robbery	304	120	102	11	6	1	0	0	184	23	37	61	60	3	0
Assault	160	66	59	4	1	2	0	0	94	19	48	13	14	0	0
Burglary	12	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	9	2	6	1	0	0	0
Larceny and theft	361	163	123	22	9	9	0	0	198	27	47	37	69	16	2
Embezzlement	166	65	59	2	4	0	0	0	101	8	27	20	32	12	2
Frauds:															
Income tax	280	84	57	15	6	4	1	1	196	9	36	41	77	27	6
Other fraud	843	321	253	43	11	12	2	0	522	41	81	109	220	49	22
Auto theft	73	25	21	4	0	0	0	0	48	5	18	12	10	2	1
Forgery	242	121	103	12	4	1	1	0	121	17	35	27	39	1	2
Counterfeiting	86	36	32	3	0	1	0	0	50	4	18	10	17	1	0
Sex offenses	90	40	38	0	2	0	0	0	50	7	21	9	11	1	1
Drug laws:															
Marihuana	654	339	285	39	4	7	4	0	315	36	85	76	100	12	6
Narcotics	1,575	697	534	104	22	31	4	2	878	80	191	209	345	40	13
Controlled substances	301	137	102	22	6	7	0	0	164	13	33	39	65	11	3
Escape	77	30	28	2	0	0	0	0	47	15	16	8	5	3	0
Extortion, racketeering, and threats	267	111	85	10	6	7	2	1	156	18	14	14	67	23	20
Firearms and weapons	494	238	200	31	6	1	0	0	256	50	78	72	49	7	0
Miscellaneous general offenses	230	101	83	13	3	2	0	0	129	15	23	22	54	10	5
Immigration laws	267	157	138	13	5	1	0	0	110	17	47	17	26	2	1
Liquor, Internal Revenue	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Selective Service Act	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
Other Federal statutes	416	181	136	28	6	9	2	0	235	15	38	39	107	25	7

Note: Data are presented for completed trials and trials conducted by district and appellate judges only. Trials conducted by magistrates are excluded. Also included are hearings on temporary restraining orders and preliminary injunctions, hearings on contested motions and other contested proceedings in which evidence is introduced.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1986 Annual Report of the Director (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1986), pp. 223, 224.

Table 5.17

Median amount of time from filing to disposition of criminal defendants by U.S. District Courts

By circuit and district, and type of hearing, year ending June 30, 1986

Circuit and district	Total		Dismissed		Plea of guilty		Court trial		Jury trial	
	Number of defendants	Median amount of time ^a (in months)	Number of defendants	Median amount of time ^a (in months)	Number of defendants	Median amount of time ^a (in months)	Number of defendants	Median amount of time ^a (in months)	Number of defendants	Median amount of time ^a (in months)
Total	50,040	3.2	7,882	2.7	35,448	3.0	1,600	1.6	5,110	5.4
District of Columbia	533	3.0	63	2.7	400	2.8	25	28.9	45	5.4
First Circuit	1,797	3.6	200	3.6	1,342	3.2	26	4.4	229	5.9
Maine	185	5.3	19	9.0	146	5.2	5	B	15	6.4
Massachusetts	641	4.1	110	3.6	452	3.7	9	B	70	5.2
New Hampshire	59	3.3	7	B	36	3.3	3	B	13	4.1
Rhode Island	124	4.3	9	B	87	3.5	1	B	27	5.8
Puerto Rico	788	2.3	55	3.7	621	1.5	8	B	104	7.2
Second Circuit	3,697	4.4	313	8.0	2,776	3.7	60	7.0	548	7.3
Connecticut	357	6.0	47	7.5	260	5.2	8	B	42	9.2
New York:										
Northern	241	4.0	21	6.3	186	2.6	10	6.0	24	10.2
Eastern	1,008	4.0	65	11.4	785	3.5	3	B	155	6.3
Southern	1,680	4.3	153	7.8	1,240	3.7	31	6.1	256	6.7
Western	319	4.8	15	8.1	238	2.9	4	B	62	10.3
Vermont	92	4.6	12	2.4	67	4.5	4	B	9	B
Third Circuit	2,862	3.7	488	3.0	1,938	3.5	45	2.0	391	5.7
Delaware	114	2.9	23	2.1	71	2.9	6	B	14	4.4
New Jersey	1,026	3.8	219	3.0	681	3.5	17	0.1	109	7.7
Pennsylvania:										
Eastern	770	3.9	45	2.6	578	3.8	7	B	140	5.8
Middle	263	3.9	26	2.9	202	3.5	2	B	33	6.0
Western	355	4.3	77	3.1	225	4.4	5	B	48	5.1
Virgin Islands	334	2.9	98	3.0	181	2.6	8	B	47	3.7
Fourth Circuit	7,028	1.7	1,717	0.1	4,272	2.1	546	0.6	493	4.6
Maryland	1,259	3.8	192	1.1	907	3.6	28	1.4	132	6.0
North Carolina:										
Eastern	1,053	0.1	478	0.1	528	2.1	14	0.1	33	4.5
Middle	275	2.6	28	2.4	207	2.5	2	B	38	3.2
Western	467	2.4	66	2.3	336	2.3	11	1.3	54	3.6
South Carolina	395	3.9	45	2.5	287	3.6	1	B	62	5.2
Virginia:										
Eastern	3,082	0.9	835	0.4	1,640	1.1	489	0.4	118	3.3
Western	186	5.1	23	5.6	136	4.7	1	B	26	9.5
West Virginia:										
Northern	84	4.7	11	2.7	62	4.9	B	B	11	6.7
Southern	227	3.8	39	3.8	169	3.8	B	B	19	4.7
Fifth Circuit	5,806	3.0	700	3.9	4,476	2.8	65	3.3	565	4.7
Louisiana:										
Eastern	582	3.4	59	3.8	441	3.0	7	B	75	5.4
Middle	95	2.8	8	B	79	2.7	2	B	6	B
Western	264	3.5	43	3.6	178	2.8	9	B	34	5.8
Mississippi:										
Northern	100	3.8	10	2.7	65	3.6	B	B	25	4.3
Southern	215	4.6	50	9.1	136	4.1	5	B	24	5.0
Texas:										
Northern	948	3.4	131	4.1	719	3.1	1	B	97	5.1
Eastern	169	2.6	27	9.3	125	1.2	4	B	13	4.7
Southern	2,196	2.8	290	3.2	1,694	2.7	13	3.1	199	4.5
Western	1,237	2.8	82	3.9	1,039	2.6	24	2.8	92	3.8
Sixth Circuit	3,521	4.0	394	2.8	2,697	3.9	72	3.4	358	6.0
Kentucky:										
Eastern	280	3.7	69	2.6	151	3.6	5	B	55	4.0
Western	408	2.4	84	2.8	269	2.0	25	2.9	30	3.4
Michigan:										
Eastern	729	4.9	63	4.2	579	4.6	7	B	80	8.1
Western	207	4.1	14	3.2	159	3.6	3	B	31	6.8
Ohio:										
Northern	472	4.4	40	3.4	393	4.3	2	B	37	7.5
Southern	444	3.8	35	2.6	342	3.5	16	6.0	51	6.6
Tennessee:										
Eastern	209	3.4	16	2.4	165	3.3	3	B	25	5.7
Middle	397	3.3	47	3.8	333	3.3	10	2.7	7	B
Western	375	4.5	26	3.4	306	4.2	1	B	42	5.5

See notes at end of table.

Table 5.17

Median amount of time from filing to disposition of criminal defendants by U.S. District Courts

By circuit and district, and type of hearing, year ending June 30, 1986--
Continued

Circuit and district	Total		Dismissed		Plea of guilty		Court trial		Jury trial	
	Number of defendants	Median amount of time ^a (in months)	Number of defendants	Median amount of time ^a (in months)	Number of defendants	Median amount of time ^a (in months)	Number of defendants	Median amount of time ^a (in months)	Number of defendants	Median amount of time ^a (in months)
Seventh Circuit	2,129	3.9	222	2.3	1,564	3.6	61	4.6	282	6.3
Illinois:										
Northern	757	4.8	41	5.1	552	3.9	26	6.8	138	7.1
Central	232	3.9	28	4.2	165	3.4	3	B	36	5.4
Southern	255	3.2	41	2.2	179	3.0	4	B	31	5.7
Indiana:										
Northern	215	4.3	22	5.9	164	4.2	5	B	24	5.9
Southern	381	2.5	54	0.1	301	2.9	16	0.1	10	6.2
Wisconsin:										
Eastern	208	4.0	18	2.3	149	3.8	7	B	34	5.7
Western	81	4.1	18	2.4	54	4.1	0	B	9	B
Eighth Circuit	2,503	3.4	353	2.4	1,790	3.3	37	3.3	323	4.8
Arkansas:										
Eastern	198	2.2	21	4.2	153	1.9	3	B	21	3.6
Western	118	2.9	10	4.0	94	2.7	1	B	13	4.8
Iowa:										
Northern	124	4.8	21	5.5	88	4.7	3	B	12	4.6
Southern	122	3.7	7	B	88	3.4	2	B	25	5.7
Minnesota	349	3.9	44	4.3	251	3.9	2	B	52	4.5
Missouri:										
Eastern	409	3.3	27	3.0	314	3.2	8	B	60	4.1
Western	596	2.1	129	0.9	403	2.4	14	0.7	50	4.9
Nebraska	230	4.2	26	3.3	187	4.2	1	B	16	6.2
North Dakota	138	3.8	26	5.6	86	3.5	2	B	24	5.5
South Dakota	219	4.3	42	2.9	126	4.4	1	B	50	4.9
Ninth Circuit	10,128	3.2	2,303	3.6	7,001	2.9	189	3.6	635	5.6
Alaska	170	2.9	61	2.9	94	2.7	2	B	13	4.4
Arizona	846	4.0	185	6.6	588	3.6	7	B	6	6.5
California:										
Northern	1,001	3.0	200	2.3	720	2.9	22	3.1	59	5.4
Eastern	679	3.1	130	2.5	503	3.1	15	1.7	31	7.6
Central	1,366	3.4	93	3.6	1,085	3.3	46	3.9	142	4.4
Southern	1,465	3.7	145	2.6	1,234	3.6	25	5.2	61	5.4
Hawaii	1,752	2.4	855	7.3	823	0.8	16	2.6	58	4.7
Idaho	166	4.0	46	4.0	97	3.9	0	B	23	4.9
Montana	208	3.2	40	3.2	156	3.2	2	B	10	3.8
Nevada	379	4.9	81	10.2	244	3.8	2	B	52	7.6
Oregon	351	4.1	32	4.7	258	3.4	18	4.3	43	5.6
Washington:										
Eastern	253	2.5	75	2.2	164	2.4	2	B	12	6.0
Western	1,372	1.2	308	1.2	973	0.7	30	2.0	61	5.3
Guam	117	3.0	49	7.3	62	1.7	2	B	4	B
Northern Marianas	3	B	3	B	0	B	0	B	0	B
Tenth Circuit	2,755	3.0	502	3.0	1,986	2.9	43	3.2	224	4.5
Colorado	443	2.8	72	4.2	340	2.5	8	B	23	5.0
Kansas	435	3.3	111	2.9	278	3.4	14	2.3	32	4.9
New Mexico	406	3.2	122	3.2	245	3.1	4	B	35	3.8
Oklahoma:										
Northern	206	4.1	20	2.3	150	3.9	3	B	33	5.7
Eastern	148	2.3	32	1.9	94	2.3	2	B	20	3.4
Western	667	2.1	57	1.9	551	2.0	11	4.3	48	4.3
Utah	291	3.9	55	4.7	217	3.6	1	B	18	5.0
Wyoming	159	3.7	33	6.2	111	3.5	0	B	15	4.2
Eleventh Circuit	7,281	3.0	627	3.9	5,206	2.7	431	0.1	1,017	5.3
Alabama:										
Northern	609	1.5	61	1.7	474	1.3	19	0.1	55	2.6
Middle	222	1.8	44	1.3	141	1.6	11	1.8	26	2.3
Southern	245	3.4	15	4.0	189	3.0	3	B	38	3.8
Florida:										
Northern	368	2.9	24	2.5	256	2.7	15	0.4	73	3.9
Middle	919	3.5	40	3.6	706	3.1	8		165	4.7
Southern	2,544	5.2	250	6.0	1,737	4.7	43	5.7	514	6.2
Georgia:										
Northern	913	1.8	86	3.5	681	1.4	48	0.1	98	5.9
Middle	1,156	0.1	38	4.3	825	0.1	266	0.1	27	5.8
Southern	305	2.1	69	1.5	197	2.1	18	1.2	21	3.9

Note: The median is the number that marks the point below which and above which 50 percent of all cases fall.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1986 Annual Report of the Director (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1986), pp. 267-270.

^aComputed on 10 or more defendants only.

Table 5.18

Defendants detained in U.S. District Courts

By circuit and district, year ending June 30, 1986

Circuit and district	Number of cases closed	Total detention		Before initial hearing			After initial hearing			Post adjudication		
		Number of days	Cost (dollars)	Number of defendants	Number of days	Cost (dollars)	Number of defendants	Number of days	Cost (dollars)	Number of defendants	Number of days	Cost (dollars)
Total	13,779	479,060	\$13,318,814	5,080	16,210	\$615,489	6,122	319,991	\$9,256,137	2,242	142,859	\$3,447,188
First Circuit	839	28,172	653,303	223	1,366	19,259	490	22,954	553,200	100	3,852	80,844
Maine	38	285	8,100	13	19	587	6	152	3,872	4	114	3,641
Massachusetts	280	9,007	342,129	82	115	3,348	118	8,229	321,333	14	663	17,448
New Hampshire	35	1,537	35,606	9	1,026	11,242	5	412	19,644	4	99	4,720
Rhode Island	1	5	287	0	0	0	1	5	287	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	485	17,338	267,181	119	206	4,082	360	14,156	208,064	78	2,976	55,035
Second Circuit	284	5,744	296,870	102	176	57,314	101	3,635	151,205	39	1,933	88,351
Connecticut	37	696	81,706	10	28	51,352	12	469	20,540	4	199	9,814
New York:												
Northern	10	236	8,360	3	5	220	6	175	7,620	2	56	520
Eastern	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southern	180	3,594	167,673	62	99	4,323	55	1,998	91,125	25	1,497	72,225
Western	1	5	215	1	1	43	1	4	172	0	0	0
Vermont	56	1,213	238,916	26	43	1,376	27	989	31,748	8	181	5,792
Third Circuit	514	15,025	525,340	243	1,019	40,873	278	10,154	356,578	77	3,852	127,889
Delaware	54	881	43,382	21	34	1,561	22	827	40,821	1	20	1,000
New Jersey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania:												
Eastern	9	403	12,886	2	127	5,455	4	246	6,111	1	30	1,320
Middle	46	1,222	43,966	30	146	4,228	26	626	27,848	9	450	11,890
Western	121	5,527	160,485	10	57	2,150	48	3,604	107,782	30	1,866	50,553
Virgin Islands	284	6,992	264,621	180	655	27,479	178	4,851	174,016	36	1,486	63,126
Fourth Circuit	1,274	22,358	476,029	256	752	19,466	334	17,556	364,539	100	4,050	92,024
Maryland	427	10,452	239,873	96	167	6,545	154	7,184	162,422	70	3,101	70,906
North Carolina:												
Eastern	70	495	9,699	12	58	1,075	10	377	7,424	1	60	1,200
Middle	198	1,829	32,010	20	72	1,261	22	1,731	30,294	1	26	455
Western	285	5,735	107,083	59	217	5,251	81	5,329	97,013	8	189	4,819
South Carolina	96	2,335	47,725	38	88	1,812	38	2,091	42,593	8	156	3,320
Virginia:												
Eastern	1	12	480	0	0	0	1	12	480	0	0	0
Western	62	583	17,069	13	36	732	14	333	12,013	4	214	4,324
West Virginia:												
Northern	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southern	135	917	22,090	18	114	2,790	14	499	12,300	8	304	7,000
Fifth Circuit	2,850	114,517	2,962,979	1,307	2,802	83,414	1,658	78,016	2,101,823	588	33,699	777,742
Louisiana:												
Eastern	349	12,270	485,861	103	154	5,720	159	7,288	289,757	106	4,828	190,384
Middle	50	565	15,667	7	17	432	11	336	10,642	5	212	4,593
Western	66	825	17,776	13	39	858	17	408	8,976	8	378	7,942
Mississippi:												
Northern	43	918	11,087	17	31	373	15	604	7,304	7	283	3,410
Southern	28	1,060	25,707	6	15	5,011	15	951	20,228	2	94	468
Texas:												
Northern	475	16,643	484,505	180	375	12,332	217	9,700	326,801	63	6,568	145,372
Eastern	65	1,401	36,830	18	53	1,325	19	1,126	29,879	6	222	5,626
Southern	1,105	57,836	1,049,075	688	1,405	30,108	814	38,835	732,038	293	17,596	286,929
Western	669	22,999	836,471	275	713	27,255	391	18,768	676,198	98	3,518	133,018
Sixth Circuit	1,601	34,054	1,031,423	262	1,910	62,829	373	18,856	631,053	184	13,288	337,541
Kentucky:												
Eastern	149	3,516	106,347	47	125	3,534	42	2,159	68,512	21	1,232	34,301
Western	141	2,714	79,464	28	222	6,530	45	2,492	72,934	0	0	0
Michigan:												
Eastern	665	16,348	454,941	72	1,093	39,193	148	7,092	255,860	87	8,163	159,888
Western	128	1,233	35,805	13	101	2,668	12	688	18,650	12	444	14,487
Ohio:												
Northern	289	5,563	222,391	50	100	3,790	73	3,641	137,747	34	1,822	80,854
Southern	172	2,635	79,928	29	98	3,311	32	1,200	35,465	25	1,337	41,152
Tennessee:												
Eastern	16	489	9,532	7	41	322	5	280	5,915	3	168	3,295
Middle	38	1,207	32,581	14	125	3,367	13	1,050	28,350	1	32	864
Western	3	349	10,434	2	5	114	3	254	7,620	1	90	2,700

Table 5.18

Defendants detained in U.S. District Courts

By circuit and district, year ending June 30, 1986--Continued

Circuit and district	Number of cases closed	Total detention		Before initial hearing			After initial hearing			Post adjudication		
		Number of days	Cost (dollars)	Number of defendants	Number of days	Cost (dollars)	Number of defendants	Number of days	Cost (dollars)	Number of defendants	Number of days	Cost (dollars)
Seventh Circuit	774	15,356	\$644,748	255	655	\$31,738	193	9,682	\$402,299	92	5,019	\$210,711
Illinois:												
Northern	342	5,818	256,089	160	401	20,551	72	3,335	147,929	32	2,082	87,609
Central	13	588	20,630	12	27	945	11	302	10,560	5	259	9,125
Southern	83	1,506	46,675	12	521	1,817	10	718	23,576	10	736	21,282
Indiana:												
Northern	134	3,575	176,794	27	80	5,387	32	2,607	122,054	18	888	49,353
Southern	103	1,599	43,119	29	71	1,961	35	1,348	36,427	10	180	4,731
Wisconsin:												
Eastern	99	2,270	101,441	15	24	1,077	33	1,372	61,753	17	874	38,611
Western	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eighth Circuit	935	38,022	632,419	216	647	23,654	261	18,971	409,092	123	18,404	199,673
Arkansas:												
Eastern	100	901	17,684	19	40	710	21	858	16,914	1	3	60
Western	29	1,258	21,595	13	28	488	12	660	11,350	8	570	9,757
Iowa:												
Northern	49	548	23,601	20	23	762	4	344	14,964	3	181	7,875
Southern	74	1,417	64,875	25	73	3,675	19	1,062	48,350	11	282	12,850
Minnesota:	237	27,045	274,203	46	132	7,137	81	12,444	199,514	27	14,469	67,552
Missouri:												
Eastern	2	158	4,731	1	1	30	1	51	1,530	2	106	3,171
Western	249	3,081	95,273	29	50	1,553	66	1,396	44,308	41	1,635	49,412
Nebraska:	44	68	3,450	2	7	350	4	9	500	1	52	2,600
North Dakota:	115	2,149	91,595	45	271	8,358	26	1,323	49,779	15	555	33,458
South Dakota:	36	1,397	35,412	16	22	591	27	824	21,883	14	551	12,938
Ninth Circuit	2,098	104,977	3,345,643	1,020	3,896	153,069	1,332	67,759	2,226,981	565	33,322	965,593
Alaska:	27	1,526	125,155	23	42	3,570	19	1,044	85,665	9	440	35,920
Arizona:	545	18,777	698,945	335	618	31,301	397	14,344	585,274	42	3,815	82,370
California:												
Northern	6	160	7,728	5	58	2,816	5	67	3,232	1	35	1,680
Eastern	286	22,320	640,913	240	1,035	59,112	216	11,524	362,006	128	9,761	219,795
Central	823	47,885	1,152,518	207	1,481	24,900	489	32,545	794,568	288	13,859	333,050
Southern	1	6	2	1	2	1	1	4	1	0	0	0
Hawaii:	35	1,132	55,195	27	50	3,117	16	891	42,140	4	191	9,938
Idaho:	92	1,264	50,066	42	122	4,241	17	891	33,379	7	251	12,446
Montana:	29	641	18,441	13	34	1,201	21	513	14,444	3	94	2,796
Nevada:	75	1,880	103,565	24	54	2,538	23	1,094	58,590	17	732	42,437
Oregon:	111	6,638	419,999	69	273	17,527	83	3,105	199,013	45	3,260	203,459
Washington:												
Eastern	10	446	7,705	10	81	1,445	10	184	3,949	3	181	2,311
Western	55	2,294	65,275	23	45	1,258	34	1,546	44,626	18	703	19,391
Guam:	3	8	136	1	1	42	1	7	94	0	0	0
Northern Marianas:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tenth Circuit	837	28,415	673,572	293	652	38,549	330	17,848	467,700	118	9,915	167,323
Colorado:	189	8,405	116,863	46	73	2,935	63	7,439	77,376	23	893	36,552
Kansas:	44	559	18,078	15	27	6,167	12	457	10,249	2	75	1,662
New Mexico:	218	8,009	420,042	164	449	27,930	119	6,176	311,087	33	1,384	81,025
Oklahoma:												
Northern	109	6,156	49,479	22	33	625	31	1,034	34,234	16	5,089	14,620
Eastern	85	340	4,708	14	29	329	14	222	3,163	3	89	1,216
Western	192	4,946	64,402	32	41	563	91	2,520	31,591	41	2,385	32,248
Utah:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eleventh Circuit	1,773	72,420	2,076,488	903	2,335	85,324	772	54,560	1,591,667	256	15,525	399,497
Alabama:												
Northern	328	1,791	89,871	43	92	5,282	31	1,523	80,844	5	176	3,745
Middle	91	473	14,548	20	33	582	20	395	13,159	2	45	807
Southern	75	3,215	44,435	27	48	1,899	41	2,120	28,847	23	1,047	13,689
Florida:												
Northern	102	3,993	115,701	47	164	4,528	48	3,051	86,307	23	778	24,866
Middle	312	24,536	487,114	128	260	18,600	141	18,758	402,761	44	5,518	65,753
Southern	541	30,296	1,138,890	384	959	35,226	362	21,843	823,472	149	7,494	280,192
Georgia:												
Northern	243	5,936	144,194	225	587	15,025	96	5,138	123,894	2	211	5,275
Middle	59	1,722	30,720	20	102	2,070	23	1,399	24,355	7	221	4,295
Southern	22	458	11,015	9	90	2,112	10	333	8,028	1	35	875

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1986 Annual Report of the Director (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1986), pp. 343-345.

Table 5.19

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, 1945-85

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	1,062	35	88	861
1946	1,687	349	305	13	31	1,338	1,218	37	83	949
1947	1,880	210	153	17	40	1,670	1,517	57	96	1,128
1948	1,790	308	237	14	57	1,482	1,324	48	110	1,048
1949	1,806	208	148	14	46	1,598	1,404	59	135	1,187
1950	2,400	264	184	28	52	2,136	1,907	61	168	1,654
1951	2,332	304	234	25	45	2,028	1,745	105	178	1,659
1952	2,121	252	184	29	39	1,869	1,523	109	237	1,551
1953	2,336	333	237	30	66	2,003	1,589	121	293	1,586
1954	2,220	310	239	28	43	1,910	1,491	107	312	1,483
1955	2,166	363	279	32	52	1,803	1,386	95	322	1,457
1956	1,835	314	221	36	57	1,521	1,168	93	260	1,258
1957	1,910	256	184	28	44	1,654	1,264	91	299	1,432
1958	1,942	301	217	25	59	1,641	1,138	129	374	1,351
1959	1,742	364	267	40	57	1,378	1,005	112	261	1,151
1960	1,846	340	263	38	39	1,506	1,155	93	258	1,232
1961	1,828	313	248	20	45	1,515	1,171	74	270	1,258
1962	1,643	240	175	29	36	1,403	1,022	113	268	1,173
1963	1,689	283	222	34	27	1,406	1,040	112	254	1,085
1964	1,679	271	205	32	34	1,408	1,039	112	257	1,076
1965	2,078	323	257	41	25	1,755	1,384	132	239	1,257
1966	2,223	349	280	36	33	1,874	1,469	119	286	1,272
1967	2,250	428	363	34	31	1,822	1,424	119	279	1,180
1968	2,692	563	466	49	48	2,129	1,664	138	327	1,368
1969	3,545	836	716	50	70	2,709	2,239	123	347	1,581
1970	3,420	959	886	48	45	2,461	2,030	97	334	1,283
1971	5,366	2,204	2,080	43	81	3,162	2,682	94	386	1,834
1972	6,848	1,600	1,396	52	152	5,248	4,391	228	629	3,050
1973	9,983	2,169	1,905	83	181	7,814	6,297	393	1,124	5,097
1974	10,989	2,744	2,430	80	234	8,245	6,666	437	1,142	5,125
1975	10,901	2,750	2,454	62	234	8,151	6,531	393	1,227	4,887
1976	10,762	2,721	2,404	73	244	8,041	6,324	446	1,271	5,039
1977	9,741	2,106	1,754	53	299	7,635	5,970	387	1,278	5,223
1978	7,860	2,043	1,729	37	277	5,817	4,440	290	1,087	4,119
1979	6,609	1,542	1,297	34	211	5,067	3,662	240	1,165	3,641
1980	6,343	1,594	1,337	32	225	4,749	3,450	236	1,063	3,479
1981	7,008	1,662	1,385	29	248	5,346	3,757	308	1,281	3,856
1982	7,981	1,645	1,360	51	234	6,336	4,798 ^b	342	1,196	4,586
1983	9,164	1,674	1,393	36	245	7,490	5,774 ^b	363	1,353	5,449
1984	9,191	1,732	1,421	28	283	7,459	5,793 ^b	218	1,448	5,756
1985	11,208	1,977	1,609	56	312	9,231	7,511 ^b	223	1,497	6,914

Note: See Note, table 5.12. These data represent defendants charged with Federal offenses under the following statutes: Title 21 U.S.C. 176(a) (the Marihuana Tax Act); Title 26 U.S.C. 1407 (Customs laws governing border 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.

Prior to 1977, the periods reported for lengths of sentences of imprisonment are 1 year and 1 day and under, over 1 year and 1 day to 3 years, 3 to 5 years, and 5 years and over.

^aFrom 1968 thru 1981, 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) (repealed 10/14/84). 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, 39 pleas of nolo contendere in 1983, 17 pleas of nolo contendere in 1984, and 35 pleas of nolo contendere in 1985.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Federal Offenders in United States District Courts, 1984* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1986), pp. 42, 43; and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Federal Offenders in United States District Courts, 1985* (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1987), pp. 40, 41. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Type of sentence												
Imprisonment												
Total regular ^b	Regular sentences				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 thru 12 months	13 thru 35 months	36 thru 59 months	60 months 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	
X	1,505	886	1,366	1,466	X	X	X	2,324	88	47.3	NA	
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	
4,306	354	845	1,173	1,934	773	580	97	1,584	119	65.7	43.2	
5,316	498	1,103	1,463	2,252	899	608	91	2,182	105	64.2	36.1	

Table 5.20

Defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts

By statutory and recommended time limits, circuit, and district, year ending June 30, 1986

Circuit and district	Arrested during year ended June 30, 1986			Indicted or first appearance during year ended June 30, 1986			Convicted and sentenced during year ended June 30, 1986		
	Total defendants	Arrest to indictment 30 days or less		Total defendants	Indictment or appearance to trial 70 days or less		Total defendants	Defendants sentenced 45 days or less after conviction	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total all districts	17,198	16,664	96.9%	47,192	45,243	95.9%	40,270	24,047	59.7%
District of Columbia	240	214	89.2	541	499	92.2	463	229	49.5
First Circuit	723	711	98.3	1,645	1,512	91.9	1,471	984	66.9
Maine	44	41	93.2	179	177	98.9	169	29	17.2
Massachusetts	196	188	95.9	612	497	81.2	540	427	79.1
New Hampshire	16	16	100.0	52	52	100.0	47	41	87.2
Rhode Island	32	32	100.0	125	124	99.2	112	48	42.9
Puerto Rico	435	434	99.8	677	662	97.8	603	439	72.8
Second Circuit	2,122	2,051	96.7	3,586	3,445	96.1	3,238	1,025	31.7
Connecticut	133	130	97.7	342	316	92.4	303	164	54.1
New York:									
Northern	65	63	96.9	221	219	99.1	201	115	57.2
Eastern	638	616	96.6	992	946	95.4	920	220	23.9
Southern	1,111	1,076	96.8	1,624	1,600	98.5	1,462	379	25.9
Western	114	105	92.1	318	278	87.4	277	103	37.2
Vermont	61	61	100.0	89	86	96.6	75	44	58.7
Third Circuit	1,046	1,005	96.1	2,703	2,650	98.0	2,337	1,041	44.5
Delaware	25	25	100.0	109	109	100.0	87	68	78.2
New Jersey	561	535	95.4	938	910	97.0	792	288	36.4
Pennsylvania:									
Eastern	109	101	92.7	784	780	99.5	725	346	47.7
Middle	48	48	100.0	257	256	99.6	238	75	31.5
Western	52	52	100.0	313	307	98.1	277	134	48.4
Virgin Islands	251	244	97.2	302	288	95.4	218	130	59.6
Fourth Circuit	2,584	2,549	98.6	6,512	6,391	98.1	5,125	3,715	72.5
Maryland	302	299	99.0	1,244	1,216	97.7	1,058	564	53.3
North Carolina:									
Eastern	490	488	99.6	819	805	98.3	567	357	63.0
Middle	44	44	100.0	306	305	99.7	276	211	76.4
Western	124	123	99.2	493	480	97.4	415	379	91.3
South Carolina	107	106	99.1	388	374	96.4	344	159	46.2
Virginia:									
Eastern	1,407	1,387	98.6	2,769	2,727	98.5	2,043	1,853	90.7
Western	47	40	85.1	179	177	98.9	163	91	55.8
West Virginia:									
Northern	27	27	100.0	91	89	97.8	75	15	20.0
Southern	36	35	97.2	223	218	97.8	184	86	46.7
Fifth Circuit	2,457	2,348	95.6	5,292	4,816	91.0	4,607	3,273	71.0
Louisiana:									
Eastern	181	179	98.9	551	543	98.5	481	306	63.6
Middle	22	22	100.0	95	91	95.8	86	33	38.4
Western	83	82	98.8	237	207	87.3	204	82	40.2
Mississippi:									
Northern	21	20	95.2	99	96	97.0	87	48	55.2
Southern	30	25	83.3	209	163	78.0	157	117	74.5
Texas:									
Northern	223	216	96.9	923	872	94.5	807	610	75.6
Eastern	48	47	97.9	166	156	94.0	141	101	71.6
Southern	1,241	1,185	95.5	1,922	1,665	86.6	1,646	1,261	76.6
Western	608	572	94.1	1,090	1,023	93.9	998	715	71.6
Sixth Circuit	944	892	94.5	3,554	3,365	94.7	3,152	1,370	43.5
Kentucky:									
Eastern	31	29	93.5	276	253	91.7	208	138	66.3
Western	180	177	98.3	369	353	95.7	317	294	92.7
Michigan:									
Eastern	107	76	71.0	741	695	93.8	660	93	14.1
Western	64	64	100.0	207	182	87.9	186	70	37.6
Ohio:									
Northern	167	157	94.0	487	475	97.5	442	152	34.4
Southern	145	143	98.6	447	409	91.5	406	76	18.7
Tennessee:									
Eastern	51	49	96.1	215	213	99.1	192	116	60.4
Middle	141	140	99.3	394	388	98.5	359	324	90.3
Western	58	57	98.3	418	397	95.0	382	107	28.0

See note at end of table.

Table 5.20

Defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts

By statutory and recommended time limits, circuit, and district, year ending June 30, 1986--Continued

Circuit and district	Arrested during year ended June 30, 1986			Indicted or first appearance during year ended June 30, 1986			Convicted and sentenced during year ended June 30, 1985		
	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
Seventh Circuit	347	320	92.2%	2,110	1,940	91.9%	1,855	830	44.7%
Illinois:									
Northern	177	154	87.0	765	625	81.7	711	176	24.8
Central	43	42	97.7	221	219	99.1	190	54	28.4
Southern	31	30	96.8	254	231	90.9	217	133	61.3
Indiana:									
Northern	15	14	93.3	215	213	99.1	187	95	50.8
Southern	55	54	98.2	372	370	99.5	308	233	75.6
Wisconsin:									
Eastern	24	24	100.0	203	202	99.5	180	123	68.3
Western	2	2	100.0	80	80	100.0	62	16	25.8
Eighth Circuit	483	477	98.8	2,447	2,376	97.1	2,095	1,253	59.8
Arkansas:									
Eastern	13	13	100.0	204	203	99.5	177	152	85.9
Western	20	19	95.0	118	118	100.0	104	66	63.5
Iowa:									
Northern	39	39	100.0	120	119	99.2	107	55	51.4
Southern	20	20	100.0	125	125	100.0	117	101	86.3
Minnesota	128	127	99.2	344	329	95.6	293	83	28.3
Missouri:									
Eastern	147	147	100.0	412	412	100.0	378	299	79.1
Western	57	53	93.0	532	518	97.4	459	280	61.0
Nebraska	8	8	100.0	230	206	89.6	197	67	34.0
North Dakota	33	33	100.0	135	131	97.0	106	60	56.6
South Dakota	18	18	100.0	227	215	94.7	157	90	57.3
Ninth Circuit	3,020	2,960	98.0	8,932	8,496	95.1	7,355	4,671	63.5
Alaska	26	26	100.0	134	129	96.3	108	86	79.6
Arizona	397	381	96.0	815	809	99.3	613	359	58.6
California:									
Northern	401	388	96.8	953	777	81.5	757	478	63.1
Eastern	132	129	97.7	626	624	99.7	542	339	62.5
Central	669	662	99.0	1,384	1,211	87.5	1,255	798	63.6
Southern	787	781	99.2	1,122	1,097	97.8	1,017	269	26.5
Hawaii	65	65	100.0	1,225	1,220	99.6	888	810	91.2
Idaho	76	76	100.0	154	154	100.0	117	67	57.3
Montana	38	37	97.4	189	187	98.9	155	124	80.0
Nevada	94	94	100.0	360	357	99.2	295	96	32.5
Oregon	106	99	93.4	350	334	95.4	309	158	51.1
Washington:									
Eastern	87	85	97.7	212	204	96.2	172	135	78.5
Western	131	126	96.2	1,334	1,323	99.2	1,061	899	84.7
Guam	11	11	100.0	74	70	94.6	66	53	80.3
Tenth Circuit	648	614	94.8	2,601	2,569	98.8	2,193	1,294	59.0
Colorado	203	191	94.1	415	410	98.8	360	299	83.1
Kansas	79	62	78.5	383	366	95.6	310	161	51.9
New Mexico	137	137	100.0	359	358	99.7	267	161	60.3
Oklahoma:									
Northern	38	38	100.0	205	204	99.5	184	64	34.8
Eastern	3	3	100.0	142	142	100.0	108	73	67.6
Western	177	175	98.9	684	677	99.0	619	305	49.3
Utah	1	1	100.0	27	27	100.0	225	151	67.1
Wyoming	10	7	70.0	138	138	100.0	120	80	66.7

See note at end of table.

Table 5.20

Defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts

By statutory and recommended time limits, circuit, and district, year ending June 30, 1986--Continued

Circuit and district	Arrested during year ended June 30, 1986			Indicted or first appearance during year ended June 30, 1986			Convicted and sentenced during year ended June 30, 1986		
	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	2,584	2,523	97.6%	7,269	7,184	98.8%	6,379	4,362	68.4%
Alabama:									
Northern	29	29	100.0	596	594	99.7	541	522	96.5
Middle	79	76	96.2	216	215	99.5	170	152	89.4
Southern	34	25	73.5	252	241	95.6	231	180	77.9
Florida:									
Northern	100	98	98.0	361	358	99.2	329	261	79.3
Middle	211	189	89.6	912	909	99.7	843	563	66.8
Southern	1,690	1,667	98.6	2,527	2,485	98.3	2,213	846	38.2
Georgia:									
Northern	171	169	98.8	971	964	99.3	835	720	86.2
Middle	140	140	100.0	1,138	1,123	98.7	989	918	92.8
Southern	130	130	100.0	296	295	99.7	228	200	87.7

Note: These data are computed only for the respective time intervals actually begun and terminated during the year ending June 30, 1986. The Speedy Trial Act of 1974 (U.S.C. 3152-3156 and 3161-3174) required each U.S. District Court to adopt a plan for the prompt disposition of criminal cases in accordance with statutory time limits. The time interval from arrest to indictment or information is 30 days (18 U.S.C. 3161(b)). Defendants entering a plea of not guilty must be brought to trial not more than 70 days after a filing of an information or indictment, or after an appearance before a judicial officer of the court in which the charge is pending, whichever comes last (18 U.S.C. 3161(c)(1)). The trial may not commence sooner than 30 days from the date the defendant first appears unless written waiver is given

(18 U.S.C. 3161(c)(2)). See Note, table 5.12 for definitions of indictment and information.

The Speedy Trial Act does not establish time limits governing the period between conviction and sentencing, but does require that statistics be furnished regarding the time span of this interval. The Committee on Administration of the Criminal Law of the Judicial Conference has recommended a 45-day time limit for the interval from conviction to sentencing.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1986 Annual Report of the Director (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1986), pp. 289-292.

Table 5.21

Defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts

By type of disposition, and type and length of sentence, years ending June 30, 1945-86

Year ending June 30			Not convicted				Convicted and sentenced			
	Total defendants	Total	Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act ^b	Dis-missed	Acquitted by		Total	Plea of guilty or nolo contendere	Convicted by	
					Court	Jury			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	34,625	31,739	1,731	1,155
1951	42,286	4,096	X	3,204	309	583	38,190	35,271	1,795	1,124
1952	39,947	3,904	X	2,947	296	661	36,043	32,734	2,002	1,307
1953	39,234	4,349	X	3,220	409	720	34,885	31,336	2,207	1,342
1954	44,447	4,903	X	3,617	501	785	39,544	35,560	2,308	1,678
1955	40,235	5,184	X	3,832	450	902	35,501	31,148	2,077	1,826
1956	33,216	4,320	X	3,125	425	770	28,896	25,029	2,227	1,640
1957	31,284	3,544	X	2,426	348	770	27,740	23,867	2,343	1,530
1958	32,055	3,717	X	2,606	378	733	28,338	24,256	2,475	1,607
1959	32,125	3,736	X	2,667	321	748	28,389	24,793	2,089	1,507
1960	31,984	3,828	X	2,629	340	859	28,156	24,245	2,179	1,732
1961	32,671	4,046	X	2,887	291	868	28,625	24,830	2,124	1,671
1962	33,110	4,599	X	3,374	390	835	28,511	24,639	1,997	1,875
1963	34,845	5,042	X	3,735	544	763	29,803	25,924	2,005	1,874
1964	33,381	4,211	X	2,936	559	716	29,170	26,273	942	1,955
1965	33,718	4,961	X	3,789	463	709	28,757	25,923	961	1,873
1966	31,975	4,661	X	3,570	397	694	27,314	24,127	1,066	2,121
1967	31,535	5,191	X	4,196	409	586	26,344	23,121	1,040	2,173
1968	31,843	6,169	14	4,967	484	704	25,674	22,055	1,184	2,435
1969	32,796	5,993	15	4,852	483	643	26,803	23,138	1,152	2,513
1970	36,356	8,178	19	6,589	703	867	28,178	24,111	1,290	2,777
1971	44,615	12,512	30	10,625	687	1,170	32,103	27,544	1,416	3,143
1972	49,516	12,296	18	10,201	690	1,387	37,220	31,714	1,847	3,659
1973	46,724	11,741	45	9,712	661	1,323	34,983	29,009	1,873	4,101
1974	48,014	11,784	21	9,998	508	1,257	36,230	30,660	1,785	3,785
1975	49,212	11,779	5	10,269	397	1,108	37,433	31,816	1,580	4,037
1976	51,612	11,500	6	9,746	508	1,240	40,112	34,041	1,587	4,484
1977	53,188	11,732	NA	9,952	598	1,382	41,456	35,323	1,629	4,504
1978	45,922	9,417	NA	7,792	311	1,314	36,505	31,112	1,431	3,962
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
1985	47,360	8,830	NA	7,484	415	931	38,530	33,823	994	3,713
1986	50,040	9,300	NA	7,894	461	945	40,740	35,448	1,139	4,153

Note: See Note, table 5.12. The District of Columbia is excluded from these data through 1973. The territorial courts of the Virgin Islands, Canal Zone, and Guam are excluded through 1976. Data provided for the year ending June 30, 1977 have been revised by the Source.

Beginning in 1977, the periods reported for lengths of sentences of imprisonment are 1 through 12 months, 13 through 35 months, 36 through 59 months, and 60 months and over.

^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 or more counts. For years 1959 through

1962, split sentences are included in prison terms less than 1 year and 1 day.

^d18 U.S.C. 4205B(1) and (2).

^e18 U.S.C. 5010(b) and (c).

^fIncluded with sentences of probation.

^gSplit sentences, indeterminate sentences, Youth Corrections Act and youthful offender sentences are not included in computing the average sentence.

^hIncludes Federal Juvenile Delinquency Act sentences.

ⁱIncludes 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, *Federal Offenders in the United States District Courts July 1973-June 1974* (Washington, DC: 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; 1985, p. 180; 1986, pp. 271-278 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Total	Type of sentence												Average sentence to imprisonment (in months)	Average sentence to probation (in months)
	Imprisonment ^d						Split sentence ^c	Indeterminate ^d	Youth Corrections Act or youthful offender ^e	Probation	Fine	Other		
	Total regular		60 months and over											
	Total regular	1 through 12 months	13 through 35 months	36 through 59 months	60 months and over									
17,095	X	10,522	3,634	2,017	922	X	X	X	14,359	4,660	(f)	16.5	NA	
15,373	X	9,316	3,610	1,609	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 ^g	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 ^g	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 ^g	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 ^g	33.1	
13,700	1,906 ^h	2,192	1,904	1,906	2,906	3,069	1,232	491	12,173	3,507	488	55.3 ^g	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 ^g	32.2	
17,886	11,979 ^h	2,503	2,671	2,543	4,262	3,973	1,496	433	14,097	3,220	388	57.2 ^g	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 ^g	35.0	
18,679	12,910 ^h	2,285	2,886	2,995	4,744	4,084	1,494	191	14,404	4,830	617	60.2 ^g	35.2	
20,261	15,004	2,393	3,251	3,529	5,831	4,397	1,200	20	15,230	4,232	657 ⁱ	64.6 ^g	35.5	

Table 5.22

Defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts

By offense and type of disposition, year ending June 30, 1986

Nature of offense	Total defendants	Not convicted				Convicted and sentenced				
		Total	Dis-missed ^a	Acquitted by Court	Jury	Total	Plea of guilty	Plea of nolo contendere	Convicted by Court	Jury
Total	50,040	9,300	7,882	461	957	40,740	34,927	521	1,139	4,153
GENERAL OFFENSES										
Homicide	164	41	36	0	5	123	71	1	0	51
Murder-first degree	68	14	12	0	2	54	19	1	0	34
Murder-second degree	39	14	13	0	1	25	17	0	0	8
Manslaughter	57	13	11	0	2	44	35	0	0	9
Robbery	1,272	131	108	3	20	1,141	976	4	11	150
Bank	1,177	118	97	3	18	1,059	903	3	9	144
Postal	48	4	4	0	0	44	39	0	2	3
Other	47	9	7	0	2	38	34	1	0	3
Assault	584	173	130	11	32	411	322	6	19	64
Burglary	145	44	41	1	2	101	90	2	2	7
Bank	13	1	0	1	0	12	10	0	2	0
Postal	38	8	8	0	0	30	30	0	0	0
Interstate shipments	3	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0
Other	91	35	33	0	2	56	47	2	0	7
Larceny and theft	4,228	833	704	67	62	3,395	3,076	22	97	200
Bank	303	21	20	0	1	282	250	3	5	24
Postal	808	85	79	2	4	723	688	1	9	25
Interstate shipments	322	49	35	1	13	273	242	2	1	28
Other U.S. property	1,770	399	348	26	25	1,371	1,277	10	40	44
Transport etc. stolen property	402	75	56	3	16	327	247	2	10	68
Other	623	204	166	35	3	419	372	4	32	11
Embezzlement	1,950	184	154	2	28	1,766	1,675	15	12	64
Bank	921	71	59	0	12	850	815	5	2	28
Postal	329	50	46	0	4	279	264	2	0	13
Other	700	63	49	2	12	637	596	8	10	23
Fraud	7,793	1,147	948	12	187	6,646	5,753	68	79	746
Income tax	1,389	152	118	1	33	1,237	995	21	25	196
Lending institution	828	128	108	0	20	700	630	7	5	58
Postal	1,837	262	208	3	51	1,575	1,305	10	13	247
Veterans and allotments	158	8	7	1	0	150	144	3	0	3
Securities and Exchange	22	4	4	0	0	18	18	0	0	0
Social Security	322	55	54	0	1	267	259	1	0	7
False personation	39	1	1	0	0	38	32	0	0	6
Nationality laws	177	9	7	0	2	168	162	0	1	5
Passport fraud	121	17	15	0	2	104	97	0	2	5
False claims and statements	1,422	273	216	4	53	1,149	1,010	14	20	105
Other	1,478	238	210	3	25	1,240	1,101	12	13	114
Auto theft	439	65	44	2	19	374	316	0	2	56
Forgery and counterfeiting	2,671	385	359	4	22	2,286	2,088	9	20	169
Transport forged securities	162	21	20	0	1	141	114	2	0	25
Postal forgery	190	22	22	0	0	168	150	0	1	17
Other forgery	1,750	274	259	2	13	1,476	1,395	6	15	60
Counterfeiting	569	68	58	2	8	501	429	1	4	67
Sex offenses	270	44	33	2	9	226	174	0	7	45
Rape	94	22	15	2	5	72	50	0	1	21
Other	176	22	18	0	4	154	124	0	6	24
Drug Prevention and Control Act	12,934	2,170	1,811	63	296	10,764	8,855	33	159	1,717
Marihuana	3,989	904	777	28	99	3,085	2,612	25	53	395
Drugs	7,321	1,009	913	32	164	6,312	5,120	5	83	1,104
Controlled substances	1,624	257	221	3	33	1,367	1,123	3	23	218
Miscellaneous general offense	11,636	3,151	2,739	256	156	8,485	7,107	242	573	563
Bribery	225	30	13	0	17	195	160	2	1	32
Drunk driving and traffic	7,387	2,348	2,109	230	9	5,039	4,307	213	490	29
Escape	659	134	124	1	9	525	486	4	4	31
Extortion, racketeering, threats	801	145	85	5	55	656	442	2	6	206
Gambling and lottery	91	18	12	0	6	73	55	0	4	14
Kidnaping	66	13	9	0	4	53	30	0	2	21
Perjury	170	46	26	0	20	124	89	2	1	32
Weapons and firearms	1,957	309	267	8	34	1,648	1,359	15	40	194
Other	280	108	94	12	2	172	139	4	25	4

See footnote at end of table.

Table 5.22

Defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts

By offense and type of disposition, year ending June 30, 1986--Continued

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
SPECIAL OFFENSES										
Immigration laws	2,731	288	259	6	23	2,443	2,319	14	19	91
Liquor, Internal Revenue	19	4	4	0	0	15	15	0	0	0
Federal statutes	3,204	640	512	32	96	2,564	2,090	105	139	230
Agricultural acts	449	116	102	11	3	333	244	41	34	14
Antitrust violations	115	17	11	2	4	98	58	37	0	3
Food and Drug Act	109	18	15	0	3	91	85	2	3	1
Migratory bird laws	40	17	15	1	1	23	18	0	5	0
Motor Carrier Act	83	4	4	0	0	79	77	0	0	2
National defense laws	9	3	3	0	0	6	4	0	0	2
Civil rights	158	69	43	2	24	89	40	0	2	47
Contempt	52	15	13	1	1	37	25	1	5	6
Customs laws	140	21	20	0	1	119	112	1	0	6
Postal laws	347	28	26	0	2	319	308	4	3	4
Other	1,702	332	260	15	57	1,370	1,119	19	87	145

^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.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1986 Annual Report of the Director (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1986), pp. 258-260.

Table 5.23

Defendants sentenced in U.S. District Courts

By offense, and type and length of sentence, year ending June 30, 1986

Offense	Sentences to imprisonment								Type of sentence			
	Total defendants sentenced	Total imprisonment	Total regular	Regular ^a				Other				
				1 thru 12 months	13 thru 35 months	36 thru 59 months	60 months and over	Average sentence in months ^b	Split sentence ^c	Indeterminate ^d	Youth Corrections Act or youthful offender ^e	
Total	40,740	20,621	15,002	2,391	3,251	3,529	5,831	64.6	4,399	1,200	20	
GENERAL OFFENSES												
Homicide	123	91	78	4	12	7	55	193.7	3	9	1	
Murder—first degree	54	40	36	0	1	0	35	302.7	0	3	1	
Murder—second degree	25	19	16	1	1	1	13	183.5	0	3	0	
Manslaughter	44	32	26	3	10	6	7	49.0	3	3	0	
Robbery	1,141	1,068	863	14	43	66	740	161.3	29	171	5	
Bank	1,059	995	796	9	34	57	696	164.6	25	169	5	
Postal	44	37	34	1	2	5	26	142.2	2	1	0	
Other	38	36	33	4	7	4	18	101.5	2	1	0	
Assault	411	228	163	53	27	26	57	58.3	48	17	0	
Burglary	101	71	52	5	11	14	22	62.6	16	3	0	
Bank	12	10	8	1	0	0	7	141.0	0	2	0	
Postal	30	25	21	4	4	8	5	36.5	4	0	0	
Interstate shipments	3	1	1	0	0	0	1	60.0	0	0	0	
Other	56	35	22	0	7	6	9	59.2	12	1	0	
Larceny and theft	3,395	1,366	927	171	217	251	288	46.0	353	86	0	
Bank	282	180	134	7	17	29	81	76.6	28	18	0	
Postal	723	422	299	49	84	101	65	36.6	103	20	0	
Interstate shipments	273	123	81	13	18	22	28	44.3	34	8	0	
Other U.S. property	1,371	289	174	64	47	34	29	30.0	101	14	0	
Transport etc. stolen property	327	233	168	19	30	46	73	62.6	42	23	0	
Other	419	119	71	19	21	19	12	29.8	45	3	0	
Embezzlement	1,766	511	229	63	67	63	36	37.8	252	29	1	
Bank	850	262	123	37	35	30	21	41.5	129	10	0	
Postal	279	56	15	6	1	5	3	33.5	40	1	0	
Other	637	193	91	20	31	28	12	33.5	83	18	1	
Fraud	6,646	2,801	1,755	404	468	446	437	41.5	923	123	0	
Income tax	1,237	555	301	108	78	69	46	32.5	241	13	0	
Lending institution	700	292	177	28	52	46	51	43.9	101	14	0	
Postal	1,575	810	559	83	146	158	172	51.3	201	50	0	
Veterans and allotments	150	5	2	2	0	0	0	7.5	3	0	0	
Securities and Exchange	18	5	3	0	2	1	0	30.0	2	0	0	
Social Security	267	47	25	10	7	2	6	27.4	20	2	0	
False personation	38	22	16	2	2	8	4	44.3	4	2	0	
Nationality laws	168	60	28	9	9	8	2	23.6	32	0	0	
Passport fraud	104	41	22	8	6	1	7	32.6	15	4	0	
False claims and statements	1,149	402	225	68	62	58	37	31.0	156	21	0	
Other	1,240	562	397	86	104	95	112	42.2	148	17	0	
Auto theft	374	274	214	16	50	82	66	55.0	39	20	1	
Forgery and counterfeiting	2,286	1,059	759	146	166	205	242	49.9	247	52	1	
Transport forged securities	141	89	62	4	15	16	27	53.6	18	9	0	
Postal forgery	168	106	79	9	22	22	26	67.3	21	6	0	
Other forgery	1,476	594	421	106	92	106	117	44.3	150	23	0	
Counterfeiting	501	270	197	27	37	61	72	53.5	58	14	1	
Sex offenses	226	135	102	9	11	14	68	91.0	14	18	1	
Rape	72	56	45	2	5	6	32	110.3	3	7	1	
Other	154	79	57	7	6	8	36	75.8	11	11	0	
Drug Prevention and Control Act	10,764	8,152	6,601	506	1,271	1,808	3,016	70.0	1,091	452	8	
Marihuana	3,085	2,048	1,594	181	361	495	557	55.7	356	96	2	
Drugs	6,312	5,058	4,169	262	792	1,093	2,022	73.1	594	293	2	
Controlled substances	1,367	1,046	838	63	118	220	437	81.2	141	63	4	
Miscellaneous general offense	8,485	2,663	1,878	463	493	336	586	58.6	648	135	2	
Bribery	195	90	55	8	23	15	9	35.6	33	2	0	
Drunk driving and traffic	5,039	407	148	138	3	7	0	6.7	258	1	0	
Escape	525	436	379	164	105	53	57	25.7	38	19	0	
Extortion, racketeering, threats	656	502	387	25	57	68	237	110.0	66	49	0	
Gambling and lottery	73	35	21	5	7	5	4	29.4	12	2	0	
Kidnaping	53	46	39	0	1	2	36	249.5	3	4	0	
Perjury	124	68	40	13	12	12	3	27.9	24	4	0	
Weapons and firearms	1,648	1,063	798	103	283	172	240	54.0	209	54	2	
Other	172	16	11	7	2	2	0	15.5	5	0	0	

See notes at end of table.

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
15,230	3,381	2,632	4,264	4,953	35.5	4,232	657
13	1	1	7	4	38.3	0	19
2	1	0	0	1	33.0	0	12
0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	6
11	0	1	7	3	39.3	0	1
66	0	1	11	54	55.2	0	7
61	0	0	9	52	56.2	0	3
3	0	1	2	0	32.0	0	4
2	0	0	0	2	60.0	0	0
144	44	39	40	21	27.3	30	9
29	7	3	11	8	34.9	1	0
2	0	0	1	1	48.0	0	0
5	0	0	3	2	45.6	0	0
2	0	1	1	0	30.0	0	0
20	7	2	6	5	31.5	1	0
1,680	403	315	492	470	33.7	316	33
98	8	12	35	43	42.4	2	2
288	13	48	114	113	41.4	5	8
144	9	28	62	45	38.7	2	4
874	289	161	218	206	30.4	199	9
86	1	16	30	39	43.6	2	6
190	83	50	33	24	24.5	106	4
1,222	141	224	339	518	40.4	19	14
576	63	97	167	249	40.6	5	7
212	34	57	74	47	33.5	6	5
434	44	70	98	222	43.5	8	2
3,577	262	675	1,120	1,520	41.7	190	78
656	29	151	217	259	41.3	18	8
389	21	65	100	203	44.6	16	3
718	24	91	261	342	44.0	25	22
144	11	31	15	87	45.3	1	0
9	0	0	5	4	44.0	4	0
214	27	45	64	78	38.2	5	1
11	1	3	3	4	39.3	4	1
105	18	3	39	45	40.0	1	2
54	5	7	12	30	50.1	3	6
674	51	117	231	275	41.9	57	16
603	75	162	173	193	37.1	56	19
95	0	12	38	45	44.7	1	4
1,189	165	250	406	368	36.6	13	25
49	0	4	16	29	48.0	1	2
61	1	3	24	33	46.6	1	0
859	140	204	297	218	34.5	6	17
220	24	39	69	88	39.6	5	6
81	2	19	26	34	42.2	2	8
12	0	5	3	4	39.3	1	3
69	2	14	23	30	42.7	1	5
2,353	507	276	654	916	38.7	108	151
902	330	108	199	265	33.4	91	44
1,148	143	130	356	519	41.6	15	91
303	34	38	99	132	43.7	2	16
2,558	1,457	310	413	378	22.2	3,087	177
93	16	26	31	20	33.1	5	7
1,563	1,348	125	77	13	11.4	2,966	103
73	4	16	23	30	40.9	0	16
136	9	19	33	75	45.7	0	18
35	0	6	16	13	42.9	3	0
4	0	1	0	3	51.0	0	3
53	3	13	27	10	35.6	1	2
536	26	97	201	212	41.8	24	25
65	51	7	5	2	13.1	88	3

Table 5.23

Defendants sentenced in U.S. District Courts

By offense, and type and length of sentence, year ending June 30, 1986--
Continued

Offense	Total defendants sentenced		Sentences to imprisonment					Type of sentence			
			Total regular	Regular ^a				Average sentence in months ^b	Other		
				thru 12 months	13 thru 35 months	36 thru 59 months	60 months and over		Split sentence ^c	Indeterminate ^d	Youth Corrections Act or youthful offender ^e
SPECIAL OFFENSES											
Immigration laws	2,443	1,431	844	371	307	102	64	20.9	526	61	0
Liquor, Internal Revenue	15	4	3	1	1	1	0	28.7	1	0	0
Federal statutes	2,564	767	534	165	107	108	154	55.6	209	24	0
Agricultural acts	333	45	22	19	1	2	0	10.8	23	0	0
Antitrust violations	98	6	4	4	0	0	0	2.8	2	0	0
Food and Drug Act	91	10	5	2	0	2	1	27.8	5	0	0
Migratory bird laws	23	4	1	1	0	0	0	2.0	3	0	0
Motor Carrier Act	79	24	7	4	3	0	0	15.0	17	0	0
National defense laws	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	2	0	0
Civil rights	89	46	42	10	11	5	16	139.1	4	0	0
Contempt	37	23	19	7	8	1	3	32.5	4	0	0
Customs laws	119	43	19	5	7	5	2	30.1	20	4	0
Postal laws	319	48	31	23	6	1	1	13.0	17	0	0
Other	1,370	516	384	90	71	92	131	56.6	112	20	0

^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, 1986 Annual Report of the Director (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1986), pp. 261-266.

Table 5.24

Percent distribution of pretrial detention status for Federal white-collar and non-white collar crime defendants

By type of offense and release conditions, 1984-85

Offenses	Defendants			Defendants released			Financial conditions
	Total	Not detained ^a	Detained ^b	Total	Own recognizance	Unsecured bond	
All offenses	100%	75%	25%	100%	23%	49%	28%
White collar	100	90	10	100	31	57	13
Tax fraud	100	96	4	100	35	55	10
Lending and credit fraud	100	96	4	100	31	56	13
Wire fraud	100	93	7	100	26	61	13
Other fraud ^c	100	91	9	100	30	54	16
Embezzlement	100	98	2	100	37	58	6
Forgery	100	81	19	100	28	58	14
Counterfeiting	100	69	31	100	22	51	27
Regulatory offenses	100	92	8	100	32	55	13
Non-white collar	100	68	32	100	18	45	37

Note: These data are from the Bureau of Justice Statistics' integrated Federal Justice Statistics database maintained by Abt Associates, Inc. Sources of information include the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, and the U.S. Parole Commission. Data on convictions and sentencing include Federal District Court cases brought by U.S. Attorneys and the Criminal Division of the U.S. Department of Justice.

Data describe defendants interviewed by the Pretrial Services Agency during calendar years 1984-85. For methodology and definitions of offenses, see Appendix 10.

