



Crime and Justice Atlas

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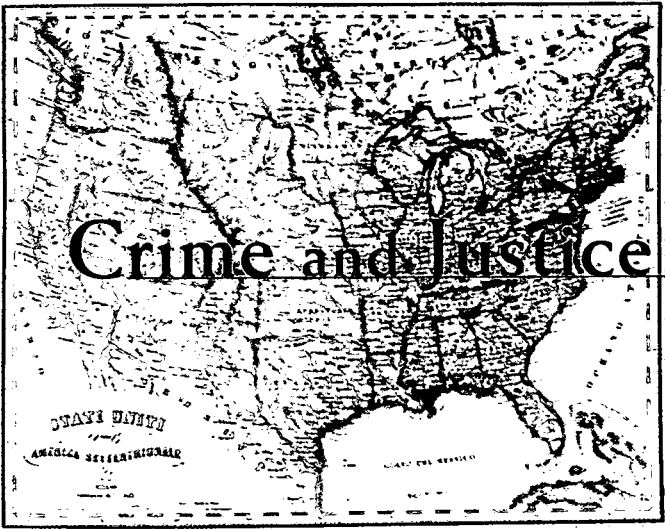
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Crime and Justice Atlas

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Disclaimer

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Foreword

Policies governing sentencing and corrections practices in our Nation have undergone significant changes in recent years. State policymakers and officials have faced difficult choices and decisions as they have weighed the consequences and costs of different options and tried to balance the needs of public safety, budgetary constraints, and sound correctional management. To provide a forum for sharing knowledge and experience on these issues, the Office of Justice Programs is holding a *National Workshop on Sentencing and Corrections Challenges*. The workshop, which is cosponsored by the National Institute of Justice and the Corrections Program Office, is designed to bring together key state-level policymakers for two days of candid discussion and exchange of views on what's working in sentencing and corrections policy, what's not, and what directions might be taken in shaping policies appropriate for the approaching new century.

This *Crime and Justice Atlas* has been prepared as a springboard for discussion of the central questions and issues states face in this area of governing. The *Atlas* offers, in effect, both a macro and a micro view of significant trends in crime, justice, and expenditures over the past 20 years. The first section of the document reports such data for each of the 50 states and Washington, D.C. The second part of the *Atlas* provides comparable national-level data.

The data presented here were compiled by the Justice Research and Statistics Association with the cooperation and assistance of the State Statistical Analysis Centers, which play an important role in providing objective information for state policymakers. The Centers and other state agencies were particularly involved in providing information on some of the important sentencing and corrections initiatives implemented in each state during the past two decades. The *Atlas* also relies heavily on data collected and analyzed by the Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Our hope is that the *Atlas* will be a useful adjunct to a national dialogue on sentencing and corrections policies. We believe that such a dialogue, encompassing a wide variety of perspectives and knowledge from many disciplines, offers a foundation for decisions on policies and resource allocations in sentencing and corrections that will be appropriate to the challenges of the 21st Century.

Laurie Robinson, Assistant Attorney General
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Jeremy Travis, Director
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State Introduction

Crime has long been considered one of the most important problems facing our nation. Concern over violent crime, drugs, juvenile involvement in crime, and the use of guns, along with a host of other issues, has affected all aspects of the justice system. Over the last 20 years, justice system policymakers have implemented a variety of initiatives to address these concerns, including enhancing penalties, instituting mandatory minimum sentences, abolishing discretionary parole, allowing juveniles to more easily be tried as adults, increasing the number of prison and jail facilities, and providing community-based programs for nonviolent offenders.

As justice system policymakers consider the challenges of dealing with the crime problem in the 21st century, it is important to examine the impacts of the major changes in the justice system which have taken place over the last 20 years. The *Crime and Justice Atlas* was designed to provide justice system policymakers and administrators with statistical data on trends in crime, sentencing, and corrections. These trends will provide a useful backdrop to the policy discussions of how best to deal with crime and punishment in the coming years.

Since much of crime policy is implemented at the state level, the first part of the *Atlas* provides information for each of the 50 states and Washington, D.C. The graphs presented in this section are designed to provide an overview of population, crime, and sentencing trends in each state. In addition, the statistical data for most of the states are accompanied by a summary of some of the key sentencing and corrections initiatives implemented by the state during that time period. These initiatives, supplied by the state Statistical Analysis Centers and other state agencies, provide some context for understanding the data trends presented.

Each state display begins with a graph of the past trends and future projections of the size of the age group most likely to be involved in crime: 15 to 24 year olds. Many criminologists believe that the size of this age group is a good indicator of overall crime trends.

The next three graphs depict 22-year trends in reported crime rates for the most serious types of violent and property crimes. Examining the trend lines for the individual offenses and comparing trends from one offense to the next allows policymakers to more clearly identify the particular nature of the crime problem in their own state.

There has been much concern and debate about the degree to which juveniles have become more involved in crime, especially violent crime. The next graphic shows the percentage of violent and property arrests accounted for by offenders under the age of 18 over a 13-year period ending in 1996. Policymakers should be cautious in interpreting these trends, since arrests are an imperfect indicator of juveniles' involvement in crime.

Changes in crime rates and arrests, along with the implementation of the types of policy initiatives shown for each state, produce corresponding changes in other components of the justice system. The next two graphs show the effects of these changes on the numbers of adults entering prison, incarcerated in prison, and supervised in the community on probation or parole.

Finally, changes in crime rates and justice system policies have had major impacts on criminal justice spending by states and localities. The last graph shows how expenditures for major components of the justice system (courts and legal, corrections, and law enforcement) have changed from 1983 to 1993.

The statistical data and initiatives shown for each state represent a broad overview of some of the issues and challenges facing justice system policymakers. Analysis of the data trends presented in this section should be considered just the beginning step in an ongoing process by which data can inform state-level justice system policy.

Sources and Notes for State Data

Population Trends and Projections

U.S. Census Bureau [Web site: <http://www.census.gov/population>].

State population projections are calculated by the Census Bureau using a time series model. Projections for the years 2000, 2005, 2010, 2015, 2020, and 2025 are shown in the graph.

Violent and Property Crime Trends

U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reporting Program, 1975-1996*.

Individual police agencies report data to the UCR. The number of agencies reporting within a state may vary from year to year. If a large city fails to report in a given year, that state's crime and arrest totals will be artificially low for that year.

Because some states are now using the National Incident-Based Reporting System, partial or no data were reported to UCR for some states in some years. The state totals for these states were estimated: Illinois (1993-1996), Iowa (1991), Kansas (1993-1996), Montana (1994-1996), and Pennsylvania (1995). In addition, the totals for rape were estimated for Illinois (1985-1996), Michigan (1993), and Minnesota (1993). Data for Delaware were provided by the Delaware Statistical Analysis Center and were not taken from the FBI's UCR system.

Arrests Accounted for by Juveniles

U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reporting Program, 1984, 1987, 1990, 1993, 1996*.

Some states did not report arrests for individuals under age 18 in all years. Data from the next closest year were used for any states which did not report in a particular year.

Prisoners and New Court Commitments

U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions, 1974-84*.

U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1985-1995*.

U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in 1996*.

The correctional data are based on year-end counts and prisoner transactions over the course of each calendar year. The data are collected with a standardized questionnaire to each state. States vary in terms of definitions and administrative practices, making it difficult to compare rates across states. "New court commitments" are defined as inmates committed for new sentences only; this includes probation violators, but not parole violators.

Probationers, Prisoners, and Parolees

U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Probation and Parole, 1980-1984*.

U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1985-1995*.

U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Nation's Probation and Parole Population Reached Almost 3.9 Million Last Year, Press Release, August, 1997*.

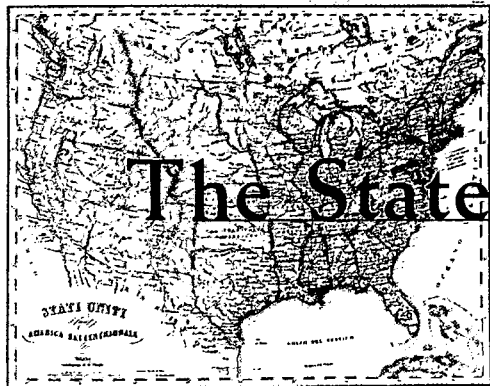
The correctional data represent year-end counts obtained from questionnaires to each state. States vary in terms of definitions and administrative practices, making it difficult to compare rates across states.

Expenditures

U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Employment and Expenditure Extracts, 1983, 1988*.

U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics, 1996*.

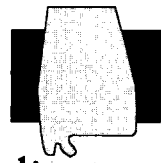
These data are compiled from the Census Bureau's annual surveys of public finances. The surveys include data on all states and large city and county governments. A sample of the remaining local governments is used to estimate total local expenditures. Direct expenditures, including direct current expenditures and capital outlays, are displayed.



Criminal Justice System Trends and

Indicators for All 50 States and

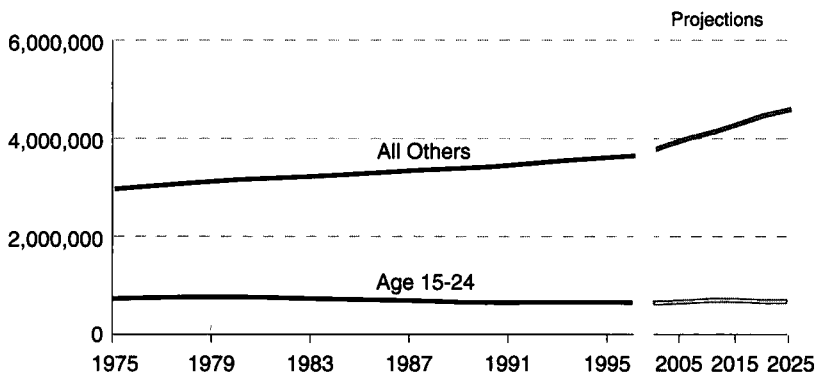
the District of Columbia



Criminal Justice System Trends and Indicators

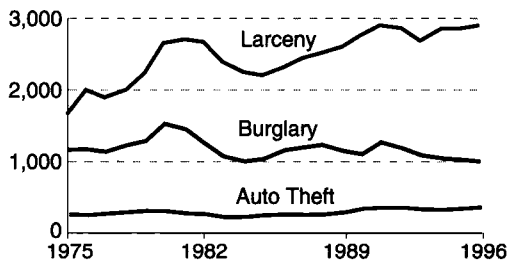
Alabama's Population: Trends and Projections

What is the projected change in the age group most likely to be involved in crime?

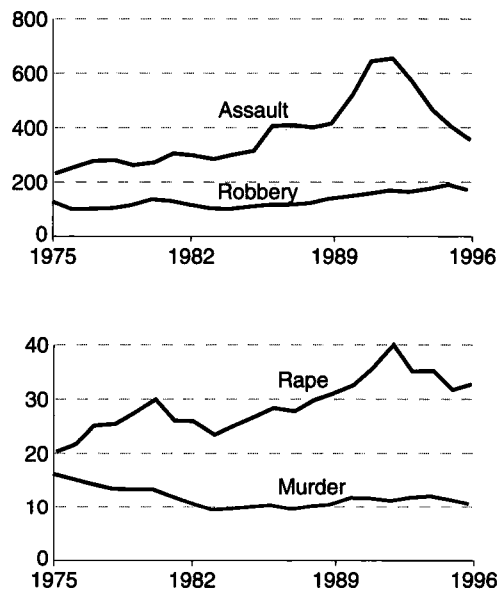


From 1975 to 1996, violent crime in the U.S. increased, while property crime decreased. What are the crime trends in Alabama?

Property Crime Trends per 100,000 population



Violent Crime Trends per 100,000 population



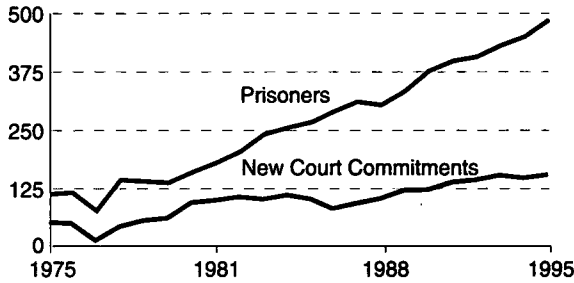
What proportion of arrests is accounted for by juveniles?

Year	Violent Crime Arrests	Property Crime Arrests
1984	5.1%	26.2%
1987	7.2	20.6
1990	8.8	23.0
1993	8.1	20.6
1996	9.3	25.7

What major initiatives have affected Alabama's criminal justice system?

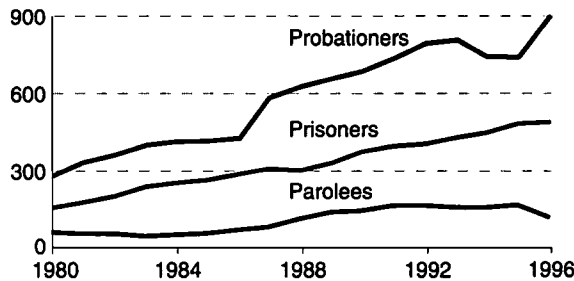
How much has Alabama's prison population changed?

per 100,000 resident population

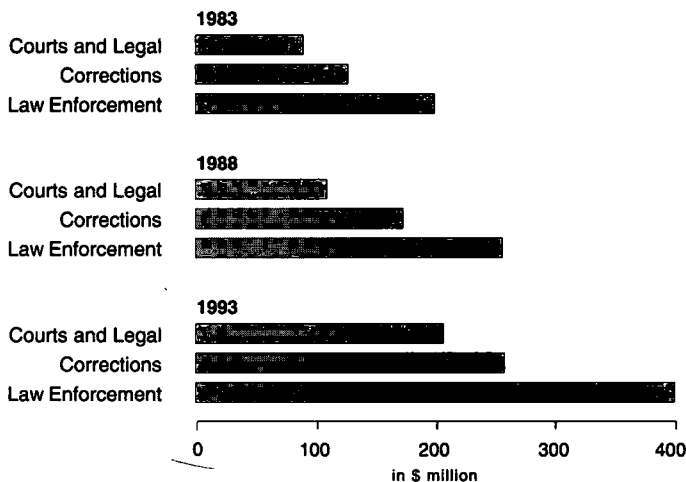


Although national attention has focused on incarceration rates, most convicted offenders are supervised in the community. What are the trends in Alabama?

per 100,000 resident population



How have expenditures for state and local criminal justice activities changed?



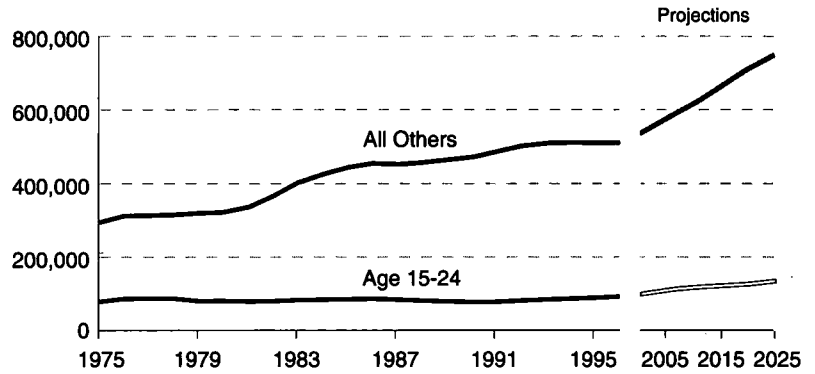
- The Habitual Offender Act, passed in 1977, increases the punishment for convicted felons who have been previously convicted of a felony.
- Legislation passed in 1990 sets forth rules regarding who may inspect law enforcement records dealing with juveniles. Additional legislation allows law enforcement agencies to take fingerprints and mugshots of juveniles 14 and older and retain these for future investigations.
- In 1994, legislation was implemented which requires that any juvenile 16 or older who commits certain felonies automatically be tried as an adult.



Criminal Justice System Trends and Indicators

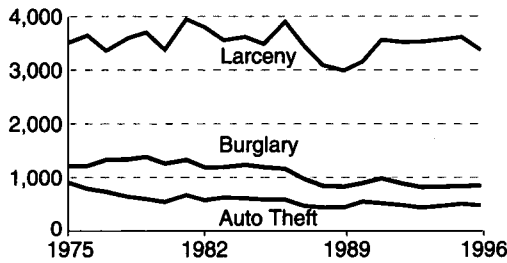
Alaska's Population: Trends and Projections

What is the projected change in the age group most likely to be involved in crime?

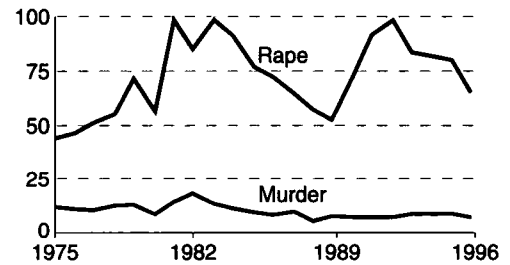
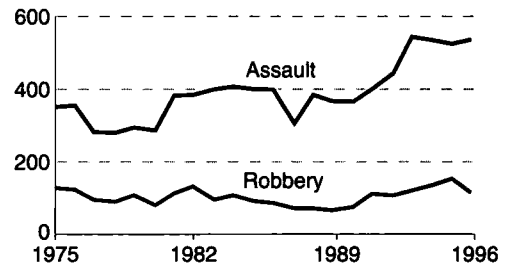


From 1975 to 1996, violent crime in the U.S. increased, while property crime decreased. What are the crime trends in Alaska?

Property Crime Trends per 100,000 population



Violent Crime Trends per 100,000 population



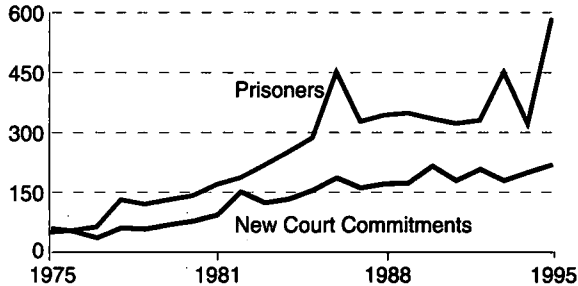
What proportion of arrests is accounted for by juveniles?

Year	Violent Crime Arrests	Property Crime Arrests
1984	12.9%	52.0%
1987	8.0	34.7
1990	10.1	46.2
1993	15.6	46.7
1996	17.0	43.6

What major initiatives have affected Alaska's criminal justice system?

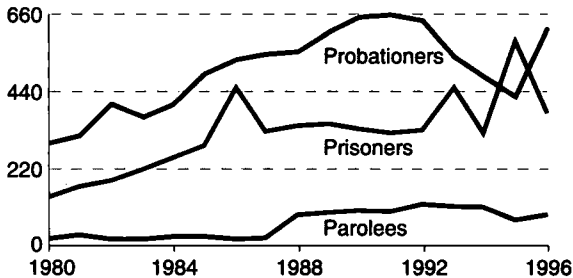
How much has Alaska's prison population changed?

per 100,000 resident population

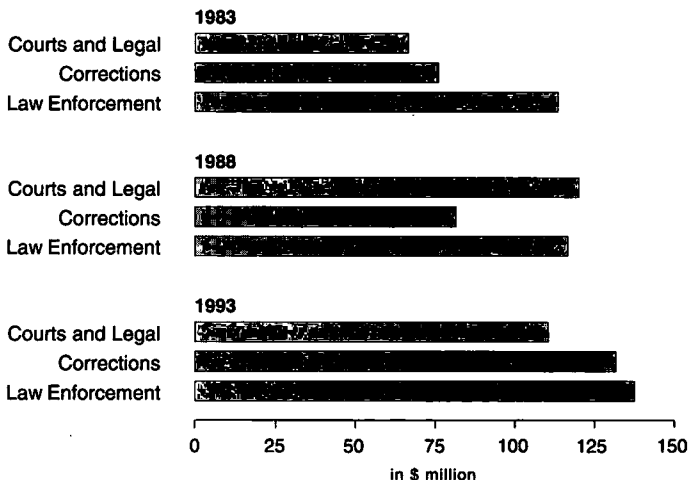


Although national attention has focused on incarceration rates, most convicted offenders are supervised in the community. What are the trends in Alaska?

per 100,000 resident population



How have expenditures for state and local criminal justice activities changed?



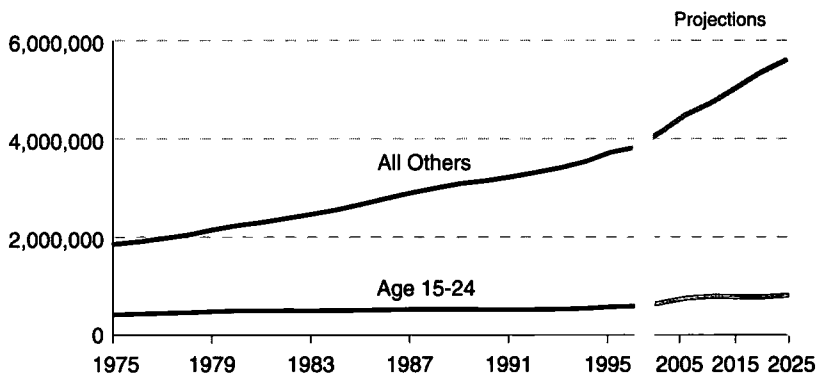
- In 1976, the State Attorney General formally banned plea bargains unless officially approved.
- The Village Public Safety Officer Program, implemented in 1979, involves state troopers sponsoring public safety officers in bush villages not previously served by traditional law enforcement.
- In 1980, the entire criminal code was rewritten, creating presumptive sentences. Additional changes were made to the sex offender statutes in 1982, and good-time allowances were increased in 1985.
- A 1985 inmate suit brought about a prison population cap and the return of large numbers of inmates from out-of-state facilities. Overcrowding is not forcing the return of inmates to out-of-state facilities.
- In 1988, voters approved an initiative to recriminalize the possession of small amounts of marijuana for personal use, which had been permitted since a 1972 state Supreme Court ruling.
- The 1996 legislature mandated registration of sex offenders; public access of the information began in 1997.
- Legislation passed in 1996 allows juveniles to be automatically transferred to adult court for certain violent crimes.



Criminal Justice System Trends and Indicators

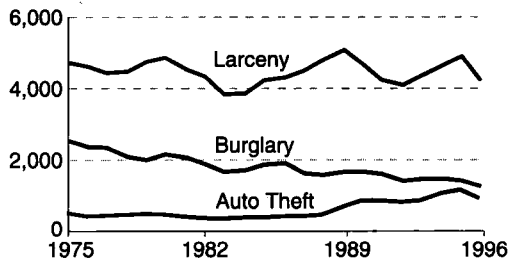
Arizona's Population: Trends and Projections

What is the projected change in the age group most likely to be involved in crime?

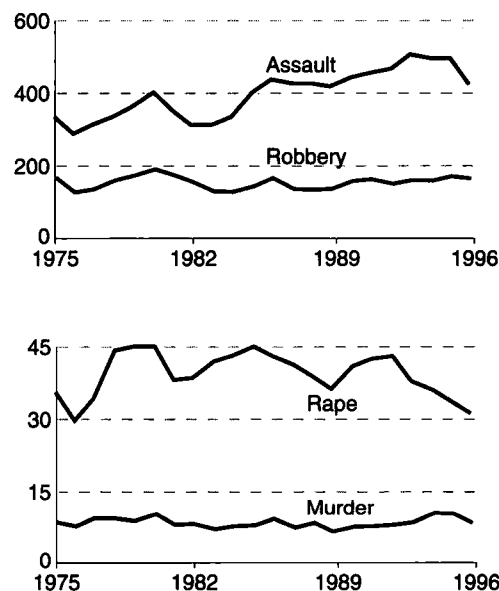


From 1975 to 1996, violent crime in the U.S. increased, while property crime decreased. What are the crime trends in Arizona?

Property Crime Trends per 100,000 population



Violent Crime Trends per 100,000 population



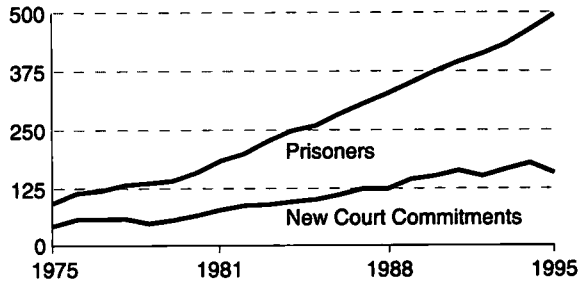
What proportion of arrests is accounted for by juveniles?

Year	Violent Crime Arrests	Property Crime Arrests
1984	15.3%	39.0%
1987	12.5	33.7
1990	19.9	35.7
1993	23.4	36.5
1996	23.1	34.0

What major initiatives have affected Arizona's criminal justice system?

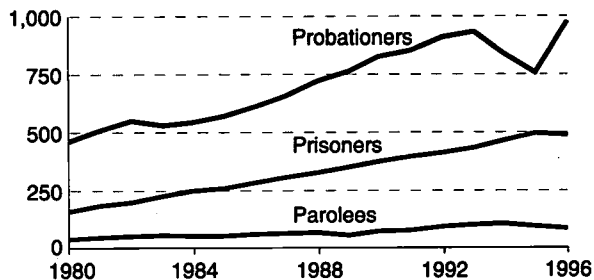
How much has Arizona's prison population changed?

per 100,000 resident population

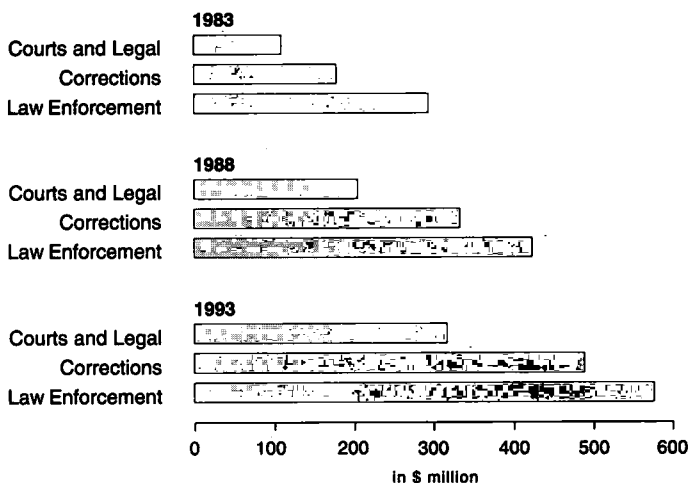


Although national attention has focused on incarceration rates, most convicted offenders are supervised in the community. What are the trends in Arizona?

per 100,000 resident population



How have expenditures for state and local criminal justice activities changed?



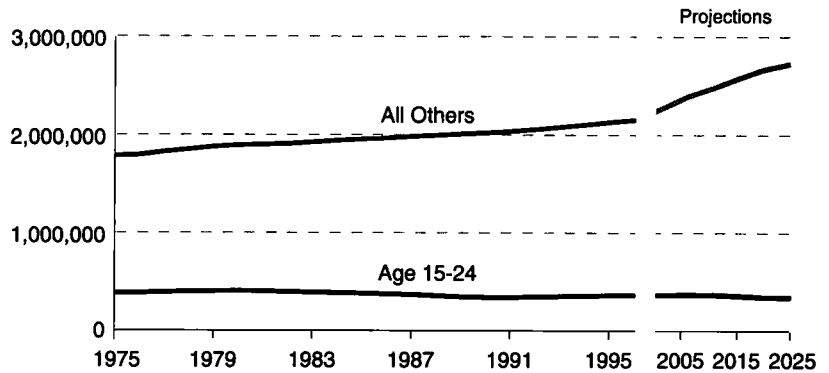
- In 1993, the Sentencing and Community Supervision Act replaced parole release with a combination of incarceration and community supervision for the length of the actual sentence imposed. The sentence ranges for felony-level offenses were reduced to account for the truth-in-sentencing provisions of the Act.
- In 1993, the legislature mandated that offenders sentenced to life terms for first-degree murder are not eligible for parole or commutation of sentence.
- In 1995, the legislature established procedures for the registration of sex offenders and notification of the community of the release of a sex offender.
- In 1997, the legislature passed a set of comprehensive juvenile justice initiatives, including requiring chronic and violent juvenile offenders to be tried as adults, transfer of offenders 15 and older for specific violent offenses, incarceration for juveniles convicted of DUI offenses, and opening the records of juvenile court proceedings to the public.



Criminal Justice System Trends and Indicators

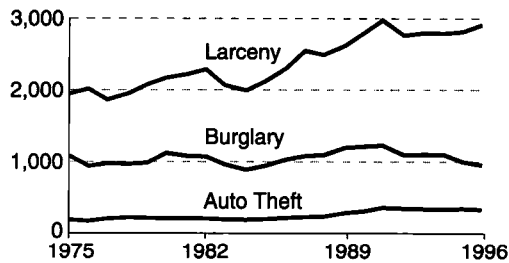
Arkansas' Population: Trends and Projections

What is the projected change in the age group most likely to be involved in crime?

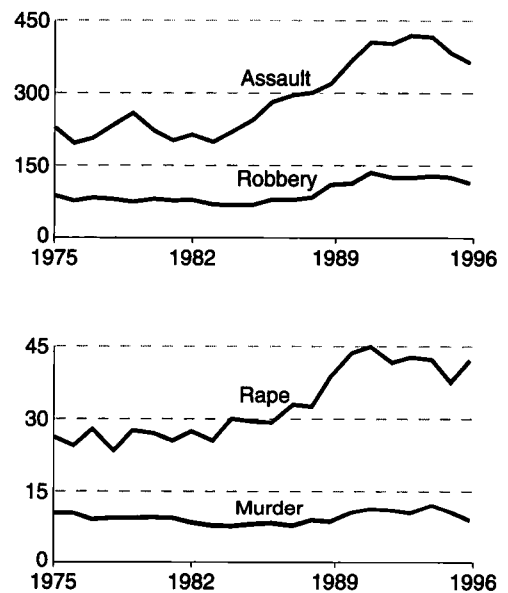


From 1975 to 1996, violent crime in the U.S. increased, while property crime decreased. What are the crime trends in Arkansas?

Property Crime Trends per 100,000 population



Violent Crime Trends per 100,000 population

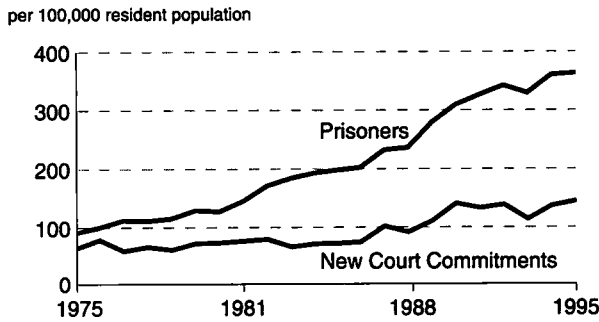


What proportion of arrests is accounted for by juveniles?

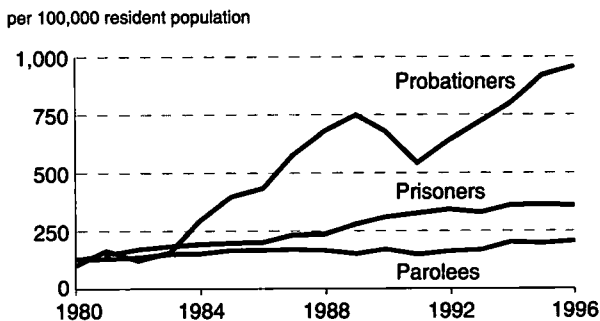
Year	Violent Crime Arrests	Property Crime Arrests
1984	8.8%	29.3%
1987	9.8	29.6
1990	12.0	29.2
1993	16.0	29.3
1996	16.6	32.1

What major initiatives have affected Arkansas' criminal justice system?

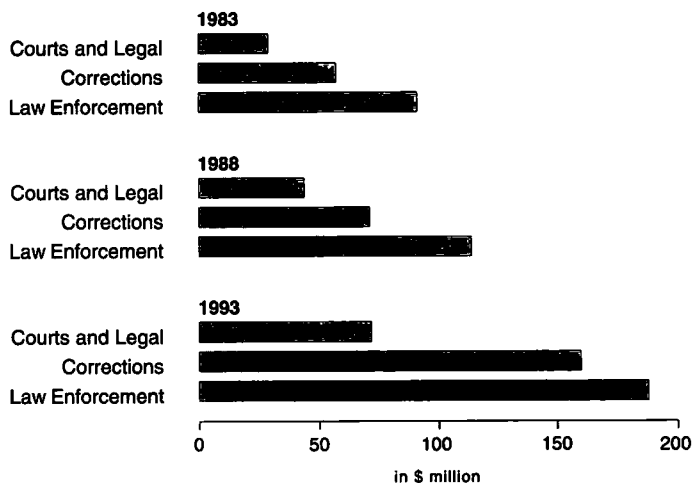
How much has Arkansas' prison population changed?



Although national attention has focused on incarceration rates, most convicted offenders are supervised in the community. What are the trends in Arkansas?



How have expenditures for state and local criminal justice activities changed?



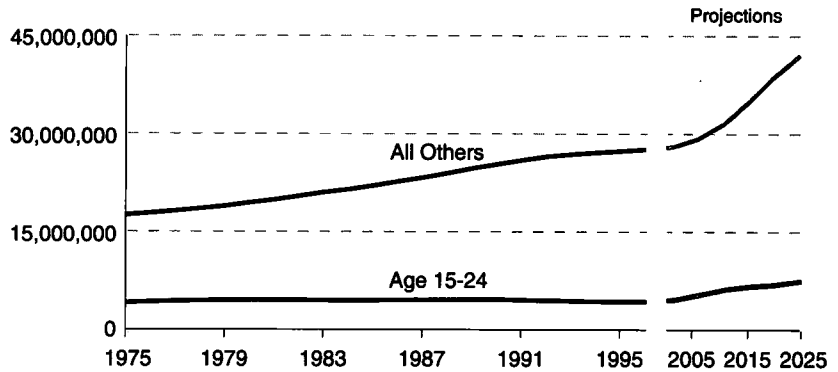
- In 1989, the General Assembly established a Boot Camp program as an alternative to incarceration, providing effective punishment to eligible offenders.
- In 1989 (with amendments in 1991 and 1993), the legislature declared that 14 and 15 year-olds may be charged as adults in Circuit Court for certain violent offenses. Juveniles 16 years of age may be charged as adults for any crime classified as a felony if committed by an adult.
- In 1993, the Department of Community Punishment was established to offer alternative methods of punishment for the ever-increasing number of offenders in traditional penitentiaries.
- In 1993, the legislature established the Arkansas Sentencing Commission to evaluate the effect of sentencing laws, policies and practices, and to develop a state correctional plan in conjunction with the Board of Community Punishment.



Criminal Justice System Trends and Indicators

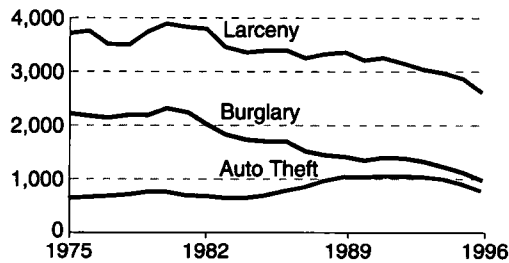
California's Population: Trends and Projections

What is the projected change in the age group most likely to be involved in crime?

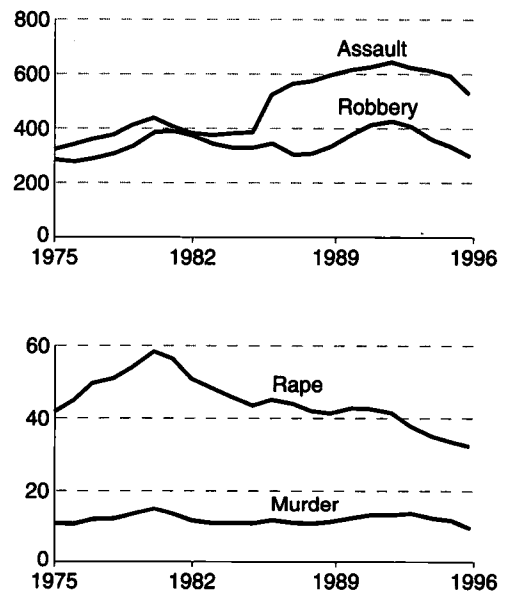


From 1975 to 1996, violent crime in the U.S. increased, while property crime decreased. What are the crime trends in California?

Property Crime Trends per 100,000 population



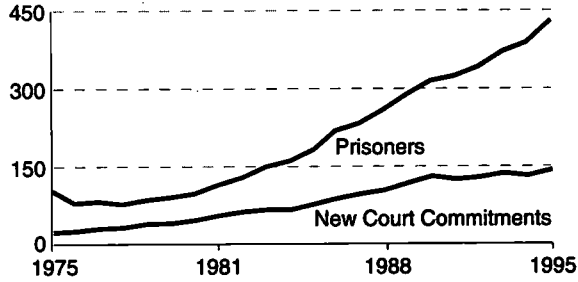
Violent Crime Trends per 100,000 population



What proportion of arrests is accounted for by juveniles?

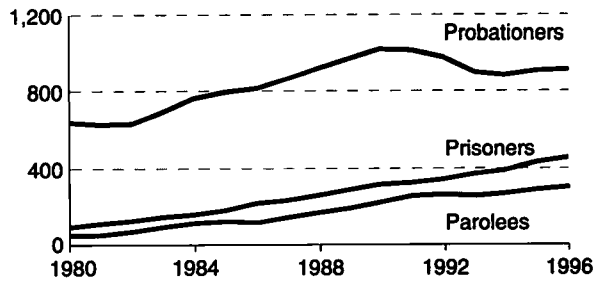
Year	Violent Crime Arrests	Property Crime Arrests
1984	16.1%	32.6%
1987	11.5	28.2
1990	13.8	28.9
1993	14.4	31.4
1996	14.5	34.9

per 100,000 resident population

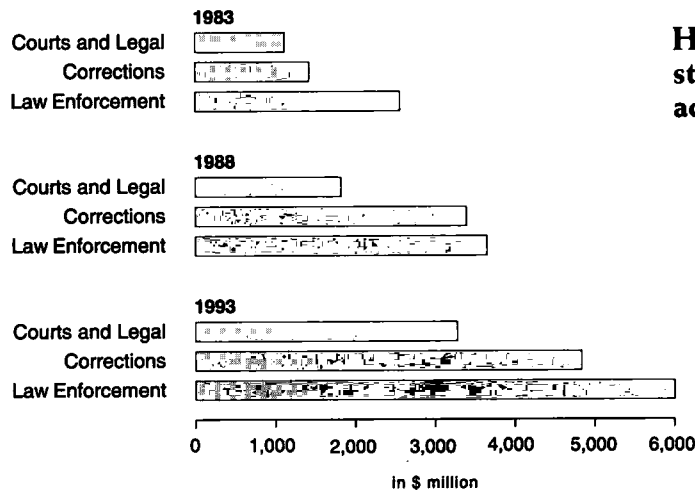


How much has California's prison population changed?

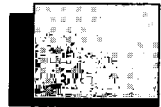
per 100,000 resident population



Although national attention has focused on incarceration rates, most convicted offenders are supervised in the community. What are the trends in California?



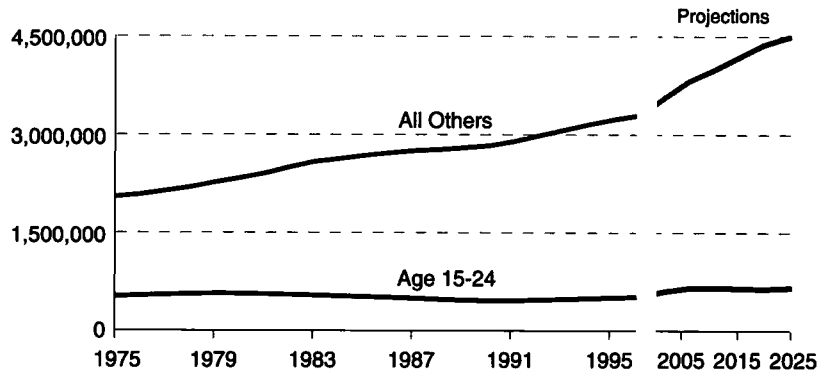
How have expenditures for state and local criminal justice activities changed?



Criminal Justice System Trends and Indicators

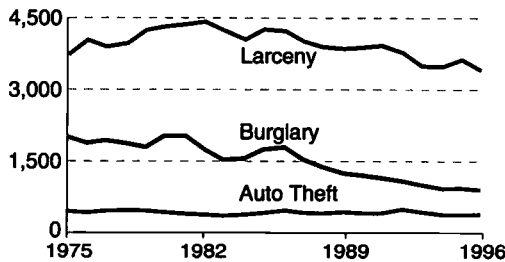
Colorado's Population: Trends and Projections

What is the projected change in the age group most likely to be involved in crime?

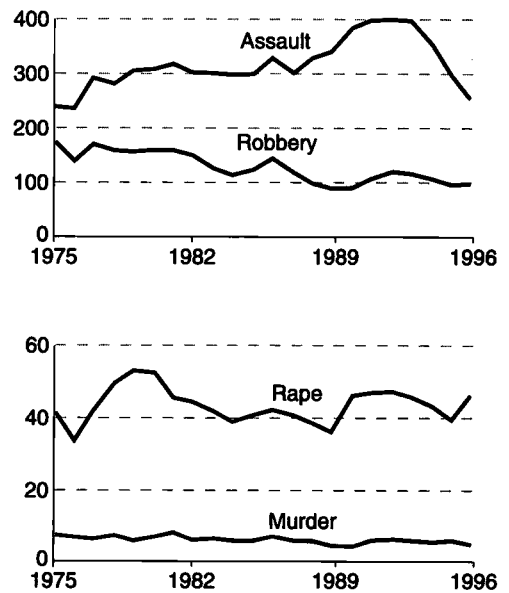


From 1975 to 1996, violent crime in the U.S. increased, while property crime decreased. What are the crime trends in Colorado?

Property Crime Trends per 100,000 population



Violent Crime Trends per 100,000 population



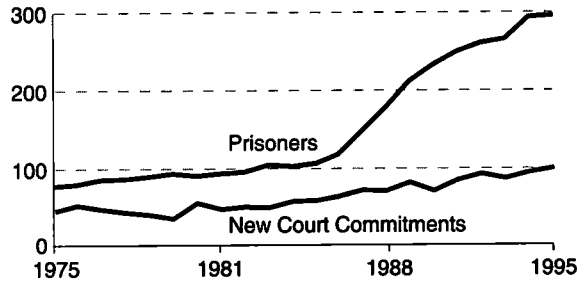
What proportion of arrests is accounted for by juveniles?

Year	Violent Crime Arrests	Property Crime Arrests
1984	19.1%	41.4%
1987	16.8	38.6
1990	16.9	40.9
1993	20.0	39.1
1996	14.9	37.8

What major initiatives have affected Colorado's criminal justice system?

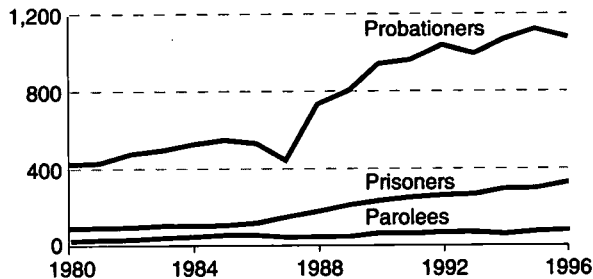
How much has Colorado's prison population changed?

per 100,000 resident population

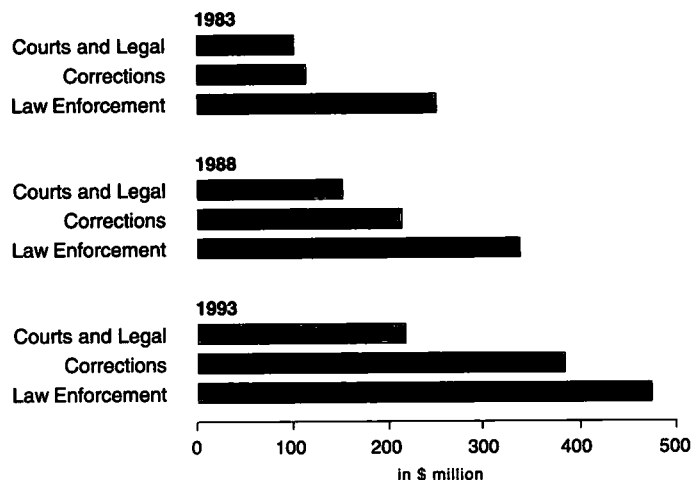


Although national attention has focused on incarceration rates, most convicted offenders are supervised in the community. What are the trends in Colorado?

per 100,000 resident population



How have expenditures for state and local criminal justice activities changed?



- In 1985, legislation was passed which doubled the maximum penalties for all offenses. This legislation also made longer sentences mandatory for certain offenses, such as sexual assault, thereby increasing the overall length of stay of offenders in prison.
- In 1990, the legislature enacted a series of sentencing changes, including increasing good time and changing parole eligibility requirements for offenders. The legislation set parole eligibility at 50% of sentence imposed for certain felony offenders, and eliminated parole eligibility for offenders receiving life sentences. Two- and three-strike elements of the legislation required offenders convicted of a second specified violent crime to serve 75% of their sentence, less earned time, and a full 75% of their sentence if convicted of a third violent crime.
- In 1993, legislation passed which introduced split sentences, in which offenders are given a sentence to prison by a judge along with a parole sentence with a mandatory term of supervision to be served upon release from prison.

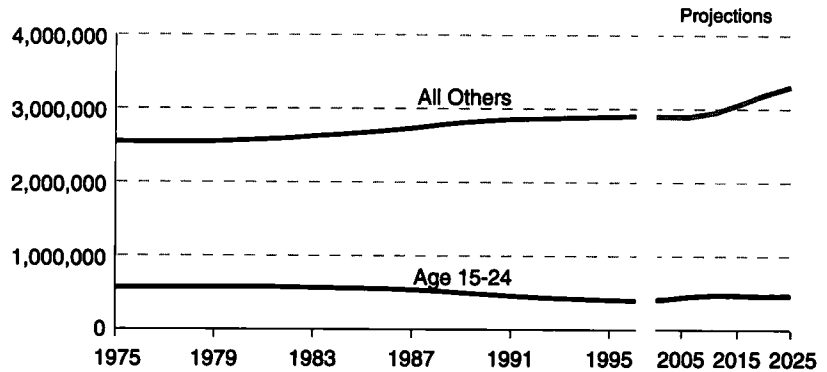
Connecticut



Criminal Justice System Trends and Indicators

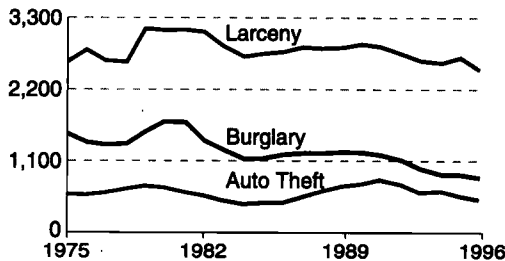
Connecticut's Population: Trends and Projections

What is the projected change in the age group most likely to be involved in crime?

