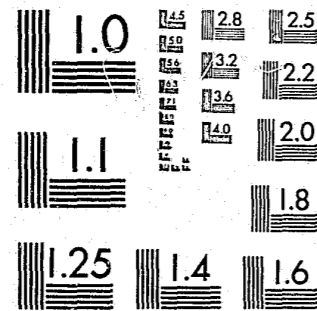


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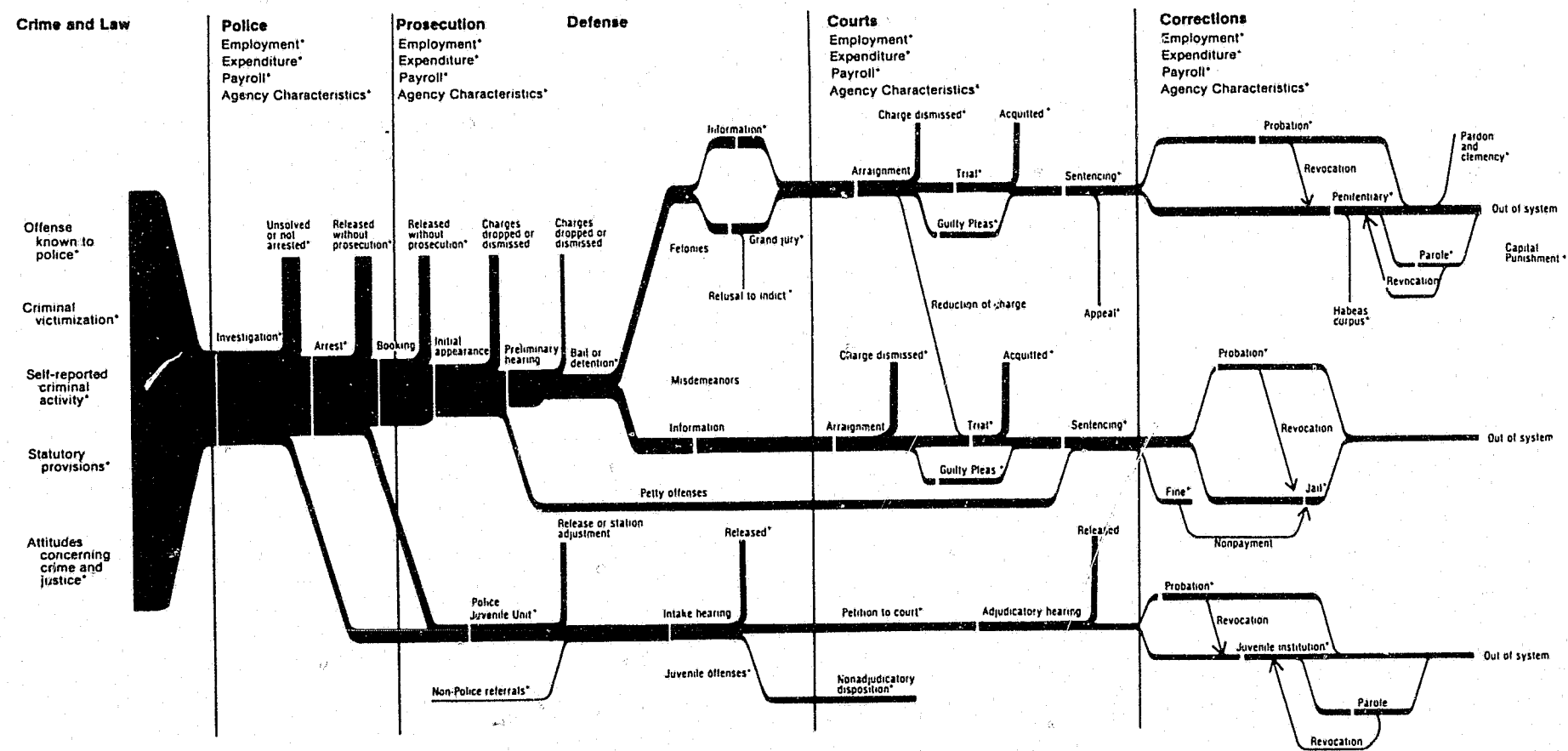


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**Figure A An overview of data included in the Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics**

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



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

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# SOURCEBOOK OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS — 1984

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## Preface

This is the twelfth annual edition of the SOURCEBOOK OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS. The primary goal of the SOURCEBOOK OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS has been to bring together into a single, comprehensive, reference volume existing nationwide statistical data of interest to the broad criminal justice community. The dissemination of this information in an easy-to-use single volume format is intended to make these data available to users in an economical manner.