^aIncludes defendants never detained prior to trial or detained only 1 day.^bDetained 2 or more days prior to trial.^cIncludes false claims and statements; government program fraud; fraud concerning bankruptcy, commodities, securities, passports, or citizenship; and conspiracy to defraud.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, White-Collar Crimes: Federal Offenses and Offenders, Special Report NCJ-106876 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1987), p. 3, Table 4. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

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
913	45	159	349	360	41.4	12	87
9	0	1	6	2	40.0	1	1
1,301	347	347	352	255	30.0	452	44
199	86	43	31	39	24.4	70	19
31	4	13	9	5	31.7	60	1
41	5	22	5	9	31.0	39	1
15	10	4	1	0	16.4	4	0
37	2	4	16	15	42.5	18	0
3	1	1	0	1	30.0	1	0
39	2	9	20	8	36.2	1	3
11	3	4	3	1	27.0	3	0
46	7	7	17	15	37.5	29	1
250	90	74	60	26	25.7	20	1
629	137	166	190	136	32.0	207	18

Table 5.25

Number and percent of defendants convicted for white-collar and non-white collar offenses

By type of offense, 1980-85

Offense	Number of defendants convicted						Percent change 1980-85	Percent of all defendants convicted					
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985		1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
All offenses ^a	29,952	31,819	34,245	37,295	39,071 ^b	40,649 ^c	36%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
White collar	9,121	9,572	10,591	10,877	10,611	10,733	18	30	30	31	29	27	26
Tax fraud	1,366	1,189	1,099	973	1,163	1,204	-12	5	4	3	3	3	3
Lending and credit fraud	406	489	453	473	494	540	33	1	2	1	1	1	1
Wire fraud	1,048	1,199	1,221	1,348	1,692	1,428	36	3	4	4	4	4	4
Other fraud ^d	1,845	1,995	2,670	3,004	2,795	2,800	52	6	6	8	8	7	7
Embezzlement	1,626	1,780	2,029	1,998	1,767	1,753	8	5	6	6	5	5	4
Forgery	1,564	1,310	1,783	1,844	1,652	2,014	29	5	4	5	5	4	5
Counterfeiting	657	677	868	751	571	503	-23	2	2	3	2	1	1
Regulatory offenses	609	933	468	486	477	491	-19	2	3	1	1	1	1
Non-white collar	20,831	22,247	23,654	26,418	28,457	29,816	43	70	70	69	71	73	74

Notes: See Note, table 5.24. For methodology and definitions of offenses, see Appendix 10.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

^bIncludes three offenders whose offense type was unknown.

^cIncludes 100 offenders whose offense type was unknown.

^dIncludes false claims and statements; government program fraud; fraud

concerning bankruptcy, commodities, securities, passports, or citizenship; and conspiracy to defraud.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, White-Collar Crimes: Federal Offenses and Offenders, Special Report, NCJ-106876 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1987), p. 6, Table 10. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.26

Number and percent of Federal white-collar crime convictions

By type of offense, 1985

Offense	Convictions	
	Percent	Number
Fraud	100%	5,972
Tax	20	1,204
Lending and credit	9	540
Wire and mail	24	1,428
Other ^a	47	2,800
Embezzlement	100	1,753
Bank	48	842
Government	10	173
U.S. Postal Service	18	313
Other ^b	24	425
Forgery	100	2,014
U.S. Government documents	79	1,594
U.S. Postal Service	8	152
Securities	13	254
Other	1	14
Counterfeiting	100	503
White collar-regulatory offenses	100	491
Import and export ^c	26	127
Antitrust	23	114
Transportation	23	113
Food and drug	17	84
Labor	8	37
Agriculture and agricultural materials	3	16
Total white-collar convictions	100	10,733

Note: See Note, table 5.24. For methodology and definition of offenses, see Appendix 10.

^aIncludes false claims and statements; government program fraud; fraud concerning bankruptcy, commodities, securities, passports, or citizenship; and conspiracy to defraud.

^bIncludes labor organizations, Indian tribal organizations, and other Federally-protected victims.

^cIncludes customs violations and export of restricted defense materials and information; does not include drug offenses.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *White-Collar Crime: Federal Offenses and Offenders*, Special Report NCJ-106876 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1987), p. 2.

Table 5.27

Percent distribution of type and length of sentence imposed on Federal white-collar and non-white collar offenders

By type of offense, 1985

Offense	Percent of convicted offenders sentenced to:					Percent sentenced to incarceration for: ^b			
	Total ^c	Incarceration ^a		Pro- bation only ^a	Fine only	Total ^c	1 year or less	13 months to 5 years	Over 5 years
		Incarcer- ation only	Incarcer- ation plus probation						
All offenses	50%	35%	16%	38%	12%	100%	45%	39%	16%
White collar	40	20	20	56	4	100	49	44	7
Tax fraud	48	18	30	49	3	100	62	33	5
Lending and credit fraud	39	20	20	59	1	100	48	49	4
Wire fraud	50	21	29	48	2	100	42	51	7
Other fraud ^d	37	20	17	59	4	100	51	44	5
Embezzlement	28	9	19	71	2	100	62	33	6
Forgery	45	28	17	55	0	100	40	49	11
Counterfeiting	58	38	20	41	0	100	34	52	14
Regulatory offenses	17	5	12	48	35	100	71	27	1
Non-white collar	54	40	15	31	15	100	44	37	20

Note: See Note, table 5.24. For methodology and definitions of offenses, see Appendix 10.

^aMay include fines.

^bIncludes all sentences to incarceration for which sentence length could be determined.

^cPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

^dIncludes false claims and statements; government program fraud;

fraud concerning bankruptcy, commodities, securities, passports, or citizenship; and conspiracy to defraud.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *White Collar Crimes: Federal Offenses and Offenders*, Special Report NCJ-106876 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1987), p. 4, Table 7; p. 5, Table 9. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.28

Percent distribution of defendants incarcerated and median sentence length among Federal white-collar and non-white collar offenses

By type of offense, 1980-85

Offense	Percent of convicted offenders sentenced to incarceration						Median sentence length (in months)					
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
All offenses	46%	48%	51%	50%	49%	50%	18	18	24	18	18	18
White collar	39	40	43	41	38	40	12	12	12	12	12	15
Tax fraud	34	38	46	49	47	48	6	6	6	10	12	12
Lending and credit fraud	46	43	40	37	40	39	18	12	12	12	6	12
Wire fraud	53	59	56	50	39	50	24	24	24	24	18	24
Other fraud ^a	33	34	38	34	33	37	9	12	12	12	12	12
Embezzlement	28	28	29	30	28	28	6	6	6	6	6	6
Forgery	51	54	53	53	50	45	24	24	24	24	24	24
Counterfeiting	57	54	59	56	59	58	24	24	24	30	24	24
Regulatory offenses	19	22	23	20	19	17	6	4	4	5	6	6
Non-white collar	49	51	55	54	53	54	24	24	24	24	24	24

Note: See Note, table 5.24. These data include all sentences to incarceration. For methodology and definitions of offenses, see Appendix 10.

^aIncludes false claims and statements; government program fraud; fraud concerning bankruptcy, commodities, securities, passports, or citizenship; and conspiracy to defraud.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *White Collar Crimes: Federal Offenses and Offenders*, Special Report NCJ-106876 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1987), p. 6, Table 11; p. 7, Table 13. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.29

Petitions filed in U.S. District Courts by State and Federal prisoners

By type of petition, years ending June 30, 1976-86

Type of petition	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	Percent change 1986 over 1985
Total	19,809	19,537	21,924	23,001	23,287	27,711	29,303	30,775	31,107	33,468	33,765	0.9%
Petitions by Federal prisoners	4,780	4,691	4,955	4,499	3,713	4,104	4,328	4,354	4,526	6,262	4,432	-29.2
Motions to vacate sentence	1,693	1,921	1,924	1,907	1,322	1,248	1,186	1,311	1,427	1,527	1,556	1.9
Habeas corpus	1,959	1,745	1,851	1,664	1,465	1,680	1,927	1,914	1,905	3,405	1,679	50.7
Mandamus, etc.	626	542	544	340	323	342	381	339	372	373	427	14.5
Civil rights	502	483	636	588	603	834	834	790	822	957	770	-19.5
Petitions by State prisoners	15,029	14,846	16,969	18,502	19,574	23,607	24,975	26,421	26,581	27,206	29,333	7.8
Habeas corpus	7,833	6,866	7,033	7,123	7,031	7,790	8,059	8,532	8,349	8,534	9,045	6.0
Mandamus, etc.	238	228	206	184	146	178	175	202	198	181	216	19.3
Civil rights	6,958	7,752	9,730	11,195	12,397	15,639	16,741	17,687	18,034	18,491	20,072	8.6

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.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director*, 1979, p. 61; 1985, p. 149; 1986, p. 176 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.30

Appeals commenced, terminated, and pending, and judgeships authorized in U.S. Courts of Appeals

Years ending June 30, 1979-86

	Judgeships authorized	Commenced			Terminated	Pending
		Number	Cases per three-judge panel			
1979	132	20,219	460	18,928	17,939	
1980	132	23,200	527	20,887	20,252	
1981	132	26,362	599	25,066	21,548	
1982	132	27,946	635	27,984	21,510	
1983	132	29,630	673	28,660	22,480	
1984	132	31,490	716	31,185	22,785	
1985	156	33,360	642	31,387	24,758	
1986	156	34,292	659	33,774	25,276	
Percent change 1986 over 1985	0.0%	2.8%	2.6%	7.6%	2.1%	

Note: Data on the number of judges and cases filed in the Federal Circuit are excluded.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *1986 Annual Report of the Director* (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1986), p. 2.

Table 5.31

Appeals from U.S. District Courts filed in U.S. Courts of Appeals

By nature of suit or offense, years ending June 30, 1973-86

Nature of suit or offense	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	Percent change 1986 over 1985
Total cases	13,329	13,491	13,679	15,054	15,718	15,649	16,322	19,259	21,391	23,551	25,039	26,606	28,560	29,425	3.0%
Total civil cases	8,876	9,424	9,492	10,404	10,980	11,162	12,220	14,854	17,014	18,784	20,249	21,725	23,571	24,291	3.0
U.S. cases	2,704	3,267	2,981	3,327	3,622	3,928	3,983	4,654	4,940	5,517	5,820	6,259	6,744	6,415	-4.9
U.S. plaintiff	388	510	513	407	449	537	720	869	777	899	964	958	914	989	8.2
Contract actions	34	45	57	41	24	52	64	99	55	91	96	109	99	87	-12.1
Real property actions	66	95	73	67	73	67	71	101	141	148	136	126	111	107	-3.6
Civil rights	22	62	42	44	55	49	49	62	47	96	77	91	68	79	16.2
Labor laws	75	82	65	59	52	46	46	68	82	87	109	94	68	84	23.5
All other	191	226	276	196	245	323	490	539	452	477	546	538	568	632	11.3
U.S. defendant	2,316	2,757	2,468	2,920	3,173	3,391	3,263	3,785	4,163	4,618	4,856	5,301	5,830	5,426	-6.9
Contract actions	129	156	115	134	107	209 ^a	158	179	212	136	136	169	141	141	0.0
Real property actions	51	40	40	33	32	58 ^a	62	63	82	80	80	76	77	82	6.5
Tort actions	165	163	146	162	181	286	308	324	395	443	496	410	404	409	1.2
Civil rights	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	405	432	454	469	619	632	625	720	612	-15.0
Prisoner petitions:															
Motions to vacate sentence	579	684	509	526	502	343	389	450	459	359	388	470	551	624	13.2
Habeas corpus	261	261	207	206	242	268	214	302	344	455	440	462	531	485	-8.7
Prisoner civil rights	53	53	61	64	71	89	102	159	234	234	282	294	288	324	12.5
Other prisoner petitions	108	225	103	99	60	59	70	96	118	155	148	171	140	136	-2.9
Selective Service Act	14	6	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	X
Social Security laws	193	246	247	293	478	585 ^a	574	627	642	779	992	1,204	1,188	1,178	-0.8
Tax suits	213	233	220	212	193	240	206	197	239	248	259	457	448	393	-12.3
Environmental matters	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	124	89	94	102	81	-20.6
Freedom of Information Act	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	96	103	104	130	143	10.0
All other	550	690	818	1,191	1,304	849 ^a	748	934	784	875	811	765	1,110	818	-26.3
Private cases	6,172	6,157	6,511	7,077	7,358	7,234	8,237	10,200	12,074	13,267	14,429	15,466	16,827	17,876	6.2
Federal question	4,483	4,521	4,676	5,267	5,589	5,383	6,208	7,728	9,005	9,994	10,769	11,734	12,910	13,989	8.4
Contract actions	113	163	126	143	137	165	201	252	307	373	401	495	586	525	-10.4
Tort actions	381	319	310	341	349	378	412	497	581	600	607	680	749	782	4.4
Civil rights	953	1,118	1,126	1,297	1,334	1,535	1,795	2,145	2,587	2,787	3,043	3,215	3,648	3,928	7.7
Antitrust	190	256	233	251	261	279	274	343	391	378	345	303	310	345	11.3
Prisoner petitions:															
Habeas corpus	1,301	1,084	871	866	837	676	859	1,020	1,258	1,529	1,683	1,609	2,172	2,331	7.3
Prisoner civil rights	478	472	633	619	774	753	1,069	1,578	1,851	2,038	2,297	2,796	2,772	2,982	7.6
Other prisoner petitions	49	46	48	54	39	37	50	70	47	63	89	162	78	110	41.0
Labor laws	260	235	284	279	287	349	363	417	580	704	845	966	1,009	1,056	4.7
Copyrights, patent and trademark	144	114	149	150	95	234 ^a	232	270	394	434	334	303	275	339	23.3
Securities, commodities, exchange	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	305	308	342	290	464	60.0
Constitutionality of State statutes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	117	116	82	104	110	5.8
All other	614	714	896	1,267	1,476	977 ^a	953	1,136	594	666	701	781	917	1,017	10.9
Diversity of citizenship	1,468	1,527	1,745	1,714	1,713	1,796	1,991	2,427	3,030	3,217	3,610	3,668	3,878	3,834	-1.1
Contract actions	779	864	1,004	942	996	980	1,129	1,362	1,815	1,808	1,983	2,102	2,192	2,289	4.4
Tort actions	620	605	619	709	622	700	775	996	1,029	1,240	1,413	1,409	1,538	1,393	-9.4
All other	69	58	122	63	95	116	87	69	186	169	214	157	148	152	2.7
General local jurisdiction	221	109	90	96	56	55	38	45	39	56	50	64	39	53	35.9
Contract actions	119	73	47	46	33	11	10	10	6	NA	NA	NA	NA	5	X
Tort actions	74	22	22	25	14	8	11	14	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	30	X
Prisoner petitions	5	11	6	11	9	1	0	7	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	X
All other	23	13	15	14	0	35	17	14	28	NA	NA	NA	NA	18	X
Total criminal cases	4,453	4,067	4,187	4,650	4,738	4,487	4,102	4,405	4,377	4,767	4,790	4,881	4,989	5,134	2.9
Homicide	97	46	63	48	39	51	41	52	51	62	54	53	49	56	14.3
Assault	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	74	90	61	67	63	-6.0
Robbery and burglary	518	435	420	484	396	358	291	310	304	362	327	294	300	237	-21.0
Larceny and theft	268	223	276	303	251	306	247	244	324	285	287	239	242	210	-13.2
Embezzlement and fraud	369	392	424	482	650	704	689	826	887	912	917	855	912	971	6.5
Auto theft	178	164	143	139	116	84	95	64	64	60	52	49	55	51	-7.3
Narcotics	1,271	1,328	1,332	1,388	1,381	1,303	1,371	1,369	1,583	1,605	1,774	1,970	2,063	2,134	3.4
Extortion, racketeering, and threats	165	145	111	184	176	154	153	251	143	158	158	188	263	245	-6.8
Firearms	215	258	265	301	276	298	221	175	169	281	293	248	229	276	20.5
Forgery and counterfeiting	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	178	188	214	167	194	191	221	157	183	16.6
Selective Service Act	214	95	56	14	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	X
Immigration	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	99	94	97	64	78	21.9
All other	1,158	981	1,097	1,307	1,448	1,051 ^a	806	900	480	675	553	606	588	629	7.0

Notes: See Note, table 5.29. "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.

^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; *1985*, p. 118; *1986*, pp. 165-168 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.32

Activities of the U.S. Supreme Court

At conclusion of the October terms 1976-85

	October terms									
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Argued during term	176	172	168	156	154	184	183	184	175	171
Disposed of by full opinions	154	153	153	143	144	169	174	174	159	161
Disposed of by per curiam opinions	22	8	8	12	8	10	6	6	11	10
Set for reargument	0	9	8	1	2	4	3	4	5	1
Granted review this term	169	162	163	154	183	210	179	149	185	187
Reviewed and decided without oral argument	207	129	110	128	130	134	135	86	82	103
Total to be available for argument at outset of following term	88	75	79	78	102	126	113	80	87	101

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director*, 1981, p. A-1; 1986, p. 135 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.33

Cases filed, disposed of, and pending in the U.S. Supreme Court

By method of filing, at conclusion of the October terms 1976-85

	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
1984				
Cases on docket	5,006	15	2,575	2,416
Disposed of	4,261	8	2,175	2,078
Remaining on docket	745	7	400	338
1985				
Cases on docket	5,158	10	2,571	2,577
Disposed of	4,275	2	2,095	2,178
Remaining on docket	883	8	476	399

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."

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director*, 1981, p. A-1; 1986, p. 135 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.34

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, 1986

Circuit and nature of proceeding	Pending July 1, 1985	Filed	Terminated			Pending June 30, 1986
			Granted	Denied	Dis- missed	
Total	764	2,780	176	2,312	15	1,041
Criminal	250	829	22	757	1	299
U.S. civil	85	307	33	262	2	95
Private civil	381	1,513	101	1,193	11	589
Administrative appeals	48	131	20	100	1	58
District of Columbia Circuit	22	83	14	78	1	12
Criminal	0	11	0	11	0	0
U.S. civil	8	25	8	20	0	5
Private civil	7	11	2	14	0	2
Administrative appeals	7	36	4	33	1	5
First Circuit	16	89	8	72	0	25
Criminal	3	23	4	18	0	4
U.S. civil	1	6	0	5	0	2
Private civil	12	58	3	48	0	19
Administrative appeals	0	2	1	1	0	0
Second Circuit	70	288	20	199	4	135
Criminal	23	74	1	53	0	43
U.S. civil	9	43	10	31	0	11
Private civil	35	160	9	107	4	75
Administrative appeals	3	11	0	8	0	6
Third Circuit	56	259	25	244	0	46
Criminal	14	64	1	64	0	13
U.S. civil	9	36	4	39	0	2
Private civil	32	149	19	131	0	31
Administrative appeals	1	10	1	10	0	0
Fourth Circuit	69 ^a	230	16	208	1	74
Criminal	41	125	6	123	1	36
U.S. civil	8	20	4	16	0	8
Private civil	17	80	4	65	0	28
Administrative appeals	3	5	2	4	0	2
Fifth Circuit	44	275	11	250	3	55
Criminal	12	70	1	70	0	11
U.S. civil	0	27	1	20	1	5
Private civil	29	167	9	149	2	36
Administrative appeals	3	11	0	11	0	3
Sixth Circuit	51	293	15	257	1	71
Criminal	12	91	0	83	0	20
U.S. civil	10	30	1	31	0	8
Private civil	28	164	12	137	1	42
Administrative appeals	1	8	2	6	0	1
Seventh Circuit	139	241	7	230	3	140
Criminal	45	48	1	51	0	41
U.S. civil	21	32	0	38	1	14
Private civil	65	153	3	137	2	76
Administrative appeals	8	8	3	4	0	9
Eighth Circuit	36	196	12	185	0	35
Criminal	11	34	1	41	0	3
U.S. civil	4	32	1	25	0	10
Private civil	21	130	10	119	0	22
Administrative appeals	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ninth Circuit	172	391	30	225	0	308
Criminal	50	116	6	81	0	79
U.S. civil	7	15	3	6	0	13
Private civil	96	232	15	123	0	190
Administrative appeals	19	28	6	15	0	26
Tenth Circuit	44	112	3	79	0	74
Criminal	21	53	1	40	0	33
U.S. civil	5	17	0	13	0	9
Private civil	17	37	2	23	0	29
Administrative appeals	1	5	0	3	0	3
Eleventh Circuit	45	323	15	285	2	66
Criminal	18	120	0	122	0	16
U.S. civil	3	24	1	18	0	8
Private civil	22	172	13	140	2	39
Administrative appeals	2	7	1	5	0	3

Note: See Note, table 5.31. "Writ of certiorari" is an order by the appellate court that is used when the court has discretion on whether or not to hear an appeal. If the appellate court grants the writ, it has the effect of ordering the lower court to certify the record and send it up to the higher court which will then hear the appeal. "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 ap-

plications for enforcement or petitions for review of orders of an administrative board or agency. For a list of U.S. District Courts in each circuit, see table 5.15.

^aAdjusted.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *1986 Annual Report of the Director* (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1986), p. 146.

Table 5.35

U.S. Supreme Court cases argued and decided on merits

At conclusion of the October terms 1979-86

	1979		1980		1981		1982		1983		1984		1985		1986	
	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent
Argued	156 ^a	100%	154 ^a	100%	184 ^a	100%	183	100%	184	100%	175	100%	171	100%	175	100%
Government participating	108	69	101	66	104 ^a	57	131	72	118	64	114	65	106	62	104	59
Government as petitioner or appellant ^b	43	40	31	31	30	29	44	34	46	39	37	32	39	37	27	26
Government as respondent or appellee ^b	35	32	37	36	27	26	44	34	33	28	34	30	24	23	32	31
Government as amicus ^b	30 ^c	28	33 ^c	33	47 ^c	45	43	33	39	33	43	38	43	41	45	43
Government not participating	48	31	53	34	80	43	52	28	66	36	61	35	65	38	71	41
Decided on merits ^d	281	100	277	100	315	100	283	100	262	100	235	100	275	100	282	100
Government participating	158	56	128	46	136	43	172	61	150	57	146	62	139	51	140	50
Decided in favor of Government's position ^b	104	66	92	72	111	82	115	67	124	83	113	77	99	71	98	70
Decided against Government's position ^b	51	32	32	25	20	15	50	29	23	15	30	21	35	25	36	26
Not classifiable as for or against ^b	3	2	4	3	5	3	7	4	3	2	3	2	5	4	6	4
Government not participating	123	44	149	54	179	57	111	39	112	43	90	38	136	49	142	50

Note: The data above 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.

^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, DC: USGPO, 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 5.36

Executive clemency applications for Federal offenses received, disposed of, and pending, in the Office of the U.S. Pardon Attorney

Fiscal years 1953-86

Fiscal year	Received	Granted		Denied	Pending
		Pardons	Commu- tations		
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
1985	407	32	3	279	728
1986	362	55	0	290	745

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. Petitions denied also include those that are closed administratively. The figures presented in this table do not include clemency actions on draft resisters, or military deserters and absentees during the Vietnam era.

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, DC: USGPO); and data provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of the Pardon Attorney. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.37

**Criminal tax fraud cases initiated by the Internal Revenue Service
Criminal Investigation Division**

By type of disposition, fiscal years 1976-86

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Cases initiated by Criminal Investigation Division	9,035	8,901	9,481	9,780	7,114	5,838	6,498	5,910	6,194	6,065	5,861
<u>Disposed of by Criminal Investigation Division</u>											
Prosecution recommended	3,147	3,408	3,439	3,338	2,267	1,978	2,297	2,610	2,990	3,234	3,524
Prosecution not recommended	5,650	5,459	5,969	6,252	6,329	3,701	3,852	3,549	3,446	3,015	2,654
<u>Disposed of by Office of Chief Counsel</u>											
Prosecution not warranted, including cases declined by the U.S. Department of Justice	589	486	597	800	1,285	571	293	257	267	253	249
Prosecutions	2,037	2,161	2,153	2,515	2,321	1,621	1,680	1,948	1,921	2,005	2,460

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, money laundering violations under the Bank Secrecy Act (Title 31) 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).

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, DC: USGPO) and data provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.38

**Criminal tax fraud cases handled by the Internal Revenue Service
Office of Chief Counsel**

By type of disposition, fiscal years 1976-86

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
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	2,432	3,192
<u>Grand jury action</u>											
Indictments and informations	1,331	1,636	1,724	1,820	1,832	1,785	1,844	1,801	2,158	2,452	2,954
No true bill	1	31	11	26	15	9	10	3	3	4	6
<u>Disposition</u>											
Plea of guilty or nolo contendere	977	1,229	1,189	1,270	1,337	1,212	1,291	1,203	1,444	1,611	1,992
Convicted after trial	216	247	225	342	264	282	333	295	364	414	468
Acquitted	77	55	70	86	80	81	65	69	54	68	83
Nolle prosequere or dismissed	71	110	119	183	193	142	145	146	152	149	209

Note: See Note, table 5.37. For an explanation of indictments and informations, see Note, table 5.12. A "nolle prosequere" disposition occurs when a prosecutor decides not to prosecute a case. "No true bill" refers to cases in which the grand jury decides not to indict the defendant.

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, DC: USGPO); and data provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.39

Criminal investigations and convictions handled by the U.S. Postal Inspection Service

By type of offense, fiscal years 1980-86

Type of offense	Investigations completed						Convictions							
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Theft of mail by employees, contractors, and others (internal)	6,801	6,331	5,059	4,126	3,419	2,759	2,925	665	782	853	720	688	766	875
Embezzlement of postal funds	3,850	4,182	3,031	2,329	1,847	1,120	928	236	259	258	309	249	250	267
Burglary of post offices	1,324	1,197	1,016	876	831	554	705	242	213	238	233	236	235	255
Hold up of postal facilities, carriers and Motor Vehicle Service drivers	242	248	216	203	200	162	154	143	127	107	114	108	103	109
Assaults/threats against U.S. Postal Service personnel	1,651	1,930	1,922	1,550	1,411	1,328	1,283	110	111	126	128	117	166	199
Mail theft from delivery receptacles	160,819	207,473 ^a	252,791 ^a	194,216 ^a	3,453 ^b	3,069 ^b	3,497 ^b	5,761	2,442	1,873	2,174	2,022	2,220	2,628
Forgery/counterfeiting of U.S. Postal Service money orders	2,183	1,040	(c)	(c)	NA	NA	NA	184	80	(c)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Willful damage or destruction of mail receptacles	25,621	18,959 ^a	(c)	(c)	NA	NA	NA	381	176	(c)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total unlawful mailings	NA	NA	NA	NA	741	715	840	NA	NA	NA	151	181	316	414
Pornography	301	237	161	110	NA	NA	NA	16	34	39	NA	NA	NA	NA
Firearms	NA	NA	73	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bombs/explosives	132	111	159	66	NA	NA	NA	31	16	26	NA	NA	NA	NA
Narcotics, dangerous drugs, and controlled substances	409	300	201	207	NA	NA	NA	81	71	68	NA	NA	NA	NA
Scurrilous and defamatory matter	NA	NA	23	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Extortion letters	52	53	48	NA	NA	NA	NA	9	15	10	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other	911	616	162	270	NA	NA	NA	64	11	11	NA	NA	NA	NA
Miscellaneous ^d	1,616	1,583	4,273	2,788	4,102	4,102	2,388	283	27	204	211	346	464	577
Mail fraud	4,430	3,550	2,867	2,347	2,089	1,624	1,928	1,370	1,046	966	938	1,042	887	1,131
Sale, distribution and/or possession of narcotics on postal property	NA	NA	NA	NA	273	286	275	NA	NA	NA	41	106	163	152
Total	210,342	247,810	272,002	209,088	18,366 ^b	15,766 ^b	14,923	9,576	5,410	4,783	5,019	5,095	5,570	6,607

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.

^aNumber of complaints of theft and damage; most often, investigations cover numerous related complaints.

^bInvestigations only; complaints no longer included.

^cIncluded in the "miscellaneous" offenses.

^dThefts 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.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Postal Service, Chief Postal Inspector.

Table 5.40

Complaints, criminal investigations completed, arrests, and convictions in mail fraud cases handled by the U.S. Postal Inspection Service

Fiscal years 1960-86

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	135,848	10,319	1,513	1,113
1972	125,048	12,921	1,965	1,350
1973	118,995	11,277	1,919	1,536
1974	111,907	9,840	1,570	1,394
1975	127,044	6,332	1,618	1,260
1976	135,717	5,793	1,674	1,458
1977	166,917	5,037	1,993	1,617
1978	161,741	5,724	2,232	2,012
1979	204,332 ^{b,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
1985	--	1,624	1,142	887
1986	140,427	1,928	1,435	1,131

Note: See Note, table 5.39.

^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 5.41

Antitrust cases filed in U.S. District Courts

By type of case, years ending June 30, 1960-85

Year ending June 30	Total	U.S. cases		Private cases	
		Civil	Criminal	Electrical equipment industry	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
1985	1,142	30	60	0	1,052

Note: "U.S. cases" refers to suits in which the U.S. Government is the plaintiff.

^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; 1985, p. 156 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.42

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 1977-86

Type of case and disposition	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Total, all cases	17,176	16,796	17,398	14,863	16,005	14,138	16,493	17,980	17,688	23,405
Dismissals ^a	1,754	1,402	1,893	1,882	3,195	3,767	5,202	7,370	7,767	7,998
Acquittals	34	46	42	46	39	51	58	64	88	148
Convictions	15,388	15,348	15,463	12,935	12,771	10,320	11,233	10,546	9,833	15,259
Aggregate fines imposed	\$879,208	\$786,370	\$606,818	\$821,579	\$672,746	\$877,753	\$503,716	\$785,689	\$929,926	\$1,122,998
Aggregate imprisonment (in years)	6,478	7,597	7,867	6,361	5,605	4,892	5,451	5,701	5,261	6,113
Total cases pending end of year	1,015	1,199	1,422	2,817	3,259	3,230	4,764	4,103	3,477	NA
Immigration cases, total	16,776	16,445	16,970	14,498	15,602	13,712	15,848	16,989	16,976	22,496
Dismissals ^a	1,521	1,265	1,767	1,778	3,057	3,606	4,845	6,688	7,259	7,363
Acquittals	32	40	40	42	36	48	56	64	82	138
Convictions	15,223	15,140	15,163	12,678	12,509	10,058	10,947	10,237	9,635	14,995
Aggregate fines imposed	\$877,108	\$779,720	\$602,818	\$806,029	\$667,756	\$834,953	\$422,244	\$767,764	\$903,141	\$1,091,726
Aggregate imprisonment (in years)	6,259	7,307	7,505	6,167	5,441	4,622	4,677	5,496	5,093	6,006
Immigration cases pending end of year	930	1,108	1,345	2,698	3,129	3,025	4,478	3,909	3,264	NA
Nationality cases, total	400	351	428	365	403	426	645	991	712	909
Dismissals ^a	233	137	126	104	138	161	357	682	508	635
Acquittals	2	6	2	4	3	3	2	0	6	10
Convictions	165	208	300	257	262	262	286	309	198	264
Aggregate fines imposed	\$2,100	\$6,650	\$4,000	\$15,550	\$4,990	\$42,800	\$81,472	\$17,925	\$26,785	\$31,272
Aggregate imprisonment (in years)	219	290	362	194	164	270	774	205	168	107
Nationality cases pending end of year	85	91	77	119	130	205	286	194	213	NA

Note: 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.

^aDismissed or otherwise closed.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Table 5.43

Convictions for violations of U.S. immigration and nationality laws

By offense, fiscal years 1977-86

Offense	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Total	15,388	15,348	15,463	12,935	12,771	10,320	11,233	10,546	9,833	15,258
Violations of immigration laws	15,223	15,140	15,163	12,678	12,509	10,058	10,947	10,237	9,630	14,995
Entry of aliens illegally	13,276	12,257	12,371	10,067	10,022	7,878	8,060	6,695	6,627	11,030
Reentries of deported aliens	481	619	542	577	351	341	543	634	516	308
Bringing in, transporting, harboring, and inducing illegal entry of aliens	497	1,143	1,291	1,135	1,200	965	1,579	1,754	1,249	1,422
Fraud, misuse of visas, entry permits, and other entry documents	82	85	158	89	97	44	58	124	166	225
Fraud and false statements or entries	15	30	10	36	34	77	69	80	172	99
Alien registration or alien address violations	11	2	8	38	57	51	15	5	3	28
Alien crewmen who overstayed	14	12	5	2	2	1	0	0	1	0
Stowaways on vessels or aircraft	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Perjury	0	1	1	1	0	3	2	4	8	22
Importation of aliens for immoral purposes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
All other violations	847	990	776	733	746	698	621	941	888	1,859
Violations of nationality laws	165	208	300	257	262	262	286	309	203	263
False representation as citizens of the United States	115	161	207	177	194	179	185	228	163	136
False statements and procurement of citizenship or naturalization unlawfully	1	0	1	6	4	12	2	9	13	109
Reproduction of citizenship and naturalization papers	49	47	92	74	64	71	99	72	27	18

Note: See Note, table 5.42.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Table 5.44

Investigative activity of the U.S. Secret Service

Fiscal years 1975-86

Investigative activity	1975	1976	Transition quarter	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Total cases for investigation	202,042	244,462	155,250	310,092	259,205	198,338	192,358	232,563	260,166	289,707	293,875	308,433	318,747
Cases pending beginning of the fiscal year	52,368	61,852	104,180	113,363	99,123	70,376	54,247	78,280	83,157	101,697	87,654	99,791	103,586
Counterfeiting	1,998	2,580	2,604	2,701	2,548	3,377	2,710	3,253	3,040	3,569	3,396	3,848	3,441
Check forgery	35,385	43,115	83,162	93,517	31,488	53,733	37,974	59,899	63,815	80,844	60,545	65,270	53,453
Bond forgery	13,068	13,981	14,773	13,854	12,119	9,501	9,248	9,803	9,799	8,333	10,385	9,285	7,714
Protective intelligence	551	452	742	639	627	803	823	915	1,621	1,556	1,217	1,755	1,416
Other criminal and noncriminal	1,366	1,724	2,899	2,652	2,341	2,962	3,492	4,410	4,882	7,395	12,111	19,633	37,562
Cases received	149,694	182,610	51,070	196,729	160,082	127,962	138,111	154,283	177,009	188,010	206,221	208,642	215,161
Counterfeiting	22,750	14,944	4,602	20,777	21,417	21,041	18,289	18,038	20,190	19,335	16,874	17,307	16,978
Check forgery	84,863	113,035	35,022	128,500	92,832	65,322	69,414	78,746	101,291	110,335	115,455	92,373	119,498
Bond forgery	13,183	14,735	2,825	12,588	10,670	9,966	8,446	10,075	9,676	10,009	7,003	5,420	5,034
Protective intelligence	11,207	15,802	3,664	14,623	14,703	12,070	13,428	16,562	17,333	12,359	14,103	13,129	9,635
Other criminal and noncriminal	17,671	24,094	4,957	20,241	20,460	19,563	28,534	30,862	28,519	35,972	52,786	80,413	64,016
Cases closed	139,159	139,346	41,101	208,679	186,224	140,845	112,178	147,424	156,102	198,880	189,034	198,922	214,487
Counterfeiting	22,055	14,833	4,419	20,701	20,466	20,556	17,575	17,952	19,396	19,097	16,042	17,189	16,574
Check forgery	76,743	72,667	24,273	139,365	119,735	80,024	46,467	73,798	82,762	128,488	108,135	101,360	118,892
Bond forgery	11,824	13,471	3,510	13,526	11,740	9,366	7,363	9,617	10,715	7,455	7,363	6,502	5,430
Protective intelligence	11,268	15,494	3,748	14,605	14,500	12,022	13,291	15,820	17,354	12,658	13,538	13,426	9,159
Other criminal and noncriminal	17,269	22,881	5,151	20,482	19,783	18,877	27,482	30,237	25,875	31,182	43,956	60,445	64,432

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.

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 5.45

Dispositions of arrests by the U.S. Secret Service

Fiscal years 1975-86

Disposition	1975	1976	Transition quarter	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Convicted	7,788	7,283	1,815	10,979	12,017	9,543	6,310	6,142	7,646	8,202	6,739	8,077	9,065
Acquitted	106	101	23	130	104	98	60	43	42	65	56	58	84
Nolle prosequere	183	91	23	154	86	101	79	52	60	38	32	40	41
No true bill	7	4	2	3	1	1	1	3	4	1	4	2	1
Other dismissals	584	511	115	531	489	403	302	247	348	362	316	463	289
Total	8,668	7,990	1,978	11,797	12,697	10,146	6,752	6,487	8,100	8,668	7,147	8,640	9,480

Note: See Note, table 5.44. For definitions of "nolle prosequere" and "no true bill," see Note, table 5.38.

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 5.46

Forged check and forged bond cases received and closed

By the U.S. Secret Service, fiscal years 1973-86

	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

Note: See Note, table 5.44. "Forged check cases" includes U.S. Government-issued checks only. Data from 1984 have been revised from previous presentations.

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	1985	1986
680,134,101	656,847,315	646,076,116	622,107,103	606,033,165	567,770,300	563,867,940
65,808	74,269	96,689	106,843	112,770	89,418	117,303
97	113	150	172	184	157	208
42,972	69,288	78,129	124,832	105,481	98,333	116,631
\$12,133,942	\$20,982,549	\$26,540,293	\$45,821,647	\$42,641,247	\$41,147,452	\$53,040,172
8,242	9,867	9,451	9,811	6,878	5,303	4,961
7,152	9,392	10,499	7,265	7,236	6,378	5,354
\$783,661	\$911,283	\$1,207,623	\$645,498	\$816,788	\$560,656	\$771,249

Table 5.47

Persons indicted, awaiting trial on Dec. 31, and convicted of offenses involving abuse of public office

By level of government, 1970-86

	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	2,333	326	2,018	738	250	548	2,516	678	1,955	2,542	700	2,085	8,129	1,954	6,606
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
1985	563	90	470	79	20	66	248	49	221	292	97	240	1,182	256	997
1986	596	83	523	88	24	71	232	55	207	277	84	225	1,193	246	1,026

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.

^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 con-

sistent 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; "1986," p. 43, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, DC. (Mimeographed.)

Table 5.48

Judicial misconduct inquiries, complaints, and dispositions

By type of disposition and State, 1985^a

	Alabama	Alaska	Arkansas	California	Colorado	Connecticut	Delaware	District of Columbia	Florida	Georgia	Hawaii	Idaho	Illinois	Kansas	Kentucky	Louisiana	Maryland	Massachusetts	Michigan ^b	Minnesota ^c
Initial inquiries																				
Pending	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0
Received	0	0	0	0	185	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	0	131	0	25	100 ^d	0	0	0
Dismissed ^e	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	25	100 ^d	0	0	0
Complaints																				
Pending at beginning of reporting period	8	37	0	15	17	7	1	1	4	16	5	3	NA	6	8	20	3	16	83	NA
Received during reporting period	120	89	24	317	88	43	11	23	251	112	27	13	175	18	165	63	32	71	332	135
Pending at end of reporting period ^f	8	48	0	18	31	5	0	2	5	13	6	4	8	5	7	16	3	13	94	24
Dispositions of complaints																				
Dismissed without formal adjudication ^g	114	75	24	263	59	40	11	19	233	81	18 ^g	11	151	13 ^h	116	58	25	66	288	100
Informal action taken	4	1	0	16	0	0	0	3	12	0	3	1	14	4	46	2	1	8	15	1
Judge resigned before formal charges filed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	1	0	2	0	0	0
Judge resigned after formal charges filed	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Judge voluntarily retired before formal charges filed	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Judge voluntarily retired after formal charges filed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Case dismissed after formal hearing	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n
Judge privately censured, admonished, or reprimanded	0	1	0	5	11	4	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	2	4
Judge publicly censured, admonished, or reprimanded	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	0
Judge suspended as final sanction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	8	0
Fine imposed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Judge removed from office	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 ^u	0	24 ^v	5 ^w	0	0	1 ^x	0	1 ^y	0	0	3 ^z	6 ^{aa}

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. (The Center for Judicial Conduct Organizations, Judicial Conduct Reporter 3(Fall 1981), p. 2.) Initial inquiries are communications with the commission that do not require opening a case file or commencing an investigation but rather can be resolved by, for example, sending a complaint form (Source, p. 2). A confidentiality provision prohibits revealing disposition of complaints in Virginia. Information was not available for Arizona, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Montana, Ohio, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Tennessee, and Wyoming. The data presented are for 1985; 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 (The Center for Judicial Conduct Organizations, Judicial Conduct Reporter 7(Fall 1985) p. 1).

^aMost States reported initial inquiries and/or complaints received for the calendar year 1985. The following jurisdictions reported on a fiscal year basis: Alabama and District of Columbia (Oct. 1, 1985 to Sept. 30, 1986); Georgia, Hawaii, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, New Mexico, and Utah (July 1, 1985 to June 30, 1986); Nebraska, New Jersey, and Texas (Sept. 1, 1985 to Aug. 31, 1986).

^bCommission changed from reporting on fiscal year basis to calendar year basis. In comparing figures from 1984 survey to 1985 survey, note there is an overlap.

^cFigures based on annual report, not actual response to survey.

^dFigures are approximate.

^eNot within commission jurisdiction, insufficient information, unfounded, frivolous, etc. In some instances, investigation occurred before dismissal of the complaint.

^fDiscrepancies in totals may be due to multiple or consolidated complaints and/or dispositions.

^gThirteen complaints dismissed after brief investigation.

^hThree complaints moot.

ⁱTwo complaints dismissed because conduct occurred more than 1 year prior to receipt of complaint; one complaint dismissed because of non-cooperation; three files closed.

^jOne hundred and eight complaints dismissed after investigation.

^kTwenty-eight complaints involved.

^lTwenty-three complaints involved.

^mFigure refers to both voluntary resignation or retirement.

ⁿJudicial office vacated in five instances by such means as electoral loss, resignation, retirement, or death.

^oFour complaints involved.

^pSeventeen complaints involved.

^qOne judge retired; State supreme court ordered him removed from office despite resignation.

^rEleven complaints involved.

^sTwo complaints involved.

^tJudge ordered to pay forfeiture.

^uOne health investigation that continues to be monitored.

^vTwenty-four requests for opinions.

^wFive judges not reappointed; complaints dismissed.

^xOne notice of formal proceeding sent.

^yJudge involuntarily retired.

^zTwo judges took corrective action; one complaint referred to State supreme court administrator's office.

^{aa}Corrective action taken by six judges.

^{ab}Eleven formal complaints initiated.

^{ac}Seventeen complaints closed administratively.

^{ad}One judge died before formal charges filed; one judge referred to supervisory court for counseling.

^{ae}Recommendation for censure filed.

^{af}One judge died.

^{ag}Twenty-one complaints dismissed after corrective action taken.

^{ah}Recommendation for censure filed.

^{ai}Four complaints dismissed by Supreme Court of Appeal; one complaint dismissed after being remanded back to commission.

^{aj}Judge being monitored to insure timely case disposition.

Source: American Judicature Society, The Center for Judicial Conduct Organizations, Judicial Conduct Reporter 8(Winter 1987), pp. 2, 3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Mississippi	Missouri	Nebraska	Nevada	New Hampshire	New Jersey	New Mexico	New York	North Carolina	North Dakota	Oregon	Pennsylvania	South Carolina	South Dakota	Texas	Utah	Vermont	Washington	West Virginia	Wisconsin
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	460	0	0	0	12	15	54	0	215
0	0	0	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	255	0	0	0	12	10	0	0	0
20	2	2	NA	6	35	7	155	25	2	3	35	10	3	15	6	7	16	46	25
121	117	57	20	41	160	72	867	74	32	8	335	99	16	412	66	5	102	96	77
17	10	5	3	NA	21	2	173	12	5	1	82	16	0	26	20	3	11	37	20
109	107	54	13	28 ⁱ	110	67	748	85	32	7	263 ^j	83	14	325	37	NA	101	105	60
9	1	0	4	0	8	9	26 ^k	0	0	3	0	4	2	0	7	0	0	0	15
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13 ^l	0	0	0	0	3	0	6 ^m	3	0	0	0	5 ⁿ
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	1 ^o	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13 ^p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 ^q
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	3	15	1	0	0	3	0	24	1	3	44	2	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	2	0	10 ^r	0	1 ^s	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	1 ^o	3	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0
0	1 ^t	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	1	0	8 ^p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11 ^{ab}	0	0	0	0	17 ^{ac}	0	2 ^{ad}	0	1 ^{ae}	0	1 ^{af}	0	0	21 ^{ag}	0	0	1 ^{ah}	0	1 ^{aj}

Table 5.49

Army personnel tried and percent convicted in General and Special (BCD) Courts-Martial

By type of personnel, fiscal years 1971-86

Fiscal year and type of personnel	Total number tried	Percent convicted	Fiscal year and type of personnel	Total number tried	Percent convicted
1971	3,942	94.9%	1979	1,768	90.7%
Officers	42	80.9	Officers ^a	22	72.7
Enlisted personnel	3,900	95.6	Enlisted personnel ^c	1,746	90.9
1972	3,319	93.7	1980	2,739	88.1
Officers	52	78.8	Officers	22	77.3
Enlisted personnel	3,267	93.9	Enlisted personnel	2,717	88.2
1973	2,356	93.9	1981	3,366	77.8
Officers	19	68.4	Officers	22	68.2
Enlisted personnel	2,337	94.1	Enlisted personnel	3,344	77.9
1974	3,258	94.3	1982	4,090	73.5
Officers	14	78.5	Officers	47	95.7
Enlisted personnel	3,244	94.4	Enlisted personnel	4,043	73.2
1975	2,876	93.3	1983	3,670	95.6
Officers	15	53.3	Officers	47	91.5
Enlisted personnel	2,861	93.5	Enlisted personnel	3,623	95.6
1976	2,265	91.8	1984	2,845	95.3
Officers	20	65.0	Officers	41	85.4
Enlisted personnel	2,245	92.1	Enlisted personnel	2,804	95.5
Transition quarter	500	90.8	1985	2,724	95.2
Officers	8	62.5	Officers	52	88.5
Enlisted personnel	492	91.2	Enlisted personnel	2,672	95.3
1977	1,920	89.9	1986	2,701	94.7
Officers ^a	23	78.3	Officers	50	98.0
Enlisted personnel ^b	1,897	90.0	Enlisted personnel	2,651	94.6
1978	1,608	88.7			
Officers	13	83.3			
Enlisted personnel ^c	1,595	88.7			

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.

These data 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.

^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 5.50

Air Force personnel tried and percent convicted in General and Special Courts-Martial

By type of court and personnel, 1971-87

Year and type of personnel	General Courts-Martial		Special Courts-Martial		Year and type of personnel	General Courts-Martial		Special Courts-Martial	
	Number tried	Percent convicted	Number tried	Percent convicted		Number tried	Percent convicted	Number tried	Percent convicted
1971	184	85.3%	2,018	90.0%	1980	289	86.9%	1,368	92.7%
Officers	9	77.8	4	0.0	Officers	19	78.9	2	100.0
Enlisted personnel	175	85.7	2,014	90.0	Enlisted personnel	270	87.4	1,366	92.7
1972	228	89.9	2,306	93.4	1981	360	94.7	1,345	92.7
Officers	7	42.9	1	100.0	Officers	20	80.0	5	60.0
Enlisted personnel	221	91.4	2,305	93.4	Enlisted personnel	340	95.6	1,340	92.8
1973	296	91.6	2,395	92.4	1982	428	98.1	1,563	93.0
Officers	6	100.0	1	0.0	Officers	43	93.0	4	25.0
Enlisted personnel	290	91.4	2,394	92.4	Enlisted personnel	385	98.7	1,559	93.2
1974	225	89.8	2,168	91.1	1983	431	94.2	1,225	93.2
Officers	5	60.0	4	25.0	Officers	48	79.2	0	X
Enlisted personnel	220	90.5	2,164	91.2	Enlisted personnel	383	96.1	1,225	93.2
1975	235	92.8	1,509	88.8	1984	429	94.2	993	91.9
Officers	8	87.5	5	60.0	Officers	41	90.2	0	X
Enlisted personnel	227	93.0	1,504	88.9	Enlisted personnel	388	65.5	991	91.9
1976	165	90.3	909	89.5	1985	452	93.0	973	92.0
Officers	5	80.0	1	0.0	Officers	53	87.0	1	0.0
Enlisted personnel	160	90.6	908	89.6	Enlisted personnel	399	98.0	972	92.0
1977	173	87.9	866	87.4	1986	621	96.0	876	93.9
Officers	7	85.7	2	50.0	Officers	61	90.2	0	X
Enlisted personnel	166	87.9	864	87.5	Enlisted personnel	560	96.6	876	93.9
1978	122	92.6	843	89.3	1987	755	94.6	865	91.6
Officers	5	80.0	2	0.0	Officers	56	85.7	1	0.0
Enlisted personnel	117	93.2	841	89.5	Enlisted personnel	699	95.3	864	91.7
1979	202	92.6	1,033	90.7					
Officers	12	66.7	3	33.3					
Enlisted personnel	190	94.2	1,030	90.9					

Note: See Note, table 5.49. 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.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Defense, Department of the Air Force.

Table 5.51

Air Force personnel tried and percent pleading guilty to all charges entered in General and Special Courts-Martial

By type of court, 1971-87

	General Courts-Martial	Special Courts-Martial		General Courts-Martial	Special Courts-Martial
<u>1971</u>			<u>1980</u>		
Total number tried	184	2,018	Total number tried	289	1,368
Percent pleading guilty	24.5	53.3	Percent pleading guilty	32.5	55.0
<u>1972</u>			<u>1981</u>		
Total number tried	228	2,306	Total number tried	360	1,345
Percent pleading guilty	29.3	54.1	Percent pleading guilty	43.1	52.6
<u>1973</u>			<u>1982</u>		
Total number tried	296	2,395	Total number tried	428	1,563
Percent pleading guilty	30.4	50.8	Percent pleading guilty	41.4	48.4
<u>1974</u>			<u>1983</u>		
Total number tried	225	2,168	Total number tried	431	1,225
Percent pleading guilty	32.9	49.3	Percent pleading guilty	37.6	46.2
<u>1975</u>			<u>1984</u>		
Total number tried	235	1,509	Total number tried	429	993
Percent pleading guilty	34.9	44.1	Percent pleading guilty	33.5	44.5
<u>1976</u>			<u>1985</u>		
Total number tried	165	909	Total number tried	452	973
Percent pleading guilty	30.3	43.8	Percent pleading guilty	67.0	69.0
<u>1977</u>			<u>1986</u>		
Total number tried	173	866	Total number tried	621	876
Percent pleading guilty	36.4	44.0	Percent pleading guilty	43.5	53.9
<u>1978</u>			<u>1987</u>		
Total number tried	122	843	Total number tried	755	865
Percent pleading guilty	29.5	47.6	Percent pleading guilty	46.4	51.8
<u>1979</u>					
Total number tried	202	1,033			
Percent pleading guilty	34.2	49.8			

Notes: See Notes, tables 5.49 and 5.50.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Defense, Department of the Air Force.

Table 5.52

Air Force personnel convicted in General and Special Courts-Martial

By type of disposition and court, 1971-87

	Disposition approved						
	General Courts-Martial			Special Courts-Martial			
	Total	Dis-honorable discharge ^a	Bad conduct discharge	No discharge or dismissal	Total	Bad conduct discharge	No discharge or dismissal
<u>1971</u>							
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
<u>1972</u>							
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
<u>1973</u>							
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
<u>1974</u>							
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
<u>1975</u>							
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
<u>1976</u>							
Number	149	24	94	31	814	137	677
Percent	100.0	16.1	63.1	20.8	100.0	16.8	83.2
<u>1977</u>							
Number	152	23	86	43	757	93	664
Percent	100.0	15.1	56.6	28.3	100.0	12.3	87.7
<u>1978</u>							
Number	113	10	64	39	753	112	641
Percent	100.0	8.8	56.6	34.5	100.0	14.9	85.1
<u>1979</u>							
Number	187	44	94	49	937	163	774
Percent	100.0	23.5	50.3	26.2	100.0	17.4	82.6
<u>1980</u>							
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
<u>1981</u>							
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
<u>1982</u>							
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
<u>1983</u>							
Number	431	112	234	85	1,225	398	827
Percent	100.0	26.0	54.3	19.7	100.0	32.5	67.5
<u>1984</u>							
Number	429	127	228	74	993	335	658
Percent	100.0	29.6	53.1	17.2	100.0	33.7	66.3
<u>1985</u>							
Number	452	152	226	74	973	377	636
Percent	100	34.0	50.0	16.0	100	39.0	65.0
<u>1986</u>							
Number	596	164	351	81	823	370	453
Percent	100	27.5	58.9	13.6	100	45.0	55.0
<u>1987</u>							
Number	714	150	483	81	792	380	412
Percent	100	21.0	67.7	11.3	100	48.0	52.0

Note: See Notes, tables 5.49 and 5.50. 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 above include only dis-

positions that were approved by the General Convening Authority.

^aIncludes dismissals of officers.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Defense, Department of the Air Force.

Table 5.53

Navy and Marine Corps personnel tried and percent convicted in General and Special (BCD) Courts-Martial

By type of personnel, fiscal years 1971-85

Fiscal year and type of personnel	Navy		Marine Corps		Fiscal year and type of personnel	Navy		Marine Corps	
	Number tried	Percent convicted	Number tried	Percent convicted		Number tried	Percent convicted	Number tried	Percent convicted
1971	1,722	98.9%	1,913	97.5%	1979	1,312	95.7%	741	98.0%
Officers	4	75.0	8	75.0	Officers	6	100.0	3	66.7
Enlisted personnel	1,718	98.9	1,905	94.5	Enlisted personnel	1,306	95.7	738	98.1
1972	681	98.1	2,185	98.7	1980	1,771	99.4	1,210	98.7
Officers	4	100.0	8	87.5	Officers	7	100.0	3	33.3
Enlisted personnel	677	98.1	2,177	98.7	Enlisted personnel	1,764	99.4	1,207	98.8
1973	527	98.8	2,265	98.3	1981	2,269	99.4	1,291	98.6
Officers	1	0.0	3	66.7	Officers	7	71.0	5	60.0
Enlisted personnel	526	99.1	2,262	98.3	Enlisted personnel	2,262	99.5	1,286	98.8
1974	560	97.1	2,164	98.6	1982	3,792	99.7	1,467	99.0
Officers	2	50.0	8	87.5	Officers	9	100.0	3	66.7
Enlisted personnel	558	97.3	2,156	98.6	Enlisted personnel	3,783	99.7	1,464	99.0
1975	788	99.0	2,822	99.3	1983	4,521	99.3	1,401	98.4
Officers	1	100.0	1	100.0	Officers	24	83.3	6	83.3
Enlisted personnel	787	99.0	2,821	99.3	Enlisted personnel	4,497	99.4	1,395	98.5
1976	1,061	95.1	2,007	98.1	1984	3,637	99.3	1,039	98.5
Officers	5	80.0	2	100.0	Officers	17	88.2	13	84.6
Enlisted personnel	1,056	95.2	2,005	98.1	Enlisted personnel	3,620	99.4	1,026	98.6
1977	954	97.5	1,297	98.5	1985	3,435	97.1	1,119	93.0
Officers	5	80.0	3	100.0	Officers	25	82.1	6	97.6
Enlisted personnel	949	97.6	1,294	98.5	Enlisted personnel	3,410	97.8	1,113	93.5
1978	801	98.4	1,040	96.7					
Officers	3	33.3	0	X					
Enlisted personnel	798	98.6	1,040	96.7					

Note: See Note, table 5.49. 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 1977-85 encompass

the period Oct. 1 to Sept. 30. The data for the transition quarter, July 1 to Sept. 30, 1976, are not presented.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Defense, Department of the Navy.

Table 5.54

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 1971-86

(Guilty plea figures include the negotiated plea figures)

Fiscal year and type of guilty plea	Navy		Marine Corps		Fiscal year and type of guilty plea	Navy		Marine Corps	
	General Courts-Martial	Special (BCD) Courts-Martial	General Courts-Martial	Special (BCD) Courts-Martial		General Courts-Martial	Special (BCD) Courts-Martial	General Courts-Martial	Special (BCD) Courts-Martial
1971					1979				
Total number tried	341	1,381	587	1,326	Total number tried	134	1,178	158	583
Guilty pleas	217	1,179	372	1,065	Guilty pleas	88	1,036	103	482
Negotiated pleas	65	241	155	96	Negotiated pleas	64	468	87	248
1972					1980				
Total number tried	203	478	670	1,515	Total number tried	165	1,606	162	1,048
Guilty pleas	145	418	527	1,335	Guilty pleas	125	1,506	113	915
Negotiated pleas	78	116	188	106	Negotiated pleas	79	866	85	452
1973					1981				
Total number tried	191	336	597	1,668	Total number tried	210	2,058	211	1,081
Guilty pleas	129	275	449	1,448	Guilty pleas	150	1,916	130	914
Negotiated pleas	71	77	282	264	Negotiated pleas	71	980	89	378
1974					1982				
Total number tried	187	373	422	1,742	Total number tried	364	3,428	275	1,192
Guilty pleas	108	277	291	1,505	Guilty pleas	263	2,998	202	1,003
Negotiated pleas	55	93	147	234	Negotiated pleas	165	1,256	135	477
1975					1983				
Total number tried	171	617	520	2,302	Total number tried	540	3,981	296	1,105
Guilty pleas	97	458	342	1,741	Guilty pleas	391	3,186	201	874
Negotiated pleas	52	145	200	366	Negotiated pleas	223	1,711	159	590
1976					1984				
Total number tried	240	821	401	1,606	Total number tried	478	3,159	271	768
Guilty pleas	165	623	235	1,133	Guilty pleas	281	2,605	185	615
Negotiated pleas	99	198	172	326	Negotiated pleas	171	1,957	137	451
1977					1985				
Total number tried	200	754	211	1,086	Total number tried	655	2,780	293	826
Guilty pleas	124	616	130	879	Guilty pleas ^a	947	NA	NA	NA
Negotiated pleas	89	260	88	436	Negotiated pleas ^a	3,605	NA	NA	NA
1978					1986				
Total number tried	144	657	205	835	Total number tried	761	1,944	278	821
Guilty pleas	93	583	129	747	Guilty pleas	NA	NA	NA	NA
Negotiated pleas	72	231	101	383	Negotiated pleas	NA	NA	NA	NA

Note: See Notes, tables 5.49 and 5.53.

^aRepresents combined total for Navy and Marine Corps.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Defense, Department of the Navy.

Table 5.55

Navy and Marine Corps personnel disposed of in General and Special (BCD) Courts-Martial

By type of personnel and disposition, fiscal years 1971-85

Fiscal year and type of personnel	Navy					Marine Corps				
	Number of convictions	Disposition			No dismissal or discharge	Number of convictions	Disposition			No dismissal or discharge
		Dis-honorable discharge	Bad conduct	Dismissal			Dis-honorable discharge	Bad conduct	Dismissal	
1971										
Officers	3	X	X	66.7%	33.3%	6	X	X	50.0%	50.0%
Enlisted personnel	1,700	1.1%	95.6%	X	3.3	1,860	5.3%	91.5%	X	3.2
1972										
Officers	4	X	X	25.0	75.0	7	X	X	71.4	28.6
Enlisted personnel	664	3.8	88.1	X	8.4	2,149	5.9	91.3	X	2.9
1973										
Officers	0	X	X	X	X	2	X	X	100.0	0.0
Enlisted personnel	521	6.1	88.7	X	5.2	2,224	7.8	90.1	X	2.0
1974										
Officers	1	X	X	0.0	100.0	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
1985										
Officers	25	X	X	32.0	68.0	6	X	X	100.0	0.0
Enlisted personnel	3,410	3.3	92.6	X	3.6	1,113	4.3	85.2	X	2.7

Note: See Notes, tables 5.49 and 5.53. 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.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Defense, Department of the Navy.

Table 5.56

Coast Guard personnel tried in General, Special (BCD), and Summary Courts-Martial

By type of court, fiscal years 1966-87

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
1985	5	43	77
1986	5	19	50
1987	11	24	63

Note: See Note, table 5.49. 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.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Transportation, U.S. Coast Guard.

Table 5.57

Coast Guard personnel convicted in Special (BCD) Courts-Martial

By type of disposition, fiscal years 1980-87

	1980		1981		1982		1983		1984		1985		1986		1987	
	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent
Number of convictions	64	100%	55	100%	74	100%	62	100%	32	100%	36	100%	16	100%	23	100%
Disposition ^a																
Bad conduct discharge	9	14	5	9	9	12	16	26	3	9	7	19	3	19	3	13
Confinement at hard labor	37	58	34	62	41	55	35	56	18	56	18	50	7	44	13	57
Hard labor without confinement	8	12	13	24	4	5	6	10	1	3	2	6	2	12	4	17
Reduction in rate	34	53	38	69	46	62	49	79	25	78	28	78	9	56	21	91
Restriction	12	19	11	20	11	15	9	14	6	19	5	14	NA	NA	2	9
Forfeiture of pay	45	70	41	74	48	65	35	56	21	66	24	67	10	63	10	43
Fine	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	5	24	39	2	6	3	8	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other	22	34	5	9	13	18	17	27	10	31	8	22	6	38	3	13

Note: See Note, table 5.49.