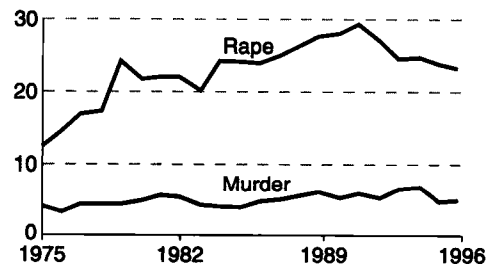
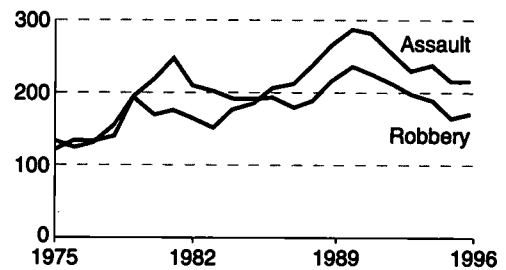


From 1975 to 1996, violent crime in the U.S. increased, while property crime decreased. What are the crime trends in Connecticut?

Property Crime Trends per 100,000 population



Violent Crime Trends per 100,000 population



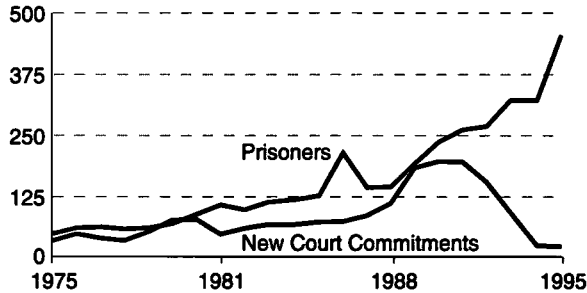
What proportion of arrests is accounted for by juveniles?

Year	Violent Crime Arrests	Property Crime Arrests
1984	18.4%	30.9%
1987	13.6	26.8
1990	11.9	22.1
1993	16.6	25.6
1996	21.6	29.2

What major initiatives have affected Connecticut's criminal justice system?

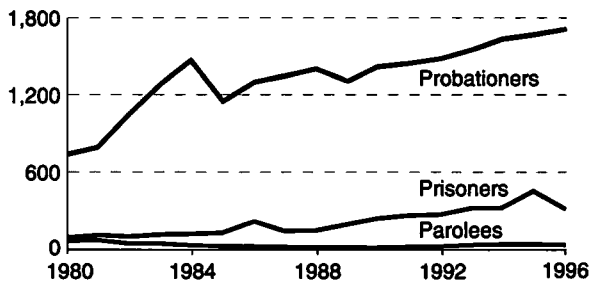
How much has Connecticut's prison population changed?

per 100,000 resident population

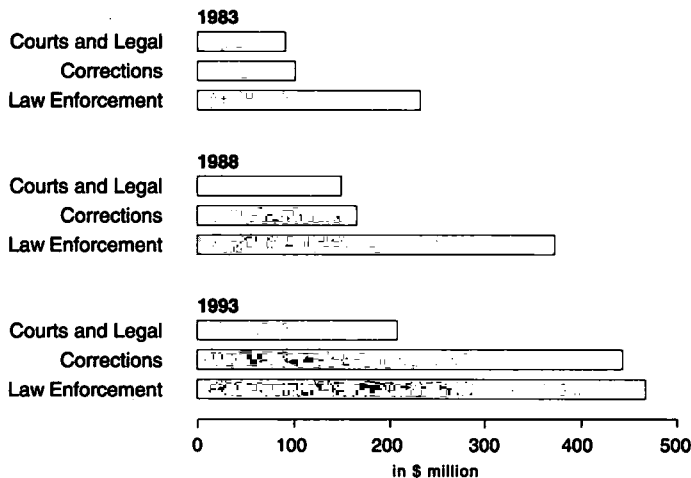


Although national attention has focused on incarceration rates, most convicted offenders are supervised in the community. What are the trends in Connecticut?

per 100,000 resident population



How have expenditures for state and local criminal justice activities changed?



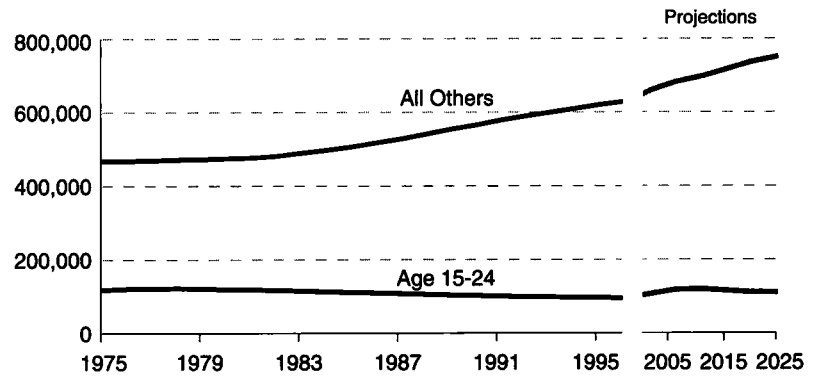
- In 1981, the legislature instituted determinate sentencing and eliminated parole release.
- In 1984, the legislature imposed a prison population cap requiring the release of 10% of the population should the population exceed 110% of capacity for 30 days.
- In 1989, legislation created a streamlined process for construction of certain prison facilities.
- In 1990, a phase-in of time served standards was established which increased average time served from approximately 10% to 50%. Parole was also reinstated.
- In 1994, the legislature eliminated the application of good-time credits, subjecting offenders to supervision for 100% of the sentence imposed.
- Truth-in-sentencing legislation passed in 1995 required violent offenders to serve at least 85% of their imposed sentences.
- In 1995, the legislature mandated that sex offenders report their address to the local police for 10 years.
- In 1995, legislation passed which required transfer to the adult system of juveniles 14 and over arrested for the most serious felony offenses, and discretionary transfer for a juvenile of any age arrested for a felony.



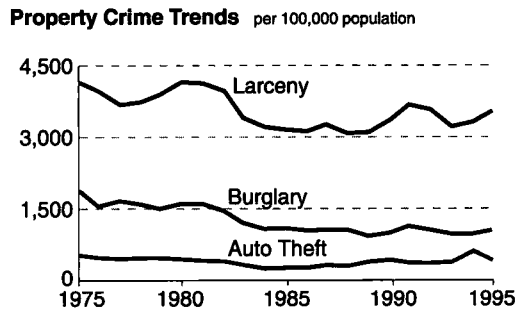
Criminal Justice System Trends and Indicators

Delaware's Population: Trends and Projections

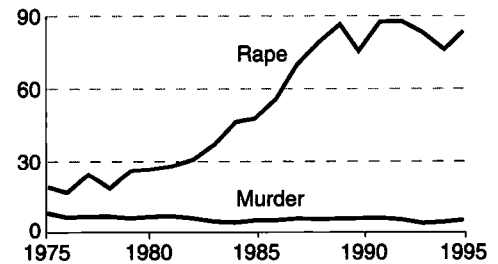
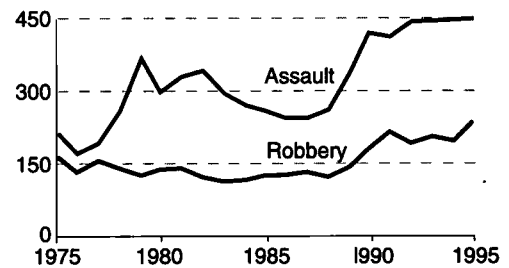
What is the projected change in the age group most likely to be involved in crime?



From 1975 to 1996, violent crime in the U.S. increased, while property crime decreased. What are the crime trends in Delaware?



Violent Crime Trends per 100,000 population



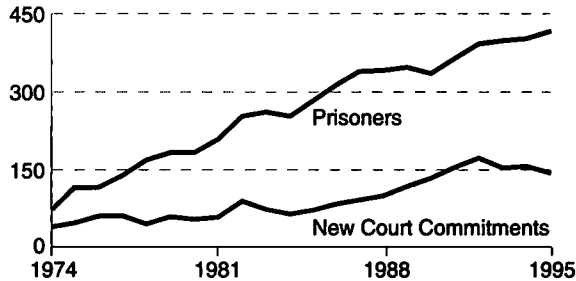
What proportion of arrests is accounted for by juveniles?

Year	Violent Crime Arrests	Property Crime Arrests
1984	16.6%	27.3%
1987	16.2	30.8
1990	16.6	30.7
1993	21.0	31.8
1995	21.4	31.6

What major initiatives have affected Delaware's criminal justice system?

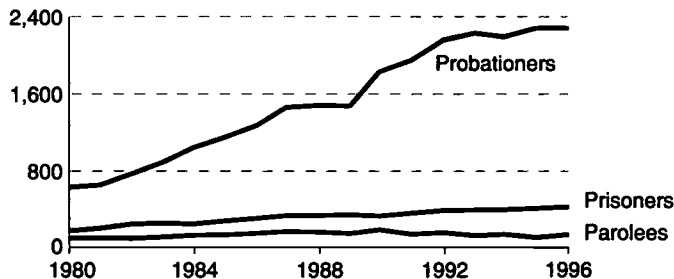
How much has Delaware's prison population changed?

per 100,000 resident population

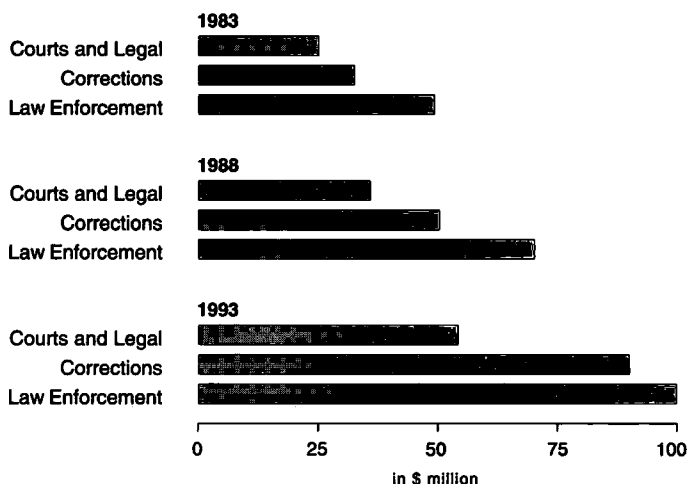


Although national attention has focused on incarceration rates, most convicted offenders are supervised in the community. What are the trends in Delaware?

per 100,000 resident population



How have expenditures for state and local criminal justice activities changed?



- In 1987, sentencing guidelines were established implementing a five-level continuum of sanctions ranging from incarceration to administrative supervision.
- Truth-in-sentencing laws were enacted in 1990 which eliminated parole, required a minimum of 75% of the imposed sentence to be served, and severely restricted the use of good and earned time credits.
- Beginning in 1992, Family Court and Youth Rehabilitation Services pursued juvenile sentencing guidelines and the use of tiered treatment alternatives for offenders released from institutions and those adjudicated for less serious crimes.
- In 1997, a Youthful Offender Program was initiated for juveniles convicted as adults and committed to the Department of Corrections. The program isolates juveniles from adults and is supported by enhanced treatment and educational programs. The state's first adult boot camp also opened in 1997.
- In 1998, several laws passed in 1996 mandating tougher sentences for violent juveniles take effect.

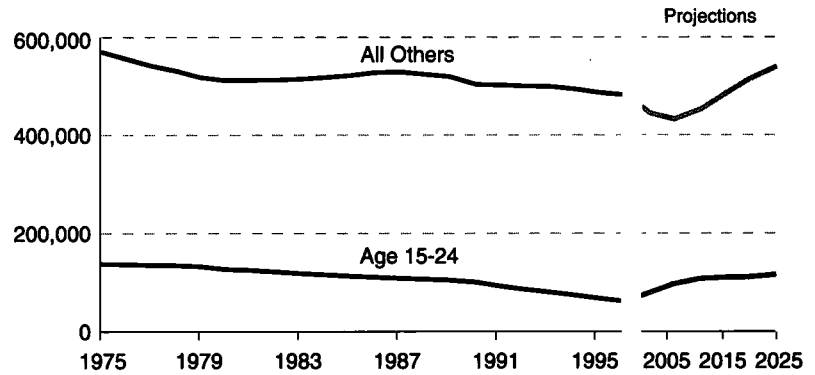
District of Columbia



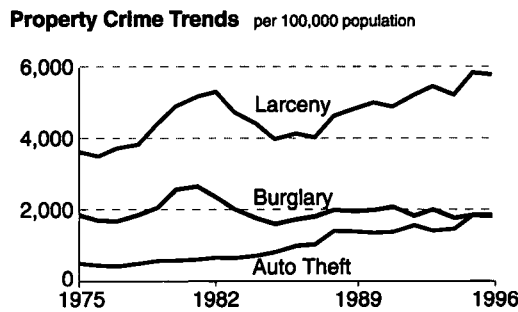
Criminal Justice System Trends and Indicators

District of Columbia's Population: Trends and Projections

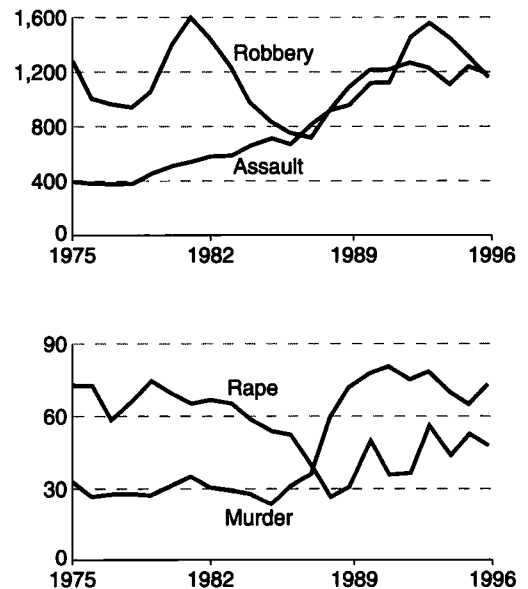
What is the projected change in the age group most likely to be involved in crime?



From 1975 to 1996, violent crime in the U.S. increased, while property crime decreased. What are the crime trends in the District of Columbia?



Violent Crime Trends per 100,000 population

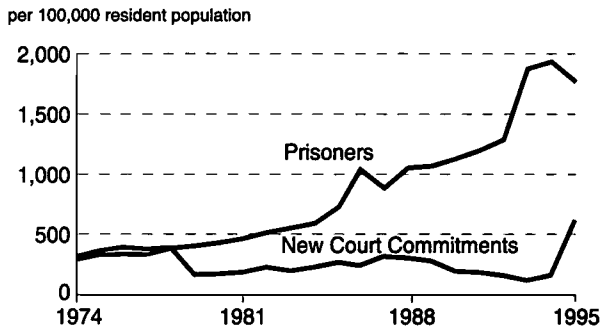


What proportion of arrests is accounted for by juveniles?

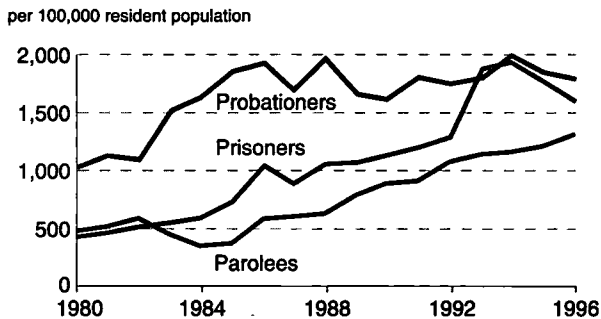
Year	Violent Crime Arrests	Property Crime Arrests
1984	18.3%	19.1%
1987	17.6	23.4
1990	17.1	19.7
1993	13.6	14.5
1995	14.9	16.6

What major initiatives have affected the District of Columbia's criminal justice system?

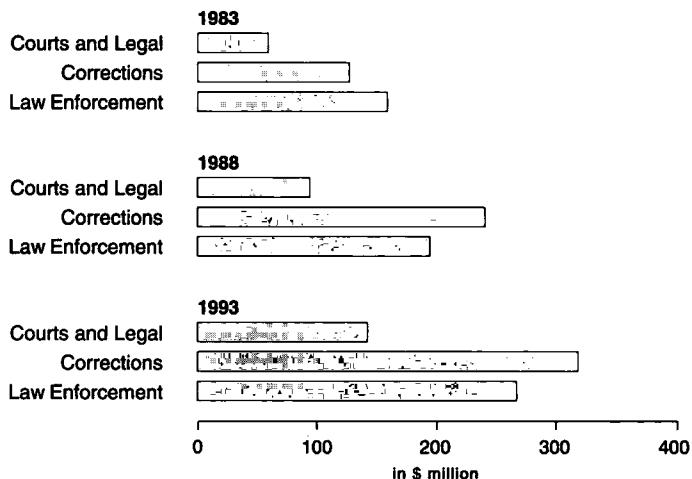
How much has the District of Columbia's prison population changed?



Although national attention has focused on incarceration rates, most convicted offenders are supervised in the community. What are the trends in the District of Columbia?



How have expenditures for state and local criminal justice activities changed?



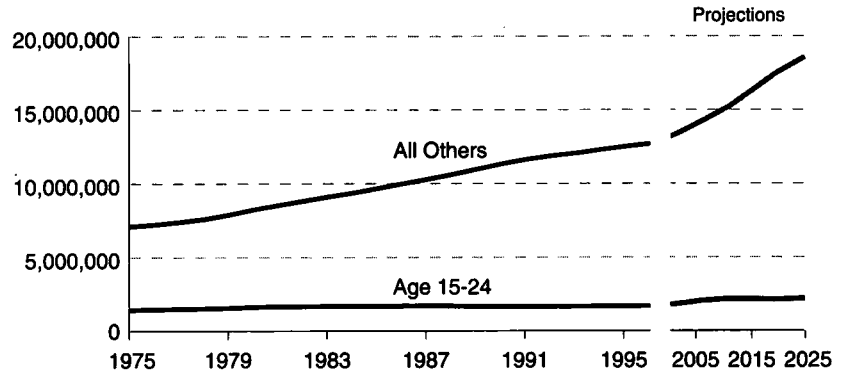
- The Youth Rehabilitation Amendment Act of 1985 established a separate sentencing structure for young adults age 21 and under. This structure provides for the imposition of an indeterminate sentence, permitting release of the juvenile upon rehabilitation.
- The Bail Reform Amendment Act of 1992 significantly reduced the use of money bail and increased the availability of preventive detention.
- The Medical and Geriatric Parole Act of 1992 allowed for the parole of inmates age 65 or older who have a terminal illness.
- The Omnibus Criminal Justice Reform Amendment Act of 1994 eliminated jury trials for most misdemeanor offenses and increased penalties for weapons offenses.
- In 1994, three-strikes legislation passed which allows for a sentence of life without parole for a third-time offender.
- Legislation passed in 1995 established a curfew for minors of 11:00 p.m. on weekdays and midnight on weekends.
- In 1997, a sex offender registration program was established under Megan's Law.



Criminal Justice System Trends and Indicators

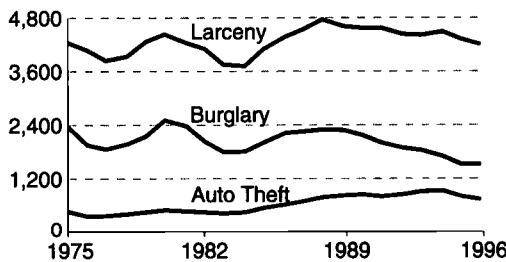
Florida's Population: Trends and Projections

What is the projected change in the age group most likely to be involved in crime?

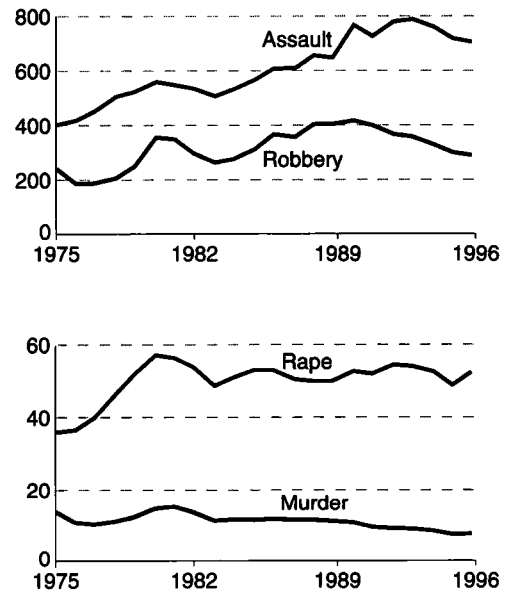


From 1975 to 1996, violent crime in the U.S. increased, while property crime decreased. What are the crime trends in Florida?

Property Crime Trends per 100,000 population



Violent Crime Trends per 100,000 population



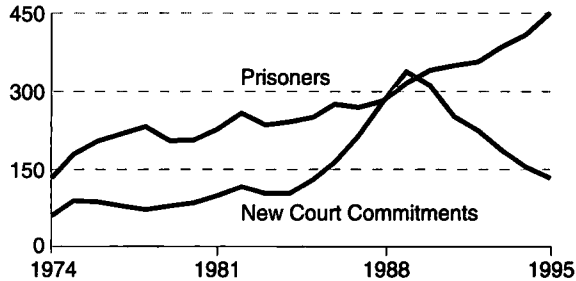
What proportion of arrests is accounted for by juveniles?

Year	Violent Crime Arrests	Property Crime Arrests
1984	14.0%	30.7%
1987	17.4	31.5
1990	15.3	25.5
1993	17.1	33.2
1995	18.8	36.0

What major initiatives have affected Florida's criminal justice system?

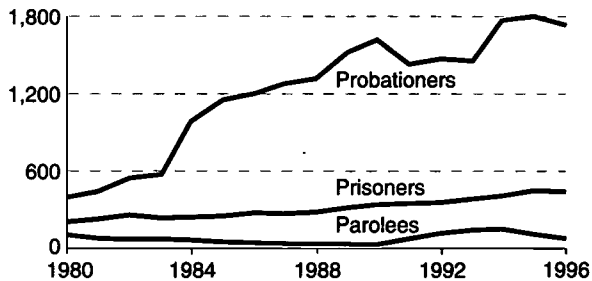
How much has Florida's prison population changed?

per 100,000 resident population



Although national attention has focused on incarceration rates, most convicted offenders are supervised in the community. What are the trends in Florida?

per 100,000 resident population



How have expenditures for state and local criminal justice activities changed?



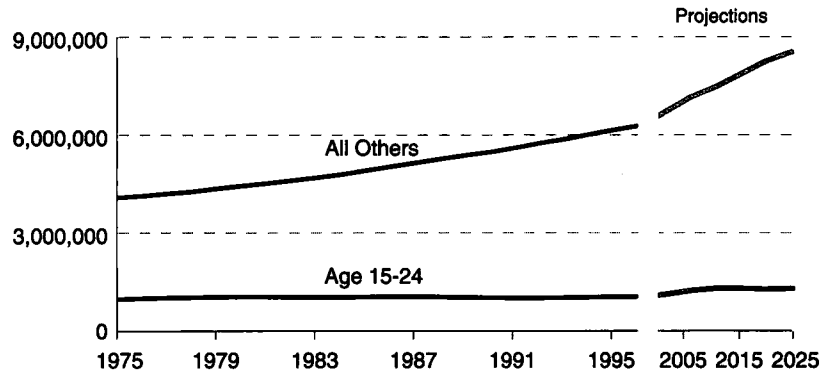
- A lawsuit filed in 1972 alleging prison overcrowding resulted in limits on prison capacity; the lawsuit was dismissed in 1993.
- In 1983, the legislature established a sentencing guidelines system, eliminated parole, and implemented unearned gaintime and house arrest.
- Between 1987 and 1994, early release programs awarded inmates unearned gaintime to prevent overcrowding.
- The 1983 sentencing guidelines were restructured in 1994 to prioritize prison bed space and eliminate unearned gaintime.
- The Department of Juvenile Justice was created in 1994 with responsibility for most juvenile offenders.
- Truth-in-sentencing legislation passed in 1995 required prisoners to serve a minimum of 85% of the imposed sentence.
- Legislation enacted in 1995 required that "violent career criminals" receive longer sentences unless exempted by the Court.
- The Criminal Punishment Code, passed in 1998, requires offenders to serve up to the maximum sentence regardless of their sentencing guidelines score.



Criminal Justice System Trends and Indicators

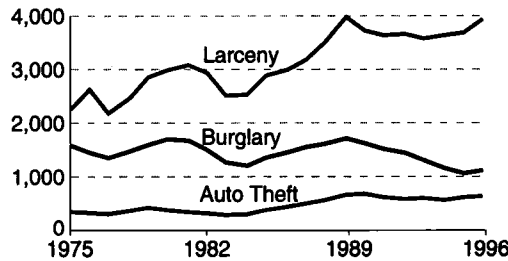
Georgia's Population: Trends and Projections

What is the projected change in the age group most likely to be involved in crime?

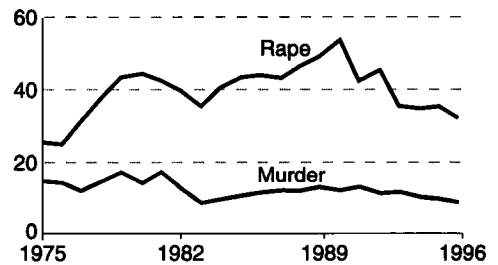
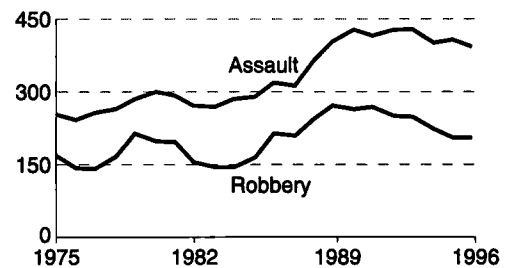


From 1975 to 1996, violent crime in the U.S. increased, while property crime decreased. What are the crime trends in Georgia?

Property Crime Trends per 100,000 population



Violent Crime Trends per 100,000 population



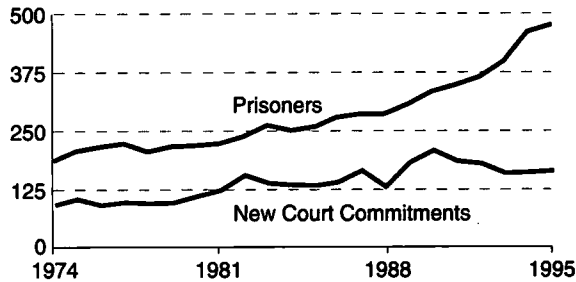
What proportion of arrests is accounted for by juveniles?

Year	Violent Crime Arrests	Property Crime Arrests
1983	6.2%	18.0%
1987	5.2	15.0
1989	8.6	13.4
1993	14.1	23.0
1996	12.8	27.0

What major initiatives have affected Georgia's criminal justice system?

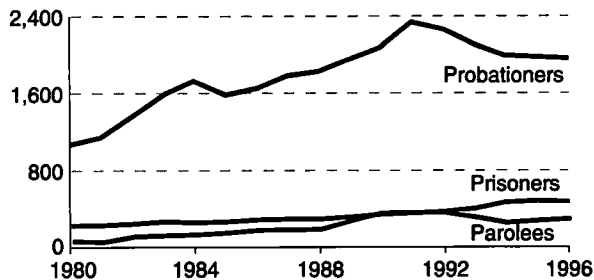
How much has Georgia's prison population changed?

per 100,000 resident population

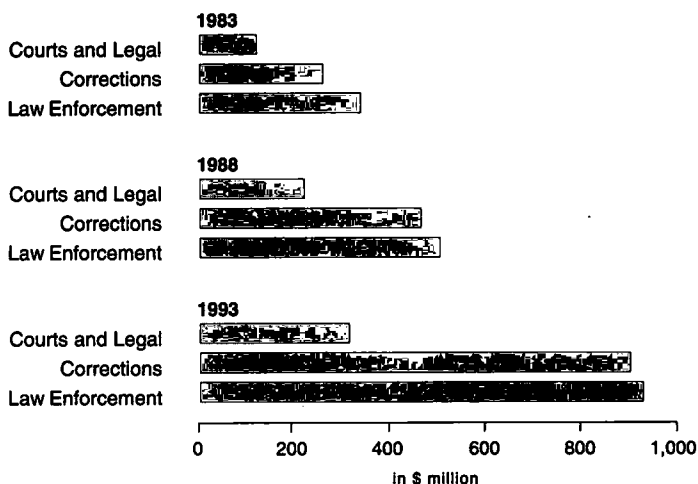


Although national attention has focused on incarceration rates, most convicted offenders are supervised in the community. What are the trends in Georgia?

per 100,000 resident population



How have expenditures for state and local criminal justice activities changed?



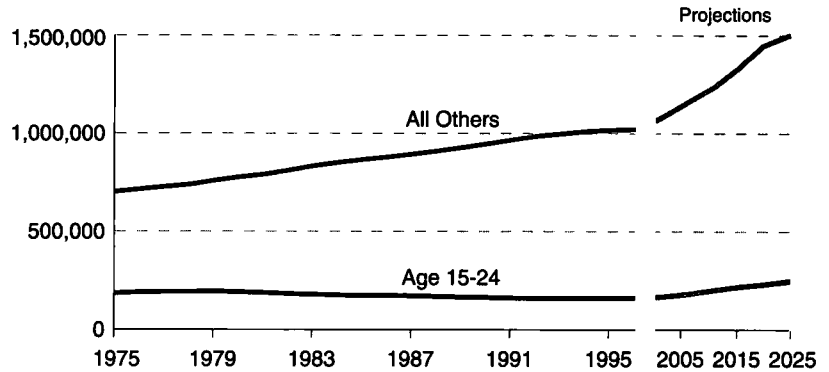
- The School Safety and Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 1994 required schools to develop safety plans, created violence-free school safety zones, and required juveniles to be treated as adults when convicted of specified violent offenses.
- In 1995, the legislature implemented a series of sentencing reforms, including abolishing parole and establishing mandatory minimum sentences for seven designated violent offenses, mandating life sentences with no parole for second convictions for those same offenses, and doubling the minimum time to be served for a life sentence to 14 years.
- The Board of Pardons and Paroles voted that any offender convicted of a violent crime or residential burglary after January 1, 1998, will serve 90% of their court-imposed sentence. This does not include the seven violent offenses for which parole was abolished in 1995.
- In 1998, juvenile justice system reforms added money to the state budget to hire 238 teachers, officers, and counselors, and created within the Department of Juvenile Justice new director positions responsible for education, mental health, and quality assurance.



Criminal Justice System Trends and Indicators

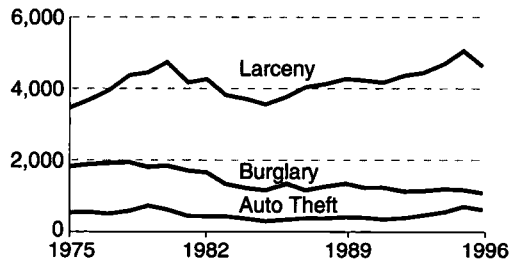
Hawaii's Population: Trends and Projections

What is the projected change in the age group most likely to be involved in crime?

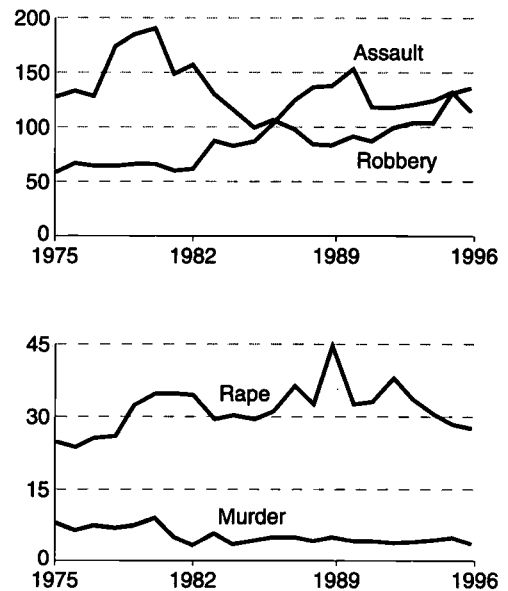


From 1975 to 1996, violent crime in the U.S. increased, while property crime decreased. What are the crime trends in Hawaii?

Property Crime Trends per 100,000 population



Violent Crime Trends per 100,000 population



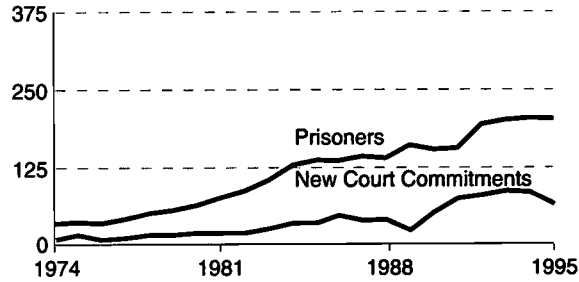
What proportion of arrests is accounted for by juveniles?

Year	Violent Crime Arrests	Property Crime Arrests
1984	18.9%	44.1%
1987	22.4	48.5
1990	18.7	41.6
1993	22.1	39.4
1996	31.1	36.7

What major initiatives have affected Hawaii's criminal justice system?

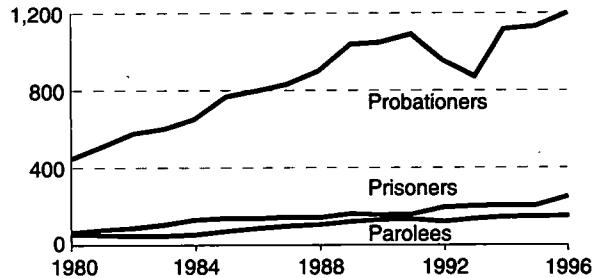
How much has Hawaii's prison population changed?

per 100,000 resident population

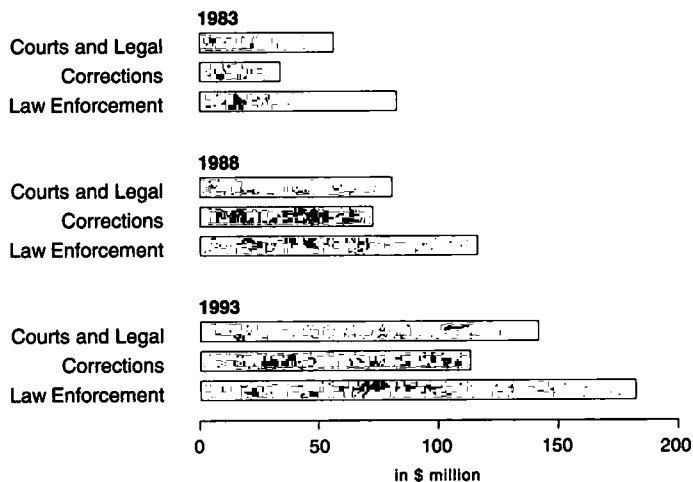


Although national attention has focused on incarceration rates, most convicted offenders are supervised in the community. What are the trends in Hawaii?

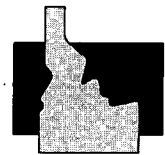
per 100,000 resident population



How have expenditures for state and local criminal justice activities changed?



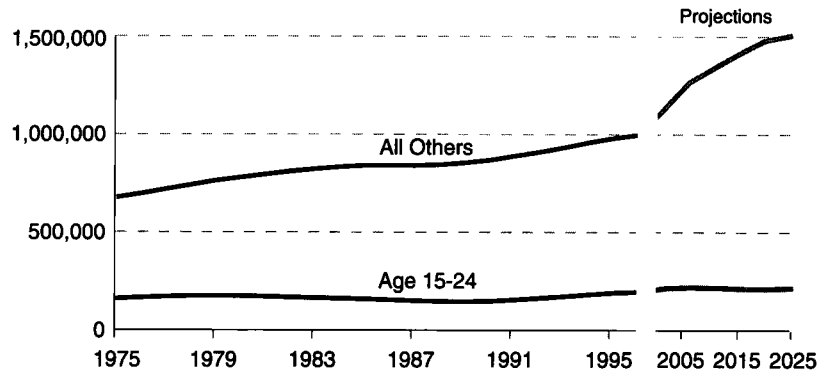
- The Juvenile Justice Information System is the nation's first statewide system that allows the full spectrum of juvenile justice agencies to share information. When fully implemented in early 1999, the JJIS will be used by police officers, probation officers, judges, prosecutors, and correctional workers who need to know the status of individual juveniles at any time or any point in the juvenile justice process.



Criminal Justice System Trends and Indicators

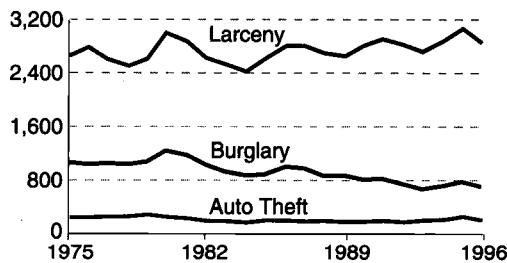
Idaho's Population: Trends and Projections

What is the projected change in the age group most likely to be involved in crime?

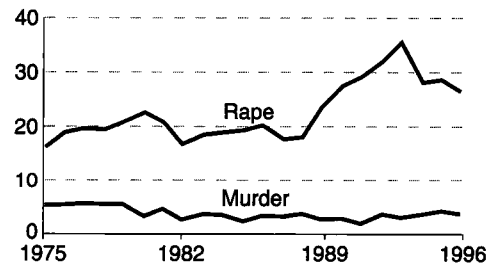
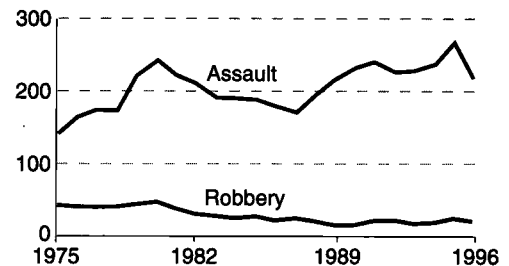


From 1975 to 1996, violent crime in the U.S. increased, while property crime decreased. What are the crime trends in Idaho?

Property Crime Trends per 100,000 population



Violent Crime Trends per 100,000 population



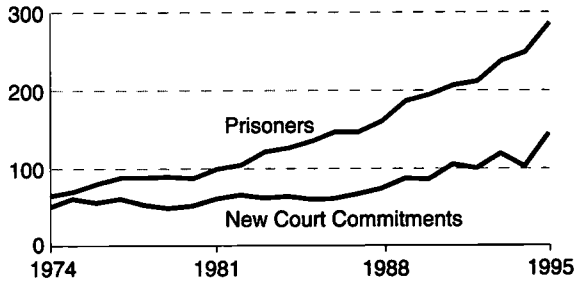
What proportion of arrests is accounted for by juveniles?

Year	Violent Crime Arrests	Property Crime Arrests
1984	20.0%	54.6%
1987	23.9	55.9
1990	25.0	58.5
1993	31.6	58.8
1996	27.8	59.1

What major initiatives have affected Idaho's criminal justice system?

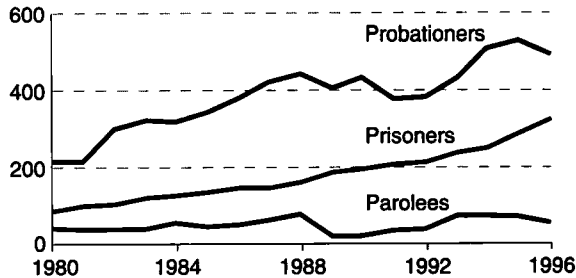
How much has Idaho's prison population changed?

per 100,000 resident population

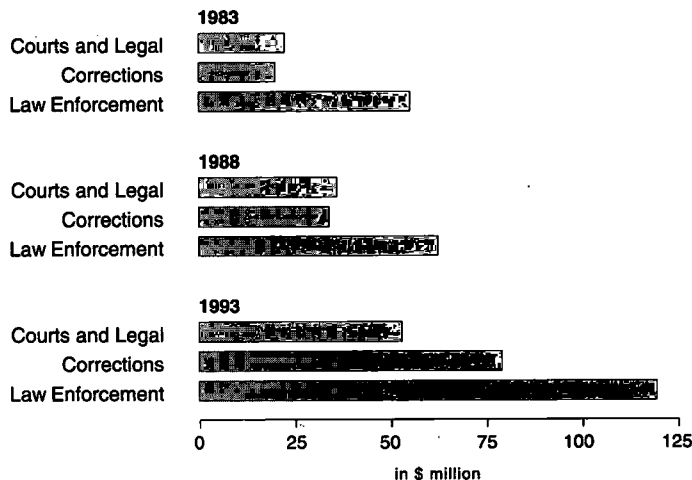


Although national attention has focused on incarceration rates, most convicted offenders are supervised in the community. What are the trends in Idaho?

per 100,000 resident population



How have expenditures for state and local criminal justice activities changed?



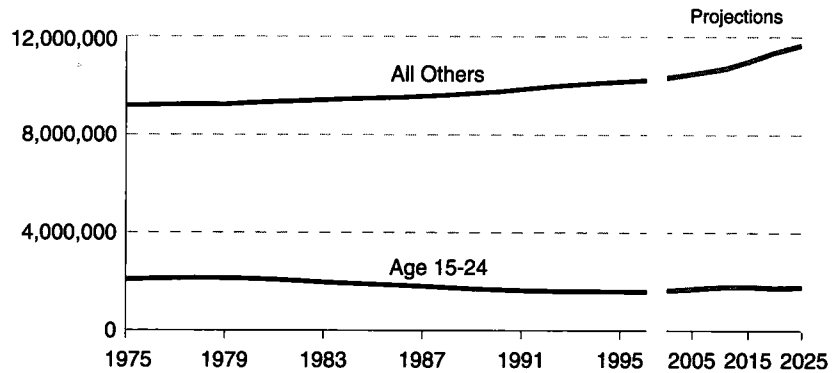
- In 1976, the legislature decriminalized possession of alcohol, and public drunkenness was no longer an offense subject to arrest.
- In 1978, a constitutional amendment was passed that allowed for mandatory minimum sentences for certain offenses. The Unified Sentencing Act, adopted in 1988, repealed most of these mandatory minimum sentences.
- Legislation enacted in 1979 allows juveniles to be automatically transferred to adult court for certain offenses.
- The 1987 legislature enacted truth-in-sentencing legislation and eliminated good time for prisoners.
- In 1994, a constitutional amendment was approved which gives specific rights to crime victims and their families.
- The Department of Juvenile Correction was established in 1995.
- Domestic violence legislation passed in 1995 requires counseling for offenders convicted of domestic assault or battery.
- Legislation enacted in 1996 requires lifetime registration of sex offenders.
- In 1997, legislation was adopted which opens to the public the records of juveniles charged with serious crimes.



Criminal Justice System Trends and Indicators

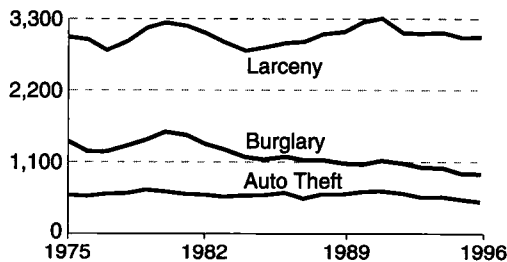
Illinois' Population: Trends and Projections

What is the projected change in the age group most likely to be involved in crime?

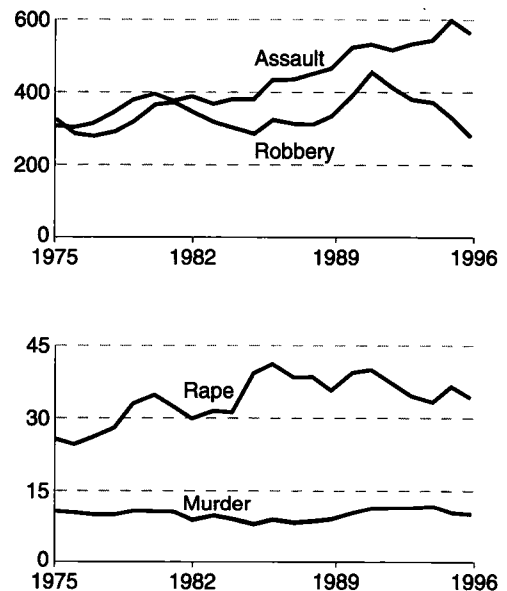


From 1975 to 1996, violent crime in the U.S. increased, while property crime decreased. What are the crime trends in Illinois?

Property Crime Trends per 100,000 population



Violent Crime Trends per 100,000 population



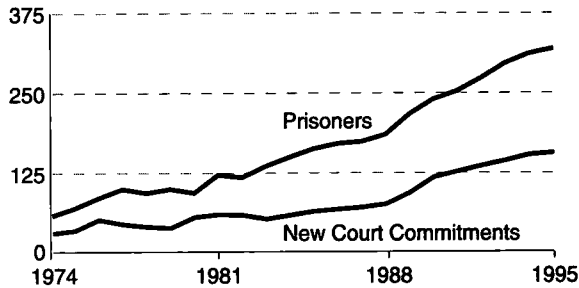
What proportion of arrests is accounted for by juveniles?

Year	Violent Crime Arrests	Property Crime Arrests
1984	21.6%	41.2%
1987	25.0	36.3
1990	20.1	36.8
1992	22.9	38.3
1996	27.2	21.9

What major initiatives have affected Illinois' criminal justice system?

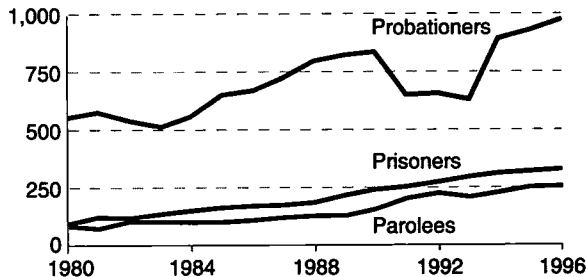
How much has Illinois' prison population changed?

per 100,000 resident population

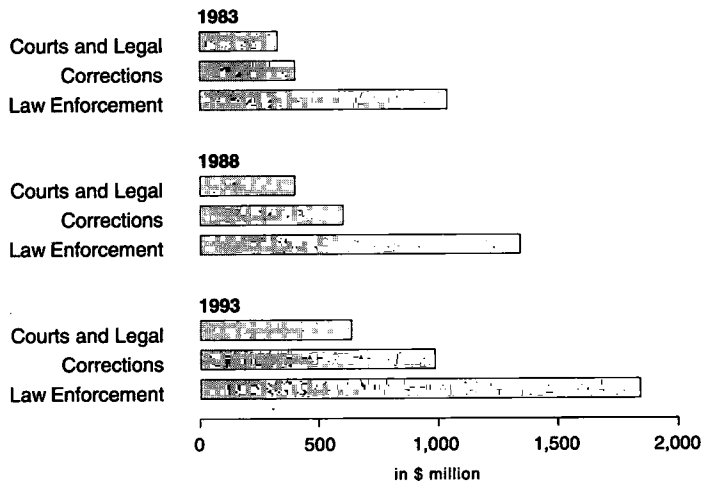


Although national attention has focused on incarceration rates, most convicted offenders are supervised in the community. What are the trends in Illinois?

per 100,000 resident population



How have expenditures for state and local criminal justice activities changed?



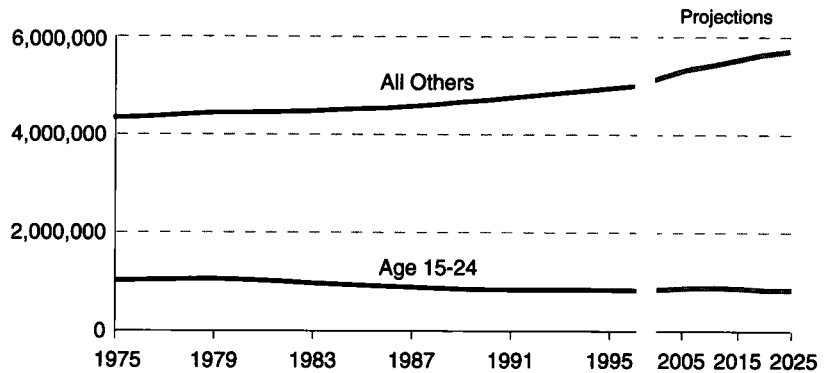
- A determinate sentencing scheme was enacted in 1978. Under the plan, offenders are sentenced to a specific term of imprisonment, and are eligible to earn good-time credits.
- In 1983, the United States District Court of Chicago issued an order to reduce crowding at the Cook County jail. In response, authorities increased jail capacity and began releasing certain offenders on their own recognizance.
- In 1986, Illinois voters passed a constitutional amendment authorizing the denial of bail to some criminal offenders under certain circumstances.
- The Impact Incarceration Program established a boot camp program in 1990.
- The General Assembly passed a truth-in-sentencing law in 1995 mandating that convicted murderers must serve 100% of their sentences and that certain other offenders must serve 85% of their sentences.
- In 1997, a 500-bed "super maximum" security facility opened in Tamms, Illinois.



Criminal Justice System Trends and Indicators

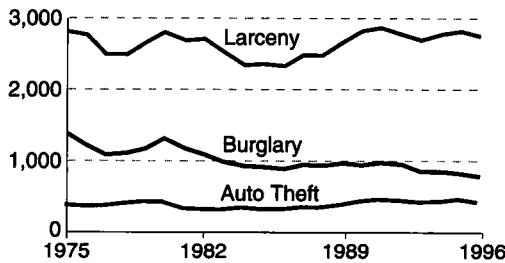
Indiana's Population: Trends and Projections

What is the projected change in the age group most likely to be involved in crime?

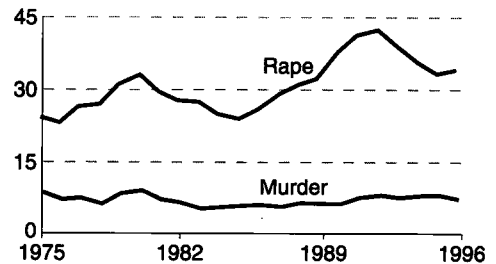
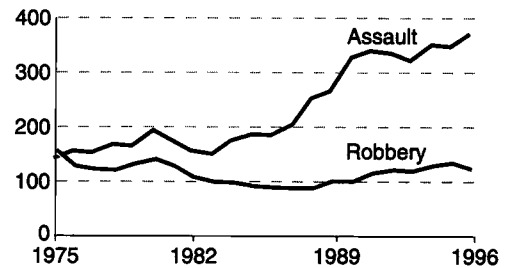


From 1975 to 1996, violent crime in the U.S. increased, while property crime decreased. What are the crime trends in Indiana?

Property Crime Trends per 100,000 population



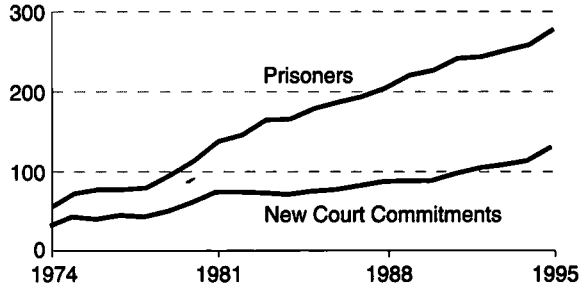
Violent Crime Trends per 100,000 population



What proportion of arrests is accounted for by juveniles?

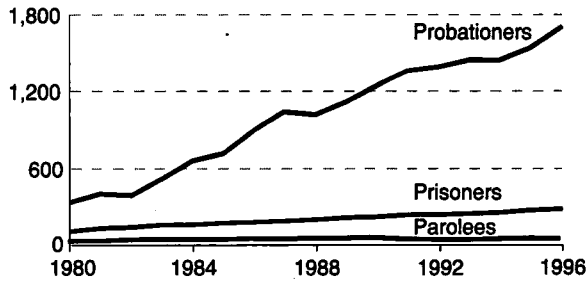
Year	Violent Crime Arrests	Property Crime Arrests
1984	22.0%	40.8%
1987	23.6	43.3
1990	23.0	42.4
1993	21.4	40.6
1996	23.8	38.2

per 100,000 resident population

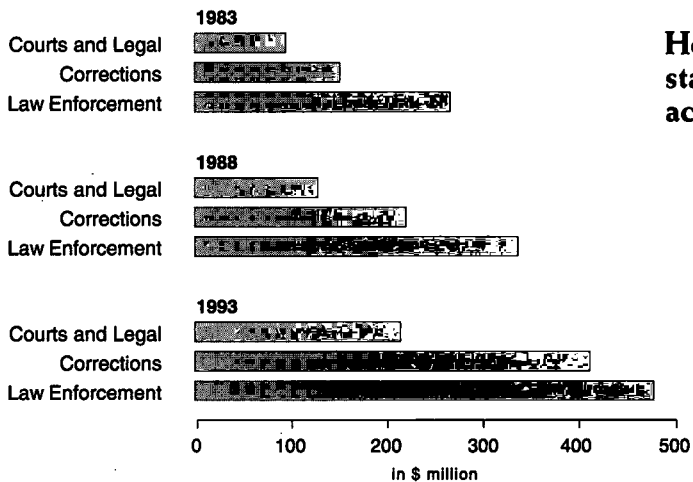


How much has Indiana's prison population changed?

per 100,000 resident population



Although national attention has focused on incarceration rates, most convicted offenders are supervised in the community. What are the trends in Indiana?

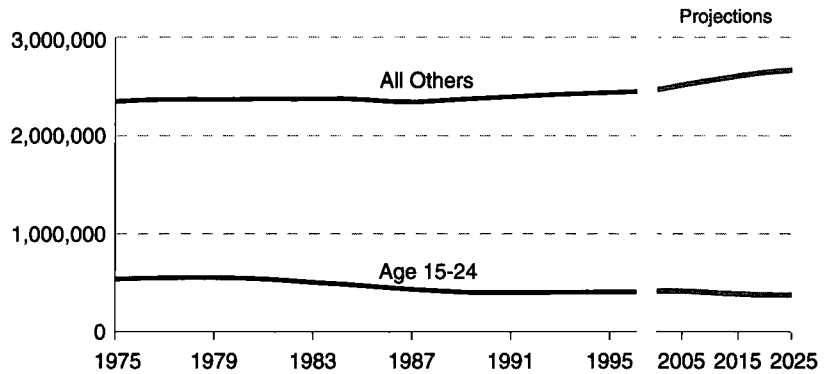


How have expenditures for state and local criminal justice activities changed?

Criminal Justice System Trends and Indicators

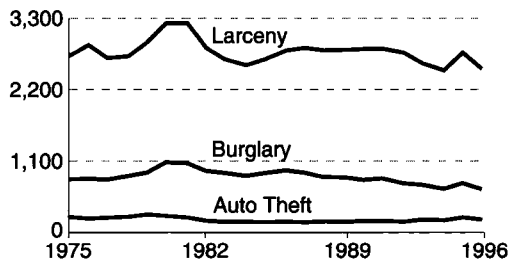
Iowa's Population: Trends and Projections

What is the projected change in the age group most likely to be involved in crime?

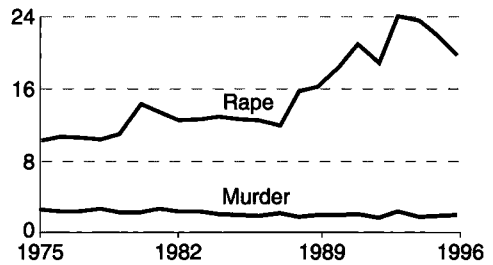
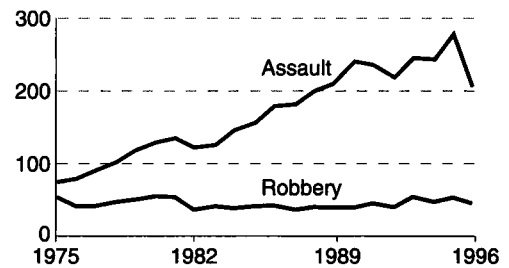


From 1975 to 1996, violent crime in the U.S. increased, while property crime decreased. What are the crime trends in Iowa?

Property Crime Trends per 100,000 population



Violent Crime Trends per 100,000 population



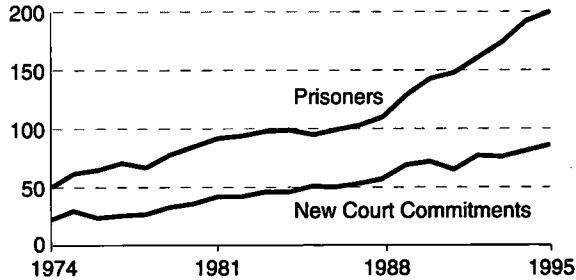
What proportion of arrests is accounted for by juveniles?

Year	Violent Crime Arrests	Property Crime Arrests
1984	18.6%	38.0%
1987	21.3	39.1
1990	18.6	40.9
1992	16.6	30.9
1995	20.9	40.7

What major initiatives have affected Iowa's criminal justice system?

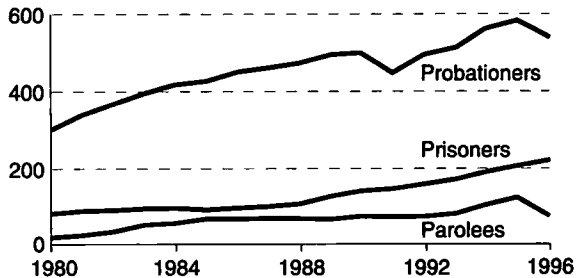
How much has Iowa's prison population changed?

per 100,000 resident population

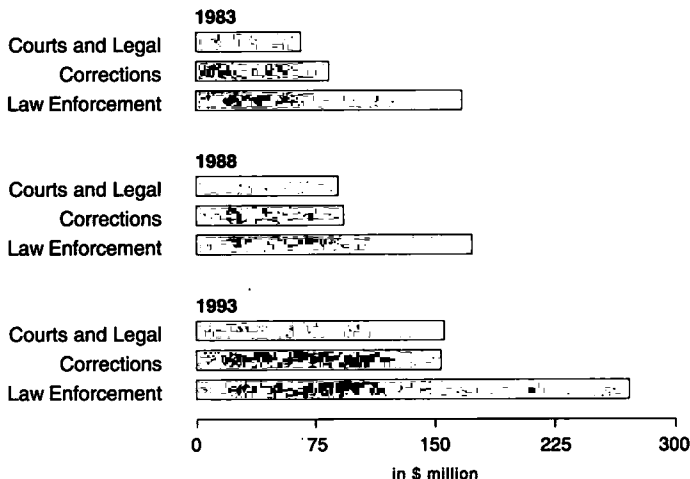


Although national attention has focused on incarceration rates, most convicted offenders are supervised in the community. What are the trends in Iowa?

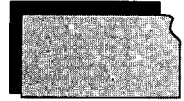
per 100,000 resident population



How have expenditures for state and local criminal justice activities changed?



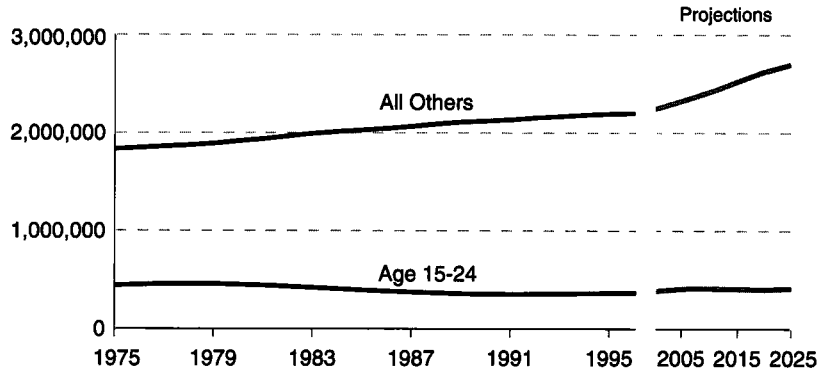
- In 1975, the legislature established an array of community-based correctional programs for probationers and parolees.
- In 1981, the legislature imposed a cap on the size of the prison population. The law was repealed in 1987 due to difficulties in meeting the mandate, including finding suitable parole candidates.
- To address the increase in domestic violence incidents, the 1987 legislature passed a law to protect victims and to strengthen criminal sentences for abusers.
- In 1995, the legislature established a system of community-based programs and sanctions for juvenile offenders.
- In 1996, the legislature mandated that certain criminal offenders serve 85% of their sentences.
- In 1996, the legislature passed a version of Megan's Law requiring convicted sex offenders to register their current address for a 10-year period.
- A 1996 law requires adult court jurisdiction for persons aged 16-18 accused of forcible felony offenses.



Criminal Justice System Trends and Indicators

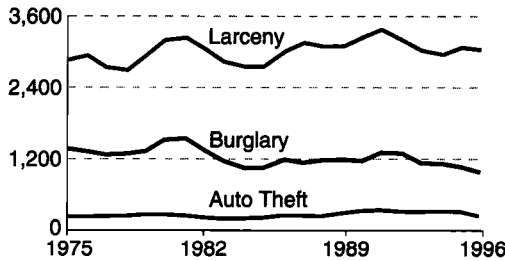
Kansas' Population: Trends and Projections

What is the projected change in the age group most likely to be involved in crime?

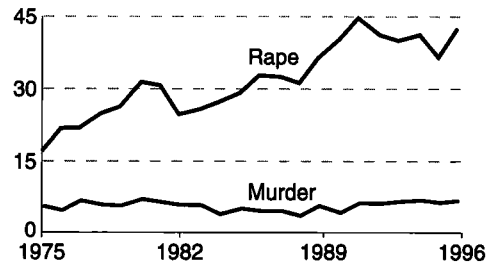
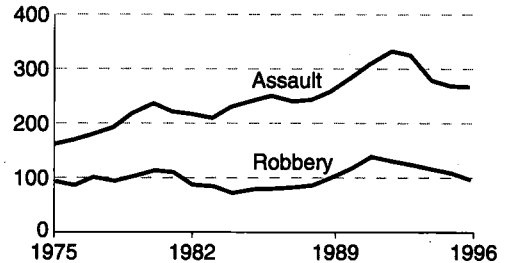


From 1975 to 1996, violent crime in the U.S. increased, while property crime decreased. What are the crime trends in Kansas?

Property Crime Trends per 100,000 population



Violent Crime Trends per 100,000 population



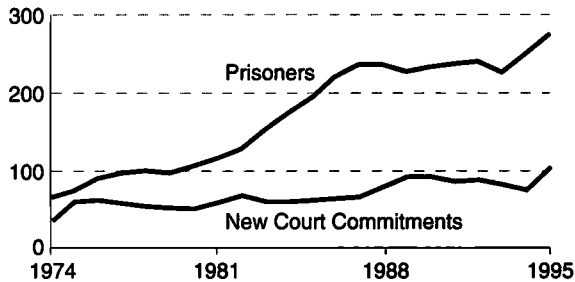
What proportion of arrests is accounted for by juveniles?

Year	Violent Crime Arrests	Property Crime Arrests
1984	18.6%	38.0%
1987	21.3	39.1
1990	18.6	40.9
1992	21.6	37.5

What major initiatives have affected Kansas' criminal justice system?

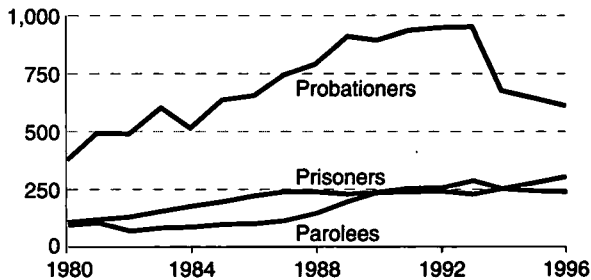
How much has Kansas' prison population changed?

per 100,000 resident population

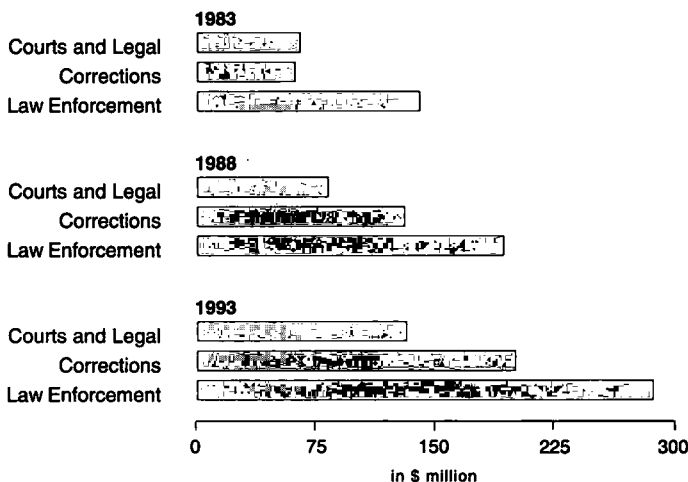


Although national attention has focused on incarceration rates, most convicted offenders are supervised in the community. What are the trends in Kansas?

per 100,000 resident population



How have expenditures for state and local criminal justice activities changed?

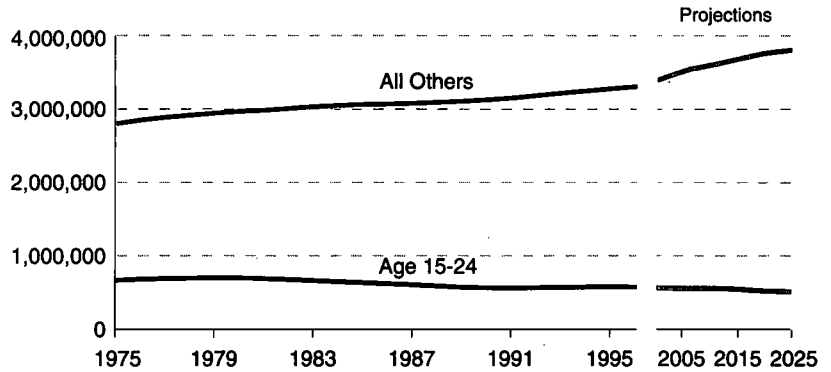


- In 1989, a Federal judge imposed a cap on state prison population. The cap, which resulted in the construction of additional facilities, was lifted in 1996.
- Presumptive statewide sentencing guidelines were enacted by the legislature in 1993. Discretionary parole was abolished and replaced with a mandatory period of post-release supervision, and offenders were mandated to serve 80% of the sentence imposed. This was increased to 85% in 1994.
- Penalties for the most serious violent offenders were doubled in 1994 and were doubled again in 1996.
- In 1997, the legislature passed the Juvenile Justice Reform Act to provide longer periods of incarceration for violent juvenile offenders and to return nonviolent offenders to the community for punishment. The Act also establishes extended juvenile jurisdiction sentences, which are a combination of a juvenile and adult sentence, with the adult sentence to be served if the juvenile sentence is not successfully completed.

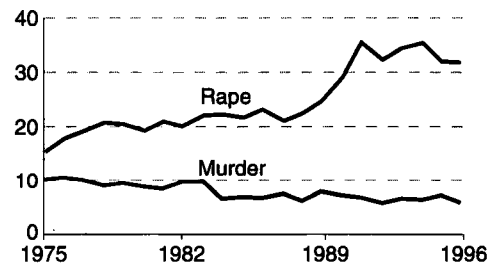
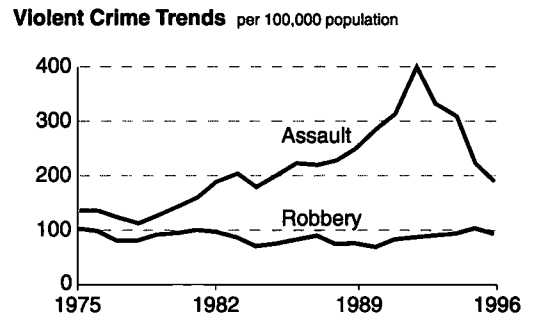
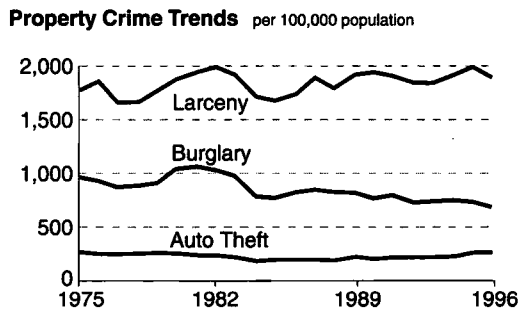
Criminal Justice System Trends and Indicators

Kentucky's Population: Trends and Projections

What is the projected change in the age group most likely to be involved in crime?



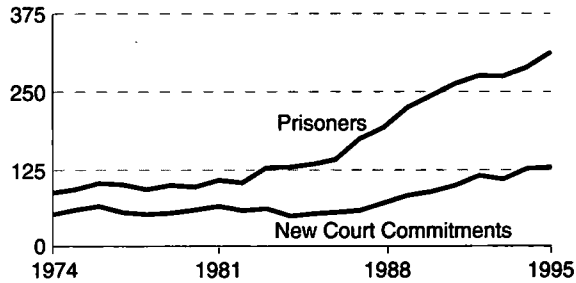
From 1975 to 1996, violent crime in the U.S. increased, while property crime decreased. What are the crime trends in Kentucky?



What proportion of arrests is accounted for by juveniles?

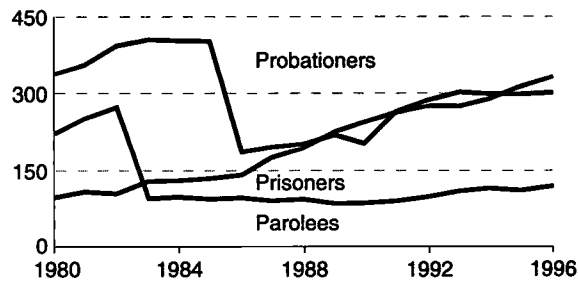
Year	Violent Crime Arrests	Property Crime Arrests
1984	7.7%	29.4%
1986	7.0	31.8
1990	7.6	26.1
1993	12.6	33.3
1996	15.4	37.5

per 100,000 resident population

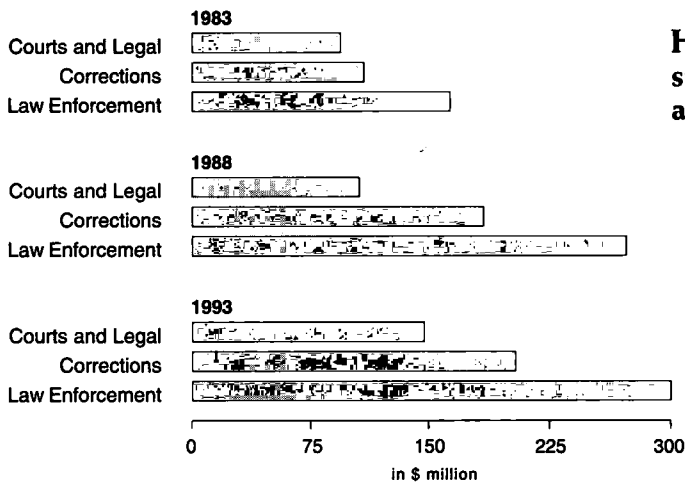


How much has Kentucky's prison population changed?

per 100,000 resident population



Although national attention has focused on incarceration rates, most convicted offenders are supervised in the community. What are the trends in Kentucky?



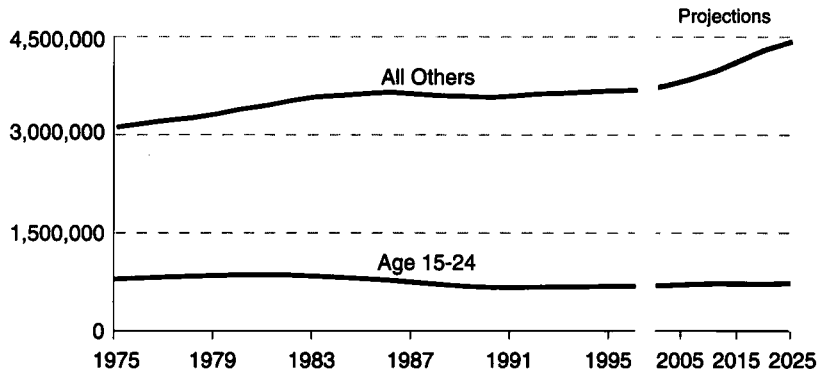
How have expenditures for state and local criminal justice activities changed?



Criminal Justice System Trends and Indicators

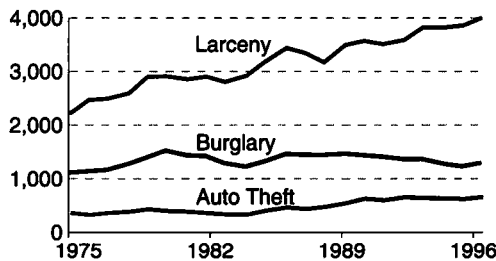
Louisiana's Population: Trends and Projections

What is the projected change in the age group most likely to be involved in crime?

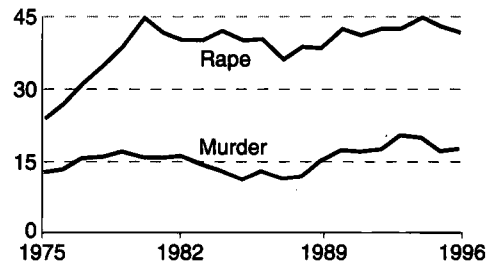
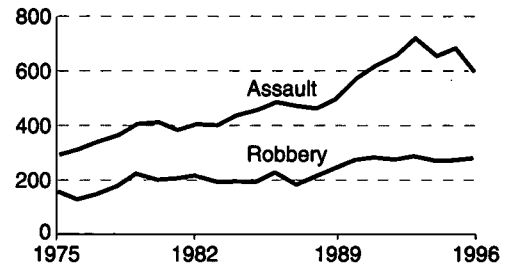


From 1975 to 1996, violent crime in the U.S. increased, while property crime decreased. What are the crime trends in Louisiana?

Property Crime Trends per 100,000 population



Violent Crime Trends per 100,000 population



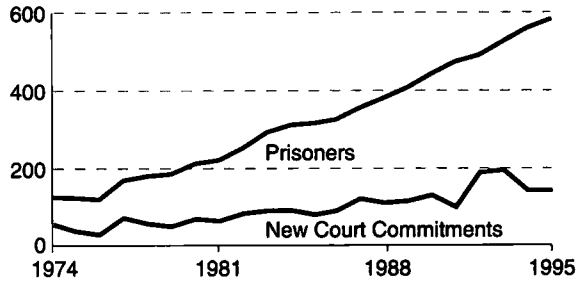
What proportion of arrests is accounted for by juveniles?

Year	Violent Crime Arrests	Property Crime Arrests
1984	11.1%	29.5%
1987	11.6	27.6
1990	13.2	11.5
1993	17.8	25.3
1996	16.9	31.4

What major initiatives have affected Louisiana's criminal justice system?

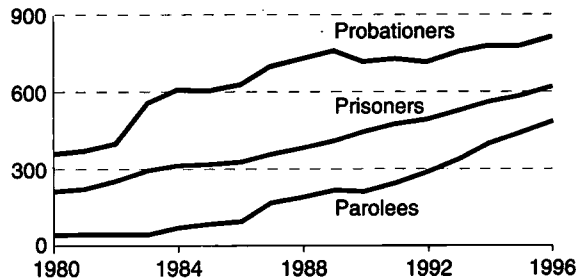
How much has Louisiana's prison population changed?

per 100,000 resident population

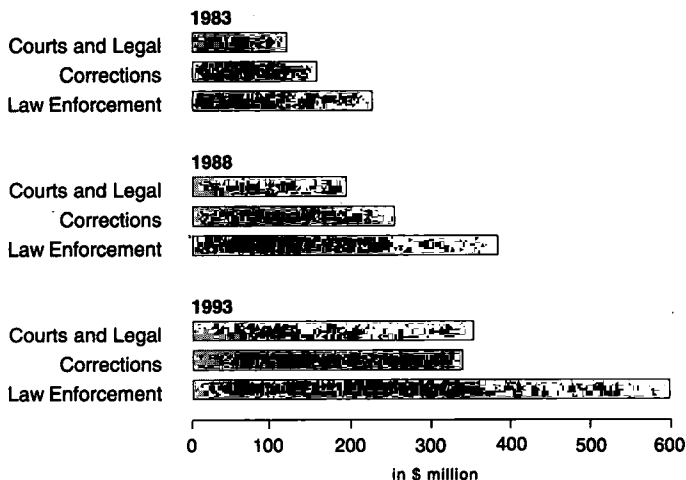


Although national attention has focused on incarceration rates, most convicted offenders are supervised in the community. What are the trends in Louisiana?

per 100,000 resident population



How have expenditures for state and local criminal justice activities changed?



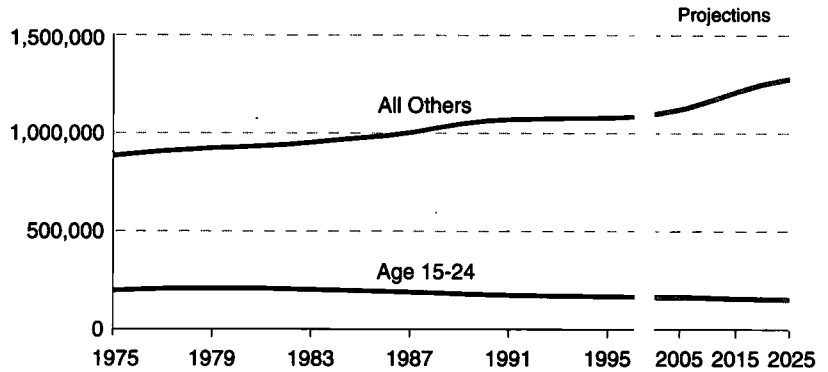
- Sentencing guidelines were implemented in 1992, requiring a guideline report and written reasons for judges' deviation from the guidelines.
- In 1995, legislation passed which made the sentencing guidelines advisory in nature, with written reasons for deviation no longer required.
- Three-strikes legislation passed in 1995 required life without parole for a third felony conviction for selected offenses.
- In 1997, the age at which juveniles could be transferred to criminal jurisdiction was lowered from 15 to 14.
- Legislation implemented in 1997 decreased the amount of time which could be earned to reduce time served for conviction of a crime of violence.



Criminal Justice System Trends and Indicators

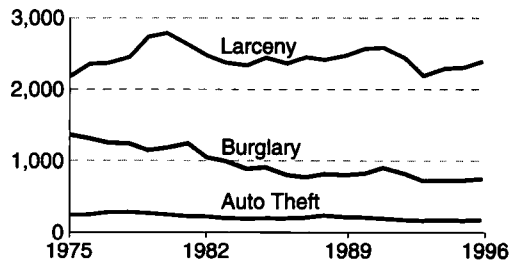
Maine's Population: Trends and Projections

What is the projected change in the age group most likely to be involved in crime?

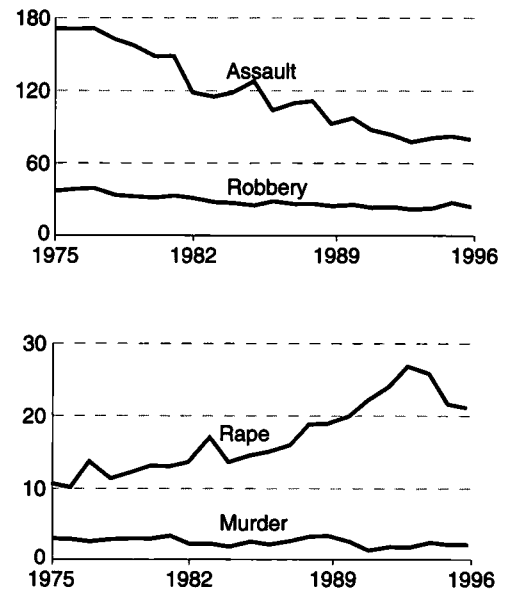


From 1975 to 1996, violent crime in the U.S. increased, while property crime decreased. What are the crime trends in Maine?

Property Crime Trends per 100,000 population



Violent Crime Trends per 100,000 population



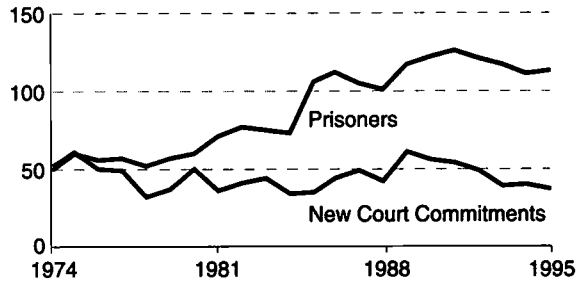
What proportion of arrests is accounted for by juveniles?

Year	Violent Crime Arrests	Property Crime Arrests
1984	13.1%	47.4%
1987	16.2	46.4
1990	10.3	39.7
1993	13.8	46.9
1996	26.5	48.8

What major initiatives have affected Maine's criminal justice system?

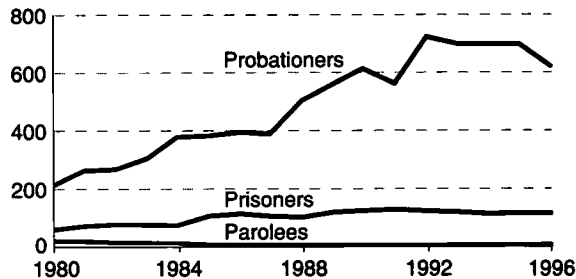
How much has Maine's prison population changed?

per 100,000 resident population

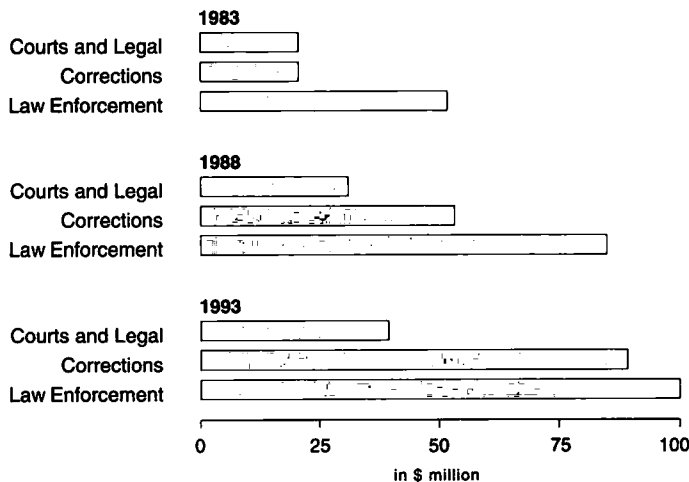


Although national attention has focused on incarceration rates, most convicted offenders are supervised in the community. What are the trends in Maine?

per 100,000 resident population



How have expenditures for state and local criminal justice activities changed?

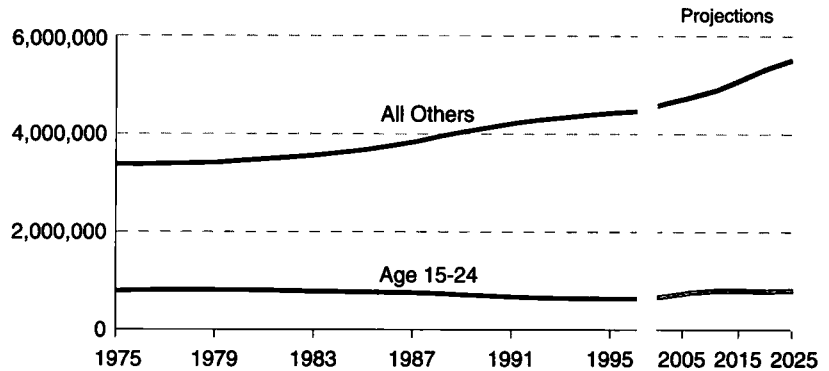


- In 1994, the legislature provided for early release under enhanced community supervision for eligible offenders.
- In 1995, the legislature reduced the amount of good time that prisoners could earn, resulting in increases in time served.
- Legislation enacted in 1997 doubled the probationary period for certain sex offenses.
- Community Reparation Boards were established in 1997 as a pilot program to provide sentencing alternatives for low-risk offenders.

Criminal Justice System Trends and Indicators

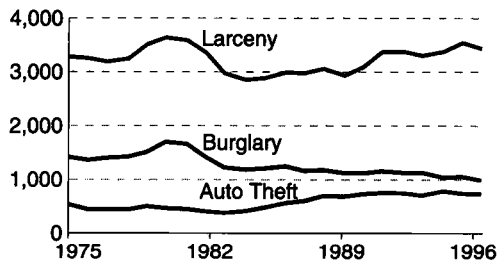
Maryland's Population: Trends and Projections

What is the projected change in the age group most likely to be involved in crime?

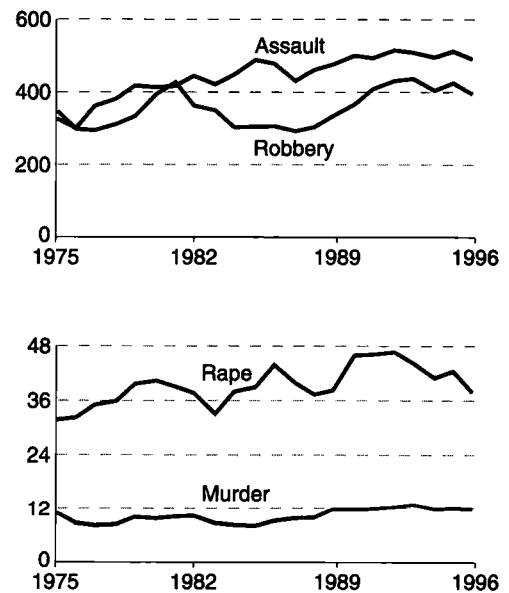


From 1975 to 1996, violent crime in the U.S. increased, while property crime decreased. What are the crime trends in Maryland?

Property Crime Trends per 100,000 population



Violent Crime Trends per 100,000 population



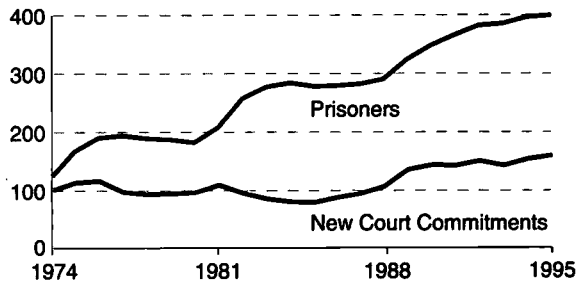
What proportion of arrests is accounted for by juveniles?

Year	Violent Crime Arrests	Property Crime Arrests
1984	25.4%	35.9%
1987	21.4	32.8
1990	20.2	31.0
1993	24.2	28.4
1996	28.8	34.9

What major initiatives have affected Maryland's criminal justice system?

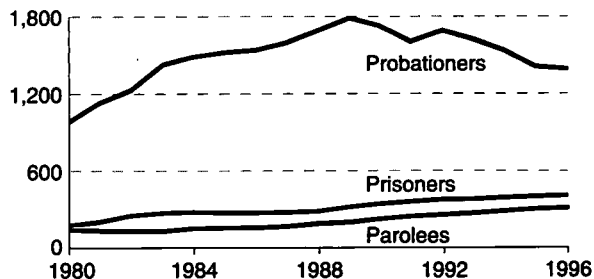
How much has Maryland's prison population changed?

per 100,000 resident population

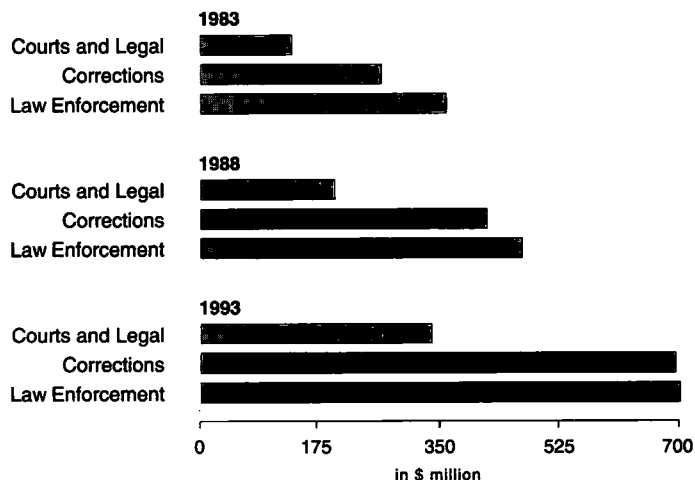


Although national attention has focused on incarceration rates, most convicted offenders are supervised in the community. What are the trends in Maryland?

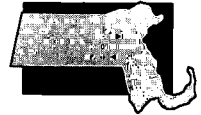
per 100,000 resident population



How have expenditures for state and local criminal justice activities changed?



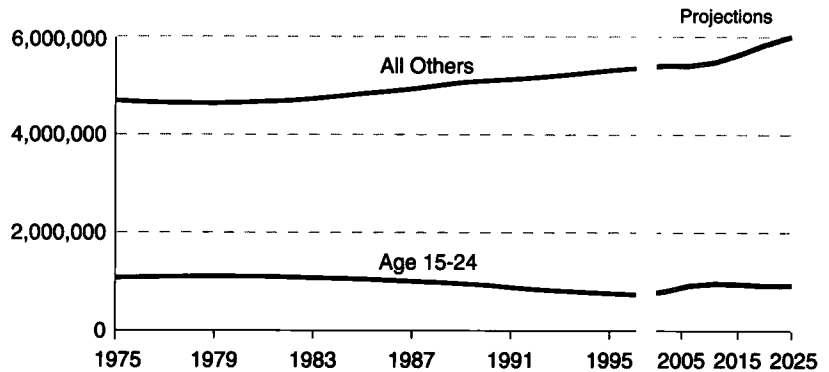
- In 1981, the Maryland Judiciary created sentencing guidelines for Circuit Courts; the guidelines were implemented in 1984. In 1996, a review of the guidelines was begun, with a final report due in December 1998.
- With support from the General Assembly and the Bureau of Justice Assistance, the state launched a program of graduated sanctions in 1992 that has been identified as a national model for front and back door alternatives to incarceration.
- A carefully designed and operated drug court was implemented in 1993. The court has demonstrated its effectiveness through a carefully designed and executed experimental evaluation, and has proven to be a model for efforts to address the drug/crime nexus.
- Brady Bill legislation enacted in 1995 establishes new procedures for the purchase of handguns and the criteria for those purchasing such weapons.
- A 1996 constitutional amendment creates certain rights for victims during the criminal process. It was passed in a state referendum with over 90% support.



Criminal Justice System Trends and Indicators

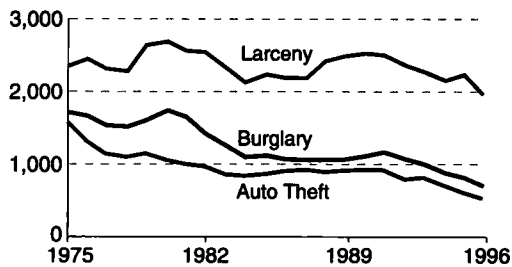
Massachusetts' Population: Trends and Projections

What is the projected change in the age group most likely to be involved in crime?

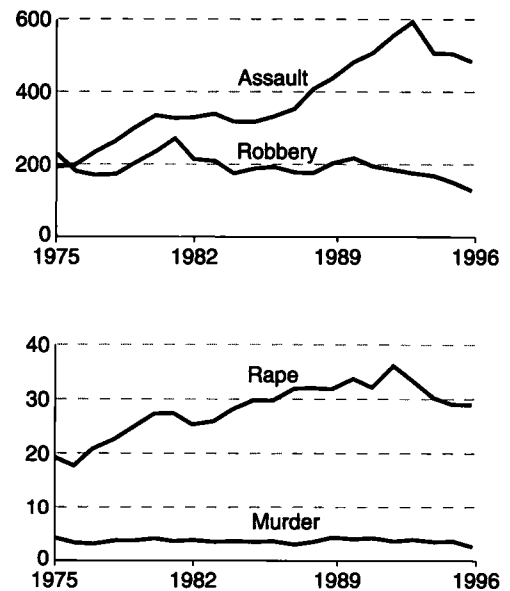


From 1975 to 1996, violent crime in the U.S. increased, while property crime decreased. What are the crime trends in Massachusetts?

Property Crime Trends per 100,000 population



Violent Crime Trends per 100,000 population



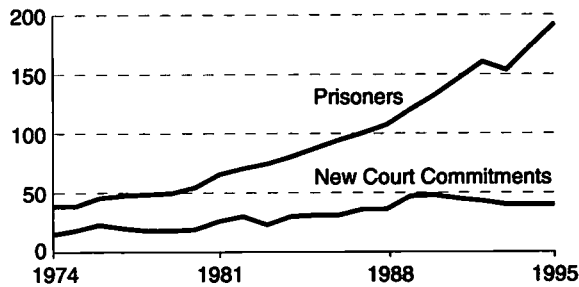
What proportion of arrests is accounted for by juveniles?

Year	Violent Crime Arrests	Property Crime Arrests
1984	15.2%	28.4%
1987	12.0	25.2
1990	13.9	20.8
1993	15.2	21.7
1996	18.3	27.5

What major initiatives have affected Massachusetts' criminal justice system?