^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 5.58

Offenses involved in Coast Guard Special (BCD) Courts-Martial

Fiscal years 1971-87

Type of offense	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976 ^a	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
AWOL or desertion	103	197	214	239	215	252	82	72	50	73	44	56	38	18	14	10	4
Marihuana offenses	39	56	73	41	89	49	15	8	49	30	22	88	41	17	18	1	NA
Offenses involving controlled drugs	6	31	27	16	34	3	3	1	26	4	19	18	25	20	18	5	6
Missing ship movements	25	58	51	47	28	55	14	14	2	7	7	9	3	4	4	NA	NA
Willful disobedience or disrespect	21	25	70	63	77	110	6	7	5	6	16	10	2	2	13	2	NA
Disrespect toward a superior commissioned officer	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	1
Assault	16	10	34	16	40	34	16	1	4	4	14	6	4	3	28	1	4
Violation of order or regulation	14	27	8	53	33	45	33	7	16	20	26	63	15	14	4	11	22
False representation of official statements	13	8	18	NA	NA	33	1	3	NA	2	1	22	8	1	12	2	3
Forgery	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	46	72	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Larceny or wrongful appropriation	12	18	12	21	36	83	20	33	66	62	20	35	70	11	32	23	35
Breaking restriction	11	35	28	21	36	41	10	8	1	13	6	35	37	14	18	NA	NA
Offenses against Coast Guard property	8	17	12	9	20	16	8	8	5	13	7	16	3	NA	NA	3	2
Drunk or disorderly	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Provoking words or threats	4	3	13	12	8	12	8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Neglect of duty	2	4	4	10	15	36	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sleeping on post	2	1	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Escape from custody or resisting apprehension	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	11	NA	3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cheating on advancement examination	NA	NA	8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mutiny	NA	NA	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Conspiracy	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Housebreaking or unlawful entry	NA	NA	NA	5	10	29	4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bad checks	NA	NA	NA	10	8	31	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Dereliction of duty	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	17	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other offenses	12	27	42	25	52	52	29	41	22	48	42	46	61	5	8	29	23
General offenses	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	19	5

Note: See Notes, tables 5.49 and 5.56. 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 5.56 for the number of personnel tried.

^aIncludes transition quarter.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Transportation, U.S. Coast Guard.

Section 6

Persons under correctional supervision

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 a survey conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Justice Statistics 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. Data on juveniles confined in public facilities include admissions and releases, average length of stay, and average cost per resident.

Data on inmates of local jails are available from the 1983 National Jail Census and the Annual Survey of Jails, which were conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Justice Statistics. The data on local jail inmate characteristics include race, sex, and legal and conviction status. Data on adult inmates in State and Federal institutions include characteristics such as race and sex, movement of prisoners, criminal histories, and sentence length. Characteristics of State correctional facilities are also presented. Statistics on population density in State prisons are presented as 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, 1985 and 1986

(Rate per 100,000 adults^a)

Region and State	Parole supervision		Probation supervision		Region and State	Parole supervision		Probation supervision	
	1985	1986	1985	1986		1985	1986	1985	1986
United States, total	158	184	1,064	1,178	South	183	205	1,327	1,377
State, total	148	174	1,033	1,145	Alabama	84	102	569	579
Northeast	152	233	786	1,040	Arkansas	224	222	541	587
Connecticut	25	25	1,522	1,723	Delaware	186	207	1,528	1,688
Maine	8	X	518	530	District of Columbia	474	762	2,384	2,522
Massachusetts	101	89	553	2,030	Florida	48	39	1,481	1,551
New Hampshire	61	70	416	472	Georgia	198	237	2,188	2,290
New Jersey	235	243	850	916	Kentucky	128	131	551	252
New York	189	219	752	803	Louisiana	119	132	852	877
Pennsylvania	136	432	727	874	Maryland	222	224	2,038	2,062
Rhode Island	54	61	1,014	1,093	Mississippi	186	189	364	354
Vermont	60	84	1,341	1,337	North Carolina	68	71	1,205	1,245
Midwest	98	99	869	1,003	Oklahoma	68	72	854	956
Illinois	135	145	879	897	South Carolina	135	119	741	748
Indiana	70	81	980	1,224	Tennessee	212	242	698	740
Iowa	93	92	571	598	Texas	410	489	2,332	2,468
Kansas	128	130	867	879	Virginia	132	133	404	408
Michigan	101	88	1,138	1,571	West Virginia	45	50	275	281
Minnesota	45	46	1,080	1,135	West	148	150	995	1,034
Missouri	123	138	723	823	Alaska	44	33	742	797
Nebraska	31	25	926	963	Arizona	74	85	786	842
North Dakota	34	33	322	316	California	174	167	1,078	1,111
Ohio	83	78	781	911	Colorado	85	83	744	717
South Dakota	83	80	448	436	Hawaii	94	114	1,045	1,082
Wisconsin	110	104	696	701	Idaho	71	77	501	546
					Montana	117	114	458	501
					Nevada	183	211	749	762
					New Mexico	111	114	418	403
					Oregon	102	106	1,132	1,126
					Utah	114	114	614	610
					Washington	187	232	1,370	1,547
					Wyoming	94	93	481	506

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 1985 and 1986 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 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 offenders conditionally released from prison to parole supervision either by a discretionary parole board decision or by fulfilling the conditions for a mandatory release. For a discussion of

survey methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 11.

^aUnpublished U.S. Bureau of the Census estimates of the adult population age 18 and older for July 1, 1985, and July 1, 1986, were used to calculate rates.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Probation and Parole 1985, Bulletin NCJ-103683, pp. 2, 3; 1986, Bulletin NCJ-108012, pp. 2, 3 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.2

Movement of the probation population under State and Federal jurisdiction

By region and jurisdiction, 1986

Region and jurisdiction	Probation population on Jan. 1, 1986	Movement during 1986 ^a		Probation population on Dec. 31, 1986	Percent change in probation population 1985-86
		Entries	Exits		
United States, total	1,968,712	1,265,748	1,140,055	2,094,405	6.4%
Federal	55,378	25,797	22,005	59,170	6.8
State, total	1,913,334	1,239,951	1,118,050	2,035,235	6.4
Northeast	366,040	203,996	175,653	394,383	7.7
Connecticut	36,805	30,237	25,168	41,874	13.8
Maine	4,451	4,661	4,492	4,620	3.8
Massachusetts	86,597	50,925	46,359	91,163	5.3
New Hampshire	3,096	2,477	1,955	3,618	16.9
New Jersey	47,483	28,077	22,530	53,030	11.7
New York	99,183	41,168	32,794	107,557	8.4
Pennsylvania	75,591	39,183	35,789	78,985	4.5
Rhode Island	7,536	4,416	3,778	8,174	8.5
Vermont	5,298	2,852	2,788	5,362	1.2
Midwest	408,880	312,341	284,600	436,621	6.8
Illinois	74,156	46,992	44,945	76,203	2.8
Indiana ^a	42,800	45,345	38,880	49,265	15.1
Iowa	12,063	12,108	11,587	12,584	4.3
Kansas	16,204	9,093	9,344	15,953	-1.5
Michigan	99,365	77,732	72,235	104,862	5.5
Minnesota	32,986	28,332	26,091	35,227	6.8
Missouri ^b	26,081	20,474	15,633	30,922	18.6
Nebraska	10,720	12,264	11,719	11,265	5.1
North Dakota	1,569	802	827	1,544	-1.6
Ohio	66,810	43,975	38,863	71,922	7.7
South Dakota	2,249	3,967	3,990	2,226	-1.0
Wisconsin	23,877	11,257	10,486	24,648	3.2
South	789,702	511,433	464,817	836,318	5.9
Alabama ^c	16,520	5,400	4,895	17,025	3.1
Arkansas	9,268	2,526	1,659	10,135	9.4
Delaware	7,139	4,624	3,778	7,985	11.9
District of Columbia	11,777	10,253	9,723	12,307	4.5
Florida	130,399	152,522	142,672	140,249	7.6
Georgia	94,461	57,738	51,636	100,563	6.5
Kentucky	6,594	4,916	4,669	6,841	3.8
Louisiana	26,638	11,767	10,728	27,677	3.9
Maryland	67,138	40,648	38,652	69,134	3.0
Mississippi	6,636	3,018	3,196	6,458	-2.7
North Carolina	56,207	32,123	29,686	58,644	4.3
Oklahoma	21,480	11,237	9,726	22,991	7.0
South Carolina	17,979	10,210	9,948	18,241	1.5
Tennessee	26,205	16,399	16,313	26,291	0.3
Texas	269,909	139,033	118,868	290,074	7.5
Virginia	17,447	6,730	6,448	17,729	1.6
West Virginia	3,905	2,289	2,220	3,974	1.8
West	348,712	212,181	192,980	367,913	5.5
Alaska	2,606	1,308	1,029	2,885	10.7
Arizona	18,068	9,241	7,026	20,283	12.3
California	210,449	126,155	115,862	220,742	4.9
Colorado	17,612	10,585	10,980	17,217	-2.2
Hawaii	7,986	5,102	4,684	8,404	5.2
Idaho	3,414	2,130	1,774	3,770	10.4
Montana	2,637	1,277	971	2,943	11.6
Nevada ^b	5,365	2,593	2,440	5,518	2.9
New Mexico	4,130	3,831	3,786	4,175	1.1
Oregon	23,000	13,589	13,934	22,655	-1.5
Utah	6,330	3,559	3,511	6,378	0.8
Washington	45,399	31,630	25,873	51,156	12.7
Wyoming	1,716	1,181	1,110	1,787	4.1

Note: See Note, table 6.1. For a discussion of survey methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 11.

^aIndiana reported 1985 data for 1986.

^bEstimated all data.

^cEstimated 1986 exit data.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Probation and Parole 1986*, Bulletin NCJ-108012 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, December 1987), p. 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.3

Persons received for supervision by the Federal Probation System

By type of supervision, years ending June 30, 1975-86

Type of supervision	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All cases	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Court probation	51.8	52.3	50.0	45.0	41.7	38.8	40.2	42.1	43.2	42.3	42.7	42.0
U.S. Magistrate probation	13.5	15.3	16.2	16.7	15.4	14.6	18.3	20.5	21.5	21.9	21.8	22.8
Pretrial diversion	3.2	4.9	5.9	6.1	6.7	6.4	6.8	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.4	5.5
Parole	21.9	17.9	14.9	16.7	20.2	24.4	21.8	18.7	17.5	18.1	16.6	15.7
Mandatory release	6.7	5.5	7.2	9.5	9.5	8.5	6.6	6.2	6.0	6.3	7.1	7.7
Military parole	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.7	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.0
Special parole	2.4	3.4	5.0	5.5	6.3	6.6	5.1	5.1	4.6	4.4	4.6	5.2
Number of cases	36,061	35,102	35,098	34,808	33,839	31,410	29,575	31,531	33,784	34,582	35,199	37,583

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).

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Annual Report of the Director, 1975, p. X-8; 1985, p. 212; 1986, p. 43 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.4

Movement of persons under supervision of the Federal Probation System

Year ending June 30, 1986

	Number	Percent ^a
Persons under supervision, July 1, 1985	65,999	X
Total received	45,788	100%
Court probation	15,796	35
Pretrial diversion	2,077	4
U.S. Magistrate probation	8,590	19
Parole	5,913	13
Mandatory release	2,894	6
Military parole	363	1
Special parole	1,950	4
Received by transfer	8,205	18
Total removed	42,131	100
Court probation	13,556	32
Pretrial diversion	2,228	5
U.S. magistrate probation	7,590	18
Parole	6,066	14
Mandatory release	2,675	6
Military parole	245	1
Special parole	1,566	4
Removed by transfer	8,205	20
Persons under supervision, June 30, 1986	69,656	X

Note: See Note, table 6.3.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1986 Annual Report of the Director (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1986), pp. 296, 297. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.5

Persons under supervision of the Federal Probation System and authorized probation officers on June 30

United States, 1975-86

	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	63,092	1,690
1985	65,999	1,758
1986	69,656	1,847

Note: See Note, table 6.3.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Annual Report of the Director, 1982, p. 19, Table 19; 1983, pp. 20, 38; 1986, pp. 41, 50 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.6

Number and confinement rate (per 100,000 juveniles) of juveniles in public juvenile facilities on Feb. 1

By region and State, 1983 and 1985

Region and State	Number of juveniles			Number of juveniles in custody per 100,000 juveniles in the population ^a		
	1983	1985	Percent change	1983	1985	Percent change
United States, total	48,701	49,322	1%	176	185	5%
Northeast	5,335	5,015	-6	99	99	0
Connecticut	163	202	24	56	74	32
Maine	208	242	16	137	167	22
Massachusetts	143	187	31	23	32	39
New Hampshire	138	152	10	111	127	14
New Jersey	1,775	1,508	-15	184	166	-10
New York	1,708	1,516	-11	104	98	-6
Pennsylvania	1,082	1,060	-2	73	76	4
Rhode Island	118	148	25	100	133	33
Midwest	11,456	11,382	-1	159	166	4
Illinois	1,621	1,534	-5	127	126	-1
Indiana	1,157	1,334	15	160	193	21
Iowa	377	399	6	101	112	11
Kansas	636	651	2	222	233	5
Michigan	1,754	1,733	-1	163	170	4
Minnesota	678	634	-6	127	125	-2
Missouri	878	815	-7	166	158	-5
Nebraska	250	269	8	126	140	11
North Dakota	108	94	-13	126	111	-12
Ohio	3,160	3,058	-3	225	230	2
South Dakota	174	193	11	195	222	14
Wisconsin	663	668	1	105	112	7
South	15,318	14,905	-3	162	162	0
Alabama	716	680	-5	135	133	-1
Arkansas	288	274	-5	95	93	-2
Delaware	253	190	-25	329	264	15
District of Columbia	360	281	-22	554	461	-17
Florida	2,161	2,179	1	183	189	3
Georgia	1,261	1,053	-16	190	161	-15
Kentucky	650	609	-6	132	130	-2
Louisiana	1,469	1,188	-19	274	200	-27
Maryland	1,201	1,377	15	214	263	23
Mississippi	423	410	-3	114	114	0
North Carolina	724	798	10	125	142	14
Oklahoma	468	314	-33	117	80	-32
South Carolina	696	647	-7	184	175	-5
Tennessee	1,047	1,128	8	174	195	12
Texas	1,936	2,209	14	110	125	14
Virginia	1,523	1,456	-4	219	218	-1
West Virginia	142	112	-21	55	45	-18
West	16,592	18,020	9	297	327	10
Alaska	159	201	26	265	314	18
Arizona	632	905	43	170	244	44
California	11,559	12,524	8	390	430	10
Colorado	561	581	4	148	156	5
Hawaii	144	149	3	117	123	5
Idaho	186	118	-37	140	87	-38
Montana	193	204	6	184	198	8
Nevada	419	451	8	395	425	8
New Mexico	453	511	13	237	275	16
Oregon	712	702	-1	218	222	2
Utah	155	170	10	70	73	4
Washington	1,252	1,342	7	237	260	10
Wyoming	167	162	-3	226	231	2

Note: The data above are from the 1983 and 1985 Censuses of Public Juvenile, Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities. The 1983 census collected information on one-day counts of juveniles and facilities as of Feb. 1, 1983, and annual data for the calendar year 1982. The 1985 census collected information for Feb. 1, 1985, and for calendar year 1984. Data were obtained through mailed questionnaires.

Residential programs and group homes in operation on Feb. 1, 1983 and 1985, were included in the census if they housed more than three residents; if at least 50 percent of the residents were juveniles; and if accused or adjudicated delinquents and status offenders were at least 1 percent of their average daily population. In California, however,

all California Youth Authority facilities were included in both censuses. Juvenile facilities operated as part of adult jails were excluded, as were nonresidential facilities, facilities exclusively for drug or alcohol abusers or nonoffenders, and Federal juvenile correctional facilities. Vermont did not operate any public juvenile facilities. (Source, p. 6.)

^aJuveniles in the population are persons 10 years old through the statutorily defined maximum age subject to juvenile court authority in each State.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Children in Custody*, Bulletin NCJ-102457 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, October 1986), p. 2, Table 2.

Table 6.7

Admissions and discharges from public juvenile facilities

By region and State, 1984

	Admissions	Discharges
United States, total	521,607	515,301
Northeast	41,638	40,730
Connecticut	1,704	1,678
Maine	784	777
Massachusetts	2,784	2,737
New Hampshire	847	847
New Jersey	13,649	13,024
New York	7,377	7,409
Pennsylvania	13,861	13,629
Rhode Island	632	629
Midwest	112,110	110,008
Illinois	16,111	15,562
Indiana	15,821	15,478
Iowa	2,725	2,677
Kansas	3,179	3,179
Michigan	13,318	12,966
Minnesota	8,640	8,462
Missouri	10,101	10,023
Nebraska	2,456	2,389
North Dakota	557	579
Ohio	32,737	32,372
South Dakota	1,598	1,575
Wisconsin	4,867	4,746
South	158,007	156,123
Alabama	7,512	7,197
Arkansas	1,919	1,906
Delaware	1,021	1,047
District of Columbia	6,012	5,819
Florida	32,462	32,154
Georgia	14,466	14,552
Kentucky	5,420	5,280
Louisiana	5,370	5,337
Maryland	8,653	8,491
Mississippi	4,642	4,660
North Carolina	4,392	4,368
Oklahoma	2,480	2,516
South Carolina	4,546	4,464
Tennessee	13,824	13,515
Texas	30,509	30,263
Virginia	13,405	13,144
West Virginia	1,374	1,330
West	209,852	208,440
Alaska	2,441	2,381
Arizona	10,636	10,470
California	133,462	132,619
Colorado	9,322	9,197
Hawaii	2,863	2,847
Idaho	1,176	1,173
Montana	478	421
Nevada	5,697	5,666
New Mexico	8,014	8,027
Oregon	7,965	8,067
Utah	5,414	5,374
Washington	22,107	21,931
Wyoming	277	267

Note: See Note, table 6.6.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Children in Custody*, Bulletin NCJ-102457 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, October 1986), p. 3, Table 4.

Table 6.8

Juveniles held in public juvenile facilities

By demographic characteristics and adjudication status, on Feb. 1, 1983 and 1985

	1983	1985
Total	48,701	49,322
Sex		
Male	42,182	42,549
Female	6,519	6,773
Race^a		
White	27,805	29,969
Black ^b	18,020	18,269
Other ^b	1,104	1,084
Ethnicity^a		
Hispanic	5,727	6,551
Nonhispanic	41,202	42,771
Age on census date		
Total under 9 years	42	60
10 to 13 years	3,104	3,181
14 to 17 years	39,571	40,640
18 to 20 years	4,804	5,409
21 years and older	86	32
Not reported	1,094	0
Adjudication status		
Detained	13,156	14,474
Committed	35,178	34,549
Voluntarily admitted	367	299

Note: See Note, table 6.6. "Detained" juveniles refer to those awaiting adjudication, disposition, or placement. "Committed" indicates those juveniles adjudicated for an offense or for treatment, and "Voluntarily admitted" refers to juveniles admitted by themselves or referred by parents, the court, or a social agency without formal adjudication. (Source, p. 6.)

^aExcludes 1,772 cases for which race and ethnicity were not reported in 1983.

^bAmerican Indians, Alaskan natives, Asians and Pacific Islanders.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Children in Custody*, Bulletin NCJ-102457 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, October 1986), p. 3, Table 5.

Table 6.9

Juveniles in public juvenile facilities

By sex and reason held, on Feb. 1, 1985

	Total	Male	Female
Total	49,322	42,549	6,773
<u>Juveniles detained or committed for Delinquent acts^a</u>	46,086	40,929	5,157
Violent	12,245	11,214	1,031
Murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault	8,656	8,096	560
Other	3,589	3,118	471
Property	22,020	19,978	2,042
Burglary, arson, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft	16,129	14,948	1,181
Other	5,891	5,030	861
Alcohol/drug offenses	2,660	2,319	341
Public order offenses	1,936	1,505	431
Probation violations	4,557	3,652	905
All other offenses ^b	2,668	2,261	407
Status offenses ^c	2,293	1,096	1,197
No offenses ^d	644	364	280
<u>Juveniles voluntarily admitted</u>	299	160	139

Note: See Notes, tables 6.6 and 6.8.

^aActs that would be criminal if committed by adults.^bIncludes unknown and unspecified offenses.^cActs that would not be criminal for adults such as running away, truancy, and incorrigibility.^dThose held for dependency, neglect, abuse, emotional disturbance, or mental retardation.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Children in Custody, Bulletin NCJ-102457 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, October 1986), p. 4, Table 6.

Table 6.10

Average length of stay for juveniles discharged from public facilities

By adjudication status, 1984

	Average length of stay (in days)		
	All facilities	Short-term facilities	Long-term facilities
Total			
All environments	41	13	174
Institutional	36	13	187
Open	108	18	142
<u>Detained</u>			
All environments	12	12	21
Institutional	12	12	20
Open	19	17	24
<u>Committed</u>			
All environments	163	30	216
Institutional	162	30	238
Open	164	14	166
<u>Voluntarily admitted</u>			
All environments	32	18	34
Institutional	27	9	32
Open	34	30	34

Note: See Notes, tables 6.6 and 6.8. "Short-term facilities" typically hold juveniles awaiting adjudication or other disposition. "Long-term facilities" generally hold juveniles who have been adjudicated and committed to custody. "Institutional environments" impose greater restraints on residents' movements and limit access to the community. "Open environments" allow greater movement of residents within the facilities and more access to the community.

Estimated average length of stay data were calculated for each adjudication status (detained, committed, and voluntarily admitted) for each facility type (institutional, short- or long-term, and open, short- or long-term). In contrast with previous years, average length of stay data were weighted by the number of juveniles discharged in each adjudication status. Thus, comparisons with earlier figures are inappropriate. (Source, p. 6.)

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Children in Custody, Bulletin NCJ-102457 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, October 1986), p. 6, Table 12.

Table 6.11

Number of juvenile public facilities on Feb. 1, 1985 and average cost per resident per year, 1984

By region and State, 1984

	Number of facilities on Feb. 1, 1985	Average cost to house one resident for 1 year (1984)
United States, total	1,040	\$25,200
Northeast	146	39,900
Connecticut	4	66,100
Maine	1	25,400
Massachusetts	9	39,500
New Hampshire	2	30,000
New Jersey	54	26,300
New York	39	52,600
Pennsylvania	35	44,000
Rhode Island	32	35,900
Midwest	278	26,100
Illinois	20	24,100
Indiana	33	17,800
Iowa	13	29,200
Kansas	12	28,800
Michigan	52	35,900
Minnesota	19	39,100
Missouri	43	22,900
Nebraska	4	21,900
North Dakota	3	27,000
Ohio	65	22,600
South Dakota	5	16,800
Wisconsin	9	29,000
South	381	22,700
Alabama	23	19,100
Arkansas	5	22,400
Delaware	4	21,800
District of Columbia	4	33,700
Florida	53	15,200
Georgia	26	24,100
Kentucky	39	25,200
Louisiana	13	21,900
Maryland	18	16,800
Mississippi	8	15,700
North Carolina	25	28,200
Oklahoma	12	54,000
South Carolina	12	35,200
Tennessee	21	20,800
Texas	54	22,100
Virginia	59	26,100
West Virginia	5	23,200
West	235	22,900
Alaska	4	46,700
Arizona	17	21,900
California	109	21,300
Colorado	12	28,100
Hawaii	3	29,900
Idaho	3	43,100
Montana	7	27,400
Nevada	8	28,500
New Mexico	11	19,200
Oregon	14	25,100
Utah	15	32,000
Washington	30	29,300
Wyoming	2	22,400

Note: See Note, table 6.6. "Average cost to house one resident for 1 year was calculated by dividing each State's total operating costs for the year by its average daily resident population for the year" (Source, p. 5).

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Children in Custody, Bulletin NCJ-102457 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, October 1986), p. 5, Table 10.

Table 6.12

Number of jail inmates, average daily population, and rated capacity on June 30

By legal status and sex, United States, 1983, 1984-86 (estimated)

	Number of jail inmates					
	National Jail Census 1983	Annual Survey of Jails			Percent change from:	
		1984	1985	1986	1983-86	1985-86
One-day counts						
All inmates	223,551	234,500	256,615	274,444	23%	7%
Adults	221,315	233,018	254,986	272,736	23	7
Male	206,163	216,275	235,909	251,235	22	6
Female	15,652	16,743	19,077	21,501	37	13
Juveniles ^a	1,736	1,482	1,629	1,708	-2	5
Average daily population						
All inmates	227,541	230,641	265,010	265,517	17	(b)
Adults	225,781	228,944	263,543	264,113	17	(b)
Male	210,451	212,749	244,711	243,143	16	-1
Female	15,330	16,195	18,832	20,970	37	11
Juveniles ^a	1,760	1,697	1,467	1,404	-20	-4
Rated capacity of jails	261,556	261,432	272,830	285,726	8	4
Percent of rated capacity occupied	89%	90%	94%	96%	11	2

Note: Data for 1983 are from the National Jail Census, taken every 5 years and conducted for the Bureau of Justice Statistics by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. 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.

Data for 1984, 1985 and 1986 are from the Annual Survey of Jails that is taken during noncensus years. The survey is based on all jails in jurisdictions with 100 or more jail inmates and a stratified random sample of jurisdictions with an average daily population of less than 100 inmates. For 1984, 1,164 jails representing 893 jurisdictions were surveyed; in 1985, 1,142 jails in 874 jurisdictions were represented in the survey; and in 1986, 1,137 jails in 868 jurisdictions were included. Data for these survey years are therefore subject to sampling error.

A local jail is defined as a facility that holds inmates beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours, and is administered by local officials. Excluded from the survey were temporary lockups that house persons

for less than 48 hours, Federal or State administered facilities and, privately owned facilities. Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont have combined jail-prison systems and therefore were excluded from the survey. (Source, 1985, p. 3.)

^aJuveniles are persons of an age specified by State statute (usually under 18) initially subject to juvenile court authority even if tried as adults in criminal court. Because fewer than 1 percent of the jail population were juveniles, caution must be used in interpreting any changes over time.

^bLess than 0.5 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Jail Inmates, 1985*, NCJ-105586 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), p. 5, Table 1 and p. 7, Table 5; and U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Jail Inmates 1986*, Bulletin NCJ-107123 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, October 1987), p. 2, Table 1 and p. 3, Table 5. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.13

Admissions to and releases from local jails on June 30

By legal status and sex, United States, 1983-86

	June 30, 1983	June 30, 1984	June 30, 1985	June 30, 1986
Total admissions	8,084,344	7,838,521	8,364,533	8,354,032
Adults	7,978,978	7,742,941	8,252,427	8,261,176
Males	7,270,663	7,007,292	7,430,148	7,410,057
Females ^a	708,315	735,649	822,279	851,119
Juveniles ^a	105,366	95,580	112,106	92,856
Males	86,850	79,617	94,579	72,046
Females	18,516	15,963	17,527	20,810
Total releases	7,941,236	7,716,067	8,279,054	8,284,676
Adults	7,837,156	7,622,366	8,169,461	8,193,124
Males	7,145,818	6,904,343	7,359,076	7,342,940
Females	691,338	718,023	810,385	850,184
Juveniles ^a	104,080	93,701	109,593	91,552
Males	85,564	77,564	92,235	70,442
Females	18,516	16,137	17,358	21,110

Note: See Note, table 6.12.

^aJuveniles are persons of an age specified by State statute (usually under 18) initially subject to juvenile court authority even if tried as adults in criminal court.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Jail Inmates, 1985, Bulletin NCJ-105586 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), p. 6, Table 4; and U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Jail Inmates 1986, Bulletin NCJ-107123 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, October 1987), p. 2, Table 4. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.14

Percent distribution of jail inmates on June 30

By sex, race, and ethnicity, United States, 1984-86 (estimated)

	Percent of jail inmates on June 30 ^a		
	1984	1985	1986
Sex^b			
Male	93%	92%	92%
Female	7	8	8
Race^b			
White	59	59	58
Male	55	55	54
Female	4	4	4
Black	40	40	41
Male	37	37	37
Female	3	3	3
Other ^c	1	1	1
Male	1	1	1
Female	(d)	(d)	(d)
Ethnicity^b			
Hispanic	13	14	14
Male	12	13	13
Female	1	1	1
Non-Hispanic	87	86	86
Male	81	80	80
Female	6	7	7

Note: See Note, table 6.12.

^aPercents may not add to total because of rounding.

^bSex was reported for all inmates in the 3 years. Race and ethnicity were reported for 88 percent of the inmates in 1984, 80 percent in 1985, and 98 percent in 1986.

^cNative Americans, Aleuts, Asians, and Pacific Islanders.

^dLess than 0.5 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Jail Inmates, 1985, NCJ-105586 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), p. 6, Table 3; and U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Jail Inmates 1986, Bulletin NCJ-107123 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, October 1987), p. 2, Table 3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.15

Conviction status of adult jail inmates on June 30

By sex, United States, 1983, 1984-86 (estimated)

	Number of jail inmates			
	National Jail Census 1983	Annual Survey of Jails		
		1984	1985	1986
Total number of adults with known conviction status	221,644	229,822	250,468	269,179
Convicted	107,660	113,491	123,409	127,067
Male	100,557	105,529	114,131	117,100
Female	7,103	7,962	9,278	9,967
Unconvicted	113,984	116,331	127,059	142,112
Male	105,459	107,901	117,560	130,806
Female	8,525	8,430	9,499	11,306

Note: See Note, table 6.12.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Jail Inmates, 1985, NCJ-105586 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), p. 5, Table 2; and U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Jail Inmates 1986, Bulletin NCJ-107123 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, October 1987), p. 2, Table 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.16

Prisoners housed in jails due to overcrowded State facilities

By sex, region, and jurisdiction, on Dec. 31, 1985 and 1986

Region and jurisdiction	Number of prisoners housed in jails						Prisoners in jails as a percent of all prisoners 1986
	Total		Male		Female		
	1985	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986	
United States, total	10,290	12,025	9,714	11,420	576	605	2.4%
Northeast	1,670	2,390	1,649	2,306	21	84	2.8
Maine	51	36	46	34	5	2	2.7
Massachusetts	123	102	123	102	0	0	1.8
New Jersey ^a	1,486	2,244	1,470	2,162	16	82	16.2
Vermont	10	8	10	8	0	0	1.1
Midwest	132	48	89	0	43	48	0.0
Illinois	43	48	0	0	43	48	0.2
Wisconsin	89	0	89	0	0	0	0.0
South	7,039	9,105	6,654	8,632	385	473	4.2
Alabama	398	514	382	487	16	27	4.4
Arkansas ^a	115	458	115	458	0	0	8.9
Kentucky ^a	826	886	800	831	26	55	14.4
Louisiana	2,923	3,169	2,677	2,932	246	237	22.2
Mississippi	933	1,169	899	1,106	34	63	17.3
South Carolina	430	451	430	448	0	3	3.9
Tennessee ^a	628	1,201	628	1,201	NA	NA	13.7
Virginia	786	1,257	723	1,169	63	88	9.7
West	1,449	482	1,322	482	127	0	0.5
California	1,122	0	995	0	127	0	0.0
Colorado ^a	245	343	245	343	0	0	8.3
Utah	33	77	33	77	0	0	4.2
Washington	49	62	49	62	0	0	0.9

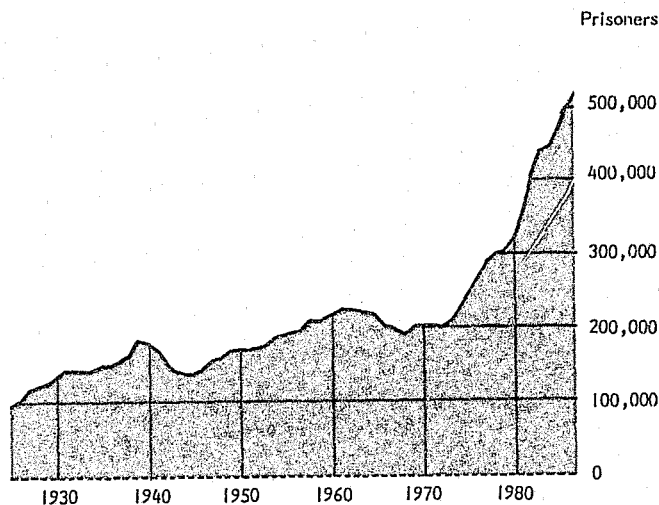
Note: See Note, table 6.19. Unlisted jurisdictions either had combined jail-prison systems or did not report prisoners held in local jails.

^aArkansas, Colorado, Kentucky, New Jersey, and Tennessee did not include the inmates in jails in their jurisdiction counts; however, the percent of jurisdiction population was calculated for all persons serving sentences to prison, whether in prison or in jail.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1986*, NCJ-111611 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1988), Table 5.5.

Figure 6.1

Sentenced prisoners in State and Federal institutions on Dec. 31
United States, 1925-86



Note: Prison population data were compiled by a yearend census of prisoners held in custody in State and Federal institutions. The 1986 figures are advance estimates subject to revision. 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.

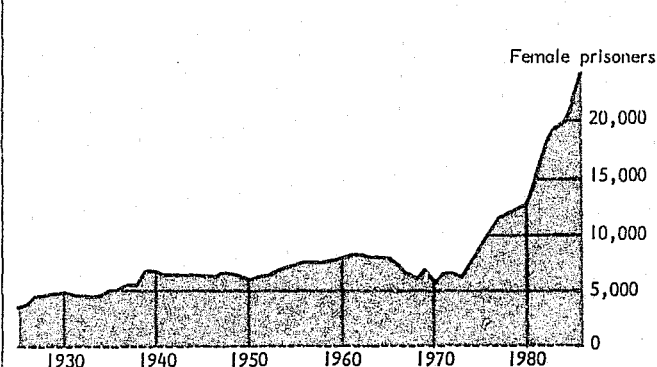
Beginning on Dec. 31, 1978, a distinction was made between prisoners "in custody" and prisoners "under jurisdiction." As defined in a 1978 report (U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1978*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-6 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 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.

For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 12.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in 1925-81*, Bulletin NCJ-85861, (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, December 1982), p. 2; and U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in 1983*, Bulletin NCJ-92949, p. 3; *Prisoners in 1985*, Bulletin NCJ-92949, p. 3; *Prisoners in 1986*, Bulletin NCJ-101384, p. 2 (Washington, DC: 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, 1925-86



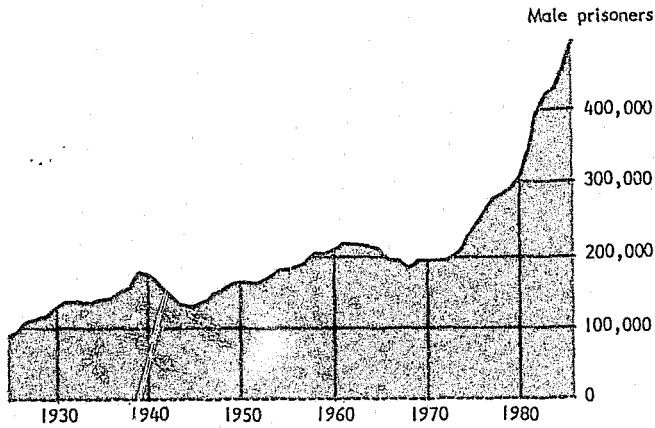
Note: See Note, figure 6.1. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and a detailed explanation of revised, estimated, and noncomparable data, see Appendix 12.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners 1925-81*, Bulletin NCJ-85861 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, December 1982), p. 2; and U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in 1983*, Bulletin NCJ-92949, p. 2; *Prisoners in 1985*, Bulletin NCJ-101384, p. 2; and *Prisoners in 1986*, Bulletin NCJ-104864, p. 3, Table 5 (Washington, DC: 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, 1925-86



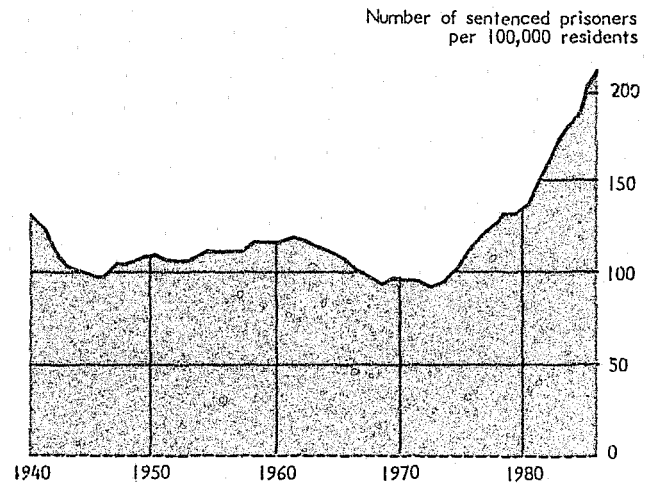
Note: See Note, figure 6.1. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and a detailed explanation of revised, estimated, and noncomparable data, see Appendix 12.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners 1925-81*, Bulletin NCJ-85861 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, December 1982), p. 2; and U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in 1983*, Bulletin NCJ-92949, p. 2; *Prisoners in 1985*, Bulletin NCJ-101384, p. 2; and *Prisoners in 1986*, Bulletin NCJ-104864, p. 2 (Washington, DC: 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, 1940-86



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 provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and a detailed explanation of revised, estimated, and noncomparable data, see Appendix 12.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1981*, NCJ-86485 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1983), p. 3; and U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in 1983*, Bulletin NCJ-92949, p. 2; *Prisoners in 1985*, Bulletin NCJ-101384, p. 2; and *Prisoners in 1986*, Bulletin NCJ-104864, p. 2 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.17

Number and rate (per 100,000 resident population of each sex) of sentenced prisoners in State and Federal institutions on Dec. 31

By sex, United States, 1925-86

(Rate per 100,000 resident population of each sex)

Year	Total	Rate	Males		Females		Year	Total	Rate	Males		Females	
			Number	Rate	Number	Rate				Number	Rate	Number	Rate
1925	91,669	79	88,231	149	3,438	6	1960	212,953	117	205,265	230	7,688	8
1926	97,991	83	94,287	157	3,704	6	1961	220,149	119	212,268	234	7,881	8
1927	109,983	91	104,983	173	4,363	7	1962	218,830	117	210,823	229	8,007	8
1928	116,390	96	111,836	182	4,554	8	1963	217,283	114	209,538	225	7,745	8
1929	120,496	98	115,876	187	4,620	8	1964	214,336	111	206,632	219	7,704	8
1930	129,453	104	124,785	200	4,668	8	1965	210,895	108	203,327	213	7,568	8
1931	137,082	110	132,638	211	4,444	7	1966	199,654	102	192,703	201	6,951	7
1932	137,997	110	133,573	211	4,424	7	1967	194,896	98	188,661	195	6,235	6
1933	136,810	109	132,520	209	4,290	7	1968	187,914	94	182,102	187	5,812	6
1934	138,316	109	133,769	209	4,547	7	1969	196,007	97	189,413	192	6,594	6
1935	144,180	113	139,278	217	4,902	8	1970	196,429	96	190,794	191	5,635	5
1936	145,038	113	139,990	217	5,048	8	1971	198,061	95	191,732	189	6,329	6
1937	152,741	118	147,375	227	5,366	8	1972	196,092	93	189,823	185	6,269	6
1938	160,285	123	154,826	236	5,459	8	1973	204,211	96	197,523	191	6,004	6
1939	179,818	137	173,143	263	6,675	10	1974	218,466	102	211,077	202	7,389	7
1940	173,706	131	167,345	252	6,361	10	1975	240,593	111	231,918	220	8,675	8
1941	165,439	124	159,228	239	6,211	9	1976	262,833	120	252,794	238	10,039	9
1942	150,384	112	144,167	217	6,217	9	1977	278,141	126	267,097	249	11,044	10
1943	137,220	103	131,054	202	6,166	9	1977	285,456	129	274,244	255	11,212	10
1944	132,456	100	126,350	200	6,106	9	1978	294,396	132	282,813	261	11,583	10
1945	133,649	98	127,609	193	6,040	9	1979	301,470	133	289,465	264	12,005	10
1946	140,079	99	134,075	191	6,004	8	1980	315,974	138	303,643	274	12,331	11
1947	151,304	105	144,961	202	6,343	9	1981	353,167	153	338,940	302	14,227	12
1948	155,977	106	149,739	205	6,238	8	1982	394,374	170	378,045	336	16,329	14
1949	163,749	109	157,663	211	6,086	8	1983	419,820	179	402,391	352	17,429	14
1950	166,123	109	160,309	211	5,814	8	1984	445,381	188	425,986	369	19,395	16
1951	165,680	107	159,610	208	6,070	8	1985	481,616	201	460,210	394	21,406	17
1952	168,233	107	161,994	208	6,239	8	1986	523,922	216	499,140	423	24,782	20
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							

Note: See Notes, figures 6.1 and 6.4. Both custody 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 12.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners 1925-81*, Bulletin NCJ-85861 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, December 1982), p. 2; U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in 1983*, Bulletin NCJ-92949, p. 2; *Prisoners in 1985*, Bulletin NCJ-101384, p. 2; and *Prisoners in 1986*, Bulletin NCJ-104864, pp. 2, 3, table 5 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.18

Rate (per 100,000 resident population) of sentenced prisoners in State and Federal institutions on Dec. 31

By region and jurisdiction, 1971-86

Region and jurisdiction	Rate per 100,000 resident population															
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
United States, total	96.4	94.6	97.8	103.6	113	123	129	135	136	139	153	170	179	188	201	216
Federal institutions, total	10.2	10.5	10.9	10.6	11	13	13	12	10	9	10	10	11	12	14	15
State institutions, total	86.2	84.1	86.8	93.0	102	111	116	123	126	130	144	160	167	176	187	201
Northeast	56.4	56.8	60.4	63.4	70	73	77	82	84	87	103	115	127	136	146	158
Connecticut	63.3	59.3	54.2	47.6	59	62	53	70	69	68	95	114	114	119	127	135
Maine	45.1	46.3	43.8	50.4	60	57	61	53	58	61	71	69	75	72	88	99
Massachusetts	38.3	32.1	34.3	38.4	42	46	48	49	50	56	65	77	79	84	93	97
New Hampshire	28.0	30.8	34.8	27.1	31	30	26	32	35	35	42	47	50	57	68	76
New Jersey	72.5	72.4	73.5	71.6	77	78	78	74	76	76	92	107	136	138	149	157
New York	65.0	64.0	71.4	78.5	89	98	108	114	120	123	145	158	172	187	195	216
Pennsylvania	44.7	52.6	55.0	56.9	60	56	56	65	67	68	78	88	98	109	119	128
Rhode Island	40.5	36.1	43.2	48.7	41	53	56	56	63	65	72	82	92	92	99	103
Vermont	46.5	30.0	40.3	51.5	51	64	57	76	62	67	76	84	72	74	78	88
Midwest	72.9	65.6	62.8	69.0	84	95	108	104	105	109	121	130	135	144	160	173
Illinois	52.4	50.4	50.3	55.9	73	87	95	96	95	94	113	119	135	149	161	168
Indiana	82.9	72.8	63.4	57.5	73	79	80	82	98	114	138	152	164	165	175	181
Iowa	53.6	45.5	49.0	51.6	63	66	70	70	72	86	88	93	92	97	90	98
Kansas	90.5	73.5	60.6	63.5	76	91	97	98	95	106	116	129	152	173	193	220
Michigan	106.4	93.9	86.8	94.6	119	137	151	162	163	163	165	162	159	161	196	227
Minnesota	40.2	34.5	36.0	35.1	42	41	44	49	51	49	49	50	52	52	56	58
Missouri	76.8	74.7	79.4	88.0	92	105	111	116	113	112	131	147	162	175	196	206
Nebraska	69.1	62.8	66.0	67.9	80	93	83	80	71	89	104	99	91	95	100	116
North Dakota	21.3	28.8	24.9	20.7	27	26	30	21	19	28	33	47	51	54	52	53
Ohio	84.7	77.2	71.9	86.9	107	117	120	122	125	125	139	160	155	174	194	209
South Dakota	57.8	51.0	34.9	37.0	49	70	76	74	77	88	97	109	115	127	142	143
Wisconsin	55.4	44.9	47.2	56.4	65	71	72	73	73	85	93	96	102	105	110	119
South	123.9	124.5	128.3	135.0	150	161	169	181	196	188	201	224	225	231	238	249
Alabama	110.0	103.5	104.5	110.3	121	83	94	144	141	149	183	215	243	256	267	283
Arkansas	83.9	80.4	82.2	99.6	102	115	111	115	132	128	143	166	179	188	195	198
Delaware	33.2	49.3	57.1	76.1	100	118	120	173	181	183	208	250	273	263	295	324
District of Columbia	349.2	340.8	324.2	289.2	326	334	330	383	433	426	467	531	558	649	738	753
Florida	135.8	139.3	132.5	137.9	183	211	221	239	220	208	224	261	235	242	247	272
Georgia	146.1	174.3	173.3	191.4	204	225	224	216	224	219	220	247	259	254	252	265
Kentucky	94.1	89.5	89.4	91.7	100	107	106	97	105	99	114	110	127	128	155	169
Louisiana	113.0	92.2	108.3	127.7	126	120	152	184	190	211	216	251	290	310	308	322
Maryland	124.9	139.3	144.0	155.0	169	192	198	193	187	183	218	244	277	285	279	280
Mississippi	82.7	83.1	75.5	91.8	103	91	67	110	141	132	177	210	211	229	237	249
North Carolina	153.0	159.9	183.9	207.2	210	214	234	223	240	244	248	255	233	246	254	258
Oklahoma	144.2	139.7	120.4	108.5	114	133	129	146	147	151	169	201	212	236	255	288
South Carolina	118.4	121.2	130.1	158.4	198	230	239	243	237	238	251	270	276	284	294	324
Tennessee	86.1	81.9	84.2	90.9	109	114	127	134	151	153	171	173	187	154	145	149
Texas	140.9	136.0	146.6	140.6	154	167	176	189	196	210	210	237	221	226	226	228
Virginia	108.9	106.3	107.9	105.1	110	126	142	157	158	161	165	177	177	185	204	215
West Virginia	59.6	59.1	60.8	57.3	65	71	67	63	66	64	80	77	83	82	89	77
West	81.9	78.6	8.6	93.9	84	91	92	99	101	105	119	139	152	166	177	198
Alaska	65.6	61.0	56.3	57.1	56	63	75	127	133	143	170	194	219	252	279	306
Arizona	74.3	76.9	81.0	97.0	118	125	129	146	139	160	184	209	223	247	256	268
California	87.4	83.9	96.7	105.6	81	85	80	88	93	98	114	135	150	162	181	212
Colorado	85.9	81.3	77.5	79.4	80	87	89	93	90	96	92	108	109	104	103	111
Hawaii	33.7	38.8	37.3	38.6	42	39	44	57	58	65	77	88	103	124	134	142
Idaho	48.9	49.6	54.6	65.5	71	82	87	91	92	87	99	107	121	127	137	144
Montana	35.4	39.5	43.5	45.6	50	73	81	87	96	94	104	114	104	121	140	135
Nevada	124.0	121.2	134.9	130.3	136	156	187	204	224	230	245	301	354	380	412	462
New Mexico	61.3	55.7	66.4	80.7	86	105	126	123	112	106	100	126	142	133	144	170
Oregon	93.5	84.4	74.7	88.3	108	122	122	117	122	120	124	146	157	170	179	175
Utah	53.3	51.2	44.7	46.1	54	60	64	69	68	64	73	77	77	84	93	108
Washington	82.4	77.1	77.1	86.2	96	109	118	122	113	106	125	148	155	156	156	147
Wyoming	77.5	75.7	76.6	73.9	80	87	98	102	95	113	117	135	138	143	148	170

Note: See Notes, figures 6.1 and 6.4. Sentenced prisoners are defined as those serving sentences of more than one year. The data for the years 1971-77 represent sentenced prisoners in the custody of State and Federal institutions. The data for 1978-86 represent sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of State and Federal correctional authorities. Population estimates are provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 12.

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, DC: USGPO); 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, DC: USGPO); 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 1985*, Bulletin NCJ-101384, p. 2; and *Prisoners in 1986*, Bulletin NCJ-104864, p. 2 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.19

Movement of sentenced prisoners in State and Federal institutions

By region and jurisdiction, 1986

Region and jurisdiction	Number of prisoners on Dec. 31, 1985	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	480,568	304,858	219,382	71,184	8,698	807	4,257	530
Federal institutions, total ^a	32,695	19,770	16,067	2,401	487	33	782	NA
State institutions, total	447,873	285,088	203,315	68,783	8,211	774	3,475	530
Northeast	72,480	39,740	28,759	8,147	762	113	1,898	61
Connecticut ^b	4,043	2,716	2,357	206	139	12	2	0
Maine	1,227	614	511	83	5	5	10	0
Massachusetts ^{c,d}	5,160	3,644	1,811	806	275	NA	752	0
New Hampshire	683	407	317	79	11	NA	0	0
New Jersey	11,335	5,989	4,140	1,785	49	15	NA	0
New York	34,507	19,111	14,919	3,170	158	50	753	61
Pennsylvania	14,119	6,288	4,034	1,806	54	22	372	0
Rhode Island ^{a,b}	963	545	346	146	35	9	9	0
Vermont ^b	443	426	324	66	36	0	0	0
Midwest	95,118	52,713	38,778	11,483	1,759	335	316	42
Illinois	18,634	11,481	7,759	3,568	154	NA	NA	NA
Indiana ^c	9,767	4,513	4,280	151	82	NA	0	0
Iowa ^c	2,687	2,286	1,409	656	118	11	51	41
Kansas	4,732	2,391	1,531	791	34	NA	35	0
Michigan ^c	17,755	8,658	5,686	1,640	928	295	109	0
Minnesota	2,343	1,665	1,280	358	27	0	0	0
Missouri	9,796	5,407	3,898	1,130	364	15	0	0
Nebraska	1,733	822	676	112	19	NA	15	0
North Dakota	375	296	243	50	2	1	0	0
Ohio ^e	20,864	11,668	9,258	2,267	24	13	106	0
South Dakota	1,037	735	645	83	7	0	0	0
Wisconsin	5,395	2,791	2,113	677	NA	NA	NA	1
South	195,296	120,873	94,692	20,971	3,523	135	1,139	413
Alabama	10,749	4,284	3,337	469	281	126	41	30
Arkansas ^a	4,611	2,299	1,729	551	18	NA	1	0
Delaware ^{a,b}	1,759	951	709	13	154	0	0	75
District of Columbia ^{a,b,c}	4,604	3,305	1,501	632	314	NA	858	0
Florida ^c	28,482	20,879	18,754	945	920	NA	82	178
Georgia ^c	15,363	10,572	8,445	1,985	130	NA	12	0
Kentucky	4,981	3,217	2,087	1,022	91	NA	0	17
Louisiana	13,890	4,446	3,965	430	47	0	4	0
Maryland ^d	12,303	4,495	3,983	383	99	NA	30	0
Mississippi	6,208	2,987	2,337	481	69	NA	11	89
North Carolina ^a	16,007	9,640	8,669	523	437	0	11	0
Oklahoma ^a	8,330	5,082	4,298	344	417	0	23	0
South Carolina	9,908	5,631	4,262	1,130	230	9	NA	0
Tennessee	7,127	3,787	3,011	650	126	0	0	0
Texas ^c	37,532	32,690	22,131	10,501	58	NA	0	0
Virginia	11,717	5,944	4,905	867	82	NA	66	24
West Virginia ^c	1,725	664	569	45	50	0	0	0
West	84,979	71,762	41,086	28,182	2,167	191	122	14
Alaska ^b	1,530	1,148	1,015	82	16	0	35	0
Arizona ^c	8,273	4,629	3,713	802	102	0	12	0
California ^c	48,326	48,925	24,224	23,849	689	163	NA	0
Colorado ^a	3,386	2,961	2,113	600	234	8	6	0
Hawaii ^{b,d}	1,428	536	501	35	0	0	0	0
Idaho	1,344	912	613	244	15	4	31	5
Montana	1,129	559	431	101	25	2	0	0
Nevada	3,771	2,069	1,714	328	27	0	0	0
New Mexico	2,112	1,843	1,362	419	38	1	23	0
Oregon	4,376	4,112	2,513	909	666	0	15	9
Utah	1,623	1,018	632	308	78	0	0	0
Washington	6,919	2,702	1,939	475	276	12	0	0
Wyoming	762	348	316	30	1	1	X	0

Note: See Note, figure 6.1. All figures on admissions and releases are of prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year. The data 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 1986; (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 jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 12.

^aCounts of inmates may be slightly incorrect. See "Sentencing information" for the relevant jurisdiction in Appendix 12.

^bFigures include both jail and prison inmates; jails and prisons are combined in one system.

^cAll data for Arizona, California, the District of Columbia, Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, Texas, and West Virginia are custody, rather than jurisdiction counts. Florida's counts are based on custody data.

^dNumbers for admission and release categories are estimated.

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, 1986
263,181	202,530	42,832	9,530	669	4,742	1,290	1,588	522,245
15,934	10,118	4,572	574	51	157	88	374	36,531
247,247	192,412	38,260	8,956	618	4,585	1,202	1,214	485,714
33,394	25,681	4,472	812	247	1,798	302	82	78,826
2,433	713	1,530	113	18	48	11	0	4,326
599	367	209	9	3	9	2	0	1,242
3,408	1,643	872	283	NA	599	11	0	5,396
308	188	100	12	6	0	2	0	782
5,304	4,566	566	61	55	0	56	0	12,020
15,169	13,498	413	170	117	764	182	25	38,449
5,242	4,083	594	77	40	356	35	57	15,165
501	407	23	38	8	22	3	0	1,007
430	216	165	49	0	NA	0	0	439
45,279	35,205	8,818	1,878	114	581	191	492	102,552
10,659	8,842	1,190	140	NA	NA	38	449	19,456
4,317	4,153	57	100	NA	0	7	0	9,963
2,196	1,803	206	78	12	94	3	0	2,777
1,778	1,659	13	35	7	55	9	0	5,345
5,671	4,005	397	1,067	NA	141	61	0	20,742
1,546	1,390	125	27	0	0	4	0	2,462
4,894	3,799	643	395	20	18	19	0	10,309
692	315	324	4	12	37	0	0	1,863
310	219	87	2	2	0	X	0	361
10,069	6,216	3,500	24	61	232	36	0	22,463
639	458	165	6	0	4	6	0	1,133
2,508	2,346	111	NA	NA	0	8	43	5,678
108,861	79,076	23,240	3,868	72	1,608	477	520	207,308
3,529	1,810	1,305	272	22	60	46	14	11,504
2,209	1,919	258	17	NA	3	12	0	4,701
764	470	117	173	0	0	2	2	1,946
3,122	883	690	458	NA	1,068	23	0	4,787
17,133	5,831	10,009	1,126	NA	102	64	1	32,228
9,644	7,091	2,090	161	19	251	32	0	16,291
2,910	2,201	543	92	NA	3	11	60	5,288
4,036	2,782	1,186	19	8	10	30	1	14,300
4,239	3,629	465	97	NA	25	23	0	12,559
2,634	1,925	619	44	NA	18	13	15	6,561
9,274	7,038	1,785	434	0	1	16	0	16,373
3,816	1,273	1,977	516	3	14	24	9	9,596
4,517	3,131	1,162	190	8	0	26	0	11,022
3,323	3,031	166	114	0	0	12	0	7,591
31,688	30,851	323	73	NA	0	76	365	38,534
5,116	4,516	440	33	8	51	59	9	12,545
907	695	105	49	4	2	8	44	1,482
59,713	52,450	3,730	2,398	185	598	232	120	97,028
1,012	747	201	17	9	35	3	0	1,666
3,864	3,179	442	142	0	75	26	0	9,038
39,526	37,452	538	852	130	427	127	0	57,725
2,543	2,107	161	204	18	2	7	44	3,804
443	423	9	NA	0	11	0	0	1,521
808	635	123	17	1	21	4	7	1,448
577	433	90	30	10	8	6	0	1,111
1,473	659	770	28	2	0	14	0	4,367
1,649	1,023	503	33	0	16	5	69	2,306
3,718	2,930	71	706	0	3	8	0	4,770
827	646	108	68	0	0	5	0	1,814
3,018	2,058	632	297	12	0	19	0	6,603
255	158	82	4	3	X	8	0	855

^aThe yearend total of prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year in Ohio includes 1,964 men and 178 women with sentences of a year or less.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Correctional Populations in the United States, 1986, NCJ-111611 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1988), Table 5.10.

Table 6.20

Prisoners under jurisdiction of State and Federal correctional authorities on Dec. 31

By region and jurisdiction, 1985 and 1986

Region and jurisdiction	Total			Sentenced to more than a year		
	1985	1986	Percent change	1985	1986	Percent change
United States, total	502,507	545,133	8.9%	480,568	522,245	8.7%
Federal institutions, total ^a	40,223	44,408	10.4	32,695	36,531	11.7
State institutions, total	462,284	500,725	8.3	447,873	485,714	8.4
Northeast	75,591	82,364	9.0	72,480	78,826	8.8
Connecticut ^b	6,149	6,905	12.3	4,043	4,326	7.0
Maine	1,317	1,316	-0.1	1,227	1,242	1.2
Massachusetts ^c	5,390	5,636	4.6	5,160	5,396	4.6
New Hampshire	683	782	14.5	683	782	14.5
New Jersey	11,335	12,020	6.0	11,335	12,020	6.0
New York	34,507	38,449	11.4	34,507	38,449	11.4
Pennsylvania	14,227	15,201	6.8	14,119	15,165	7.4
Rhode Island ^{a,b}	1,306	1,358	4.0	963	1,007	4.6
Vermont ^a	677	697	3.0	443	439	-0.9
Midwest	95,577	102,964	7.7	95,118	102,552	7.8
Illinois	18,634	19,456	4.4	18,634	19,456	4.4
Indiana ^c	10,056	10,175	1.2	9,767	9,963	2.0
Iowa ^c	2,687	2,777	3.3	2,687	2,777	3.3
Kansas	4,732	5,345	13.0	4,732	5,345	13.0
Michigan ^c	17,755	20,742	16.8	17,755	20,742	16.8
Minnesota	2,343	2,462	5.1	2,343	2,462	5.1
Missouri	9,796	10,309	5.2	9,796	10,309	5.2
Nebraska	1,814	1,953	7.7	1,733	1,863	7.5
North Dakota	422	421	-0.2	375	361	-3.7
Ohio	20,864	22,463	7.7	20,864	22,463	7.7
South Dakota	1,049	1,164	11.0	1,037	1,133	9.3
Wisconsin	5,425	5,697	5.0	5,395	5,678	5.2
South	202,354	214,620	6.1	195,296	207,308	6.2
Alabama	11,015	11,710	6.3	10,749	11,504	7.0
Arkansas ^a	4,611	4,701	2.0	4,611	4,701	2.0
Delaware ^{a,b}	2,553	2,823	10.6	1,759	1,946	10.6
District of Columbia ^{a,b,c}	6,404	6,618	3.3	4,604	4,787	4.0
Florida ^c	28,600	32,237	12.7	28,482	32,228	13.2
Georgia ^c	16,262	17,363	6.8	15,363	16,291	6.0
Kentucky	4,981	5,288	6.2	4,981	5,288	6.2
Louisiana	13,890	14,300	3.0	13,890	14,300	3.0
Maryland	13,005	13,326	2.5	12,303	12,559	2.1
Mississippi	6,392	6,747	5.6	6,208	6,561	5.7
North Carolina ^a	17,344	17,698	2.0	16,007	16,373	2.3
Oklahoma ^a	8,330	9,596	15.2	8,330	9,596	15.2
South Carolina	10,510	11,676	11.1	9,908	11,022	11.2
Tennessee	7,127	7,591	6.5	7,127	7,591	6.5
Texas ^c	37,532	38,534	2.7	37,532	38,534	2.7
Virginia	12,073	12,930	7.1	11,717	12,545	7.1
West Virginia ^c	1,725	1,482	-14.1	1,725	1,482	-14.1
West	88,762	100,777	13.5	84,979	97,028	14.2
Alaska ^b	2,329	2,460	5.6	1,530	1,666	8.9
Arizona ^c	8,531	9,434	10.6	8,273	9,038	9.2
California ^c	50,158	59,484	18.6	48,326	57,725	19.4
Colorado ^a	3,386	3,804	12.3	3,386	3,804	12.3
Hawaii ^b	2,111	2,180	3.3	1,428	1,521	6.5
Idaho	1,344	1,448	7.7	1,344	1,448	7.7
Montana	1,129	1,111	-1.6	1,129	1,111	-1.6
Nevada	3,771	4,367	15.8	3,771	4,367	15.8
New Mexico	2,313	2,416	4.5	2,112	2,306	9.2
Oregon	4,376	4,770	9.0	4,376	4,770	9.0
Utah	1,633	1,845	13.0	1,623	1,814	11.8
Washington	6,919	6,603	-4.6	6,919	6,603	-4.6
Wyoming	762	855	12.2	762	855	12.2

Note: See Note, figure 6.1. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 12.