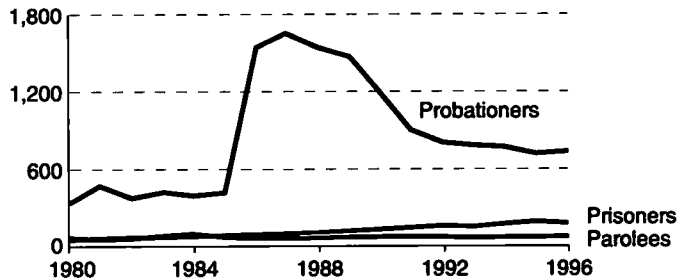
How much has Massachusetts' prison population changed?

per 100,000 resident population

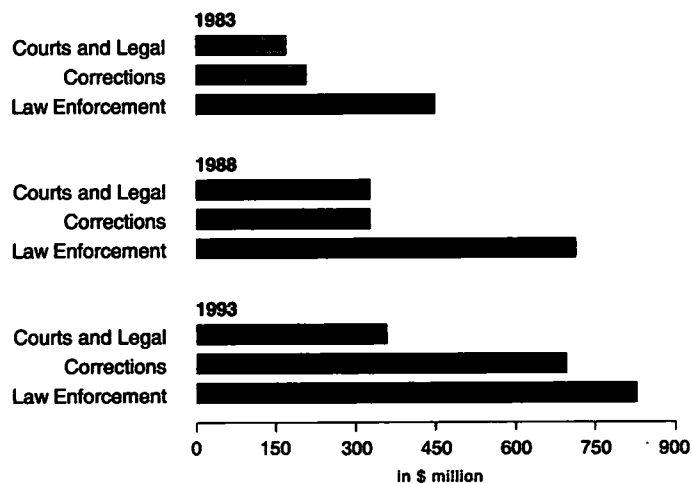


Although national attention has focused on incarceration rates, most convicted offenders are supervised in the community. What are the trends in Massachusetts?

per 100,000 resident population



How have expenditures for state and local criminal justice activities changed?



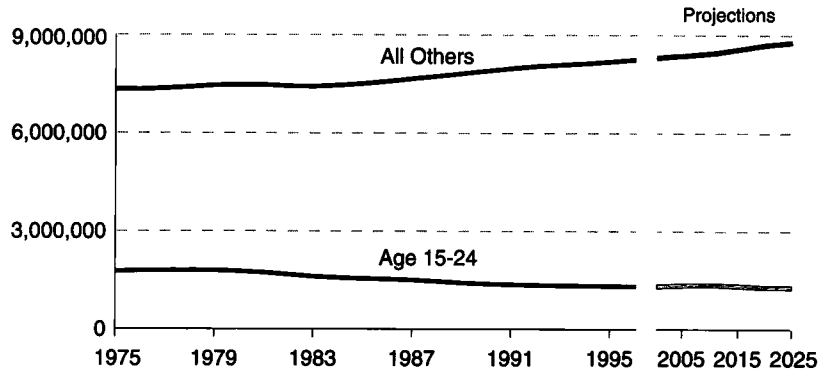
- Truth-in-sentencing legislation implemented in 1994 provided a number of reforms, including modifying parole eligibility, eliminating statutory good time, and eliminating suspended and split prison sentences.
- Legislation enacted in 1992 eliminated defendants' right to a jury trial following a judicial decision in district court.
- The legislature established the Massachusetts Sentencing Commission in 1994 to develop sentencing guidelines. The guidelines system was developed in 1996 and is currently in voluntary use and pending legislative approval.
- A youthful offender law passed in 1996 contained a number of provisions, including automatic transfer of juveniles 14 and older charged with murder, and "trial first" before a determination of whether juvenile or adult sentencing is appropriate.
- The 1996 Sex Offender Registry law required certain sex offenders to register with local police departments, and provided for public dissemination of registry information.



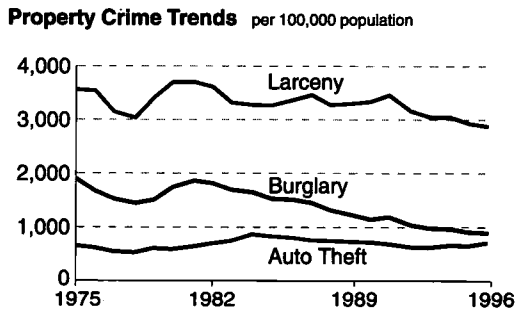
Criminal Justice System Trends and Indicators

Michigan's Population: Trends and Projections

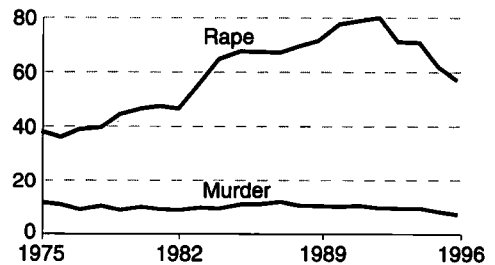
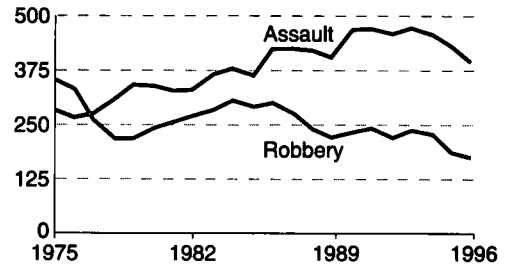
What is the projected change in the age group most likely to be involved in crime?



From 1975 to 1996, violent crime in the U.S. increased, while property crime decreased. What are the crime trends in Michigan?



Violent Crime Trends per 100,000 population



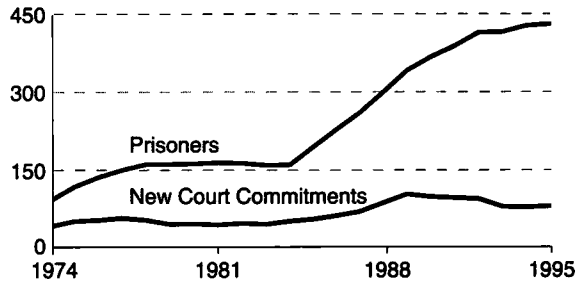
What proportion of arrests is accounted for by juveniles?

Year	Violent Crime Arrests	Property Crime Arrests
1984	17.0%	33.3%
1987	18.3	35.8
1990	15.6	33.1
1993	16.9	36.8
1996	14.3	36.7

What major initiatives have affected Michigan's criminal justice system?

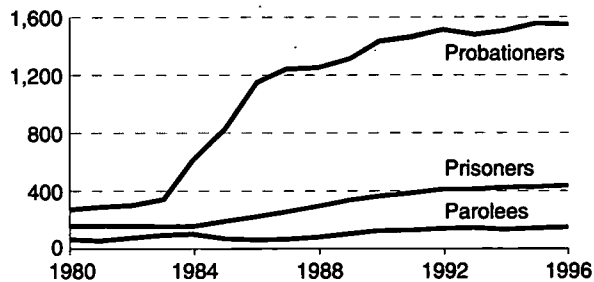
How much has Michigan's prison population changed?

per 100,000 resident population

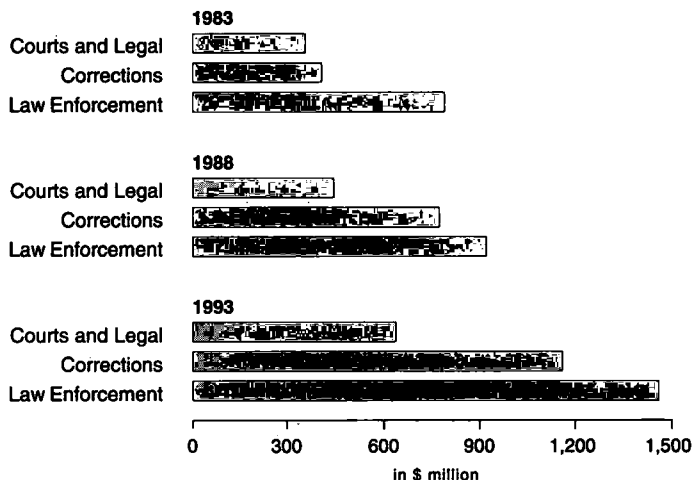


Although national attention has focused on incarceration rates, most convicted offenders are supervised in the community. What are the trends in Michigan?

per 100,000 resident population



How have expenditures for state and local criminal justice activities changed?



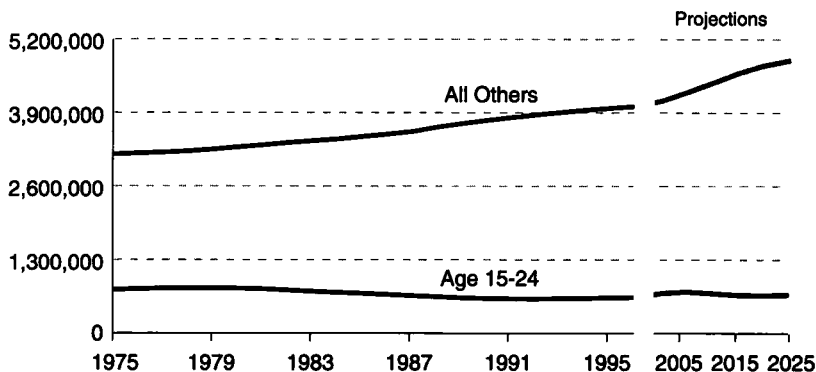
- In 1978 and subsequent years, the legislature changed the rules regarding good time for prisoners by eliminating good time which accelerated with the length of the prison term, and reinstating disciplinary credits at a lower flat rate.
- The 1988 Community Corrections Act established the Office of Community Corrections to implement and coordinate comprehensive community sanctions to divert prison-bound offenders.
- In 1994, the legislature enacted truth-in-sentencing laws requiring offenders convicted of violent crimes to serve the full minimum sentence imposed, and establishing a system of disciplinary "bad time" which would extend the minimum time to be served. This legislation will not be implemented until legislative sentencing guidelines are enacted.
- In 1997, the legislature enacted a series of juvenile justice code revisions, including parameters for transfer of juveniles, establishment of juvenile boot camps, and enhanced penalties for offenses committed with firearms.



Criminal Justice System Trends and Indicators

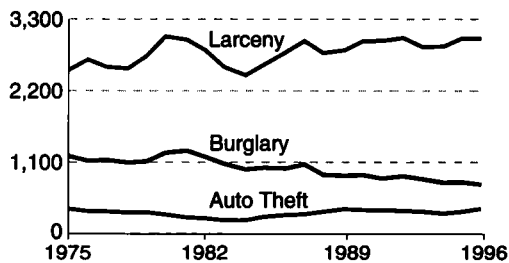
Minnesota's Population: Trends and Projections

What is the projected change in the age group most likely to be involved in crime?

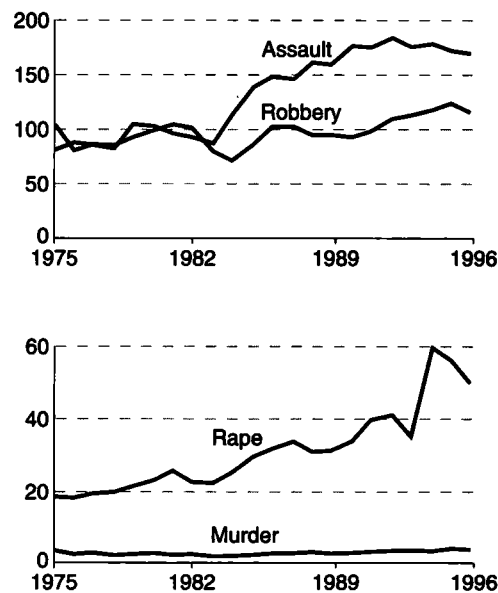


From 1975 to 1996, violent crime in the U.S. increased, while property crime decreased. What are the crime trends in Minnesota?

Property Crime Trends per 100,000 population



Violent Crime Trends per 100,000 population



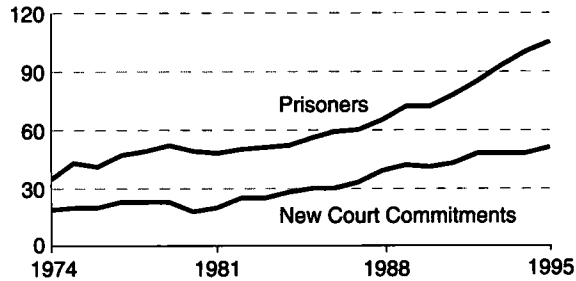
What proportion of arrests is accounted for by juveniles?

Year	Violent Crime Arrests	Property Crime Arrests
1984	18.4%	47.7%
1987	19.9	44.8
1990	25.3	48.0
1993	25.7	49.1
1996	28.4	52.5

What major initiatives have affected Minnesota's criminal justice system?

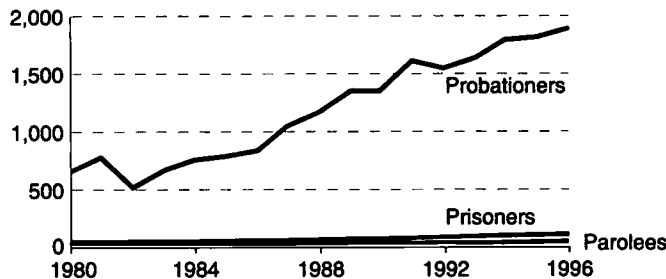
How much has Minnesota's prison population changed?

per 100,000 resident population

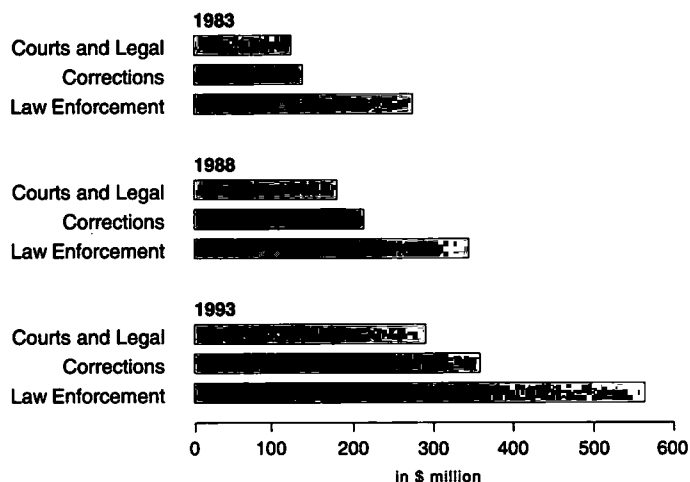


Although national attention has focused on incarceration rates, most convicted offenders are supervised in the community. What are the trends in Minnesota?

per 100,000 resident population



How have expenditures for state and local criminal justice activities changed?



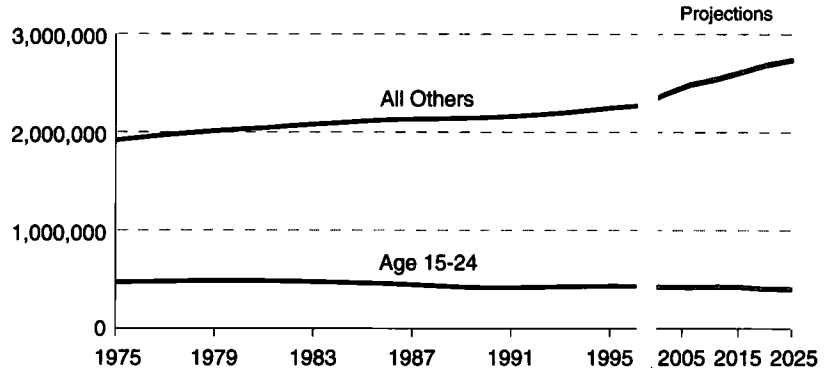
- Legislation passed in 1978 established sentencing guidelines which based offenders' sentences on prior criminal history and the severity of the conviction offense.
- Numerous gross misdemeanor laws were created or enhanced in the late 1980s and early 1990s. These laws, related to offenses such as drunk driving and domestic abuse, made repeat offenses gross misdemeanors to allow for enhanced punishments.
- In 1989, the legislature enacted enhanced penalties for drug-related offenses, doubled sentence lengths for serious crimes, and increased minimum prison time served under life sentences from 17 to 30 years.
- In 1994, the legislature implemented a series of revisions to the juvenile justice system, including eliminating juvenile court jurisdiction for children ages 16 or older charged with first-degree murder, implementing automatic certification for 16 and 17 year-olds accused of certain offenses, and creating a new category of "Extended Jurisdiction Juveniles," in which juveniles 14 and older convicted of felony offenses are given two sentences: a juvenile sentence and a stayed adult sentence.



Criminal Justice System Trends and Indicators

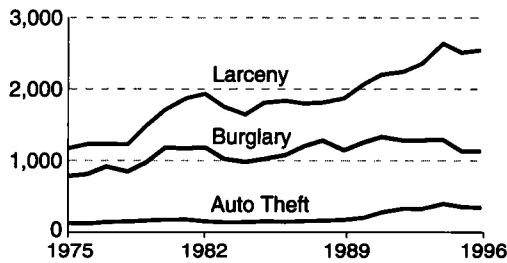
Mississippi's Population: Trends and Projections

What is the projected change in the age group most likely to be involved in crime?

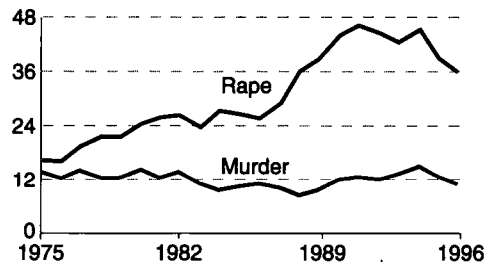
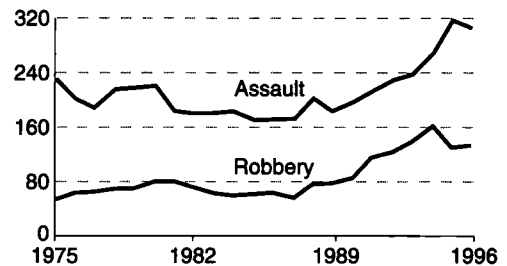


From 1975 to 1996, violent crime in the U.S. increased, while property crime decreased. What are the crime trends in Mississippi?

Property Crime Trends per 100,000 population



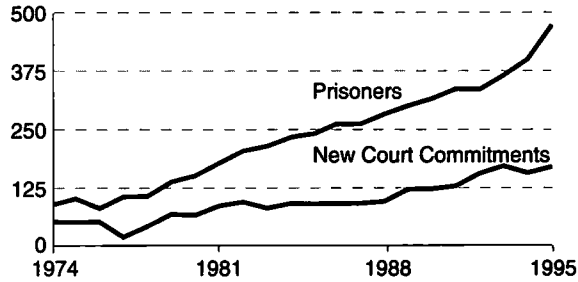
Violent Crime Trends per 100,000 population



What proportion of arrests is accounted for by juveniles?

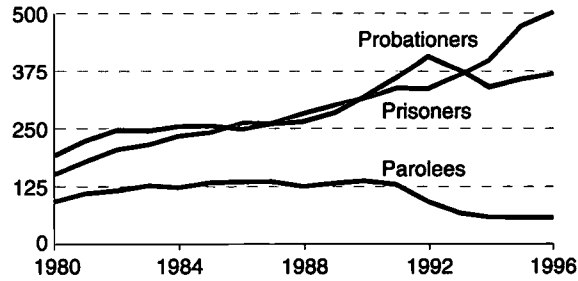
Year	Violent Crime Arrests	Property Crime Arrests
1984	8.4%	29.3%
1987	9.1	28.9
1990	14.4	26.4
1993	15.5	27.2
1996	16.2	30.8

per 100,000 resident population

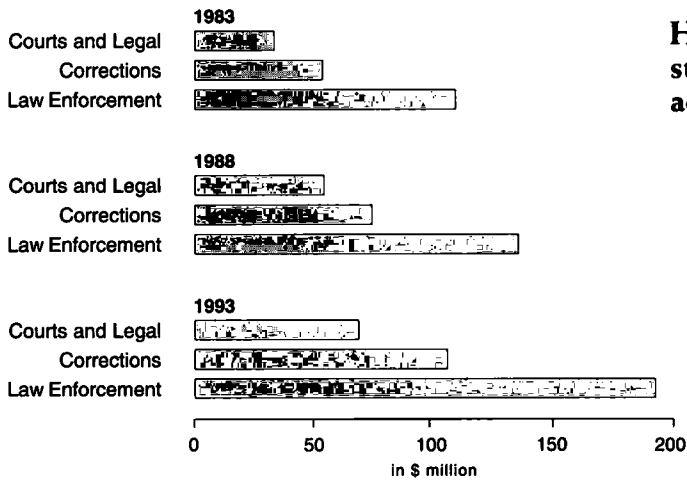


How much has Mississippi's prison population changed?

per 100,000 resident population



Although national attention has focused on incarceration rates, most convicted offenders are supervised in the community. What are the trends in Mississippi?



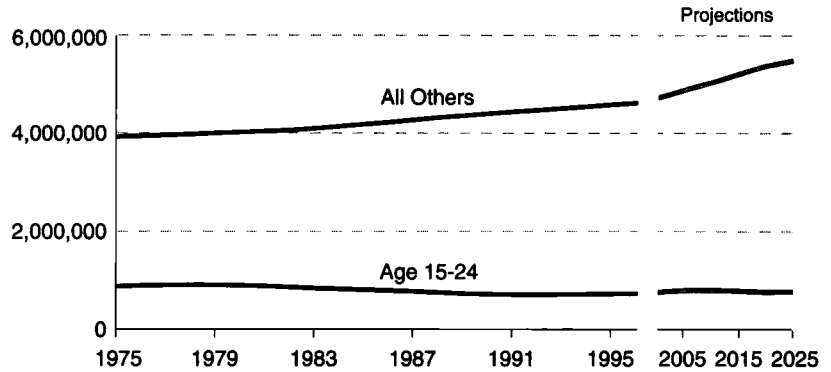
How have expenditures for state and local criminal justice activities changed?



Criminal Justice System Trends and Indicators

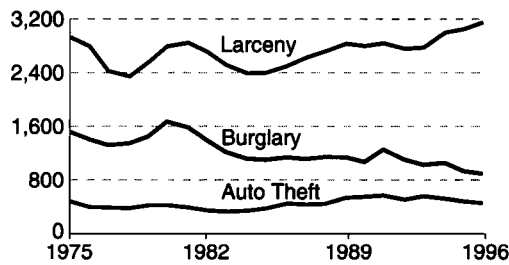
Missouri's Population: Trends and Projections

What is the projected change in the age group most likely to be involved in crime?

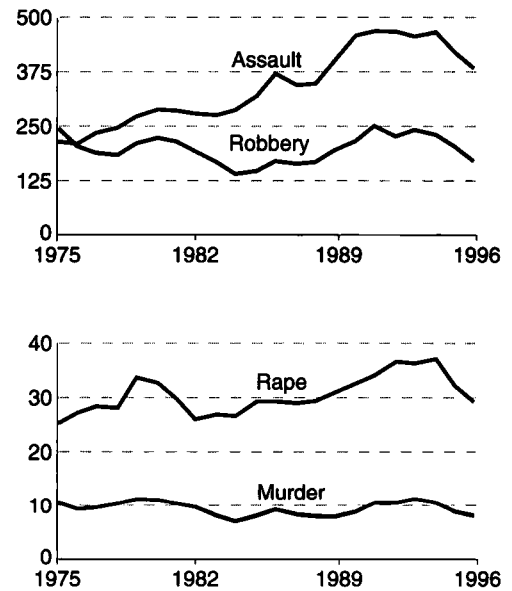


From 1975 to 1996, violent crime in the U.S. increased, while property crime decreased. What are the crime trends in Missouri?

Property Crime Trends per 100,000 population



Violent Crime Trends per 100,000 population



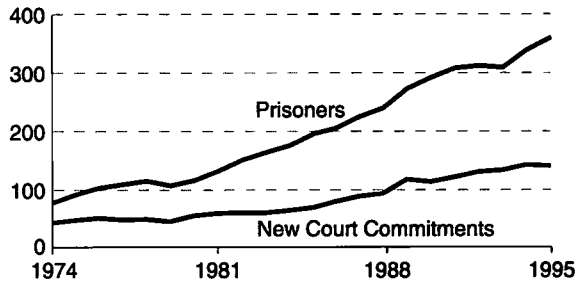
What proportion of arrests is accounted for by juveniles?

Year	Violent Crime Arrests	Property Crime Arrests
1984	14.4%	26.8%
1987	20.1	28.9
1990	15.1	27.8
1993	18.0	25.4
1996	17.7	29.8

What major initiatives have affected Missouri's criminal justice system?

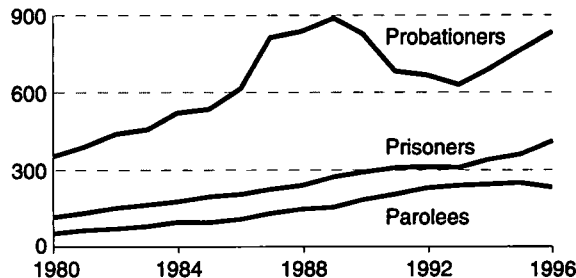
How much has Missouri's prison population changed?

per 100,000 resident population

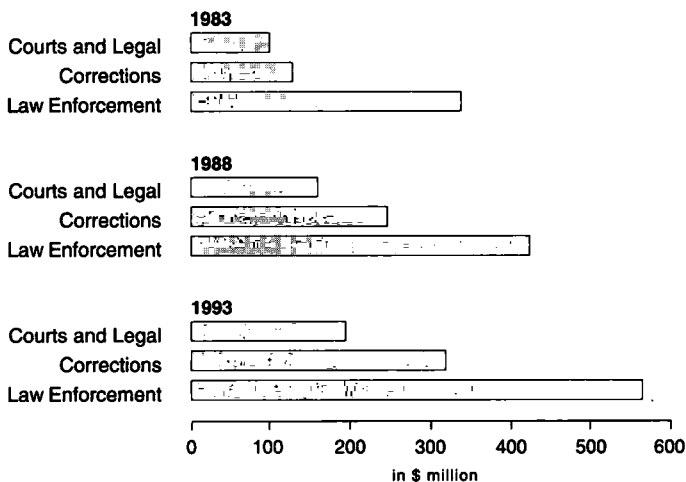


Although national attention has focused on incarceration rates, most convicted offenders are supervised in the community. What are the trends in Missouri?

per 100,000 resident population



How have expenditures for state and local criminal justice activities changed?

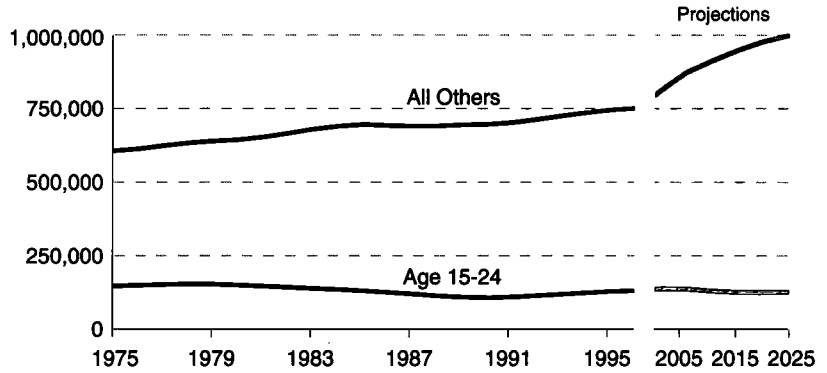


- The Juvenile Court Diversion Program, implemented in 1975, encouraged the development of local services for juvenile offenders and diverted juveniles from state custody.
- In 1979, the criminal code was revised, resulting in longer sentences for certain types of offenses and establishing a conditional release term as a portion of the sentence.
- Parole Board guidelines were implemented in 1983 which were based on the Federal "salient factor score" model.
- A shock probation law enacted in 1990 allowed judges to release inmates to probation for treatment purposes within 120 days of commitment to prison.
- The 1994 truth-in-sentencing law established minimum terms for dangerous and repeat offenders.
- In 1995, the legislature enacted a juvenile crime bill which lowered or eliminated the transfer age for certain juvenile offenders, allowed dual jurisdiction in certain transfer cases, and removed the age restriction for commitment to the Division of Youth Services.

Criminal Justice System Trends and Indicators

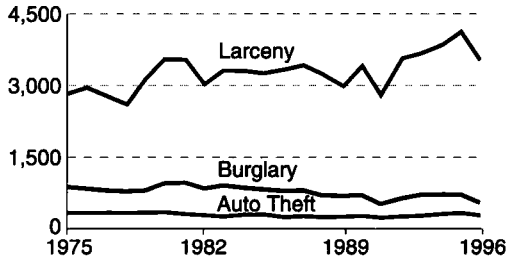
Montana's Population: Trends and Projections

What is the projected change in the age group most likely to be involved in crime?

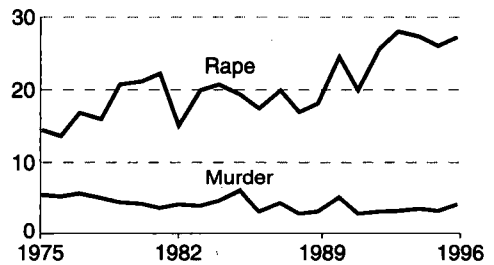
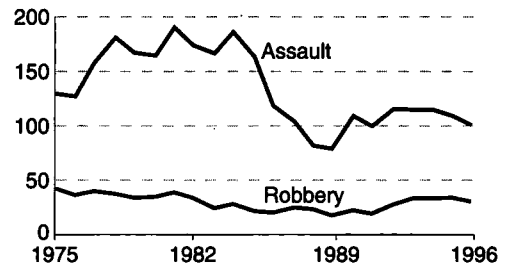


From 1975 to 1996, violent crime in the U.S. increased, while property crime decreased. What are the crime trends in Montana?

Property Crime Trends per 100,000 population



Violent Crime Trends per 100,000 population



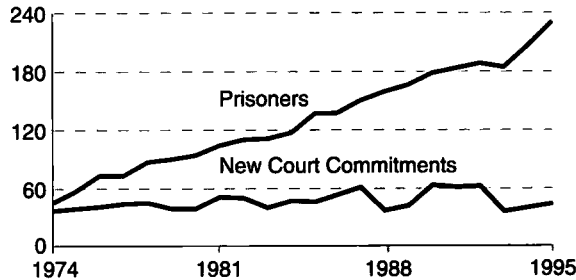
What proportion of arrests is accounted for by juveniles?

Year	Violent Crime Arrests	Property Crime Arrests
1984	9.9%	37.5%
1986	16.3	40.1
1990	12.7	39.0
1993	17.0	45.1

What major initiatives have affected Montana's criminal justice system?

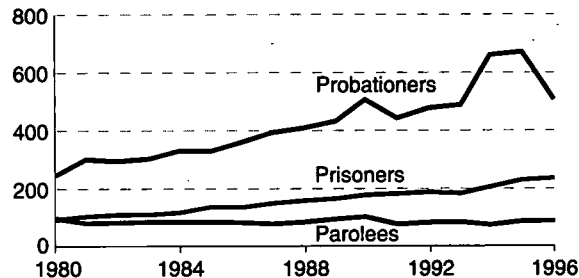
How much has Montana's prison population changed?

per 100,000 resident population

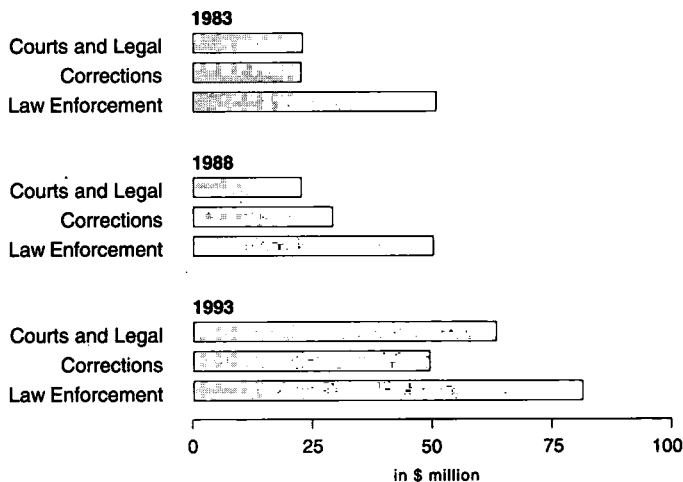


Although national attention has focused on incarceration rates, most convicted offenders are supervised in the community. What are the trends in Montana?

per 100,000 resident population



How have expenditures for state and local criminal justice activities changed?

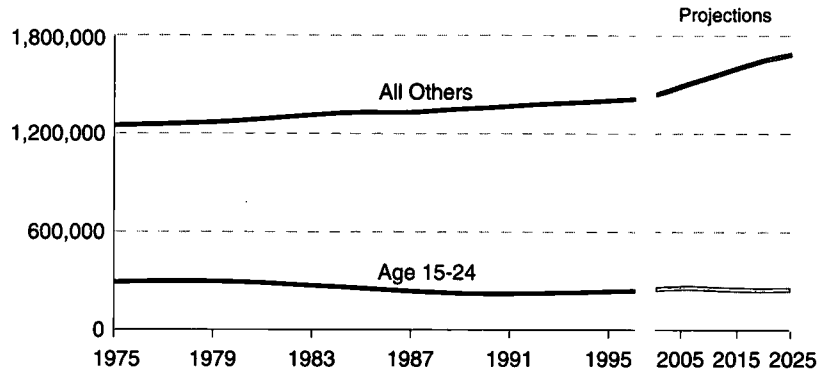


- In 1991, legislation addressing alternatives to incarceration for nonviolent offenders required the court to consider numerous factors before sentencing a nonviolent offender to prison.
- In 1995, the legislature strengthened victims' rights laws and required restitution in all cases in which a victim has sustained a monetary loss as a result of a crime.
- In 1995, the legislature eliminated good time effective January 31, 1997, and required inmates to serve one quarter of their imposed sentences before parole eligibility.
- In 1995, the legislature passed two- and three-strikes laws effective July 1997 which mandated life sentences with no parole for second and third convictions for certain violent offenses.
- In 1997, amendments to the Youth Court Act provided greater opportunity for early intervention and youth assessment, made it easier to charge juveniles in adult court, and provided graduated sanctions for juvenile offenders.

Criminal Justice System Trends and Indicators

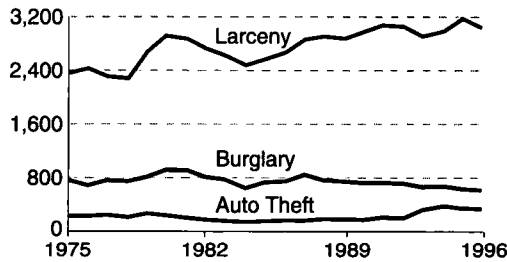
Nebraska's Population: Trends and Projections

What is the projected change in the age group most likely to be involved in crime?

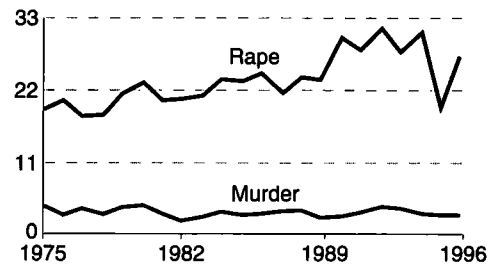
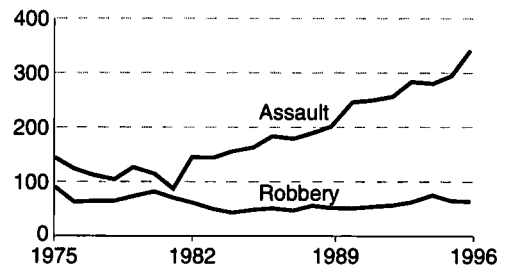


From 1975 to 1996, violent crime in the U.S. increased, while property crime decreased. What are the crime trends in Nebraska?

Property Crime Trends per 100,000 population



Violent Crime Trends per 100,000 population



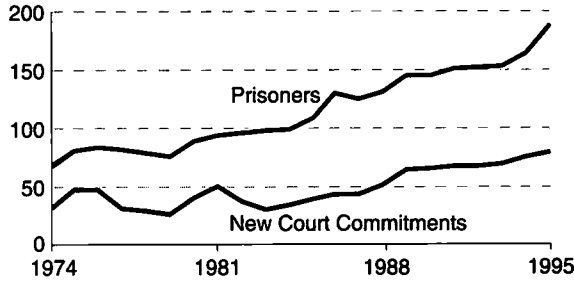
What proportion of arrests is accounted for by juveniles?

Year	Violent Crime Arrests	Property Crime Arrests
1984	12.0%	37.5
1987	12.4	40.5
1990	15.3	40.2
1993	20.0	46.4
1996	17.5	52.3

What major initiatives have affected Nebraska's criminal justice system?

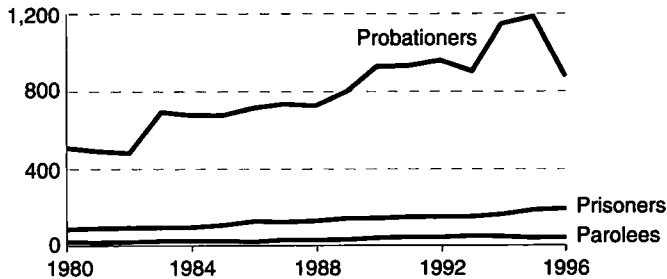
How much has Nebraska's prison population changed?

per 100,000 resident population

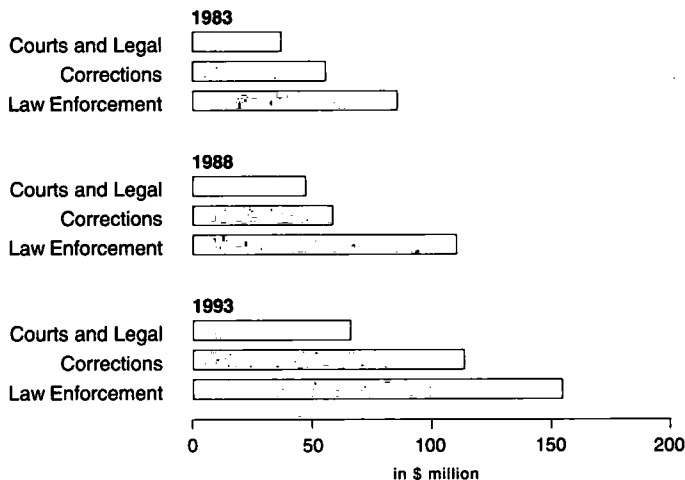


Although national attention has focused on incarceration rates, most convicted offenders are supervised in the community. What are the trends in Nebraska?

per 100,000 resident population



How have expenditures for state and local criminal justice activities changed?



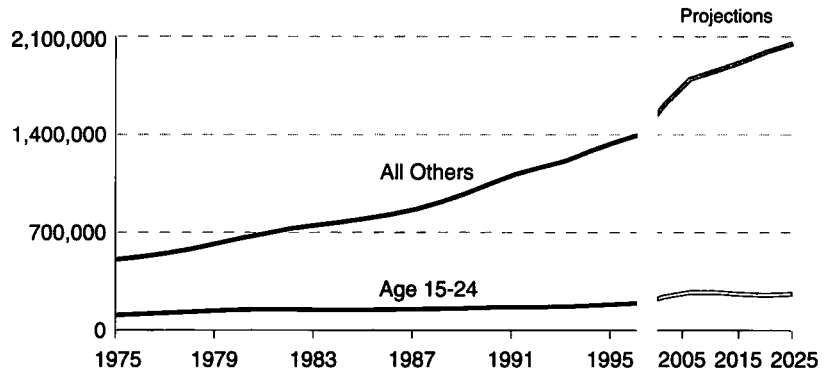
- In 1981, the legislature instituted statewide standards for the operation of jails.
- In 1986, state and federal initiatives greatly increased the number of drug offenders in prison, requiring increased treatment services.
- In 1994, the Office of Juvenile Services was established in the Department of Correctional Services to deal with the increasing number of juvenile offenders in detention. The Office was moved to the Department of Health and Human Services in 1997.
- Legislation passed in 1998 provides for the construction of a new prison; site selection is currently underway.



Criminal Justice System Trends and Indicators

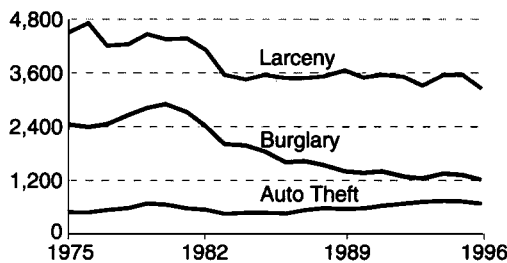
Nevada's Population: Trends and Projections

What is the projected change in the age group most likely to be involved in crime?

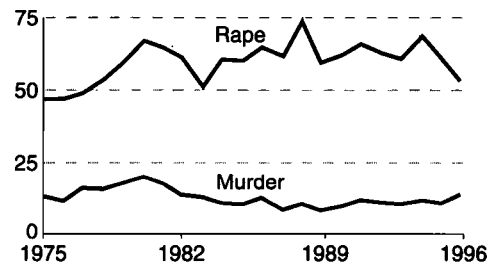
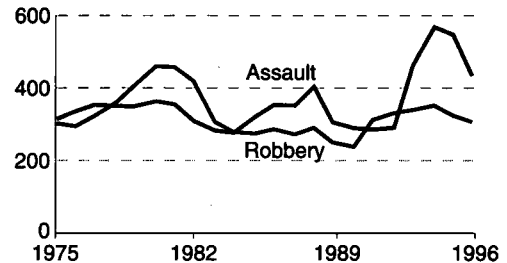


From 1975 to 1996, violent crime in the U.S. increased, while property crime decreased. What are the crime trends in Nevada?

Property Crime Trends per 100,000 population



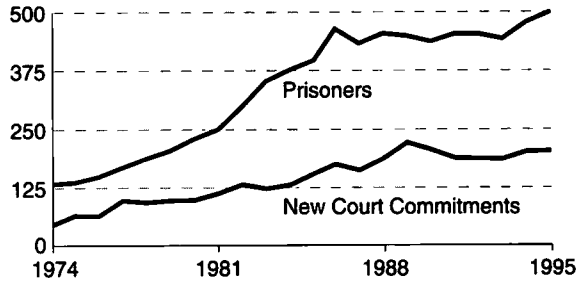
Violent Crime Trends per 100,000 population



What proportion of arrests is accounted for by juveniles?

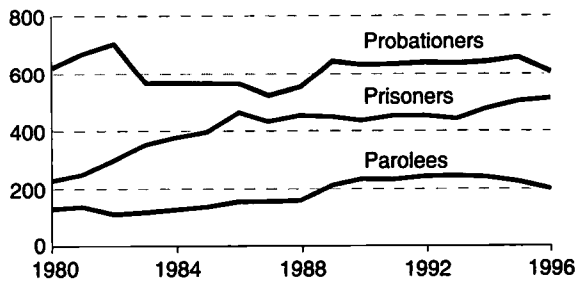
Year	Violent Crime Arrests	Property Crime Arrests
1984	11.2%	27.2%
1987	11.4	26.9
1990	10.2	27.7
1993	15.8	29.9
1996	17.2	31.2

per 100,000 resident population

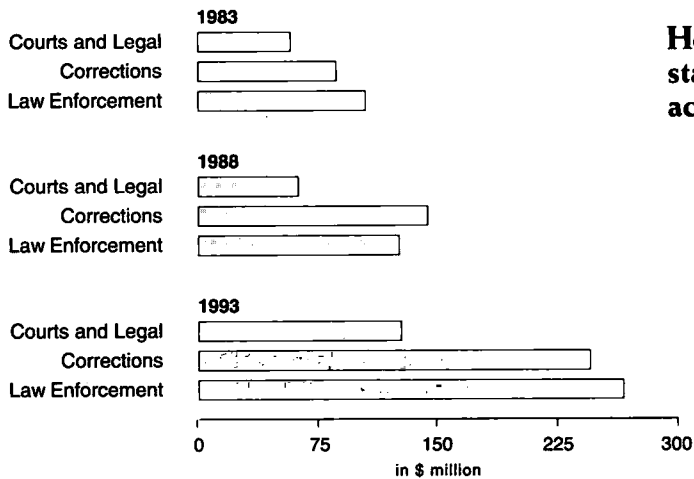


How much has Nevada's prison population changed?

per 100,000 resident population



Although national attention has focused on incarceration rates, most convicted offenders are supervised in the community. What are the trends in Nevada?



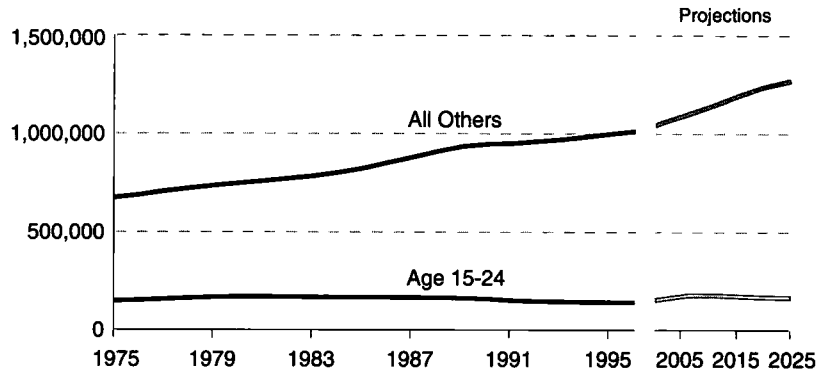
How have expenditures for state and local criminal justice activities changed?



Criminal Justice System Trends and Indicators

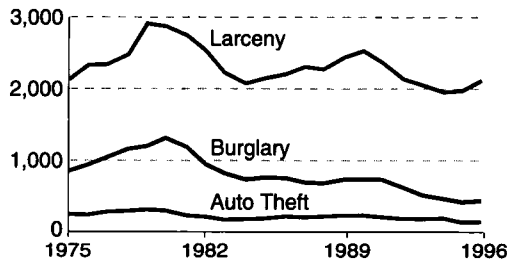
New Hampshire's Population: Trends and Projections

What is the projected change in the age group most likely to be involved in crime?

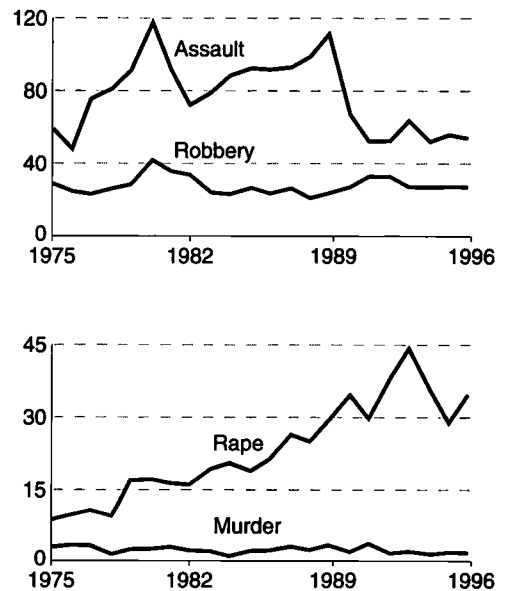


From 1975 to 1996, violent crime in the U.S. increased, while property crime decreased. What are the crime trends in New Hampshire?

Property Crime Trends per 100,000 population



Violent Crime Trends per 100,000 population



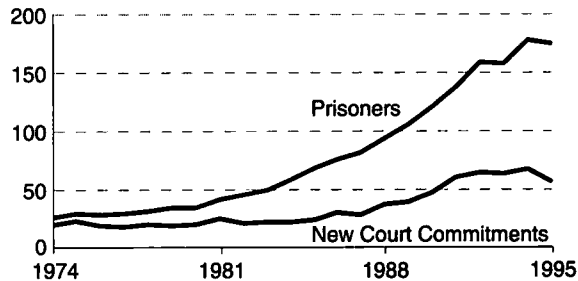
What proportion of arrests is accounted for by juveniles?

Year	Violent Crime Arrests	Property Crime Arrests
1983	16.2%	37.1%
1987	14.4	40.7
1989	8.5	30.5
1993	19.2	40.6
1996	23.9	51.0

What major initiatives have affected New Hampshire's criminal justice system?

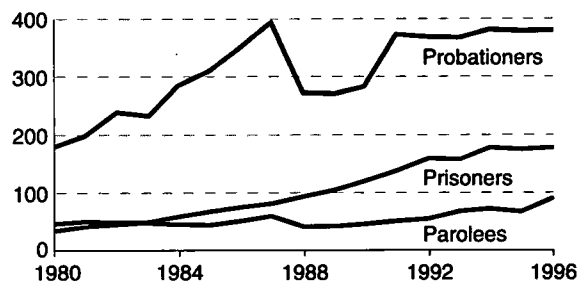
How much has New Hampshire's prison population changed?

per 100,000 resident population

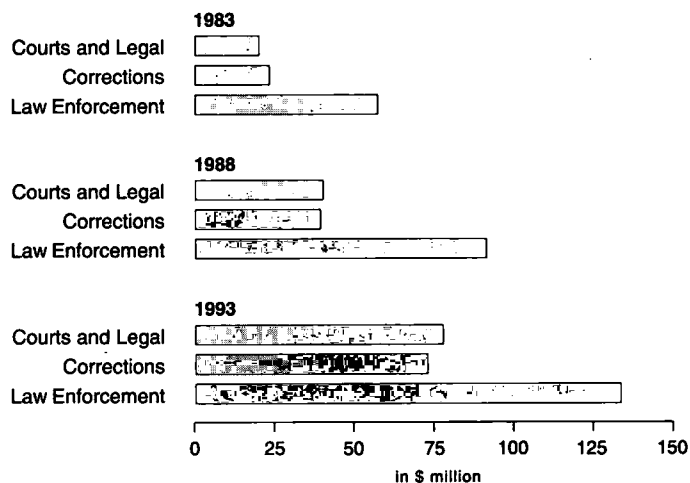


Although national attention has focused on incarceration rates, most convicted offenders are supervised in the community. What are the trends in New Hampshire?

per 100,000 resident population



How have expenditures for state and local criminal justice activities changed?



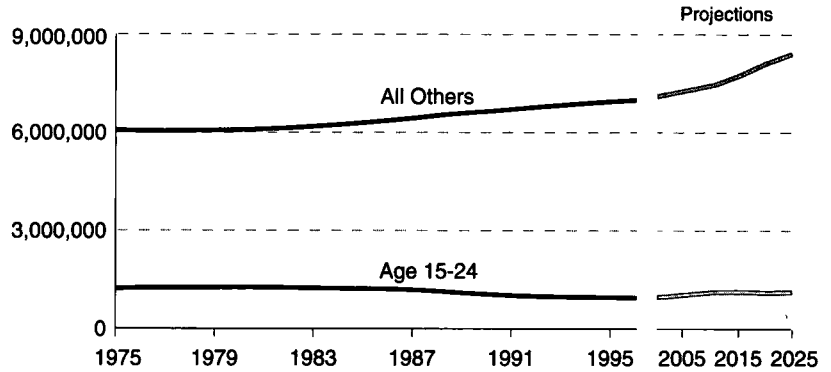
- In 1973 the legislature changed the criminal code to mandate that the minimum sentence be no more than one-half of the maximum sentence for a given offense. The legislature also established Class A and Class B felony levels and minimum and maximum sentences for these felony levels.
- Prior to truth-in-sentencing legislation passed in the late 1980s, prison inmates earned good time at the rate of 5 months for each year of their minimum sentence. The new legislation required inmates to serve their minimum sentence in its entirety before becoming eligible for parole.
- In 1996, the legislature reduced the age at which an offender could be tried as an adult for most felony offenses from 18 to 17.



Criminal Justice System Trends and Indicators

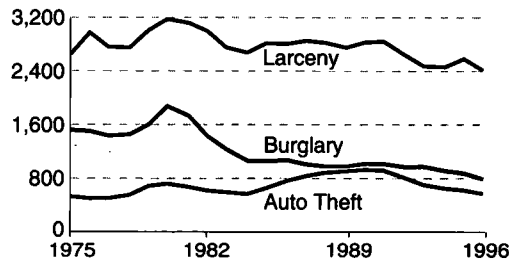
New Jersey's Population: Trends and Projections

What is the projected change in the age group most likely to be involved in crime?

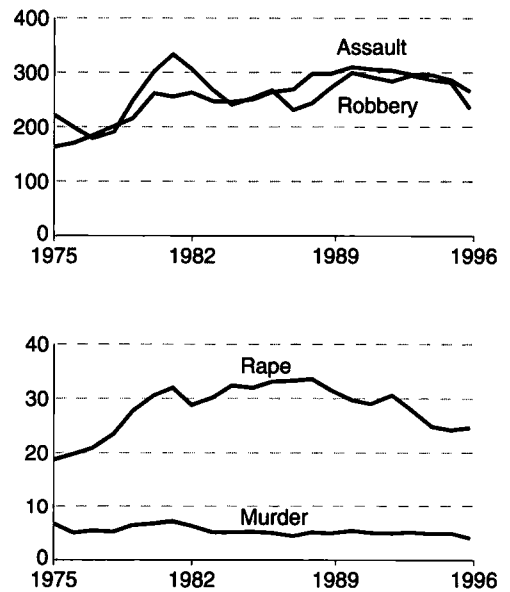


From 1975 to 1996, violent crime in the U.S. increased, while property crime decreased. What are the crime trends in New Jersey?

Property Crime Trends per 100,000 population



Violent Crime Trends per 100,000 population



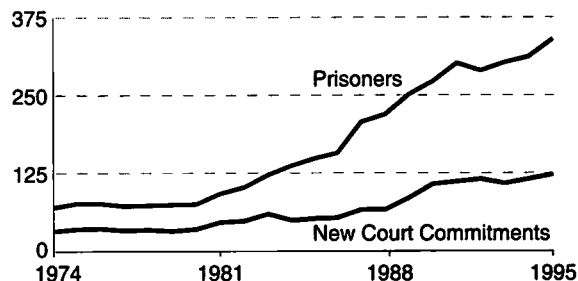
What proportion of arrests is accounted for by juveniles?

Year	Violent Crime Arrests	Property Crime Arrests
1984	30.5%	40.6%
1987	23.0	36.8
1990	23.2	32.2
1993	26.2	33.2
1996	26.2	33.9

What major initiatives have affected New Jersey's criminal justice system?

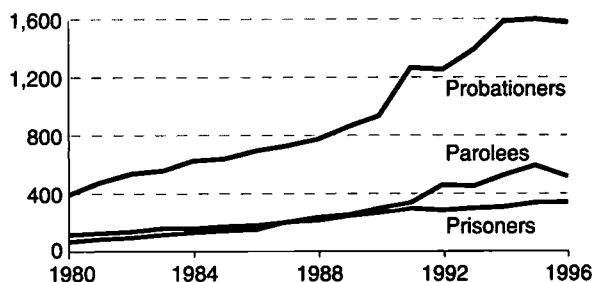
How much has New Jersey's prison population changed?

per 100,000 resident population

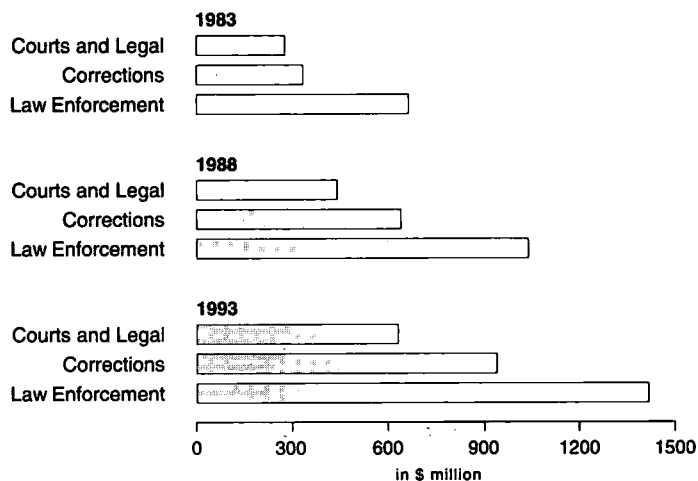


Although national attention has focused on incarceration rates, most convicted offenders are supervised in the community. What are the trends in New Jersey?

per 100,000 resident population



How have expenditures for state and local criminal justice activities changed?



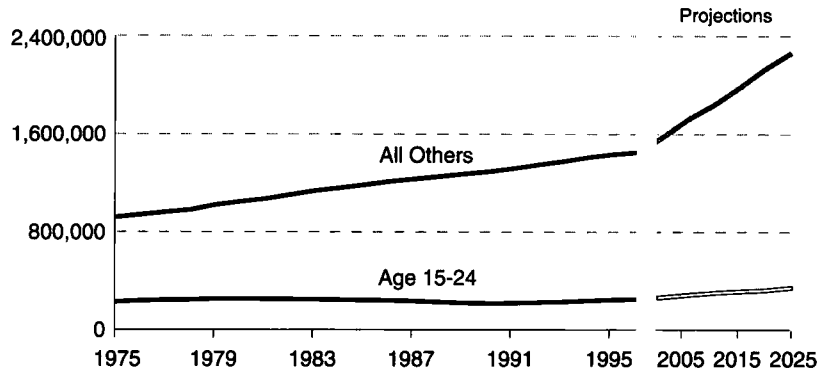
- In 1979, the legislature revised the criminal code to achieve greater uniformity and predictability in sentencing.
- The Comprehensive Drug Reform Act, implemented in 1987, transferred drug offenses into the criminal code.
- In 1994, Megan's Law legislation provided for community notification and lifetime community supervision for certain sex offenders.
- The 1995 legislature passed three-strikes laws mandating life or extended prison terms for third offenses for certain crimes.
- In 1997, the legislature required that offenders convicted of a first- or second-degree violent crime serve a minimum term of 85% of their imposed sentences.
- The Drug Court Pilot Project, implemented in 1997, provided for in-patient substance abuse treatment for eligible offenders facing mandatory minimum sentences for distributing drugs in a school zone.
- In 1998, the legislature imposed a mandatory extended term of imprisonment for the commission of certain crimes while on bail.



Criminal Justice System Trends and Indicators

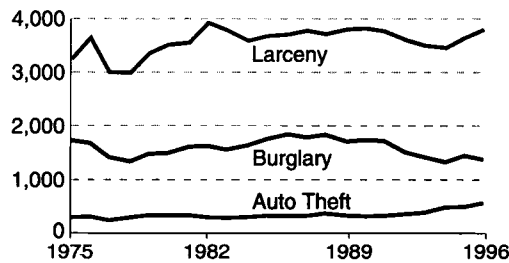
New Mexico's Population: Trends and Projections

What is the projected change in the age group most likely to be involved in crime?

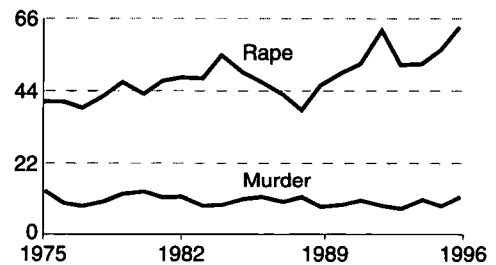
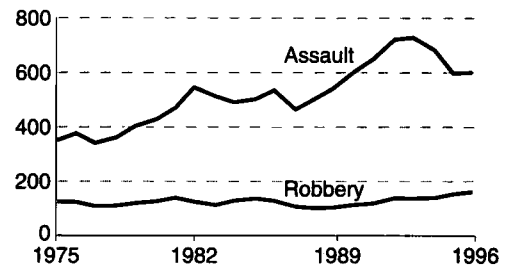


From 1975 to 1996, violent crime in the U.S. increased, while property crime decreased. What are the crime trends in New Mexico?

Property Crime Trends per 100,000 population



Violent Crime Trends per 100,000 population



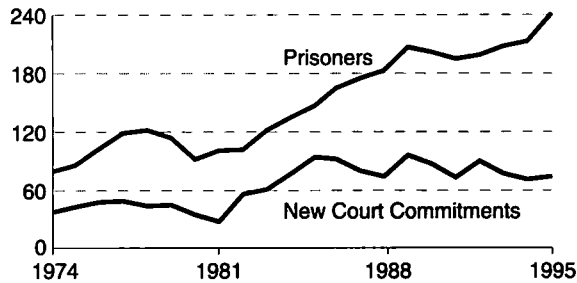
What proportion of arrests is accounted for by juveniles?

Year	Violent Crime Arrests	Property Crime Arrests
1984	13.2%	39.7%
1987	15.2	32.0
1990	17.3	37.4
1993	20.7	38.0
1996	20.2	36.8

What major initiatives have affected New Mexico's criminal justice system?

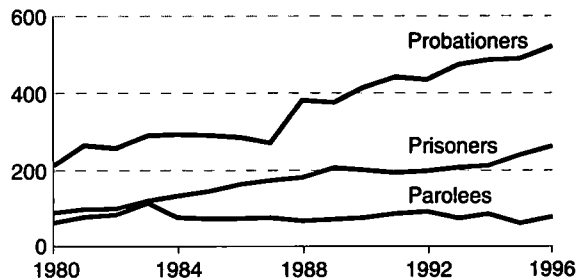
How much has New Mexico's prison population changed?

per 100,000 resident population

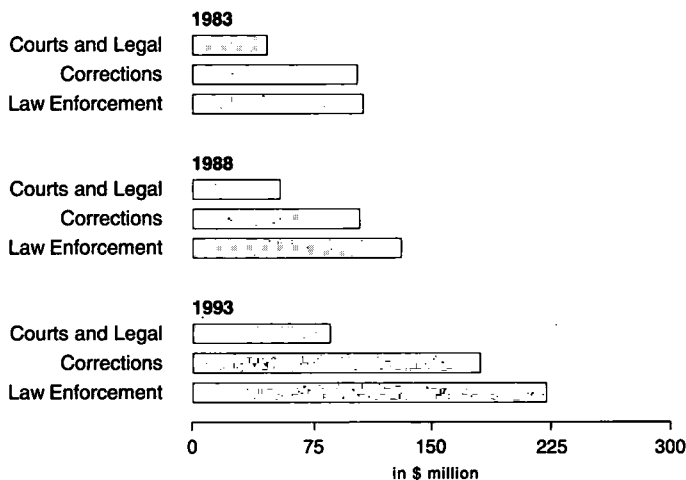


Although national attention has focused on incarceration rates, most convicted offenders are supervised in the community. What are the trends in New Mexico?

per 100,000 resident population



How have expenditures for state and local criminal justice activities changed?



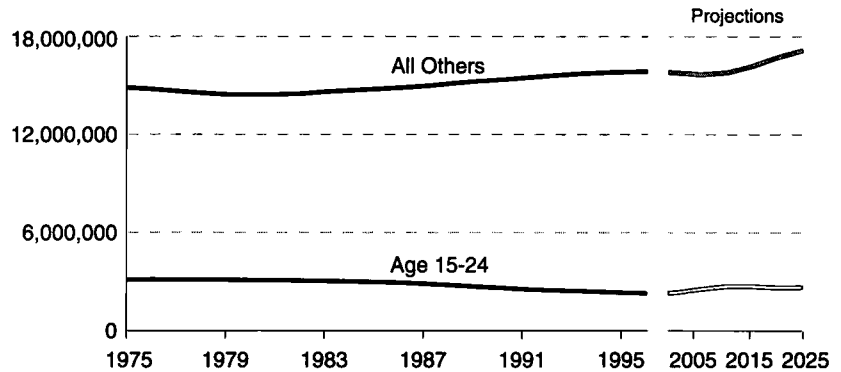
- In 1977, a new criminal code was enacted which implemented a determinate sentencing scheme.
- Three-strikes legislation enacted in 1978 mandated life sentences for offenders convicted of a third violent felony.
- A Federal consent decree was imposed on the Department of Corrections in 1980 which controlled the size of the prison population.
- The legislature established a sentencing guidelines commission in 1988. In 1989, the Commission was abolished.
- District level drug courts were established in 1997.



Criminal Justice System Trends and Indicators

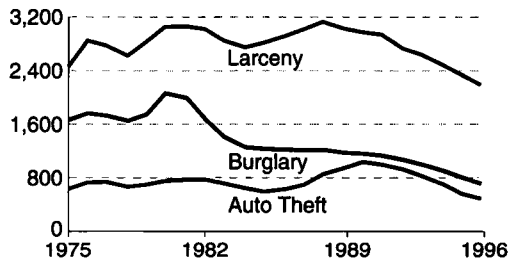
New York's Population: Trends and Projections

What is the projected change in the age group most likely to be involved in crime?

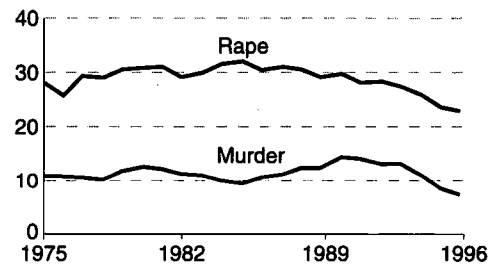
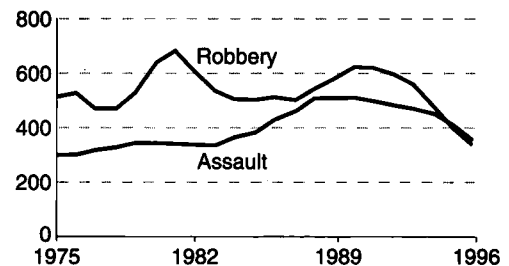


From 1975 to 1996, violent crime in the U.S. increased, while property crime decreased. What are the crime trends in New York?

Property Crime Trends per 100,000 population



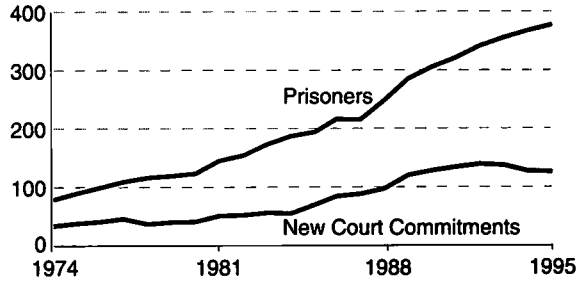
Violent Crime Trends per 100,000 population



What proportion of arrests is accounted for by juveniles?

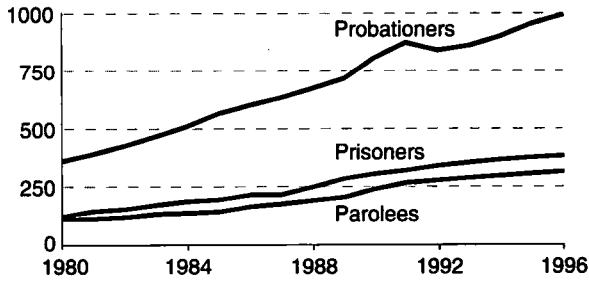
Year	Violent Crime Arrests	Property Crime Arrests
1984	20.6%	30.5%
1987	17.9	25.6
1990	21.0	23.6
1993	25.9	24.1
1996	23.8	23.8

per 100,000 resident population

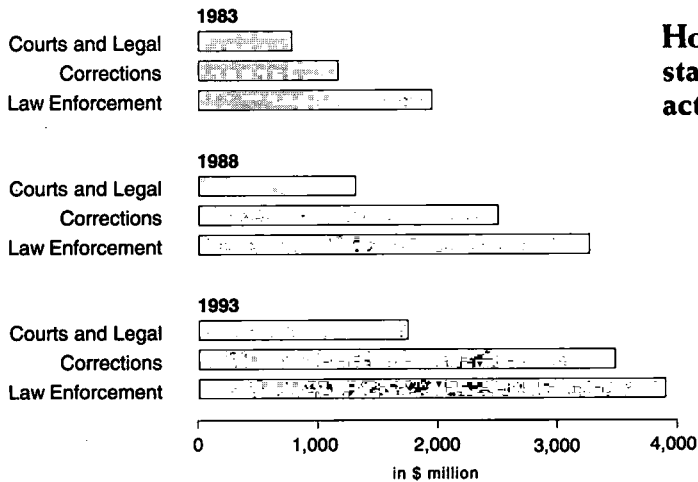


How much has New York's prison population changed?

per 100,000 resident population



Although national attention has focused on incarceration rates, most convicted offenders are supervised in the community. What are the trends in New York?

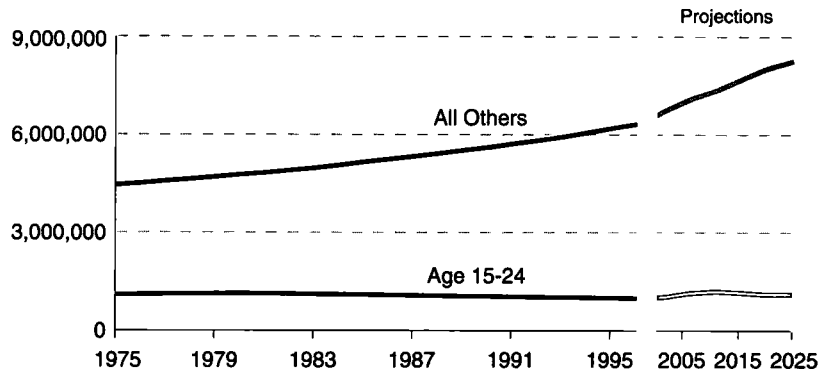


How have expenditures for state and local criminal justice activities changed?

Criminal Justice System Trends and Indicators

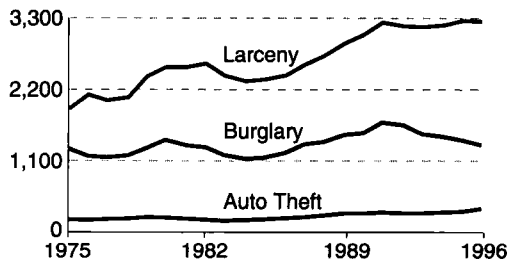
North Carolina's Population: Trends and Projections

What is the projected change in the age group most likely to be involved in crime?

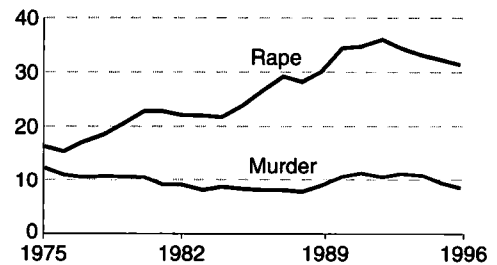
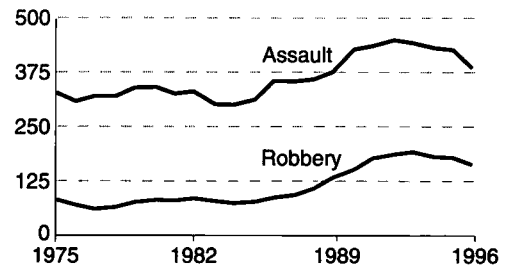


From 1975 to 1996, violent crime in the U.S. increased, while property crime decreased. What are the crime trends in North Carolina?

Property Crime Trends per 100,000 population



Violent Crime Trends per 100,000 population



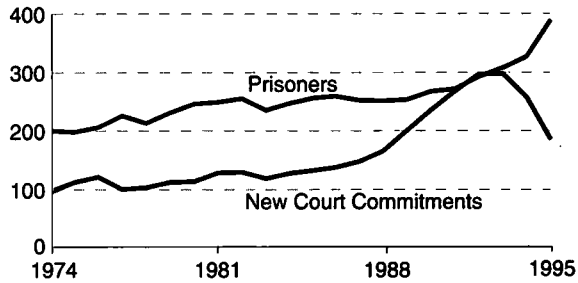
What proportion of arrests is accounted for by juveniles?

Year	Violent Crime Arrests	Property Crime Arrests
1983	7.2%	24.7%
1987	8.5	25.2
1990	9.7	22.4
1993	11.4	21.7
1996	12.7	25.9

What major initiatives have affected North Carolina's criminal justice system?

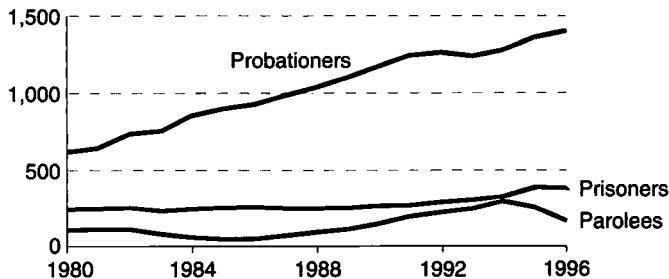
How much has North Carolina's prison population changed?

per 100,000 resident population

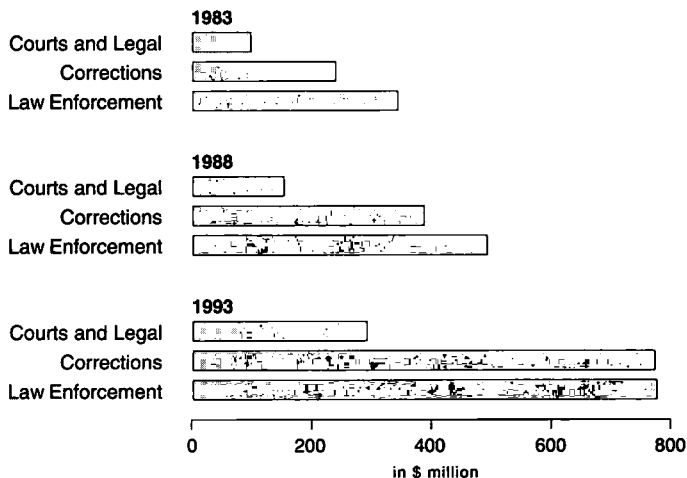


Although national attention has focused on incarceration rates, most convicted offenders are supervised in the community. What are the trends in North Carolina?

per 100,000 resident population



How have expenditures for state and local criminal justice activities changed?



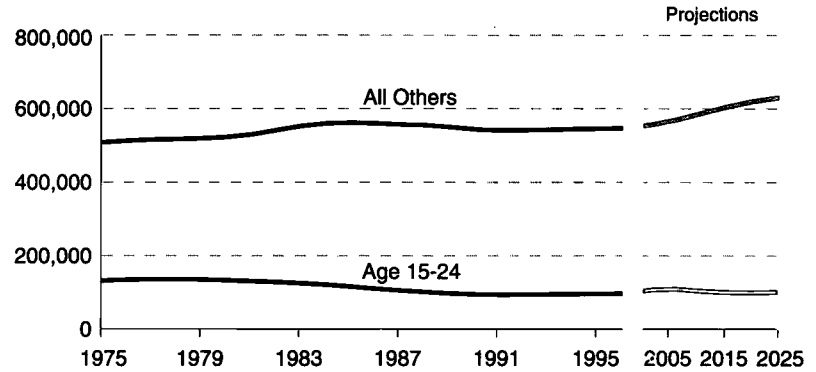
- In 1979, the legislature revised the juvenile code to prohibit the incarceration of status offenders and the housing of juveniles in jails, create Community Based Alternative programs statewide, and emphasize treatment and rehabilitation as the prevailing philosophy in addressing juvenile delinquency.
- Legislation implemented in 1981 established presumptive sentences and eliminated parole, but maintained and expanded good-time credits to reduce actual time served.
- Legislation enacted in 1985 imposed a cap on the size of the prison population, and provided for increased prison releases via emergency parole. The cap was repealed in 1994.
- In 1989, a \$200 million bond issue for prison construction was passed and a massive expansion in prison population capacity began.
- New structured sentencing guidelines were implemented in 1994 that also regulated the "in vs. out" incarceration decision of judges.
- In 1997, the Governor appointed and chaired a high profile commission to review and recommend changes in the juvenile code and the juvenile justice system.



Criminal Justice System Trends and Indicators

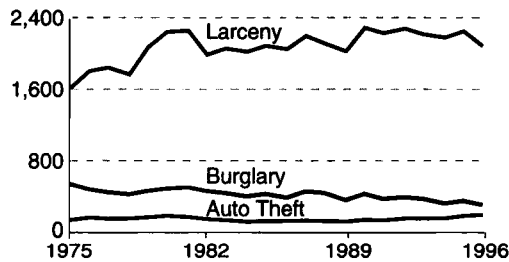
North Dakota's Population: Trends and Projections

What is the projected change in the age group most likely to be involved in crime?

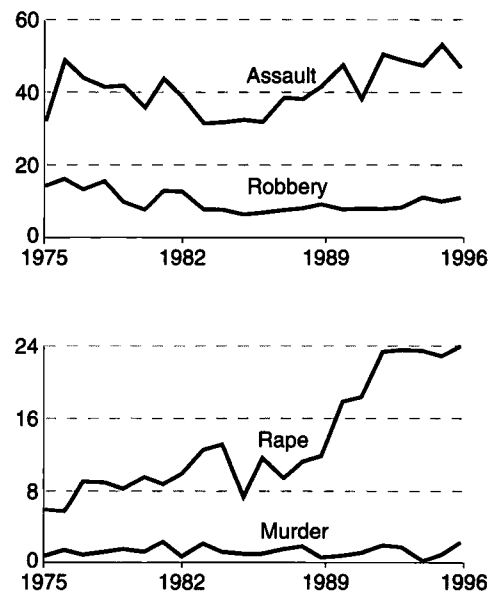


From 1975 to 1996, violent crime in the U.S. increased, while property crime decreased. What are the crime trends in North Dakota?

Property Crime Trends per 100,000 population



Violent Crime Trends per 100,000 population



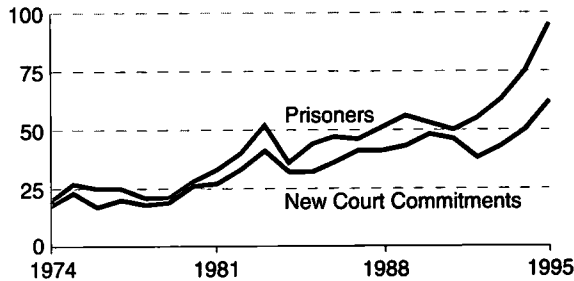
What proportion of arrests is accounted for by juveniles?

Year	Violent Crime Arrests	Property Crime Arrests
1984	14.6%	47.2%
1987	11.9	49.8
1990	17.1	50.6
1993	30.1	55.3
1996	26.0	57.0

What major initiatives have affected North Dakota's criminal justice system?

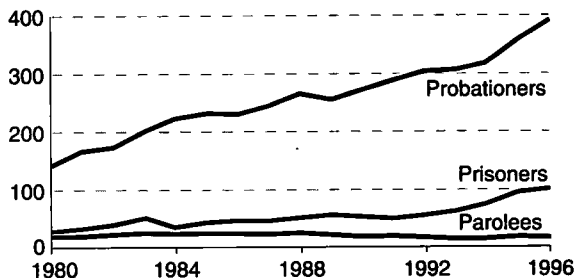
How much has North Dakota's prison population changed?

per 100,000 resident population

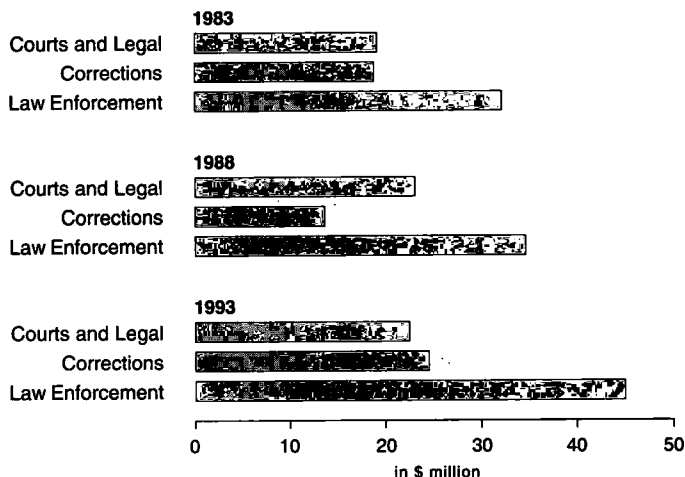


Although national attention has focused on incarceration rates, most convicted offenders are supervised in the community. What are the trends in North Dakota?

per 100,000 resident population



How have expenditures for state and local criminal justice activities changed?

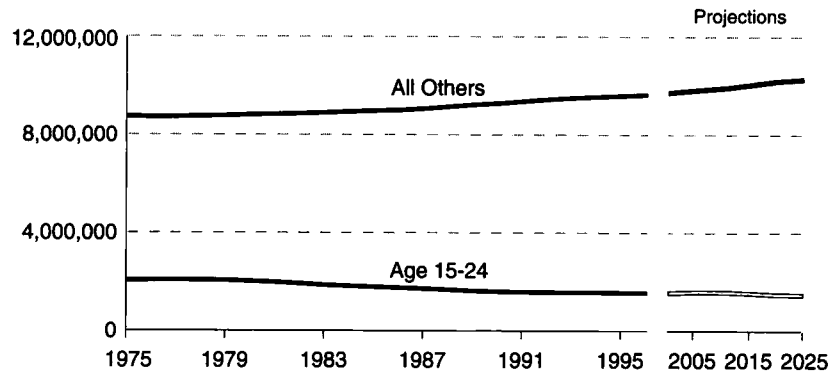


- Legislation enacted in 1989 established the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, combining the Adult Penitentiary, Probation and Parole, and Juvenile Institution and Community Services into a single agency.
- The 1991 legislature reduced the amount of good time that inmates could earn, and introduced performance-based sentence reduction standards for earning good time.
- The 1995 legislature enacted court unification legislation that abolished county judgeships and combined former County Judge positions with existing District Court positions.
- Truth-in-sentencing legislation enacted in 1995, and modified in 1997, required that offenders convicted of certain violent crimes serve 85% of their imposed sentences, and established a mortality table for life sentences.
- In 1997, the legislature abolished the Pardon Board and established a Pardon Advisory Board to make pardon-related recommendations to the Governor.

Criminal Justice System Trends and Indicators

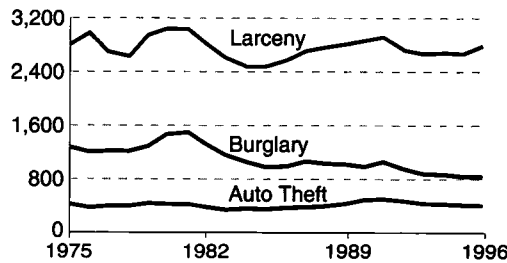
Ohio's Population: Trends and Projections

What is the projected change in the age group most likely to be involved in crime?

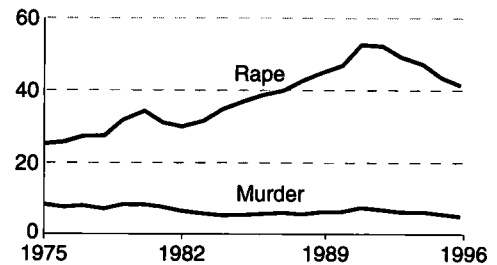
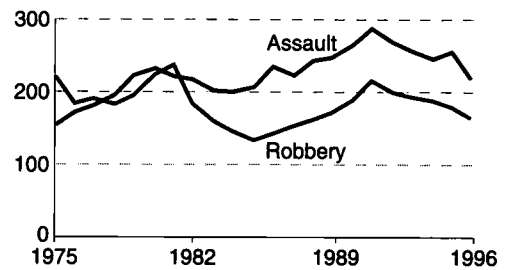


From 1975 to 1996, violent crime in the U.S. increased, while property crime decreased. What are the crime trends in Ohio?

Property Crime Trends per 100,000 population



Violent Crime Trends per 100,000 population



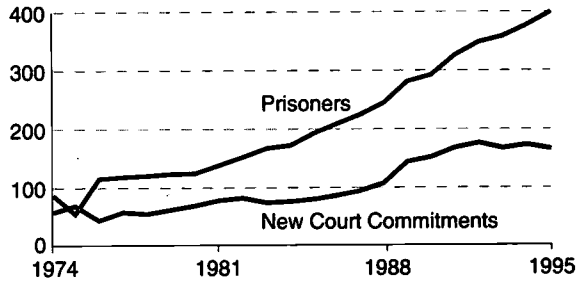
What proportion of arrests is accounted for by juveniles?

Year	Violent Crime Arrests	Property Crime Arrests
1984	16.7%	38.2%
1987	16.1	38.3
1990	15.9	34.3
1993	20.4	36.9
1996	18.3	37.8

What major initiatives have affected Ohio's criminal justice system?

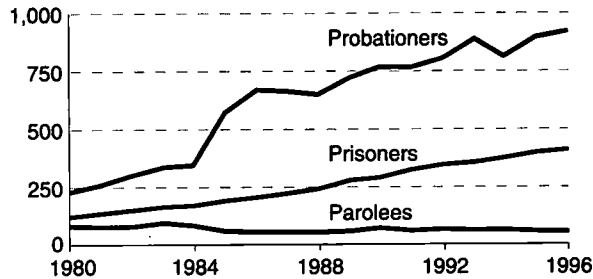
How much has Ohio's prison population changed?

per 100,000 resident population

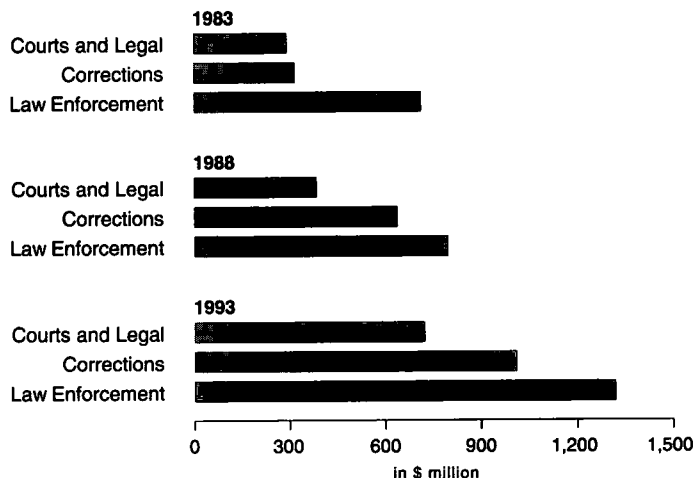


Although national attention has focused on incarceration rates, most convicted offenders are supervised in the community. What are the trends in Ohio?

per 100,000 resident population



How have expenditures for state and local criminal justice activities changed?

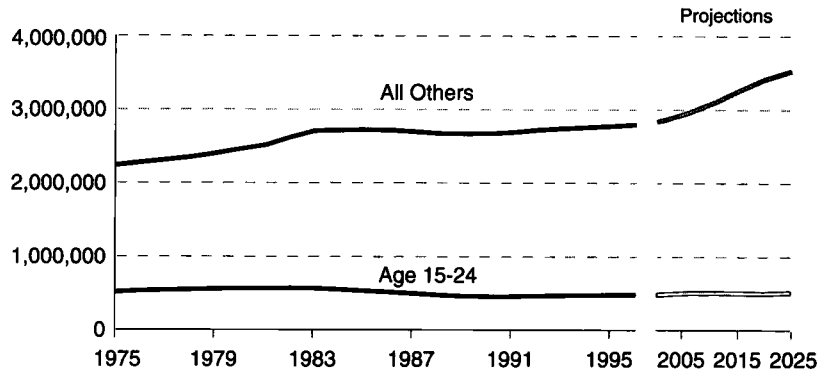


- In 1976, the legislature passed the first of several laws toughening drug sentencing and the first specifying mandatory incarceration for drug offenders.
- The 1982 Prison Construction Bill was the first massive new construction initiative approved by the legislature. It provided over \$600 million for construction, created the Ohio Building Authority, and included provisions for juvenile and community-based correctional facilities.
- The Determinate Sentencing Law, enacted in 1983, provided a major restructuring of sentencing provisions of the Code, including determinate sentences for lower level felonies, 3-year mandatory add-ons for gun offenses, and the creation of "aggravated" and "repeat aggravated" felonies.
- In 1990, the legislature created the Department of Alcohol and Drug Addiction Services to increase ties between treatment and justice policies.
- The 1995 legislative crime package implemented several policy initiatives, including truth-in-sentencing, reducing the juvenile transfer age to 14, and implementing more severe sanctions for provision of guns to juveniles.

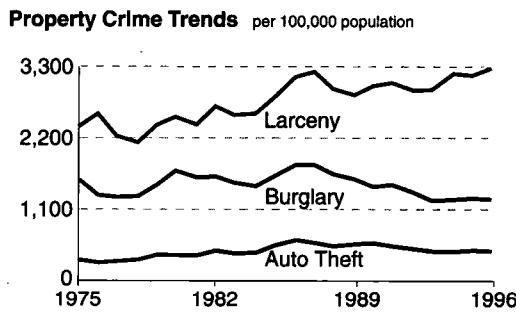
Criminal Justice System Trends and Indicators

Oklahoma's Population: Trends and Projections

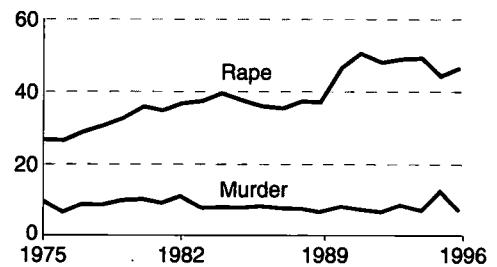
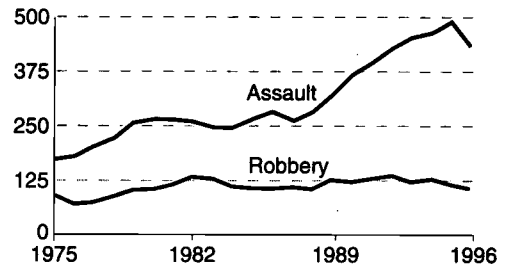
What is the projected change in the age group most likely to be involved in crime?



From 1975 to 1996, violent crime in the U.S. increased, while property crime decreased. What are the crime trends in Oklahoma?



Violent Crime Trends per 100,000 population



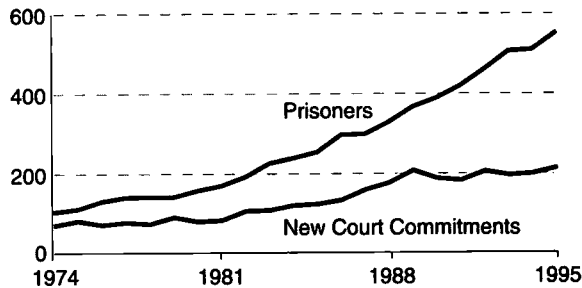
What proportion of arrests is accounted for by juveniles?

Year	Violent Crime Arrests	Property Crime Arrests
1984	10.2%	35.7%
1987	15.7	41.3
1990	21.6	43.7
1993	21.6	49.7
1996	20.2	49.6

What major initiatives have affected Oklahoma's criminal justice system?

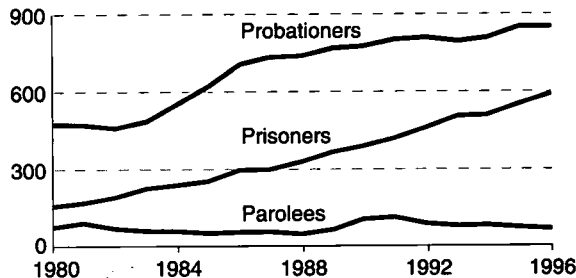
How much has Oklahoma's prison population changed?

per 100,000 resident population

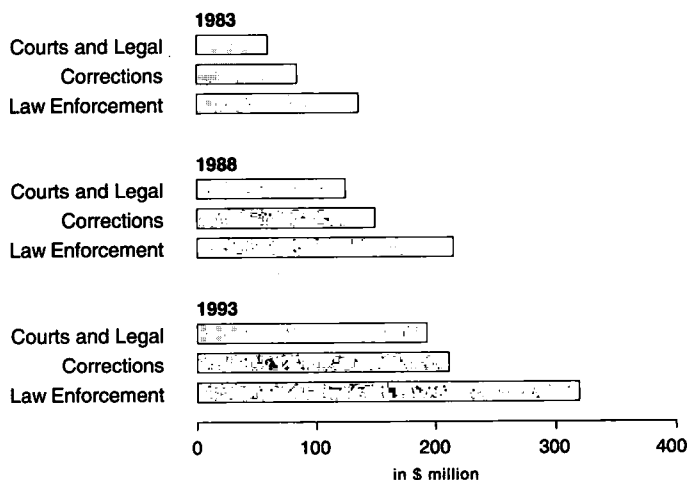


Although national attention has focused on incarceration rates, most convicted offenders are supervised in the community. What are the trends in Oklahoma?

per 100,000 resident population



How have expenditures for state and local criminal justice activities changed?



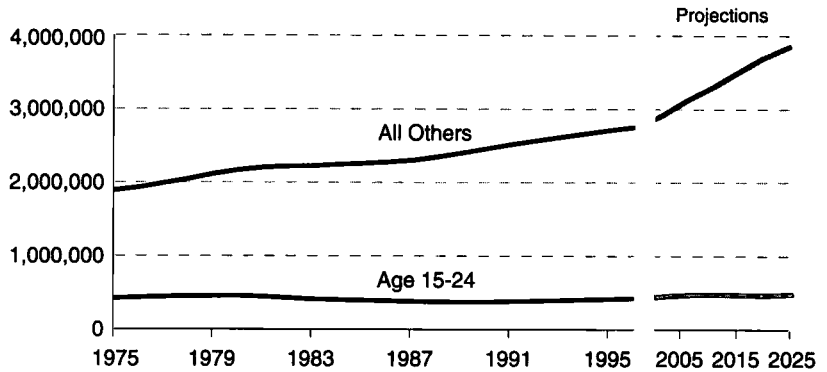
- The Early Release and Cap Program, approved by the legislature in 1989, required early release of offenders from prison under "pre-parole" if certain population thresholds were reached. This program was repealed by the Truth in Sentencing Act of 1997.
- The Oklahoma Juvenile Reform Act of 1994 created the Office of Juvenile Affairs to administer the state's system of juvenile justice and to develop and maintain an effective data collection and reporting system. The Act was funded and implemented in 1995.
- The Youthful Offender Act, passed in 1995, provided mechanisms for adult adjudication and imprisonment of serious and habitual juvenile offenders ages 13-17.
- The Truth-in-Sentencing Act of 1997 set minimum sentences to be served at 85% for violent offenders and 75% for nonviolent offenders. It also created systems of structured sentencing based in part on offense severity and prior felony convictions, and allowed many nonviolent, non-habitual offenders to receive community sanctions.



Criminal Justice System Trends and Indicators

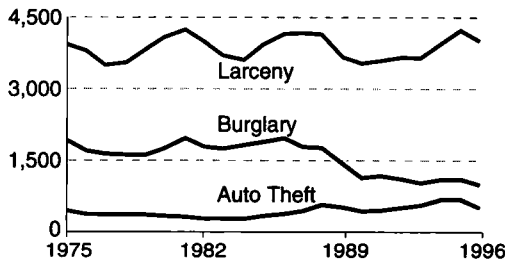
Oregon's Population: Trends and Projections

What is the projected change in the age group most likely to be involved in crime?