^aCounts of inmates may be slightly incorrect. See "Sentencing information" for relevant jurisdiction in Appendix 12.

^bFigures include both jail and prison inmates; jails and prisons are combined in one system.

^cAll data for Arizona, California, the District of Columbia, Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, Texas, and West Virginia (men) are custody, rather than jurisdiction

counts; Florida's counts are based on custody.

^dThe 1986 total of prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year in Ohio includes 1,964 men and 178 women with sentences of a year or less; the 1985 total includes 1,582 men and 181 women with sentences of a year or less.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1986*, NCJ-111611 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1988), Table 5.1. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.21

Prisoners under jurisdiction of State and Federal correctional authorities

By race, region, and jurisdiction, on Dec. 31, 1986

Region and jurisdiction	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Not known
United States, total	54,133	274,701	246,833	5,291	1,850	16,458
Federal institutions, total	44,408	29,395	13,864	835	314	0
State institutions, total	500,725	245,306	232,969	4,456	1,536	16,458
Northeast	82,364	39,081	41,284	93	125	1,781
Connecticut ^{a,b}	6,905	2,387	3,084	5	8	1,421
Maine	1,316	1,297	11	8	0	0
Massachusetts ^{b,c}	5,636	3,456	1,811	12	9	348
New Hampshire	782	758	23	0	1	0
New Jersey	12,020	4,203	7,809	0	0	8
New York	38,449	18,742	19,544	58	105	0
Pennsylvania	15,201	6,588	8,605	6	2	0
Rhode Island ^{a,d}	1,358	957	397	4	0	0
Vermont ^{a,d}	697	693	NA	NA	NA	4
Midwest	102,964	51,855	47,873	988	45	2,203
Illinois ^b	19,456	6,360	11,577	27	2	1,490
Indiana ^c	10,175	6,757	3,409	9	0	0
Iowa ^{b,c}	2,777	2,154	550	42	5	26
Kansas	5,345	3,446	1,819	65	15	0
Michigan ^{b,c}	20,742	8,530	11,870	88	NA	254
Minnesota ^b	2,462	1,601	538	187	3	133
Missouri ^d	10,309	6,186	4,123	0	0	0
Nebraska ^b	1,953	1,298	570	73	12	0
North Dakota	421	340	6	74	1	0
Ohio	22,463	11,067	11,108	10	4	274
South Dakota	1,164	856	30	278	0	0
Wisconsin	5,697	3,260	2,273	135	3	26
South	214,620	87,623	116,863	1,032	34	9,068
Alabama	11,710	4,649	7,044	8	9	0
Arkansas ^d	4,701	2,365	2,334	2	0	0
Delaware ^a	2,823	1,170	1,649	4	0	0
District of Columbia ^{a,c,d}	6,618	138	6,480	0	0	0
Florida ^c	32,237	15,802	16,435	0	NA	0
Georgia ^{c,d}	17,363	6,934	10,429	NA	NA	NA
Kentucky	5,288	3,554	1,733	1	0	0
Louisiana	14,300	3,972	10,328	0	0	0
Maryland	13,326	3,665	9,637	7	0	17
Mississippi	6,747	1,983	4,623	11	6	124
North Carolina	17,698	7,604	9,560	438	6	90
Oklahoma ^{b,d}	9,596	5,965	2,857	559	8	207
South Carolina	11,676	4,802	6,851	2	5	16
Tennessee ^e	7,591	4,292	3,142	NA	NA	157
Texas ^{b,c,f}	38,534	14,172	15,957	0	0	8,405
Virginia ^e	12,930	5,297	7,581	NA	NA	52
West Virginia ^c	1,482	1,259	223	0	0	0
West	100,777	66,747	26,949	2,343	1,332	3,406
Alaska ^a	2,460	1,378	221	837	24	0
Arizona ^c	9,434	7,526	1,547	335	14	12
California ^c	59,484	36,318	20,531	295	64	2,276
Colorado ^d	3,804	2,915	843	37	9	0
Hawaii ^{a,b,d}	2,180	564	112	11	1,092	401
Idaho	1,448	1,360	32	47	9	0
Montana	1,111	898	16	193	3	1
Nevada	4,367	2,584	1,434	48	47	254
New Mexico	2,416	2,107	215	84	6	4
Oregon ^d	4,770	4,044	572	127	5	22
Utah	1,845	1,651	148	37	9	0
Washington ^b	6,603	4,621	1,241	258	47	436
Wyoming	855	781	37	34	3	0

Note: See Note, figure 6.1. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 12.

^aFigures include both jail and prison inmates; jails and prisons are combined in one system.
^bHispanic prisoners were classified as persons of unknown race.

^cAll data for Arizona, California, the District of Columbia, Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, Texas, and West Virginia are custody, rather than jurisdiction counts. Florida's counts are based on custody data.

^dRacial group membership of the population was estimated.

^eTennessee's and Virginia's "not known" category includes all persons reported as other than white or black.

^fTexas reported only two racial categories: white and nonwhite.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1986*, NCJ-111611 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1988), Table 5.6.

Table 6.22

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, 1986

(Rate per 100,000 resident population)

Region and jurisdiction	Maximum sentence length			Region and jurisdiction	Maximum sentence length		
	Total	More than 1 year	1 year or less and unsentenced		Total	More than 1 year	1 year or less and unsentenced
United States, total	225	216	9	South	257	248	9
Federal institutions, total ^a	18	15	3	Alabama	288	283	5
State institutions, total	207	201	6	Arkansas ^{a,b}	198	198	NA
Northeast				Delaware ^{a,b}	452	311	140
Connecticut ^b	164	157	7	District of Columbia ^{a,b,c}	1,041	753	288
Maine	216	135	81	Florida ^c	273	272	0
Massachusetts ^c	112	106	6	Georgia ^c	282	265	17
New Hampshire	97	92	4	Kentucky	142	142	X
New Jersey	76	76	X	Louisiana	316	316	X
New York	157	157	0	Maryland	297	280	17
Pennsylvania	216	216	X	Mississippi	256	249	7
Rhode Island ^{a,b}	128	128	0	North Carolina ^a	278	257	21
Vermont ^b	139	103	36	Oklahoma ^a	288	288	NA
Midwest	128	81	48	South Carolina	344	324	19
Illinois	173	173	1	Tennessee	157	157	0
Indiana ^c	168	168	X	Texas ^c	228	228	X
Iowa ^c	185	181	4	Virginia	222	215	7
Kansas	98	98	X	West Virginia ^c	77	77	X
Michigan ^c	217	217	X	West	205	197	8
Minnesota	227	227	X	Alaska ^b	452	306	146
Missouri	58	58	X	Arizona ^c	280	268	12
Nebraska	203	203	X	California ^c	218	212	6
North Dakota	122	116	6	Colorado ^a	115	115	NA
Ohio ^d	62	53	9	Hawaii ^b	204	142	62
South Dakota	209	209	NA	Idaho	144	144	X
Wisconsin	164	160	4	Montana	135	135	0
	119	119	0	Nevada	447	447	X
				New Mexico	162	154	7
				Oregon	176	176	X
				Utah	110	108	2
				Washington	147	147	X
				Wyoming	168	168	X

Note: See Note, figure 6.1. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 12.

^aCounts of inmates may be slightly incorrect. See "Sentencing information" for the relevant jurisdiction in Appendix 12.

^bFigures include both jail and prison inmates; jails and prisons are combined in one system.

^cIncarceration rates for Arizona, California, the District of Columbia, Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, Texas, and West Virginia

are based on custody, rather than jurisdiction counts. Florida's counts are based on custody data.

^dThe yearend jurisdiction total of prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year in Ohio includes 1,964 men and 178 women with sentences of a year or less.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1986*, NCJ-111611 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1988), Table 5.4.

Table 6.23

Prisoners in custody of State and Federal correctional authorities on Dec. 31

By maximum sentence length, region, and jurisdiction, 1985 and 1986

Region and jurisdiction	Maximum sentence length												
	Total			More than 1 year			Total			1 year or less and unsentenced			
	1985	1986	Percent change	1985	1986	Percent change	1985	1986	Percent change	1 year or less		Unsentenced	
										1985	1986	1985	1986
United States, total	487,593	527,161	8.1%	465,236	503,794	8.3%	22,357	23,367	4.5%	11,304	11,834	11,053	11,533
Federal institutions, total ^a	35,781	39,781	11.2	29,215	33,135	13.4	6,566	6,646	1.2	1,898	1,910	4,668	4,736
State institutions, total	451,812	487,380	7.9	436,021	470,659	7.9	15,791	16,721	5.9	9,406	9,924	6,385	6,797
Northeast	76,138	82,011	7.7	72,961	78,528	7.6	3,177	3,483	9.6	1,599	1,528	1,578	1,955
Connecticut ^b	6,010	6,393	6.4	3,955	3,990	0.9	2,055	2,403	16.9	921	903	1,134	1,500
Maine	1,118	1,210	8.2	1,028	1,136	10.5	90	74	-17.8	90	74	0	0
Massachusetts	5,453	5,709	4.7	5,160	5,396	4.6	293	313	6.8	230	240	63	73
New Hampshire	643	749	16.5	630	723	14.8	13	26	100.0	0	0	13	26
New Jersey	11,328	12,017	6.1	11,328	12,017	6.1	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
New York	35,346	38,647	9.3	35,346	38,647	9.3	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	14,267	15,227	6.7	14,132	15,174	7.4	135	53	-60.7	108	36	27	17
Rhode Island ^{a,b}	1,322	1,371	3.7	965	1,015	5.2	357	356	-0.3	111	145	246	211
Vermont ^b	651	688	5.7	417	430	3.1	234	258	10.3	139	130	95	128
Midwest	94,812	102,581	8.2	92,472	99,895	8.0	2,340	2,686	14.8	2,248	2,571	92	115
Illinois	18,279	19,456	6.4	18,279	19,456	6.4	0	0	0.0	X	X	0	0
Indiana	10,088	10,209	1.2	9,767	9,963	2.0	321	246	-23.4	289	212	32	34
Iowa	2,687	2,777	3.3	2,687	2,777	3.3	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Kansas	4,573	5,261	15.0	4,565	5,257	15.2	8	4	-50.0	0	0	8	4
Michigan	17,755	20,742	16.8	17,755	20,742	16.8	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	2,495	2,515	0.8	2,495	2,515	0.8	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
Missouri	9,780	10,309	5.4	9,780	10,309	5.4	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	1,886	2,093	11.0	1,753	1,919	9.5	133	174	30.8	81	97	52	77
North Dakota	443	441	-0.4	395	381	-3.5	48	60	25.0	48	60	0	0
Ohio ^c	20,539	22,072	7.5	18,776	19,930	6.1	1,763	2,142	21.5	1,763	2,142	0	0
South Dakota	1,044	1,152	10.3	1,000	1,111	11.1	44	41	-6.8	44	41	0	X
Wisconsin	5,243	5,554	5.9	5,220	5,535	6.0	23	19	-17.4	23	19	0	0
South	193,969	203,535	4.9	187,290	196,678	5.0	6,679	6,857	2.7	4,796	4,979	1,883	1,878
Alabama	10,715	11,335	5.8	10,449	11,129	6.5	266	206	-22.6	266	206	0	0
Arkansas ^a	4,504	4,578	1.6	4,504	4,578	1.6	0	0	0.0	NA	NA	0	0
Delaware ^{a,b}	2,192	2,547	16.2	1,541	1,808	17.3	651	739	13.5	225	257	426	482
District of Columbia ^{a,b}	6,404	6,618	3.3	4,604	4,787	4.0	1,800	1,831	1.7	559	688	1,241	1,143
Florida	28,172	31,641	12.3	28,054	31,632	12.8	118	9	-92.4	118	9	0	0
Georgia	16,262	17,363	6.8	15,363	16,291	6.0	899	1,072	19.2	899	1,072	0	0
Kentucky	4,956	5,282	6.6	4,956	5,282	6.6	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	10,977	11,131	1.4	10,977	11,131	1.4	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	12,879	13,205	2.5	12,183	12,444	2.1	696	761	9.3	696	761	0	0
Mississippi	5,459	5,578	2.2	5,364	5,474	2.1	95	104	9.5	95	104	0	0
North Carolina ^a	17,501	17,912	2.3	16,007	16,373	2.3	1,494	1,539	3.0	1,337	1,325	157	214
Oklahoma ^a	7,108	7,604	7.0	7,108	7,604	7.0	0	0	0.0	NA	NA	0	0
South Carolina	9,829	10,349	5.3	9,202	9,781	6.3	627	568	-9.4	597	555	30	13
Tennessee	6,943	7,182	3.4	6,943	7,182	3.4	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
Texas	37,532	38,534	2.7	37,532	38,534	2.7	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	10,782	11,168	3.6	10,778	11,166	3.6	4	2	-50.0	4	2	0	0
West Virginia	1,754	1,508	-14.0	1,725	1,482	-14.1	29	26	-10.3	0	0	29	26
West	86,893	99,253	14.2	83,298	95,558	14.7	3,595	3,695	2.8	763	846	2,832	2,849
Alaska ^b	1,929	1,999	3.6	1,250	1,293	3.4	679	706	4.0	103	117	576	589
Arizona	8,531	9,434	10.6	8,273	9,038	9.2	258	396	53.5	258	396	0	0
California ^a	50,158	59,484	18.6	48,326	57,725	19.4	1,832	1,759	-4.0	0	0	1,832	1,759
Colorado ^a	3,386	3,808	12.5	3,386	3,808	12.5	0	0	0.0	NA	NA	0	0
Hawaii ^b	1,881	1,975	5.0	1,317	1,422	8.0	564	553	-2.0	197	193	367	360
Idaho	1,317	1,418	7.7	1,317	1,418	7.7	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
Montana	1,096	1,087	-0.8	1,096	1,087	-0.8	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	3,794	4,455	17.4	3,774	4,425	17.2	20	30	50.0	0	0	20	30
New Mexico	2,223	2,324	4.5	2,028	2,198	8.4	195	126	-35.4	195	109	0	17
Oregon	3,714	4,001	7.7	3,714	4,001	7.7	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
Utah	1,670	1,898	13.7	1,623	1,814	11.8	47	84	78.7	10	31	37	53
Washington	6,468	6,550	1.3	6,468	6,509	0.6	0	41	X	0	0	0	41
Wyoming	726	820	12.9	726	820	12.9	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0

Note: See Note, figure 6.1. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 12.

^aCounts of inmates may be slightly incorrect. See "Sentencing information" for the relevant jurisdiction in Appendix 12.

^bFigures include both jail and prison inmates; jails and prisons are combined in one system.

^cThe 1986 total of prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year in Ohio includes 1,964 men and 178 women with sentences of a year or less; the 1985 total includes 1,582 men and 181 women with sentences of a year or less.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1986*, NCJ-111611 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1988), Table 5.1B.

Table 6.24

Characteristics of State prison inmates		
United States, 1979 and 1986 (estimated)		
	Percent of prison inmates	
	1979	1986
Sex		
Male	96.0%	95.6%
Female	4.0	4.4
Race		
White	49.6	49.7
Black	47.8	46.9
Other	2.6	3.4
Ethnicity		
Hispanic	9.9	12.6
Non-Hispanic	90.1	87.4
Age^a		
Less than 18 years	0.8	0.5
18 to 24 years	35.6	26.7
25 to 34 years	42.4	45.7
35 to 44 years	13.8	19.4
45 to 54 years	5.1	5.2
55 to 64 years	1.7	1.8
65 years or older	0.5	0.6
Marital status		
Married	22.4	20.3
Widowed	2.3	1.9
Divorced	16.9	18.1
Separated	6.6	6.0
Never married	51.9	53.7
Education^b		
Less than 12 years	52.7	61.6
12 years or more	47.3	38.4
Military service		
Served	23.8	20.2
Never served	76.2	79.8
Pre-arrest employment		
Employed	70.5	69.0
Full-time	60.5	57.4
Part-time	10.0	11.6
Not employed	29.5	31.0
Looking	14.0	18.0
Not looking	15.5	13.0
Income prior to arrest		
<u>Free at least 1 year, annual income</u>		
No income	1.6	1.6
Less than \$3,000	24.5	24.7
\$3,000 to \$9,999	37.9	33.7
More than \$10,000	36.0	39.9
<u>Free less than 1 year, monthly income</u>		
Less than \$500	39.5	40.1
\$500 to \$999	29.2	28.4
More than \$1,000	31.4	31.5

Note: These data were collected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Justice Statistics through the Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities. This survey, conducted in 1979 and 1986, employs a stratified probability sampling design with the probabilities proportional to the size of the correctional facility. In 1979, 11,397 interviews were conducted at 215 prisons with a selected sample of about 12,000 inmates. In 1986, 13,711 interviews were conducted at 275 prisons from a sample of approximately 15,000 inmates. In 1979, the State prison population was an estimated 274,563. In 1986, the estimated prison population was 450,416. For each characteristic other than ethnicity and income, data were available for at least 99 percent of the inmates. Ethnicity data were available for 95 percent of the inmates in both 1979 and 1986. Income data were available for 50 percent of the inmates in 1979 and 89 percent of the inmates in 1986.

^aThe median age was 26 in 1979 and 28 in 1986.

^bThe median number of years education was 11 in 1979 and 10 in 1986.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Profile of State Prison Inmates 1986*, Special Report NCJ-109926 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1988), p. 3, Tables 1 and 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.25

Current offense of State prison inmates						
By sex, United States, 1979 and 1986 (estimated)						
Current offense	1979			1986		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Violent offenses	57.9%	58.3%	48.9%	54.6%	55.2%	40.7%
Murder ^a	12.3	12.2	15.5	11.2	11.2	13.0
Negligent manslaughter	4.0	3.8	9.8	3.2	3.0	6.8
Kidnaping	2.2	2.2	1.4	1.7	1.7	0.9
Rape	4.3	4.5	0.4	4.2	4.4	0.2
Other sexual assault	2.0	2.0	0.3	4.5	4.7	0.9
Robbery	25.1	25.6	13.6	20.9	21.3	10.6
Assault	7.7	7.7	7.6	8.0	8.1	7.1
Other violent	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.8	1.2
Property offenses	31.4	31.2	36.8	31.0	30.5	41.2
Burglary	18.1	18.6	5.3	16.5	17.0	5.9
Larceny/theft	4.8	4.5	11.2	6.0	5.6	14.7
Motor vehicle theft	1.5	1.5	0.5	1.4	1.4	0.5
Arson	0.7	0.6	1.2	0.8	0.7	1.2
Fraud	4.4	3.8	17.3	3.8	3.2	17.0
Stolen property	1.3	1.3	0.9	2.0	2.0	1.6
Other property	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4
Drug offenses	6.4	6.2	10.5	8.6	8.4	12.0
Possession	1.6	1.5	2.7	2.9	2.9	4.0
Trafficking	4.4	4.3	7.1	5.4	5.3	7.3
Other drug	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.7
Public-order offenses	4.0	4.1	2.9	5.2	5.2	5.1
Weapons offense	1.4	1.4	0.9	1.4	1.5	0.9
Other public-order ^b	2.6	2.7	2.0	3.7	3.7	4.3
Other offenses	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.9

Note: See Note, table 6.24. Current offense data were available for at least 99 percent of the inmates in both 1979 and 1986.

^aIncludes nonnegligent manslaughter.

^bIncludes offenses such as commercialized vice and probation and parole violations.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Profile of State Prison Inmates 1986*, Special Report NCJ-109926 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1988), p. 3, Table 3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.26

Criminal histories of State prison inmates

By selected characteristics, United States, 1986 (estimated)

	Criminal history of prison inmates ^a						
	Total	First-timers			Recidivists ^b		
		Non-violent	Violent	Non-violent	Prior violent only	Current violent only	Current and prior violent
Number of prison inmates	447,185 ^b	23,808	58,983	129,465	49,827	98,946	86,155
Percent of all inmates	100.0%	5.3%	13.2%	29.0%	11.1%	22.1%	19.3%
Sex							
Male	95.6	91.2	93.3	93.6	97.5	97.4	98.3
Female	4.4	8.8	6.7	6.4	2.5	2.6	1.7
Race							
White	49.7	63.2	50.7	56.9	44.9	47.1	40.2
Black	46.9	33.3	45.6	40.5	51.6	48.9	56.2
Other	3.4	3.5	3.7	2.6	3.5	4.0	3.6
Median age	28	29	28	27	29	28	30
Median age at first arrest	17	23	22	17	16	16	15
Median age at first confinement	19	25	24	19	17	19	18
Mean months served on current confinement	27.3	21.0	30.6	19.6	20.7	32.1	32.0

Note: See Note, table 6.24. Criminal history information was based on the self-reports of inmates. The median is the point above which and below which 50 percent of all the ages fall.

^aDefined as having previously been sentenced to probation or incarceration as a juvenile or adult.

^bThis number differs from that in table 6.24

because criminal history information was not available for an estimated 3,231 inmates.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Profile of State Prison Inmates 1986, Special Report NCJ-109926 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1988), p. 4, Table 5.

Table 6.27

Current offense of State prison inmates

By criminal history, United States, 1986 (estimated)

Current offense	Criminal history of prison inmates ^a		
	First timers	Recidivists ^b	
		No prior violence	Prior violence
Violent offenses			
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Murder ^c	29.1	20.5	15.0
Negligent manslaughter	10.1	5.4	3.5
Kidnaping	2.8	3.1	3.5
Rape	7.6	7.8	7.8
Other sexual assault	10.8	8.1	6.6
Robbery	27.0	40.0	43.9
Assault	10.9	14.0	18.1
Other violent	1.7	1.2	1.5
Nonviolent offenses			
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Property offenses			
Burglary	25.8	38.6	35.8
Larceny/theft	9.8	13.6	14.1
Motor vehicle theft	0.7	3.2	3.8
Arson	3.1	1.3	1.8
Fraud	11.0	8.7	6.2
Stolen property	1.0	4.8	4.8
Other property offenses	0.9	1.0	1.5
Drug offenses			
Possession	6.6	6.4	6.3
Trafficking	26.1	10.1	9.5
Other drug	0.4	0.6	0.5
Public-order offenses			
Weapons offense	3.2	2.2	5.7
Other public-order ^d	7.1	8.2	8.8
Other offenses	4.4	1.1	1.1

Note: See Note, table 6.24.

^aPercents may not add to 100 due to rounding.^bDefined as having previously been sentenced to probation or incarceration as a juvenile or adult.^cIncludes nonnegligent manslaughter.^dIncludes offenses such as commercialized vice and probation and parole violations.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Profile of State Prison Inmates 1986, Special Report NCJ-109926 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1988), p. 4, Table 6; p. 5, Table 7. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.28

Prior sentences of State prison inmates

By type of sentence, United States, 1986 (estimated)

Prior sentences	Percent of prison inmates ^a
Total	100.0%
Probation	
None	34.0
Juvenile only	18.3
Adult only	28.3
Both	19.5
Number of times	
0	34.0
1	33.7
2	16.7
3 to 5	12.6
6 to 10	2.5
11 or more	0.6
Incarceration	
None	38.1
Juvenile only	6.5
Adult only	36.9
Both	18.5
Number of times	
0	38.1
1	22.2
2	13.2
3 to 5	16.4
6 to 10	6.6
11 or more	3.6
Probation and/or incarceration	
None	18.5
Juvenile only	10.6
Adult only	35.9
Both	34.9
Number of times	
0	18.5
1	19.8
2	16.5
3 to 5	26.0
6 to 10	12.6
11 or more	6.6

Note: See Note, table 6.24.

^aPercents may not add to total due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Profile of State Prison Inmates 1986, Special Report NCJ-109926 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1988), p. 4, Table 4.

Table 6.29

Use of illegal drugs by State prison inmates prior to incarceration

By type of drug use, United States, 1979 and 1986 (estimated)

Type of drug use	Percent of inmates	
	1979	1986
Under the influence of drugs at time of the current offense	32.3%	35.3%
Ever used drugs on a regular basis	62.9	62.3
Ever used a major drug on a regular basis ^a	33.4	35.0
Used drugs on a daily basis in the month before the current offense	39.5	42.6
Used a major drug on a daily basis in the month before the current offense	14.0	18.5

Note: See Note, table 6.24. Drug use history is based directly on the responses from inmates. Inmates were asked a very detailed set of questions about each of 10 drugs. Drug use histories were developed by examining the responses to all of the 10 sets of questions. The drugs that were specifically asked about were: heroin or methadone; amphetamines and barbiturates, alone or in combination; methaqualone (quaaludes); cocaine; LSD; PCP; and marijuana and hashish. Alcohol use was examined in a separate set of questions. (Source, p. 8.)

^aMajor drugs include heroin, methadone, cocaine, LSD, and PCP.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Profile of State Prison Inmates 1986, Special Report NCJ-109926 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1988), p. 6, Table 11.

Table 6.30

State prison inmates under the influence of drugs and/or alcohol at the time of current offense

By current offense, United States, 1986 (estimated)

Current offense	Whether under the influence of drugs or alcohol at the time of offense				
	Not under the influence	Under the influence			
		Total ^a	Drugs only	Alcohol only	Both
All offenses	46.2%	53.8%	17.2%	18.5%	18.1%
Violent offenses	46.5	53.5	13.4	20.1	20.0
Murder ^b	48.1	51.9	9.3	23.6	19.0
Negligent manslaughter	47.6	52.4	7.2	32.4	12.8
Kidnaping	41.6	58.4	14.2	21.2	23.0
Rape	43.3	56.7	6.8	24.7	25.2
Other sexual assault	54.2	45.8	5.3	20.9	19.6
Robbery	44.7	55.3	20.7	13.4	21.2
Assault	46.9	53.1	10.7	24.5	17.9
Other violent	47.8	52.2	11.6	20.4	20.2
Property offenses	43.4	56.6	20.8	17.9	17.9
Burglary	37.5	62.5	21.9	19.7	20.9
Larceny/theft	45.3	54.8	23.6	15.7	15.5
Motor vehicle theft	46.8	53.2	16.4	19.6	17.2
Arson	43.7	56.3	6.4	25.7	24.2
Fraud	60.0	40.0	19.7	10.9	9.4
Stolen property	56.7	43.2	16.7	13.5	13.0
Other property	28.9	71.1	8.6	37.7	24.8
Drug offenses	51.7	48.3	31.9	5.6	10.8
Possession	51.6	48.4	34.4	5.7	8.3
Trafficking	51.9	48.0	30.1	5.7	12.2
Other drug	49.9	50.0	39.5	0.5	10.0
Public-order offenses	47.3	52.7	13.3	27.7	11.7
Weapons offense	58.7	41.3	12.1	21.8	7.4
Other public-order ^c	42.7	57.2	13.8	30.0	13.4
Other offenses	61.4	38.6	13.1	11.9	13.6

Note: See Note, tables 6.24 and 6.29.

^aPercents may not add to total due to rounding.

^bIncludes nonnegligent manslaughter.

^cIncludes offenses such as commercialized vice and probation and parole violations.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Profile of State Prison Inmates 1986, Special Report NCJ-109926 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1988), p. 6, Table 12.

Table 6.31

State correctional facilities and inmates/residents

By type and size of facilities^a, and region, United States, on June 30, 1984

Facilities and inmates/residents	Total	Region			
		North-east	Midwest	South	West
Number of facilities	903	134	193	435	141
Confinement facilities housing	694	104	139	330	121
1 to 499 inmates	452	61	88	214	89
500 to 999 inmates	138	20	26	79	13
1,000 or more inmates	104	23	25	37	19
Community-based facilities housing	209	30	54	105	20
1 to 49 residents	104	22	32	35	15
50 to 99 residents	66	5	18	40	3
100 or more residents	39	3	4	30	2
Number of inmates/residents	395,309	68,000	80,298	175,444	71,567
Confinement facilities housing	381,955	66,302	77,665	167,313	70,675
1 to 499 inmates	84,881	14,428	15,683	42,507	12,263
500 to 999 inmates	102,215	13,992	20,151	58,059	10,013
1,000 or more inmates	194,859	37,882	41,831	66,747	48,399
Community-based facilities housing	13,354	1,698	2,633	8,131	892
1 to 49 residents	2,800	535	955	863	447
50 to 99 residents	4,759	307	1,174	3,074	204
100 or more residents	5,795	856	504	4,194	241

Note: These data were compiled by the Bureau of Justice Statistics for the 1984 Census of State Adult Correctional Facilities, which is the third in a quinquennial series. Earlier censuses were conducted in 1974 and 1979. The universe of facilities was developed from the Census of State Adult Correctional Facilities conducted in 1979. This list was revised using the 1984 American Correctional Association Directory and information obtained from State correctional administrators. (Source, p. 4.) The response rate for the Census was 100 percent. For a list of States in regions, see table 6.32.

^aFacility size is defined by average daily population.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1984 Census of State Adult Correctional Facilities, NCJ-105585 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), p. 6, Table 1.

Table 6.32

State correctional facilities and inmates/residents

By type of facility, sex of inmates/residents, region, and State, on June 30, 1984

Region and State	Total facilities	Total inmates/residents	Confinement facilities					Community-based facilities				
			Facilities housing			Inmates		Facilities housing			Residents	
			Male only	Female only	Both sexes	Male	Female	Male only	Female only	Both sexes	Male	Female
United States total	903	395,309	613	47	34	366,132	15,823	154	26	29	12,304	1,050
Northeast	134	68,000	93	5	6	64,058	2,244	27	2	1	1,593	105
Connecticut	13	5,055	12	1	0	4,801	254	0	0	0	X	X
Maine	6	1,074	3	0	1	993	18	2	0	0	63	0
Massachusetts	17	4,764	11	1	1	4,230	295	4	0	0	239	0
New Hampshire	3	551	1	0	0	513	(a)	1	0	1	38	0
New Jersey	13	10,103	10	0	1	9,694	349	1	1	0	48	12
New York	45	32,138	38	2	1	30,383	883	4	0	0	812	60
Pennsylvania	24	12,606	8	0	1	11,892	390	14	1	0	291	33
Rhode Island	7	1,203	5	1	0	1,053	48	1	0	0	102	0
Vermont	6	506	5	0	1	499	7	0	0	0	X	X
Midwest	193	80,298	120	12	7	74,418	3,247	41	5	8	2,433	200
Illinois	34	16,228	24	1	0	15,294	473	8	1	0	419	42
Indiana	18	9,277	9	1	1	8,369	344	6	1	0	514	50
Iowa	16	2,824	8	1	1	2,584	102	5	0	1	138	0
Kansas	9	3,825	5	0	2	3,529	210	1	0	1	80	6
Michigan	45	13,800	26	3	0	12,632	518	9	2	5	576	74
Minnesota	8	2,260	6	1	0	2,180	68	1	0	0	12	0
Missouri	13	8,173	9	1	1	7,565	298	2	0	0	310	0
Nebraska	8	1,765	4	1	0	1,542	71	2	0	1	147	5
North Dakota	2	436	1	0	1	426	10	0	0	0	X	X
Ohio	16	16,433	11	1	1	15,380	927	3	0	0	126	0
South Dakota	2	796	1	1	0	764	32	0	0	0	X	X
Wisconsin	22	4,481	16	1	0	4,153	194	4	1	0	111	23
South	435	175,444	305	17	8	160,301	7,012	73	17	15	7,470	661
Alabama	23	8,774	11	1	0	7,332	339	10	1	0	1,041	62
Arkansas	11	4,005	6	1	0	3,470	195	4	0	0	340	0
Delaware	7	1,898	5	1	0	1,751	86	1	0	0	61	0
District of Columbia	8	2,737	5	0	0	2,597	(b)	3	0	0	140	0
Florida	80	26,382	38	2	0	22,769	1,027	25	8	7	2,430	156
Georgia	29	13,138	21	1	1	12,105	558	3	2	1	283	192
Kentucky	10	4,536	9	1	0	4,368	168	0	0	0	X	X
Louisiana	11	10,409	10	1	0	10,051	358	0	0	0	X	X
Maryland	18	12,742	13	1	0	11,926	427	3	1	0	353	36
Mississippi	11	4,695	4	0	2	4,354	204	4	1	0	129	8
North Carolina	87	16,603	76	2	1	15,217	670	5	3	0	696	20
Oklahoma	21	7,493	12	1	1	6,273	330	5	0	2	761	129
South Carolina	27	8,434	17	1	1	7,173	360	8	0	0	901	0
Tennessee	15	7,745	11	1	1	7,301	346	0	0	2	90	8
Texas	27	34,761	24	2	1	33,175	1,586	0	0	0	X	X
Virginia	44	9,484	40	1	0	8,969	358	2	1	0	132	25
West Virginia	6	1,608	3	0	0	1,470	(b)	0	0	3	113	25
West	141	71,567	95	13	13	67,355	3,320	13	2	5	808	84
Alaska	12	1,590	7	1	4	1,505	85	0	0	0	X	X
Arizona	15	7,239	10	1	1	6,719	335	3	0	0	185	0
California	38	39,274	33	2	1	37,109	2,041	1	0	1	120	4
Colorado	11	2,636	8	1	0	2,484	102	1	1	0	29	21
Hawaii	7	1,709	3	1	3	1,622	87	0	0	0	X	X
Idaho	4	1,127	1	1	1	1,061	30	0	0	1	34	2
Montana	3	836	2	1	0	815	21	0	0	0	X	X
Nevada	10	3,129	7	1	0	2,904	165	0	0	2	37	23
New Mexico	6	1,725	3	0	1	1,544	0	2	0	0	181	0
Oregon	7	3,421	5	2	0	3,307	114	0	0	0	X	X
Utah	8	1,678	1	0	1	1,389	68	4	1	1	187	34
Washington	17	6,518	13	1	1	6,248	235	2	0	0	35	0
Wyoming	3	685	2	1	0	648	37	0	0	0	X	X

Note: See Note, table 6.31.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1984 Census of State Adult Correctional Facilities, NCJ-105585 (Washington, DC: USGPO 1987), p. 15.

^aFemale confinement facility inmates were housed in a county-administered facility whose inmates are counted in enumerations of local jails.^bFemale confinement facility inmates were housed in the Federal Correctional Institution, Alderson, West Virginia.

Table 6.33

Average daily population of State correctional facilities

By type of facility, sex of inmates/residents, region, and State, fiscal year ending July 1, 1983 to June 30, 1984

Region and State	Average daily population								
	All facilities			Confinement facilities			Community-based facilities		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
United States, total	390,334	373,615	16,719	377,036	361,393	15,643	13,298	12,222	1,076
Northeast	65,850	63,554	2,296	64,209	62,013	2,196	1,641	1,541	100
Connecticut	4,932	4,685	247	4,932	4,685	247	0	X	X
Maine	880	862	18	817	799	18	63	63	0
Massachusetts	4,552	4,272	280	4,322	4,042	280	230	230	0
New Hampshire	504	504	(a)	464	464	(a)	40	40	0
New Jersey	10,082	9,742	340	10,024	9,695	329	58	47	11
New York	31,579	30,589	990	30,758	29,828	930	821	761	60
Pennsylvania	11,628	11,254	374	11,307	10,962	345	321	292	29
Rhode Island	1,173	1,136	37	1,065	1,028	37	108	108	0
Vermont	520	510	10	520	510	10	0	X	X
Midwest	79,950	76,537	3,413	77,310	74,102	3,208	2,640	2,435	205
Illinois	15,498	15,001	497	15,058	14,600	458	440	401	39
Indiana	9,103	8,696	407	8,559	8,204	355	544	492	52
Iowa	2,767	2,661	106	2,636	2,531	105	131	130	1
Kansas	3,670	3,471	199	3,591	3,400	191	79	71	8
Michigan	13,803	13,172	631	13,091	12,538	553	712	634	78
Minnesota	2,309	2,240	69	2,299	2,230	69	10	10	0
Missouri	8,053	7,765	288	7,741	7,453	288	312	312	0
Nebraska	1,794	1,723	71	1,623	1,558	65	171	165	6
North Dakota	411	402	9	411	402	9	0	X	X
Ohio	17,361	16,471	890	17,238	16,348	890	123	123	0
South Dakota	819	779	40	819	779	40	0	X	X
Wisconsin	4,362	4,156	206	4,244	4,059	185	118	97	21
South	175,698	168,082	7,616	167,564	160,643	6,921	8,134	7,439	695
Alabama	8,705	8,354	351	7,614	7,328	286	1,091	1,026	65
Arkansas	3,969	3,779	190	3,646	3,456	190	323	323	0
Delaware	1,968	1,878	90	1,899	1,809	90	69	69	0
District of Columbia	2,806	2,806	(b)	2,617	2,617	(b)	189	189	0
Florida	26,014	24,820	1,194	23,413	22,390	1,023	2,601	2,430	171
Georgia	13,095	12,349	746	12,626	12,072	554	469	277	192
Kentucky	4,560	4,380	180	4,560	4,380	180	0	X	X
Louisiana	10,379	10,024	355	10,379	10,024	355	0	X	X
Maryland	12,563	12,136	427	12,177	11,786	391	386	350	36
Mississippi	4,582	4,402	180	4,441	4,271	170	141	131	10
North Carolina	16,295	15,509	786	15,624	14,860	764	671	649	22
Oklahoma	7,426	6,973	453	6,559	6,244	315	867	729	138
South Carolina	8,317	7,941	376	7,446	7,070	376	871	871	0
Tennessee	8,205	7,847	358	8,040	7,696	344	165	151	14
Texas	36,004	34,458	1,546	36,004	34,458	1,546	0	X	X
Virginia	9,167	8,805	362	9,012	8,675	337	155	130	25
West Virginia	1,643	1,621	22	1,507	1,507	(b)	136	114	22
West	68,836	65,442	3,394	67,953	64,635	3,318	883	807	76
Alaska	1,543	1,474	69	1,543	1,474	69	0	X	X
Arizona	7,021	6,666	355	6,816	6,461	355	205	205	0
California	37,264	35,279	1,985	37,140	35,159	1,981	124	124	4
Colorado	2,553	2,434	119	2,503	2,405	98	50	29	21
Hawaii	1,552	1,487	65	1,552	1,487	65	0	X	X
Idaho	1,124	1,017	107	1,088	984	104	36	33	3
Montana	809	792	17	809	792	17	0	X	X
Nevada	3,083	2,908	175	3,044	2,884	160	39	24	15
New Mexico	1,849	1,818	31	1,671	1,640	31	178	178	0
Oregon	3,325	3,213	112	3,325	3,213	112	0	X	X
Utah	1,628	1,541	87	1,408	1,354	54	220	187	33
Washington	6,398	6,157	241	6,367	6,126	241	31	31	0
Wyoming	687	656	31	687	656	31	0	X	X

Note: See Note, table 6.31. Fiscal year closing dates vary among States. Average daily population was derived by either totaling daily populations for the annual period and dividing by 365 or summing the monthly average daily populations for the annual period and dividing by 12.

^aFemale confinement facility inmates were housed in a

county-administered facility whose inmates are counted in enumerations of local jails.

^bFemale confinement facility inmates were housed in the Federal Correctional Institution, Alderson, West Virginia.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1984 Census of State Adult Correctional Facilities, NCJ-105585 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), p. 19.

Table 6.34

Inmates/residents of State correctional facilities

By type of facility, design capacity, percent of capacity occupied, region, and State, on June 30, 1984

Region and State	Number of inmates/residents		Design capacity ^a		Percent of capacity occupied ^b	
	Confinement facilities	Community-based facilities	Confinement facilities	Community-based facilities	Confinement facilities	Community-based facilities
United States, total	381,955	13,354	341,989	13,212	112%	101%
Northeast	66,302	1,698	58,268	1,372	114	124
Connecticut	5,055	0	4,121	X	123	X
Maine	1,011	63	763	68	133	93
Massachusetts	4,525	239	3,377	241	134	99
New Hampshire	513	38	528	45	97	84
New Jersey	10,043	60	8,803	66	114	91
New York	31,266	872	30,951	485	101	180
Pennsylvania	12,282	324	8,201	317	150	102
Rhode Island	1,101	102	1,023	150	108	68
Vermont	506	0	501	X	101	X
Midwest	77,665	2,633	71,889	2,799	108	94
Illinois	15,767	461	15,076	446	105	103
Indiana	8,713	564	7,193	616	121	92
Iowa	2,686	138	2,489	164	108	84
Kansas	3,739	868	2,562	99	146	87
Michigan	13,150	650	12,938	762	102	85
Minnesota	2,248	12	2,515	15	89	80
Missouri	7,863	310	5,476	245	144	127
Nebraska	1,613	152	1,220	194	132	78
North Dakota	436	0	491	X	89	X
Ohio	16,307	126	17,414	129	94	98
South Dakota	796	0	717	X	111	X
Wisconsin	4,347	134	3,798	129	114	104
South	167,313	8,131	158,639	8,031	105	101
Alabama	7,671	1,103	7,849	1,113	98	99
Arkansas	3,665	340	3,819	374	96	91
Delaware	1,837	61	1,736	61	106	100
District of Columbia	2,597	140	2,524	212	103	66
Florida	23,796	2,586	19,901	2,436	120	106
Georgia	12,663	475	11,323	468	112	101
Kentucky	4,536	0	4,379	X	104	X
Louisiana	10,409	0	9,798	X	106	X
Maryland	12,353	389	8,300	371	149	105
Mississippi	4,558	137	4,577	158	100	87
North Carolina	15,887	716	15,675	660	101	108
Oklahoma	6,603	890	4,976	786	133	113
South Carolina	7,533	901	6,132	849	123	106
Tennessee	7,647	98	6,552	240	117	41
Texas	34,761	0	40,804	X	85	X
Virginia	9,327	157	8,940	155	104	101
West Virginia	1,470	138	1,354	148	109	93
West	70,675	892	53,193	1,010	133	88
Alaska	1,590	0	1,715	X	93	X
Arizona	7,054	195	6,617	185	107	100
California	39,150	124	25,629	150	153	83
Colorado	2,586	50	2,444	62	106	81
Hawaii	1,709	0	1,034	X	165	X
Idaho	1,091	36	946	40	115	90
Montana	836	0	632	X	132	X
Nevada	3,069	60	2,536	94	121	64
New Mexico	1,544	181	2,018	185	77	98
Oregon	3,421	0	2,394	X	143	X
Utah	1,457	221	1,448	263	101	84
Washington	6,483	35	5,139	31	126	113
Wyoming	685	0	641	X	107	X

Note: See Note, table 6.31.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1984 Census of State Adult Correctional Facilities, NCJ-105585 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), p. 16.

^aDesign capacity is the number of inmates a facility is designed to house according to original architectural specifications.^bPercent occupied is determined by dividing inmates/residents on June 30, 1984, by facility design capacity.

Table 6.35

Inmates/residents under 18 years old in State correctional facilities

By type of facility, region, and State, on June 30, 1984

Region and State	Number of inmates/residents under 18 years old		
	Total	Confinement facilities	Community-based facilities
United States, total	3,996	3,939	57
Northeast	601	601	0
Connecticut	95	95	0
Massachusetts	12	12	0
New Hampshire	5	5	0
New Jersey	71	71	0
New York	379	379	0
Pennsylvania	24	24	0
Rhode Island	1	1	0
Vermont	14	14	0
Midwest	395	385	10
Illinois	90	90	0
Indiana	67	66	1
Iowa	14	14	0
Kansas	2	2	0
Michigan	87	80	7
Minnesota	19	19	0
Missouri	53	53	0
Nebraska	25	23	2
North Dakota	1	1	0
Ohio	23	23	0
South Dakota	2	2	0
Wisconsin	12	12	0
South	2,841	2,795	46
Alabama	110	110	0
Arkansas	94	94	0
Florida	1,017	976	41
Georgia	307	307	0
Kentucky	4	4	0
Louisiana	20	20	0
Maryland	198	198	0
North Carolina	361	361	0
Oklahoma	154	152	2
South Carolina	50	47	3
Tennessee	6	6	0
Texas	497	497	0
Virginia	23	23	0
West	159	158	1
Arizona	22	22	0
California	72	72	0
Idaho	6	6	0
Nevada	15	15	0
Oregon	9	9	0
Utah	4	3	1
Washington	28	28	0
Wyoming	3	3	0

Note: See Note, table 6.31. No inmates under 18 years old were reported in State correctional facilities on June 30, 1984, in Alaska, Colorado, Delaware, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Maine, Mississippi, Montana, New Mexico, or West Virginia.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1984 Census of State Adult Correctional Facilities, NCJ-105585 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), p. 23.

Table 6.36

Custody level of inmates/residents of State correctional facilities

By security level and type of facility, United States, on June 30, 1984

Physical security of facility	Number of inmates/residents in each custody level									
	Number of facilities	Confinement facilities				Community-based facilities				
		Total number of inmates	Maximum	Medium	Minimum	Number of facilities	Total number of residents	Maximum	Medium	Minimum
All facilities	694	381,955	136,284	193,343	52,328	209	13,354	23	74	13,257
Maximum	176	167,281	132,716	28,537	6,028	1	72	0	72	0
Medium	272	169,508	3,500	163,145	2,863	1	180	0	0	180
Minimum	246	45,166	68	1,661	43,437	207	13,102	23	2	13,077

Note: See Note, table 6.31.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1984 Census of State Adult Correctional Facilities, NCJ-105585 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), p. 6, Table 3.

Table 6.37

Confinement facilities and inmates

By security level of facility and selected characteristics, United States, 1984

Characteristic	Number of confinement facilities				Number of inmates in confinement facilities			
	Total	Maximum	Medium	Minimum	Total	Maximum	Medium	Minimum
Total	694	176	272	246	381,955	167,281	169,508	45,166
<u>Sex of inmates housed</u>								
Male only	613	163	230	220	348,231	162,324	147,368	38,539
Female only	47	8	23	16	12,929	3,357	7,467	2,105
Both sexes	34	5	19	10	20,795	1,600	14,673	4,522
<u>Facility function^a</u>								
Youthful offenders only	16	3	7	6	5,603	2,417	2,345	841
Reception, diagnosis, or classification only	16	12	3	1	5,155	3,957	1,133	65
Medical treatment or hospitalization only	1	1	0	0	58	58	0	0
General adult population confinement only	418	95	168	155	213,319	100,242	88,959	24,118
Work release or prerelease only	2	0	0	2	192	0	0	192
Other only ^b	6	4	0	2	1,386	999	0	387
Multiple function	234	61	94	79	156,092	59,608	77,071	19,413
<u>Facility age^c</u>								
0 to 9 years	141	47	61	33	68,356	28,133	34,677	5,546
10 to 19 years	69	18	28	23	36,339	15,727	16,425	4,187
20 to 49 years	273	38	107	128	114,195	30,147	63,189	20,859
50 to 99 years	162	45	64	53	112,068	51,117	48,189	12,762
100 or more years	49	28	12	9	50,997	42,157	7,028	1,812
<u>Facility size^d</u>								
1 to 499 inmates	452	59	158	235	84,881	15,644	34,266	34,971
500 to 999 inmates	138	60	71	7	102,215	43,713	53,380	5,122
1,000 or more inmates	104	57	43	4	194,859	107,924	81,862	5,073

Note: See Note, table 6.31.

^dAverage daily population.^aFacility function was not reported for one minimum security institution housing 150 inmates.^bIncludes psychiatric, psychological, and geriatric treatment.^cRefers to the number of years between date of original construction and 1984.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1984 Census of State Adult Correctional Facilities, NCJ-105585 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), p. 7, Table 5.

Table 6.38

Inmates in confinement facilities

By security level of facility and sex of inmates, United States, 1984

Characteristic	Security level of confinement facility				Confinement facilities housing			
	Total	Maximum	Medium	Minimum	Total	Male only	Female only	Both sexes
Number of inmates	381,955	167,281	169,508	45,166	381,955	348,231	12,929	20,795
<u>Inmates in programs^a</u>								
Academic ^b	87,255	39,408	39,680	8,167	87,255	80,160	4,015	3,080
Counseling ^c	97,645	38,585	43,085	15,975	97,645	85,009	6,041	6,595
Work release	3,425	289	862	2,274	3,425	2,812	296	317
Other program ^d	2,673	1,364	979	330	2,673	1,924	632	117
<u>Inmates with work assignments^a</u>								
Prison industry ^e	61,158	27,293	22,732	11,133	61,158	55,419	1,857	3,882
Prison maintenance ^f	121,210	46,761	59,674	14,775	121,210	110,402	4,723	6,085
Vocational training	39,147	14,736	18,826	5,585	39,147	35,352	1,683	2,112
<u>Inmate race/ethnicity</u>								
White non-Hispanic	163,284	67,571	74,612	21,101	163,284	147,536	5,353	10,395
Black non-Hispanic	177,983	81,155	76,246	20,582	177,983	163,850	6,435	7,698
Hispanic	34,649	16,322	15,677	2,650	34,649	31,754	847	2,048
Other race ^g	6,039	2,233	2,973	833	6,039	5,091	294	654

Note: See Note, table 6.31.

^aMay exceed the total number of inmates because an inmate may participate in more than one program.^bIncludes basic adult education, secondary education, special education (including programs for inmates with learning disabilities), and college courses.^cIncludes counseling for alcohol addiction, drug dependence, and other conditions; employment counseling; and special adjustment counseling, including preparation for institutional life and for release to the community.^dIncludes religious and recreational programs.^eIncludes furniture making and repair, decal and machine shop work, license plates and signs, textiles, farming, butchering, and canning.^fIncludes food service and preparation, physical plant upkeep and repairs, laundry and dry cleaning, grounds and garden maintenance, and construction.^gAmerican Indians, Alaskan Natives, Asians, and Pacific Islanders.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1984 Census of State Adult Correctional Facilities, NCJ-105585 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), pp. 8, 12. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.39

Inmates in confinement facilities

By race/ethnicity of inmate, region, and State, on June 30, 1984

Region and State	Number of inmates in confinement facilities				Other race ^a
	Total	White non-Hispanic	Black non-Hispanic	Hispanic	
United States, total	381,955	163,284	177,983	34,649	6,039
Northeast	66,302	23,007	33,226	9,853	216
Connecticut	5,055	1,964	2,198	882	11
Maine	1,011	987	17	0	7
Massachusetts	4,525	2,645	1,419	457	4
New Hampshire	513	485	12	16	0
New Jersey	10,043	2,992	5,896	1,142	13
New York	31,266	7,383	16,499	7,212	172
Pennsylvania	12,282	5,310	6,856	111	5
Rhode Island	1,101	743	324	33	1
Vermont	506	498	5	0	3
Midwest	77,665	38,836	36,044	1,944	841
Illinois	15,767	5,293	9,416	1,021	37
Indiana	8,713	5,494	3,193	20	6
Iowa	2,686	2,098	494	50	44
Kansas	3,739	2,213	1,323	136	67
Michigan	13,150	5,250	7,646	218	36
Minnesota	2,248	1,517	500	53	178
Missouri	7,863	4,395	3,438	23	7
Nebraska	1,613	935	548	49	81
North Dakota	436	355	9	7	65
Ohio	16,307	8,270	7,888	135	14
South Dakota	796	575	16	8	197
Wisconsin	4,347	2,441	1,573	224	109
South	167,313	68,158	89,928	8,360	867
Alabama	7,671	2,917	4,745	4	5
Arkansas	3,665	1,753	1,892	19	1
Delaware	1,837	653	1,135	45	4
District of Columbia	2,597	17	2,573	6	1
Florida	23,796	10,893	11,621	1,268	14
Georgia	12,663	5,137	7,489	27	10
Kentucky	4,536	3,003	1,532	0	1
Louisiana	10,409	2,938	7,453	17	1
Maryland	12,353	3,434	8,897	16	6
Mississippi	4,558	1,327	3,320	1	0
North Carolina	15,887	6,677	8,705	89	416
Oklahoma	6,603	4,136	1,981	101	385
South Carolina	7,533	2,917	4,586	26	4
Tennessee	7,647	4,253	3,377	14	3
Texas	34,761	12,860	15,200	6,697	4
Virginia	9,327	3,998	5,289	29	11
West Virginia	1,470	1,245	223	1	1
West	70,675	33,283	18,785	14,492	4,115
Alaska	1,590	908	122	31	529
Arizona	7,054	3,631	1,325	1,781	317
California	39,150	14,080	13,528	10,233	1,309
Colorado	2,586	1,391	611	553	31
Hawaii	1,709	481	105	42	1,081
Idaho	1,091	928	25	98	40
Montana	836	633	17	6	180
Nevada	3,069	1,785	1,072	180	32
New Mexico	1,544	563	156	778	47
Oregon	3,421	2,808	354	139	120
Utah	1,457	1,057	140	233	27
Washington	6,483	4,428	1,296	379	380
Wyoming	685	590	34	39	22

Notes: See Note, table 6.31.

^aAmerican Indians, Alaskan Natives, Asians, and Pacific Islanders.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1984
Census of State Adult Correctional Facilities, NCJ-105585 (Washington,
DC: USGPO, 1987), p. 20.

Table 6.40

Inmates in confinement facility programs

By type of program, sex of inmate, region, and State, on June 30, 1984

Region and State	Number of inmates in confinement facility programs								
	Academic programs ^a			Counseling ^b			Work release		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
United States, total	87,255	82,830	4,425	97,645	89,127	8,518	3,425	3,019	406
Northeast	17,014	16,404	610	21,242	19,612	1,630	657	601	56
Connecticut	1,145	1,109	36	1,498	1,370	128	3	3	0
Maine	144	138	6	376	371	5	56	38	18
Massachusetts	1,074	1,006	68	1,586	1,305	281	112	112	0
New Hampshire	69	69	(c)	289	289	(c)	40	40	X
New Jersey	2,256	2,158	98	4,481	4,191	291	208	187	21
New York	9,426	9,095	331	9,261	8,734	527	119	111	8
Pennsylvania	2,437	2,387	50	3,162	2,800	362	25	23	2
Rhode Island	394	376	18	293	260	33	6	0	6
Vermont	69	66	3	296	292	4	88	87	1
Midwest	18,059	17,121	938	19,382	17,999	1,383	439	287	152
Illinois	4,263	4,174	89	5,095	4,951	144	132	20	112
Indiana	999	938	61	419	412	7	0	X	X
Iowa	752	706	46	2,397	2,251	146	7	7	0
Kansas	669	631	38	929	887	42	18	18	0
Michigan	4,585	4,410	175	2,635	2,378	257	86	50	36
Minnesota	434	408	26	563	514	49	1	0	1
Missouri	2,200	2,089	111	1,288	1,161	127	117	115	2
Nebraska	195	144	51	811	733	78	0	X	X
North Dakota	49	47	2	242	223	19	6	5	1
Ohio	2,323	2,072	251	3,085	2,679	406	0	X	X
South Dakota	122	112	10	797	764	33	26	26	0
Wisconsin	1,468	1,390	78	1,121	1,046	75	46	46	0
South	40,833	38,869	1,964	43,876	40,270	3,606	2,039	1,914	125
Alabama	1,080	1,008	72	1,166	1,036	130	155	155	0
Arkansas	823	775	48	461	386	75	16	5	11
Delaware	326	311	15	233	173	60	40	35	5
District of Columbia	927	927	(d)	1,017	1,017	(d)	64	64	0
Florida	4,707	4,464	243	7,302	7,274	28	24	24	0
Georgia	3,187	3,024	163	4,356	3,630	726	0	X	X
Kentucky	769	691	78	1,126	1,046	80	80	80	0
Louisiana	608	573	35	4,110	3,982	128	43	43	0
Maryland	2,660	2,559	101	2,440	2,185	255	158	158	0
Mississippi	749	739	10	120	101	19	57	57	0
North Carolina	3,063	2,921	142	4,870	4,568	302	1,007	963	44
Oklahoma	901	827	74	1,018	828	190	157	151	6
South Carolina	1,424	1,387	37	2,123	1,751	372	54	0	54
Tennessee	652	617	35	3,604	3,524	80	55	50	5
Texas	16,104	15,267	837	4,749	3,756	993	35	35	0
Virginia	1,582	1,508	74	4,614	4,446	168	94	94	0
West Virginia	1,271	1,271	(d)	567	567	(d)	0	X	X
West	11,349	10,436	913	13,145	11,246	1,899	290	217	73
Alaska	390	317	73	622	548	74	10	9	1
Arizona	1,735	1,660	75	2,208	1,883	325	73	32	41
California	3,330	2,962	368	3,244	2,190	1,054	8	0	8
Colorado	500	470	30	1,416	1,416	0	0	X	X
Hawaii	629	613	16	181	97	84	67	67	0
Idaho	172	168	4	373	368	5	18	18	0
Montana	127	112	15	718	675	43	1	0	1
Nevada	261	176	85	1,179	1,126	53	24	6	18
New Mexico	537	537	0	739	739	0	35	35	0
Oregon	743	725	18	169	138	31	1	0	1
Utah	83	75	8	246	230	16	10	10	0
Washington	2,672	2,489	183	1,735	1,586	149	4	4	0
Wyoming	170	132	38	315	250	65	39	36	3

Note: See Note, table 6.31. Inmates in programs may exceed total number of inmates because an inmate may participate in more than one program. Figures exclude 2,034 male and 640 female participants in religious, recreational, and other programs. Average annual enrollment figures are used where June 30 data fail to represent enrollment throughout the year.

^aIncludes basic adult education (ABE), secondary education (GED), special education (including programs for inmates with learning disabilities), and college courses.

^bIncludes counseling for alcohol addiction, drug depen-

dence, and other conditions; employment counseling; and special adjustment counseling, including preparation for institutional life and release to the community.

^cFemale confinement facility inmates were housed in a county-administered facility whose inmates are counted in enumerations of local jails.

^dFemale confinement facility inmates were housed in the Federal Correctional Institution, Alderson, West Virginia.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1984 Census of State Adult Correctional Facilities, NCJ-105585 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), p. 24.

Table 6.41

Residents in community-based facilities

By race/ethnicity of resident, region, and State, on June 30, 1984

Region and State	Number of residents in community-based facilities				
	Total	White non-Hispanic	Black non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Other race ^a
United States, total	13,354	6,501	6,135	619	99
Northeast	1,698	786	642	256	14
Maine	63	59	0	0	4
Massachusetts	239	167	60	12	0
New Hampshire	38	36	0	2	0
New Jersey	60	16	28	16	0
New York	872	254	388	220	10
Pennsylvania	324	181	140	3	0
Rhode Island	102	73	26	3	0
Midwest	2,633	1,433	1,112	61	27
Illinois	461	254	188	18	1
Indiana	564	379	177	6	2
Iowa	138	115	21	0	2
Kansas	86	60	21	3	2
Michigan	650	243	385	21	1
Minnesota	12	0	0	0	12
Missouri	310	168	139	2	1
Nebraska	152	101	44	3	4
Ohio	126	67	56	2	1
Wisconsin	134	46	81	6	1
South	8,131	3,763	4,216	111	41
Alabama	1,103	366	734	1	2
Arkansas	340	153	186	1	0
Delaware	61	26	35	0	0
District of Columbia	140	0	140	0	0
Florida	2,586	1,378	1,120	87	1
Georgia	475	204	265	6	0
Maryland	389	89	300	0	0
Mississippi	137	44	93	0	0
North Carolina	716	363	347	1	5
Oklahoma	890	557	287	13	33
South Carolina	901	371	530	0	0
Tennessee	98	35	63	0	0
Virginia	157	59	96	2	0
West Virginia	138	118	20	0	0
West	892	519	165	191	17
Arizona	185	118	26	37	4
California	124	37	61	25	1
Colorado	50	22	11	16	1
Idaho	36	26	6	2	2
Nevada	60	45	15	0	0
New Mexico	181	79	25	12	5
Utah	221	163	16	38	4
Washington	35	29	5	1	0

Note: See Note, table 6.31. Alaska, Connecticut, Hawaii, Kentucky, Louisiana, Montana, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Vermont, and Wyoming did not operate State community-based facilities on June 30, 1984.