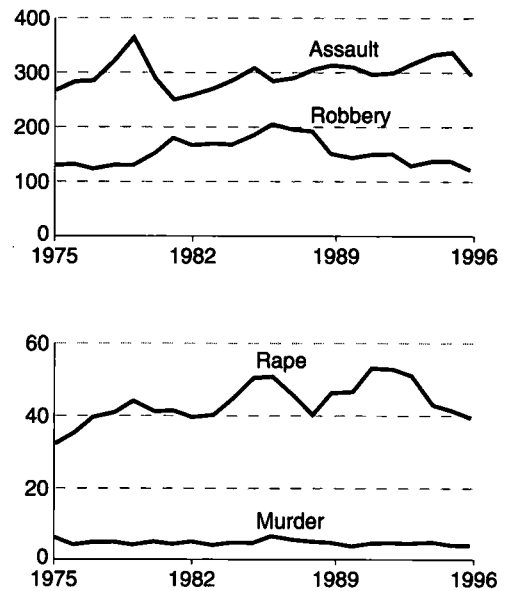


From 1975 to 1996, violent crime in the U.S. increased, while property crime decreased. What are the crime trends in Oregon?

Property Crime Trends per 100,000 population



Violent Crime Trends per 100,000 population



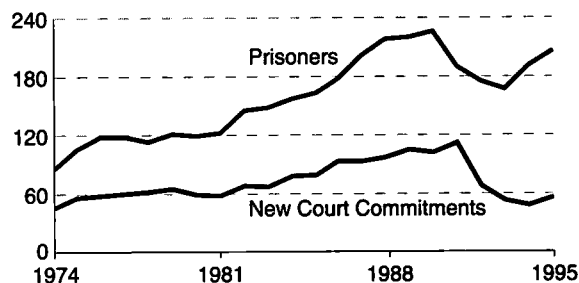
What proportion of arrests is accounted for by juveniles?

Year	Violent Crime Arrests	Property Crime Arrests
1984	13.2%	39.4%
1987	15.3	36.1
1990	16.8	36.2
1993	24.8	39.8
1996	24.5	36.4

What major initiatives have affected Oregon's criminal justice system?

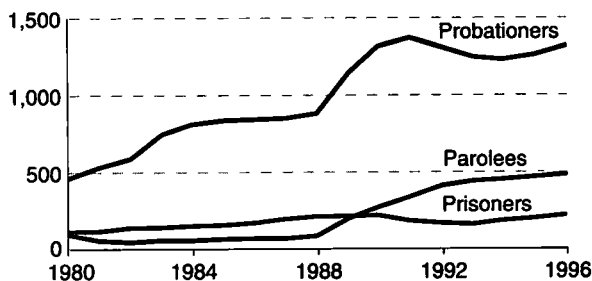
How much has Oregon's prison population changed?

per 100,000 resident population

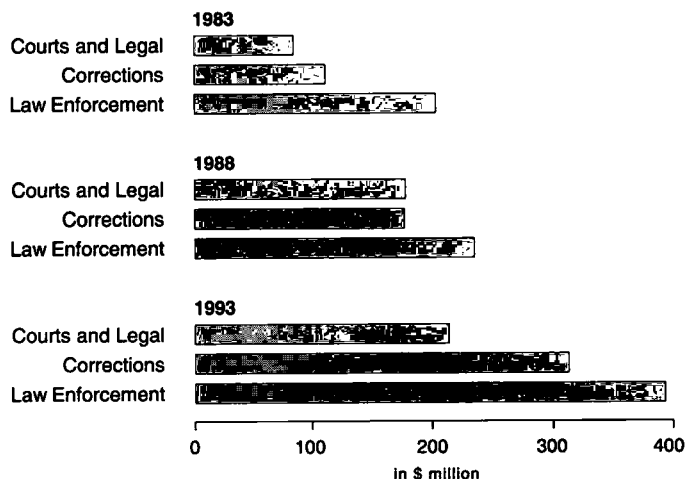


Although national attention has focused on incarceration rates, most convicted offenders are supervised in the community. What are the trends in Oregon?

per 100,000 resident population



How have expenditures for state and local criminal justice activities changed?



- The Community Corrections Act, implemented in 1977, increased state funding for community-based sanctions, and created several options for counties and/or the state to manage offenders.
- In 1989, truth-in-sentencing guidelines established presumptive sentences for all felonies except murder, abolished parole, and capped earned time credit.
- A 1994 ballot measure imposed mandatory minimum prison sentences for specified crimes against persons, prohibited earned time credit, and required juveniles ages 15-17 charged with specified crimes to be tried as adults.
- In 1995, legislation established a separate department for juvenile corrections, and revised policy for the juvenile justice system.
- The Community Corrections Partnership Act of 1997 transferred funding and responsibility for offenders serving sentences of 12 months or less (primarily probation and parole violators) to counties.

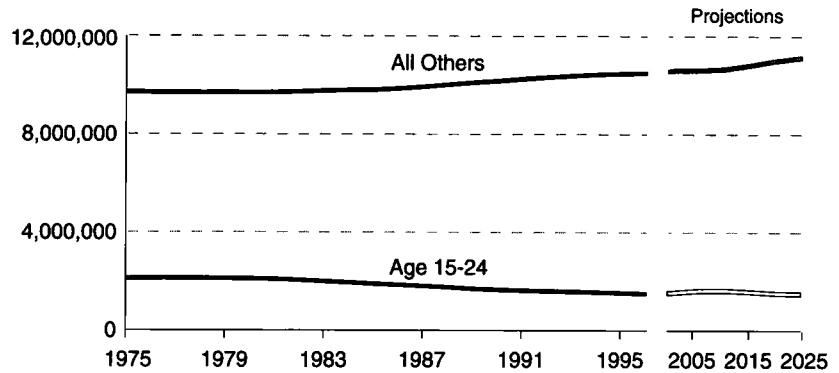
Pennsylvania



Criminal Justice System Trends and Indicators

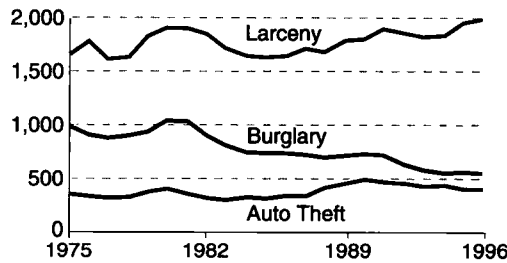
Pennsylvania's Population: Trends and Projections

What is the projected change in the age group most likely to be involved in crime?

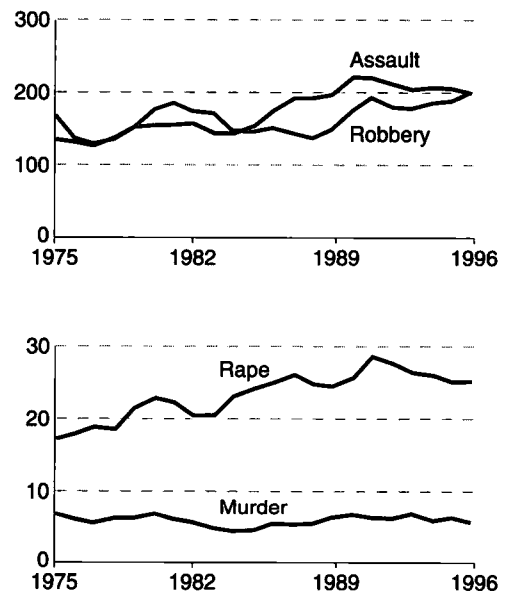


From 1975 to 1996, violent crime in the U.S. increased, while property crime decreased. What are the crime trends in Pennsylvania?

Property Crime Trends per 100,000 population



Violent Crime Trends per 100,000 population



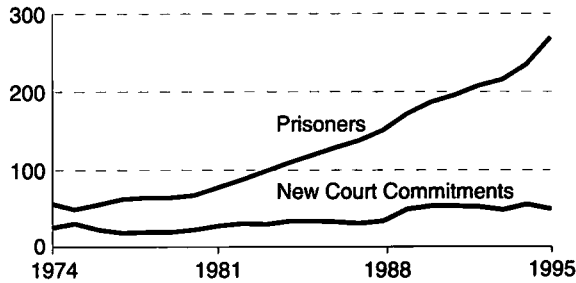
What proportion of arrests is accounted for by juveniles?

Year	Violent Crime Arrests	Property Crime Arrests
1984	23.8%	37.8%
1987	19.3	34.8
1990	18.2	37.5
1993	23.8	32.0
1996	24.4	32.8

What major initiatives have affected Pennsylvania's criminal justice system?

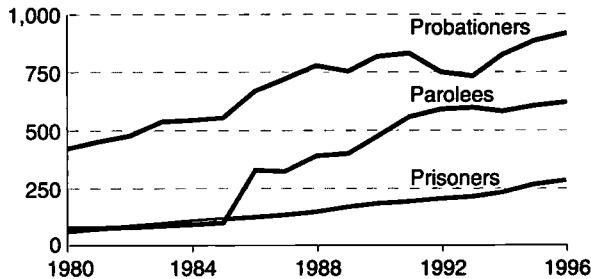
How much has Pennsylvania's prison population changed?

per 100,000 resident population

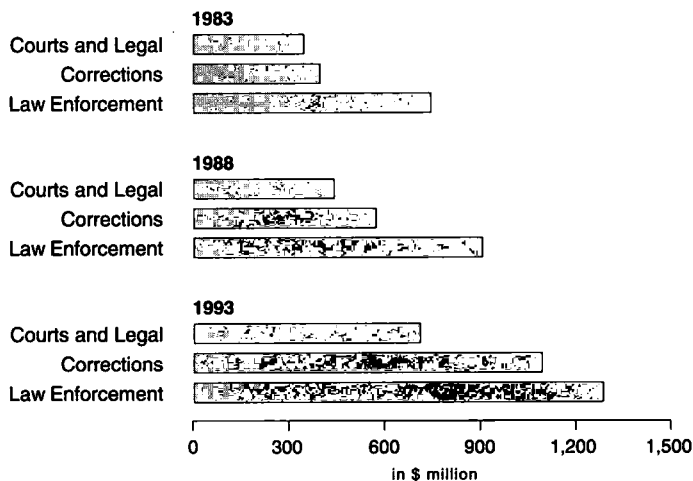


Although national attention has focused on incarceration rates, most convicted offenders are supervised in the community. What are the trends in Pennsylvania?

per 100,000 resident population



How have expenditures for state and local criminal justice activities changed?



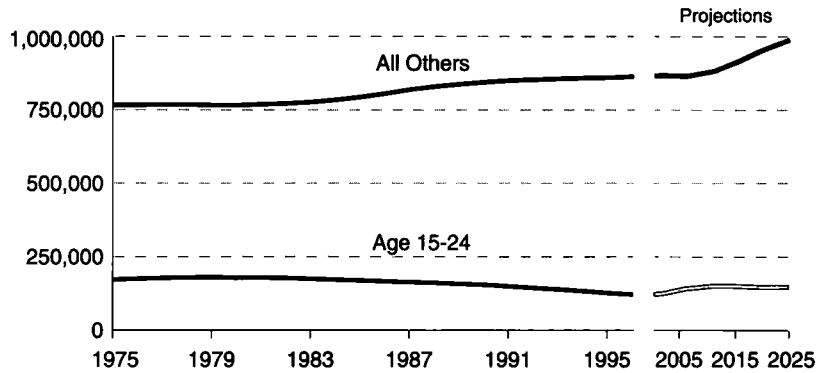
- The 1982 legislature approved a sentencing guidelines system and instituted mandatory minimum sentences for violent offenders with a previous conviction for a violent offense or use of a firearm. In 1987, the sentencing guidelines system was declared invalid by the Pennsylvania Supreme Court due to procedural errors. The guidelines were re-promulgated and approved by the 1988 legislature.
- In 1988, a series of laws were enacted to establish mandatory minimum sentences for drug law violations, especially for the sale, delivery, and manufacture of drugs.
- In 1990, the Intermediate Punishment and Boot Camp Acts established sentencing authority for use of alternative sanctions for certain nonviolent offenders and allowed judges to declare certain offenders eligible for participation in the boot camp program.
- In 1995, a special legislative session on crime resulted in a group of statute changes that increased the maximum penalties for several violent crimes, established two- and three-strikes mandatory sentences for repeat violent offenders, and created a sex offender registry.



Criminal Justice System Trends and Indicators

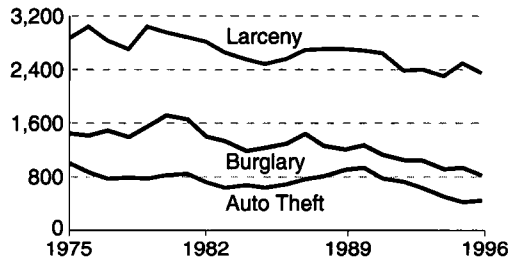
Rhode Island's Population: Trends and Projections

What is the projected change in the age group most likely to be involved in crime?

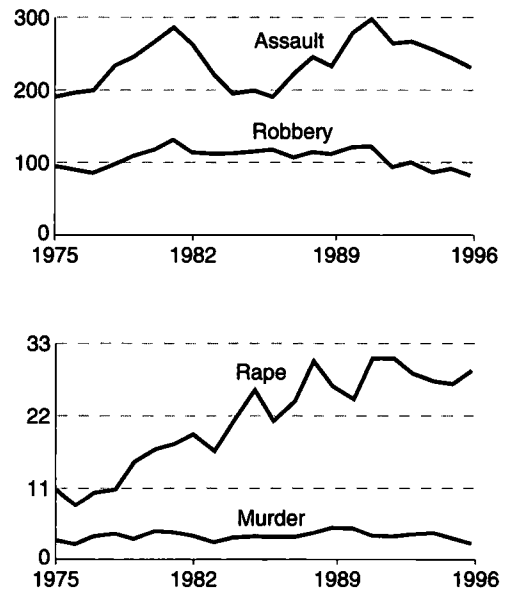


From 1975 to 1996, violent crime in the U.S. increased, while property crime decreased. What are the crime trends in Rhode Island?

Property Crime Trends per 100,000 population



Violent Crime Trends per 100,000 population



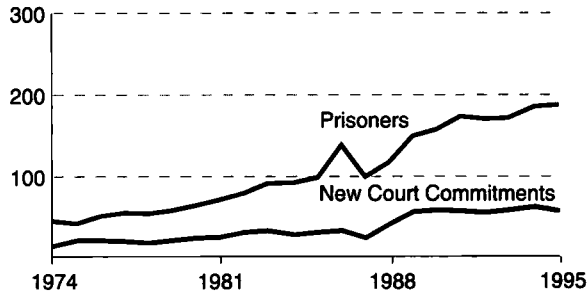
What proportion of arrests is accounted for by juveniles?

Year	Violent Crime Arrests	Property Crime Arrests
1984	19.9%	41.4%
1987	17.9	35.0
1990	17.5	33.7
1993	22.1	39.0
1996	19.7	42.3

What major initiatives have affected Rhode Island's criminal justice system?

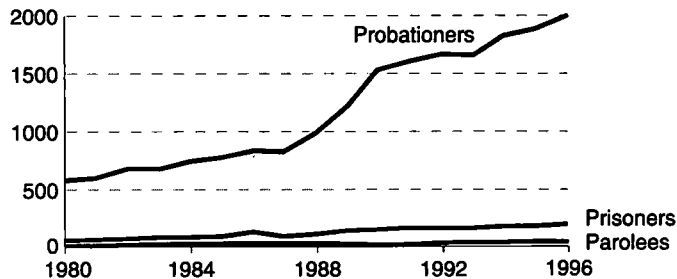
How much has Rhode Island's prison population changed?

per 100,000 resident population

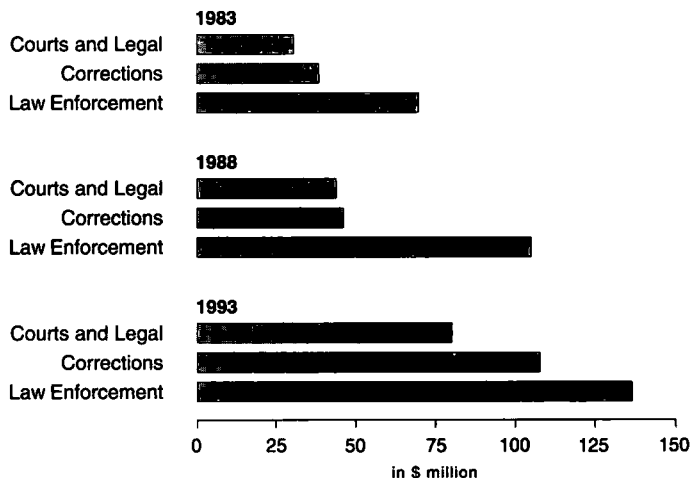


Although national attention has focused on incarceration rates, most convicted offenders are supervised in the community. What are the trends in Rhode Island?

per 100,000 resident population



How have expenditures for state and local criminal justice activities changed?



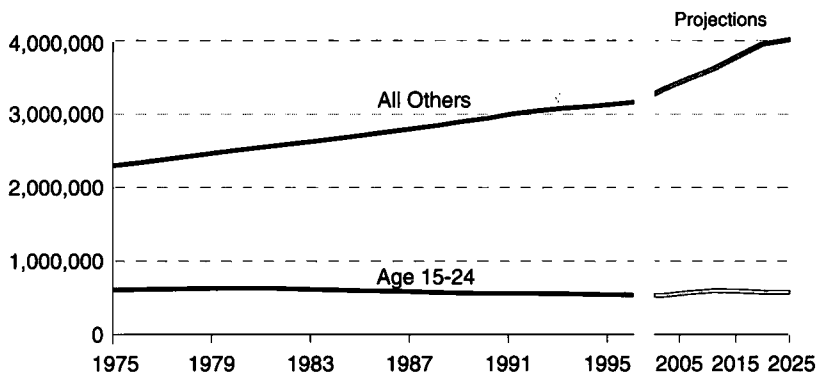
- Statewide sentencing guidelines, which introduced mandatory sentencing, were implemented in 1992.
- Legislation enacted in 1993 allowed youths, upon reaching 18 years of age, to be certified and sent to adult prison.
- In 1996, "Justice Link," a statewide comprehensive computer system, was implemented. This information system is coordinated and directed by a technical advisory committee containing representatives from all major justice and law enforcement agencies. Justice Link goals and objectives are being met.
- In 1995, the state established the first Gun Court in the country. The court, which presently serves 73% of the state's population, was found by a recent evaluation to be successful in putting tough criminals in prison expediently and with stiffer sentences.



Criminal Justice System Trends and Indicators

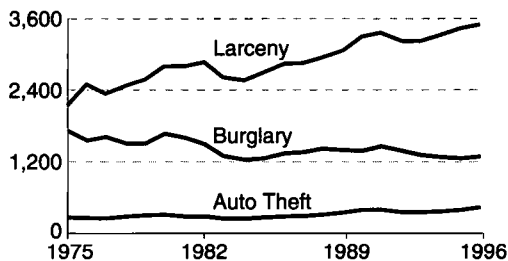
South Carolina's Population: Trends and Projections

What is the projected change in the age group most likely to be involved in crime?

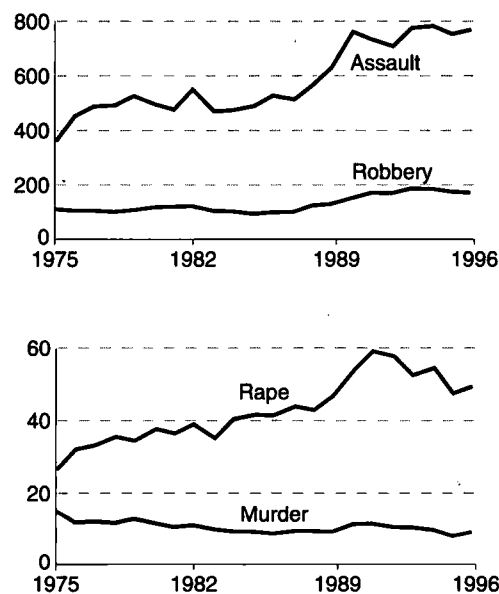


From 1975 to 1996, violent crime in the U.S. increased, while property crime decreased. What are the crime trends in South Carolina?

Property Crime Trends per 100,000 population



Violent Crime Trends per 100,000 population



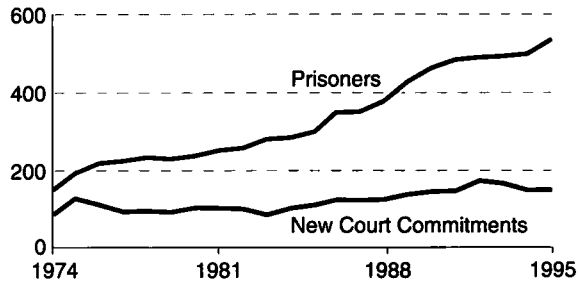
What proportion of arrests is accounted for by juveniles?

Year	Violent Crime Arrests	Property Crime Arrests
1984	8.9%	27.7%
1987	12.2	31.2
1990	12.0	29.0
1993	14.9	30.4
1996	15.1	33.0

What major initiatives have affected South Carolina's criminal justice system?

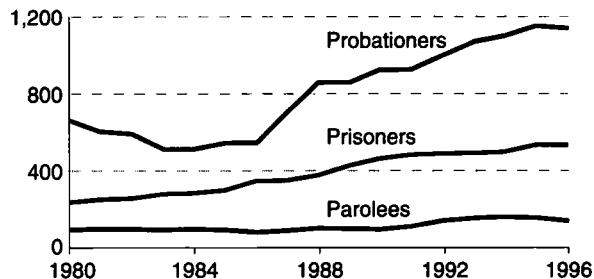
How much has South Carolina's prison population changed?

per 100,000 resident population

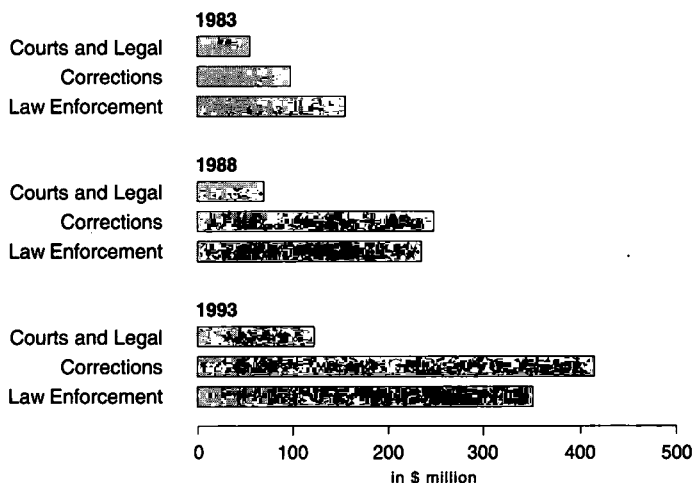


Although national attention has focused on incarceration rates, most convicted offenders are supervised in the community. What are the trends in South Carolina?

per 100,000 resident population



How have expenditures for state and local criminal justice activities changed?



- The 1981 Parole and Community Corrections Act required risk-based classification for parole decisions and community supervision, based funding on offender assessments, and effected early release to relieve prison overcrowding.
- The 1981 Youth Services Act created a single, statewide juvenile justice authority by merging agencies, prohibited the commitment of status offenders, and abolished confinement of children younger than 11.
- Truth-in-sentencing legislation implemented in 1996 abolished parole for certain crimes and required violent offenders to serve 85% of their sentences. The legislature also passed a two/three strikes law requiring life sentences for most violent crimes on the second strike and for selected other offenses on the third strike.
- The 1997 legislature implemented laws and programs providing victims' rights and giving victims' rights constitutional amendment status.
- The Omnibus Criminal Justice Improvements Act of 1986 established restitution centers and shock probation, redefined conditions for early release, and redefined parole eligibility standards for violent offenders.

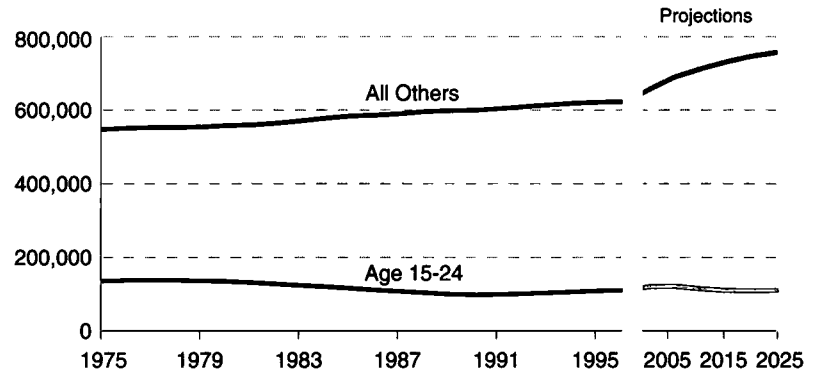
South Dakota



Criminal Justice System Trends and Indicators

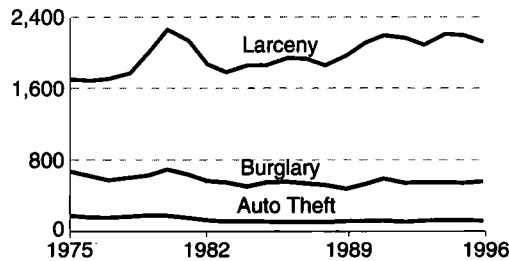
South Dakota's Population: Trends and Projections

What is the projected change in the age group most likely to be involved in crime?

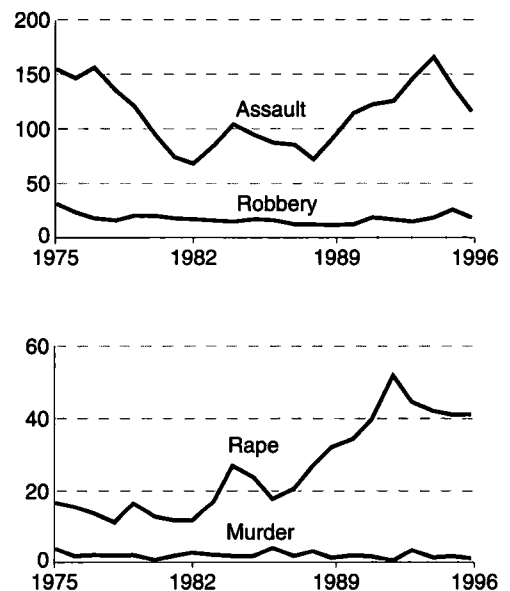


From 1975 to 1996, violent crime in the U.S. increased, while property crime decreased. What are the crime trends in South Dakota?

Property Crime Trends per 100,000 population



Violent Crime Trends per 100,000 population



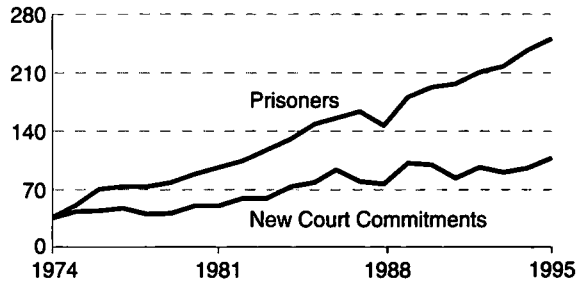
What proportion of arrests is accounted for by juveniles?

Year	Violent Crime Arrests	Property Crime Arrests
1984	13.1%	48.4%
1987	14.6	46.0
1990	16.1	50.0
1993	22.3	54.1
1996	29.0	53.3

What major initiatives have affected South Dakota's criminal justice system?

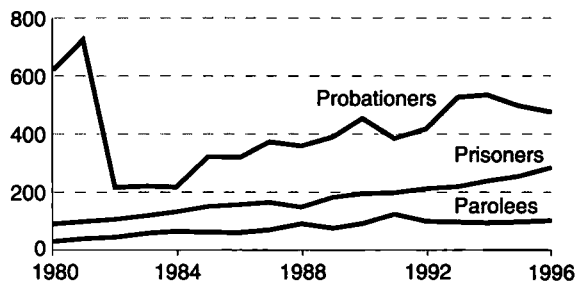
How much has South Dakota's prison population changed?

per 100,000 resident population

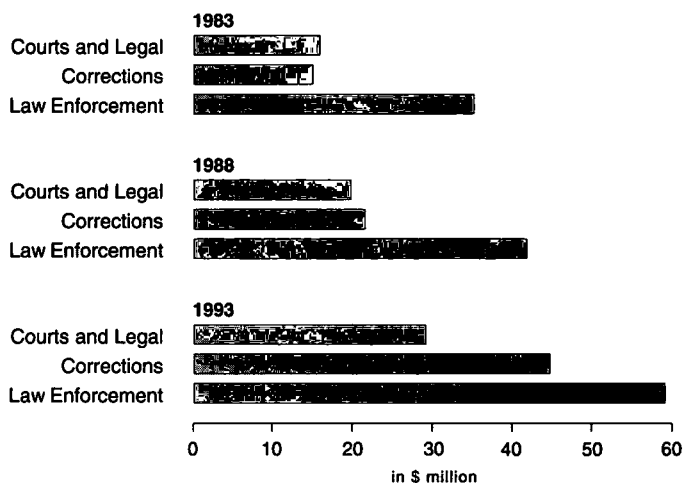


Although national attention has focused on incarceration rates, most convicted offenders are supervised in the community. What are the trends in South Dakota?

per 100,000 resident population



How have expenditures for state and local criminal justice activities changed?

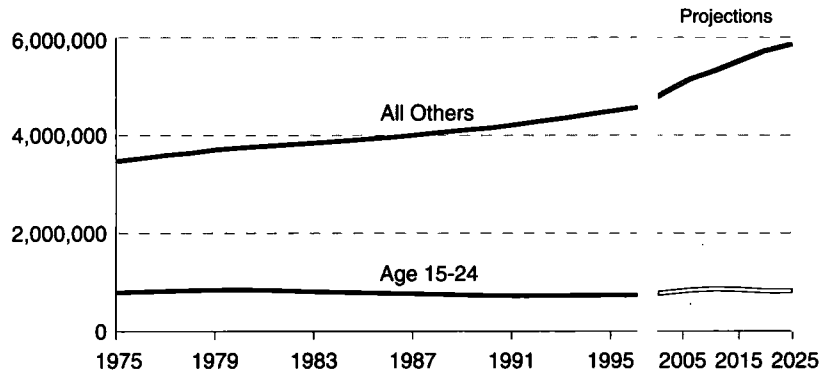


- The legislature established schools and youth facilities as drug-free zones in 1992, and identified a minimum sentence of 5 years in prison for violation of the statute.
- A 1996 statute eliminated good time and established a schedule to release convicted persons on parole. Parole is not granted to those offenders serving life sentences.
- In 1996, state law was amended to allow juvenile offenders to be temporarily housed in adult jail facilities, but not in the same confinement cell as an adult offender.
- Legislation passed in 1996 opened juvenile hearings involving offenders ages 16 and older accused of violent and drug distribution offenses to the public, and opened all juvenile hearings to the victims of crimes committed by juveniles.
- In 1997, the legislature provided for automatic transfer of juveniles 16 or older accused of certain felony-level offenses, and allowed judges to order convicted juveniles to serve their sentences in adult correctional facilities.

Criminal Justice System Trends and Indicators

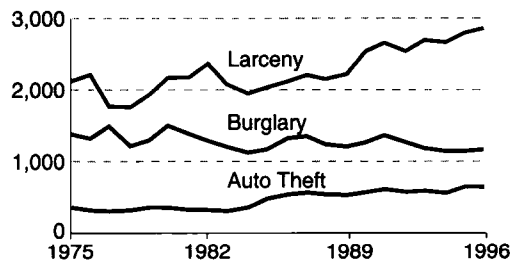
Tennessee's Population: Trends and Projections

What is the projected change in the age group most likely to be involved in crime?

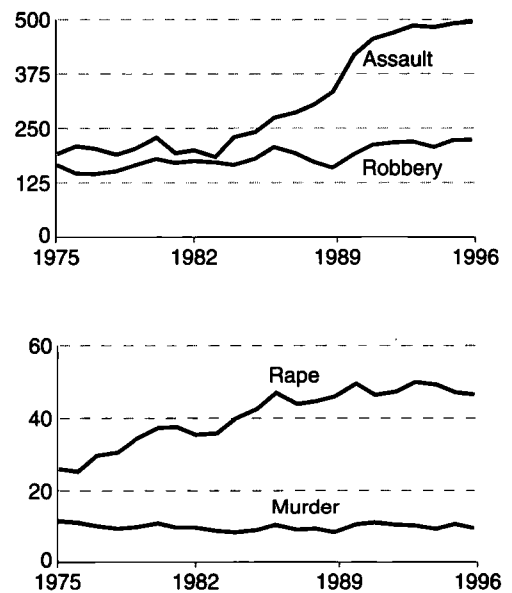


From 1975 to 1996, violent crime in the U.S. increased, while property crime decreased. What are the crime trends in Tennessee?

Property Crime Trends per 100,000 population



Violent Crime Trends per 100,000 population



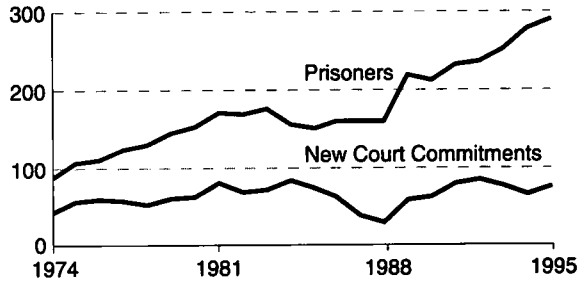
What proportion of arrests is accounted for by juveniles?

Year	Violent Crime Arrests	Property Crime Arrests
1984	8.9%	27.7%
1987	14.3	30.6
1990	13.8	26.1
1993	6.6	21.7
1996	11.7	27.2

What major initiatives have affected Tennessee's criminal justice system?

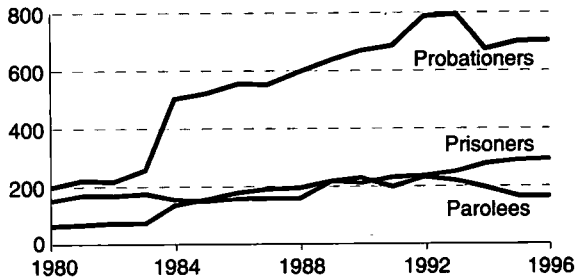
How much has Tennessee's prison population changed?

per 100,000 resident population

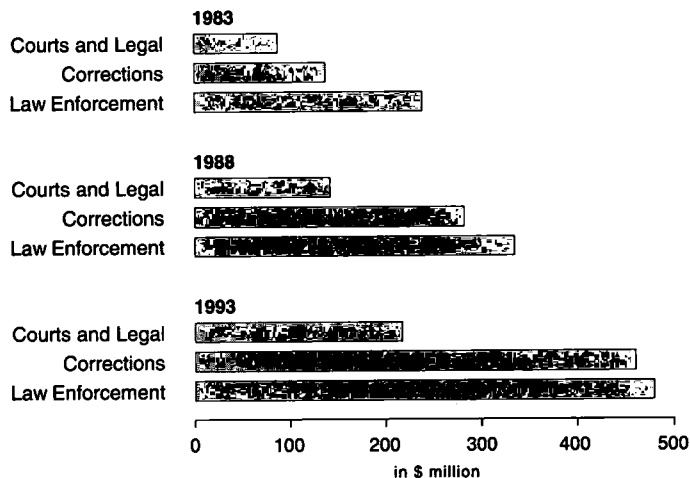


Although national attention has focused on incarceration rates, most convicted offenders are supervised in the community. What are the trends in Tennessee?

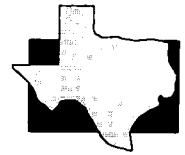
per 100,000 resident population



How have expenditures for state and local criminal justice activities changed?



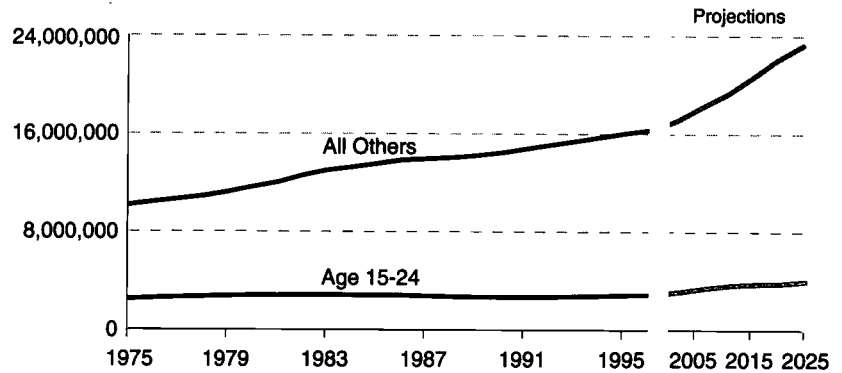
- In 1985, a Federal judge imposed a cap on the prison population, resulting in a backlog of felony offenders in local jails.
- The Community Corrections Act, passed in 1985, established a diversion program for nonviolent offenders.
- A boot camp program was implemented in 1989 for non-violent offenders under the age of 35 with sentences of 6 years or less (longer for most drug offenders).
- In 1989, mandatory sentencing guidelines were introduced statewide. The system mandates a range of sentences based on offense seriousness and prior offense history. Probation, diversion, jail, and prison sentences are included in the system.
- A three-strikes law was enacted in 1994 that mandated life sentences without parole for third-time violent offenders.
- Domestic violence legislation was enacted in 1995 to establish domestic abuse as a serious crime and to protect domestic abuse victims from further harm.



Criminal Justice System Trends and Indicators

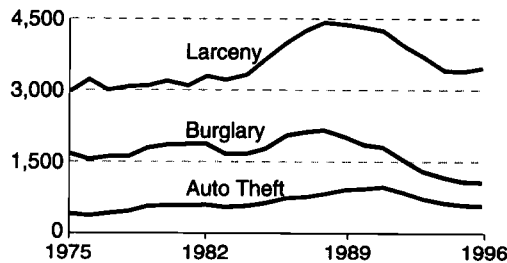
Texas' Population: Trends and Projections

What is the projected change in the age group most likely to be involved in crime?

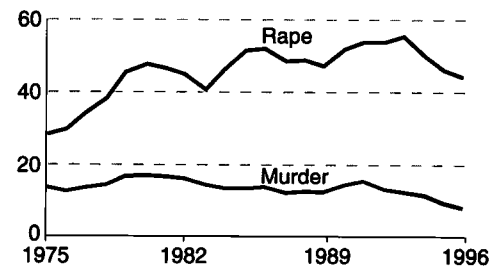
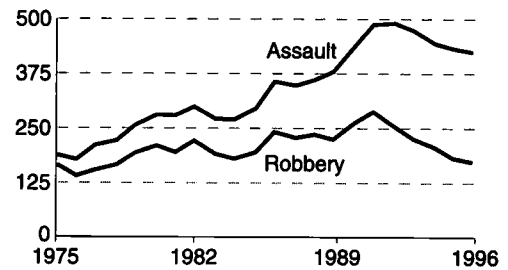


From 1975 to 1996, violent crime in the U.S. increased, while property crime decreased. What are the crime trends in Texas?

Property Crime Trends per 100,000 population



Violent Crime Trends per 100,000 population



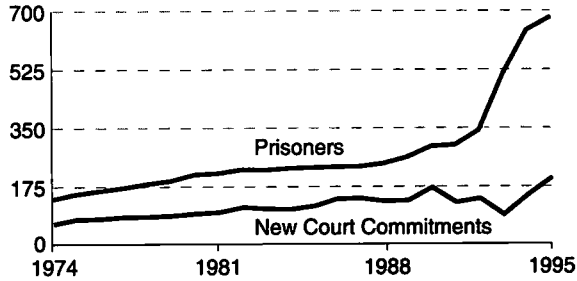
What proportion of arrests is accounted for by juveniles?

Year	Violent Crime Arrests	Property Crime Arrests
1984	12.9%	30.1%
1987	13.1	30.3
1990	17.3	31.3
1993	22.3	34.8
1996	21.3	38.3

What major initiatives have affected Texas' criminal justice system?

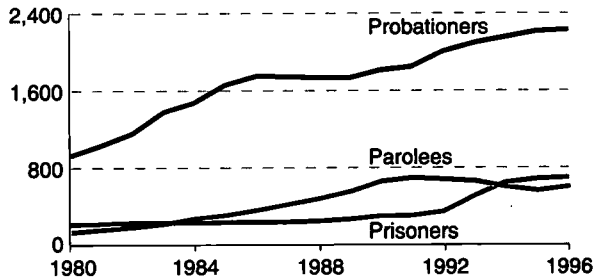
How much has Texas' prison population changed?

per 100,000 resident population

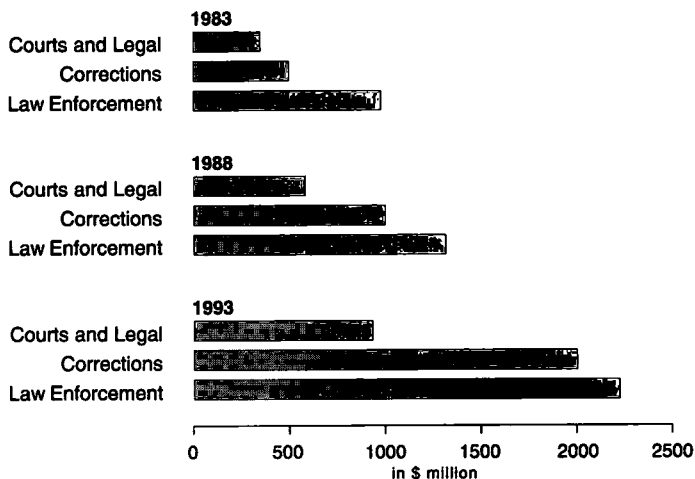


Although national attention has focused on incarceration rates, most convicted offenders are supervised in the community. What are the trends in Texas?

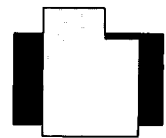
per 100,000 resident population



How have expenditures for state and local criminal justice activities changed?



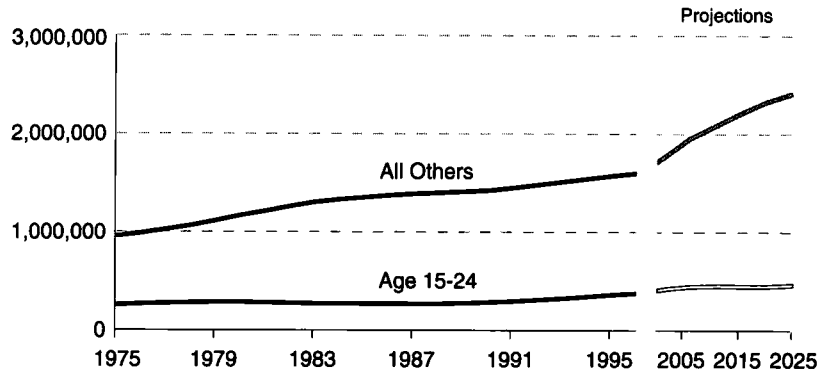
- Legislation implemented in 1991 allowed judges to sentence offenders, as a condition or modification of probation, to a 9-month in-prison intensive substance abuse treatment program.
- Legislation passed in 1994 required all aggravated offenders to serve at least 50% of their sentence before being eligible for parole, and to serve up to 100% of the imposed sentence.
- In 1996, the legislature instituted a system of graduated sanctions for juvenile offenders based on offense and criminal history, and lowered the age of certification to 14 for capital, first-degree, and aggravated offenses.
- The 1997 legislature required the Department of Criminal Justice to identify facilities that provide programs specifically designed to reduce recidivism, and held the Department accountable for establishing the reduction of recidivism as a main goal in those facilities.
- Two-strikes legislation was adopted in 1997 mandating life sentences for offenders who receive a second conviction for certain sex offenses.



Criminal Justice System Trends and Indicators

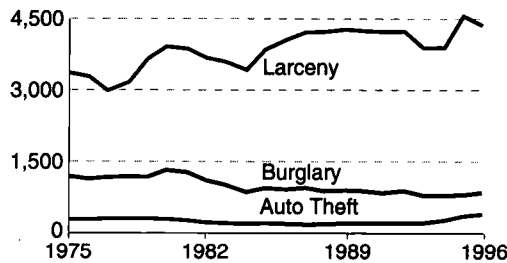
Utah's Population: Trends and Projections

What is the projected change in the age group most likely to be involved in crime?

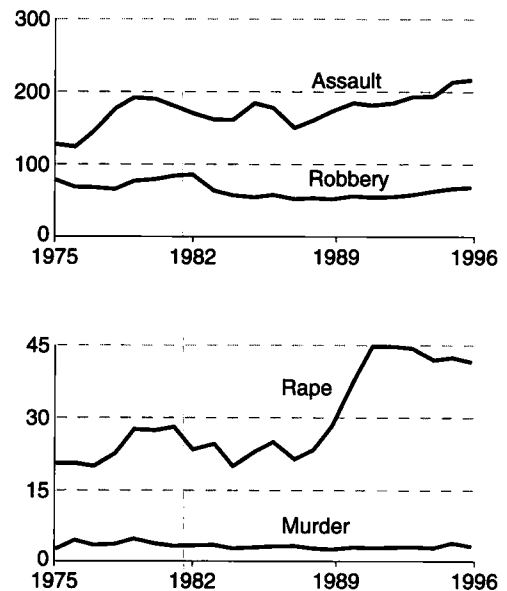


From 1975 to 1996, violent crime in the U.S. increased, while property crime decreased. What are the crime trends in Utah?

Property Crime Trends per 100,000 population



Violent Crime Trends per 100,000 population



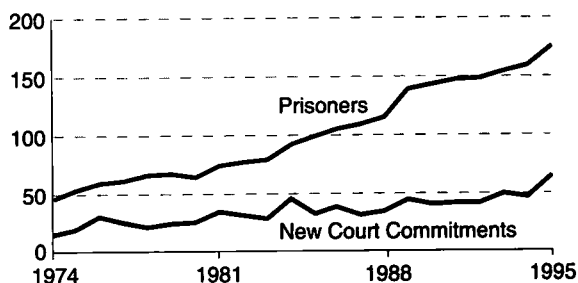
What proportion of arrests is accounted for by juveniles?

Year	Violent Crime Arrests	Property Crime Arrests
1984	31.1%	55.1%
1987	34.7	54.8
1990	32.4	55.4
1993	40.1	58.9
1996	33.9	50.3

What major initiatives have affected Utah's criminal justice system?