^aAmerican Indians, Alaskan Natives, Asians, and Pacific Islanders.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1984 Census of State Adult Correctional Facilities, NCJ-105585 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), p. 21.

Table 6.42

Residents in community-based facility programs

By type of program, sex of resident, region, and State, on June 30, 1984

Region and State	Number of residents in community-based facility programs								
	Academic programs ^A			Counseling ^B			Work release		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
United States, total	1,766	1,520	246	12,715	11,379	1,333	10,222	9,390	832
Northeast	82	79	3	1,682	1,521	161	1,507	1,416	91
Maine	14	14	0	35	35	0	48	48	0
Massachusetts	17	17	0	186	186	0	205	205	0
New Hampshire	1	1	0	19	19	0	37	37	0
New Jersey	6	4	2	112	78	34	49	39	10
New York	11	11	0	898	808	90	795	735	60
Pennsylvania	18	17	1	399	362	37	271	250	21
Rhode Island	15	15	0	33	33	0	102	102	0
Midwest	270	212	58	2,567	2,344	223	2,024	1,872	152
Illinois	25	21	4	429	383	46	319	293	26
Indiana	41	28	13	1,022	871	151	507	459	48
Iowa	10	10	0	144	142	2	135	135	0
Kansas	4	2	2	136	125	11	84	78	6
Michigan	105	80	25	128	125	3	472	417	55
Minnesota	1	1	0	24	24	0	12	12	0
Missouri	7	7	0	181	181	0	229	229	0
Nebraska	30	29	1	179	179	0	103	99	4
Ohio	14	14	0	293	293	0	108	108	0
Wisconsin	33	20	13	31	21	10	55	42	13
South	1,296	1,121	175	7,774	6,941	833	6,094	5,570	524
Alabama	92	92	0	605	605	0	834	772	62
Arkansas	50	50	0	241	241	0	185	185	0
Delaware	1	1	0	61	61	0	50	50	0
District of Columbia	2	2	0	127	127	0	109	109	0
Florida	506	451	55	2,823	2,591	232	2,222	2,072	150
Georgia	144	53	91	928	624	304	346	224	122
Maryland	120	110	10	601	516	85	234	198	36
Mississippi	84	79	5	269	249	20	132	122	10
North Carolina	80	77	3	326	310	16	414	391	23
Oklahoma	82	78	4	574	463	111	535	461	74
South Carolina	108	108	0	913	913	0	695	695	0
Tennessee	8	3	5	58	44	14	77	73	4
Virginia	8	8	0	130	107	23	138	115	23
West Virginia	11	9	2	118	90	28	123	103	20
West	118	108	10	689	573	116	597	532	65
Arizona	6	6	0	202	202	0	135	135	0
California	0	X	X	0	X	X	33	31	2
Colorado	0	X	X	24	0	24	43	29	14
Idaho	17	13	4	81	76	5	34	32	2
Nevada	3	1	2	92	51	41	60	37	23
New Mexico	43	43	0	22	22	0	81	81	0
Utah	49	45	4	249	203	46	176	152	24
Washington	0	X	X	19	19	0	35	35	0

Note: See Note, table 6.31. Residents in programs may exceed total number of residents because a resident may participate in more than one program. Figures exclude 297 male and 47 female participants in religious, recreational, and other programs. Average annual enrollment figures are used where June 30 data fail to represent enrollment throughout the year. No community-based facilities operated on June 30, 1984, in Alaska, Connecticut, Hawaii, Kentucky, Louisiana, Montana, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Vermont, or Wyoming.

^AIncludes basic adult education (ABE), secondary education (GED), special education (including programs for residents with learning disabilities), and college courses.

^BIncludes counseling for alcohol addiction, drug dependence, other types of psychological therapy, employment counseling, and special adjustment counseling, including preparation for institutional life and release to the community.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1984 Census of State Adult Correctional Facilities, NCJ-105585 (Washington, DC: USPCO, 1987), p. 25.

Table 6.43

Number of State prisons, inmates, average square feet per inmate, and percent in multiple housing

By type of housing unit and State, on June 30, 1984

	Number of prisons	General housing			Special housing			Other housing		
		Number of inmates	Average square feet per inmate	Percent of inmates in multiple occupancy	Number of inmates	Average square feet per inmate	Percent of inmates in multiple occupancy	Number of inmates	Average square feet per inmate	Percent of inmates in multiple occupancy
United States, total	694	335,282	57.3	70.1%	32,671	57.1	30.0%	13,930	93.3	65.8%
Alabama	12	7,068	59.6	83.8	464	57.7	0.9	139	77.5	77.0
Alaska	12	1,428	71.4	76.7	119	66.0	52.1	43	49.6	72.1
Arizona	12	6,337	77.0	76.4	654	61.5	89.3	63	230.1	19.0
Arkansas	7	3,263	76.2	76.6	304	70.0	91.8	98	126.5	69.4
California	36	32,607	48.0	89.2	3,479	47.8	19.9	3,064	44.8	78.1
Colorado	9	2,047	76.1	27.9	522	96.1	33.9	17	128.5	94.1
Connecticut	13	4,337	49.8	44.1	278	55.8	53.2	440	59.0	37.0
Delaware	6	1,754	87.9	43.3	5	60.0	0.0	78	72.3	75.6
District of Columbia	5	1,951	90.1	83.4	414	57.3	12.6	232	89.3	100.0
Florida	40	21,180	54.4	85.0	2,202	64.3	32.6	414	64.9	96.9
Georgia	23	11,250	82.5	79.2	943	62.5	21.2	470	680.4	47.7
Hawaii	7	1,127	37.8	93.4	161	35.6	82.0	421	20.4	99.8
Idaho	3	962	45.7	91.5	83	52.4	50.6	46	45.2	100.0
Illinois	25	13,951	57.3	62.8	1,449	56.6	17.5	367	71.9	33.8
Indiana ^a	11	8,138	52.4	70.5	421	51.4	24.9	82	90.3	62.2
Iowa	10	2,250	63.0	47.6	353	49.7	4.8	83	99.5	61.4
Kansas	7	3,255	38.9	73.4	447	52.2	9.4	37	69.5	78.4
Kentucky	10	4,392	71.8	64.3	136	61.3	7.4	8	371.4	37.5
Louisiana	11	9,207	71.7	89.0	869	80.6	61.7	333	77.7	83.2
Maine	4	935	49.6	60.0	65	54.0	0.0	11	56.0	0.0
Maryland	14	10,621	49.7	55.8	1,433	41.3	50.1	299	135.3	69.2
Massachusetts	13	3,914	60.4	50.2	425	50.5	29.2	186	65.5	36.0
Michigan	29	11,798	66.8	34.0	881	56.9	0.0	471	90.0	56.9
Minnesota	7	1,875	65.9	3.3	149	74.3	1.3	224	83.7	4.0
Mississippi	6	3,887	49.9	99.0	442	50.2	41.2	229	49.3	100.0
Missouri	11	6,812	47.9	70.2	898	54.4	18.2	153	52.6	94.8
Montana	3	790	55.9	58.1	41	64.4	0.0	5	740.0	0.0
Nebraska	5	1,460	61.8	55.4	75	59.9	29.3	78	103.7	89.7
Nevada	8	2,426	54.3	71.4	479	54.9	37.6	164	34.5	90.6
New Hampshire	1	276	42.2	12.7	81	41.9	13.6	156	88.1	21.8
New Jersey	11	9,040	64.0	48.2	704	73.1	0.0	299	83.1	72.9
New Mexico	4	1,247	77.5	37.8	275	66.1	0.0	22	66.4	0.0
New York	41	28,056	66.8	36.1	2,268	59.4	7.0	942	93.0	21.5
North Carolina	79	13,518	54.7	84.5	1,139	61.8	17.9	1,230	80.4	68.6
North Dakota	2	427	69.2	29.3	4	52.0	0.0	5	72.0	0.0
Ohio	13	13,756	53.2	85.2	2,237	57.2	51.3	314	103.3	69.1
Oklahoma	14	5,591	65.2	71.3	325	91.5	1.2	687	52.9	77.6
Oregon	7	3,195	46.4	72.5	213	47.8	2.8	13	203.8	92.3
Pennsylvania	9	10,785	51.2	55.0	994	55.6	25.9	503	81.2	69.0
Rhode Island	6	919	63.4	66.7	150	69.6	77.3	32	111.1	65.6
South Carolina	19	6,690	44.8	88.3	539	63.7	39.7	304	56.4	73.0
South Dakota	2	721	49.8	53.1	72	48.3	38.9	3	60.0	0.0
Tennessee	13	6,443	56.2	91.4	973	54.0	57.9	231	154.9	91.8
Texas	27	31,274	39.8	90.5	2,933	41.2	48.2	554	87.6	34.7
Utah	2	1,178	67.8	50.9	235	50.0	0.0	44	118.0	77.3
Vermont	6	412	59.3	64.8	36	68.0	44.4	58	50.5	98.3
Virginia	41	8,650	66.7	62.1	614	70.1	5.9	63	115.8	60.3
Washington	15	6,090	47.2	80.3	298	55.8	28.9	95	60.0	49.5
West Virginia	3	1,293	71.0	56.7	130	94.5	70.8	47	287.6	100.0
Wisconsin	17	4,053	69.7	26.0	224	82.2	4.5	70	98.5	52.9
Wyoming	3	646	89.7	22.9	36	79.0	0.0	3	79.0	0.0

Note: These data are from the 1984 Prison Census of State operated correctional facilities in operation on June 30, 1984. Data were collected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Housing units include single-celled, double-celled, and dormitory units, which contain three or more inmates.

"Special housing" refers to protective custody, administrative custody, or disciplinary action. "Other housing" refers to infirmaries or special programs. Data refer to inmates in general or special housing except under "type of housing unit" where "other" is shown for comparison.

^aSeventy-two units in Indiana, housing 72 inmates, could not be classified and are excluded.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Population Density in State Prisons*, Special Report NCJ-103204 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, December 1986), p. 3.

Table 6.44

Population density in State prisons on June 30

By region, 1979 and 1984

	Number of prisons		Total square feet of occupied housing space		Number of inmates		Average sq. ft. per inmate		Percent change 1979 over 1984	
									Square feet occupied housing space	Number of inmates
	1979	1984	1979	1984	1979	1984	1979	1984		
United States, total	568	694	18,329,376	23,700,765	263,553	381,955	69.5	61.9	29.0	44.9
Northeast	85	104	2,680,296	4,111,814	40,700	66,302	65.9	61.1	51.1	62.9
Midwest	101	139	3,865,478	5,799,248	59,399	77,665	65.1	74.7	50.0	30.8
South ^a	292	330	9,118,294	9,990,151	121,708	167,313	74.9	59.7	9.6	37.5
West	90	121	2,665,308	3,799,552	41,746	70,695	63.8	53.8	42.6	69.3

Note: See Note, table 6.43. All data refer to general, special, and other housing.

of facilities, conversions of prisons to other uses, and conversion of some prison housing space to other prison purposes.

^aThe South showed an increase of more than 2 million square feet in new facilities built since 1979. However, there was a reduction of space at facilities existing in 1979 due to closing

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Population Density in State Prisons, Special Report NCJ-103204 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, December 1986), p. 4, Table 6.

Table 6.45

Population density in State prisons

By region, and size and type of housing unit, on June 30, 1984

	Total number of inmates ^a	Percent of inmates in housing units with:			
		Less than 40 sq. ft.	Less than 50 sq. ft.	Less than 60 sq. ft.	Less than 80 sq. ft.
United States, total	367,953	27.8%	44.5%	62.0%	83.8%
Northeast	63,675	16.8	30.4	51.3	78.9
Midwest	75,706	25.4	41.2	58.7	87.3
South	161,897	31.6	49.6	65.1	83.9
West	66,675	32.2	50.8	68.4	84.0
Unit size					
One inmate	123,215	2.0	18.1	44.4	79.2
Two inmates	86,564	76.0	92.4	94.9	98.3
3 to 5 inmates	12,530	51.2	65.6	76.5	87.8
6 to 49 inmates	57,580	18.5	37.4	59.6	76.5
50 or more inmates	88,064	19.5	37.1	53.5	80.1
Type of housing unit					
General housing	335,282	28.8	45.0	61.8	83.6
Special housing	32,671	17.9	42.2	64.4	86.0
Other housing	14,002	27.0	42.1	52.0	71.4

Note: See Note, table 6.43.

^aRefers to inmates in general and special housing except under "type of housing unit" where "other" is shown for comparison.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Population Density in State Prisons, Special Report NCJ-103204 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, December 1986), p. 4, Table 5.

Table 6.46

Percent of State prisoners in multiple occupancy housing

By region, on Mar. 31, 1978 and June 30, 1984

	Number of inmates		Percent in multiple occupancy		Percent in less than 60 sq. ft.		Percent in less than 60 sq. ft. and in multiple occupancy	
	1978	1984	1978	1984	1978	1984	1978	1984
United States, total	228,552	381,955	58.8%	66.5%	65.0%	62.0%	43.4%	47.1%
Northeast	30,389	66,302	15.3	41.8	53.6	51.3	12.1	24.2
Midwest	56,708	77,665	46.5	56.4	52.5	58.7	31.0	39.2
South	107,184	167,313	82.8	77.4	76.8	65.1	66.8	55.9
West	34,271	70,675	42.7	75.2	59.0	66.4	18.5	56.4

Note: See Note, table 6.43.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Population Density in State Prisons*, Special Report NCJ-103204 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, December 1986), p. 5, Table 7.

Table 6.47

Population density characteristics of State prisons

United States, on June 30, 1984

	Percent ^a of all inmates	Average square feet per inmate	Percent of inmates in multiple occupancy	Average number of hours per day confined to unit
All prisons	100.0%	57.3	66.5%	11.3
<u>Number of persons per unit</u>				
One inmate	33.5	68.2	0.0	12.3
Two inmates	23.5	34.4	100.0	11.0
3 to 5 inmates	3.4	45.8	100.0	11.3
6 to 49 inmates	15.6	63.9	100.0	10.7
50 or more inmates	23.9	61.8	100.0	10.5
<u>Type of housing unit</u>				
General housing	87.8	57.3	70.1	10.4
Special housing	8.5	57.1	30.0	19.9
Other housing	3.7	128.2	65.4	15.0
<u>Security designation</u>				
Maximum security	33.4	52.8	48.9	13.1
Medium security	44.7	57.1	71.9	10.8
Minimum security	21.9	64.3	81.8	9.5
<u>Age of facility</u>				
Over 100 years	11.8	49.2	42.8	13.5
50 to 99 years	22.7	58.9	58.7	11.5
25 to 49 years	17.6	53.0	77.7	10.7
15 to 24 years	13.3	53.8	75.3	11.2
5 to 14 years	19.5	60.6	72.6	10.8
5 years or less	15.1	64.9	68.0	10.6
<u>Size of facility</u>				
1 to 499 inmates	22.3	66.6	73.9	10.3
500 to 1000 inmates	26.9	58.1	68.4	11.1
More than 1000 inmates	50.8	52.7	62.6	11.8
<u>Facility houses</u>				
All male	91.3	57.0	66.0	11.4
All female	3.4	64.7	68.3	9.9
Both	5.3	57.0	59.4	10.4

Note: See Note, table 6.43.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Population Density in State Prisons*, Special Report NCJ-103204 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, December 1986), p. 2, Table 3.

Table 6.48

Average sentence length and time served for State prison releases

By type of conviction offense, for 33 States, 1984

Most serious offense	Average sentence length ^a (in months)	Average time served		Percent of sentence served in confinement
		In prison only (in months)	In jail and prison (in months)	
All offenses	64.7	19.6	23.4	45.4%
Violent offenses	92.2	31.0	35.7	50.5
Murder	244.8	76.0	85.3	42.2
Manslaughter	95.4	29.3	35.2	50.2
Kidnaping	106.5	34.4	38.4	51.8
Rape	113.1	44.2	49.2	50.7
Other sexual assault	86.5	25.5	31.3	43.6
Robbery	96.3	31.4	35.4	52.4
Assault	59.8	20.7	26.2	51.4
Other violent	65.7	15.1	19.6	46.7
Property offenses	53.2	15.2	18.5	44.0
Burglary	60.5	17.3	20.6	44.2
Larceny/theft	46.8	13.1	16.1	43.4
Motor vehicle theft	36.5	12.8	16.4	55.3
Arson	80.0	19.5	23.1	39.7
Fraud	46.2	13.3	16.3	42.5
Stolen property	45.1	13.6	16.9	41.5
Other property	46.2	13.0	16.6	46.8
Drug offenses	55.2	13.5	16.7	38.8
Possession	44.2	11.3	13.9	39.2
Trafficking	54.4	14.1	17.9	38.7
Other drug	63.0	14.1	16.6	38.7
Public-order offenses	35.4	10.4	13.2	39.5
Weapons	47.3	14.6	18.0	48.9
Other public-order	31.4	9.5	11.5	35.7
Other offenses	51.4	13.8	17.8	50.6
Number of releases	68,868	89,545	64,973	64,089

Note: These data were compiled by the Bureau of Justice Statistics through the National Corrections Reporting Program (NCRP), which involved the voluntary participation of 33 State correctional agencies. These agencies accounted for approximately three-fourths of the Nation's total State prison releases for calendar year 1984. Participating States include: Alabama, California, Colorado, Delaware, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. Each State's individual offenses were re-coded 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.

NCRP data include prisoners released from custody, regardless of the original sentencing jurisdiction, and include persons receiving sentences of more than one year. Data on sentence length are reported for all first releases with sentences of more than a year, for which the most serious offenses and sentence length were reported. Average sentence length data refer to the offense with the longest sentence. Whenever a sentence had both a minimum and a maximum term,

the maximum was used to define the sentence length (Source, p. 9). Time served in prison only was based on first releases where data on most serious offense and time served in prison was provided. Average sentence length data refer to the offense with the longest sentence. Whenever a sentence had both a minimum and a maximum term, the maximum was used to define the sentence length (Source, p. 9). Time served in jail and prison was based on those cases with known conviction offenses where both jail time credited to prison sentence, and time served in prison, were reported. The percent of sentence served is calculated for those cases where both sentence length and time served in jail and prison were reported. "Other public-order" offenses include escape from custody, obstruction, driving while intoxicated, other traffic offenses, drunkenness, disorderly conduct, morals and decency violations, and commercialized vice. "Other offenses" refer to juvenile offenses and unspecified felonies.

^aExcludes persons sentenced to life in prison or death.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Time Served in Prison and on Parole 1984*, Special Report NCJ-108544 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1988), p. 3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.49

Average time served in jail and prison for State prison releases

By type of conviction offense, sex, and race, 33 States, 1984

Most serious offense	Sex				Race			
	Male		Female		White		Black	
	Percent of first releases	Average time served in jail and prison (in months)	Percent of first releases	Average time served in jail and prison (in months)	Percent of first releases	Average time served in jail and prison (in months)	Percent of first releases	Average time served in jail and prison (in months)
All offenses	100%	24.0	100%	15.9	100%	22.1	100%	25.2
Violent offenses	32.1	36.2	22.4	25.6	28.1	33.3	35.2	38.4
Murder	1.8	87.5	1.9	57.6	1.6	79.8	2.0	91.7
Manslaughter	2.5	36.3	4.8	27.8	2.5	33.0	2.7	38.5
Kidnaping	0.6	38.6	0.4	32.1	0.6	37.0	0.6	41.0
Rape	1.9	49.3	0.1	B	1.6	43.9	1.9	55.0
Other sexual assault	2.9	31.4	0.4	21.2	3.6	29.3	1.6	36.9
Robbery	14.1	35.9	7.7	24.2	10.3	33.2	17.8	37.4
Assault	7.3	26.7	5.9	18.2	6.8	25.9	7.6	26.5
Other violent	1.0	19.7	1.2	18.3	1.1	18.2	0.9	21.4
Property offenses	47.0	18.9	53.2	13.4	48.1	18.3	46.7	18.7
Burglary	23.2	20.7	6.7	15.4	23.5	20.2	20.1	21.2
Larceny/theft	12.4	16.6	23.6	12.5	11.6	15.9	15.2	16.2
Motor vehicle theft	1.8	16.4	0.6	15.3	1.9	16.7	1.6	16.0
Arson	0.9	23.6	1.0	17.1	1.2	23.3	0.6	22.5
Fraud	4.8	17.1	18.5	13.9	6.2	16.0	5.1	16.9
Stolen property	2.7	17.3	2.1	10.9	2.4	16.2	3.1	17.7
Other property	1.2	17.0	0.6	8.0	1.3	15.6	1.0	17.8
Drug offenses	10.3	17.0	13.8	14.7	12.0	16.5	8.7	17.1
Possession	2.2	14.2	3.1	11.6	2.2	13.3	2.3	14.8
Trafficking	5.5	18.2	6.1	14.8	6.2	17.9	4.7	17.7
Other drug	2.6	16.6	4.6	16.5	3.6	16.0	1.8	18.2
Public-order offenses	8.7	13.7	8.1	7.0	9.4	13.0	7.7	13.6
Weapons	1.7	18.1	0.7	14.0	1.3	18.8	1.9	17.2
Other public-order	7.1	12.0	7.5	6.2	8.1	11.5	5.8	11.5
Other offenses	2.0	17.9	2.5	16.2	2.3	17.4	1.7	18.8
Number of releases	83,683	60,169	6,315	4,799	48,244	36,048	39,739	27,396

Note: See Note, table 6.48. Data on offense distributions are based on all first releases with sentences of more than a year for which the most serious offense, sex, and race, were known.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Time Served in Prison and on Parole 1984*, Special Report NCJ-108544 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1988), p. 4, Tables 5 and 6. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.50

Average sentence length and time served in jail or prison for State prison releases

By prior felony incarceration history and type of conviction offense, 33 States, 1984

Most serious offense	Average sentence length ^a (in months)		Average time served in jail and prison (in months)	
	Prior felony incarceration	No prior felony incarceration	Prior felony incarceration	No prior felony incarceration
	All offenses	73.5	55.6	24.8
Violent offenses	113.4	75.3	42.0	36.0
Murder	190.1	239.6	96.8	86.7
Manslaughter	136.1	74.8	44.2	35.6
Kidnaping	193.4	70.8	48.2	42.6
Rape	142.0	89.2	57.8	48.6
Other sexual assault	106.4	90.5	41.7	31.5
Robbery	122.9	70.7	44.9	34.1
Assault	80.3	53.3	27.6	26.7
Other violent	54.7	41.6	24.8	19.3
Property offenses	61.1	44.4	21.3	17.8
Burglary	64.8	47.8	24.3	19.5
Larceny/theft	60.8	38.0	18.8	15.6
Motor vehicle theft	47.4	31.3	18.7	16.8
Arson	80.5	70.3	24.9	22.9
Fraud	56.3	44.4	19.3	15.9
Stolen property	55.2	41.4	18.3	15.4
Other property	62.8	41.5	14.4	16.1
Drug offenses	61.9	45.7	18.1	17.2
Possession	42.1	31.5	14.6	14.1
Trafficking	64.5	51.7	18.1	17.9
Other drug	79.1	39.0	28.3	18.0
Public-order offenses	41.2	37.4	12.3	12.7
Weapons	40.4	33.2	16.9	18.1
Other public-order	41.6	40.6	11.2	10.9
Other offenses	28.0	26.0	21.0	17.9
Number of releases	7,885	31,327	11,875	37,424

Note: See Note, table 6.48. Of the 51,191 first releases with sentences of more than a year who had information on offense and prior felony history, 77 percent had data on sentence length and 96 percent had data on time served in jail and prison.

^aSentence length refers to the total maximum sentence imposed for the most serious conviction offense. Average sentence length excludes those with sentences of life in prison or death.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Time Served in Prison and on Parole 1984*, Special Report NCJ-108544 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1988), p. 5, Table 8.

Table 6.51

Releases of State prison inmates having a prior felony incarceration history

By type of conviction offense, sex, and race, 33 States, 1984

Most serious offense	Percent of first releases with with a prior felony incarceration				
	Total ^a	Sex		Race	
		Male	Female	White	Black
All offenses	25.6%	26.2%	19.1%	21.9%	31.0%
Violent offenses	17.3	17.7	11.6	14.7	20.7
Murder	12.4	13.2	3.2	10.6	14.3
Manslaughter	12.9	13.7	7.0	9.7	17.6
Kidnaping	13.1	13.4	6.7	12.9	14.3
Rape	13.1	13.1	0.0	12.2	13.8
Other sexual assault	11.7	11.8	0.0	10.7	14.4
Robbery	18.7	19.0	12.3	16.7	20.7
Assault	20.6	20.9	17.2	16.7	26.2
Other violent	26.6	27.8	16.7	21.4	37.1
Property offenses	30.9	31.7	22.1	25.6	38.3
Burglary	27.3	27.7	10.7	22.9	34.2
Larceny/theft	37.3	38.8	27.6	31.0	44.4
Motor vehicle theft	25.8	26.3	0.0	20.0	33.3
Arson	19.9	21.1	7.5	19.9	19.7
Fraud	33.2	37.5	20.9	28.8	40.3
Stolen property	39.1	40.2	23.9	30.8	47.3
Other property	22.2	21.7	33.3	19.4	25.2
Drug offenses	22.0	22.9	14.2	18.4	28.4
Possession	30.1	31.0	22.0	26.8	35.1
Trafficking	20.7	21.5	12.5	17.1	27.6
Other drug	14.9	15.8	9.8	12.6	19.1
Public-order offenses	38.1	38.6	32.9	36.4	41.3
Weapons	31.4	31.7	22.2	27.0	37.0
Other public-order	40.0	40.7	34.0	38.5	43.2
Other offenses	11.2	11.6	6.2	9.6	14.4
Number of releases	51,191	47,335	3,852	28,628	21,489

Note: See Note, table 6.48. Data on prior felony incarceration were reported for 56 percent of the first releases in 1984 with sentences of more than a year.

^a"Total" category includes information on persons of "other races" as well as those whose race and sex was not known.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Time Served in Prison and on Parole 1984*, Special Report NCJ-108544 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1988), p. 5, Table 7.

Table 6.52

Population and movement of prisoners in Federal institutions

Fiscal years 1950-86^a

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	Parole	Mandatory release	Study and observation	Escaped	Other ^c		Sentence expired	Mandatory release ^d	Paroled	Died	Study and observation	Escaped			Other ^c
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	4,630	21,606
1956	21,606	13,971	678	364	X	113	0	4,736	8,373	2,791	4,295	33	X	134	117	4,769	20,956
1957	20,956	14,112	666	363	X	146	0	5,128	6,983	3,282	4,357	49	X	155	138	5,225	21,182
1958	21,182	13,907	732	510	X	140	0	5,766	6,929	3,313	4,087	50	X	176	102	5,682	18,992
1959	21,899	14,324	782	517	98	179	0	6,148	7,085	3,263	4,209	54	160	201	0	6,137	22,838
1960	22,838	14,210	852	555	229	196	0	8,062	6,651	3,194	4,432	54	372	197	0	8,068	23,974
1961	23,974	14,185	965	594	361	226	0	6,873	6,301	3,555	4,599	49	533	242	0	6,974	24,925
1962	24,925	13,624	1,041	597	468	324	0	7,254	6,359	3,757	5,195	45	699	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	326	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	826	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
1985	32,317	19,881	2,002	245	659	553	75,192	11,694	7,332	1,496	2,805	80	718	256	74,623	19,191	36,042
1986	36,042	24,901	2,137	221	648	428	86,812	13,307	7,516	1,738	2,727	82	683	223	86,659	23,356	41,512

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 11.9 percent of the total Federal prison population was housed in contract facilities at the end of fiscal year 1986. 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 13. For a definition of "mandatory release," see Note, table 6.3.

^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.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons, *Statistical Report, Fiscal Year 1986* (Washington, DC: Federal Bureau of Prisons, 1987), p. 16.

Table 6.53

Number of and average sentence for Federal prisoners received from court into Federal institutions

By offense, race, and sex, fiscal year 1986

Offense	Sentenced prisoners												Youth Corrections Act	
	All prisoners			White				All other						
	Total	Male	Female	Average sentence (in months)		Average sentence (in months)		Average sentence (in months)		Male	Female			
Total	20,859	18,853	2,006	15,913	43.3	14,629	1,284	4,946	59.9	4,224	722	30	5	
Total excluding immigration and violent crimes ^a	14,977	13,344	1,633	10,867	53.8	9,880	987	4,110	47.0	3,464	646	27	5	
Assault	59	53	6	29	25.9	26	3	30	43.7	27	3	0	0	
Bankruptcy	8	8	0	6	57.0	6	0	2	21.0	2	0	0	0	
Burglary	34	31	3	16	37.7	15	1	18	43.0	16	2	0	0	
Counterfeiting	315	292	23	242	45.8	224	18	73	34.9	68	5	1	0	
Drug laws, total	7,066	6,393	673	5,700	63.3	5,203	497	1,366	64.6	1,190	176	11	2	
Non-narcotics	525	501	24	447	58.1	427	20	78	58.5	74	4	0	0	
Narcotics	3,330	2,972	358	2,619	65.4	2,367	252	711	65.3	605	106	8	2	
Controlled substances	3,211	2,920	291	2,634	62.1	2,409	225	577	64.6	511	66	3	0	
Embezzlement	319	202	117	238	28.8	157	81	81	29.2	45	36	1	1	
Escape, flight, or harboring a fugitive	115	88	27	86	31.9	63	23	29	31.2	25	4	1	0	
Extortion	58	55	3	48	68.9	46	2	10	57.9	9	1	0	0	
Firearms	771	756	15	538	38.0	525	13	233	38.6	231	2	2	0	
Forgery	438	318	120	179	36.2	133	46	259	29.0	185	74	0	0	
Fraud	1,699	1,489	210	1,209	38.7	1,095	114	490	31.1	394	96	2	0	
Immigration	4,512	4,242	270	4,420	5.1	4,158	262	92	9.7	84	8	0	0	
Income tax	398	376	22	370	24.5	351	19	28	31.7	25	3	0	0	
Juvenile delinquency	1	1	0	0	X	X	X	1	62.0	1	0	0	0	
Kidnaping	45	37	8	35	229.1	29	6	10	217.2	8	2	0	0	
Larceny/theft, total	1,335	1,135	200	780	40.6	707	73	555	31.2	428	127	1	1	
Motor vehicle, interstate	220	215	5	181	38.4	176	5	39	49.9	39	0	1	0	
Postal	482	339	143	173	26.6	130	43	309	28.8	209	100	0	1	
Theft, interstate	101	94	7	87	42.9	82	5	14	49.5	12	2	0	0	
Other	532	487	45	339	48.2	319	20	193	30.0	168	25	0	0	
Liquor laws	4	4	0	4	16.5	4	0	0	X	X	X	X	X	
National security laws	11	10	1	9	39.3	9	0	2	84.0	1	1	0	0	
Robbery	912	869	43	534	130.7	510	24	378	140.6	359	19	1	0	
Selective Service Acts	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Securities, transporting false or forged	29	26	3	25	35.3	23	2	4	54.0	3	1	0	0	
White slave traffic	17	16	1	8	72.7	7	1	9	44.0	9	0	0	0	
Other and unclassifiable	1,440	1,342	98	1,215	63.1	1,150	65	225	41.1	192	33	2	0	
Government reservation, high seas, territorial, and District of Columbia	1,258	1,095	163	211	35.4	177	34	1,047	78.7	918	129	8	1	
Assault	143	127	16	14	29.9	13	1	129	74.8	114	15	1	0	
Auto theft	17	17	0	2	19.5	2	0	15	28.4	15	0	0	0	
Burglary	56	52	4	9	37.3	7	2	47	106.0	45	2	0	0	
Forgery	12	4	8	2	51.0	1	1	10	56.7	3	7	0	0	
Homicide	106	91	15	9	256.0	8	1	97	238.0	83	14	1	0	
Larceny/theft	103	92	11	16	61.5	14	2	87	55.5	78	9	0	0	
Robbery	87	72	15	4	78.0	4	0	83	103.6	68	15	0	0	
Rape	18	18	0	1	300.0	1	0	17	260.4	17	0	0	0	
Sex offenses, except rape	62	44	18	19	34.3	9	10	43	105.7	35	8	1	0	
Other and unclassifiable	654	578	76	135	14.9	118	17	519	41.0	460	59	5	1	
Military court-martial cases	15	15	0	11	105.2	11	0	4	216.0	4	0	0	0	

Note: See Note, table 6.52. Data in this table are based on 20,859 prisoners with complete information, representing 84.5 percent of the 24,685 court commitments. For an explanation of sentencing procedures, see Appendix 13.

^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 1986* (Washington, DC: Federal Bureau of Prisons, 1987), pp. 44, 45.

Table 6.54

Number of and average sentence for Federal prisoners received from court into Federal institutions

By offense, sex, and sentencing procedure, fiscal year 1986

Offense	All court commitments				Sentencing procedure						
	Total	Male	Female	Average sentence (in months)	Regular	Federal Juvenile Delinquency Act	Youth Corrections Act	Title 18, U.S. Code 4205 (B) (b1)	Title 18, U.S. Code 4205 (B) (b2)	Split sentence	Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act
Total	20,841	18,835	2,006	47.3	17,176	1	35	101	1,957	1,563	8
Assault	59	53	6	34.9	41	0	0	0	11	7	0
Bankruptcy	8	8	0	48.0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	34	31	3	40.5	29	0	0	0	2	3	0
Counterfeiting	315	292	23	43.3	235	0	1	1	31	47	0
Drug laws, total	7,065	6,392	673	63.6	5,588	0	13	43	936	484	1
Non-narcotics	525	501	24	58.2	403	0	0	3	87	32	0
Narcotics	3,329	2,971	358	65.4	2,716	0	10	15	402	186	0
Controlled substances	3,211	2,920	291	62.5	2,469	0	3	25	447	266	1
Embezzlement	319	202	117	28.9	208	0	2	1	36	72	
Escape, flight or harboring a fugitive	115	88	27	31.7	91	0	1	0	16	7	0
Extortion	58	55	3	67.0	49	0	0	0	4	5	0
Firearms	771	756	15	38.2	588	0	2	7	100	74	0
Forgery	438	318	120	31.9	346	0	0	2	39	51	0
Fraud	1,699	1,489	210	36.5	1,280	0	2	13	174	230	0
Immigration	4,512	4,242	270	5.2	4,358	0	0	0	58	96	0
Income tax	398	376	22	25.0	297	0	0	1	20	80	0
Kidnaping	45	37	8	226.4	31	0	0	2	10	2	0
Larceny/theft, total	1,335	1,135	200	36.7	1,035	0	2	9	120	169	0
Motor vehicle, interstate	220	215	5	40.4	176	0	1	0	23	20	0
Postal	482	339	143	28.0	383	0	1	4	33	61	0
Theft, interstate	101	94	7	43.8	80	0	0	0	11	10	0
Other	532	487	45	41.6	396	0	0	5	53	78	0
Liquor laws	4	4	0	16.5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
National security laws	11	10	1	47.4	9	0	0	1	0	1	0
Robbery	912	869	43	134.8	695	0	1	11	183	21	1
Securities, transporting false or forged	29	26	3	37.9	25	0	0	0	2	2	0
White slave traffic	17	16	1	57.5	15	0	0	0	2	0	0
Other and unclassifiable	1,440	1,342	98	59.7	1,097	0	2	9	161	171	0
Government reservation, high seas, territorial, and District of Columbia	1,257	1,094	163	71.5	1,147	1	9	1	52	41	6
Assault	143	127	16	70.4	121	0	1	0	11	10	0
Auto theft	17	17	0	27.3	16	0	0	0	0	1	0
Burglary	56	52	4	95.0	48	0	0	0	2	5	1
Forgery	12	4	8	55.7	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
Homicide	107	92	15	237.9	92	1	1	0	11	2	0
Larceny/theft	103	92	11	56.4	93	0	0	0	7	3	0
Robbery	87	72	15	102.4	83	0	0	0	3	1	0
Rape	18	18	0	262.6	14	0	0	0	4	0	0
Sex offenses, except rape	62	44	18	83.8	53	0	1	0	8	0	0
Other and unclassifiable	652	576	76	35.7	615	0	6	1	6	19	5

Note: See Note, table 6.52. Data in this table are based on 20,841 prisoners with complete information, representing 84.4 percent of the 24,685 court commitments.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons, Statistical Report, Fiscal Year 1986 (Washington, DC: Federal Bureau of Prisons, 1987), pp. 84, 85.

Table 6.55

Number of and average sentence for Federal prisoners confined in Federal institutions

By offense, type of commitment, race, and sex, on Sept. 30, 1986

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	32,682	30,315	2,367	21,379	112.4	20,051	1,328	11,286	149.6	10,249	1,037	15	2	63	7
Total excluding immigration and violent crimes ^a	23,286	21,345	1,941	16,537	87.4	15,423	1,114	6,736	92.2	5,910	826	12	1	58	7
Assault	173	162	11	81	129.1	75	6	92	109.0	87	5	0	0	0	0
Bankruptcy	8	8	0	7	50.5	7	0	1	24.0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	80	76	4	40	86.5	40	0	40	119.5	36	4	0	0	0	0
Counterfeiting	466	441	25	378	80.0	359	19	88	58.6	82	6	0	0	0	0
Drug laws, total	12,038	11,140	898	9,463	89.6	8,840	623	2,573	96.8	2,298	275	2	0	8	1
Non-narcotics	1,052	1,012	40	904	84.8	873	31	148	70.8	139	9	0	0	0	0
Narcotics	5,950	5,444	506	4,506	93.6	4,161	345	1,443	103.4	1,282	161	1	0	6	1
Controlled substances	5,036	4,684	352	4,053	86.2	3,806	247	982	91.0	877	105	1	0	2	0
Embezzlement	335	240	95	253	52.2	189	64	82	47.4	51	31	0	0	1	0
Escape, flight or harboring a fugitive	205	171	34	154	55.3	129	25	51	81.3	42	9	0	0	0	0
Extortion	197	191	6	173	134.0	168	5	24	157.5	23	1	0	0	0	0
Firearms	1,123	1,112	11	790	63.7	779	11	333	61.2	333	0	0	0	1	0
Forgery	612	482	130	276	59.6	224	52	336	53.4	258	78	0	0	3	0
Fraud	1,764	1,580	184	1,335	64.7	1,237	98	429	50.0	343	86	0	0	0	0
Immigration	924	864	60	886	25.2	830	56	38	50.8	34	4	0	0	0	0
Income tax	349	329	20	311	45.8	293	18	38	68.1	36	2	0	0	0	0
Juvenile delinquency	6	5	1	3	25.0	3	0	3	43.3	2	1	0	0	0	0
Kidnaping	448	426	22	308	370.4	293	15	139	412.1	132	7	1	0	0	0
Larceny/theft, total	2,192	1,977	215	1,335	69.9	1,260	75	856	55.7	716	140	1	0	1	0
Motor vehicle, interstate	428	422	6	338	66.3	332	6	89	69.3	89	0	1	0	0	0
Postal	646	504	142	227	48.6	189	38	419	45.6	315	104	0	0	1	0
Theft, interstate	182	172	10	143	72.8	138	5	39	71.0	34	5	0	0	0	0
Other	936	879	57	627	78.9	601	26	309	63.5	278	31	0	0	0	0
Liquor laws	6	6	0	6	60.3	6	X	0	X	X	X	0	X	0	0
National security laws	36	30	6	30	333.6	25	5	5	112.8	4	1	1	0	0	0
Robbery	5,336	5,170	166	2,883	183.4	2,793	90	2,451	187.9	2,376	75	1	1	5	0
Selective Service Acts	1	1	0	0	X	X	X	1	18.0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Securities, transporting false or forged	59	53	6	45	93.6	43	2	14	79.2	10	4	0	0	0	0
White slave traffic	40	38	2	15	101.2	14	1	25	110.4	24	1	0	0	0	0
Other and unclassifiable	1,930	1,828	102	1,546	115.0	1,475	71	382	143.7	351	31	2	0	0	0
Government reservation, high seas, territorial, and District of Columbia	4,281	3,912	369	1,022	329.5	930	92	3,251	217.6	2,975	276	7	1	44	6
Assault	470	438	32	88	192.3	81	7	382	160.0	357	25	0	0	0	0
Auto theft	39	38	1	7	74.1	7	0	32	78.4	31	1	0	0	0	0
Burglary	282	268	14	53	208.1	49	4	229	155.5	219	10	0	0	7	0
Forgery	40	24	16	9	91.3	4	5	31	99.3	20	11	0	0	1	0
Homicide	1,184	1,091	93	442	490.4	408	34	741	393.3	682	59	1	0	0	0
Larceny/theft	193	172	21	41	164.1	36	5	152	123.7	136	16	0	0	5	0
Robbery	640	598	42	99	305.8	93	6	541	231.4	505	36	0	0	0	0
Rape	221	221	0	55	342.8	55	0	166	356.2	166	0	0	0	0	0
Sex offenses, except rape	181	178	3	54	193.3	51	3	127	161.4	127	0	0	0	0	0
Other and unclassifiable	1,031	884	147	174	140.6	146	28	850	105.9	732	118	6	1	31	6
Military court-martial cases	73	73	0	39	245.1	39	0	34	304.3	34	0	0	0	0	0

Note: See Note, table 6.52. Data in this table are based on 32,682 prisoners with complete information, representing 91.2 percent of the 35,805 inmates confined in Federal institutions. For an explanation of sentencing procedures, see Appendix 13.

^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 1986* (Washington, DC: Federal Bureau of Prisons, 1987), pp. 20, 21.

Table 6.56

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 1986

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		
		(in months)	Months			(in months)	Months			(in months)	Months			
Total	16,996	34.0	15.6	45.9%	4,657	76.6	26.7	34.9%	12,339	18.0	11.4	63.5%	293	24.0
Assault	58	36.8	23.0	62.5	4	103.5	45.2	43.7	54	31.8	21.3	67.1	3	38.0
Bankruptcy	8	17.5	9.7	55.7	1	36.0	12.0	33.3	7	14.8	9.4	63.4	0	X
Burglary	37	35.6	17.9	50.3	12	64.1	23.5	36.6	25	22.0	15.3	69.6	2	45.5
Counterfeiting	270	33.6	15.9	47.3	94	55.5	19.5	35.1	176	21.9	14.0	63.9	6	25.0
Drug laws, total	4,793	43.2	19.5	45.1	1,961	68.7	24.4	35.4	2,832	25.6	16.1	63.0	86	20.6
Non-narcotics	649	46.8	20.3	43.4	353	62.7	23.3	37.2	296	27.9	16.7	60.0	4	30.5
Narcotics	2,030	48.6	20.7	42.6	920	74.4	25.5	34.3	1,110	27.2	16.7	61.3	62	19.8
Controlled substances	2,114	37.0	18.1	48.8	688	64.3	23.3	36.2	1,426	23.8	15.5	65.2	20	21.1
Embezzlement	333	23.8	11.4	47.8	91	51.1	19.1	37.4	242	13.6	8.4	62.4	5	15.2
Escape, flight or harboring a fugitive	111	30.5	18.9	62.0	21	47.1	22.3	47.3	90	26.7	18.1	68.0	5	15.0
Extortion	83	68.4	28.9	42.2	40	102.3	36.9	33.3	43	36.9	21.5	58.2	0	X
Firearms	654	32.7	17.7	54.3	124	65.3	25.2	38.6	530	25.0	16.0	64.0	12	23.9
Forgery	470	29.0	14.8	51.0	171	49.1	19.9	40.6	299	17.6	11.9	67.5	11	19.2
Fraud	1,247	27.8	13.6	48.9	366	54.7	20.1	36.8	881	16.6	10.8	65.5	5	26.4
Immigration	4,015	5.8	3.7	64.1	206	39.1	14.6	37.4	3,809	4.0	3.1	77.9	4	20.2
Income tax	359	18.3	10.3	56.5	85	36.5	14.4	39.6	274	12.6	9.0	71.8	0	X
Juvenile delinquency	0	X	X	X	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	0	X
Kidnaping	29	251.6	85.7	34.0	19	327.0	109.5	33.4	10	108.3	40.5	37.4	5	37.6
Larceny/theft, total	1,330	36.9	18.3	49.8	467	59.8	23.1	38.6	863	24.5	15.8	64.5	32	17.7
Motor vehicle, interstate	225	45.4	22.1	48.7	102	56.0	21.7	38.8	123	36.7	22.4	61.2	6	19.0
Postal	441	27.7	14.9	53.7	145	46.0	19.3	42.1	296	18.7	12.7	67.7	10	15.4
Theft, interstate	115	45.8	20.6	45.0	46	70.1	24.6	35.0	69	29.7	18.0	60.8	2	15.5
Other	549	38.9	19.1	49.2	174	70.8	26.6	37.6	375	24.1	15.7	65.0	14	19.2
Liquor laws	0	X	X	X	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	0	X
National security laws	7	45.0	20.8	46.3	1	180.0	58.0	32.2	6	22.5	14.6	65.1	0	X
Robbery	866	128.5	46.5	36.1	518	165.6	50.5	30.5	348	73.3	40.5	55.2	64	25.4
Selective Service Acts	2	6.5	5.0	76.9	0	X	X	X	2	6.5	5.0	76.9	0	X
Securities, transporting false or forged	31	55.9	22.7	40.6	8	126.0	43.3	34.4	23	31.5	15.5	49.3	0	X
White slave traffic	5	48.0	26.0	54.1	2	42.0	15.0	35.7	3	52.0	33.3	64.1	1	8.0
Other and unclassifiable	1,207	30.9	15.6	50.5	288	61.5	23.9	38.9	919	21.3	13.0	61.0	14	27.7
Government reservation, high seas, territorial, and District of Columbia	1,070	31.0	14.5	46.8	172	105.5	34.6	32.8	898	16.7	10.7	63.8	38	33.3
Assault	126	35.8	21.6	60.4	10	109.6	45.1	41.1	116	29.5	19.6	66.5	8	37.0
Auto theft	14	6.5	4.1	63.0	1	2.0	1.0	50.0	13	6.9	4.3	63.3	1	31.0
Burglary	56	58.0	24.2	41.7	20	116.1	37.1	31.9	36	25.7	17.0	66.2	2	32.0
Forgery	16	83.8	26.1	31.2	11	108.5	28.3	26.1	5	29.6	21.4	72.3	0	X
Homicide	44	84.3	40.9	48.5	8	235.1	87.0	37.0	36	50.8	30.6	60.3	6	32.0
Larceny/theft	63	20.2	10.0	49.6	8	89.5	24.6	27.5	72	12.5	8.4	67.1	5	31.2
Robbery	79	86.3	32.7	37.9	34	152.5	48.6	31.9	45	36.4	20.8	57.1	4	44.0
Rape	9	87.3	49.3	56.4	0	X	X	X	9	87.3	49.3	56.4	2	25.0
Sex offenses, except rape	42	20.9	10.9	52.2	4	72.0	34.0	47.2	38	15.5	8.5	54.7	4	30.5
Other and unclassifiable	604	16.8	8.1	48.1	76	72.0	23.2	32.3	528	8.9	5.9	66.4	6	30.0
Military court-martial cases	11	150.7	66.0	43.8	6	185.0	64.3	34.7	5	109.6	68.2	62.2	0	X

Note: See Note, table 6.52. Data in this table are based on 17,289 releasees, representing 94.8 percent of the 18,241 prisoners released from Federal institutions and contract facilities. For an explanation of sentencing procedures, see Appendix 13.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons, *Statistical Report, Fiscal Year 1986* (Washington, DC: Federal Bureau of Prisons, 1987), pp. 94, 95.

Table 6.57

Average daily population of U.S. Army confinement and correctional facilities

By facility, 1973-86

Facility	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Total	4,266	3,908	2,630	2,153	1,812	1,611	1,828	2,467	2,730	2,655	2,600	2,404	2,522	2,528
Fort Bragg	177	154	85	30	10	7	6	9	12	11	9	10	12	7
Fort Campbell	165	131	82	77	35	24	22	28	30	41	36	21	23	18
Fort Carson	77	117	47	42	21	10	11	31	39	50	43	22	24	34
Fort Hood	118	135	96	35	33	31	37	49	67	56	49	28	32	28
Fort Lewis	140	144	77	49	22	18	20	29	40	54	103	135	177	167
Fort Meade	131	122	71	27	18	12	16	20	36	35	33	17	20	26
Fort Ord	162	171	73	42	26	13	12	16	33	78	58	27	51	41
Fort Polk	42	27	13	10	8	8	13	25	21	16	18	9	16	19
Fort Riley	93	52	36	24	27	48	57	82	70	84	84	89	58	52
Fort Benning	127	67	37	27	13	13	12	32	43	52	30	12	15	14
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	9	9
Fort Gordon	125	97	53	38	20	17	19	23	30	38	29	16	17	20
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	26	22
Fort Sill	155	109	19	19	21	16	18	21	30	56	42	25	29	33
Fort Leonard Wood	179	46	21	13	7	4	7	10	4	2	3	4	5	--
Fitzsimmons A.M.C.	1	1	2	3	2	1	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. Disciplinary Barracks	931	1,153	1,152	1,189	1,038	818	1,022	1,315	1,402	1,452	1,472	1,407	1,354	1,437
U.S. Army Correctional Activity ^b	1,031	953	580	412	450	518	502	714	805	578	554	554	654	601

^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 6.58

Normal capacity and average population of U.S. Air Force correctional facilities

1986

Correctional facility and location	Normal capacity	Average population
Rehabilitation Program, Lowry Air Force Base, Colorado	20	10
Lowry Correction Facility, Lowry Air Force Base, Colorado	55	50
United States Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas ^a	220	216
Fort Lewis Correction Facility, Fort Lewis, Washington	125	141

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.

^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.

Table 6.59

Normal capacity and average population of U.S. Navy correctional centers

By location, 1986

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, 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

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.

Source: American Correctional Association, 1987 Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities (College Park, Md.: American Correctional Association, 1987), pp. 426, 427. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 6.60

Normal capacity and average population of U.S. Marine Corps correctional centers

By location, 1986

Correctional center and location	Normal capacity	Average population
Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, California	496	215
Marine Corps Logistics Base, Albany, Georgia	30	12
Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina	358	244
Marine Corps Development and Education Command, Quantico, Virginia	150	90
Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, South Carolina	50	35
Marine Corps Base, Okinawa, Japan	110	45

Note: See Note, table 6.59. 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.

Source: American Correctional Association, 1987 Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities (College Park, Md.: American Correctional Association, 1987), p. 429. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 6.61

Conditional and unconditional releases of sentenced prisoners from State and Federal jurisdiction

By type of release, region, and jurisdiction, 1986

Region and jurisdiction	Conditional release					Unconditional release			
	Total	Parole	Probation	Supervised mandatory release	Other	Total	Expiration of sentence	Commutation of sentence	Other
United States, total	202,530	106,131	10,426	75,361	10,612	42,832	38,516	748	3,568
Federal institutions, total ^a	10,118	6,466	NA	3,652	0	4,572	4,280	2	290
State institutions, total	192,412	99,665	10,426	71,709	10,612	38,260	34,236	746	3,278
Northeast	25,681	22,342	495	1,958	886	4,472	4,108	0	364
Connecticut ^b	713	126	NA	X	587	1,530	1,420	0	110
Maine	367	8	359	0	0	209	209	0	0
Massachusetts ^{c,d}	1,643	1,643	NA	X	0	872	803	0	69
New Hampshire	188	188	X	X	0	100	44	0	56
New Jersey	4,566	4,267	X	X	299	566	566	0	0
New York	13,498	11,540	X	1,958	0	413	413	0	0
Pennsylvania	4,083	4,083	X	X	0	594	465	0	129
Rhode Island ^{a,b}	407	327	80	X	0	23	23	0	0
Vermont ^b	216	160	56	X	0	165	165	0	0
Midwest	35,205	15,407	3,908	12,820	3,070	6,818	6,652	1	165
Illinois	8,842	200	X	8,642	0	1,190	1,178	0	12
Indiana ^c	4,153	179	920	1,742	1,312	57	4	0	53
Iowa ^c	1,803	1,288	219	X	296	206	200	NA	6
Kansas	1,659	1,039	513	X	107	13	12	1	0
Michigan ^c	4,005	4,005	X	X	0	397	397	0	0
Minnesota	1,390	83	X	1,181	126	125	80	NA	45
Missouri	3,799	3,388	411	X	0	643	609	0	34
Nebraska	315	314	X	X	1	324	324	0	0
North Dakota	219	134	80	X	5	87	87	0	0
Ohio ^e	6,216	3,888	1,718	X	610	3,500	3,485	0	15
South Dakota	458	411	47	X	0	165	165	0	0
Wisconsin	2,346	478	0	1,255	613	111	111	0	0
South	79,076	50,549	5,010	18,513	5,004	23,240	19,991	708	2,541
Alabama	1,810	1,670	90	X	50	1,305	1,304	0	1
Arkansas ^a	1,919	1,521	X	X	398	258	242	1	15
Delaware ^{a,b}	470	178	NA	292	0	117	62	0	55
District of Columbia ^{a,b,c}	883	717	NA	166	0	690	690	0	0
Florida ^c	5,831	1,431	1,027	X	3,373	10,009	9,660	1	348
Georgia ^c	7,091	6,896	19	X	176	2,090	2,047	42	1
Kentucky	2,201	2,007	194	X	NA	543	543	0	NA
Louisiana	2,782	1,241	X	1,541	0	1,186	247	29	910
Maryland ^d	3,629	1,657	X	1,937	35	465	63	31	371
Mississippi	1,925	1,431	443	X	51	619	566	34	19
North Carolina ^a	7,038	6,991	47	NA	0	1,785	1,507	207	71
Oklahoma ^a	1,273	560	713	X	0	1,977	1,225	320	432
South Carolina	3,131	1,627	614	0	890	1,162	1,120	1	41
Tennessee	3,031	2,992	0	39	0	166	162	4	0
Texas ^c	30,851	16,241	1,703	12,877	30	323	309	0	14
Virginia	4,516	2,855	X	1,661	0	440	147	30	263
West Virginia ^c	695	534	160	X	1	105	97	8	0
West	52,450	11,367	1,013	38,418	1,652	3,730	3,485	37	208
Alaska ^b	747	100	352	208	87	201	201	0	0
Arizona ^c	3,179	866	9	758	1,546	442	393	0	49
California ^c	37,452	NA	X	37,452	0	538	538	0	NA
Colorado ^a	2,107	2,013	94	X	0	161	161	0	0
Hawaii ^{b,d}	423	383	24	X	16	9	9	0	NA
Idaho	635	240	392	X	3	123	120	1	2
Montana	433	316	117	X	0	90	90	0	0
Nevada	659	659	X	X	0	770	728	0	42
New Mexico	1,023	1,023	X	X	0	503	503	0	0
Oregon	2,930	2,930	X	0	0	71	69	0	2
Utah	646	646	X	X	0	108	0	0	108
Washington	2,058	2,058	X	X	0	632	612	20	0
Wyoming	158	133	25	X	0	82	61	16	5

Note: See Notes, figure 6.1 and table 6.19. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 12.

^aCounts of inmates sentenced to more than 1 year may include some sentenced to a year or less. See "Sentencing information" for the relevant jurisdiction in Appendix 12.

^bFigures include both jail and prison inmates; jails and prisons are combined in one system.

^cAll data for Arizona, California, the District of Columbia, Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michi-

gan, Texas, and West Virginia are custody, rather than jurisdiction counts. Florida's counts are based on custody data.

^dNumbers for release categories are estimated.

^eThe yearend total of prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year in Ohio includes 1,964 men and 178 women with sentences of a year or less.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1986*, NCJ-111611 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1988), Table 5.13.

Table 6.62

Movement of the parole population under State and Federal jurisdiction

By region and jurisdiction, 1986

Region and jurisdiction	Parole population on Jan. 1, 1986	Movement during 1986		Parole population on Dec. 31, 1986	Percent change in parole population 1985-86
		Entries	Exits		
United States, total	300,203	223,182	196,633	326,752	8.9%
Federal	17,064	8,749	8,501	17,312	1.5
State, total	283,139	214,433	188,132	309,440	9.3
Northeast	82,849	45,139	39,656	88,332	6.6
Connecticut	695	166	258	603	-13.2
Massachusetts	4,496	3,382	3,880	3,998	-11.1
New Hampshire	453	207	121	539	19.0
New Jersey	13,385	7,565	6,886	14,064	5.1
New York	28,289	13,444	12,408	29,325	3.7
Pennsylvania	34,785	19,762	15,539	39,008	12.1
Rhode Island	402	414	358	458	13.9
Vermont	344	199	206	337	-2.0
Midwest	41,722	33,222	31,871	43,073	3.2
Illinois	11,421	8,358	7,468	12,311	7.8
Indiana	2,797	4,836	4,360	3,273	17.0
Iowa	1,971	1,592	1,634	1,929	-2.1
Kansas	2,282	1,255	1,177	2,360	3.4
Michigan	6,639	4,238	4,975	5,902	-11.1
Minnesota	1,364	1,390	1,317	1,437	5.4
Missouri	4,485	3,166	2,455	5,196	15.9
Nebraska	246	440	390	296	20.3
North Dakota	166	158	165	159	-4.2
Ohio	6,509	4,932	5,294	6,147	-5.5
South Dakota	415	407	414	408	-1.7
Wisconsin	3,427	2,450	2,222	3,655	6.7
South	110,894	77,236	63,482	124,648	12.4
Alabama	2,425	1,723	1,157	2,991	23.3
Arkansas	3,891	1,743	1,793	3,841	-1.3
Delaware	864	522	408	978	13.2
District of Columbia	3,504	1,651	1,435	3,720	6.2
Florida	4,214	3,011	3,747	3,478	-17.5
Georgia	8,538	9,480	7,597	10,421	22.1
Kentucky	3,694	2,637	2,779	3,552	-3.8
Louisiana	3,346	2,795	1,975	4,166	24.5
Maryland	7,308	4,924	4,738	7,494	2.5
Mississippi	3,392	1,644	1,582	3,454	1.8
North Carolina	3,184	5,522	5,384	3,322	4.3
Oklahoma	1,625	611	494	1,742	7.2
South Carolina	3,261	879	1,236	2,904	-10.9
Tennessee	7,899	6,828	6,127	8,600	8.9
Texas	47,471	27,255	17,217	57,509	21.1
Virginia	5,640	5,506	5,376	5,770	2.3
West Virginia	638	505	437	706	10.7
West	47,674	58,836	53,123	53,387	12.0
Alaska	155	114	150	119	-23.2
Arizona	1,717	2,613	2,296	2,034	18.5
California	30,127	45,553	42,518	33,162	10.1
Colorado	2,003	2,013	2,025	1,991	-0.6
Hawaii	716	292	123	885	23.6
Idaho	483	274	226	531	9.9
Montana	634	312	278	668	5.4
Nevada ^a	1,313	1,446	1,230	1,529	16.5
New Mexico	1,092	1,162	1,107	1,147	5.0
Oregon	1,894	2,084	1,839	2,139	12.9
Utah	1,169	678	659	1,188	1.6
Washington ^a	6,039	2,105	478	7,666	26.9
Wyoming	332	190	194	328	-1.2

Note: See Note, table 6.1. Maine no longer releases prisoners to parole; the number on parole is now negligible. For a discussion of survey methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 11.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Probation and Parole 1986, Bulletin NCJ-108012 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, December 1987), p. 3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

^aEstimated parole population counts.

Table 6.63

Rate (per 100,000 adult residents) of persons in the parole population

United States, 1979-86

	Rate per 100,000 adult residents
1979	138
1980	136
1981	136
1982	144
1983	147
1984	155
1985	158
1986	184

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 here. For a discussion of survey methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 11.

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; 1984, Bulletin NCJ-100181, p. 4; 1985, Bulletin NCJ-103683, p. 3; and 1986, Bulletin NCJ-108012, p. 3 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice).

Table 6.64

Releases from parole

By method of parole release, sex, and race, 33 States, 1984^a

Method of parole release	All releases	Percent of persons discharged from parole				
		Sex		Race		
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other
All parole releases	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Successful completion	75.6	75.0	84.1	79.4	72.2	76.1
Absconded	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.2
Return to jail or prison ^b	21.2	21.7	13.6	17.6	24.6	21.1
Other	1.9	1.9	1.2	1.6	2.0	1.6
Number of releases	59,247	55,343	3,904	30,864	25,509	574

Note: See Note, table 6.48. Data are based on persons who had received sentences of more than a year and include those on supervised release even if not technically termed "parole."

^aPercents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

^bIncludes those returned to jail or prison with a new sentence, technical parole violators, and those returned pending parole revocation.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Time Served in Prison and on Parole 1984, Special Report NCJ-108544 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1988), p. 6, Table 10.

Table 6.65

Average time served under correctional supervision for those discharged from parole

By type of conviction offense, 33 States, 1984

Most serious offense	Average time served in jail and prison (in months)	
	Those who successfully completed parole	Those who failed to successfully complete parole
All offenses	27	31
Violent offenses	36	41
Murder	77	88
Manslaughter	37	49
Kidnaping	35	54
Rape	48	53
Other sexual assault	34	39
Robbery	35	39
Assault	28	30
Other violent	25	37
Property offenses	21	23
Burglary	21	24
Larceny/theft	18	21
Motor vehicle theft	25	18
Arson	28	32
Fraud	22	26
Stolen property	19	23
Other property	16	18
Drug offenses	24	31
Possession	18	23
Trafficking	27	36
Other drug	21	21
Public-order offenses	20	26
Weapons	26	28
Other public-order	16	23
Other offenses	20	22

Note: See Note, table 6.48. Time served in jail and prison is based on parole releases who had entered prison with sentences of more than a year and include those on supervised release even if not technically termed "parole."

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Time Served in Prison and on Parole 1984*, Special Report NCJ-108544 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1988), p. 7, Table 12. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.66

Average time served under correctional supervision for releaseses successfully completing parole

By type of conviction offense, 33 States, 1984

Most serious offense	Average time under correctional supervision (in months)			Percent of total time spent on parole
	Total	Jail and prison	Parole	
All offenses	46	27	19	41%
Violent offenses	60	36	24	40
Murder	115	77	38	33
Manslaughter	63	37	26	41
Kidnaping	58	35	23	40
Rape	74	48	26	35
Other sexual assault	54	34	20	37
Robbery	60	35	25	42
Assault	46	28	18	39
Other violent	41	25	16	39
Property offenses	37	21	16	43
Burglary	38	21	17	45
Larceny/theft	33	18	15	45
Motor vehicle theft	42	25	17	40
Arson	47	28	19	40
Fraud	38	22	16	42
Stolen property	34	19	15	44
Other property	33	16	17	52
Drug offenses	42	24	18	43
Possession	34	18	16	47
Trafficking	46	27	19	41
Other drug	37	21	16	43
Public-order offenses	34	20	14	41
Weapons	43	26	17	40
Other public-order	29	16	13	45
Other offenses	37	20	17	46

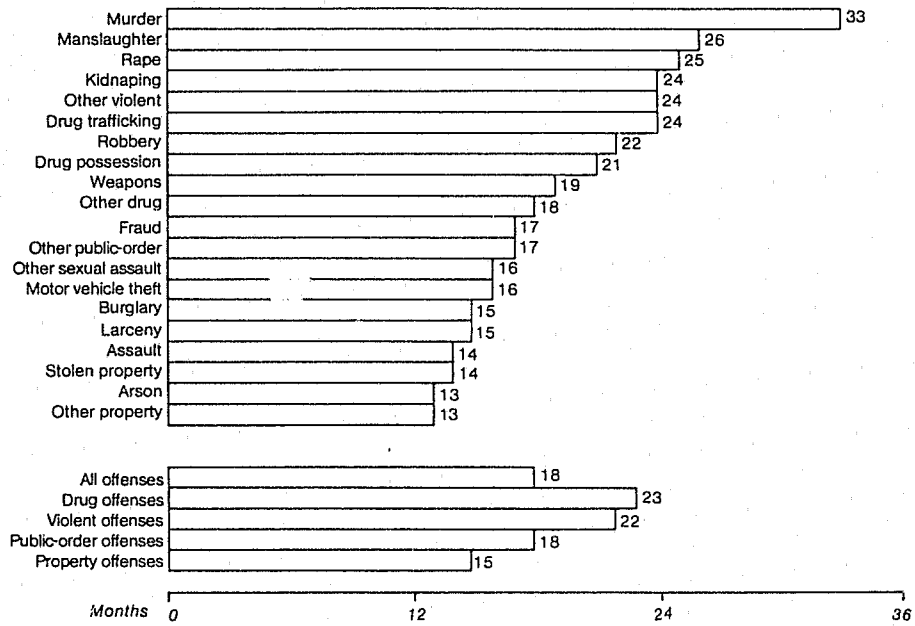
Note: See Note, table 6.48. Data on offense distribution and average time served are based on the 41,514 successful parole releases who entered prison with sentences of more than a year. Data include those on supervised release even if not technically termed "parole."

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Time Served in Prison and on Parole 1984*, Special Report NCJ-108544 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1988), p. 7, Table 11. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 6.5

Average time spent on parole before failure

By offense type, United States, 1984



Note: See Note, table 6.48.

Sources: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Time Served in Prison and on Parole 1984*, Special Report NCJ-108544 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1988), p. 8.

Table 6.67

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, 1986

Region and jurisdiction	Total	Parole violators				Other conditional release violators					
		Total	New sentence imposed		No new sentence imposed		Total	New sentence imposed		No new sentence imposed	
			Male	Female	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female
United States, total	71,184	33,926	14,681	746	17,622	877	37,258	13,507	765	21,591	1,395
Federal institutions, total ^a	2,401	2,215	42	3	2,014	156	186	NA	NA	173	13
State institutions, total	68,783	31,711	14,639	743	15,608	721	37,072	13,507	765	21,418	1,382
Northeast	8,147	7,562	1,581	40	5,755	186	585	97	3	471	14
Connecticut ^b	206	152	5	1	141	5	54	NA	NA	52	2
Maine	83	11	2	0	9	0	72	72	0	0	0
Massachusetts ^{c,d}	806	806	NA	NA	796	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
New Hampshire	79	79	NA	NA	77	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
New Jersey	1,785	1,667	639	15	983	30	118	NA	NA	109	9
New York	3,170	2,890	NA	NA	2,778	112	280	NA	NA	277	3
Pennsylvania	1,806	1,806	887	22	872	25	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island ^{a,b}	146	85	46	2	35	2	61	25	3	33	0
Vermont ^b	66	66	2	0	64	0	NA	NA	0	NA	0
Midwest	11,483	6,506	2,395	110	3,812	189	4,977	1,720	107	3,000	150
Illinois	3,568	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3,568	1,299	96	2,074	99
Indiana ^c	151	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	151	146	5	NA	NA
Iowa ^c	656	508	160	7	326	15	148	23	1	118	6
Kansas	791	452	161	6	270	15	339	118	2	210	9
Michigan ^c	1,640	1,640	701	31	870	38	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	358	358	132	2	206	18	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Missouri	1,130	1,130	NA	NA	1,080	50	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nebraska	112	112	NA	2	103	7	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	50	15	NA	0	15	0	35	0	0	34	1
Ohio	2,267	1,914	1,125	56	700	33	353	NA	NA	321	32
South Dakota	83	69	4	0	60	5	14	2	0	11	1
Wisconsin	677	308	112	6	182	8	369	132	3	232	2
South	20,971	13,879	9,865	527	3,336	151	7,092	6,182	291	583	36
Alabama	469	469	49	5	396	19	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Arkansas ^a	551	499	481	18	NA	NA	52	49	3	NA	NA
Delaware ^{a,b}	13	13	6	0	7	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
District of Columbia ^{a,b,c}	632	515	350	15	150	NA	117	90	NA	27	NA
Florida ^c	945	915	322	8	563	22	30	28	2	NA	NA
Georgia ^c	1,985	1,985	1,886	99	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kentucky	1,022	980	286	9	657	28	42	15	1	24	2
Louisiana ^d	430	277	19	0	245	13	153	14	2	132	5
Maryland	383	373	300	9	63	1	10	1	0	9	0
Mississippi	481	466	334	9	117	6	15	5	0	10	0
North Carolina ^a	523	523	501	22	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Oklahoma ^b	344	142	96	8	35	3	202	158	16	26	2
South Carolina	1,130	520	25	2	471	22	610	217	11	355	27
Tennessee	650	650	610	40	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Texas ^c	10,501	4,796	4,519	277	NA	NA	5,705	5,456	249	NA	NA
Virginia	867	711	81	5	589	36	156	149	7	0	0
West Virginia ^c	45	45	NA	1	43	1	NA	NA	0	0	0
West	28,182	3,764	798	66	2,705	195	24,418	5,508	364	17,364	1,182
Alaska ^b	82	82	19	1	60	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Arizona ^c	802	422	29	6	345	42	380	18	2	341	19
California ^c	23,849	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	23,849	5,433	357	16,910	1,149
Colorado ^a	600	550	162	12	362	14	50	17	2	30	1
Hawaii ^{b,d}	35	35	13	3	16	3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Idaho	244	126	7	3	110	6	118	40	3	72	3
Montana	101	80	5	NA	73	2	21	NA	NA	11	10
Nevada	328	328	53	7	256	12	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	419	419	NA	NA	399	20	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	909	909	266	22	559	62	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	308	308	128	7	151	22	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	475	475	114	5	347	9	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	30	30	2	0	27	1	0	0	0	0	0

Note: See Notes, figure 6.1 and table 6.19. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 12.

^aCounts of inmates may be slightly incorrect. See "Sentencing information" for the relevant jurisdiction in Appendix 12.

^bFigures include both jail and prison inmates; jails and prisons are combined in one system.

^cAll data for Arizona, California, the District of Columbia, Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts, Mich-

igan, Texas, and West Virginia are custody, rather than jurisdiction counts. Florida's counts are based on custody data.

^dNumbers for admission, sex, and sentence imposed categories are estimated. See "Category estimates" for the relevant jurisdiction in Appendix 12.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1986*, NCJ-111611 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1988), Table 5.16.

Table 6.68

Prisoners granted parole by U.S. Parole Commission

By region, fiscal years 1977-86

	Total		Northeast		Southeast		North Central		South Central		West	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1977	3,746	44.1%	664	43.9%	1,106	55.1%	864	41.7%	593	41.5%	519	35.2%
1978	5,260	54.3	861	50.7	1,322	55.7	1,330	59.9	683	45.9	1,064	55.7
1979	6,427	65.8	1,113	60.3	1,727	71.4	1,564	71.3	939	59.8	1,084	62.3
1980	6,722	69.7	1,149	63.8	1,988	74.1	1,354	72.0	977	67.2	1,254	68.7
1981	5,436	64.8	1,072	64.0	1,608	68.3	1,066	65.9	939	65.9	751	57.0
1982	5,283	64.0	1,063	67.3	1,401	62.7	1,130	65.9	983	63.3	706	59.8
1983	6,214	64.0	1,125	64.3	1,663	64.3	1,237	63.2	1,426	66.2	763	60.4
1984	6,073	63.4	1,414	67.7	1,461	63.5	1,133	59.3	1,331	63.8	734	61.2
1985	5,667	59.0	1,223	61.8	1,380	60.2	1,078	53.6	1,280	61.5	706	56.7
1986	6,788	60.5	1,576	61.7	1,746	66.1	1,196	54.3	1,598	64.3	672	50.6

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 4.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Parole Commission, Report of the U.S. Parole Commission, October 1, 1976 to September 30, 1978, p. 18, Tables II-A and II-B; October 1, 1978 to September 30, 1980, p. 21, Tables II-A and II-B (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice); Patricia L. Hardyman, "Workload and Decision Trends: Statistical Highlights," Report 40, p. 3, U.S. Parole Commission, 1984. (Mimeographed.); and U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Parole Commission, Report of the United States Parole Commission, October 1, 1985 to September 30, 1986 (Washington, DC: USCPO, 1987), p. 13, Tables II-A and II-B. Table adapted by SOURCE-BOOK staff.

Table 6.69

Recidivism rates of young adults paroled in 22 States in 1978

By selected demographic characteristics, United States

	Number paroled	Percent of parolees		
		Rearrested within 6 years	Reconvicted within 6 years	Reincarcerated within 6 years
All parolees	11,347	69%	53%	49%
Sex				
Male	10,761	70	54	50
Female	524	52	40	36
Race and ethnic origin				
White non-Hispanic	6,540	64	49	45
Black non-Hispanic	4,206	76	60	56
Hispanic	374	71	50	44
Other	143	75	65	63
Education				
Less than high school	8,937	71	55	51
High school graduate	1,922	61	46	43
Some college	167	48	44	31

Note: These findings are based on a sample of 3,995 parolees, representing 11,347 persons between the ages of 17 and 22, who were paroled from prisons in 22 States in 1978. These States accounted for 50 percent of all State prisoners paroled in the Nation during that year. (Source, p. 1.) The 22 States are: Alabama, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Virginia, and Wyoming. Subcategories may not add to total because of exclusion of missing data.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Recidivism of Young Parolees, Special Report NCJ-104916 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, May 1987), p. 3, Table 2.

Table 6.70

Recidivism rates of young adults paroled in 22 States in 1978

By most serious offense for which paroled, United States

Most serious offense for which paroled	Number paroled	Percent of parolees		
		Rearrested within 6 years	Reconvicted within 6 years	Reincarcerated within 6 years
All offenses	11,347	69%	53%	49%
Violent offenses	2,433	64	43	39
Murder	116	70	25	22
Robbery	2,075	64	45	40
Assault	111	72	51	47
Property offenses	6,884	73	60	56
Burglary	4,525	73	60	56
Fraud	526	74	59	56
Larceny	1,184	71	61	55
Drug offenses	736	49	30	25
Other offenses	1,294	68	50	44

Note: See Note, table 6.69.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Recidivism of Young Parolees, Special Report NCJ-104916 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, May 1987), p. 4, Table 3.

Table 6.71

Prior sentences of recidivist inmates in State prisons

By type of recidivists and prior sentence, United States, 1986 (estimated)

Prior sentences	Percent of recidivists by type ^{a,b}				
	Total	Non-violent	Prior violent only	Current violent only	Current and prior violent
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<u>Probation</u>					
None	19.0	15.1	20.6	21.2	21.6
Juvenile only	22.5	16.4	17.3	30.9	24.9
Adult only	34.7	43.1	28.9	30.5	30.1
Both	23.9	25.5	33.1	17.4	23.5
<u>Number of times</u>					
0	19.0	15.1	20.6	21.2	21.6
1	41.4	41.6	31.0	47.2	40.5
2	20.5	24.0	23.4	16.5	18.0
3 to 5	15.4	15.8	19.5	12.7	15.5
6 to 10	3.1	2.9	4.7	1.9	3.7
11 or more	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.8
<u>Incarceration</u>					
None	24.0	28.8	9.4	32.8	15.3
Juvenile only	7.9	6.5	4.9	11.2	8.0
Adult only	45.3	46.5	49.0	41.9	45.3
Both	22.7	18.2	36.6	14.0	31.4
<u>Number of times</u>					
0	24.0	28.8	9.4	32.8	15.3
1	27.2	25.9	22.4	30.7	27.9
2	16.2	15.4	19.3	14.3	18.0
3 to 5	20.1	19.0	29.7	14.4	22.9
6 to 10	8.1	7.1	12.4	4.8	10.6
11 or more	4.3	3.8	6.8	3.0	5.3
<u>Probation and/or incarceration</u>					
Juvenile only	13.1	10.1	4.5	24.0	9.9
Adult only	44.1	50.2	37.7	43.4	39.3
Both	42.8	39.7	57.7	32.6	50.8
<u>Number of times</u>					
1	24.3	24.6	11.9	34.7	19.2
2	20.3	20.4	16.0	22.3	20.2
3 to 5	31.9	32.9	36.8	27.6	32.6
6 to 10	15.5	15.0	21.9	10.4	18.3
11 or more	8.0	7.1	13.4	5.0	9.6

Note: See Note, table 6.24. These data are based on the 82 percent of inmates who reported having one or more prior sentences in table 6.28.

^aPercents may not add to 100 due to rounding.^bDefined as having previously been sentenced to probation or incarceration as a juvenile or adult.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Profile of State Prison Inmates 1986, Special Report NCJ-109926 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1988), p. 5, Table 8.

Table 6.72

Deaths among sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of State and Federal correctional authorities

By cause of death, sex, region, and jurisdiction, 1986

Region and jurisdiction	Total		Illness or natural cause		Suicide ^a	Accidental self-injury		Executed ^a		Caused by another ^a		Unspecified cause		
	Male	Female	Total	Male		Female	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
United States, total	1,252	38	863	839	24	91	20	17	3	18	100	198	187	11
Federal institutions, total	85	3	65	63	2	6	5	4	1	0	12	0	0	0
State institutions, total	1,167	35	798	776	22	85	15	13	2	18	88	198	187	11
Northeast	296	6	254	248	6	15	2	2	0	0	8	23	23	0
Connecticut ^b	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	11	0
Maine	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	11	0	7	7	0	4	0	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	56	0	54	54	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York	178	4	159	155	4	2	2	2	0	0	7	12	12	0
Pennsylvania	33	2	27	25	2	7	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Rhode Island ^b	3	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
Vermont ^b	0	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Midwest	182	9	107	103	4	14	2	2	0	0	16	52	47	5
Illinois	37	1	30	29	1	4	1	1	0	0	3	0	0	0
Indiana	7	0	6	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iowa	3	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
Kansas	8	1	7	6	1	2	0	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
Michigan	58	3	25	25	0	4	0	0	0	X	7	25	22	3
Minnesota	4	0	1	1	0	2	1	1	0	X	0	0	0	0
Missouri	17	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	17	2
Nebraska	0	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
North Dakota	0	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ohio	34	2	30	28	2	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0
South Dakota	6	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	0	8	8	0
South	462	15	284	276	8	23	6	5	1	18	29	117	111	6
Alabama	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	45	45	0
Arkansas	12	0	10	10	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Delaware ^b	2	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia ^b	21	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	0	23	21	2
Florida	62	2	52	50	2	3	1	1	0	3	5	0	0	0
Georgia	32	0	18	18	0	5	NA	NA	0	1	0	8	8	0
Kentucky	11	0	7	7	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Louisiana	30	0	30	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	23	0	17	17	0	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Mississippi	12	1	13	12	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Carolina	16	0	12	12	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Oklahoma	22	2	12	11	1	2	2	1	1	0	6	2	2	0
South Carolina	25	1	21	20	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	2	2	0
Tennessee	12	0	7	7	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Texas	74	2	66	64	2	NA	NA	NA	0	10	NA	NA	NA	0
Virginia	54	5	17	16	1	3	0	0	0	1	1	37	33	4
West Virginia	8	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	X	7	0	0	0
West	227	5	153	149	4	33	5	4	1	0	35	6	6	0
Alaska ^b	3	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
Arizona	26	0	16	16	0	7	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
California	124	3	94	91	3	13	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0
Colorado	7	0	4	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Hawaii ^b	0	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Idaho	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0
Montana	6	0	4	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	14	0	9	9	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
New Mexico	4	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	4	0	0	0
Oregon	8	0	5	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Utah	5	0	3	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Washington	18	1	11	10	1	4	1	1	0	0	1	2	2	0
Wyoming	8	0	4	4	0	0	3	3	0	0	1	0	0	0

Note: See Note, figure 6.1. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 12.

^aFigures include both jail and prison inmates; jails and prisons are combined in one system.

^bNo women who died committed suicide, were executed, or died at the hands of others in 1986.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1986*, NCJ-111611 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1988), Table 5.17.

Table 6.73

Prisoners under sentence of death

By race or ethnicity and jurisdiction, on Nov. 1, 1987

Jurisdiction	Total	Race or ethnicity					Asian	Unknown
		White	Black	Hispanic	Native American			
United States	1,977	1,012	814	116	26	8	1	
Federal	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	
Alabama	88	32 ^{a,b,c}	55 ^{a,b}	0	0	1	2	
Arizona	63	47 ^c	6 ^d	9	1	0	0	
Arkansas	31	20 ^c	10 ^c	1	0	0	0	
California	211	91 ^c	80	32	4	4	0	
Colorado	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	
Connecticut	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Delaware	6	1	5	0	0	0	0	
Florida	282	162 ^{d,e,f}	103 ^{a,b}	16	1	0	0	
Georgia	108	59 ^{a,c,g}	49 ^h	0	0	0	0	
Idaho	14	13	0	1	0	0	0	
Illinois	111	35 ^c	66 ^c	10	0	0	0	
Indiana	46	23 ^{a,b}	21 ^{d,h,i}	2	0	0	0	
Kentucky	33	25 ^a	8 ^b	0	0	0	0	
Louisiana	46	21	25 ^g	0	0	0	0	
Maryland	20	4 ^b	15 ^b	0	0	0	1	
Mississippi	43	19 ^{a,b}	23 ^b	1	0	0	0	
Missouri	53	32 ^b	20 ^{b,c}	0	1	0	0	
Montana	7	5	2	0	0	0	0	
Nebraska	14	10	2	0	2	0	0	
Nevada	39	25	11 ^a	3	0	0	0	
New Hampshire	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	
New Jersey	28	12 ^a	15 ^b	1	0	0	0	
New Mexico	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	
North Carolina	76	27 ^a	42 ^b	1	5	1	0	
Ohio	77	35	40 ⁱ	2	0	0	0	
Oklahoma	77	58 ^{a,c,h}	13	0	5 ^c	1	0	
Oregon	5	4	0	0	1	0	0	
Pennsylvania	87	35	49 ^b	3	0	0	0	
South Carolina	44	26	21	0	0	0	0	
South Dakota	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Tennessee	65	45 ^a	19	0	1	0	0	
Texas	258	121 ^{h,j}	98 ^{c,g}	33	5	1	0	
Utah	6	3	3	0	0	0	0	
Vermont	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Virginia	33	16	17	0	0	0	0	
Washington	8	6	1	0	0	1	0	
Wyoming	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	

Note: The NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc. periodically collects data on persons on death row. As of Nov. 1, 1987, 37 jurisdictions had capital punishment laws and 34 jurisdictions had at least 1 prisoner under sentence of death. Between Jan. 1, 1973 and Nov. 1, 1987, an estimated 558 death sentences have been vacated as unconstitutional and an estimated 1,209 convictions or sentences have been reversed or vacated on other grounds.

^aIncludes one female.

^bIncludes one person who was a juvenile at the time of the offense.

^cIncludes one person sentenced to death in the State but serving another sentence in another State.

^dIncludes two persons sentenced to death in the State but serving other sentences in other States.

^eIncludes four females.

^fIncludes four persons who were juveniles at the time of the offense.

^gIncludes three persons who were juveniles at the time of the offense.

^hIncludes two persons who were juveniles at the time of the offense.

ⁱIncludes two females.

^jIncludes three females.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc.

Table 6.74

Prisoners under sentence of death

By region and jurisdiction, on Dec. 31, 1985 and 1986

Region and jurisdiction	Prisoners under sentence of death on Dec. 31, 1985	Changes during 1986			Prisoners under sentence of death on Dec. 31, 1986
		Received under sentence of death	Removed from death row (excluding executions)	Executed	
National	1,575	297	73 ^a	18	1,781
Federal ^b	0	0	0	0	0
State	1,575	297	73	18	1,781
Northeast	75	25	3	0	97
Connecticut	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	17	6	0	0	23
Pennsylvania	58	19	3	0	74
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0
Midwest	216	58	7	0	267
Illinois	78	25	2	0	101
Indiana	34	6	0	0	40
Missouri	36	10	3	0	43
Nebraska	12	2	0	0	14
Ohio	56	15	2	0	69
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0
South	999	174	47	18	1,108
Alabama	79	8	3	1	83
Arkansas	26	4	4	0	26
Delaware	4	0	0	0	4
Florida	227	39	9	3	254
Georgia	107	11	6	1	111
Kentucky	23	8	0	0	31
Louisiana	40	3	4	0	39
Maryland	17	2	1	0	18
Mississippi	40	2	4	0	38
North Carolina	56	11	3	1	63
Oklahoma	58	16	2	0	72
South Carolina	40	13	5	1	47
Tennessee	47	7	1	0	53
Texas	208	41	3	10	236
Virginia	27	9	2	1	33
West	285	40	16	0	309
Arizona	55	6	2	0	59
California	159	24	7	0	176
Colorado	1	0	0	0	1
Idaho	14	1	1	0	14
Montana	5	0	0	0	5
Nevada	31	5	1	0	35
New Mexico	5	0	5	0	0
Oregon	0	2	0	0	2
Utah	7	0	0	0	7
Washington	5	2	0	0	7
Wyoming	3	0	0	0	3

Note: Thirty-seven States had death penalty statutes in effect on Dec. 31, 1985 and 1986. Some figures shown for yearend 1985 have been revised from previous presentations.

^aIncludes three deaths which were suicides (one each in Missouri, Florida, and Texas) and six deaths due to natural causes (one each in Ohio, South Carolina, Florida, Louisiana, Texas, and Arizona).

^bExcludes one male held under Armed Forces jurisdiction with a military death sentence for murder.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment, 1986*, Bulletin NCJ-106483 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1987), p. 5.

Table 6.75

Prisoners under sentence of death

By demographic characteristics, prior felony history, and legal status, United States, on Dec. 31, 1986

Total number	1,781
Sex	
Male	99.0%
Female	1.0
Race	
White	56.5
Black	42.1
Other ^a	1.4
Ethnicity	
Hispanic	6.0
Nonhispanic	94.0
Age	
Less than 20 years	1.1
20 to 24	12.2
25 to 29	26.2
30 to 34	22.8
35 to 39	17.8
40 to 54	18.1
55 years and older	1.9
Education	
Grade 7 or less	10.4
Grade 8	11.1
Grades 9 to 11	36.7
Grade 12	32.7
College	9.1
Marital status	
Married	31.0
Divorced or separated	21.3
Widowed	2.2
Never married	45.5
Prior felony history	
Prior felony convictions	65.8
No prior felony convictions	34.2
Legal status at time of capital offense	
Charges pending	6.1
Probation	5.7
Parole	20.5
Prison escapee	2.2
Prison inmate	3.3
Other status ^b	1.3
None	60.8

Note: Thirty-seven States had death penalty statutes in effect on Dec. 31, 1986. Education data were not reported for 208 prisoners, marital status was not reported for 85 prisoners, prior felony history was not reported for 131 prisoners, and legal status was not reported for 298 prisoners.

^aConsists of 16 American Indians and 9 Asians present at the end of 1986 and 6 American Indians and 4 Asians admitted during the year.

^bIncludes five persons on mandatory release, two on bail, three on furlough from prison, one for whom charges were pending from the U.S. Army, one in a local jail, and eight on work release or work furlough from prison.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment, 1985*, Bulletin NCJ-106483 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1987), p. 6, Table 5; p. 7. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.76

Prisoners received from court under sentence of death

By race, region, and jurisdiction, 1986

(- represents zero)

Region and jurisdiction	Total	White	Black	Other ^a
United States	297	164	123	10
Federal	-	-	-	-
State	297	164	123	10
Northeast	25	9	16	-
Connecticut	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire	-	-	-	-
New Jersey	6	1	5	-
Pennsylvania	19	8	11	-
Vermont	-	-	-	-
Midwest	58	27	30	1
Illinois	25	9	16	-
Indiana	6	3	3	-
Missouri	10	6	4	-
Nebraska	2	1	-	1
Ohio	15	8	7	-
South Dakota	-	-	-	-
South	174	99	66	9
Alabama	8	4	3	1
Arkansas	4	2	2	-
Delaware	-	-	-	-
Florida	39	22	17	-
Georgia	11	4	7	-
Kentucky	8	6	2	-
Louisiana	3	2	1	-
Maryland	2	-	2	-
Mississippi	2	1	1	-
North Carolina	11	5	4	2
Oklahoma	16	10	2	4
South Carolina	13	9	4	-
Tennessee	7	6	1	-
Texas	41	23	16	2
Virginia	9	5	4	-
West	40	29	11	-
Arizona	6	6	-	-
California	24	14	10	-
Colorado	-	-	-	-
Idaho	1	1	-	-
Montana	-	-	-	-
Nevada	5	4	1	-
New Mexico	-	-	-	-
Oregon	2	2	-	-
Utah	-	-	-	-
Washington	2	2	-	-
Wyoming	-	-	-	-

Note: See Note, table 6.75.

^a"Other" includes six American Indians and four Asians.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1986*, NCJ-111611 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1988), Table 7.11. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.77

Prisoners received from court under sentence of death

By age, legal status at time of arrest, and region, United States, 1986

(- represents zero)

	Total	Age							Legal status at arrest						
		Under 20 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 34 years	35 to 39 years	40 to 54 years	55 years and older	Not under sentence			Under sentence			
									No charges pending	Charges pending	On probation	On parole	Escaped from prison	Imprisoned	Not reported
United States, total	297	20	66	90	49	43	27	2	147	10	17	56	2	8	57
Northeast	25	1	4	7	4	6	3	-	4	4	-	7	-	-	10
Midwest	58	6	20	13	11	5	2	1	39	2	3	7	-	4	3
South	174	11	35	57	27	29	14	1	96	3	8	35	1	4	27
West	40	2	7	13	7	3	8	-	8	1	6	7	1	-	17

Note: See Note, table 6.75. No prisoners sentenced to death were received from courts under Federal jurisdiction.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1986*, NCJ-111611 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1988), Tables 7.11 and 7.14. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.78

Movement of prisoners under sentence of death

United States, 1968-86

(- represents zero)

Year	Received death sentence	Dispositions other than execution ^a	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	155	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
1985	273	84	18	1,591
1986	297	73	18	1,781

Note: See Note, table 6.75. 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.

^aDispositions of death sentences other than by execution included dismissal of indictment, reversal of judgment, commutation, resentencing, order of a new trial, and death.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1986*, NCJ-111611 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1988), Table 7.2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.79

Movement of prisoners under sentence of death

By race, ethnicity, region, and jurisdiction, United States, 1986

(- represents zero)

Region and jurisdiction	White dispositions				Black dispositions				Other dispositions ^a				Hispanic dispositions ^b						
	Under sentence of death on 12/31/85	Received from court ^c	Other than execution ^d	Executions	Under sentence of death on 12/31/86	Under sentence of death on 12/31/85	Received from court ^c	Other than execution ^d	Executions	Under sentence of death on 12/31/85	Under sentence of death on 12/31/85	Received from court ^c	Other than execution ^d	Executions	Under sentence of death on 12/31/85	Under sentence of death on 12/31/85	Received from court ^c	Other than execution ^d	Executions
United States	896	164	43	11	1,006	664	123	30	7	750	15	10	-	25	97	16	4	2	107
Federal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State	896	164	43	11	1,006	664	123	30	7	750	15	10	-	25	97	16	4	2	107
Northeast	36	9	1	-	44	39	16	2	-	53	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Connecticut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Jersey	10	1	-	-	11	7	5	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pennsylvania	26	8	1	-	33	32	11	2	-	41	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Midwest	114	27	5	-	136	101	30	2	-	129	1	1	-	2	15	2	-	-	17
Illinois	34	9	1	-	42	44	16	1	-	59	-	-	-	-	9	1	-	-	10
Indiana	20	3	-	-	23	14	3	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
Missouri	20	6	2	-	24	16	4	1	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nebraska	9	1	-	-	10	2	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio	31	8	2	-	37	25	7	-	-	32	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	4
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South	548	99	26	11	630	443	66	21	7	481	8	9	-	17	46	9	1	2	52
Alabama	25	4	2	-	27	54	3	1	1	55	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Arkansas	16	2	1	-	15	10	2	1	-	11	4	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Delaware	1	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida	143	22	5	1	159	84	17	4	2	95	-	-	-	-	11	3	-	-	14
Georgia	51	4	3	-	52	56	7	3	1	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kentucky	17	6	-	-	23	6	2	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louisiana	20	2	2	-	20	20	1	2	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maryland	4	-	-	-	4	12	2	1	-	13	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Mississippi	18	1	1	-	18	22	1	3	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Carolina	21	5	1	1	24	32	4	2	-	34	3	2	-	5	1	-	-	-	1
Oklahoma	44	10	2	-	52	12	2	-	-	14	2	4	-	6	1	-	-	-	1
South Carolina	18	9	3	1	23	22	4	2	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tennessee	29	6	-	-	35	17	1	1	-	17	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Texas	129	23	3	8	141	79	16	-	2	93	-	2	-	2	32	6	-	2	36
Virginia	12	5	1	-	16	14	4	1	1	16	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
West	198	29	11	-	216	81	11	5	-	87	6	-	-	6	34	5	3	-	36
Arizona	50	6	2	-	54	4	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	1	7	2	-	-	9
California	93	14	3	-	104	62	10	4	-	68	4	-	-	4	20	3	1	-	22
Colorado	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho	14	1	1	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Montana	4	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	23	4	1	-	26	8	1	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
New Mexico	4	-	4	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-
Oregon	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utah	3	-	-	-	3	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Washington	3	2	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Wyoming	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: See Note, table 6.75.

^aSixteen American Indians and 9 Asians comprised "Other." None were executed or had a death sentence removed in 1986.^bHispanics may be of any race so this category does not figure into the total of all prisoners under sentence of death presented in tables 6.74, 6.75, and 6.78.^cAll but one person received from court under a sentence of death in 1986

had been convicted of homicide; the exception was one conviction for rape of a child under 12.

^dDispositions of death sentences other than by execution include dismissal of indictment, reversal of judgement, commutation, resentencing, order of a new trial, and death.Sources: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics Correctional Populations in the United States, 1986, NCJ-111611 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1988), Tables 7.2 and 7.4. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.80

Prisoners removed from death row

By current status, region, and jurisdiction, 1986

(- represents zero)

Region and jurisdiction	Total	Life imprisonment	Deceased ^a	Awaiting new trial	Awaiting resentencing	Other status ^b
United States	91	37	27	10	15	2
Federal	-	-	-	-	-	-
State	91	37	27	10	15	2
Northeast	3	1	-	1	1	-
Connecticut	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Jersey	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pennsylvania	3	1	-	1	1	-
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-
Midwest	7	2	2	2	1	-
Illinois	2	2	-	-	-	-
Indiana	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missouri	3	-	1	1	1	-
Nebraska	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio	2	-	1	1	-	-
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-
South	65	27	24	3	9	2
Alabama	4	3	1	-	-	-
Arkansas	4	-	-	-	4	-
Delaware	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida	12	6	5	-	1	-
Georgia	7	6	1	-	-	-
Kentucky	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louisiana	4	3	1	-	-	-
Maryland	1	1	-	-	-	-
Mississippi	4	1	-	2	1	-
North Carolina	4	-	1	1	1	1
Oklahoma	2	1	-	-	-	1
South Carolina	6	4	2	-	-	-
Tennessee	1	1	-	-	-	-
Texas	13	1	12	-	-	-
Virginia	3	-	1	-	2	-
West	16	7	1	4	4	-
Arizona	2	-	1	1	-	-
California	7	1	-	2	4	-
Colorado	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho	1	1	-	-	-	-
Montana	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	1	-	-	1	-	-
New Mexico	5	5	-	-	-	-
Oregon	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utah	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washington	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: See Note, table 6.75. This table identifies the 1986 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, or who have been found not guilty. Persons in each of the other categories are subject to further legal proceedings prior to final disposition.

^aOf the 27 prisoners under a death sentence who died in 1986, 18 were execu-

ted, and 9 died as a result of natural causes or suicide.

^bThe "other status" inmate removed from death row in Oklahoma was released on bond, and the inmate in North Carolina was serving a sentence of 20 years or less.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1986*, NCJ-111611 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1988), Table 7.16. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.81

Prisoners removed from death row

By method of removal, region, and jurisdiction, 1986

(- represents zero)

Region and jurisdiction	Total	Execu- tion	Death other than execu- tion ^a	Commu- tation ^b	Capital sentence vacated (conviction affirmed) ^c	Capital sentence and con- viction vacated ^c
United States	91	18	9	7	45	12
Federal	-	-	-	-	-	-
State	91	18	9	7	45	12
Northeast	3	-	-	-	2	1
Connecticut	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Jersey	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pennsylvania	3	-	-	-	2	1
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-
Midwest	7	-	2	-	3	2
Illinois	2	-	-	-	2	-
Indiana	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missouri	3	-	1	-	1	1
Nebraska	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio	2	-	1	-	-	1
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-
South	65	18	6	2	34	5
Alabama	4	1	-	-	3	-
Arkansas	4	-	-	-	4	-
Delaware	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida	12	3	2	-	6	1
Georgia	7	1	-	-	6	-
Kentucky	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louisiana	4	-	1	1	2	-
Maryland	1	-	-	-	1	-
Mississippi	4	-	-	-	2	2
North Carolina	4	1	-	-	2	1
Oklahoma	2	-	-	-	1	1
South Carolina	6	1	1	-	4	-
Tennessee	1	-	-	-	-	1
Texas	13	10	2	1	-	-
Virginia	3	1	-	-	2	-
West	16	-	1	5	6	4
Arizona	2	-	1	-	-	1
California	7	-	-	-	5	2
Colorado	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho	1	-	-	-	1	-
Montana	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	1	-	-	-	-	1
New Mexico	5	-	-	5	-	-
Oregon	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utah	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washington	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: See Note, table 6.75. This table identifies the legal or other event effectively terminating the death sentence.

^aIn each of the States of Missouri, Florida, and Texas one inmate under a death sentence committed suicide; in Arizona, Florida, Louisiana, Ohio, South Carolina, and Texas an inmate sentenced to execution died of natural causes.

^bCommutation effects an immediate change in sentence from death to life imprisonment or a term of years.

^cPersons 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 conviction precludes the possibility of reimposition of the death sentence.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1986*, NCJ-111611 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1988), Table 7.17. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.82

Prisoners executed

By jurisdiction, 1930-Dec. 31, 1986

State and jurisdiction	Number executed	
	Since 1930	Since 1977 ^a
National	3,927	68
Georgia	373	7
New York ^b	329	0
Texas	317	20
California	292	0
North Carolina	266	3
Florida	186	16
Ohio	172	0
South Carolina	164	2
Mississippi	155	1
Pennsylvania	152	0
Louisiana	140	7
Alabama	137	2
Arkansas	118	0
Kentucky	103	0
Virginia	97	5
Tennessee	93	0
Illinois	90	0
New Jersey	74	0
Maryland	68	0
Missouri	62	0
Oklahoma	60	0
Washington	47	0
Colorado	47	0
Indiana	43	2
West Virginia ^b	40	0
District of Columbia ^b	40	0
Arizona	38	0
Federal System	33	0
Nevada	31	2
Massachusetts ^b	27	0
Connecticut	21	0
Oregon	19	0
Iowa ^b	18	0
Kansas ^b	15	0
Utah	14	1
Delaware	12	0
New Mexico	8	0
Wyoming	7	0
Montana	6	0
Vermont	4	0
Nebraska	4	0
Idaho	3	0
South Dakota	1	0
New Hampshire	1	0
Wisconsin ^b	0	0
Rhode Island ^b	0	0
North Dakota ^b	0	0
Minnesota ^b	0	0
Michigan ^b	0	0
Maine ^b	0	0
Hawaii ^b	0	0
Alaska ^b	0	0

^aThe Supreme Court reinstated the death penalty in 1976.^bState not authorizing the death penalty as of Dec. 31, 1986.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Capital Punishment, 1986, Bulletin NCJ-106483 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1987), p. 8, Table 8.

Table 6.83

Prisoners executed under civil authority

By region and jurisdiction, 1930-86

(- 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	1985	1986
United States	3,927	776	891	645	639	413	304	181	10	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	2	5	21	18	18
Federal	33	1	9	7	6	6	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State	3,894	775	882	638	633	407	301	180	10	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	2	5	21	18	18
Northeast	608	155	145	110	74	56	51	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Connecticut	21	2	3	5	5	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maine	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Massachusetts	27	7	11	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
New Hampshire	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Jersey	74	24	16	6	8	8	9	3	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
New York	329	80	73	78	36	27	25	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X
Pennsylvania	152	41	41	15	21	19	12	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X
Rhode Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Vermont	4	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Midwest	405	105	113	42	64	42	16	16	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Illinois	90	34	27	13	5	8	1	2	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Indiana	43	11	20	2	5	2	-	2	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Iowa	18	1	7	3	4	1	-	1	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Kansas	15	X	-	3	2	5	-	1	4	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Michigan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	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
Missouri	62	16	20	6	9	5	2	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nebraska	4	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ohio	172	43	39	15	36	20	12	7	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Dakota	1	X	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
South	2,369	419	524	413	419	244	183	102	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	5	21	16	18	-
Alabama	137	19	41	29	21	14	6	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Arkansas	118	20	33	20	18	11	7	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delaware	12	2	6	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia	40	15	5	3	13	3	1	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Florida	186	15	29	38	27	22	27	12	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	8	3	3	3
Georgia	373	64	73	58	72	51	34	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	-
Kentucky	103	18	34	19	15	8	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louisiana	140	39	19	24	23	14	13	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	1	-	-
Maryland	68	6	10	26	19	2	4	1	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mississippi	155	26	22	34	26	15	21	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
North Carolina	266	51	80	50	62	14	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-
Oklahoma	60	25	9	6	7	4	3	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Carolina	164	37	30	32	29	16	10	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Tennessee	93	16	31	19	18	1	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Texas	317	48	72	38	36	49	25	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	6	10	-
Virginia	97	8	20	13	22	15	8	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	1	-
West Virginia	40	10	10	2	9	5	4	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
West	512	96	100	73	76	65	51	45	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Alaska ^a	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Arizona	38	7	10	6	3	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
California	292	51	57	35	45	39	35	29	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colorado	47	16	9	6	7	1	2	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii ^a	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Idaho	3	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montana	6	1	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	31	5	3	5	5	9	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
New Mexico	8	2	-	-	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	19	1	1	6	6	4	-	1	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-
Utah	14	-	2	3	1	2	4	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washington	47	10	13	9	7	4	2	2	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wyoming	7	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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.

^aAs States, Alaska and Hawaii are included in the series beginning Jan. 1, 1960.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1986*, NCJ-111611 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1988), Table 7.24. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.84

Prisoners executed under civil authority

By race and offense, United States, 1930-86

(- 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
1930-86	3,927	3,402	455	70	1,795	1,708	48	39	2,090	1,654	405	31	42	40	2	-
1986	18	18	-	-	11	11	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
1985	18	18	-	-	11	11	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	8	6	2	-	-	-	-	-
1962	47	41	4	2	28	26	2	-	19	15	2	2	-	-	-	-
1961	42	33	6	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	1	1	-	-
1956	65	52	12	1	21	20	-	1	43	31	12	-	1	1	-	-
1955	76	65	7	4	44	41	1	2	32	24	6	2	-	-	-	-
1954	81	71	9	1	38	37	1	-	42	33	8	1	1	1	-	-
1953	62	51	7	4	30	25	1	4	31	25	6	-	1	1	-	-
1952	83	71	12	-	36	35	1	-	47	36	11	-	-	-	-	-
1951	105	87	17	1	57	55	2	-	47	31	15	1	1	1	-	-
1950	82	68	13	1	40	36	4	-	42	32	9	1	1	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	-	-	-	-

Note: See Note, table 6.83.

^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, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1986*, NCJ-111611 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1988), Table 7.25. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.85

Female prisoners executed under civil authority

By offense, race, and jurisdiction, United States, 1930-86

(- represents zero)

Year	Total	Offense		Race		Jurisdiction in which executed
		Murder	Other ^a	White	Black	
1930-86	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	Mississippi, North Carolina, South 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, Louisiana, New York
1934	1	1	-	1	-	New York
1931	1	1	-	1	-	Pennsylvania
1930	2	2	-	1	1	Arizona, Alabama

Note: See Note, table 6.83. No females were executed in the years that are not listed.

^aIncludes one kidnaping and one espionage case (both Federal).

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment* 1984, NCJ-99562, Table 4; 1986, Bulletin NCJ-106483, p. 9, Appendix table 2 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.86

Methods of execution in States authorizing the death penalty

By State, 1986

Lethal injection	Electrocution	Lethal gas	Hanging	Firing squad
Arkansas ^a	Alabama	Arizona	Delaware ^a	Idaho ^a
Delaware ^a	Arkansas ^a	California	Montana ^a	Utah ^a
Idaho ^a	Connecticut	Colorado	New Hampshire	
Illinois	Florida	Maryland	Washington ^a	
Mississippi ^b	Georgia	Mississippi ^b		
Montana ^a	Indiana	Missouri		
Nevada	Kentucky	North Carolina ^a		
New Jersey	Louisiana	Wyoming ^a		
New Mexico	Nebraska			
North Carolina ^a	Ohio			
Oklahoma ^a	Pennsylvania			
Oregon	South Carolina			
South Dakota	Tennessee			
Texas	Vermont			
Utah ^a	Virginia			
Washington ^a				
Wyoming ^a				

^aAuthorizes two methods of execution.

^bMississippi authorizes lethal injection for those convicted after July 1, 1984; executions of those convicted prior to that date are to be carried out with lethal gas.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment*, 1986, Bulletin NCJ-106483 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1987), p. 4, Table 2.

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

1986 Annual Report of the Director

(Annual. Washington: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1986. 404 pages, 150 tables (estimated), 13 figures, 2 appendices.)

Presents data for year ending June 30, 1986 and trend tables for years ending June 30, 1972-86. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.31-1.33, 1.50, 1.52, 5.11, 5.12, 5.14-5.18, 5.20-5.23, 5.30-5.34, 5.41, 6.3-6.5.

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; juror utilization; Federal public/community defenders; criminal cases filed, terminated, and pending; dispositions of criminal cases filed; amount of time from filing to dispositions of criminal defendants; and length of civil and criminal trials. Data are provided in aggregate form and are also presented by circuit and district court.

Federal Court Management Statistics 1986

(Annual. Washington: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1986. 167 pages, 123 tables.)

Presents data for years ending June 30, 1981-86. SOURCEBOOK table 1.36.

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, and 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 December 1986

(Annual. Washington: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1987. 79 pages, 29 tables, 9 appendices.)

Presents data for 1985 and 1986 and trend tables for 1982-86. SOURCEBOOK table 5.13.

This report reviews the judicial workload in the Federal courts for calendar years 1985 and 1986. Data on criminal and civil cases filed, terminated, and pending in U.S. district courts and courts of appeal 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, 1985

(Annual. Washington: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1986. 196 pages, 31 tables, 4 figures, 5 appendices.)

Presents data for year ending June 30, 1985 and trend tables years end-

ing June 30, 1966-85. SOURCEBOOK table 5.19.

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, larceny and theft, forgery, homicide, auto theft, narcotic drug law violations, robbery, weapon and firearm violations, gambling, fraud, embezzlement, antitrust violations, rape, and bank robbery. The five appendices provide 1985 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, 1986. 31 pages, 107 tables, 3 figures, 3 appendices.)

Presents data for year ending June 30, 1986 and trend tables for years ending June 30, 1981-86. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.48, 1.49.

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, 1981-June 30, 1986. The second section contains information on 1986 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. Appendix C provides the local rules assessing juror costs for late settlements for each of the circuits.

Report on Applications for Orders Authorizing or Approving the Interception of Wire or Oral Communications for the Period January 1, 1986 to December 31, 1986

(Annual. Washington: USGPO, 1987. 131 pages, 13 tables, 1 figure, 1 appendix.)

Presents data for 1986 and trend tables for 1976-86. SOURCEBOOK tables 5.5-5.8.

This is a report on the applications for orders authorizing or approving the interception of wire or oral communications, as required by Title 18, United States Code, Section 2519(1). There is a description of the reporting requirements of the statute, regulations for filing reports, and summaries of the reports submitted by judges and prosecuting officials. The tables in the body of the report include data on grants, denials, and authorized length of intercept orders; offenses for which court intercept orders were granted; types of locations of authorized interceptions; nature of the intercept order; average costs of the electronic surveillance; arrests and convictions resulting from electronic surveillance; and a summary of authorized intercepts from 1976 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, 1985

(Annual. Washington: USGPO, 1984. 21 pages, 8 tables, 15 figures.)

Presents data for year ending June 30, 1985 and trend tables for years ending June 30, 1976-85. SOURCEBOOK table 1.37.

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 2.83-2.85, 2.90, 2.93, Fig. 2.4, 3.71.)

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

1987 Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities

(Annual. College Park, MD: American Correctional Association, 1987. 577 pages, 15 tables, 4 figures.)

Presents data for 1986. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.58, 6.59, 6.60.

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, data are provided on institutions, parole boards, and parole and probation services for both adults and juveniles. Descriptions and addresses of each facility within each jurisdiction are provided.

Summary statistics are provided on personnel, fiscal expenditures, correctional populations, paroling authorities, types of facilities, and the death penalty. Information is provided on the U.S. Department of Justice, military correctional facilities, and the Canadian correctional system. New York City, Philadelphia, and Cook County (Chicago) departments of correction are included.

Vital Statistics in Corrections 1986

(Annual. College Park, MD: American Correctional Association, 1986. 54 pages, 67 tables, 13 figures.)

Presents data for 1985 and 1986, and trend tables for 1910-85. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.54-1.56.

This report is divided into four sections and details correctional de-

partments in the United States. Section one presents information on agency budgets and the number and type of personnel in adult and juvenile correctional systems. Salary, compensation, and benefits for correctional personnel are provided in Section two. Section three details education and training information for State correctional officers. The fourth section provides adult and juvenile inmate population statistics as well as probation and parole data, correctional departments under court order, and the results of a death sentence survey.

American Humane Association

Highlights of Official Child Neglect and Abuse Reporting 1985

(Annual. Denver, CO: The American Humane Association, 1987. 34 pages, 12 tables, 3 figures, 3 appendices.)

Presents data for 1985 and trend tables for 1976-85. SOURCEBOOK table 3.47.

This report presents data collected by the National Study on Child Neglect and Abuse Reporting of the American Humane Association of officially reported child maltreatment in the United States by participating jurisdictions. The data are from official reports of child maltreatment documented by child protective service agencies nationwide during 1985. Information is presented on the nature and volume of reporting to child protective service agencies, the characteristics of the reported cases, and the type of response taken by child protective agencies to reported cases.

American Judicature Society, The Center for Judicial Conduct Organizations

Judicial Conduct Reporter

(Quarterly. Chicago: American Judicature Society. Contents and dates of data presented: See below. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.47, 5.48.)

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.

Bachman, Jerald G.; Lloyd D. Johnston; and Patrick M. O'Malley

Monitoring the Future 1986

(Annual. Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, 1987. 279 pages, 150 tables (estimated), 4 figures, 3 appendices.)

Presents data for 1986. SOURCEBOOK tables 2.61-2.70, 3.48-3.64.

This report is the twelfth 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 respondent's 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.

Burton, Velmer S. Jr.; Frances T. Cullen; and Lawrence F. Travis III

"The Collateral Consequences of a Felony Conviction: A National Study of State Statutes"

(Federal Probation LI#3 (September 1987), pp. 52-60. 9 pages, 2 tables.)

Presents data for 1986. SOURCEBOOK table 1.71.

This article reports the results of an examination of State statutes governing the loss of civil rights as a consequence of felony conviction. The loss or restriction of the following rights is discussed: the right to vote, maintain parental status, remain married, gain public employ-

ment, serve as a juror, hold public office, and own a firearm. Registration of felony offenders and civil death are also discussed. Two tables provide a systematic picture of civil rights that are lost or restricted in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Finally, trends toward increased or decreased restriction of specific civil rights as a result of conviction are discussed.

Contact Center, Inc.

Corrections Compendium

(Monthly. Lincoln, NE: Contact, Inc. Contents and dates of data presented: See below. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.53, 1.57, 1.59, 1.64, 1.67, 1.68).

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, inmate lawsuits, and upcoming events. Each issue also carries a special chart on a selected issue (e.g., January 1987 number and characteristics of correctional officers).

The Council of State Governments

The Book of the States 1986-87

(Biennial. Lexington, KY: The Council of State Governments, 1986. 510 pages, 188 tables (estimated). Dates of data presented: See below. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.41, 1.42.)

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 ten sections: State constitutions; the State Executive Branch; the State Legislative Branch; the State Judicial Branch; the State Elections Branch; the State Finances Branch; State Management and Administration; Selected State Activities, Issues, Services; Intergovernmental Affairs; 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 3.85-3.96.

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 1988

(Annual. Washington: USGPO, 1987. 648 pages, 127 tables, 18 figures.)

Presents data for fiscal 1987-90 and trend tables for fiscal 1988-92. SOURCEBOOK table 1.10.

This report details the actual budgetary expenditures for fiscal 1986 and the projected expenditures for fiscal 1987-90. 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.

Fyfe, James J.

"Police Personnel Practices, 1986"

(The Municipal Year Book 1987. Washington, DC: International City Management Association, 1987. 9 pages, 11 tables, 1 figure.)

Presents data for 1986. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.28, 1.29.

This article presents the results of a mail survey of municipal chiefs of police in all cities over 10,000 population in the United States. The survey was conducted by the International City Management Association in the spring of 1986. Information is provided on police budgets, personnel composition, police eligibility criteria and candidate selection process, educational incentives, salaries, and civil liability of municipal police departments. The author also discusses possible explanations for the low level of survey response.

Gallup, George, Jr.

The Gallup Poll

(Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll. Periodicity, contents, and dates of data presented: See below. SOURCEBOOK tables 2.57-2.59.)

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 problems facing the nation and personal drinking habits. 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, 2.3, 2.7, 2.9, 2.11, 2.12, 2.37-2.39, 2.51, 2.52, 2.56, 2.76, 2.77, 2.94, 2.96, 2.97, 2.99-2.103, 2.109, Fig. 2.3, 3.77, 3.79-3.82, Fig. 3.4.)

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., June 1987--AIDS testing, Reagan's

popularity, Iran-Contra affair, and Persian Gulf Initiative). A brief note on sample size, sampling tolerance, and survey dates is included in each issue.

Goldman, Sheldon

"Reagan's Second Term Judicial Appointments: The Battle at Midway"

(Judicature 70(April-May 1987), pp. 324-339. 16 pages, 3 tables.)

Presents data for 1963-86. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.34, 1.35.

This article reports the results of research on judgeships to Federal, district, and appeals courts. Background characteristics of those appointed by President Reagan from 1981-86 are compared with those of appointees made by Presidents Johnson, Nixon, Ford, and Carter. Emphasis is placed on Reagan's second term appointments during the 99th Congress. Appointees who had noteworthy political and legal credentials are highlighted as well as controversial appointees.

Harris, Louis

The Harris Survey

(Orlando, FL: Tribune Media Services. Periodicity, contents, and dates of data presented: See below. SOURCEBOOK tables 2.8, 2.108, Fig. 2.1.)

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 confidence in selected institutions and insider trading. A brief note on sample size and survey dates is included in each release.

Hoetmer, Gerard J.

"Police, Fire, and Refuse Collection, 1986"

(Baseline Data Report 18(September/October 1986). Washington: International City Management Association. 17 pages, 20 tables.)

Presents data for 1986 and trend tables for 1975-86. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.17, 1.21, 1.25.

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 1986 by the International City Management Association. Data are presented on personnel, salaries, and expenditure for police, fire, and refuse departments as are data from several similar surveys conducted in previous years.

Hoff, Ross H.

"Salaries of Municipal Officials for 1986"

(The Municipal Year Book 1987. Washington, DC: International City Management Association, 1987. 22 pages, 4 tables.)

Presents data for 1986 and trend tables for 1981-86. SOURCEBOOK table 1.26

This article presents data collected from a survey of municipal officials conducted by the International City Management Association in the summer of 1986. The salaries of municipal officials are presented by job title, city size, region, city population, and form of government. Selected central city and suburban officials' salaries are also presented as are a comparison of average salaries from 1981-86. City officials surveyed include the mayor; chief appointed administrator; assistant city manager; city clerk; chief financial officer; controller; treasurer; engineer; police chief; fire chief; librarian; and directors of public works, planning, personnel, parks and recreation, data processing, and purchasing.

Insurance Information Institute

Insurance Facts 1987-88

(Annual. New York: Insurance Information Institute, 1987. 124 pages, 96 tables, 9 figures.)

Presents data for 1986 and trend tables for 1977-86. SOURCEBOOK figure 3.5.

This yearbook provides data on the property and liability segment of the insurance industry in the United States. Statistics 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 and the Federal Crime Insurance Program. Data are presented on insurance losses due to fire, natural disasters, traffic accidents, crime, and other causes.

Jacoby, Joseph E. and Dunn, Christopher S.

National Survey on Punishment for Criminal Offenses, Executive Summary

(Paper presented at the 1987 Meeting of the National Conference on Punishment for Criminal Offenses. Ann Arbor, MI: November 1987. 39 pages, 25 tables, 1 appendix.)

Presents data for 1977 and 1987. SOURCEBOOK tables 2.25-2.35.

This paper presents information on the attitudes of American adults toward the seriousness of criminal offenses and the punishment of offenders. Crime severity ratings from this survey are compared with severity ratings obtained in the National Survey of Crime Severity, conducted in 1977. The report examines preferences for the type and amount of punishment for selected offenses given various characteristics of the offense, the offender, the victim, and the outcome of the crime. Variation in preferences for punishment based on respondent characteristics is also presented. In addition, respondent attitudes toward the purpose of punishment are examined.

Johnston, Lloyd D., Patrick M. O'Malley; and Jerald G. Bachman

National Trends in Drug Use and Related Factors Among American High School Students and Young Adults, 1975-1986

(Annual. Washington: USGPO, 1987. 265 pages, 40 tables, 67 figures.)

Presents data for 1986 and trend tables for 1975-86. SOURCEBOOK tables 2.71-2.75, 3.65-3.70.

This document is the tenth 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. Beginning in 1985, data on the prevalence and trends in drug use among young adults who have completed high school are incorporated into the report.

Karter, Michael J., Jr.

"A Look at Fire Loss During 1986"

(Annual. *Fire Journal* (September/October 1987), pp. 36-46. 8 pages, 5 tables, 4 figures.)

Presents data for 1986 and trend tables for 1977-86. SOURCEBOOK table 3.138.

This article reports the results of the 1986 National Fire Experience Survey conducted by the National Fire Protection Association. Data are presented that describe fire incidence, deaths, injuries, and property loss, by fire type (structural, vehicular, and arson), community size, and geographic region.

Knopp, Fay Honey; Jean Rosenberg; and William Stevenson.

Report on Nationwide Survey of Juvenile and Adult Sex-Offender Treatment Programs and Providers, 1986.

(Special. Prison Research Education/Action Projects, A Safer Society Program of the New York State Council of Churches. Syracuse, NY: Safer Society Press, 1986. 20 pages, 8 tables, 3 appendices.)

Presents data for 1985 and 1986. SOURCEBOOK table 1.66.

This report presents data from a national survey of treatment programs for both juvenile and adult sex-offenders. The number of facilities available and the type of treatment services provided are presented for each State and the District of Columbia. Also included is information about the treatment of special juvenile and adult populations. The appendices provide a sample questionnaire and the names and addresses of the facilities that were surveyed.

Lim, Marcia

"A Status Report on State Court Financing"

(*State Court Journal* 11 (Summer 1987), pp. 13-17. 5 pages, 1 table.)

Presents data for fiscal year 1985. SOURCEBOOK table 1.40.

This article presents the results of a survey of State-level financing of court systems conducted by the National Center for State Courts. The current method of appropriation for State and local systems is presented along with specific problems associated with assessing data of these type. Differences in levels of support between States are discussed as well as a future course for research examining the allocation of State and local appropriations.

Meadows, Robert J.

"An Assessment of Police Entry Level Training in the United States: Conformity or Conflict with the Police Role?"

(Special. Boone, NC: Appalachian State University, 1985. 50 pages, 52 tables.)

Presents data for 1985. SOURCEBOOK table 1.30.

This paper presents the results of a 1985 survey of police entry level training programs. An inspection of each of the training guidelines was conducted to determine the most common topics or subject areas required for entry level police officers by each State. Based upon the content of the curriculums and training guidelines offered by the 1973 National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, a set of competency areas was identified and used to categorize the training. Seven competency areas were formulated: (1) human relations competency; (2) force and weaponry competency; (3) communications competency; (4) legal competency; (5) patrol and criminal investigation competency; (6) criminal justice systems; and (7) administration. Next, the mandated training hours provided by each State were placed into one of the seven competency areas.

National Center for State Courts

National Center for State Courts Report

(Monthly: Williamsburg, VA: National Center for State Courts, 1987. Contents and dates of data presented: See below. SOURCEBOOK table 1.51.)

The **National Center for State Courts Report** is a monthly publication focusing on the activities of and issues concerning the State courts. Among other topics, the February 1987 issue presents data on daily juror fees paid by State courts.

Survey of Judicial Salaries

(Biannual. Williamsburg, VA: National Center for State Courts, 1987. 7 pages, 2 tables.)

Presents data for July 1987. SOURCEBOOK table 1.43.

This report presents State judicial salaries as of July 1987. Salaries are presented for the highest court, the intermediate appellate court, and the general trial court of each State. Information is also presented on salary levels of the Chief Justice and Associate Justice of the highest court and intermediate court as well as salaries of State court administrators.