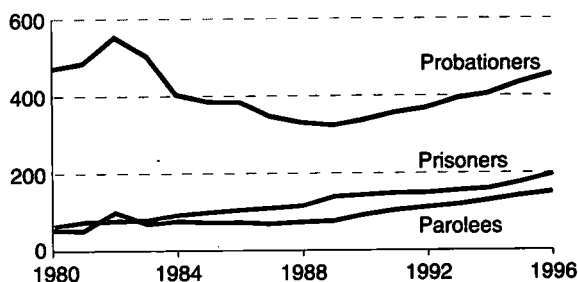
How much has Utah's prison population changed?

per 100,000 resident population

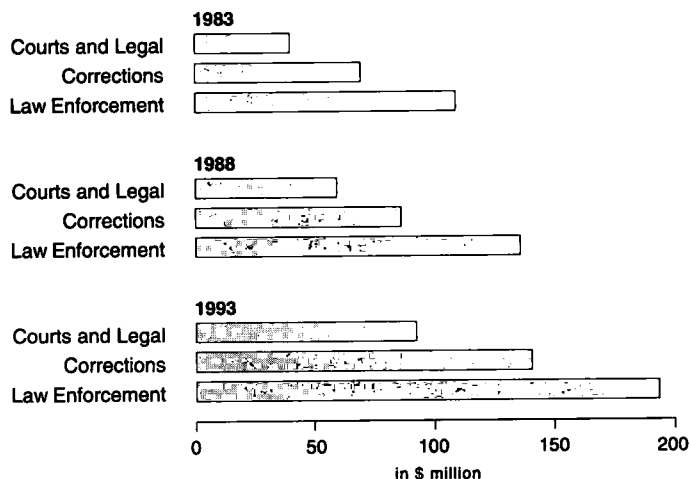


Although national attention has focused on incarceration rates, most convicted offenders are supervised in the community. What are the trends in Utah?

per 100,000 resident population



How have expenditures for state and local criminal justice activities changed?



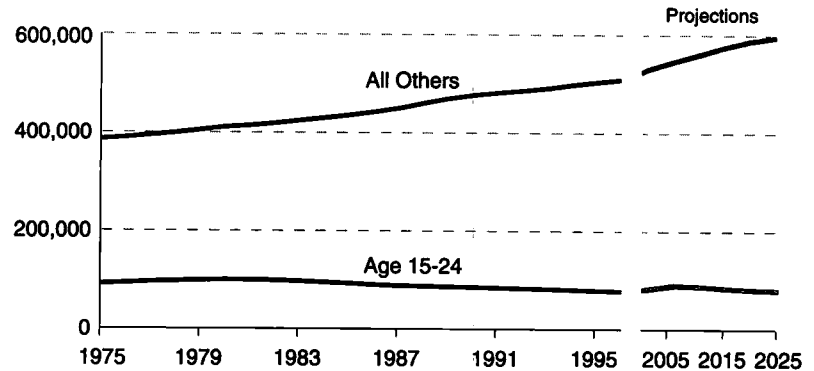
- Mandatory minimum sentences for sex offenders were implemented in 1983. In 1995, mandatory minimums for sex offenders were replaced by mandatory prison sentences without the minimum length of stay.
- The Utah Sentencing Commission was created in 1993 with the mission of punishing the offender, protecting and compensating the victim and society, and reducing the likelihood of future crimes by the offender through rehabilitation or incapacitation.
- The Serious Youth Offender Law of 1995 allowed juveniles 16 years of age or older who commit aggravated murder/murder or commit a felony offense after a secure facility placement to be transferred directly to the adult system.
- In 1996, the Utah Sentencing Commission developed a juvenile sentencing guidelines matrix for juvenile delinquency. The legislature provided over \$20 million for funding the guidelines.



Criminal Justice System Trends and Indicators

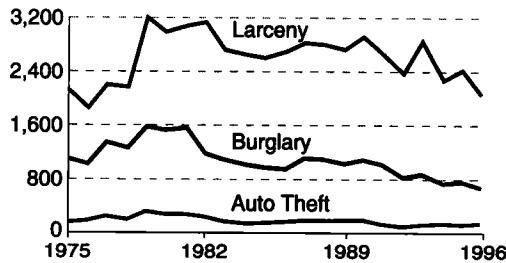
Vermont's Population: Trends and Projections

What is the projected change in the age group most likely to be involved in crime?

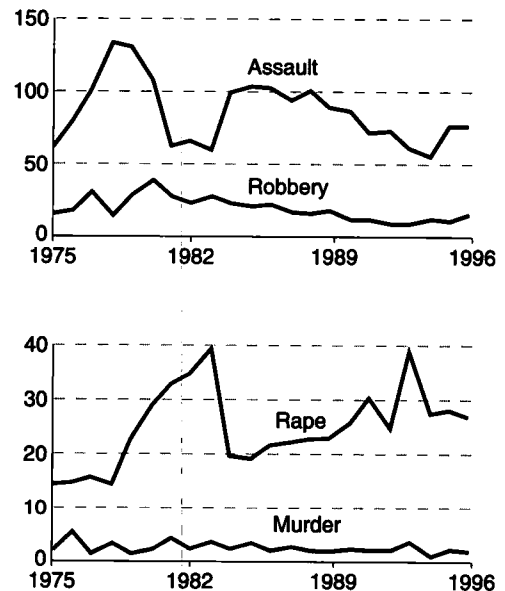


From 1975 to 1996, violent crime in the U.S. increased, while property crime decreased. What are the crime trends in Vermont?

Property Crime Trends per 100,000 population



Violent Crime Trends per 100,000 population



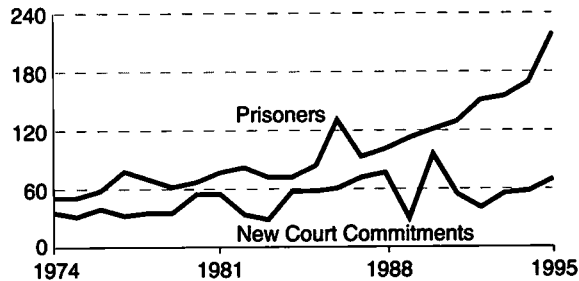
What proportion of arrests is accounted for by juveniles?

Year	Violent Crime Arrests	Property Crime Arrests
1983	19.1%	23.8%
1987	9.3	28.9
1990	10.5	27.9
1993	10.3	24.0
1995	8.1	24.9

What major initiatives have affected Vermont's criminal justice system?

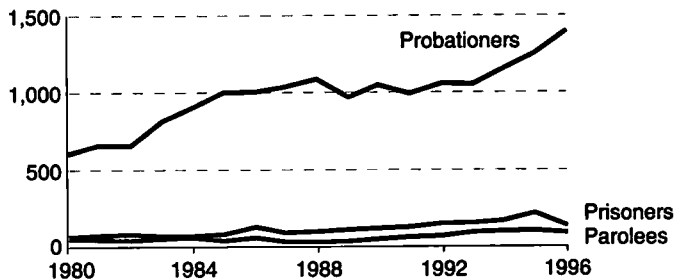
How much has Vermont's prison population changed?

per 100,000 resident population



Although national attention has focused on incarceration rates, most convicted offenders are supervised in the community. What are the trends in Vermont?

per 100,000 resident population



How have expenditures for state and local criminal justice activities changed?

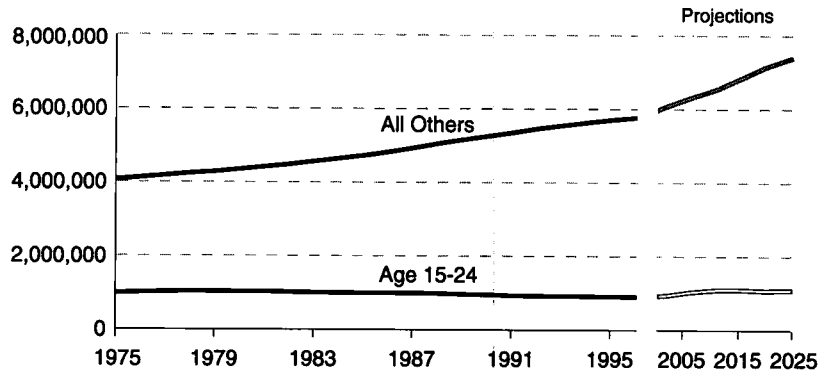


- In 1980, regional jails and correctional facilities were created and work camps were opened. In more recent years, work camps have been established.
- Beginning in 1981 and throughout the 1990s, the legislature has implemented various juvenile justice initiatives, including allowing prosecution of juveniles as young as 10 years old and blended sentencing.
- In 1986, the legal drinking age was raised to 21. In 1991, blood-alcohol content required for a DUI offense was reduced to .08, as DUI remained the single most prevalent arrest offense.
- Beginning in 1990, legislative and policy reforms were implemented that related to increased placement of offenders in community-based programs through intermediate sanctions.
- In 1993, the legislature created offenses for domestic assault and stalking, and implemented a statewide arrest policy.
- In 1993, a statewide incident-based reporting system was implemented, along with the automation of criminal records.

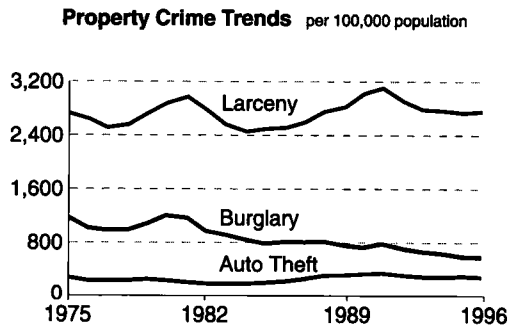
Criminal Justice System Trends and Indicators

Virginia's Population: Trends and Projections

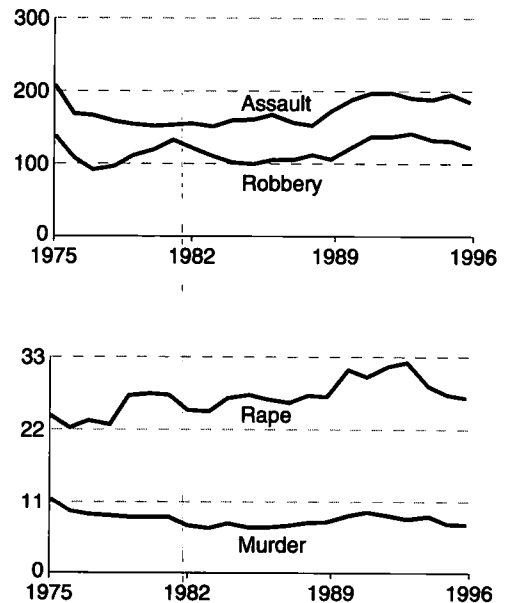
What is the projected change in the age group most likely to be involved in crime?



From 1975 to 1996, violent crime in the U.S. increased, while property crime decreased. What are the crime trends in Virginia?



Violent Crime Trends per 100,000 population



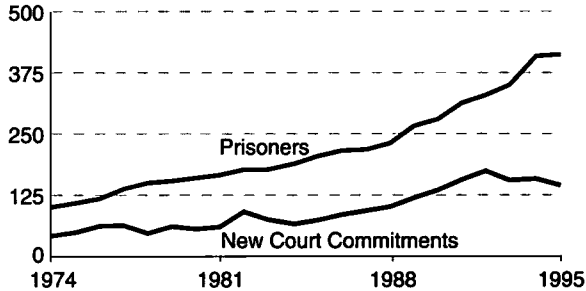
What proportion of arrests is accounted for by juveniles?

Year	Violent Crime Arrests	Property Crime Arrests
1984	12.4%	29.0%
1987	11.5	27.7
1990	11.9	24.6
1993	12.3	27.6
1996	13.7	30.6

What major initiatives have affected Virginia's criminal justice system?

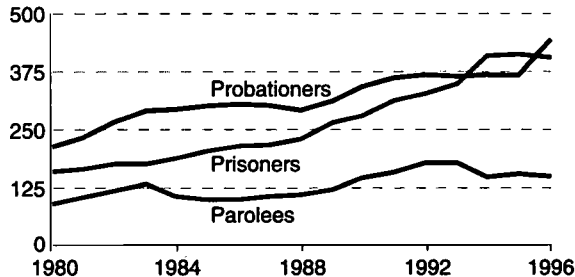
How much has Virginia's prison population changed?

per 100,000 resident population

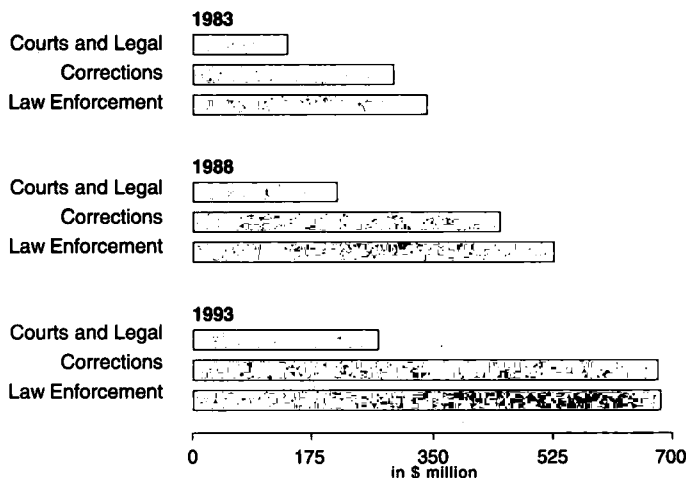


Although national attention has focused on incarceration rates, most convicted offenders are supervised in the community. What are the trends in Virginia?

per 100,000 resident population



How have expenditures for state and local criminal justice activities changed?



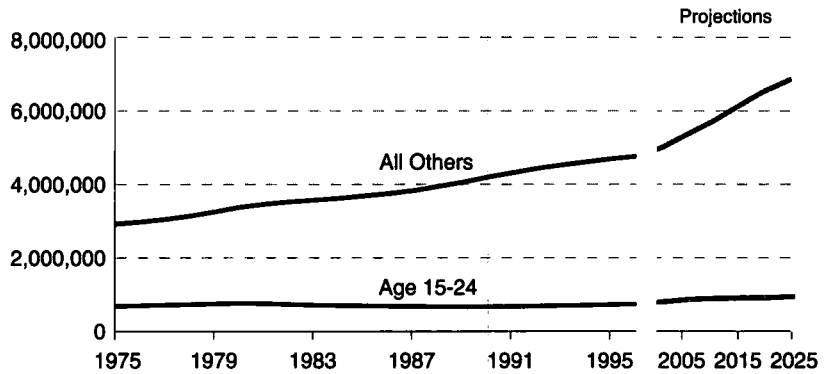
- A voluntary system of sentencing guidelines was implemented in 1991 which recommended ranges of sentences based on offense seriousness and prior offense history.
- In 1994, three-strikes legislation mandated life sentences for offenders convicted of a third violent offense.
- In 1995, truth-in-sentencing legislation was adopted which abolished discretionary parole and mandated that all inmates serve 85% of the imposed sentence.
- In conjunction with the truth in sentencing initiative, the 1995 legislature established the Virginia Sentencing Commission and adopted a revised set of voluntary sentencing guidelines. The new guidelines were based on historic time served, but with increased sentence lengths for violent offenders of 200% to 700%, depending on the offense and the offender's criminal history.
- Legislation passed in 1996 introduced mandatory and prosecutorial transfer options for certain juvenile offenders.
- The 1997 Comprehensive Community Corrections Act established an array of diversion programs for nonviolent offenders.



Criminal Justice System Trends and Indicators

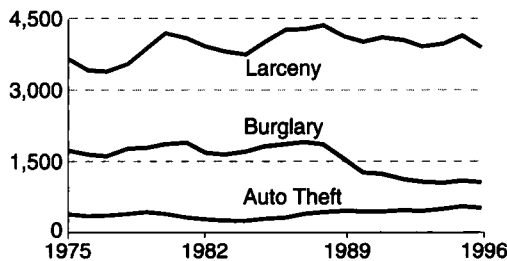
Washington's Population: Trends and Projections

What is the projected change in the age group most likely to be involved in crime?

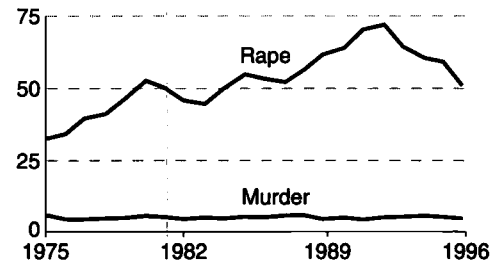
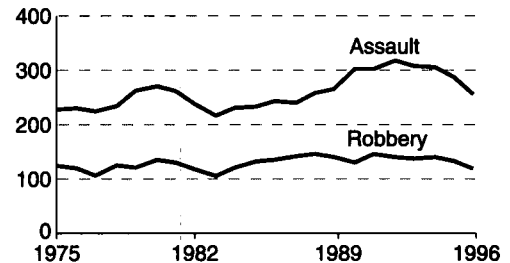


From 1975 to 1996, violent crime in the U.S. increased, while property crime decreased. What are the crime trends in Washington?

Property Crime Trends per 100,000 population



Violent Crime Trends per 100,000 population



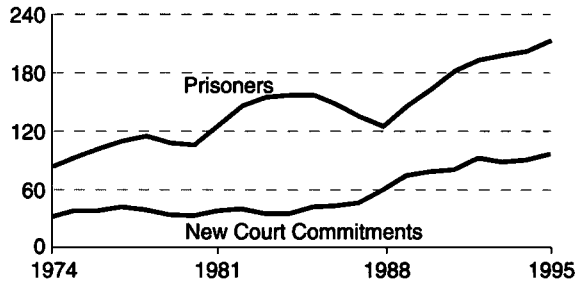
What proportion of arrests is accounted for by juveniles?

Year	Violent Crime Arrests	Property Crime Arrests
1984	14.0%	45.2%
1987	12.6	40.0
1990	19.0	38.9
1993	25.0	43.6
1996	25.9	44.9

What major initiatives have affected Washington's criminal justice system?

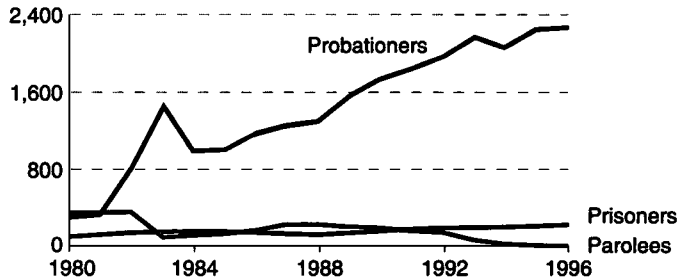
How much has Washington's prison population changed?

per 100,000 resident population

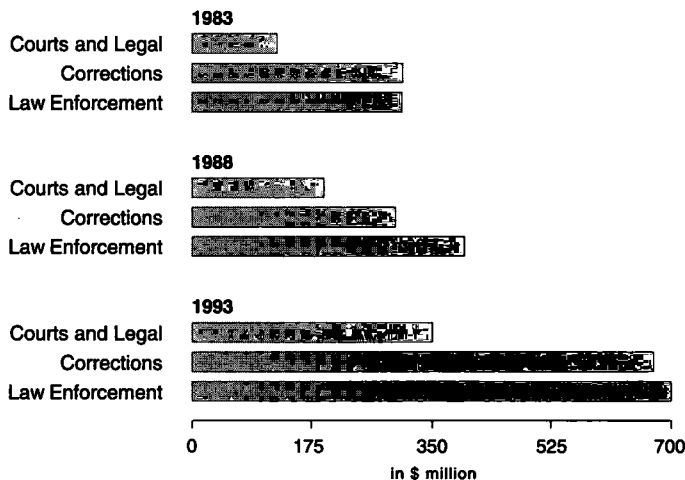


Although national attention has focused on incarceration rates, most convicted offenders are supervised in the community. What are the trends in Washington?

per 100,000 resident population



How have expenditures for state and local criminal justice activities changed?



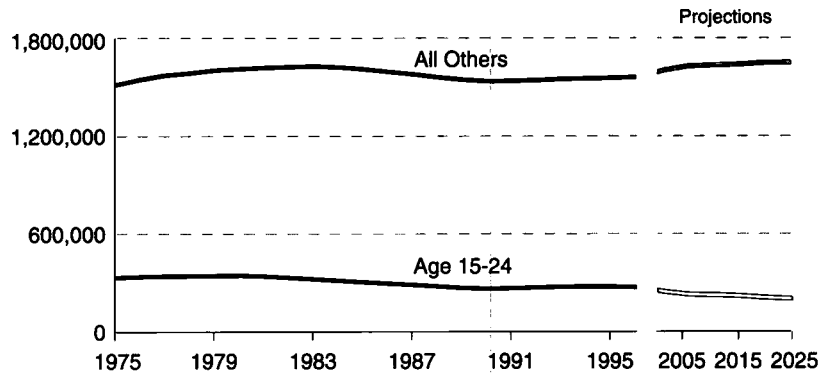
- In 1977, the legislature totally revised the state's juvenile code, establishing a determinate range of sanctions for juveniles based on age, offense seriousness, and prior criminal history.
- The Sentencing Reform Act of 1981 established sentencing guidelines based on offense seriousness and prior criminal record, provided for a first-time offender waiver for those convicted of nonviolent crimes (eliminated for drug dealing in 1987), and a community treatment sentence for certain first-time sex offenders.
- A citizens' initiative in 1994 provided for life sentences without parole for three separate convictions for serious offenses.
- In 1995, the legislature provided for in-prison substance abuse treatment for first-time narcotics dealers, coupled with reduced prison terms and community custody.
- In 1997, the legislature revised the state's juvenile code, simplifying sentencing, increasing judicial discretion, and providing for automatic transfer to adult court for 16 and 17 year-old violent offenders.



Criminal Justice System Trends and Indicators

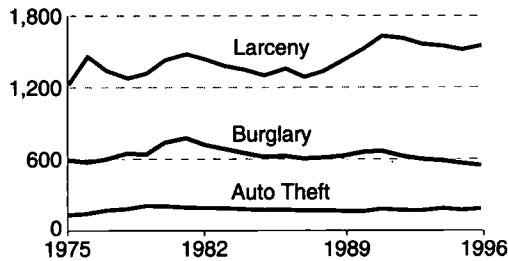
West Virginia's Population: Trends and Projections

What is the projected change in the age group most likely to be involved in crime?

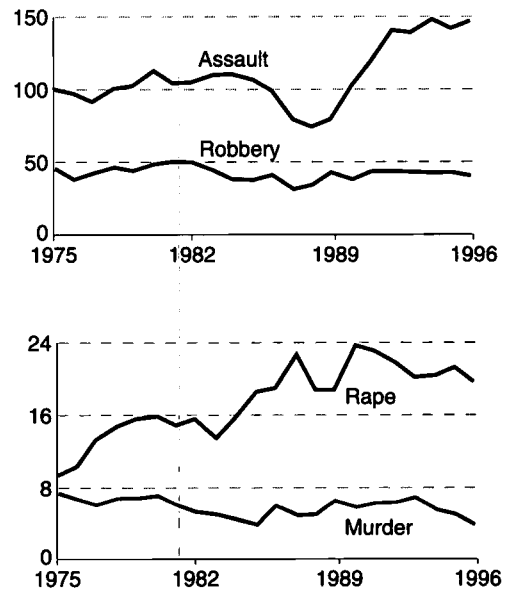


From 1975 to 1996, violent crime in the U.S. increased, while property crime decreased. What are the crime trends in West Virginia?

Property Crime Trends per 100,000 population



Violent Crime Trends per 100,000 population



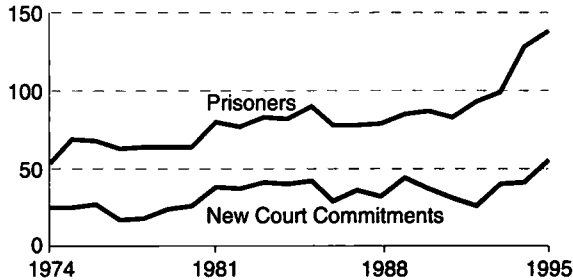
What proportion of arrests is accounted for by juveniles?

Year	Violent Crime Arrests	Property Crime Arrests
1984	8.0%	25.6%
1987	6.7	27.0
1990	9.2	26.8
1993	9.6	29.6
1996	10.9	28.9

What major initiatives have affected West Virginia's criminal justice system?

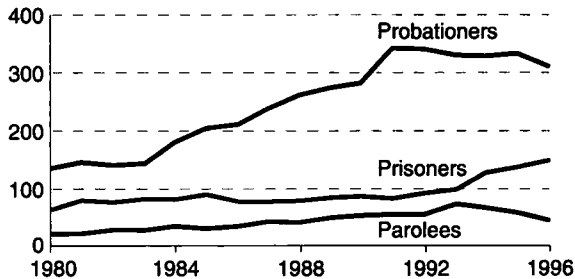
How much has West Virginia's prison population changed?

per 100,000 resident population

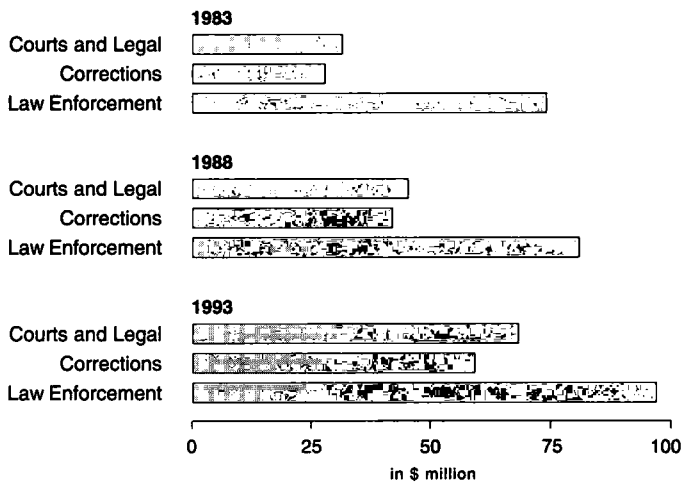


Although national attention has focused on incarceration rates, most convicted offenders are supervised in the community. What are the trends in West Virginia?

per 100,000 resident population



How have expenditures for state and local criminal justice activities changed?



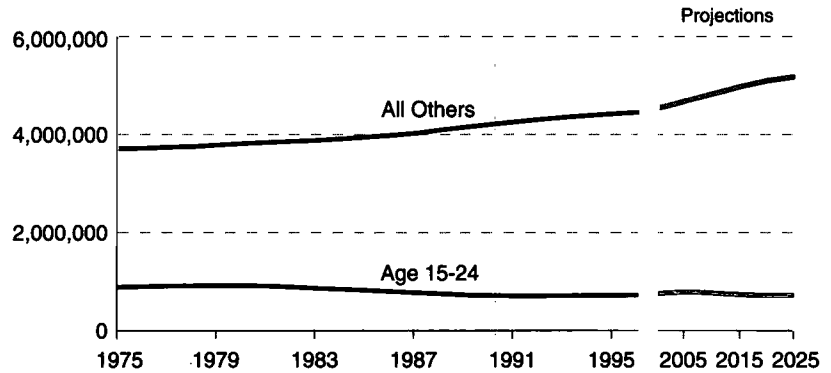
- In 1995, the age of juvenile transfer was lowered from 16 to 14 for certain serious offenses, second violent felonies, and third felonies. Also, the age of offenders over whom the juvenile court has jurisdiction was raised from 20 to 21.
- In 1996, the legislature passed several juvenile justice initiatives, including removing the requirement that the juvenile court choose the least restrictive sentencing alternative, requiring juveniles adjudicated delinquent for a crime punishable by incarceration to return to court for further disposition following sentence completion, and giving judges the authority to decide whether juveniles convicted in adult court should be transferred to the penitentiary at age 18.
- In 1997, the Division of Juvenile Services, made up of juvenile corrections and juvenile detention, was created and placed under the Department of Military Affairs and Public Safety.



Criminal Justice System Trends and Indicators

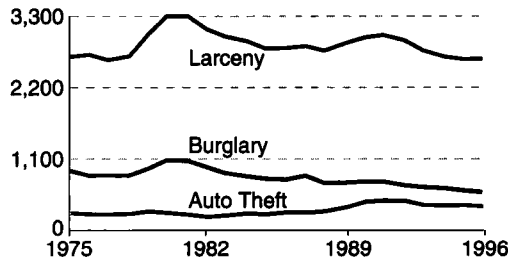
Wisconsin's Population: Trends and Projections

What is the projected change in the age group most likely to be involved in crime?

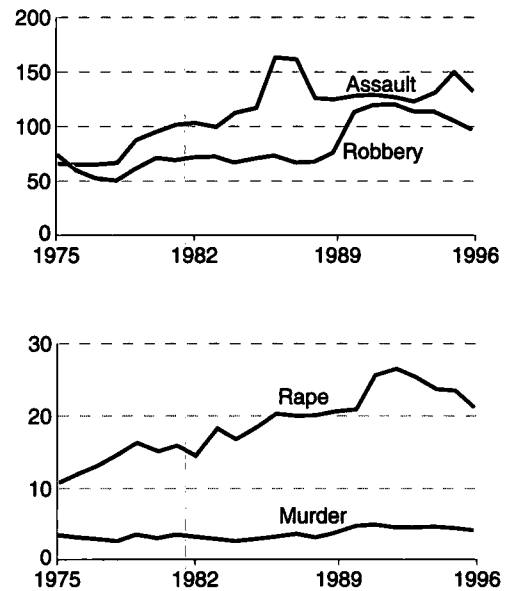


From 1975 to 1996, violent crime in the U.S. increased, while property crime decreased. What are the crime trends in Wisconsin?

Property Crime Trends per 100,000 population



Violent Crime Trends per 100,000 population



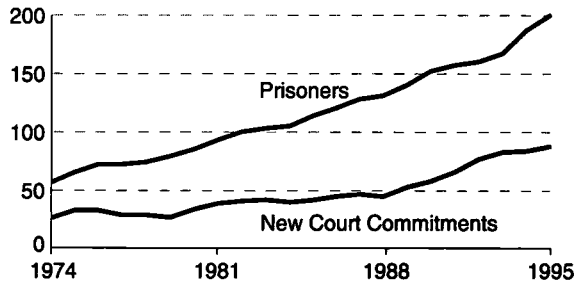
What proportion of arrests is accounted for by juveniles?

Year	Violent Crime Arrests	Property Crime Arrests
1984	27.8%	51.7%
1987	19.7	46.2
1990	22.3	48.6
1993	29.0	48.6
1996	24.5	50.1

What major initiatives have affected Wisconsin's criminal justice system?

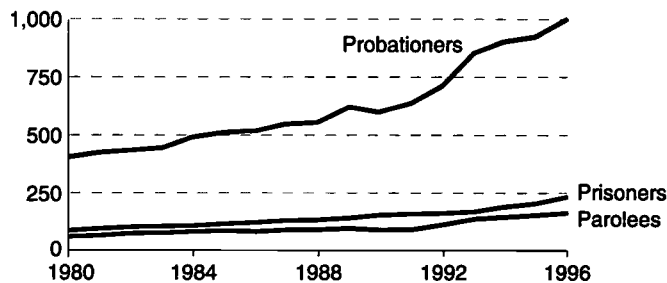
How much has Wisconsin's prison population changed?

per 100,000 resident population

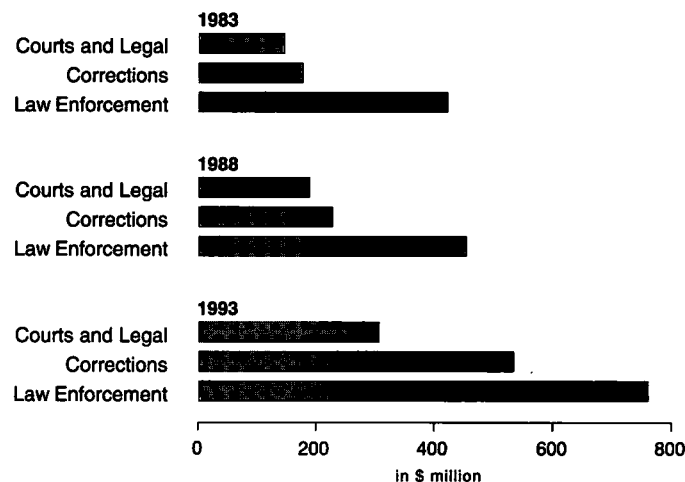


Although national attention has focused on incarceration rates, most convicted offenders are supervised in the community. What are the trends in Wisconsin?

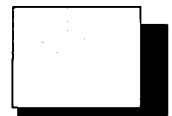
per 100,000 resident population



How have expenditures for state and local criminal justice activities changed?



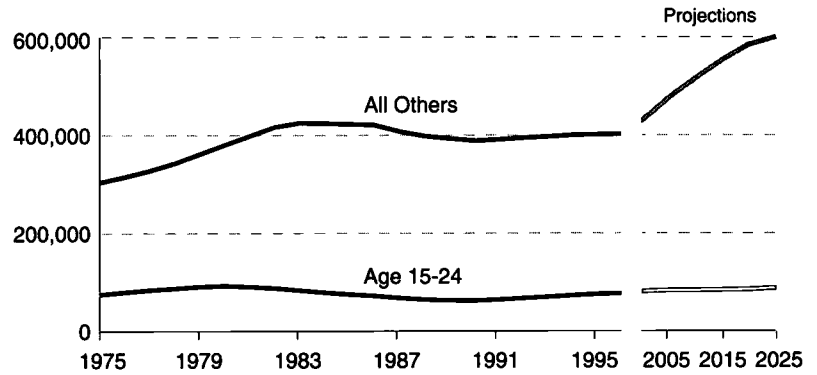
- Legislation enacted in 1978 created a crime and penalty structure for sexual assault.
- Beginning in 1978 and continuing to the present, major revisions to the juvenile code have been implemented, including allowing 17 year-olds to be transferred to the adult system.
- In the 1980s and 1990s, various correctional initiatives have resulted in the construction of 10 to 12 additional facilities, and the transfer of over 2,000 state prisoners to out-of-state facilities.
- A series of sentencing initiatives have been passed over the last 10 years, including repeat offender and three-strikes legislation.
- Legislation was enacted in 1989 making arrest by law enforcement officers responding to domestic violence situations mandatory.
- In 1995, legislation was passed that eliminated the sentencing guidelines system.



Criminal Justice System Trends and Indicators

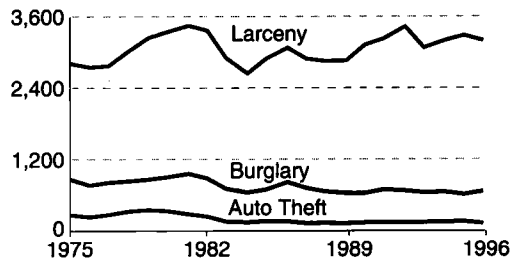
Wyoming's Population: Trends and Projections

What is the projected change in the age group most likely to be involved in crime?

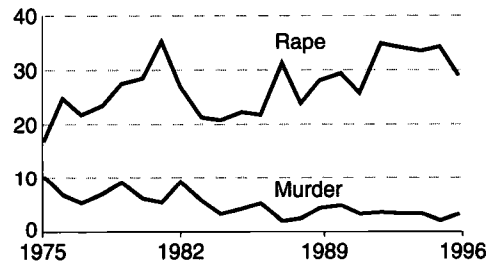
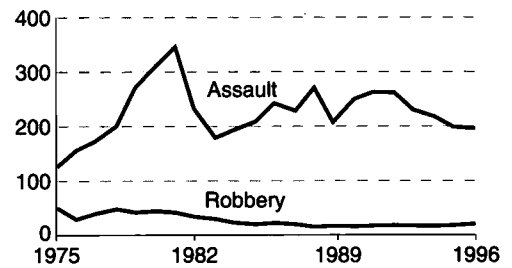


From 1975 to 1996, violent crime in the U.S. increased, while property crime decreased. What are the crime trends in Wyoming?

Property Crime Trends per 100,000 population



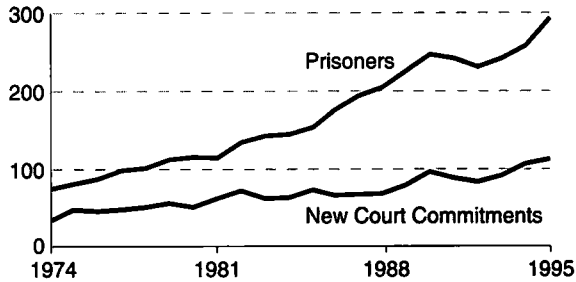
Violent Crime Trends per 100,000 population



What proportion of arrests is accounted for by juveniles?

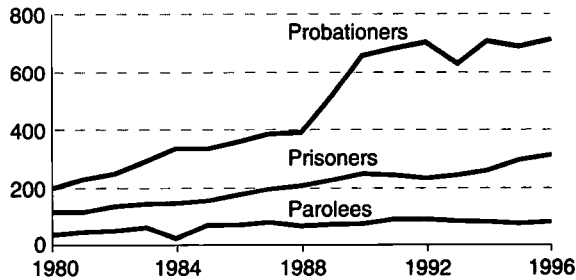
Year	Violent Crime Arrests	Property Crime Arrests
1984	10.7%	37.4%
1987	8.6	40.7
1990	12.1	45.8
1993	13.7	47.6
1996	16.3	52.4

per 100,000 resident population

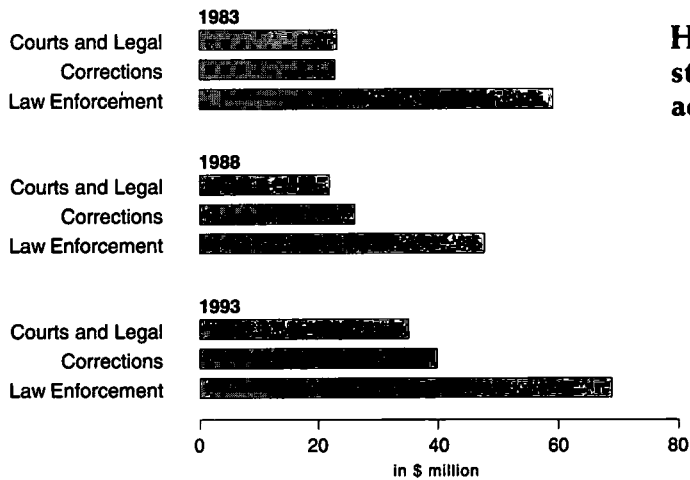


How much has Wyoming's prison population changed?

per 100,000 resident population



Although national attention has focused on incarceration rates, most convicted offenders are supervised in the community. What are the trends in Wyoming?



How have expenditures for state and local criminal justice activities changed?



National Introduction

While many criminal justice policy issues and initiatives are debated and implemented at the state level, it is often the national trends in crime and arrests that influence the development of justice system policies. It is therefore important to understand crime and justice trends not only at the state level, but at the national level as well. This next part of the *Atlas* provides an overview of the trends in crime, sentencing, and corrections for the nation as a whole.

There are four sections to this part of the *Atlas*, the first three of which correspond to major elements of the justice system: law enforcement (The Nature and Extent of Crime), the courts (The Judicial System's Response to Crime), and corrections (Supervision and Punishment of Offenders). The fourth section (State-by-State Data) presents data for selected displays for all 50 states and the District of Columbia. The data displayed in the first three sections were selected to provide an overview of trends in justice system elements, and to underscore the fact that changes in one justice system component affect other areas of the system. Each data display consists of one or more graphs or charts documenting trends in a particular system element, such as arrests, sentencing, or characteristics of offenders. Each graph is accompanied by a series of bullets highlighting important points for consideration in interpreting the trends shown.

"The Nature and Extent of Crime" presents data on crime and arrest trends for both adults and juveniles. The displays show the relationship between violent and property crime and arrest rate trends, changes in arrest trends for individual felony offenses and drug offenses, trends in juvenile arrests and the relationship between age and arrests, changes in the nature of drug offense arrests, and the costs of supporting justice system functions. These displays show how the nature of crime, criminals, and law enforcement activities has changed over the last 20 years, and the costs associated with these changes. This information is crucial for understanding the development of justice system policies and their impacts on other components of the justice system.

"The Judicial System's Response to Crime" presents data on adult and juvenile dispositions, sentences, and time served. The displays show trends in the proportion of arrests in various felony offense categories resulting in felony convictions, the number of felony convictions in state courts, the types of sentences received and the estimated time to be served in prison for various categories of felony offenses, the number and dispositions of delinquency cases in juvenile courts, and the number of juvenile cases transferred to criminal court. These displays show how judicial decision-making and legislative policies have interacted to change the nature of punishment for adult and juvenile offenders.

“Supervision and Punishment of Offenders” presents data on adult and juvenile correctional populations. These data displays show changes in the number of adults incarcerated or under community supervision, how the mix of offenders (violent, property, and drug) has changed in prisons, the characteristics of adult offenders on probation and parole, and juvenile offenders in correctional facilities. These displays show how changes in crime, along with law enforcement and judicial practices, have provided new challenges to those responsible for the supervision of convicted offenders.

“State-by-State Data” shows the most recent state-level data for violent crime rates, property crime rates, and the number of prisoners, probationers, and parolees.

A few cautions need to be considered in interpreting the national data shown in this part of the *Atlas*. The displays selected are only a few of the many measures available, and other measures may lead to other conclusions. In addition, aggregating state-level data can be difficult, since states vary in how they define various types of crime, and how they prosecute, sentence, and punish adult and juvenile offenders. Finally, some of the data presented are based on estimates, samples, and analytical assumptions, and are thus subject to error. The original data sources should be consulted for additional information.

These national data displays highlight the fact that the various elements of the justice system are interrelated, and it is therefore important to consider data at all levels of the justice system in developing policy. Reliable and valid data documenting the changes in the nature and extent of crime are important not only for those with law enforcement interests, but also for prosecutors, judges, corrections officials, state planners, and the general public. Policymakers and practitioners who are concerned with the effectiveness of judicial and correctional operations must carefully consider changes and shifts at the earlier stages of the justice system in order to adequately plan for and manage their caseloads and offender populations. Similarly, those whose policies and procedures affect these earlier stages, such as how law enforcement resources are allocated, must take into account the impacts on courts and corrections. Data of the type presented here can assist policymakers and practitioners in understanding the nature of these complex relationships, and in developing and implementing more effective justice system policies.

Sources for National Data

The Nature and Extent of Crime

Reported Offense and Arrest Rates for Violent Crime

Reported Offense and Arrest Rates for Property Crime

U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reporting Program, 1975-1996*.

Arrest Rates for Serious Crime

U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reporting Program, 1975-1996*.

Proportion of Arrestees Who Are Juveniles and Adults

U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reporting Program, 1975-1996*.

Percent of Arrestees vs. Percent of U.S. Population, 1996

U.S. Census Bureau [Web site: <http://census.gov/population/>].

U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reporting Program, 1996*.

Proportion of Drug Arrests

U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reporting Program, 1978-1996*.

Direct Expenditures for Criminal Justice

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Employment and Expenditure Extracts, 1992*.

The Judicial System's Response to Crime

Percent of Felony Arrests Resulting in Felony Conviction

U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Felony Sentences in State Courts, 1994*.

Felony Convictions in State Courts

Most Serious Offense at Conviction

U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Felony Sentences in State Courts, 1990, 1994*.

Felons Sentences, 1994

Felons Sentences by Offense, 1994

Prison Sentence and Estimated Time to Be Served, 1994

U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Felony Sentences in the United States, 1994*.

Delinquency Cases in State Juvenile Courts

Dispositions for Delinquency Cases

National Center for Juvenile Justice, *Juvenile Court Statistics, 1986-1994*.

Petitioned Delinquency Cases Transferred to Criminal Court

National Center for Juvenile Justice, *Juvenile Court Statistics, 1986-1994*.

Percent of Juveniles Transferred to Criminal Court Who Were Under Age 16
U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics,
National Survey of Prosecutors, Juveniles Prosecuted in State Criminal Courts, 1994.

Supervision and Punishment of Offenders

Adults on Probation, in Prison, on Parole, or in Jail

New Court Commitments to State Prison

Prisoners in Custody of State Correctional Authorities

U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics,
Correctional Populations in the United States, 1992, 1995.

Admissions of Juveniles to Correctional Facilities

One-Day Counts of Juveniles in Correctional Facilities

U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Office of Juvenile Justice
and Delinquency Prevention, *Juveniles Taken into Custody, 1993.*

Characteristics of Juveniles in Public Facilities, 1995

U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Office of Juvenile Justice
and Delinquency Prevention, *1995 Juvenile Facility Census – Public Facility Characteris-
tics by Self Classification, Table 2 (1995).*

Characteristics of Adults on Probation

U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics,
Probation and Parole, 1996.

Characteristics of Adults on Parole

U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics,
Probation and Parole, 1996.

State-By-State Data

Violent Crime Rates, 1996

U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Uniform Crime Reporting Program, 1996.

Property Crime Rates, 1996

U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Uniform Crime Reporting Program, 1996.

Prisoners, Probationers, and Parolees, 1996

U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics,
Probation and Parole, 1996.

U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics,
Prisoners in 1996.



The Nature and Extent of Crime

The Judicial System's Response to Crime

Supervision and Punishment of Offenders

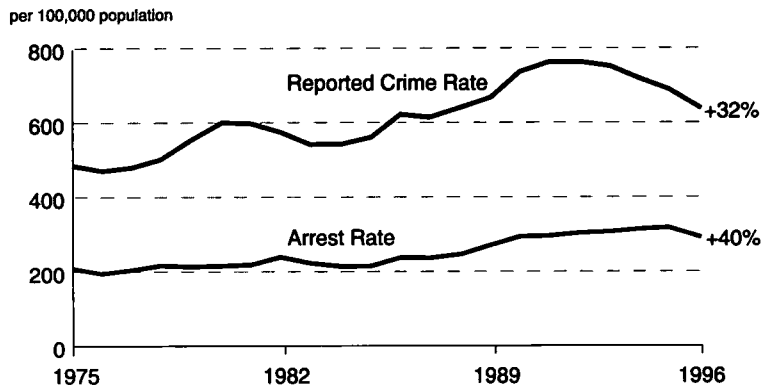
State-by-State Data

The Nature and Extent of Crime



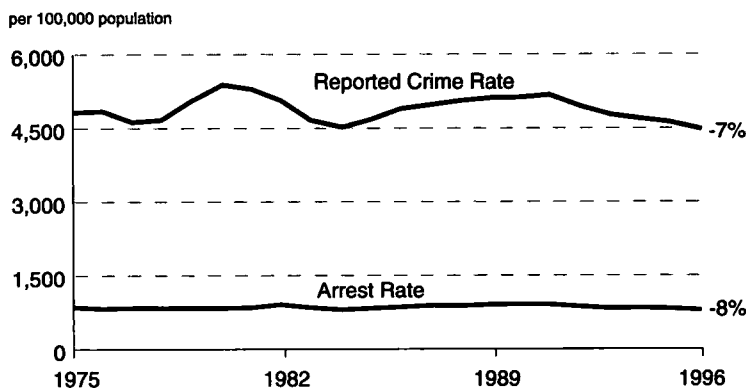
In order to develop effective criminal justice policies, we must understand the trend in violent and property crime and arrests.

Reported Offense and Arrest Rates for Violent Crime



- Over the last two decades reported violent crime rates increased just over 30%, with violent crime arrest rates also rising noticeably, growing 40% since 1975.
- The latest rapid increases for both violent crime and violent crime arrest rates occurred during the period 1987-1991. The latest data show violent crime has begun to decline steadily, falling 16% since 1991.