National Opinion Research Center

General Social Surveys, 1972-87

(Annual. Storrs, CT: Roper Public Opinion Research Center, University of Connecticut, distributors. Contents: See below.)

Presents data for 1972-78, 1980, and 1982-87. SOURCEBOOK tables 2.4-2.6, 2.10, 2.14-2.16, 2.19, 2.20, 2.24, 2.36, 2.47-2.50, 2.60, 2.89, 2.104, 2.105, Fig. 2.2, 3.39, 3.40

This cumulative data file merges all 13 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, and 1982 through 1987. 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, 1972-1987: Cumulative Codebook** is published by the Roper Public Opinion Research Center. Survey methodology and the data program are explained in detail in the document.

National Organization for Victim Assistance.

Victim Rights and Services: A Legislative Directory 1985

(Annual. U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs. Washington, DC: USGPO, 1986. 148 pages, 3 tables.)

Presents data for 1985. SOURCEBOOK table 1.70

This guide to crime victim legislation contains three sections. The first covers victim-related legislation by subject including issues such as victim compensation, funding of victim services, victim bill of rights, and the victim's involvement in criminal justice proceedings; drunk driving legislation is highlighted. Part two presents a summary of crime victim legislation in tabular form by State. Each State is then listed and individual legislation described. The final section presents samples of victim statutes from several states.

Paul, Amy Cohen

"Salaries of County Officials for 1986"

(**The Municipal Year Book 1987**. Washington, DC: International City Management Association, 1987. 11 pages, 4 tables, 3 figures.)

Presents data for 1986. SOURCEBOOK table 1.27

This article presents data collected from the 1986 County Salary Survey conducted by the International City Management Association. The salaries of county officials are presented by job title, region, county population, and county type. County officials surveyed include the governing board chairperson/president/county judge, county manager, county administrator, clerk to the governing board, chief financial officer, county health officer, planning director, county engineer, director of welfare/human services, chief law enforcement official, purchasing director, and personnel director.

The Rose Institute of State and Local Government and the American Legislative Exchange Council

Juvenile Justice Reform: A Model for the States

(Claremont, CA: The Rose Institute of State and Local Government and the American Legislative Exchange Council, March 1987. 201 pages, 1 table, 50 figures. Periodicity: See below.)

Presents data for 1986. SOURCEBOOK table 1.69

This report focuses on reforming juvenile justice codes. A Model Delinquency Act and a Model Disobedient Children's Act are presented in order to aid State legislators interested in reforming current juvenile justice codes. Also included are suggested legislation and criminal code amendments regarding mentally incapacitated juveniles, release of juveniles from physical custody, and school safety issues. A comparison of current juvenile justice codes for all 50 States is provided in tabular form. Results of a national survey regarding attitudes toward the "Model Acts" are also presented. Finally, an annotated bibliography is provided.

Smith, Robert Ellis

Compilation of State and Federal Privacy Laws 1988

(Washington: Privacy Journal, 1988. 101 pages, 1 table, 1 appendix. Periodicity: See below.)

Presents data for 1987. SOURCEBOOK table 1.80.

This report updates an earlier report on State and Federal law 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, drugs and acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) testing 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 Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse

National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Population Estimates 1985

(Annual. Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987. 73 pages, 130 tables.)

Presents data for 1985. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.72-3.74.

This report presents data on drug abuse among the Nation's population age 12 and over. Prevalence estimates for specific drugs are provided for age groups, sex and race, as well as region of the country. The drugs included are: marihuana, cocaine, inhalants, hallucinogens, PCP, stimulants, sedatives, tranquilizers, analgesics, alcohol, and cigarettes. Population estimates, based on the prevalence figures, are also provided. Prevalence and population estimates for use of any illicit drug and for use of marihuana only are also presented by age group, sex, race, and region. Finally, estimates of frequency of use during the past year for marihuana, cocaine, and alcohol users are presented.

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics

Capital Punishment, 1986

(Annual. Bulletin NCJ-106483. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1987. 10 pages, 12 tables, 3 figures.)

Presents data for 1986 and trend tables for 1953-86. SOURCEBOOK tables 6.74, 6.75, 6.82, 6.85, 6.86.

This bulletin presents data on prisoners sentenced to death, current methods of execution, and recent changes in capital punishment legislation. Prisoner information includes sex, race, ethnicity, age, education, marital status, and criminal history.

1984 Census of State Adult Correctional Facilities

(Special. NCJ-105585. Washington: USGPO, 1987. 34 pages, 32 tables.)

Presents data for 1984. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.23, 1.24, 1.63, 6.31-6.42.

This report presents information from the 1984 Census of State Correctional Facilities conducted by the Bureau of Justice Statistics. Previous censuses were conducted in 1974 and

1979. Data is provided on facilities, inmates, programs, employees, and expenditures for all State-operated confinement and community-based correctional facilities throughout the United States. The report is divided into three sections with section one providing a national overview of facilities and inmates/residents. The following section focuses on confinement facilities and details characteristics such as number and type of full-time employees, facility function and security level, age of facility and number of inmates in programs and on work assignments. The final section examines both confinement and community-based facilities by State and region and presents data on number of full-time employees and amounts of payrolls and operating expenditures.

Children in Custody

(Biennial. Bulletin NCJ-102457. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, October 1986. 6 pages, 12 tables.)

Presents data for 1985 and trend tables for 1982-85. SOURCEBOOK tables 6.6-6.11.

This report presents the findings from the 1985 Census of Public Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter facilities. The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) began sponsoring the Children in Custody series in 1977. This publication is the first bulletin produced through the cooperative efforts of OJJDP and the Bureau of Justice Statistics. Data are presented on the number and rate of confinement of juveniles in public facilities, the number of juvenile admissions and discharges from public facilities, and the average cost to house a resident for 1 year. Data are also presented on the demographic characteristics and adjudication status of juveniles held in public juvenile facilities. Most of the tables provide comparative data from the census conducted in 1983.

Correctional Populations in the United States, 1985

(Annual. NCJ-111611. Washington: USGPO, 1987. 149 pages, 81 tables.)

Presents data for 1985. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.65, 6.16, 6.19-6.23, 6.61, 6.67, 6.72, 6.76-6.81, 6.83, 6.84.

This report consolidates information collected through surveys of State and Federal corrections officials. The surveys, which include the 1985 Sur-

vey of Jails, 1985 Parole Data Survey, 1985 Probation Data Survey, Summary of Sentenced Population Movement, and the Report of Inmates Under Sentence of Death, were sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Statistics and conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Data on the numbers and characteristics of persons under correctional supervision in each jurisdiction, including movements between the major components of the correctional system, are presented. Parole and sentencing terms are examined. Statutory, administrative, and court provisions to reduce prison crowding are presented by jurisdiction. In addition, data on the numbers and characteristics of offenders under sentence of death are reported.

Criminal Victimization 1986

(Annual. Bulletin NCJ-106989. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, October 1987. 4 pages, 6 tables, 3 figures.)

Presents data for 1985 and 1986 and trend tables for 1973-86. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.34, 3.35.

This report presents information on criminal victimization in the United States using National Crime Survey (NCS) data from 1985 and 1986 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 1985 and 1986. Changes in victimization rates and police reporting rates for personal and household crimes for the period 1973 through 1986 are also presented.

Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1986

(Annual. National Crime Survey Report NCJ-111456. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1988. 109 tables, 4 appendices.)

Presents data for 1986. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.1-3.33.

This report presents information on criminal victimization in the U.S. during 1986, and is the 14th in a series of annual reports prepared under the National Crime Survey (NCS) program. The NCS, conducted by the Bureau of Justice Statistics by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, is based on findings from a continuous survey of a representative sample of approximately 49,000 housing units across

the U.S., inhabited by about 100,000 individuals age 12 and over.

The NCS concentrates on certain criminal offenses: the personal crimes of rape, robbery, assault, and larceny, and the household crimes of burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft. Both completed and attempted crimes are included in the survey. These crimes are examined from the perspective of their frequency, the characteristics of the victims and offenders, the circumstances surrounding the offenses and their impact, and the pattern of police reporting.

The appendices present the data tables, survey questionnaire and instrument, and technical information concerning sampling design, data collection, estimation procedures, and information on standard error computation. Estimates of the economic cost of crime to victims are also presented. The final section of the report is a glossary, listing crime category definitions and the meanings of variables and other terms used in the NCS.

Households Touched by Crime, 1986

(Annual. Bulletin NCJ-105289. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, June 1987. 6 pages, 5 tables, 3 figures.)

Presents data for 1986 and trend tables for 1975-86. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.41, 3.42, Figs. 3.1-3.3.

This annual bulletin presents data from the National Crime Survey (NCS) regarding the frequency with which American families experience crime directly. While concentrating on 1986, the bulletin also presents trend data from 1975. Demographic characteristics presented include race/ethnicity of household head, annual family income, region, and place of residence. An explanation of the methodology involved in developing the households touched by crime indicator is also included.

Jail Inmates 1986

(Annual. Bulletin NCJ-107123. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, October 1987. 5 pages, 11 tables.)

Presents data for 1983, 1985, and 1986 and trend tables for 1983-86. SOURCEBOOK tables 6.12-6.15.

The bulletin presents data from the 1983 jail census and the 1985 and 1986 Annual Survey of Jails. Data presented include average daily population, admissions and releases,

demographic characteristics, rated jail capacity and percent occupied. Also included is an appendix table which lists the one-day counts and the average daily population of jail inmates for 1978 and 1983-86.

Justice Expenditure and Employment, 1985

(Annual. Bulletin NCJ-104460. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1987. 8 pages, 12 tables.)

Presents data for 1985 and a trend table for 1971-79 and 1985. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.1-1.9, 1.12-1.16, 1.22.

This report presents criminal justice expenditure and employment data for 1985 and trend tables for 1971-79 and 1985. The information was collected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census through a survey of the Federal government, all State governments, and a sample of county, municipal, and township governments. Data are presented on three categories of criminal justice activities: police protection, judicial and legal services, and corrections. Judicial and legal services include the courts, legal services and prosecution, and public defense. The report contains definitions of concepts, categories, and terms used in the report. Public expenditures data are for fiscal year 1985.

Lifetime Likelihood of Victimization

(Special. Technical Report NCJ-104274. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1987. 5 pages, 3 tables.)

Presents estimates of the likelihood of victimization based on NCS data from 1975-84. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.43-3.45.

This report presents estimates of the likelihood of lifetime victimization based on National Crime Survey data from 1975-84. Estimates are given for the personal crimes of rape, robbery, assault, and theft as well as the household crimes of burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft. Estimates are presented by number and type of victimization and for personal crimes, by race, sex, and age of victim.

Population Density in State Prisons

(Special Report NCJ-103204. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, December 1986. 7 pages, 11 tables.)

Presents data for 1984. SOURCEBOOK tables 6.43-6.47.

This bulletin presents information from the 1984 Prison Census sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Statistics and conducted by the Bureau of the Census. Information was gathered from all State-operated correctional facilities and the District of Columbia's prison system. Data are presented on total housing space availability, the average amount of square feet per inmate, the number and percent of inmates in multiple housing units, and the number and rate of inmate deaths, assaults, and disturbances in State prisons.

Prisoners in 1986

(Annual. Bulletin NCJ-104864. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, May 1987. 8 pages, 12 tables.)

Presents data for 1986 and trend tables for 1960-85. SOURCEBOOK tables 6.17, 6.18, Figs. 6.1-6.4.

This bulletin presents preliminary data on the number of inmates in State and Federal prisons at the end of 1986. 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 prison admissions relative to reported serious crimes.

Probation and Parole 1986

(Annual. Bulletin NCJ-108012. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, December 1987. 4 pages, 4 tables.)

Presents data for 1986 and trend tables for 1977-86. SOURCEBOOK tables 6.1, 6.2, 6.62, 6.63.

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 1986, 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 national data profiling trends in State prison releases by method of release.

Profile of State Prison Inmates 1986

(Special. Bulletin NCJ-109926. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1988. 8 pages, 15 tables.)

Presents data for 1979 and 1986. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.46, 6.24-6.30, 6.71.

This bulletin presents the results of the 1986 Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities. This survey is conducted by the Bureau of Census for the Bureau of Justice Statistics. Data on sociodemographic characteristics, current offense, criminal history, and prior sentences of a sample of State prisoners are provided. Also included is information on inmates' pre-incarceration alcohol and drug use as well as selected characteristics of the victims of violent crimes committed by these inmates. Data from the 1979 Survey of Inmates is also presented for comparison.

Recidivism of Young Parolees

(Special Report NCJ-104916. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, May 1987. 9 pages, 11 tables, 2 figures.)

Presents data for young adults paroled in 1978. SOURCEBOOK tables 6.69, 6.70.

This report presents information on the criminal activities over a six-year followup period of a sample of young adults paroled in 1978 from prisons in 22 States. It examines these parolees' recidivism rates through factors such as prior arrest record, seriousness of offense at both parole and rearrest, age, and time served in prison. Demographic characteristics are presented and an appendix is included which compares this study with previous studies of recidivism.

Time Served in Prison and on Parole 1984

(Special Report NCJ-108544. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1988, 9 pages, 12 tables, 1 figure.)

Presents data for 1984. SOURCEBOOK tables 6.48-6.51, 6.64-6.66, Fig. 6.5.

This report provides information on time served by offenders released from State prisons and from parole in 33 States. The report presents data on demographic characteristics and original conviction offense of prison

releases, sentence length and time served, and prior felony incarcerations. In addition, the report compares the time served in prison by those who successfully completed their parole terms with those who were unsuccessful and returned to prison. The bulletin contains definitions of offense types and provides a brief review of the methodology used for the survey.

Tracking Offenders, 1984

(Special. Bulletin NCJ-109686. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1988. 5 pages, 9 tables.)

Presents data for 1984. SOURCEBOOK tables 5.1-5.3.

This bulletin presents data from 11 States participating in the Offender-Based Transactions Statistics (OBTS) project. OBTS data report on the processing of felony arrests reaching disposition during 1984. Included in the bulletin are dispositions of felony arrests, cases prosecuted, and sentences of convicted offenders. Information is also provided on the likelihood of prosecution, conviction, and incarceration following a felony arrest and demographic characteristics of felony arrestees. The bulletin gives a brief review of the methodology used and presents reliability statistics between OBTS data and Uniform Crime Report data.

Violent Crime by Strangers and Nonstrangers

(Special Report NCJ-103702. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1987. 7 pages, 11 tables.)

Presents data for 1982-84. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.36-3.38.

This report provides information on violent crime victimizations as reported in the 1982-84 National Crime Survey. Numbers and percentages of victimizations are presented for violent crimes by victim-offender relationship; victim characteristics; sex, race, and age of victim and offender; and time and place of occurrence. Reasons given by victims for reporting and not reporting violent incidents to police as well as injuries to, and self-protective measures taken by, victims are also included.

White Collar Crime: Federal Offenses and Offenders

(Special Report NCJ-106876. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1987. 8 pages, 14 tables.)

Presents data for 1984 and 1985 and trend tables for 1980-85. SOURCEBOOK tables 4.21, 5.24-5.28.

This report presents data on Federal white-collar crime. Included are dispositions of U.S. Attorneys' cases, information on convictions, sentences imposed, and average sentence length. Also included are data on demographic characteristics of those arrested for Federal white-collar offenses. Finally, trends for convictions and average sentence length are provided for 1980 through 1985.

U.S. Department of Justice, Criminal Division

"Report to Congress on the Activities and Operations of the Public Integrity Section for 1986"

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice. Mimeographed. 50 pages, 3 tables.)

Presents data for 1976-86. SOURCEBOOK table 5.47.

This report was compiled by the Public Integrity Section of the U.S. Department of Justice. It presents tabular information describing Federal prosecutions 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 1976 to 1986. 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

1987 Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program-Final Report

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1987. 28 pages, 7 tables, 5 figures.)

Presents data for 1987. SOURCEBOOK table 4.29.

This document reports on the Drug Enforcement Administration's (DEA) Domestic Marijuana Eradication/Suppression Program, describing the effort of the DEA in cooperation with State, local, 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 plots 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 Attorney's Office:
Statistical Report Fiscal Year
1987**

(Annual. Washington: USGPO, 1988. 79 pages, 40 tables, 14 figures.)

Presents data for fiscal 1987 and trend tables for fiscal 1978-87. SOURCEBOOK tables 5.9, 5.10.

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. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1987. Mimeographed. 17 pages, 35 tables.)

Presents data for 1986. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.119-3.121.

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, com-

munity characteristics, deaths, injuries sustained, hostages taken, and State and region of occurrence. The final section of the report presents data on the number of bank fraud and embezzlement investigations by the amount lost and by State and territory.

Bomb Summary 1985

(Annual. FBI Uniform Crime Reports. Washington: USGPO, 1987. 21 pages, 13 tables, 6 figures.)

Presents data for 1986 and trend tables for 1977-86. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.134, 3.135.

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, 1986

(Annual. Washington: USGPO, 1987. 371 pages, 117 tables, 34 figures, 6 appendices.)

Presents data for 1986 and trend tables for 1982-86. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.18-1.20, 3.97-3.101, 3.103-3.118, 3.122, 3.139-3.141, 4.1-4.20, 4.23-4.26, Figs. 4.1-4.3.

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 of-

fense, 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 1986 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 Metropolitan Statistical Area. The fifth appendix is a directory of State Uniform Crime Reporting Programs. The sixth appendix presents data on the subsequent criminal involvement of murder arrestees initially arrested in 1976.

Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1986

(Annual. FBI Uniform Crime Reports. Washington: USGPO, 1986. 65 pages, 36 tables, 9 figures.)

Presents data for 1986 and trend tables for 1977-86. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.123-3.131.

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 by 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 by 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 oc-

curred during 1986. 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 demographic region.

U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons

Statistical Report, Fiscal Year 1986

(Annual. Washington: Federal Bureau of Prisons, 1987. 116 pages, 42 tables.)

Presents data for fiscal 1986 and trend tables for fiscal 1950-86. SOURCEBOOK tables 6.52-6.56.

This report describes the population of, admission to, and discharges from Federal institutions in fiscal year 1986. Detailed data are provided on the characteristics of offenders (e.g., offense, age, race) confined in Federal institutions on Sept. 30, 1986 and on offenders admitted and discharged during fiscal year 1986.

U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Marshals Service

The Director's Report: A Review of the United States Marshals Service in FY 1986

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1987. 44 pages, 9 tables, 13 figures, 3 appendices.)

Presents data for FY 1986 and trend tables for FY 1984-86. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.38, 1.39, Fig. 1.1.

This report covers the activities of the U.S. Marshals Service (USMS) for fiscal year 1986. A brief history of the USMS is provided, followed by an explanation of various USMS duties. These duties include fugitive investigations, prisoner processing and detention, prisoner production and transportation, protection of the judiciary, witness security, execution of court orders, and government seizures.

The report includes three appendices. The first appendix describes support services provided by the USMS to other Federal justice agencies. Detention space shortages reported by district are presented in the second appendix. The final appendix provides a brief explanation of executive direction, support, and staff development of and within the USMS.

U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Parole Commission

Report of the United States Parole Commission October 1, 1985 to September 30, 1986

(Annual. Washington: USGPO, 1987. 27 pages, 9 tables.)

Presents data for fiscal 1986 and trend tables for fiscal 1983-86. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.60-1.62, 6.68.

This report presents information on the activities of the U.S. Parole Commission for fiscal year 1987. The first part of the document describes the guidelines used in reaching various types of parole decisions and the procedures involved in administrative appeals and the field supervision of parolees. Recent litigation involving the U.S. Parole Commission is presented as well as a brief overview of projects carried out by the Research Unit. The report documents workload statistics and decision trends for the fiscal year, describing number and type of hearings conducted, parole grants and warrants issued, percent of decisions within guidelines, percent of hearings with inmate representation, and the results of appeals to parole decisions. Finally, biographical information for the parole commissioners is provided.

U.S. Department of State, Office for Combatting Terrorism

Patterns of Global Terrorism: 1986

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of State, 1988. 41 pages, 5 tables, 7 figures, 2 appendices.)

Presents data for 1986 and trend tables for 1982-86. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.142-3.145.

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 1986. Appendix B provides a map identifying the location of international terrorist incidents in 1986.

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, 1986

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of Transportation, 1986. 279 pages (estimated), 25 tables, 4 figures.)

Presents data for 1961-85. SOURCEBOOK table 3.146.

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 1985.

Semi-Annual Report to Congress on the Effectiveness of the Civil Aviation Security Program, July 1-December 31, 1986

(Semi-annual. Washington: U.S. Department of Transportation, 1987. 14 pages, 5 tables, 3 figures.)

Presents data for 1986 and trend tables for 1973-86. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.147, 3.148.

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, 1986, 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 1973 to 1986 depending on the availability of data.

U.S. Department of Transportation,
National Highway Traffic Safety Ad-
ministration

**Digest of State Alcohol-Highway
Safety Related Legislation, 6th
ed., January 1988**

(Annual. Washington: USGPO, 1987.
421 pages, 4 tables, 2 appendices.)

Presents data for 1988. SOURCEBOOK
tables 1.74-1.77.

This sixth 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 Colum-
bia, and Puerto Rico. Statutory pro-
visions are examined in the following
areas: blood alcohol concentration
levels as evidence in court; prelimi-
nary breath test and implied consent
laws; chemical tests authorized un-
der implied consent laws; provisions
related to adjudication of driving
while intoxicated charges; sanctions
for refusal to submit to a blood al-
cohol concentration test; sanctions
following a conviction for driving
while intoxicated related offenses;
laws requiring a blood alcohol con-
centration test on persons killed in
traffic crashes; minimum legal drink-
ing age; liability of owners of drink-
ing establishments for serving alcohol
to intoxicated patrons and to minors;
open container laws; and anti-con-
sumption laws. The appendices
provide the Uniform Vehicle Code
and Federal Alcohol Incentive Grant
Criteria.

**Fatal Accident Reporting System
1985**

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Depart-
ment of Transportation, 1987. 131
pages, 112 tables, 73 figures, 6 ap-
pendices.)

Presents data for 1985 and trend
tables for 1980-85. SOURCEBOOK
tables 3.83, 3.84.

The Fatal Accident Reporting System
(FARS) gathers data on traffic acci-
dents 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 fa-
tality trends by demographic charac-
teristics and related situational fac-
tors. 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. Six appendices and a
glossary are included.

U.S. Department of the Treasury,
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and
Firearms

Explosive Incidents Report 1986

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Depart-
ment of the Treasury, 1987. 56
pages, 21 tables, 9 figures.)

Presents data for 1986 and trend
tables for 1977-86. SOURCEBOOK
tables 3.132, 3.133, 3.136, 3.137.

This report provides tables and
figures on and narrative descriptions
of criminal bombings and other ex-
plosives incidents that were reported
to and investigated by the Bureau of
Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms. This,
however, does not necessarily in-
clude all the bombings and explosives
incidents that may have occurred in
the United States during these years.

The report is divided into four
sections. The first section analyzes
the explosive incidents. Data are
presented on the types of incidents,
targets, motives, injuries, property
damage, types of devices, geographic
location, and peak occurrences of
known bombings. The second section
describes stolen and recovered ex-
plosives. The third section analyzes
significant explosives investigations
occurring in 1986 and the final sec-
tion presents a directory of the
Bureau's regional and district offices.
Throughout the report, a 10-year
retrospective of explosives incidents
data is presented.

U.S. Department of the Treasury,
U.S. Customs Service

Customs U.S.A.

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Depart-
ment of the Treasury, 1987. 41
pages, 11 tables.)

Presents data for fiscal 1986 and
trend tables for fiscal 1982-86.
SOURCEBOOK tables 4.27, 4.31.

This document describes the activi-
ties of the U.S. Customs Service for
fiscal 1986. 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 Serv-
ice.

Williams, Allan F. and Adrian K. Lund

"Adults' Views of Laws that Limit
Teenagers' Driving and Access to Al-
cohol"

(Journal of Public Health Policy
7(Summer 1986), pp. 190-197. 8
pages, 4 tables.)

Presents data for 1985. SOURCEBOOK
tables 2.95, 2.98.

This article reports the results of a
telephone survey of adults who are
heads of households with and without
teenage children. The survey results
indicate that most adults favor
higher driver-licensing ages, night-
driving curfews, special probationary
licenses for teenagers; and a mini-
mum alcohol purchase age of 21.
Parents of teenagers favored these
measures slightly more than other
adults. Information on male versus
female views of limiting driving and
alcohol purchase age is also pre-
sented.

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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 has been excerpted from the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Justice Expenditure and Employment, 1985**, Bulletin NCJ-104460 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1987), pp. 6-8 and information provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Data collection

The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) 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. In 1985, the original survey methodology was reimplemented for a single-time survey designed to provide data necessary for block grant allocation of Bureau of Justice Assistance funds.

Methodology

These data were collected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Justice Statistics using a special sample survey of State and local governments. Data were collected for the Federal government, all State governments, all county governments, all municipalities (and townships in the six New England States, the three Middle Atlantic States, and Michigan and Wisconsin) having a 1980 population of 10,000 or more, and for a sample of the remaining municipalities and townships. A total of 8,223 local governments were included in the survey panel (3,041 county governments, 4,215 municipalities, and 967 townships).

The survey was accomplished using two methods of data collection: field compilation and mail canvass. Trained field representatives compiled expenditure and employment data from the governments' own records for all States and a reduced

number of counties and municipalities than were surveyed in 1979. Other units in the sample were canvassed by mail. Response for the field-compiled units was 100 percent. For the mail canvass units, the response rate was 88 percent.

Data for the Federal government were extracted from Budget of the United States Government, FY 1987, Appendix. For 1985, that document allowed the classification of appropriate expenditure and employment amounts for the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the U.S. Customs Service, and the Internal Revenue Service as "prosecution and legal services." In earlier years, those amounts could not be broken out of the "police protection" category. These dollar and employment amounts are included as Federal legal services and prosecution in the appropriate tables in the source, but, to allow comparability with earlier years, they have been treated as police protection expenditures in the trend analysis.

Data for all governmental functions are from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Governmental Finances in 1984-85, table 1. Changes in the format for that table allow the inclusion of expenditure amounts that were not included in previous BJS expenditure and employment reports.

The justice data in this report include the expenditures and employment of the Federal government, State governments, and a sample of county, municipal, and township governments. Unless otherwise noted, data for total governmental functions and non-justice governmental functions also include the expenditures of special districts and school districts, which generally do not have justice functions. Justice expenditure data for these districts are not collected, although in 1978 (the most recent year for which such data are available) 0.6 percent of justice expenditures were made by such districts. The special district and school district data are included in the total government spending to allow State-by-State comparisons across States that make varying use of school districts to finance education.

Definitions of terms

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 intergovernmental trans-

fers and noncash transactions, such as the provision of meals or housing of employees. It also excludes retirement of debt, investment in securities, extensions of loans, or agency transactions. Total expenditures for all government functions do include interest payments on debt, but the justice expenditure data do not.

Expenditure is divided into two major categories:

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).

Employees are all persons on government payrolls during the pay period including Oct. 12, 1985. They include all paid officials and persons on paid leave, but exclude unpaid officials, persons on unpaid leave, pensioners, and contractors.

"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.

"Full-time equivalent employment" is a statistical measure that estimates 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.

Payroll is the gross payroll before deductions and includes salaries, wages, fees, and commissions paid to employees as defined above for the month of October 1985.

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 city police department, sheriff's depart-

ment, State police, or Federal law enforcement agency such as the FBI and the Drug Enforcement Administration. Private security police are outside the scope of the survey.

Judicial (courts only) includes all civil and criminal courts and activities associated with courts such as law libraries, grand juries, petit juries, and the like. It is not the same as the "judicial and legal services" category in reports for 1982-84. That category also included "prosecution and legal services" and "public defense" that are displayed separately in this report.

Prosecution and legal services includes the civil and criminal justice activities of the attorneys general, district attorneys, State's attorneys, and their variously named equivalents and corporation counsels, solicitors, and legal departments with various names.

Public defense includes 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 and 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 lock-ups or "tanks" holding prisoners less than 48 hours are included in "police protection."

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 who are adjudicated delinquent or in need of supervision. It also includes facilities for the detention of adults and juveniles accused of a crime and awaiting trial or hearing. Prison is sometimes used to refer to State correctional institutions.

Other justice activities includes expenditure and employment data that are not elsewhere classified, that cut across more than one category, or that are not allocable to separate categories. Examples are crime commissions, neighborhood crime counsels, and State criminal justice coordinating councils.

APPENDIX 2

The Municipal Year Book 1987-- Definitions of terms and survey response rates

This information was excerpted from International City Management Association, **The Municipal Year Book 1987** (Washington, DC: International City Management Association, 1987, pp. 23, 77, 78, 99, 121. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

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

To be classified by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget as a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), an area must include a city with a population of at least 50,000 or an urbanized area of at least 50,000 with a total metropolitan population of at least 100,000. The OMB fur-

ther groups metropolitan areas of over 1,000,000 population into consolidated metropolitan statistical areas (CMSAs) and primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSAs).

Central cities--The core cities of an MSA having a population of at least 25,000 and meeting two commuting requirements: at least 40 percent of the employed residents of the city must work within the city and there must be at least 75 jobs for each 100 residents who are employed. Cities between 15,000 and 25,000 population may also be considered central cities if they are at least one-third the size of the MSA's largest city and meet the two commuting requirements.

Suburban cities--The other cities, towns and incorporated places in an MSA.

Independent--the city(ies) not located within an MSA.

City types include metro for municipalities located within an MSA and nonmetro for municipalities located outside an MSA. County types refer to counties located within an MSA for metro; and nonmetro for counties located outside the boundaries of an MSA.

Forms of government

Mayor-council--an elected council serves as the legislative body 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.

Table Survey response rates for 1986

	Police, fire, and refuse collection			Survey of municipal officials			Survey of county officials			Police personnel practices		
	Number of cities surveyed	Responses		Number of cities surveyed	Responses		Number of counties surveyed	Responses		Number of cities surveyed	Responses	
		Num-ber	Per-cent		Num-ber	Per-cent		Num-ber	Per-cent		Num-ber	Per-cent
Total, all cities	2,614	1,355	51.8%	7,062	5,128	72.6%	3,108	1,997	64.3%	2,614	910	34.8%
<u>Population group</u>												
Over 1,000,000	6	4	66.7	6	5	83.3	22	15	68.2	-	-	-
500,000 to 1,000,000	17	14	82.4	17	15	88.2	56	45	80.4	23	9	39.1
250,000 to 499,999	34	22	64.7	34	27	79.4	94	76	80.9	34	16	47.1
100,000 to 249,999	113	72	63.7	113	86	76.1	228	185	81.1	113	52	46.0
50,000 to 99,999	280	159	56.8	279	234	83.9	375	266	70.9	279	129	46.2
25,000 to 49,999	618	318	51.5	619	512	82.7	617	370	60.0	619	206	33.3
10,000 to 24,999	1,546	766	49.5	1,545	1,207	78.1	974	586	60.2	1,546	498	32.2
5,000 to 9,999	-	-	-	1,747	1,238	70.9	463	284	61.3	-	-	-
2,500 to 4,999	-	-	-	2,285	1,503	65.8	178	106	59.6	-	-	-
Under 2,500	-	-	-	417	301	72.2	101	64	63.4	-	-	-
<u>Region</u>												
Northeast	757	298	39.4	1,965	1,328	67.6	200	155	77.5	756	213	28.2
North Central	753	422	56.0	2,044	1,551	75.9	1,055	689	65.3	753	278	36.9
South	656	366	55.8	2,069	1,434	69.3	1,425	844	59.2	657	230	35.0
West	448	269	60.0	984	815	82.8	428	309	72.2	448	189	42.2
<u>Geographic division</u>												
New England	310	125	40.3	-	-	-	54	31	57.4	-	-	-
Mid-Atlantic	447	173	38.7	-	-	-	146	124	84.9	-	-	-
East North Central	543	280	51.6	-	-	-	437	289	66.1	-	-	-
West North Central	210	142	67.6	-	-	-	618	400	64.7	-	-	-
South Atlantic	274	176	64.2	-	-	-	591	419	70.9	-	-	-
East South Central	135	53	39.3	-	-	-	364	167	45.9	-	-	-
West South Central	247	137	55.5	-	-	-	470	258	54.9	-	-	-
Mountain	112	67	59.8	-	-	-	280	188	67.1	-	-	-
Pacific Coast	336	202	60.1	-	-	-	148	121	81.8	-	-	-
<u>Metro status</u>												
Central	509	300	58.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suburban	1,521	719	47.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Independent	584	336	57.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Metro	-	-	-	4,285	3,170	73.9	726	533	73.4	-	-	-
Nonmetro	-	-	-	2,777	1,958	70.5	2,382	1,464	61.5	-	-	-
<u>Form of government</u>												
Mayor-council	1,110	484	43.6	3,811	2,468	64.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Council-manager	1,260	786	62.4	2,574	2,193	85.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commission	100	37	37.0	176	113	64.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Town meeting	99	34	34.3	420	289	68.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Representative town meeting	45	14	31.1	81	65	80.2	-	-	-	-	-	-

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, 1986** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), pp. 1-5, 331-334. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made. See U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, **Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1984) for further definitions and information on classification and counting rules.

Population definitions

For purposes of statistical presentation, the cities and counties in the United States are divided into groups based on population size. The population group classifications used by the Uniform Crime Reporting Program are shown in Table 1.

Table 1 Population group, political label, and population coverage

Population group	Political label	Population coverage
I	City	250,000 and over
II	City	100,000 to 249,999
III	City	50,000 to 99,999
IV	City	25,000 to 49,999
V	City	10,000 to 24,999
VI	City	Less than 10,000
VIII (Rural county)	County	-
IX (Suburban county)	County	-

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)--This includes a city or an urbanized area with a population of 50,000 or more inhabitants and the surrounding county or counties that share certain metropolitan characteristics. MSAs made up approximately 76 percent of the total U.S. population in 1986.

Rural counties--Rural counties are those outside MSAs. These areas represent 14 percent of the national population in 1986. 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 MSA. Suburban areas can, therefore, be divided into suburban cities and suburban counties.

Other cities--Other cities are urban places outside MSAs; most of these areas are incorporated. These cities comprise 10 percent of the 1986 national population.

The following diagram illustrates the aforementioned discussion of the community types.

	MSA		Non-MSA	
Cities	Cities over 50,000		Other cities	
	Suburban cities			
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.

The major source of Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) data is the individual law enforcement agency. The number of agencies included in each population group will vary slightly from year to year due to population growth, geopolitical consolidation, municipal consolidation, etc. Population figures for individual jurisdictions are estimated by the UCR Program in noncensus years. Table 2 shows the number of agencies within each population group in 1986.

Table 2 Population group and number of agencies

Population group	Number of agencies
I	61
II	126
III	309
IV	679
V	1,691
VI	7,775
VIII (Rural area)	3,714
IX (Suburban county)	1,668
Total	16,023

Regions and divisions

The United States is divided into four regions; these regions are further divided into nine divisions. The following is a list of States within divisions and regions.

Northeast:

New England--Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont.

Middle Atlantic--New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania.

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

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. (Manslaughter by negligence and simple or minor assaults are not included in the Crime Index.)

Part I offenses

Criminal homicide--a. Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter: the willful (nonnegligent) killing of one human being by another. Deaths caused by negligence, attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, and justifiable homicides are excluded. Justifiable homicides are limited to: (1) the killing of a felon by a law enforcement officer in the line of duty; and (2) the killing of a felon by a private citizen. b. Manslaughter by negligence: the killing of another person through gross negligence. Traffic fatalities are excluded. While manslaughter by negligence is a Part I crime, it is not included in the Crime Index.

Forcible rape--The carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. Included are rapes by force and attempts or assaults to rape. Statutory offenses (no force used--victim under age of consent) are excluded.

Robbery--The taking or attempting to take anything 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.

Aggravated assault--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. Simple assaults are excluded.

Burglary--breaking or entering--The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. Attempted forcible entry is included.

Larceny--theft (except motor vehicle theft)--The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Examples are thefts of bicycles or automobile accessories, shoplifting, pocket-picking, or the stealing of any property or article which is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Attempted larcenies are included. Embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, worthless checks, etc., are excluded.

Motor vehicle theft--The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. A motor vehicle is self-propelled and runs on the surface and not on rails. Specifically excluded from this category are motorboats, construction equipment, airplanes, and farming equipment.

Arson--any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.

Part II offenses

Other assaults (simple)--Assaults and attempted assaults where no weapon is used and which do not result in serious or aggravated injury to the victim.

Forgery and counterfeiting--Making, altering, uttering, or possessing, with intent to defraud, anything false in the semblance of that which is true. Attempts are included.

Fraud--Fraudulent conversion and obtaining money or property by false pretenses. Included are confidence games and bad checks, except forgeries and counterfeiting.

Embezzlement--Misappropriation or misapplication of money or property entrusted to one's care, custody, or control.

Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing--Buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property, including attempts.

Vandalism--Willful or malicious destruction, injury, disfigurement, or defacement of any public or private property, real or personal, without consent of the owner or persons having custody or control.

Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.--All violations of regulations or statutes controlling the carrying, using, possessing, furnishing, and manufacturing of deadly weapons or silencers. Included are attempts.

Prostitution and commercialized vice--Sex offenses of a commercialized nature, such as prostitution, keeping a bawdy house, procuring, or transporting women for immoral purposes. Attempts are included.

Sex offenses (except forcible rape, prostitution, and commercialized vice)--Statutory rape and offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like. Attempts are included.

Drug abuse violations--State and local offenses relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, and manufacturing of narcotic drugs.

Gambling--Promoting, permitting, or engaging in illegal gambling.

Offenses against the family and children--Nonsupport, neglect, desertion, or abuse of family and children.

Driving under the influence--Driving or operating any vehicle or common carrier while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics.

Liquor laws--State or local liquor law violations, except "drunkenness" and "driving under the influence." Federal violations are excluded.

Drunkenness--Offenses relating to drunkenness or intoxication. Excluded is "driving under the influence."

Disorderly conduct--Breach of the peace.

Vagrancy--Vagabondage, begging, loitering, etc.

All other offenses--All violations of State or local laws, except those listed above and traffic offenses.

Suspicion--No specific offense; suspect released without formal charges being placed.

Curfew and loitering laws--(persons under age 18)--Offenses relating to violations of local curfew

or loitering ordinances where such laws exist.

Runaways--(persons under age 18)--Limited to juveniles taken into protective custody under provisions of local statutes.

APPENDIX 4

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 crim-

inal 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 5

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, NJ: The Gallup Poll, January 1979), pp. 29, 30; George Gallup, *The Sophisticated Poll Watcher's Guide* (Princeton, NJ: 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, 1972-1987: Cumulative Codebook* (Chicago: National Opinion Research Center, University of Chicago, 1987), pp. 1, 49, 433-438. 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, 1987), 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 249,000, with the urbanized areas of all these cities forming a single stratum; cities of 2,500 to 49,999; rural villages; and farm or open country rural areas. Within each of these strata, the population is further divided into seven regions: New England, Middle Atlantic, East Central, West Central, South, Mountain, and Pacific Coast. Within each size-of-community and regional stratum the population is arrayed in geographic order and zoned into equal sized groups of sampling units. Pairs of localities in each zone are selected with probability of selection proportional to the size of each locality's population--producing two replicated samples of localities.

Within selected cities for which population data are reported by census tracts or enumeration districts, these sample subdivisions are drawn with probability of selection proportional to the size of the population. For other cities, minor civil divisions, and rural areas in the sample for which population data are not reported by census tracts or enumeration districts, small, definable geographic areas are drawn, with the probability of selection proportional to size where available data permit; otherwise with equal probability.

A block or block cluster is drawn with probability of selection proportional to the number of dwelling units from within each subdivision selected for which blocks 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 direc-

tion 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.

Urbanization--Central cities have populations of 50,000 and above. Suburbs constitute the fringe and include populations of 2,500 to 49,999. Rural areas are those which have populations of under 2,500.

Race/ethnicity--Nonwhite are comprised of individuals who report themselves as any combination of the following classifications: Hispanic, American Indian, Other Indian, Oriental, and Black.

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 Gallup, Jr. **The Gallup Report**, Report No. 232/233. Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, January/February 1985, p. 4. (Jan. 11-14, 1985.)

The Gallup Report, Report No. 237. Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, June 1985, pp. 16, 18, 19. (April 12-15, 1985.)

The Gallup Report, Report No. 239. Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, August 1985, p. 10. (July 12-15, 1985.)

The Gallup Report, Report No. 242. Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, November 1985, pp. 56, 57. (Jan.-March, 1985.)

The Gallup Report, Report No. 244/245. Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, January/February 1986, pp. 12-15 (Jan. 10-13, 1986.)

The Gallup Report, Report No. 248. Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, May 1986, pp. 17-19. (April 11-14, 1986.)

The Gallup Report, Report No. 249. Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, June 1986, p. 5. (June 9-16, 1986.)

The Gallup Report, Report No. 251. Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, August 1986, pp. 3-6, 8, 9, 11, 12. (July 11-14, 1986.)

The Gallup Report, Report No. 252. Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, September 1986, pp. 11-13 (April 11-14, 1986), pp. 28, 29 (July 11-14, 1986.)

The Gallup Report, Report No. 253. Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, October 1986, pp. 3, 6 (July 11-14, 1986), p. 30 (Sept. 3-17, 1986.)

The Gallup Report, Report No. 258. Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, March 1987, pp. 8-10, 13. (March 14-18, 1987.)

The Gallup Report, Report No. 260. Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, May 1987, pp. 6, 7. (April 10-13, 1987.)

The Gallup Report, Report No. 261. Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, June 1987, p. 4. (June 8-14, 1987.)

The Gallup Poll

The Gallup Poll. Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, May 11, 1986, pp. 2, 3. (April 11-14, 1986.)

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, p. 1. (N=1,540, Spring 1977.)

_____ . The Harris Survey. Orlando, Fla.: Tribune Media Services, Inc., Mar. 21, 1985, p. 2. (N=1,254, Jan. 24-27, 1985.)

_____ . Business Week/Harris Poll. Orlando, Fla.: Tribune Media Services, Inc., Dec. 8, 1986. (N=1,252, Nov. 21-24, 1986.)

_____ . The Harris Survey. Orlando, Fla.: Tribune Media Services, Inc. May 8, 1988, p. 2. (N=1,249, April 1-5, 1988.)

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. 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 1987. There are a total of 21,875 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; 1,473 in 1984; 1,534 in 1985; 1,470 in 1986; and 1,466 in 1987). Sampling frames are based on 1970 census information for surveys conducted in 1972-1978, 1980, and 1982. For all interviews conducted from 1984-1987, the national sampling frame was based on 1980 census information. A split sample transition design was used in the 1983 survey. One-half of the sample was drawn from the 1970 frame and one-half

from the 1980 frame. 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 United States. Alaska and Hawaii are not included in samples drawn from the 1970 sampling frame, but are represented in one-half of the 1983 surveys, and all those conducted from 1984-1987. 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, and 1982-1986, 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 (BG) 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.

1970 National Sampling Frame

For 1977, 1978, 1980, 1982 and one-half of 1983 interviews, the NORC national probability sample is a stratified, multi-stage, area probability sample of clusters of households in the continental United States based on 1970 census information. The selection of geographic areas at successive stages is in accordance with the method of **probabilities proportional to size**. Furthermore, the clusters of households are divided into replicated subsamples in order to facilitate estimation of the variance of sample estimators of population characteristics.

At the first stage of selection, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs) and non-metropolitan counties covering the total continental United States were grouped according to size strata within the nine census regions. All population figures and other demographic information were obtained from 1970 U.S. Bureau of the Census reports. Within each size stratum, grouping, based on geographic location or racial characteristics (or both), was accomplished before selection. The final frame was further separated into zones or "paper strata" of equal population size in order to facilitate the selection of replicated subsamples of primary sampling units (PSUs). The selection of PSUs was designed to produce four independent

subsamples of equal size. The four subsamples were randomly combined to form two larger subsamples of 101 PSUs each. The large subsamples are thus internally separable into two replicated subsamples for variance estimation purposes. NORC has selected one of the two large subsamples described above to serve as its principle 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.

1980 National Sampling Frame

Census information for 1980 was used to sample respondents for one-half of the 1983 interviews, and all those surveys administered 1984-1987. Eighty-four PSUs were selected at the first stage. The PSUs consist of counties, SMSAs, independent cities and, in New England, parts of counties. Prior to selection, the United States was divided into PSUs;

the PSUs were then grouped into 84 strata. The strata were formed by grouping metropolitan and non-metropolitan PSUs within each of the four Census regions. Within each region, additional variables were used to define strata. The stratifying variables included within-region geography and size; size was measured by the 1980 Census count of occupied housing units. One PSU was selected from each stratum using a controlled selection procedure. This procedure ensured proportionate representation along certain control dimensions (such as percentage Hispanic in the West). The exact control variables (like the stratification variables) differed somewhat from region to region. Sixteen strata contained only one PSU, which was selected with certainty. The remaining 68 PSUs were selected with probability proportional to size (measured in housing units).

The unit for second stage selection was the block or enumeration district (ED). The number of secondary selections within a PSU depended in part on the stratum size. The number of second stage selections listed for NCR's national frame in the 16 PSUs selected with certainty ranged from 24 to six selections for PSU. In the remaining 68 sample PSUs, six second stage selections were listed. All total, the new frame includes 562 secondary selections.

Prior to selection, the second stage units within each sample PSU were sorted by county, by minor civil division (in some areas), by Census Tract or ED number, and by block number. Counties were ordered within PSUs according to size and geography. Secondary selections were made using systematic zone selection; the probabilities of selection were proportional to size (measured in housing units). Each secondary selection included at least 50 housing units.

In enumeration districts and blocks with a large number of dwelling units, a third stage of selection was carried out. The block or ED was subdivided into pieces which were "field counted." Based on the field count, a piece of the sample block or ED with probability proportional to its size was selected.

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--Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, 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 52, 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 65-67. (N= 1,503, May 8-15, 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 1,210 adults conducted during the period Aug. 18-21, 1986. 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. All samples are drawn randomly by Survey Sampling, Inc. of Westport, Connecticut and include 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 and were conducted May 1-7, 1985. The lie detection interviews were conducted Feb. 1-8, 1986 among a representative sample of 1,512 adults. Interviews on the death penalty and fear of crime included a representative sampling of 1,251 adults and were conducted Nov. 7-14, 1986.

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 6

National Crime Survey--Data collection procedures and definitions of terms

Note: The following information was compiled by the SOURCEBOOK staff and excerpted from U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1986, A National Crime Survey Report NCJ-111456 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1988), Appendix III and glossary.

The National Crime Survey Program surveys a nationwide sample of residents throughout the Nation, including persons living in group quarters such as dormitories, rooming houses, and religious group dwellings. Crew members of merchant vessels, Armed Forces personnel living in military barracks, and institutionalized persons, such as correctional facility inmates, did not fall within the scope of the survey. Similarly, United States citizens residing abroad and foreign visitors to this country were not under consideration. With these exceptions, individuals age 12 and over living in units designated for the sample were eligible to be interviewed.

Data collection

Each housing unit selected for the National Crime Survey (NCS) is in the sample for 3 years with each of seven interviews taking place at 6-month intervals. An NCS interviewer's first contact with a housing unit selected for the survey is in person, and if it is not possible to secure face-to-face interviews with all eligible members of the household during this initial visit, interviews by telephone are permissible thereafter. The only exceptions to the requirement that each eligible person be interviewed apply to incapacitated persons and individuals who are absent from the household during the entire field-interviewing period.

Beginning in July of 1986, unless a knowledgeable household member insists otherwise, 12- and 13-year olds are interviewed directly by the interviewer. This differs from what was done in previous practice of interviewing a knowledgeable adult as a proxy respondent for all 12- and 13-year olds unless the adult insisted

that the child be interviewed and the alternative was no interview at all. In the case of temporarily absent household members and persons who are physically or mentally incapable of granting interviews, interviewers may accept other household members as proxy respondents, and in certain situations (under rigidly prescribed rules) nonhousehold members may provide information for incapacitated persons.

Prior to February 1980 the second through seventh interviews were conducted in the same manner as the initial interview. At that time, however, the mode of interviewing was changed to cut data collection costs. Telephone interviewing was increased and in-person interviewing was reduced. This change was implemented in a manner that reduced the possibility of biasing the results. For half the remaining interviews at a sample address, the procedure was the same as that used for the entire sample prior to February 1980: The third, fifth, and seventh interviews were conducted primarily in person, with telephone follow-up permitted. The three even-numbered interviews have been conducted insofar as possible by telephone. Beginning in March 1986, all interviews were done by telephone wherever possible, except for the first and fifth interviews, which are still primarily conducted in person.

Sample design and size

Survey estimates are based on data obtained from a stratified, multistage cluster sample. The primary sampling units (PSU's) composing the first stage of the sampling were counties, groups of counties, or large metropolitan areas. Large PSU's were included in the sample with certainty and were considered to be self-representing (SR). The remaining PSU's, called non-self-representing (NSR), were combined into strata by grouping PSU's with similar demographic characteristics, as determined by the 1980 census. From each stratum, one PSU was selected for the sample, the probability of selection having been proportionate to the PSU's population.

In June 1984, a sample cut resulted in the reduction of NSR strata from 220 to 153. This also included a 20 percent sample reduction in the larger of the 156 SR PSU's. Phase-in of a revised NCS sample design based on 1980 census data began in January 1985. Thus, households that were interviewed during 1986 were drawn from both the 1970- and

1980-based sample designs. The 1980 design consists of 84 SR PSU's and 153 NSR strata, with one PSU per stratum selected with probability proportionate to size. Part of the reduction in the number of SR PSU's is due to a different procedure for drawing PSU boundaries, especially in the New England states, so that the 156 PSU's in the 1970 design are equivalent to 130 PSU's in the current design. Even with this smaller number of sample areas, the reliability of estimates has been maintained by using crime-related characteristics in the formation of the strata and by improving sample selection within the PSU's.

The remaining stages of sampling were designed to ensure a self-weighting probability sample of dwelling units and group quarters within each of the selected areas. This involved a systematic selection of enumeration districts (geographic areas used for the 1980 census), with a probability of selection proportionate to their 1980 population size, followed by the selection of clusters of approximately four housing units each from within each enumeration district. To account for units built within each of the sample areas after the 1980 census, a sample was drawn, by means of an independent clerical operation, of permits issued for the construction of residential housing. Jurisdictions that do not issue building permits were sampled using small land-area segments. These supplementary procedures, though yielding a relatively small portion of the total sample, enabled persons occupying housing built after 1980 to be properly represented in the survey. With the passage of time, newly constructed units account for an increased proportion of the total sample.

Approximately 59,000 housing units and other living quarters were designated for the sample. For purposes of conducting the field interviews, the sample was divided into six groups, or rotations, each of which contained housing units whose occupants were to be interviewed once every 6 months over a period of 3 years. The initial interview was for purposes of bounding (that is, establishing a time frame to avoid duplicative recording of information on subsequent interviews) but was not used in computing annual estimates. Each rotation group was further divided into six panels. Persons occupying housing units within one-sixth of each rotation group, or one panel were interviewed each month during the 6-month period. Because the survey is

continuous, additional housing units are selected in the manner described and assigned to rotation groups and panels for subsequent incorporation into the sample. A new rotation group enters the sample every 6 months, replacing a group phased out after being in the sample for 3 years. Interviews were obtained at 6-month intervals from the occupants of about 49,000 of the 59,000 housing units designated for the sample. The large majority of the remaining 10,000 units were found to be vacant, demolished, converted to non-residential use, or otherwise ineligible for the survey. However, approximately 2,000 of the 10,000 units were occupied by persons who, although eligible to participate in the survey, were not interviewed because they could not be reached after repeated visits, declined to be interviewed, were temporarily absent, or were otherwise not available. Thus, the occupants of about 96 percent of all eligible housing units, or some 100,000 persons, participated in the survey.

Estimation procedure

To enhance the reliability of the estimates presented in this report, the estimation procedure incorporated extensive auxiliary data resources on those characteristics of the population that are believed to bear on the subject matter of the survey. These auxiliary data were used in the various stages of ratio estimation.

The estimation procedure produces quarterly estimates of the volume and rates of victimization. Sample data from 8 months of field interviewing are required to produce estimates for each quarter. Each quarterly estimate is made up of equal numbers of field observations from the months during the half-year interval prior to the time of interview. This arrangement minimizes expected biases associated with the tendency of respondents to place criminal victimizations in more recent months during the 6-month reference period than when they actually occurred. Annual estimates are derived by accumulating data from the four quarterly estimates, which in turn are obtained from 17 months of field interviewing--from February of one year through June of the following year. The population and household rates of victimization are based on an average for these 17 months, centering on the ninth month of data collection period, or October 1986.

Reliability of 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 49,000 household interviews and 100,000 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 used for the NCS is one of a large number of possible samples of equal size that could have been used applying the same sample design and selection procedures. Estimates derived from different samples would differ from each other.

The standard error of a survey estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all possible samples and is, therefore, a measure of the precision with which the estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The estimate and its associated standard error may be used to construct a confidence interval, that is, an interval having a prescribed probability that it would include the average result of all possible samples. Estimates falling within the prescribed confidence interval are considered statistically significant. Most comparisons cited in this report were significant at a minimum level of 2.0 standard errors (the 95 percent confidence level), meaning that the estimated difference is greater than twice the standard error of the difference. Differences that failed the 90 percent test were not considered statistically significant.

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.

Series victimizations

Three or more criminal events that are similar if not identical in nature and incurred by individuals who are unable to identify separately the details of each act or recount accurately the total number of such acts are known as series victimizations. Because of the inability of the victims to provide details for each event separately, series crimes have been excluded from analysis and data tables.

Definitions of terms

Age--The appropriate age category is determined by each respondent's age as of the last day of the month preceding the interview.

Aggravated assault--Attack with a weapon, irrespective of whether or not there was injury, and attack without a weapon resulting either in serious injury (e.g., broken bones, loss of teeth, internal injuries, loss of consciousness) or in undeterred injury requiring two or more days of hospitalization. Also includes attempted assault with a weapon.

Annual family income--Includes the income of the household head and all other related persons residing in the same household unit. Covers the 12 months preceding the interview and includes wages, salaries, net income from business or farm, pensions, interest, dividends, rent, and any other form of monetary income. The income of persons unrelated to the head of household is excluded.

Assault--An unlawful physical attack, whether aggravated or simple, upon a person. Includes attempted assaults with or without a weapon. Excludes rape and attempted rape, as well as attacks involving theft or attempted theft, which are classified as robbery. Severity of crimes in this general category range from minor threats to incidents that bring the victim near death.

Attempted forcible entry--A form of burglary in which force is used in an attempt to gain entry.

Burglary--Unlawful or forcible entry of a residence, usually, but not necessarily, attended by theft. Includes attempted forcible entry. The entry may be by force, such as

breaking a window or slashing a screen, or it may be through an unlocked door or an open window. As long as the person entering had no legal right to be present in the structure, a burglary has occurred. Furthermore, the structure need not be the house itself for a household burglary to take place. Illegal entry of a garage, shed, or any other structure on the premises also constitutes household burglary. In fact, burglary does not necessarily have to occur on the premises. If the breaking and entering occurred in a hotel or in a vacation residence, it still would be classified as a burglary for the household whose member or members were staying there at the time.

Ethnicity--A distinction between Hispanic and non-Hispanic respondents, regardless of race.

Forcible entry--A form of burglary in which force is used to gain entry (e.g., by breaking a window or slashing a screen).

Head of household--For classification purposes, only one individual can be defined as head of household. The head of household is one of the persons who owns, rents or is buying the housing unit and is 18 years of age or older. An individual under the age of 18 may be identified as the household head if his or her spouse is age 18 or older or if all household members are under age 18.

Household--Consists of the occupants of separate living quarters meeting either of the following criteria: (1) persons, whether present or temporarily absent, whose usual place of residence is the housing unit in question, or (2) persons staying in the housing unit who have no usual place of residence elsewhere.

Household crimes--Burglary or larceny of a residence, or motor vehicle theft--crimes that do not involve personal confrontation. Include both completed and attempted acts.

Household larceny--Theft or attempted theft of property or cash from a residence or its immediate vicinity. For a household larceny to occur within the home itself, the thief must be someone with the right to be there, such as a maid, delivery person, or a guest. Forcible entry, attempted forcible entry, or unlawful entry are not involved.

Incident--A specific criminal act involving one or more victims and offenders. Personal crimes that occurred during the course of a commercial crime are not counted as incidents of personal crime contrary to previous practice, which assumed that such incidents were primarily directed against the business and,

therefore, were not counted as incidents in the NCS.

Larceny--Theft or attempted theft of property or cash without force. A basic distinction is made between personal larceny and household larceny.

Marital status--Each household member is assigned to one of the following categories: (1) married, which includes persons in common-law unions and those parted temporarily for reasons other than marital discord (employment, military service, etc.); (2) separated and divorced (separated includes married persons who have a legal separation or have parted because of marital discord); (3) widowed; and (4) never married, which includes those whose only marriage has been annulled and those living together (excluding common law unions).

Motor vehicle--Includes automobiles, trucks, motorcycles, and any other motorized vehicles legally allowed on public roads and highways.

Motor vehicle theft--Stealing or unauthorized taking of a motor vehicle, including attempts at such acts.

Nonstranger--With respect to crimes entailing direct contact between victim and offender, victimizations (or incidents) are classified as having involved nonstrangers if victim and offender are either related, well known to, or casually acquainted with one another. In crimes involving a mix of stranger and nonstranger offenders, the events are classified under nonstranger. The distinction between stranger and nonstranger crimes is not made for personal larceny without contact, an offense in which victims rarely see the offender.

Offender--The perpetrator of a crime; the term generally is applied in relation to crimes entailing contact between victim and offender.

Offense--A crime; with respect to personal crimes, the two terms can be used interchangeably, regardless of whether the applicable unit of measure is a victimization or an incident.

Personal crimes--Rape, robbery of persons, assault, personal larceny with contact, or personal larceny without contact. Includes both completed and attempted acts.

Personal crimes of theft--Theft or attempted theft of property or cash by stealth, either with contact (but without force or threat of force) or without direct contact between victim and offender. Equivalent to personal larceny.

Personal crimes of violence--Rape, robbery of persons, or as-

sault. Includes both completed and attempted acts. Always involves contact between the victim and offender.

Personal larceny--Equivalent to personal crimes of theft. A distinction is made between personal larceny with contact and personal larceny without contact.

Personal larceny with contact--Theft of purse, wallet, or cash by stealth directly from the person of the victim, but without force or the threat of force. Also includes attempted purse snatching.

Personal larceny without contact--Theft or attempted theft, without direct contact between victim and offender, of property or cash from any place other than the victim's home or its immediate vicinity. The property need not be strictly personal in nature; the act is distinguished from household larceny solely by place of occurrence. In rare cases, the victim sees the offender during the commission of the act.

Physical injury--The term is applicable to each of the three personal crimes of violence. For completed or attempted robbery resulting in injury, a distinction is made between injuries from "serious" and "minor" assault. Examples of injuries from serious assault include broken bones, loss of teeth, internal injuries, and loss of consciousness, or undetermined injuries requiring two or more days of hospitalization. Injuries from minor assault include bruises, black eyes, cuts, scratches and swelling, or undetermined injuries requiring less than two days of hospitalization. For assaults resulting in victim injury, the degree of harm governs classification of the event.

The same elements of injury applicable to robbery with injury from serious assault also pertain to aggravated assault with injury. Similarly, the same types of injuries applicable to robbery with injury from minor assault are relevant to simple assault with injury. All completed rapes are defined as having resulted in physical injury. Attempted rapes are defined as having resulted in injury if the victim reported having suffered some form of physical injury.

Race--Asked once for the entire household at the time of the first interview. The racial categories distinguished are white, black, and other. The category "other" consists mainly of American Indians and persons of Asian ancestry.

Rape--Carnal knowledge through the use of force or the threat of force, including attempts. Statutory rape (without force) is excluded. Includes both heterosexual and homosexual rape.

Rate of victimization--See "Victimization rate."

Robbery--Completed or attempted theft, directly from a person, of property or cash by force or threat of force, with or without a weapon.

Robbery with injury--Completed or attempted theft from a person, accompanied by an attack, either with or without a weapon, resulting in injury. An injury is classified as resulting from a serious assault, irrespective of the extent of injury, if a weapon was used in the commission of the crime, or, if not, when the extent of the injury was either serious (e.g., broken bones, loss of teeth, internal injuries, loss of consciousness) or undetermined but requiring two or more days of hospitalization. An injury is classified as resulting from a minor assault when the extent of the injury was minor (e.g., bruises, black eyes, cuts, scratches, swelling) or undetermined but requiring less than two days of hospitalization.