Reported Offense and Arrest Rates for Property Crime



- The trend in property crime rates—including burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft—shows recurrent peaks and valleys with an overall slight decrease since 1975. The property crime arrest rate decreased similarly.
- In 1996, the overall property crime rate was about five and a half times larger than the property arrest rate. The top chart shows the violent crime rate in 1996 was about twice as large as the violent crime arrest rate.

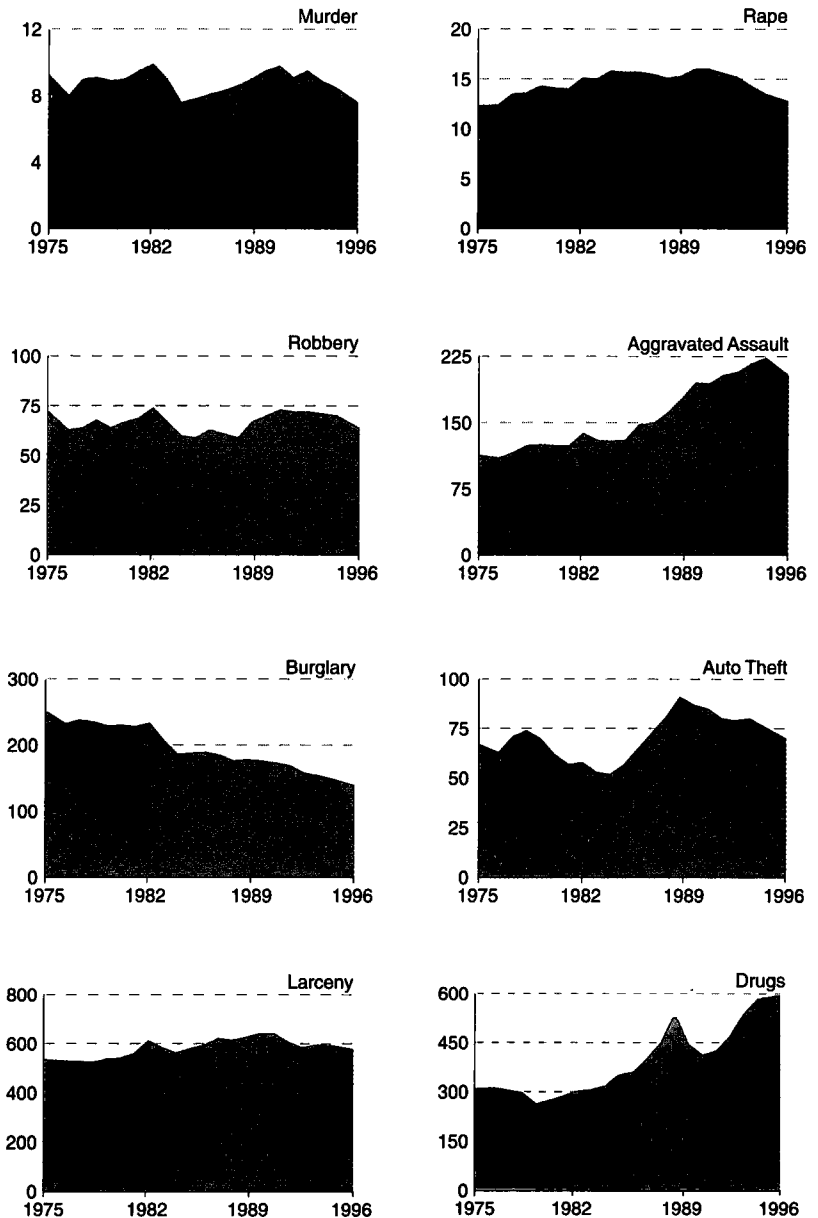


The Nature and Extent of Crime

How do arrest rate trends for our nation's most serious crimes compare?

- The adjacent panels break down the arrest rates for our nation's most serious crimes.
- Each crime type, other than assault and drug abuse violations, has shown decreases in arrest rates during the 1990s. Most notable are murder (-20%), rape (-20%), burglary (-21%), and auto theft (-20%).
- Arrests for drug abuse violations and aggravated assault increased 34% and 5%, respectively.
- Differences in vertical scale measurement should be noted since there are far fewer arrests for murder than for larceny or aggravated assault.

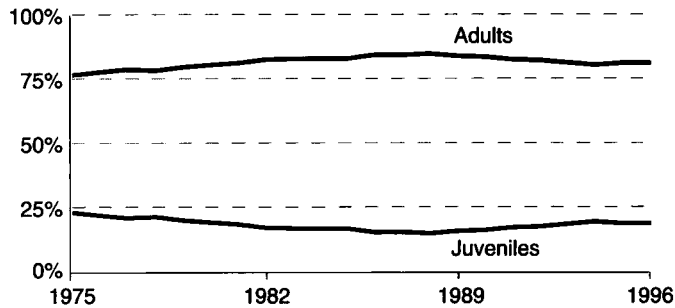
Arrest Rates for Serious Crime (per 100,000 population)



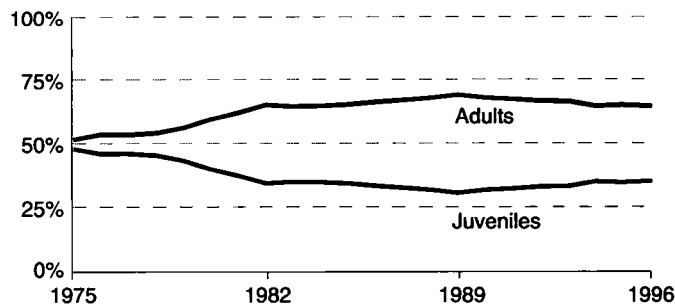
Developing a clearer picture of our nation's crime problem requires determining the differences between juvenile and adult arrest trends.

Proportion of Arrestees Who Are Juveniles and Adults

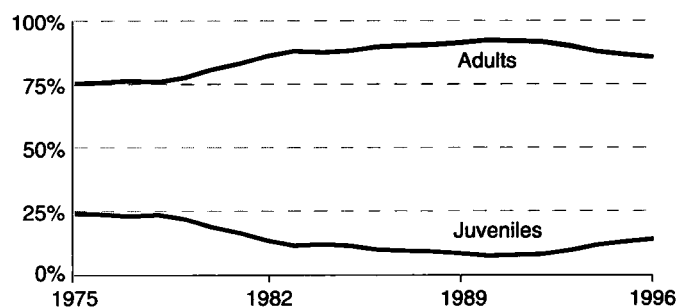
Violent Crime



Property Crime



Drug Crime



- Adults have always accounted for the majority of violent, property, and drug crime arrests since 1975, though the proportion of adults and juveniles arrested for such crime has varied considerably over time.
- The proportion of juveniles arrested for violent crime ranged from a high of 23% in 1975 to a low of 15% in 1988. Juvenile arrest proportions for violent crime edged forward again during the early 1990s, ending at 19% in 1996.
- The most dramatic changes over time are seen in the property crime arrest graph. In 1975, adults and juveniles each comprised roughly half of the property arrests. In 1996, juveniles made up just over one-third of the arrests (35%).
- Arrest proportions for drug offenses have also shifted over time, with adults comprising just over 75% of the arrests in 1975 compared to a high of 93% in 1991. In 1996, juveniles made up 14% of the drug arrests.



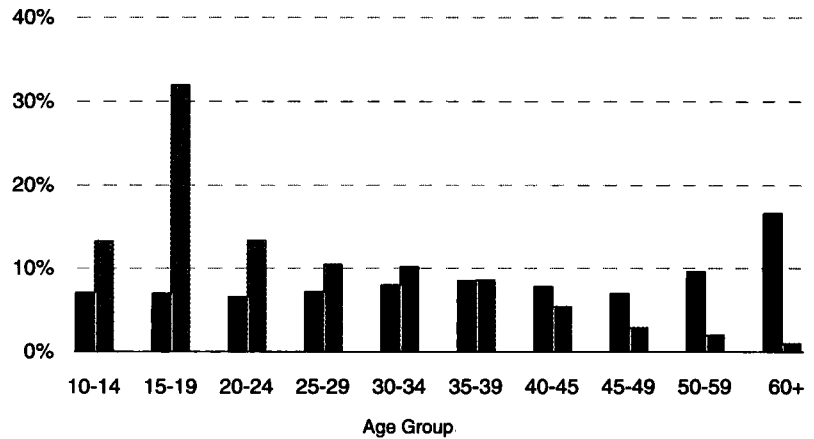
The Nature and Extent of Crime

Punishment and prevention initiatives need to target the specific age groups most likely to be involved in criminal activity.

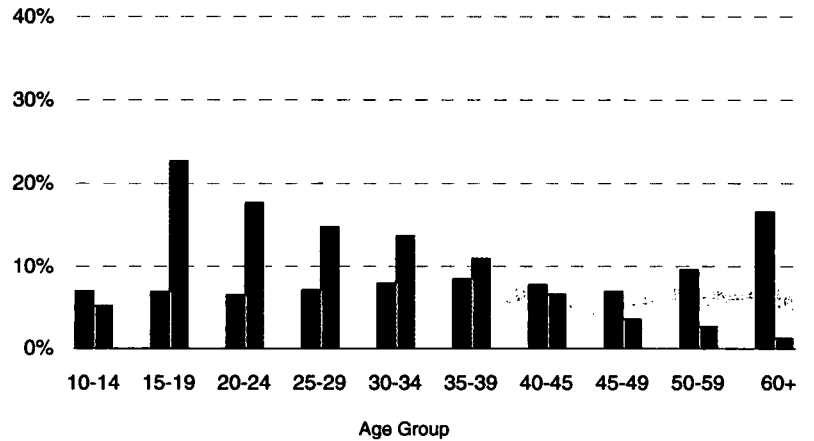
- Compared to the general population, younger adults are disproportionately involved in both violent and property crimes.
- In 1996, persons ages 15-24 comprised just under 14% of the general population, while comprising 45% of those arrested for property crime and 40% of those arrested for violent crime. The 15-19 age group represented 32% of property crime arrests and 23% of violent crime arrests.
- Compared to the general population and the property crime arrest proportions, the percentage of persons in the middle age groups (ages 25-39) arrested for violent crimes remained high.

Percent of Arrestees vs. Percent of U.S. Population, 1996

Property Crimes



Violent Crimes

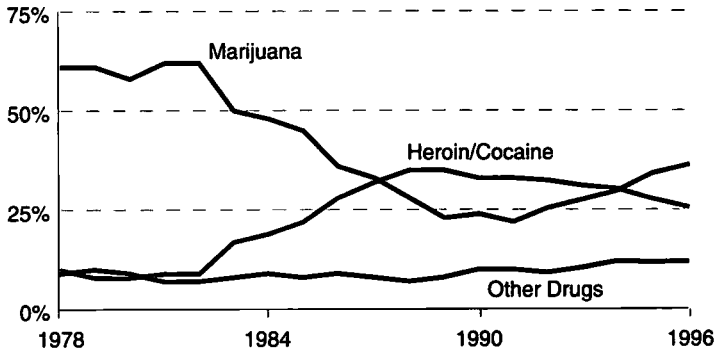


■ % U.S. Population ■ % Arrested

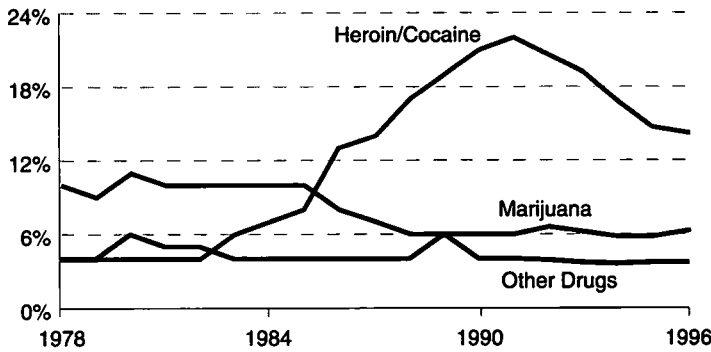
The nation's drug problem and the "war on drugs" have changed the nature of drug offenses and arrests.

Proportion of Drug Arrests

Possession



Selling/Manufacturing



- These two graphs together show the proportion of total drug arrests broken down by type of offense and type of drug.
- The proportion of drug arrests for possessing cocaine/heroin grew steadily during the 1980s before leveling and gradually declining during the 1990s. The percentage of arrests for selling cocaine/heroin grew even more rapidly during the 1980s before dropping in the 1990s.
- The proportion of arrests for marijuana declined at a time when cocaine/heroin arrests increased. The latest data show the percentage of arrests for marijuana possession increased just over 14% from 1991 to 1996.
- The proportion of drug arrests for possessing cocaine/heroin was 33% in 1990 compared to 25.6% in 1996, while the proportion for selling cocaine/heroin was 21% in 1990 compared to 14.2% in 1996.
- The proportion of sale and possession arrests involving "other" drug types has remained relatively stable since the late 1970s.

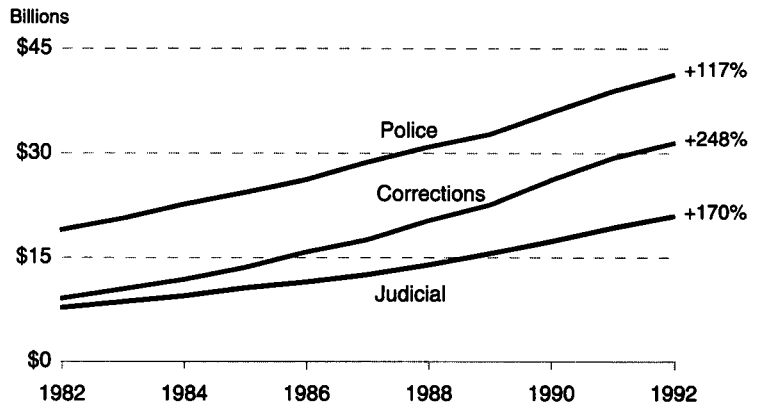


What has been the cost of supporting justice system functions over time?

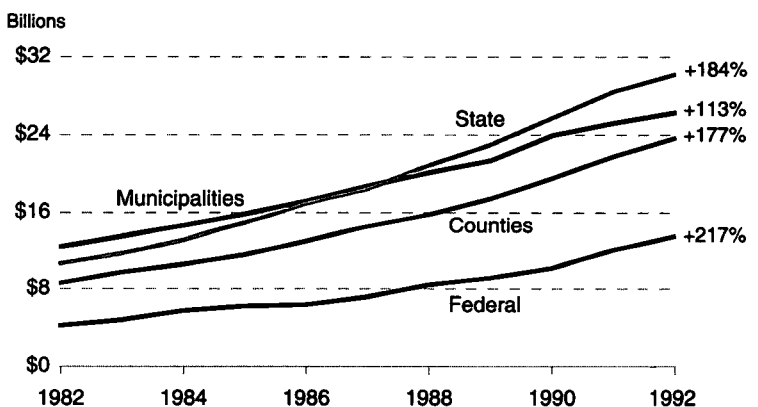
- Increasing crime rates, enhanced law enforcement, and tougher sentencing all have direct impacts on the amount of money states and localities must spend on criminal justice.
- Government expenditures for criminal justice increased over two and a half times from 1982 to 1992. Corrections expenditures increased much more rapidly than judicial and police expenditures over the same time period.
- All levels of government have seen significant increases in criminal justice expenditures. By 1992, state government expenditures for criminal justice exceeded those of municipalities, counties, and the federal government.

Direct Expenditures for Criminal Justice

Component of Government



Level of Government

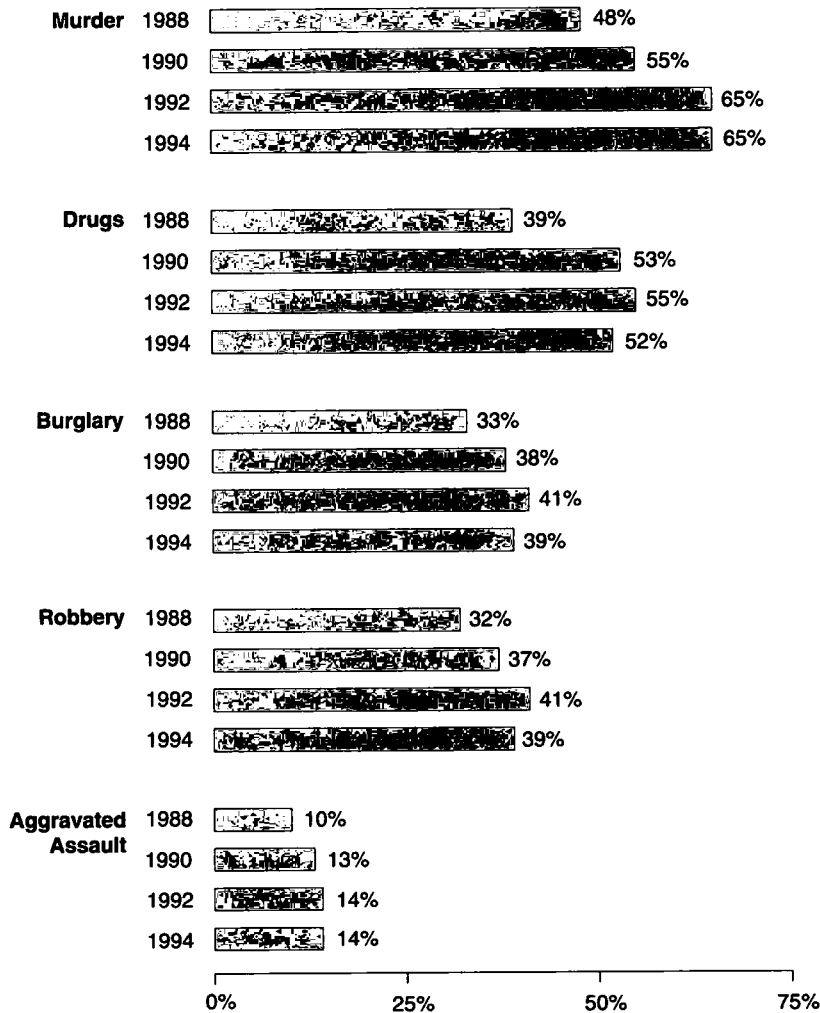


The Judicial System's Response to Crime



The likelihood of a felony arrest resulting in a felony conviction depends on the type of crime committed.

Percent of Felony Arrests Resulting in Felony Conviction



- The percent of felony arrests that result in felony conviction is estimated by dividing the number of adult felony convictions in a year by the number of adult felony arrests that year.
- Felony conviction rates have shown similar trends for the crime types displayed. Percentages rose from 1988 to 1992 then dropped slightly from 1992 to 1994.
- In 1994, felony arrests were most likely to lead to felony conviction for murder offenses (65%), while arrests for aggravated assault were least likely to result in felony conviction (14%).



The Judicial System's Response to Crime

The types of felony conviction have important implications for judicial policies and practices.

- From 1990 to 1994, felony convictions in state courts decreased for property and drug offenses and increased for violent, weapons, and other offenses.

Felony Convictions in State Courts

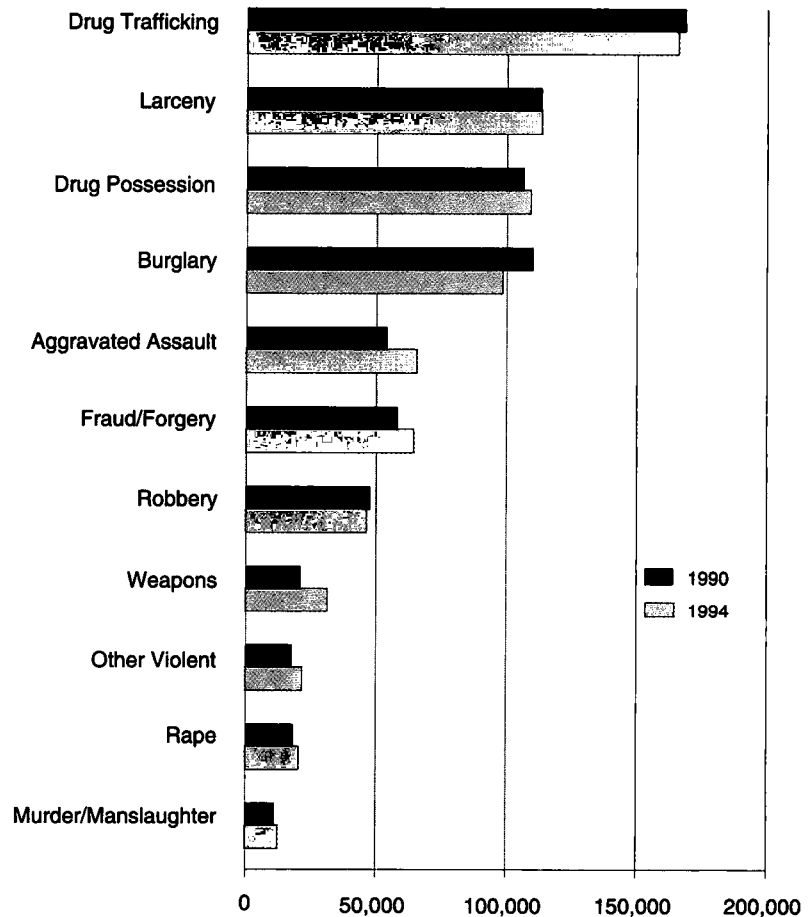
Offense Type	1990	1994
Property Offenses	280,748	275,198
Drug Offenses	274,613	274,245
Violent Offenses	147,766	164,584
Weapons Offenses	20,733	31,010
Other Offenses	105,484	127,180

- The bar chart shows how the number of felony convictions for specific offense types changed from 1990 to 1994. The most notable decrease was for burglary convictions (-11%), while other decreases were witnessed for robbery (-3%) and drug trafficking (-2%).

- The most dramatic increases in felony convictions were for weapons offenses (+50%), aggravated assault (+21%), and other violent offenses (+21%). Other violent includes offenses such as negligent manslaughter, sexual assault, and kidnapping.

- The number of murder convictions rose 10.2% over the time period shown, with 10,895 murder convictions in 1990 and 12,007 in 1994. Rape convictions increased at a similar rate with 18,024 rape convictions in 1990 and 20,068 in 1994.

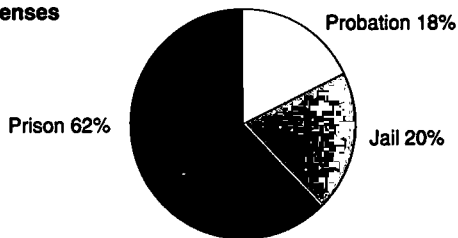
Most Serious Offense at Conviction



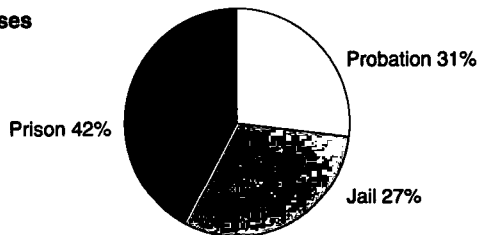
What types of dispositions have convicted felony offenders received?

Felons' Sentences, 1994

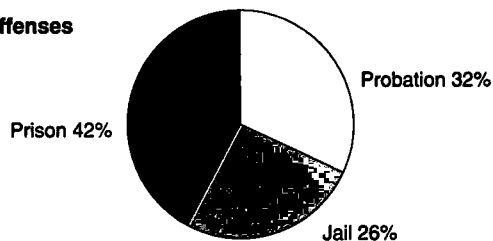
Violent Offenses



Drug Offenses



Property Offenses



- The majority (62%) of violent felony offenders sentenced in 1994 received prison sentences. Fewer than half of property and drug offenders received prison sentences.
- Dispositions for sentenced felons in 1994 varied greatly by specific offense type. Almost all offenders convicted of murder and manslaughter received prison sentences, while about one-third of those convicted of fraud or drug possession received prison sentences.

Felons' Sentences by Offense, 1994

	Prison	Jail	Probation
Murder/Manslaughter	95%	2%	3%
Rape	71	17	12
Robbery	77	11	12
Aggravated Assault	48	27	25
Burglary	53	22	25
Larceny	38	28	34
Fraud/Forgery	32	28	40
Drug Possession	34	32	34
Drug Trafficking	48	23	29
Weapons	42	27	31



How much time can convicted felony offenders be expected to serve in prison?

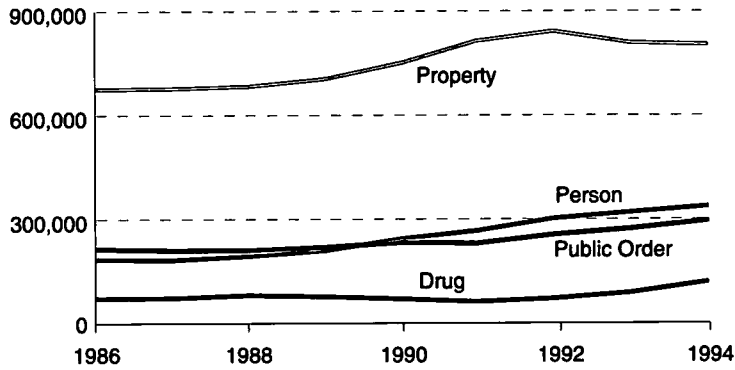
Prison Sentence and Estimated Time to Be Served, 1994

- By examining the length of time served for inmates released from prison, it is possible to estimate the percentage of their sentences that felons convicted of various offenses will serve. These proportions range from a high of 55% for offenders whose most serious offense at conviction was rape to a low of 32% for offenders convicted of drug possession.
- Prison sentences imposed in state courts are longest for violent offenses, burglary, and drug trafficking, and lowest for larceny and weapon offenses.
- The average estimated time to be served is highest for offenders convicted of murder or manslaughter (10.5 years), and lowest for offenders convicted of drug possession (1.3 years, or about 16 months).

	Average Prison Sentence	Estimated Time to Be Served	Percent of Sentence Served
Murder/Manslaughter	22.4 yr	10.5 yr	47%
Rape	13.2	7.3	55
Robbery	9.7	4.4	46
Aggravated Assault	6.6	3.3	49
Burglary	5.8	2.3	39
Larceny	3.8	1.5	41
Fraud/Forgery	4.3	1.5	35
Drug Possession	4.2	1.3	32
Drug Trafficking	5.5	2.1	38
Weapons	3.9	2.0	51

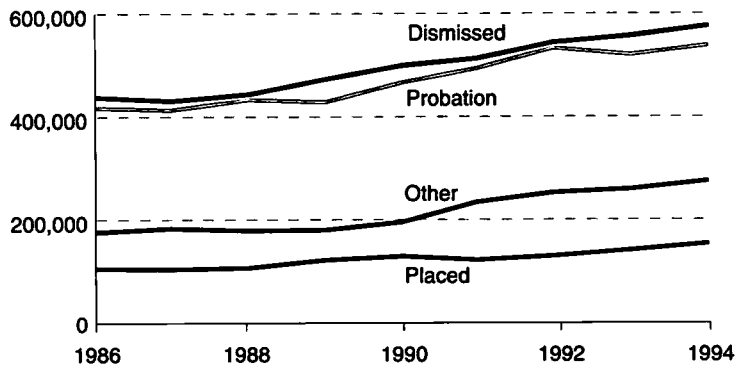
Changes in crime and arrest trends have also had a major impact on state juvenile courts.

Delinquency Cases in State Juvenile Courts



- The number of delinquency cases heard in state juvenile courts increased 35% from 1986 to 1994. The largest increases occurred in offenses against person (an 83% increase) and drug offenses (a 65% increase).
- The proportion of total delinquency cases accounted for by offenses against persons increased from 16% in 1986 to 21.6% in 1994.

Dispositions for Delinquency Cases



- Dismissal and probation have remained the most common dispositions for delinquency cases since 1986. However, the number of juveniles receiving "placed" (cases in which youth were removed from the home and placed elsewhere, such as in a residential facility) and "other" (including fines, restitution, referrals to other agencies, etc.) dispositions has increased over the time period at a faster rate than those receiving dismissal and probation dispositions.



In recent years states have enacted legislation making it easier for juveniles to be transferred to adult criminal courts.

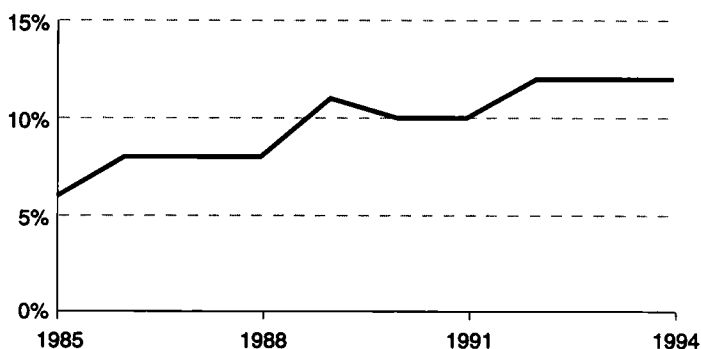
Petitioned Delinquency Cases Transferred to Criminal Court

- The number of juvenile cases transferred to criminal court increased from 1985 to 1994 at the same rate as the number of cases petitioned (about 70%). Therefore, the proportion of petitioned cases that are transferred to adult court has stayed virtually constant since 1985 at about 1.5%.

Year	Petitioned Cases	Cases Transferred to Criminal Court	Transfers as % of Petitioned Cases
1985	505,400	7,200	1.4%
1986	545,500	7,500	1.4
1987	547,400	7,000	1.3
1988	569,800	7,000	1.2
1989	610,600	8,300	1.4
1990	656,400	8,700	1.3
1991	718,100	11,100	1.5
1992	764,000	11,500	1.4
1993	796,600	11,600	1.5
1994	855,200	12,300	1.4

- Although the proportion of cases transferred overall has remained constant, there has been a change since 1985 in the number of the youngest juveniles transferred to criminal court. This graph shows the proportion of all transferred juveniles who were under the age of 16 at the time they committed their offense.
- Between 1985 and 1994, the proportion of transferred juveniles under the age of 16 increased from 6% to 12%.

Percent of Juveniles Transferred to Criminal Court Who Were Under Age 16

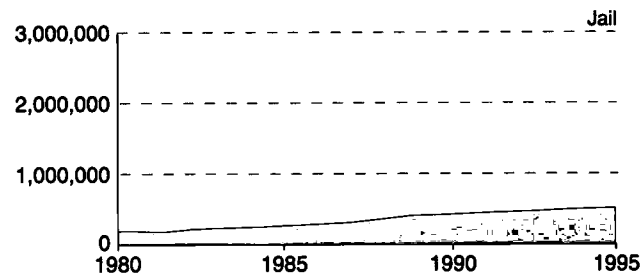
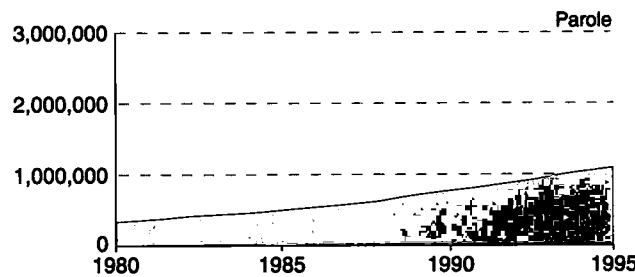
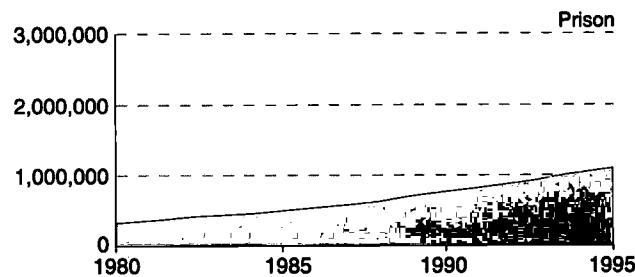
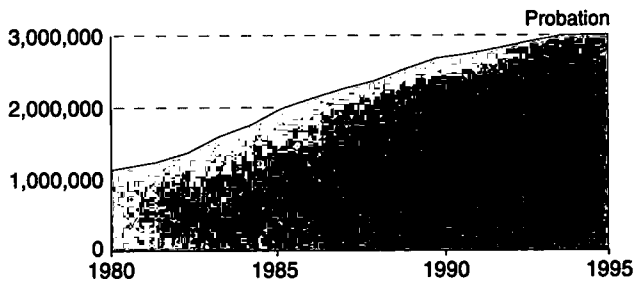


Supervision and Punishment of Offenders



How have the changes in arrests and convictions affected the size and composition of adult and community correctional populations?

Adults on Probation, in Prison, on Parole, or in Jail



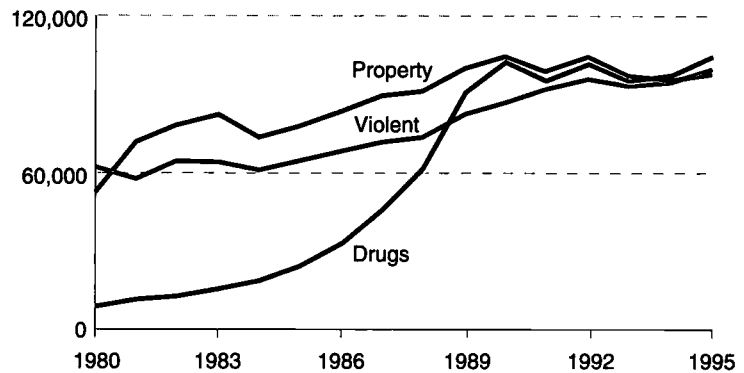
- The majority of the offenders under the supervision of the criminal justice system are on probation. In 1980, about 61% of those under supervision were on probation; in 1995, this percentage was 58%.
- Since 1980, the number of offenders in prison and on parole has increased more rapidly than those in jail and on probation. The size of the prison and parole populations has more than tripled during this time period.



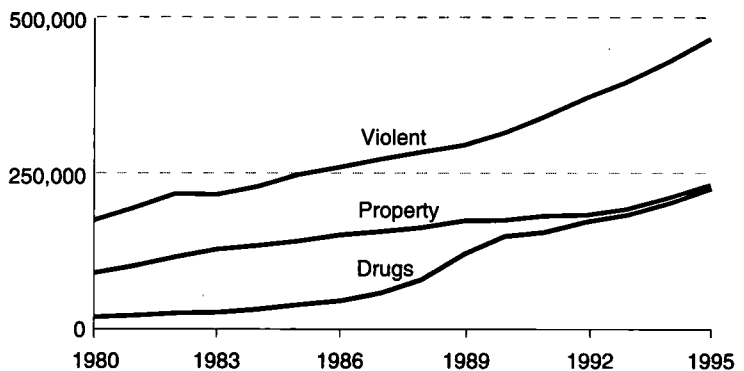
How have the trends in new court commitments to prison and prison populations changed over time?

- The impact of drug offenders on state prison systems can be seen most dramatically by examining new court commitments to prison. In 1980, drug offenders comprised about 7% of new commitments to prison, and violent offenders accounted for about one-half of court commitments. Just nine years later, in 1989, drug offenders comprised over one-third of new commitments, which represented a greater proportion than violent offenders and almost the same proportion as property offenders.
- Since 1980, drug offenders have made up an increasing proportion of the incarcerated prison population as well. Most of this increase has occurred since 1987, when drug offenders comprised only 12% of the prison population. By 1995, this percentage had increased to about 25%, the same proportion as property offenders. The fact that drug (and property) offenders comprise a smaller proportion of the incarcerated population than they do of the new court commitments is due to their shorter sentences and lengths of stay.

New Court Commitments to State Prison

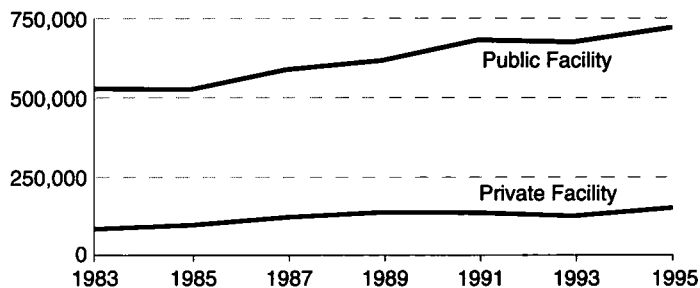


Prisoners in Custody of State Correctional Authorities

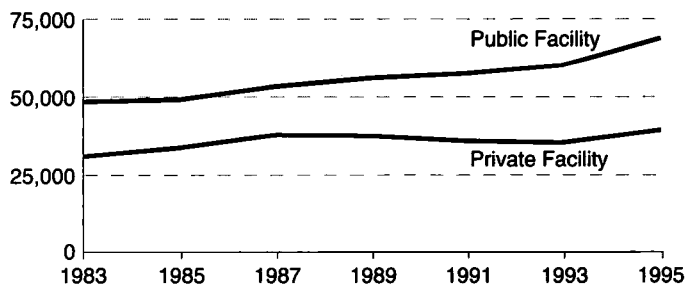


What have been the trends in the number of juveniles in correctional facilities, and what are the characteristics of these juveniles?

Admissions of Juveniles to Correctional Facilities



One-Day Counts of Juveniles in Correctional Facilities



Characteristics of Juveniles in Public Facilities, 1995 (based on one-day counts)

Male	89%
Female	11
Age 10 to 15	36%
16 to 17	48
18 and older	16
Male average age	15.9yr.
Female average age	15.1
White, not hispanic	32%
Black, not hispanic	43
Hispanic	21
Other	4

- In 1995, there were over 878,000 admissions of juveniles to correctional facilities. The vast majority of these (82%) were to public facilities.
- Since 1983, admissions of juveniles to correctional facilities have increased by about 42%. Admissions to private facilities increased at a greater rate (75%) than admissions to public facilities (36%).
- In 1995, over 108,000 were housed in correctional facilities on any given day. This represents a 36% increase over the number of juveniles housed in such facilities in 1983.
- About 63% of the juveniles in correctional facilities in 1995 were housed in public facilities. This proportion has fluctuated between 58% and 63% since 1983.
- Juveniles in public correctional facilities are most likely to be black males, ages 16 to 17. Hispanics comprised 21% of juveniles in public facilities.



Changes in the characteristics of probationers have important implications for how offenders are supervised in the community.

Characteristics of Adults on Probation

- The proportion of female probationers and black probationers increased slightly from 1985 to 1996, but the majority are white and male.
- The proportion of probationers receiving straight probation sentences, without incarceration or other types of sanctions, decreased from 93% in 1985 to 72% in 1996.
- The proportion of probationers who have successfully completed probation has decreased from 80% in 1985 to 65% in 1996. Most often, these failed probationers end up serving their originally imposed sentences in prison or jail.

	1985	1990	1996
Sex			
Male	84%	82%	79%
Female	16	18	21
Race			
White	70	68	64
Black	29	31	35
Other races	1	1	1
Hispanic origin			
Hispanic	14	18	15
Non-Hispanic	86	82	85
Supervision status			
Active	85	83	79
Inactive	7	9	7
Absconded	6	6	10
Out-of-state	2	2	2
Other	**	**	2
Entries to probation			
Probation without incarceration	93	87	72
Probation with incarceration	5	8	13
Probation of other types	2	5	15
Exits from probation			
Successful completion	80	69	65
Returned to incarceration	8	14	18
With new sentence	3	3	5
Without new sentence	5	11	13
Other unsuccessful	6	9	5
Other	6	7	13
Type of offense			
Felony	50	48	55
Misdemeanor	49	31	26
Driving while intoxicated	**	21	17
Other infractions	1	1	2

** Not available

Note: Numbers in each category may not equal 100 due to rounding.

How have the characteristics of adults on parole changed over the last decade?

Characteristics of Adults on Parole

	1985	1990	1996
Sex			
Male	93%	92%	89%
Female	7	8	11
Race			
White	54	52	53
Black	44	47	46
Other races	2	1	1
Hispanic origin			
Hispanic	17	18	20
Non-Hispanic	83	82	80
Supervision status			
Active	82	82	78
Inactive	6	6	10
Absconded	8	6	7
Out-of-state	4	6	5
Other	**	**	1
Entries to parole			
Discretionary parole	58	59	46
Mandatory parole	42	41	48
Reinstatement	**	**	4
Other	**	**	2
Discharges from parole			
Successful completion	58	50	46
Returned to incarceration	35	46	40
With new sentence	12	17	12
With revocation pending	2	11	28
Other	21	18	1
Transferred to another state	2	1	2
Other	5	3	12
Length of sentence			
Less than 1 year	1	5	4
One year or more	99	95	96

** Not available

Note: Numbers in each category may not equal 100 due to rounding.

- The vast majority of parolees are male, although the proportion has decreased slightly since 1985. Blacks comprise almost half of all parolees, a proportion that has not changed much since 1985. By contrast, the proportion of black males in prison has increased from 47% in 1985 to 56% in 1995.
- The proportion of parolees on discretionary parole decreased substantially from 1990 to 1996, the result in part of states having abolished discretionary parole during this time period.
- The proportion of successful parole completions has decreased from 58% in 1985 to 46% in 1996.



State-by-State Data

The most recent data for state-level violent crime rates—murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault—are listed below.

Violent Crime Rates, 1996 (per 100,000 population)

	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Assault
Alabama	10.4	32.7	166.7	355.6
Alaska	7.4	65.6	117.0	537.7
Arizona	8.5	31.2	167.8	424.0
Arkansas	8.7	41.7	114.1	359.8
California	9.1	32.1	295.6	525.8
Colorado	4.7	46.2	98.2	255.4
Connecticut	4.8	23.1	169.6	214.6
Delaware	4.3	62.6	179.9	421.5
District of Columbia	73.1	47.9	1186.7	1162.1
Florida	7.5	52.1	289.2	702.2
Georgia	8.6	32.1	205.4	392.8
Hawaii	3.4	27.5	135.6	114.0
Idaho	3.6	26.3	20.3	217.0
Illinois	10.0	34.2	279.4	562.6
Indiana	7.2	34.1	124.1	371.6
Iowa	1.9	19.7	45.1	205.9
Kansas	6.6	42.6	96.3	268.3
Kentucky	5.9	31.7	93.8	189.2
Louisiana	17.5	41.5	276.6	593.5
Maine	2.0	20.9	23.5	78.5
Maryland	11.6	37.6	393.2	488.8
Massachusetts	2.6	29.0	127.7	482.9
Michigan	7.5	57.0	176.2	394.6
Minnesota	3.6	50.0	115.6	169.7
Mississippi	11.1	36.1	134.2	306.8
Missouri	8.1	29.2	170.6	383.1
Montana	3.9	27.1	29.7	100.3
Nebraska	2.9	27.1	63.7	341.1
Nevada	13.7	53.4	307.6	436.6
New Hampshire	1.7	34.8	27.3	54.4
New Jersey	4.2	24.7	235.8	266.7
New Mexico	11.5	63.5	162.4	603.2
New York	7.4	23.0	340.0	356.7
North Carolina	8.5	31.3	163.9	384.5
North Dakota	2.2	24.1	11.0	46.7
Ohio	4.8	41.3	164.1	218.4
Oklahoma	6.8	46.8	106.6	436.9
Oregon	4.0	39.7	122.2	297.2
Pennsylvania	5.7	25.3	201.1	200.4
Rhode Island	2.5	29.0	83.2	232.4
South Carolina	9.0	49.2	172.0	766.7
South Dakota	1.2	41.0	18.9	116.1
Tennessee	9.5	46.5	223.7	494.3
Texas	7.7	43.8	171.5	421.4
Utah	3.2	41.8	68.9	218.1
Vermont	1.9	27.0	15.4	76.9
Virginia	7.5	26.7	122.6	184.5
Washington	4.6	51.1	119.0	256.4
West Virginia	3.8	19.6	40.4	146.3
Wisconsin	4.0	21.0	96.6	131.1
Wyoming	3.3	29.1	20.4	196.9

The most recent data for state-level property crime rates—burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft—are listed below.

Property Crime Rates, 1996 (per 100,000 population)

	Burglary	Larceny	Auto Theft
Alabama	1002	2887	366
Alaska	843	3387	493
Arizona	1256	4253	927
Arkansas	953	2909	313
California	979	2605	761
Colorado	901	3416	398
Connecticut	842	2484	489
Delaware	804	2988	434
District of Columbia	1810	5780	1837
Florida	1521	4205	721
Georgia	1115	3928	629
Hawaii	1080	4620	605
Idaho	709	2849	188
Illinois	913	3026	490
Indiana	784	2753	425
Iowa	665	2521	191
Kansas	981	3038	248
Kentucky	688	1896	261
Louisiana	1296	3982	632
Maine	748	2378	143
Maryland	992	3427	711
Massachusetts	704	1963	528
Michigan	895	2886	701
Minnesota	763	2997	385
Mississippi	1132	2552	351
Missouri	894	3151	448
Montana	558	3519	256
Nebraska	615	3046	342
Nevada	1220	3262	698
New Hampshire	436	2118	152
New Jersey	792	2428	581
New Mexico	1377	3803	582
New York	714	2197	494
North Carolina	1346	3257	356
North Dakota	309	2086	190
Ohio	835	2784	408
Oklahoma	1256	3317	483
Oregon	988	4014	531
Pennsylvania	551	1997	412
Rhode Island	822	2360	464
South Carolina	1284	3505	429
South Dakota	557	2122	114
Tennessee	1164	2865	647
Texas	1069	3447	549
Utah	848	4377	429
Vermont	673	2058	150
Virginia	588	2760	279
Washington	1058	3899	522
West Virginia	547	1550	177
Wisconsin	588	2635	346
Wyoming	662	3203	139



State-by-State Data

The most recent data for state-level prisoners, probationers, and parolees are listed below.

Prisoners, Probationers, and Parolees, 1996 (per 100,000 population)

	Prisoners	Probationers	Parolees
Alabama	494	907	122
Alaska	381	619	91
Arizona	488	975	85
Arkansas	358	958	205
California	453	916	304
Colorado	325	1078	86
Connecticut	315	1710	33
Delaware	430	2280	143
District of Columbia	1594	1793	1311
Florida	443	1732	64
Georgia	467	1960	288
Hawaii	250	1203	146
Idaho	322	492	58
Illinois	328	975	254
Indiana	288	1705	61
Iowa	222	539	77
Kansas	302	612	233
Kentucky	332	301	119
Louisiana	616	813	483
Maine	113	619	5
Maryland	414	1391	320
Massachusetts	179	736	79
Michigan	441	1549	152
Minnesota	111	1890	51
Mississippi	500	368	56
Missouri	411	833	228
Montana	236	509	88
Nebraska	194	878	43
Nevada	512	609	201
New Hampshire	178	380	92
New Jersey	344	1576	520
New Mexico	263	521	83
New York	383	993	314
North Carolina	382	1399	169
North Dakota	101	392	16
Ohio	413	920	57
Oklahoma	594	851	65
Oregon	228	1320	493
Pennsylvania	286	917	622
Rhode Island	205	2065	58
South Carolina	534	1138	145
South Dakota	282	476	99
Tennessee	294	703	168
Texas	692	2226	589
Utah	196	455	149
Vermont	137	1396	92
Virginia	405	444	149
Washington	226	2265	10
West Virginia	150	311	48
Wisconsin	231	1001	157
Wyoming	308	713	76

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