Robbery without injury--Theft or attempted theft from a person, accompanied by force or the threat of force, either with or without a weapon, but not resulting in injury.

Series--Three or more similar but separate events, which the respondent is unable to describe separately in detail to an interviewer.

Simple assault--Attack without a weapon resulting either in minor injury (e.g., bruises, black eyes, cuts, scratches, swelling) or in undetermined injury requiring less than two days of hospitalization. Also includes attempted assault without a weapon.

Stranger--With respect to crimes entailing direct contact between victim and offender, victimizations (or incidents) are classified as involving strangers if the victim so stated, or did not see or recognize the offender, or knew the offender only by sight. In crimes involving a mix of stranger and nonstranger offenders, the events are classified under nonstranger. The distinction between stranger and nonstranger crimes is not made for personal larceny without contact, an offense in which victims rarely see the offender.

Tenure--Two forms of household tenancy are distinguished: (1) owned, which includes dwellings being bought through mortgage and (2) rented, which also includes rent-free quarters belonging to a party other than the occupant and situations where rental payments are in kind or in services.

Unlawful entry--A form of burglary committed by someone having no legal right to be on the premises even though force is not used.

Victim--The recipient of a criminal act; usually used in relation to personal crimes, but also applicable to households.

Victimization--A specific criminal act as it affects a single victim, whether a person or household. In criminal acts against persons, the number of victimizations is determined by the number of victims of such acts; ordinarily, the number of victimizations is somewhat higher than the number of incidents because more than one individual is victimized during certain incidents. Each criminal act against a household is assumed to involve a single victim, the affected household.

Victimization rate--For crimes against persons, the victimization rate, a measure of occurrence among population groups at risk, is computed on the basis of the number of victimizations per 1,000 resident population age 12 and over. For crimes against households, victimization rates are calculated on the basis of the number of incidents per 1,000 households.

Victimize--To perpetrate a crime against a person or household.

APPENDIX 7

Monitoring the Future 1975-1986--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 1986* (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, 1987), pp. 2-10, 13, 14, 269; Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Trends in Drug Use and Related Factors Among American High School Students and Young Adults, 1975-1986* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), pp. 4, 156, 202; 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 to 135 public and private high schools selected to provide an accurate cross section of high school seniors throughout the coterminous United States.

Since 1985, the results of a follow-up survey of those young adults one to ten years beyond high school have been presented. These results should accurately characterize 85 percent of the young adults in the class cohorts one to ten years beyond high school who are high school graduates. The high school dropout segment, missing from the senior year surveys, is also missing from the follow-up segments.

Also since 1985, the results of a follow-up survey of those high school students who have continued on to college have been presented. The college sample is limited to the most typical one for college attendance: one to four years past high school, which corresponds to the modal ages of 19 to 22 years old. This age category should encompass about 85 percent of all students enrolled in college full-time in 1980.

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 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 changes 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. 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" shows 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. The list below 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.

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.
- T. Health habits and symptoms.** Health habits, somatic symptoms, medical experiences.

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.

There are 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 reason for schools' refusals to participate are varied and largely a function of happenstance events of the particular year. Thus, there is a fair amount of confidence that school refusals have not seriously biased the surveys.

Student participation

Completed questionnaires are obtained from three-fourths 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.

Research design for the follow-up surveys after high school

Beginning with the graduating class of 1976, each class is followed up annually for a period of ten years after high school. From the approximately 17,000 seniors originally participating in a given class, a representative sample of 2,400 individuals was chosen for follow-up. In order to ensure sufficient numbers of drug users in the follow-up surveys, those fitting certain criteria of current drug use (that is, those reporting current daily marijuana use in senior year or use of any of the other illicit drugs in the previous 30 days) were selected with higher probability (by a factor of 3.0) than the remaining seniors. Differential weighting is used in all follow-up analyses to compensate for the differential sampling probabilities.

The 2,400 selected respondents from each class were randomly assigned to one of two matching groups of 1,200 each; one group was surveyed on even-numbered calendar years, while the other group was surveyed on

odd-numbered years. This biannual procedure was intended to reduce respondent burden.

Follow-up procedures

Using information provided by respondents at the time of the senior survey (name, address, phone number, and the name and address of someone who would always know how to reach them), students selected for the panels were contacted by mail. Newsletters were sent each year and name and address corrections were requested. Questionnaires were sent by certified mail in the spring of each year. A check for \$5.00 made out to the respondent, was attached to the front. Reminder letters and post cards went out at fixed intervals thereafter and finally, those not responding received a prompting phone call from the Survey Research Center's phone interviewing facility in Ann Arbor. If requested, a second copy of the questionnaire was sent.

Panel retention rates

To date the panel retention rates have remained quite high. In the first follow-up after high school, about 85 percent of the original panel returned questionnaires. The retention rate decreases ordinarily with time; however, the 1985 panel retention from the Class of 1976--the oldest of the panels, now aged 27--remains at 71 percent.

Since attrition is to a modest degree associated with drug use, corrections to the prevalence estimates are presented for the follow-up panels. These raise the prevalence estimates from what they would be uncorrected, but only slightly. It is believed that the resulting estimates are the most accurate obtainable, but still low for the age group as a whole due to the omission of dropouts and absentees from the population covered by the original panels.

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, there is 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 suggest a reasonable amount of

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 these 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 N's (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 425 respondents per year on any single questionnaire form. Further, because the 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 survey.

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 the 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.

There is also 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 socioeconomic 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 2. 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;

Amphetamines--uppers, pep pills, bennies, speed;
Quaaludes--quads, methaqualone;

Barbiturates--downers, goofballs, reds, yellows;

Heroin--smack, horse;
Other narcotics--methadone, opium, codeine, paregoric;

Inhalants--glue, aerosols, laughing gas;

Tranquilizers--Librium, Valium, Miltown.

Beginning with the 1979 survey, amyl and butyl nitrites were considered "other inhalants" for questions on one alternate survey form (N=one-fifth of total sample size). This was due to the fact that not all users of this subclass of inhalants were reporting themselves as inhalant users. Hallucinogen use had been similarly underestimated because some users of the hallucinogenic drug PCP do not report themselves as users of hallucinogens--even though PCP was included as an example of a hallucinogenic drug in earlier surveys and on other questions. The alternate questionnaire form contained a special set of questions about PCP, which provided other street names for it (e.g., angel dust). As a result of these definition changes, since 1979 data for drug use in these two drug classes have been adjusted for underreporting. For more information, see the Source.

Table 1 Sample sizes and student response rates

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Number of public schools	111	108	108	111	111	107	109	116	112	117	115	113
Number of private schools	14	15	16	20	20	20	19	21	22	17	17	16
Total number of schools	125	123	124	131	131	127	128	137	134	134	132	129
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	16,502	15,713
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	16,502	15,713
Student response rate (percent) ^b	78	77	79	83	82	82	81	83	84	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.

Table 2 Unweighted (UW) and weighted (W) sample sizes in subgroups, by year

	Class of 1975 ^a		Class of 1976		Class of 1977		Class of 1978		Class of 1979		Class of 1980	
	UW	W	UW	W	UW	W	UW	W	UW	W	UW	W
Total sample	12,627	12,108	16,678	15,138	18,436	15,830	18,924	18,916	16,662	16,662	16,524	16,524
Sex												
Male	5,799	5,571	7,999	7,241	8,449	7,358	8,603	8,779	7,889	7,778	7,935	7,744
Female	6,371	6,100	7,924	7,257	9,188	7,850	9,416	9,266	8,139	8,232	7,874	8,078
Race												
White	(b)	(b)	12,933	11,796	13,818	12,240	14,663	14,847	13,432	13,299	12,894	12,846
Black	(b)	(b)	1,806	1,716	2,500	1,938	2,205	2,096	1,617	1,742	1,939	2,098
Region												
Northeast	3,014	2,695	4,034	3,570	4,760	3,959	4,841	4,607	3,926	4,016	4,281	3,877
North Central	3,951	3,832	5,098	4,687	5,697	4,758	5,576	5,411	5,385	4,874	4,340	4,873
South	3,366	3,857	4,177	4,597	4,908	4,820	5,566	6,292	4,713	5,055	4,667	5,049
West	2,296	1,724	3,369	2,284	3,071	2,294	2,941	2,605	2,638	2,717	3,236	2,726
College plans												
Complete 4 years	(b)	(b)	7,963	6,994	8,933	7,407	9,264	8,844	8,571	8,203	9,191	8,658
None or under 4 years	(b)	(b)	7,179	6,877	7,764	7,048	7,857	8,413	6,715	7,063	5,995	6,578
Illicit drug use												
None	4,329	4,400	6,532	6,091	6,672	5,878	6,400	6,595	5,426	5,654	5,322	5,591
Marihuana only	2,044	1,894	3,950	3,457	4,955	4,050	5,354	5,214	4,756	4,610	4,480	4,357
Few pills	1,163	1,113	1,942	1,736	2,173	1,813	2,329	2,304	2,171	2,168	2,150	2,104
More pills	2,157	1,989	3,427	2,987	3,857	3,266	3,906	3,885	3,622	3,543	3,873	3,760
Any heroin	231	216	319	268	321	280	289	302	193	186	186	180

^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.

Class of 1981		Class of 1982		Class of 1983		Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986	
UW	W	UW	W	UW	W	UW	W	UW	W	UW	W
18,267	18,267	18,348	18,348	16,947	16,947	16,499	16,499	16,502	16,502	15,713	15,713
8,775	8,725	8,979	8,828	8,106	8,074	7,653	7,800	7,620	7,776	7,231	7,261
8,752	8,865	8,610	8,788	8,160	8,227	8,144	8,029	8,287	8,164	7,843	7,855
13,625	13,985	13,753	13,887	12,697	12,806	12,223	12,337	12,162	12,291	11,311	11,713
2,495	2,265	2,203	2,080	2,191	2,067	2,281	2,244	2,195	1,995	1,901	1,649
4,269	4,290	4,719	4,741	4,130	4,056	3,658	3,386	3,615	3,878	3,433	3,720
5,069	5,484	5,223	5,383	4,245	4,784	4,018	4,611	4,612	4,516	4,392	4,440
5,513	5,600	5,191	5,551	5,522	5,434	5,726	5,568	5,263	5,028	4,910	4,855
3,416	2,893	3,215	2,672	3,050	2,673	3,097	2,932	3,012	3,079	2,978	2,698
10,256	9,878	9,851	9,360	9,342	9,062	9,144	9,103	9,592	9,448	9,655	9,291
6,486	7,008	6,971	7,507	6,214	6,555	6,002	6,124	5,588	5,770	4,855	5,277
5,954	6,148	6,157	6,328	6,001	6,082	6,124	6,199	6,401	6,412	6,491	6,535
4,313	4,179	4,127	4,040	3,657	3,599	3,585	3,528	3,541	3,449	3,228	3,125
2,297	2,306	2,449	2,439	2,308	2,315	2,198	2,196	2,228	2,264	2,147	2,223
4,972	4,925	4,896	4,839	4,333	4,306	3,946	3,936	3,737	3,802	3,261	3,264
183	189	212	210	210	206	206	206	196	193	160	161

APPENDIX 8

National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Population Estimates 1985--Survey methodology

Note: The following information was excerpted from U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute for Drug Abuse, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Population Estimates 1985 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), pp. 1-8. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Survey methodology

The 1985 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse is the eighth study in a series of national surveys to measure the prevalence of drug use among the American household population aged 12 and older. Population estimates of drug use prevalence for the civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States are presented.

Essentially the same methodology has been used in each of the eight National Household Surveys. Respondents are interviewed in person in their homes by trained interviewers using self-administered answer sheets and other methodology intended to maximize the validity of responses to sensitive questions. The data are kept confidential and anonymous. The respondents are drawn randomly within age categories from a national probability sample of households in the coterminous United States. The household population includes more than 98 percent of the U.S. population. It excludes persons living in group quarters or institutions such as military installations, dormitories, hotels, hospitals, and jails and transient populations such as the homeless. Alaska and Hawaii have not been included in the sample since the first National Household Survey because of logistic and cost considerations.

For the 1985 National Household Survey, the data were collected from June through December 1985, resulting in a total of 8,038 interviews and an overall response rate of 83 percent. Table 1 displays population estimates and the sample size for each demographic category surveyed.

Age and race/ethnicity were the two primary correlates of drug use on which the 1985 sample was stratified. In earlier National Household Surveys, age was divided into only three categories (12 to 17, 18 to 25, 26 and older) because of the known higher concentration of drug use among those under 26 years of age. To measure the drug use of this older group (or cohort) as it ages, the 1985 survey included both an age 26 to 34 and age 35 and older category.

In 1985, as in previous surveys, the younger age groups were oversampled in order to obtain more stable estimates of drug use for them. For the first time in 1985, Blacks and Hispanics were also oversampled. Based on the respondents' self-classifications the race/ethnicity groups were classified as: (1) Hispanic in origin, regardless of race; (2) White, not of Hispanic origin; and (3) Black, not of Hispanic origin. As defined, these groups are mutually exclusive. Those who did not identify themselves as Hispanic, non-Hispanic White or non-Hispanic Black were included in the population totals, but no separate population estimates were presented for this "Other" race/ethnicity group because of the small sample size.

Sampling error and confidence intervals

In the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, as in every sample survey, there is some degree of statistical uncertainty or error. The estimates provided in this report are subject to uncertainties of two types: nonsampling and sampling errors. Nonsampling errors are attributed to such sources as recording and coding errors, missing data, and differences in respondents' interpretations of questions. Nonsampling errors cannot be quantified, although rigorous attempts were made to minimize them through pretesting, interviewer training and evaluation, interview verification, coder training, coding checks, and other quality control measures.

Sampling errors denote the random fluctuations that occur in estimates when a sample of the population is drawn rather than conducting a complete census. Different samples drawn from the same population would be expected to result in different estimates. Many of these observed estimates would differ to

some degree from the "true" population value and these differences are due to sampling errors. Sampling errors are quantified in this report by way of confidence limits. Confidence limits were calculated based on 95 percent confidence intervals. The precise interpretation of the 95 percent confidence interval is as follows: If repeated samples of identical design were drawn from the population, and the sample estimate and corresponding upper and lower confidence limits were calculated for each sample, then the true population value would be included in the confidence intervals of 95 out of every 100 samples.

Adjusting for nonresponse through imputation

The prevalence estimates have been imputed for item nonresponse. That is, if an individual did not answer a question about using a specific drug, he or she was assigned a probability of being a user of that drug. The probability assigned was the average rate of use for the nonresponder's particular sex-age-race/ethnicity group.

The main advantage of imputation in this survey was to provide consistency in bases for all subgroups. The process ensured that the estimates were based on the total sample rather than on just those who answered all the questions. Imputation can also provide substantially improved estimates when item nonresponse is large. In this survey, however, the impact of imputation on the estimates themselves is negligible since item nonresponse averaged less than 3 percent for drug use questions.

Heroin estimates

Estimates of heroin use are not presented separately for each race/ethnic group or for each region of the United States. Less than one-half of one percent of the household population reported trying heroin either in the past month or the past year and only one percent reported ever using heroin in their lifetime. Therefore, because of the low prevalence of heroin use in the household population, only lifetime prevalence of heroin use in the total population is presented.

Considerations in interpreting the data

Readers are cautioned to take the following into account when using or interpreting these estimates: (1) The value of self-reports depends upon the honesty and memory of sampled respondents. The National Household Survey procedures are designed to encourage truthfulness and recall, nevertheless, some under- or over-reporting may occur. (2) Drug use prevalences from the National Household Survey for specific subgroups are sometimes based on modest to small sample sizes, which may lead to substantial sampling error. (3) The population totals taken from the Current Population Survey and used in weighting the National Household Survey sample are themselves subject to both sampling and nonsampling errors. (4) The population surveyed is the noninstitutionalized population living in households and does not include all population subgroups of drug users.

Consequently, the estimates produced in this report should be viewed as approximations based on the best data available at this time.

Table 1

Sample size and U.S. population

By demographic characteristics

	Age groups									
	12 to 17		18 to 25		26 to 34		35 and older		Total	
	Sample	Population	Sample	Population	Sample	Population	Sample	Population	Sample	Population
Sex										
Male	1,149	11,030,000	795	16,190,000	860	17,770,000	722	46,380,000	3,526	91,370,000
Female	1,138	10,610,000	1,009	16,300,000	1,287	18,440,000	1,078	54,070,000	4,512	99,420,000
Ethnicity										
White	1,007	16,110,000	791	25,090,000	1,075	28,500,000	1,076	84,030,000	3,949	153,730,000
Black	601	3,130,000	459	4,060,000	494	4,030,000	391	9,220,000	1,945	20,430,000
Hispanic	642	1,890,000	525	2,540,000	527	2,640,000	302	5,380,000	1,996	12,450,000
Region										
Northeast	441	5,280,000	326	7,920,000	405	9,160,000	343	25,150,000	1,515	47,510,000
North Central	454	4,330,000	374	7,610,000	469	8,020,000	392	21,440,000	1,689	41,400,000
South	915	7,560,000	660	10,360,000	795	11,920,000	720	34,680,000	3,090	64,520,000
West	477	4,470,000	444	6,600,000	478	7,120,000	345	19,170,000	1,744	37,360,000
Total	2,287	21,640,000	1,804	32,490,000	2,147	36,210,000	1,800	100,450,000	8,038	190,790,000

Note: Sample size is the unweighted number of respondents in the 1985 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse. Population in the United States as of July 1, 1985 is based on data provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

APPENDIX 9

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, CO: 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 Dec. 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 that 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" that included delinquent lifestyles 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 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 that 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 that 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 that 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 1 for a description of offenses.

Table 1 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.
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--Purposely 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 that 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 that 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 that 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 that 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 that 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 that 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.

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 that occur in a given population during a specified time interval. In this case, it is offenses that 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 designated, e.g., monthly incidence rate, annual incidence rate, lifetime incidence rate.

APPENDIX 10

White-Collar Crimes--Methodology and definitions of offenses

This information was excerpted from U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **White-Collar Crimes: Federal Offenses and Offenders**, Special Report NCJ-106876, pp. 2, 8 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1987). Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Methodology

These data were developed from the Bureau of Justice Statistics' integrated Federal Justice Statistics data base, maintained by Abt Associates, Inc. The source files were provided by the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, and the U.S. Parole Commission. Data on convictions and sentencing include Federal District Court cases brought by U.S. Attorneys and the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice. Except as noted, years cited refer to calendar years.

Data records in the integrated system are matched according to names, dates of court appearances, types of offenses, and other relevant information contained in the files. Using the integrated data files it is possible to combine information about all stages of the processing of a criminal matter or case, from before court filing through prosecution and, if the defendant is convicted, through probation or prison and parole. Federal law prohibits the use of the integrated files for any purposes other than research.

Offenses were classified as white collar crimes based primarily on classifications by the U.S. Attorneys. Uniform categories of offenses were then developed using the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts' offense codes that correspond to the offenses consistently labeled as white collar crimes by the U.S. Attorneys. With the exception of counterfeiting, offenses included as white collar crime were labeled as such in at least 90 percent of the U.S. Attorney records that had program classification data. Counterfeiting is composed of offenses that were recorded as white collar crimes in a substan-

tial minority of the records categorized; it is included as a white collar offense to permit comparability with other Bureau of Justice Statistics white collar crime analyses.

When data files were used that did not include the Administrative Office's offense codes, the category of offense was determined by linking the defendant's record to his or her Administrative Office record. Data records from the U.S. Attorneys' Docket and Reporting system that did not include the Administrative Office's offense code and did not have matching Administrative Office record (for example, if the matter was not filed as a case in a Federal district court) were categorized by converting the offense's U.S. Criminal Code Title and Section into corresponding Administrative Office offense codes. The categories of offenses in all the data tables are defined similarly, regardless of the source of data used to derive the tabulations.

The nonwhite collar crime category includes violent offenses, drug offenses, property offenses (such as burglary) that are generally not considered to be white collar crimes, and the following regulatory crimes, which are rarely categorized as white collar by the U.S. Attorneys: violations of game conservation acts, migratory bird laws, selective service acts, curfew or restricted access laws, obscene mail laws, civil rights acts, contempt statutes, postal laws, destroying federal property, and explosives laws.

The length of time actually served by prison inmates is not included as a data item in any of the Federal agencies' files. For this report, the length of time served was deduced by using the U.S. Parole Commission's decision hearing file, which contains information about inmates sentenced for terms of 12 months or longer. The parole decision hearing file is continuously updated, and the calculations here were based on a January 1987 copy of the file.

Each record in the parole decision hearing file describes the outcome of a single parole hearing, together with any regional or national appeals of the results of the hearing. Thus, a prison inmate may have multiple records of parole hearings involving a single offense in the file. If an inmate's last recorded parole hearing prior to January 1987 established a release date in 1985 or 1986, it was

deduced that the inmate had actually been released at the date set at that hearing. This method does not entail the estimation of time served for any inmates.

Definitions of white collar crimes

Fraud--The intentional misrepresentation of fact to unlawfully deprive a person of his or her property or legal rights, without damage to property or actual or threatened injury to persons.

Perjury--A false statement under oath--is not included in the category of fraud.

Embezzlement--The misappropriation, misapplication, or illegal disposal of property entrusted to an individual with intent to defraud the legal owner or intended beneficiary. Embezzlement differs from fraud in that it involves a breach of trust that existed between the victim and the offender, for example, an army supply officer who sold government property for personal profit.

Forgery--The alteration of something written by another person or writing something that purports to be either the act of another or to have been executed at a time or place other than was in fact the case.

Counterfeiting--The manufacture or attempted manufacture of a copy or imitation of a negotiable instrument with value set by law or convention, or possession of such a copy without authorization and with intent to defraud by claiming the genuineness of the copy. Federal laws prohibit counterfeiting U.S. coins, currency, and securities, foreign money, domestic or foreign stamps, and official seals and certificates of Federal departments or agencies.

White collar regulatory offenses--The violation of Federal regulations and laws other than those listed above that meet the definition of white collar crime and that were typically classified by U.S. Attorneys as white collar offenses.

APPENDIX II

Probation and Parole in the United States--Definitions of terms, survey methodology, and jurisdictional explanatory notes

This information was excerpted from U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Probation and Parole 1984**, Bulletin NCJ-100181, pp. 5, 6; **1985**, Bulletin NCJ-103683, pp. 2, 3; **1986**, Bulletin NCJ-108012, pp. 2-4 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice); and information provided by U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

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 recommitments to prison; and deaths.

Jurisdictional explanatory notes

Federal system--The 1986 yearend count excludes 3,878 persons under the active, special parole supervision that follows the regular parole term. Military paroles (531 people) are also excluded.

Alabama--The number of probation exits was estimated from the known number of admissions and the 1986 yearend count. Parole data include an unknown number of parolees from city or county facilities.

Alaska--Parole data exclude description of 180 persons on mandatory parole.

California--Releases to parole include those from the Department of Corrections and the California Youth Authority. The Department of Corrections reported 7,953 absconders in the exit data.

Colorado--Absconders are placed in an inactive caseload and are omitted from population counts.

District of Columbia--The 1985 yearend population counts were adjusted by adding 238 inactive cases and 926 persons under warrants.

Delaware--Persons who were incarcerated less than a year are not supervised by the State.

Idaho--The yearend count includes persons who absconded in 1986.

Illinois--The yearend 1986 count includes persons under parole supervision in other States. Illinois reported 10,882 persons under active supervision within the State.

Indiana--Probation data came from calendar year 1985. Parole data exclude Interstate Compact cases.

Iowa--Entries include 2,509 transfers, and exits include 2,110 transfers.

Kansas--Absconders are not included in report counts. In 1986, 147 absconded; how many of those were absconders at yearend is unknown.

Kentucky--The January 1, 1986 probation population differs from that reported for December 31, 1985 because the State began to exclude the estimated count of the inactive caseload. The difference between the parole yearend 1985 count and the current January 1986 figure remains unexplained.

Louisiana--The difference between the parole yearend 1985 count and the current January 1986 figure remains unexplained.

Maine--Parole was abolished in 1976 so the number of persons remaining on parole is negligible.

Massachusetts--The January 1, 1986 probation population differs from that reported for December 31, 1985 because the count now includes the administrative supervision caseload of 61,960 cases. Probation officers enforce court orders for payment of restitution or support. Probationers failing to comply with court orders may be returned to court. Parole entries and exits are estimates.

Michigan--The January 1, 1986 probation population differs from that reported for December 31, 1985 because the report added 47 local agencies with 24,203 persons on probation.

Mississippi--Yearend parole population counts omit absconders.

Missouri--Probation data are estimates. Persons paroled from county jails are supervised as persons on probation and are counted in the probation report.

Montana--The January 1, 1986 probation population differs from that reported for December 31, 1985 because the State had used the previous year's count for 1985. Reported data are now current. Parole exits are estimates. Parolees transferred to other jurisdictions are omitted.

Nevada--Probation and parole counts are all estimates.

New York--Although the State supervises parolees from county facilities, it excludes 331 such cases from the count.

Ohio--The January 1, 1986 probation population differs from that reported for December 31, 1985 because the State added 5,435 persons from the Cleveland Municipal Probation Department.

Oklahoma--The smaller number of exits from parole resulted from two new statutes, according to

State officials. The two laws, the House Arrest Law and the Capacity Law (Emergency Releases), first went into effect in 1986.

Pennsylvania--The January 1, 1986 probation population differs from that reported for December 31, 1985 because the State added an administrative caseload of 10,305 cases to its report. The State added 26,622 parolees from local facilities to its 1986 count.

Rhode Island--Parole data for 1986 include 27 persons being held on detention warrants, 2 persons serving Federal sentences, 4 persons being supervised by the U.S. Immigration Service, and 2 participants in the Federal Witness Protection Program.

South Dakota--The probation and parole data are from the fiscal year ending June 30, 1986.

Tennessee--The January 1, 1986 probation population differs from that reported for December 31, 1985 because the State began to count inactive and out-of-State cases. The parole count for January 1, 1986 differs from the 1985 yearend figure because parolees living out-of-State are now included.

Texas--The reporting period for parole data is the fiscal year ending August 31, 1986.

Virginia--The probation data are from the fiscal year ending June 30, 1986. Parole data include 768 transfers as entries and 475 transfers as exits.

Washington--The January 1, 1986 probation population differs from that reported for December 31, 1985 because 2 local agencies with 1,151 persons on probation were added to the count. Parole exits and entries are estimates. Absconders are placed in an inactive caseload and are omitted from the population count.

Wyoming--Some 1985 parole data were reported after completion of the 1985 survey and the yearend counts do not include absconders and inactive cases.

APPENDIX 12

Correctional Populations in the United States, 1986--Survey methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes

Note: The following information has been excerpted from U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Correctional Populations in the United States 1986**, NCJ-111611 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1988); and **Prisoners in 1986**, Bulletin NCJ-104684 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, May 1987). Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Survey methodology

Data from these sources are based on yearend 1985 and 1986 inmate counts and on enumerations of prisoner transactions during 1986. As in past years, these 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, 1987. Data from **Prisoners in 1986** were compiled by a yearend census for the Bureau of Justice Statistics.

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 record keeping 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, 1986--Includes all inmates under jurisdiction of State correctional authorities on Dec. 31, 1986 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, 1986--Includes all inmates in the State's custody, that is, housed in State correctional facilities on Dec. 31, 1986. Does not include State inmates housed outside State prison facilities; does not include other jurisdictions' inmates (for example, inmates from other States, the courts, local jails) housed in State's facilities.

Overcrowding, Dec. 31, 1986--Includes all State prison inmates housed in local jails on Dec. 31, 1986, 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 imprisoned 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.

Illness/natural causes--Self-explanatory.

Suicides--Self-explanatory.

Accidental injury to self--Includes all inmates who accidentally cause 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 to 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.

Jurisdictional explanatory notes for Correctional Populations in the United States, 1986

Differing legal and administrative requirements as well as diverse record keeping 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 1986 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 1985 and 1986 figures. State inmates housed in local jails 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 1985 count with the yearend 1986 count.

Alabama--New court commitments: Include other conditional release violators with or without new sentences. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other admissions: Unspecified to the Alabama data system. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Other conditional releases: Unspecified to the Alabama data system. Cause of death: Can specify only execution. Other releases: Unspecified to the Alabama data system.

Alaska--New court commitments: Include other conditional release violators with or without new sentences. Transfers to and from other jurisdictions: Include custody transfers of inmates under Alaska's jurisdiction from and to Federal and Minnesota facilities. Other conditional releases: Emergency releases. Total inmate population: Custody and jurisdiction counts include inmates of prisons and jails, which form an integrated system in Alaska.

Arizona--Population, admissions and releases counts: Based on custody data. Other unconditional releases: Include 44 men and 4 women that courts ordered to be released and 1 man pardoned. Other conditional releases: Include supervised temporary releases, supervised discretionary releases, and supervised work furloughs.

Arkansas--Sentencing information: Reported population with sentences longer than 1 year includes a small number of inmates with sentences of a year or less. Parole violators with new sentences: Include parole violators without new sentences. Conditional release violators with new sentences: Include conditional release violators without new sentences. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Other conditional releases: Comprised of persons released to supervision under the provisions of Arkansas' Acts 309, 378, and 814. Race: Numbers estimated.

California--California revised the previously reported December 31, 1985, population of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year. Population, admissions and releases counts: Based on custody data. New court commitments: May include a small number of transfers from other jurisdictions. Conditional release violators with new sentences: Include some parole violators with new sentences. Conditional release violators without new sentences: Include some parole violators without new sentences. Unconditional releases, expirations of sentence: Include some court-ordered releases. Supervised mandatory releases: Include some releases to parole. Unsentenced inmates: Include civil commitments of narcotic addicts and county diagnostic cases. Hispanic prisoners: Include only Mexican Americans. Other Hispanic prisoners were categorized as non-Hispanic.

Colorado--Colorado revised the previously reported December 31, 1985, population of female inmates with over 1 year maximum sentence. Sentencing information: Reported population with sentences

longer than 1 year includes a very small number of inmates with maximum sentences of 1 year. Jurisdiction counts for admissions, releases, and population characteristics: Exclude 343 men held in jails solely to ease prison crowding. Unconditional releases, expirations of sentence: Include some court-ordered releases. Other releases: Court-ordered releases for which conditions, if any, are unknown. Race and Hispanic origin: Numbers estimated.

Connecticut--New court commitments: May include a small number of prisoners returned from appeal or bond and some probation violators entering with or without new sentences. Parole violators with new sentences: May include a small number of other conditional release violators returned with new sentences. Unconditional releases, expirations of sentence: Include some releases to probation supervision. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases and pardon discharges. Other conditional releases: "Community Residence" releases under supervision similar to that for parolees. Unspecified causes of death: Unspecified to the Connecticut data system. Hispanic prisoners: Categorized as prisoners of unknown race. Total inmate population: Custody and jurisdiction counts include inmates of prisons and jails, which form an integrated system in Connecticut.

Delaware--Sentencing information, partially suspended sentences: Some prisoners serve sentences in which the term in prison is partially suspended, to be completed under probation. They were categorized with inmates sentenced to a year or more only when the prison portion of their sentences exceeded 12 months. As a result, the population of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year are understated, and the population count of inmates with a year or less maximum sentences is overstated. New court commitments: Include some conditional release violators other than parolees, with or without new sentences. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other admissions: Prisoners for whom type of admission was unknown at time of data collection. Unconditional releases, expirations of sentence: Include some releases to probation. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Other releases: Prisoners for whom type of release was unknown at time of data collection. Total inmate population: Custody and jurisdiction counts include inmates of prisons and jails, which form an integrated system in Delaware.

District of Columbia--Population, admissions and releases counts: Based on custody data. Sentencing information, partially suspended sentences: Some prisoners serve sentences in which the term in prison is partially suspended, to be completed under probation. They were categorized with inmates sentenced to a year or more only when the prison portion of their sentences exceeded 12 months. As a result, the population and movement counts of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year are understated, and the population count of inmates with a year or less maximum sentences is overstated. Sentencing information, short sentences: An undetermined number of inmates housed in neither the District of Columbia jail nor the detention center, and having either no sentence or a maximum sentence of a year or less, was included in the admissions, releases, and population counts of inmates with more than 1 year maximum sentence. As a result, the population and movement counts of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year are overstated, and the population count of inmates with a year or less maximum sentences is understated. Parole and other conditional release violators: The total number is actual; counts of men within categories of violation are estimates. The female parole violators are counted as having new sentences. Transfers from other jurisdictions: Transfers from mental hospitals and Federal facilities. Unconditional releases, expirations of sentence: Include some inmates with partially suspended sentences and released to probation. Cause of death: No cause is specified in the District of Columbia's data system. Other transfers to other jurisdictions: Transfers to mental hospitals and to Federal facilities. Jurisdictional population totals: Include unsentenced inmates held for the first time in the District jail or detention center. Total inmate population: Custody and jurisdiction counts include inmates of prisons and jails, which form an integrated system in the District of Columbia. Race: Numbers estimated.

Federal prisons--Sentencing information, partially suspended sentences: Some prisoners serve sentences in which the term in prison is partially suspended, to be completed under probation. They were categorized with inmates sentenced to a year or more only when the prison portion of their sentences exceeded 12 months. As a result, the population and movement counts of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year are understated, and the

population count of inmates with a year or less maximum sentences is overstated. New court commitments: Include other conditional release violators with new sentences. Parole violators with and without new sentences: The total number of parole violators is actual; however, the numbers in sentencing categories are estimated. Unconditional releases, expirations of sentence: Include some inmates with partially suspended sentences released subject to conditions of probation. Other unconditional releases: Include persons released by court orders, pardons, and clemency. Other releases: Include an adjustment for inmates counted as being admitted although they were already in jurisdiction of a prison. Such prisoners had been released on writs or authorized temporary absences that became long-term. Population total, unsentenced prisoners: Include 2,345 men and 13 women held under the jurisdiction of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Florida--Population, admissions and releases counts: Based on custody data. New court commitments: Include other conditional release violators with or without new sentences. Admissions, returns from appeal or bond hearings, and other admissions (for men): Include those prisoners whose type of admission was unknown at the time of reporting and an adjustment for inmates counted as being released even though they remained in jurisdiction of a prison. May include admissions from authorized temporary absences and from appeal or bond. Admissions, returns from appeal or bond hearings, and other admissions (for women): Include an adjustment for inmates counted as being released even though they remained in jurisdiction of a prison. Also include the residual not accounted for in other admissions categories. Other unconditional releases: Include pardons, vacated sentences, and unconditional releases ordered by the Probation and Parole Commission. Other conditional releases: Include inmates released to Supervised Community Release. Releases on appeal or bond and other releases (for men): Include an adjustment for inmates counted as being admitted although they were already in jurisdiction of a prison. May include releases for authorized temporary absences and for appeal or bond. Releases on appeal or bond and other releases (for women): Include the prisoners for whom type of release was not known at the time of data collection. Also include the difference between the total number of releases and the total of releases classified in other categories.

Georgia--Georgia revised the

previously reported December 31, 1985, population of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year. Population, admissions and releases counts: Based on custody data. New court commitments: May include some prisoners returning from appeal or bond. Parole violators with new sentences: Include parole violators without new sentences and other conditional release violators with or without new sentences. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other unconditional releases: Sentences were suspended. Other conditional releases: The Parole Board controls the conditional reprieve releases. Unspecified causes of death: Cannot specify cause which may include accidents. Jurisdiction population: Excludes inmates awaiting pick-up from jails. Race: Numbers estimated. Black prisoners: Include all persons of a race other than white.

Hawaii--Category estimates: Jurisdiction and custody totals represent actual counts. Admissions, releases, race, and Hispanic origin are estimated from the 1986 fiscal year report. New court commitments: May include a small number of probation violators returned to prison with or without new sentences. Other conditional releases: Include administrative discharges and court-ordered releases for which the presence or absence of conditions was unknown. Transfers: Include a small number of escapes. Total inmate population: Custody and jurisdiction counts include inmates of prisons and jails, which form an integrated system in Hawaii. Prisoners of unknown race: Include Puerto Ricans, prisoners of other Hispanic origin, and inmates who identified more than one racial background; however, prisoners of part-Hawaiian ancestry are counted as Asians or Pacific Islanders.

Idaho--Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other admissions: Inmates returned from "Agreement on Detainers." Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Other conditional releases: Prisoners who were returned to parole after a revocation hearing. Cause of death: No cause is specified in Idaho's data system. Other releases: Inmates released to "Agreement on Detainers."

Illinois--Population, admissions and releases counts: Based on custody data. Conditional release violators with new sentences: Include some parole violators with new sentences. Other conditional release violators without new sentences: Include some parole violators without new sentences. Also include some returned violators with charges pend-

ing. Other admissions: Include an adjustment for inmates counted as being released even though they remained in jurisdiction of a prison. Include transfers and prisoners returning from a release on medical furlough, writ, appeal, or bond. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Other releases: Include an adjustment for inmates counted as being admitted although they were already in jurisdiction of a prison. Include transfers and prisoners leaving for a release on medical furlough writ, appeal, or bond. Hispanic prisoners: Categorized as prisoners of unknown race.

Indiana--Indiana revised the previously reported December 31, 1985, population of male inmates with maximum sentences longer than 1 year. Population, admissions and releases counts: Based on custody data. Conditional release violators with new sentences: Include parole violators with or without new sentences and other conditional release violators without new sentences. Unconditional releases, commutations: Parole Board determines the termination of sentences. Conditional releases, probations: Number estimated. Other conditional releases: Releases to Regulated Community Assignment. Race and Hispanic origin: Numbers estimated.

Iowa--Iowa revised the previously reported December 31, 1985, population of inmates with sentences longer than 1 year. Population, admissions and releases counts: Based on custody data. Category estimated by sex: Numbers of admissions and releases estimated from the proportion of sex present on December 31, 1986. Parole violators without a new sentence: Number estimated. Include remanded parolees awaiting formal revocation hearings. Other admissions: Include prisoners returning from "probation other than shock." Unconditional releases, expirations of sentence: Include prisoners who received executive commutations that free inmates immediately and unconditionally. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered discharges. Conditional releases, paroles: Number estimated. Include prisoners remanded to prison prior to a formal revocation hearing at which they were returned to parole. Also include inmates released to parole by Conditional Commutation Orders. Other conditional releases: Releases to work release program. Hispanic prisoners: Categorized as prisoners of unknown race.

Kansas--New court commitments: May include a small number of prisoners returning from appeal or

bond. Other conditional release violators, with or without new sentences: Include some probation violators who should be categorized as new court commitments. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other conditional releases: Prisoners under supervision similar to that of parole.

Kentucky--Kentucky revised the previously reported December 31, 1985, population of inmates with maximum sentences longer than 1 year. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other admissions: Prisoners returned to prison by court. May include some prisoners returning from appeal or bond. Other releases: Court-ordered releases, conditional or unconditional. May include some releases for appeal or bond. Total jurisdiction population: Excludes 831 men and 55 women awaiting pickup from jails where they were housed solely to ease prison crowding.

Louisiana--Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Other releases: Inmates whose types of release were unknown at time of reporting.

Maine--Maine revised the previously reported December 31, 1985, population of male inmates with maximum sentences longer than 1 year. Escapees and AWOL prisoners returned to prison: Counted as single category.

Maryland--Category estimates: The admissions, releases, and population totals are actual counts. Categories for admissions and releases are estimated by applying percents from automated data to the totals which are made manually. The automated data count only inmates with maximum sentences longer than 1 year while the detailed categories in the manual data include inmates with a maximum sentence of a year or less. New court commitments: May include a small number of prisoners returning from appeal or bond. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as single group. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. May include a small number of releases to appeal or bond. Other conditional releases: Inmates from Patuxent Institution released to halfway houses.

Massachusetts--Category estimates: The totals for admissions and releases are actual; the categories are estimated. New court commitments: Include some parole violators with new sentences and other conditional release violators, with or without new sentences. Unconditional

releases, expirations of sentence: Include some releases to probation. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Total inmate population with sentences longer than 1 year: Offenders who are sentenced to local correctional facilities for terms up to 2 1/2 years are excluded from counts of population, admissions, and releases; however, they may be included in reports about the jail population. Total jurisdiction population: Excludes 102 men housed in jails solely to ease prison crowding. Hispanic prisoners and prisoners of unknown race: The race of some Hispanics was unrecorded.

Michigan--Population, admissions and releases counts: Based on custody data. Transfers from other jurisdictions: Include transfers from mental hospitals, Federal prisons, and prisons of other States. May include other long-term admissions like writs or medical cases. Unspecified causes of death: The cause of death was unknown at the time of data collection. Asian and Pacific Islander prisoners: Categorized as prisoners of unknown race. Hispanic prisoners: Include only Mexican Americans who are also categorized as prisoners of unknown race. Other Hispanic prisoners are classified as non-Hispanic.

Minnesota--Parole violators with new sentences: Include other conditional release violators from supervised mandatory releases and work releases, with new sentences. Parole violators without new sentences: Include other conditional release violators from supervised mandatory releases and work releases, without new sentences. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other unconditional releases: Include prisoners discharged after the Office of Adult Releases modified their sentences or after a court or executive order. May include some commutations. Other conditional releases: Work releases. Prisoners of unknown race: Eight non-Hispanic men categorized as prisoners of unknown race. Hispanic prisoners and prisoners of unknown race: Include 122 men and 2 women Hispanics, categorized as prisoners of unknown race.

Mississippi--New court commitments: Include a small number of shock probation violators. Other admissions: Include 70 men and 1 woman returned to prison to await revocation hearings. Also includes a data adjustment. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Other conditional releases: Include supervised earned releases, supervised work releases, Governor's Suspension and Emergency Powers Act releases. Other releases: Include

those prisoners who had been returned to prison before revocation hearings that then released them again to community supervision.

Missouri--New court commitments: Include some "shock probation" commitments and may include other conditional release violators who were returned to prison. Parole violators, without new sentences: Include some parole violators with new sentences. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Conditional releases, paroled women: Number estimated. Unspecified causes of death: No cause specified. Race: Numbers estimated.

Montana--Parole violators without new sentences (for women): Include some female parole violators with new sentences. Other conditional release violators with new sentences: Include some other conditional release violators with new sentences. Male escapees and male AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category.

Nebraska--New court commitments (for men): May include some prisoners returned from appeal or bond. Parole violators without new sentences (for men): Include some parole violators with new sentences. Transfers (for women): Prisoners admitted from and released to a work release center (custody movements only). Other conditional releases, women: Inmate released as a supervised mandatory release under the provisions of a superceded law.

Nevada--Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases of 17 men and 3 women. Releases to the Immigration and Naturalization Service of 20 men and 2 women. Hispanic prisoners: Categorized as prisoners of unknown race.

New Hampshire--New court commitments: Include some prisoners returned from appeal or bond and may include other conditional release violators with or without new sentences. Parole violators without new sentences: Include parole violators who receive new sentences after re-admission to prison. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases.

New Jersey--New court commitments: May include some transfers from other jurisdictions. Other conditional release violators without new sentences: Prisoners returned (some with new sentences) from the Intensive Supervision Program, and experimental program operated by the Administrative Office of the Courts. The program provides a sanction that

in severity lies between incarceration and probation. The category may also include some conditionally released prisoners returned with new sentences. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other conditional releases: Prisoners released to the Intensive Supervision Program. Total jurisdiction population and categories for admissions and releases: Exclude 1,743 men and 82 women held in jails to ease prison crowding. Include 419 men held in jails to ease prison crowding.

New Mexico--Parole violators without new sentences: May include parole violators with new sentences. Other releases: Releases to State Forensic Unit.

New York--New York revised the previously reported December 31, 1985, population of inmates with sentences longer than 1 year. New court commitments: Include parole violators and other conditional release violators with new sentences. Transfers from and to other jurisdictions: Transfers from and to the Department of Mental Hygiene for psychiatric treatment. Other admissions: Type of admissions unknown at the time of data collection. Other causes of death: Causes unknown at the time of data collection. Custody population with sentences more than 1 year and total: Include 195 men and 3 women who were detained on warrant as alleged parole violators, awaiting revocation hearings. Hispanic prisoners and race: All Hispanic inmates, white and black, are categorized as white.

North Carolina--Population, admissions and releases counts: Based on custody data. Parole violators with new sentences: Include some parole violators without new sentences and some other conditional release violators with or without new sentences. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Sentencing information, partially suspended sentences: Some prisoners serve sentences in which the term in prison is partially suspended, to be completed under probation. The prisoners are categorized with inmates sentenced to a year or more only when the prison portion of their sentences exceed 12 months. Although the maximum sentences of all such prisoners were more than 1 year, nearly all of them are included with those prisoners having sentences of a year or less. During 1985 there were 1,059 admissions and 1,051 releases of inmates with partially suspended sentences. As a result, the counts of population, admissions, and releases of inmates with more than 1 year maximum sentences are understated, and the population

of inmates with maximum sentences of a year or less is overstated. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Paroles: Include some supervised mandatory releases. Other releases: Residual not accounted for in other categories, used to adjust the movement data to the yearend total. Category estimates, sentencing: Population totals represent actual counts; however, sentence length populations, more or less than 1 year, are estimates.

North Dakota--New court commitments: Include some parole violators with new sentences. Other conditional releases: Court-ordered releases.

Ohio--Sentencing information: The yearend total of inmates with maximum sentences longer than 1 year included 1,964 male and 178 female inmates with sentences of a year or less. Admissions and releases include those 2,142 short-sentence prisoners. New court commitments: Include some other conditional release violators with new sentences. Transfers: Include only prisoners transferred between prison and Ohio's Forensic Unit. Other unconditional releases: Sentences vacated by courts. Other conditional releases: Extended furloughs from prison to parole supervision, as in pre-parole and medical furloughs. Race and Hispanic origin: Actual counts only of jurisdictional inmates in Ohio's custody.

Oklahoma--Category estimates, admissions by sex: Number of men and women in each admission category estimated. Sentencing information: Population, admissions, and releases of inmates with sentences longer than 1 year may include a very small number of inmates with sentences of 1 year. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other unconditional releases: Include 391 male and 41 female legislative CAP releases (Senate Bill 445). Cause of death: Under investigation at the time of data collection. Other releases: Court-ordered releases for which conditions, if any, are unknown. Race and Hispanic origin: Numbers estimated. Hispanic prisoners: Categorized as prisoners of unknown race.

Oregon--Oregon revised the previously reported December 31, 1985, population of inmates with sentences longer than 1 year. Parole violators without new sentences: Include some returned parolees whose revocation status was unknown at the time of admission. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other admissions: Inmate recommitted after a court-ordered release. Other unconditional releases:

Court-ordered releases. Race and Hispanic origin: Numbers estimated.

Pennsylvania--Parole violators, with or without new sentences: Include 604 men and 6 women returned to State incarceration by the Board of Probation and Parole. They entered on their original sentences and not as technical or convicted parole violators. Their count was divided between violators with new sentences and violators without new sentences according to the ratios of actual convicted or technical parole violators. Hence, 313 men and 3 women were categorized as parole violators with new sentences; 291 men and 3 women were considered to be parole violators without new sentences. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Conditional releases, paroles: Include 157 men and 5 women who had been admitted to prison for parole violations and then released after revocation hearings on their original paroles. Other releases: The reason for these releases was unknown at the time of data collection.

Rhode Island--Rhode Island revised the previously reported December 31, 1985, population of male inmates with sentences longer than 1 year. Sentencing information, partially suspended sentences: Some prisoners serve sentences in which the term in prison is partially suspended, to be completed under probation. They were categorized with inmates sentenced to a year or more only when the prison portion of their sentences exceeded 12 months. As a result, the population and movement counts of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year are understated, and the population count of inmates with a year or less maximum sentences is overstated. Total inmate population: Custody and jurisdiction counts include inmates of prisons and jails, which form an integrated system in Rhode Island.

South Carolina--New court commitments: Include a very small number of transfers from other jurisdictions. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Other conditional releases: Inmates released to the jurisdiction of the Department of Parole and Community Corrections under the Emergency Powers Act. Unspecified causes of deaths: Death of escaped prisoners.

South Dakota--South Dakota revised the previously reported December 31, 1985, population of female inmates with sentences longer than 1 year.

Tennessee--Parole violators with new sentences: Include parole violators without new sentences and other conditional release violators

with or without new sentences. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Total jurisdiction population: Excludes 1,201 male and female sentenced inmates housed in jails solely to ease prison crowding. Men in jails to relieve prison crowding: The 1,201 inmates classified as men include some women. Prisoners of unknown race: Include all inmates not classified as white or black.

Texas--Population, admissions and releases counts: Based on custody data. Parole violators with or without new sentences: All parole violators reported as having new sentences. Other conditional release violators with or without new sentences: All conditional release violators reported as having new sentences. Other admissions and other releases (for men): Include an adjustment for inmates counted as being released even though they remained in the jurisdiction of a prison. Include prisoners returning from or leaving for long-term bench warrants and medical furloughs. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Other conditional releases: Conditional pardon releases. Unspecified causes of death: Cause of death not determined at the time of data collection. Other releases, women: Adjustment to account for an unexplained difference between yearend populations, 1985 and 1986. Race: Two categories used: white and nonwhite. Hispanic prisoners: Categorized as persons of "other race."

Utah--Population, admissions and releases counts: Based on custody data. Other unconditional releases: The Board of Pardons determines terminations of sentences.

Vermont--New court commitments, men: May include some other conditional release violators and prisoners returned from appeal or bond. Combined prison and jail populations: Numbers reflect population of integrated jail and prison system. "Lockups" operated by some cities and counties are excluded. Population counts: Made December 18, 1986. Race: Numbers estimated, with four men classified as non-white.

Virginia--New court commitments: May include a small number of prisoners returning from appeal or bond. Transfers from other jurisdictions: Include inmates admitted to begin Virginia sentences or to continue Virginia sentences. Thus, transfers from other jurisdictions may be slightly overstated, and new court commitments slightly understated. Other admissions: Types of admissions unknown at time of data collection.

Other unconditional releases: Administrative releases. Unspecified causes of death: Unspecified to the Virginia data system for some deaths. Other releases: Types of releases unknown at time of data collection. Prisoners of unknown race: Include all inmates who are neither white nor black.

Washington--Washington revised the previously reported December 31, 1985, population of male inmates with sentences longer than 1 year. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Unspecified causes of death: Accidental deaths of two escapees. Hispanic prisoners and prisoners of unknown race: Include Hispanics and inmates with mixed racial origins.

West Virginia--West Virginia revised the previously reported December 31, 1985, population of inmates with maximum sentences longer than 1 year. Population, admissions and releases counts (for men): Based on custody data. New court commitments (for men): Include parole violators and other conditional release violators with new sentences. Conditional releases, probations (for men): Include some releases to court jurisdiction of inmates declared unfit to remain in a particular minimum security facility. Other conditional releases (for women): Inmates released on medical furlough. Other releases: Court-ordered releases for which conditions, if any, are unknown. Jurisdiction population total (for men): Excludes some inmates awaiting pickup from jails where they were housed solely to ease prison crowding.

Wisconsin--Wisconsin revised the previously reported December 31, 1985, population of inmates with maximum sentences longer than 1 year. Other admissions: Types of admissions unknown at the time of data collection. Other conditional releases: Special Action early releases. Unspecified causes of death: Unspecified to the Wisconsin data system. Other releases: Court-ordered releases for which conditions, if any, are unknown.

Wyoming--Wyoming revised the previously reported December 31, 1985, population of female inmates with sentences longer than 1 year. New court commitments: May include a small number of administrative turnovers--the start of a consecutive sentence. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Unconditional releases, expirations of sentence: May include a small number of administrative turnovers--the end of one sentence to be followed by another. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases.

Jurisdictional explanatory notes for Prisoners in 1986

Alabama--Capacity that represents outside community programs is not included in the reported capacity figures.

Alaska--Because prisons and jails form one integrated system, all National Prisoner Statistics data include both jail and prison populations. Rated capacity excludes 300 additional beds under contract for Alaska.

Arkansas--Population counts for male inmates with more than a 1 year maximum sentence include an undetermined number of inmates with a sentence of 1 year or less. The male population counts exclude 458 inmates housed in local jails due to overcrowding, 450 awaiting pickup, and 8 awaiting release. The Arkansas Department of Corrections has one type of capacity, which is set by the Board of Corrections. This capacity is reported in operational capacity.

California--Population counts are based on custody data. California uses jails and work furlough facilities to house inmates due to prison crowding. Inmates in both types of facilities are included in the count of prisoners housed in local jails.

Colorado--Population counts for inmates with more than a 1 year maximum sentence include an undetermined number of inmates with a sentence of 1 year or less. Population counts exclude 343 male inmates housed in local jails awaiting pickup. Capacity figures include 350 spaces in community centers not exclusively designated as male or female.

Connecticut--Because prisons and jails form one integrated system, all National Prisoner Statistics data include both jail and prison populations.

Delaware--Prisons and jails form one integrated system. All National Prisoner Statistics data include, therefore, both jail and prison populations. Population counts for Delaware are estimates believed to be within .07% of a complete enumeration.

District of Columbia--Because prisons and jails form one integrated system, all National Prisoner Statistics data include both jail and prison populations. Population counts are based on custody data. Inmates housed in Federal Bureau of Prison's facilities as a result of crowding are not included. The capacity figures include 263 male and 22 female contract spaces.

Federal--Population counts for unsentenced inmates include 2,345 males and 13 females who come under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Im-

migration and Naturalization Service. Capacity figures apply to Bureau of Prisons institutions only and do not include capacity provided by contract facilities.

Florida--Population counts are based on custody data.

Georgia--Population counts are based on custody data. Inmates housed in local jails awaiting pickup are not included in the jurisdiction population until they enter a State prison, according to department policy.

Hawaii--Since prisons and jails form one integrated system, all National Prisoner Statistics data include both jail and prison populations.

Iowa--Population counts are based on custody data.

Kansas--For rated capacity Kansas reported "Optimum Management Capacity," which is the largest number of inmates that can be accommodated and still maintain a desirable level of management and control. For operational capacity Kansas reported "Maximum Capacity," which is the largest number of inmates that can be physically housed without using non-housing areas such as hallways, recreation areas, infirmary, and segregation space.

Maine--Population totals are actual counts; the breakdowns for sentence length are estimates believed to be within 3% of the actual figures.

Maryland--Population totals are actual manual counts; the breakdowns for sentence length are estimates.

Massachusetts--Population counts for estimates with more than a 1-year maximum sentence include an undetermined number of inmates with a sentence of 1 year or less. By law, offenders in Massachusetts may be sentenced to terms of up to 2 1/2 years in locally operated jails and correctional institutions. Such populations are excluded from the State count but are included in the published population counts and rates for local jails and correctional institutions.

Michigan--Population counts include only inmates in Michigan's custody and inmates in the Community Residential Program. Capacity figures exclude the capacities of pre-release centers and halfway houses.

Nevada--For design capacity Nevada reported its "critical operational capacity."

New Hampshire--New Hampshire has no facility to house female inmates. Thus, all females are housed in county, Federal, or other States'

facilities.

New Jersey--Population counts exclude 1,825 of the 2,162 male and 82 female inmates housed in local jails because of overcrowding. Capacity figures include 480 bedspaces in county facilities under County Contract and County Assistance programs.

New York--Rated capacity figures exclude 1,759 temporary housing units. Design capacity figures exclude 1,759 temporary housing units, 1,153 disciplinary units, and 699 infirmary units.

North Carolina--Population totals are actual counts; the breakdowns for sentence length are estimates believed to be accurate within 1% of the actual counts.

Ohio--Population counts for inmates with over a 1-year maximum sentence include an undetermined number of inmates with a sentence of 1 year or less.

Oklahoma--Population counts for inmates with over a 1-year maximum sentence include an undetermined number of inmates with a sentence of 1 year or less.

Oregon--Oregon revised the June 30, 1986, count for inmates with more than a 1-year maximum sentence. Population counts are for all inmates in Oregon's jurisdiction including those out to hospitals, to court, and on furlough. Capacity figures for this State exclude 275 male and 4 female "special purpose" beds. For operational capacity, Oregon reported figures for actual bed occupancy count as of December 31, 1986.

Rhode Island--Rhode Island revised the June 30, 1986, counts for male inmates with more than a 1-year maximum sentence and for unsentenced male inmates. In this State, prisons and jails form one integrated system. All National Prisoner Statistics data include, therefore, both jail and prison populations.

Tennessee--Population counts are based on custody data and exclude 1,201 inmates housed in local jails because of crowding.

Texas--Population counts are based on custody data.

Vermont--In this State, prisons and jails form one integrated system. All National Prisoner Statistics data include, therefore, both jail and prison populations. The count for inmates in local jails because of State prison crowding include eight male inmates housed in local lockups.

Washington--Capacity figures exclude space in work-release facilities, which housed 540 male and 32 female inmates on December 31, 1986.

West Virginia--The female population counts are based on custody data. The male jurisdiction count excludes an undetermined number of inmates housed in local jails awaiting pickup.

Wyoming--Jurisdiction population count is an estimate believed to be within 3% of the actual count. The male operational capacity figure is absolute total bedspace and includes 60 bedspaces in community centers not exclusively designated as male or female.

APPENDIX 13

Federal Bureau of Prisons--Statistical Report, Fiscal Year 1986

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 1986* (Washington, DC: Federal Bureau of Prisons, 1987), pp. 115, 116.

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. 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 and with the minimum term not to exceed ten years.

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, case under study)--A person committed for an examination to determine if he is an addict and likely to be rehabilitated through treatment. The examination report shall be furnished to the court by the Attorney General within 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 case--A State prisoner serving his State sentence in a Federal institution under contract.

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The worldwide drug business

Cultivation & production
Foreign
Domestic

Distribution
Export
Transshipment
Import into U.S.

Finance
Money laundering
Profits

The fight against drugs

Enforcement
Border interdiction
Investigation
Seizure & forfeiture
Prosecution

Consumption reduction
Prevention
Education
Treatment

Consequences of drug use

Abuse
Addiction
Overdose
Death

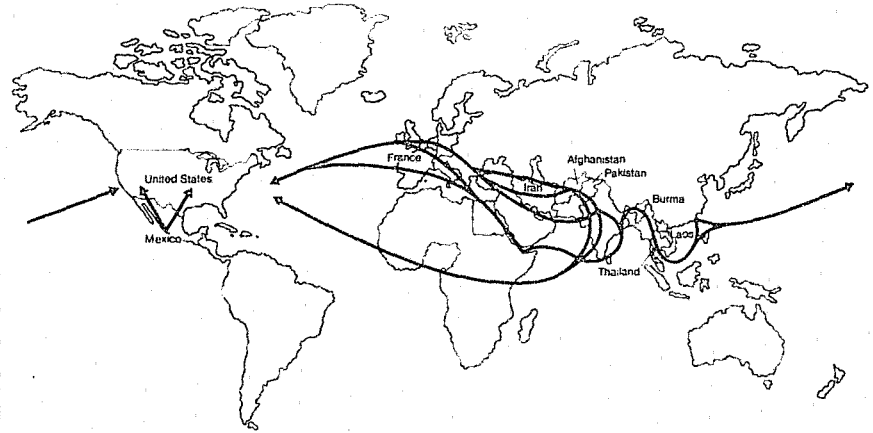
Crime
While on drugs
For drug money
Trafficking

Impact on justice system

Social disruption

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Major heroin smuggling routes into the United States



DEA Quarterly Intelligence Trends

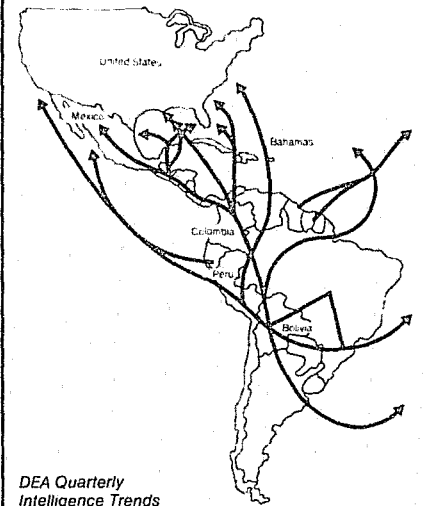
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- Conduct special bibliographic searches for you on specific drugs and crime topics.
- Refer you to data on epidemiology, prevention, and treatment of substance abuse at the National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information of the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration.
- Publish special reports on subjects such as assets forfeiture and seizure, economic costs of drug-related crime, drugs and violence, drug laws of the 50 States, drug abuse and corrections, and innovative law enforcement reactions to drugs and crime.

- Prepare a comprehensive, concise report that will bring together a rich array of data to trace and quantify the full flow of illicit drugs from cultivation to consequences.

Major cocaine smuggling routes into the United States



DEA Quarterly Intelligence Trends

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