The data included in this compilation are almost exclusively nationwide in scope. In instances where information is available only for groups of cities, States, and jurisdictions, these data are included if the topic represents an area of important substantive concern to the criminal justice field. Whenever possible, nationwide data are displayed by regions, States, or cities, both to enhance the utility of the information for local decisionmakers and to facilitate comparative analyses.

### Sources of criminal justice data

Statistical information about crime and the criminal justice system in the United States is gathered and published by hundreds of operating agencies, academic institutions, research organizations, public opinion polling firms, and other groups. These sources of data represent both the private and public sector, and within the public sector, the many levels of government that are involved in the collection and dissemination of criminal justice statistical data.

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

There are two primary sources of nationwide statistical data on the nature and extent of criminal activity in the United States. **Crime in the United States**, issued annually as part of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, reports the volume and rate of "crimes known to the police." These data are compiled by the FBI on the basis of information provided by local law enforcement agencies throughout the United States. Another source of data on the nature and extent of crime is the annual series of reports of the **National Crime Survey**, conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Justice

Statistics. The **National Crime Survey** data, derived from interviews with samples of households designed to be representative of the Nation, report on the estimated number and rate of personal and household victimizations.

These data are supplemented by a variety of data derived from self-report surveys on delinquency, drug and alcohol use, and other illegal activities that are reported by several organizations. Extensive self-report data on juveniles are provided through the **Monitoring the Future Project** conducted by the Institute for Social Research of the University of Michigan and the **National Youth Survey** conducted by the Behavioral Research Institute. Agencies with specialized law enforcement functions, such as the Securities and Exchange Commission, Postal Inspection Service, Drug Enforcement Administration, Secret Service, and others collect limited statistical information on case processing and agency activities. In addition, private organizations such as the Association of American Railroads, American Humane Association, and National Education Association publish data on various forms of illegal activity related to their organizational purposes.

Information on personnel and expenditures for the criminal justice system is found in a variety of sources. Government publications, such as the **Budget of the United States Government** and agency annual reports, provide data on expenditures for criminal justice-related activities. The Bureau of Justice Statistics' publication, **Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts**, compiles data on criminal justice agency personnel, payroll, and expenditure. These sources are augmented by surveys conducted by the National Center for State Courts, the American Correctional Association, the National Sheriffs' Association, and other groups.

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

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

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

Statistics on parole services are provided by the **Uniform Parole Reports** program of the Bureau of Justice Statistics, and by the American Correctional Association and the U.S. Parole Commission. Discharges from State and Federal correctional facilities are reported in the **Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions** series issued by the Bureau of Justice Statistics.

In the juvenile justice system, data on offenses and on juveniles taken into custody are reported by the Federal Bureau of Investigation's **Crime in the United States**.

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

Information regarding public opinion on criminal justice issues is obtained from a variety of groups such as The Gallup Poll, Louis Harris and Associates, the National Opinion Research Center, the ABC-Washington Post Poll, and the NBC News/Associated Press Poll as well as a variety of governmental agencies and commissions. Topics examined in these opinion surveys include fear of crime and victimization, public attitudes about crime and its causes, the performance of law enforcement agencies and the U.S. Supreme Court, capital punishment, and gun ownership and gun control.

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

These limitations of national criminal justice data availability can be seen by reference to Figures A and B. For some areas, such as the measurement of crime and the number of persons under correctional supervision, relatively comprehensive data sources are available on an annual basis. However, for many other areas of the criminal justice system, including the pretrial stages, court processing stages (such as grand jury, jury trial, and others), sentencing, and post-dispositional outcome for juvenile offenders, the available data are comparatively meager and of limited coverage, particularly at the State and local government levels. In some instances, most of the available data pertain only to the Federal system.

A more detailed picture of the availability of data across the system is presented in Figure B. From Figure B, it can be seen that far more data are available in the "Corrections" area than in the "Prosecution" area. Moreover, a much greater variety of information than can be easily charted in Figure A is actually presented in SOURCEBOOK. For more detailed information on the contents of the sources discussed above and on criminal justice data sources generally, readers are advised to consult the Annotated List of Sources and References in this volume.

#### Organization of the SOURCEBOOK

The data included in the SOURCEBOOK have been divided in six sections. The first, "Characteristics of the Criminal Justice Systems," includes data on the number and types of criminal justice agencies and employees, criminal justice expenditures, workload of agency personnel, and so on. This section also includes most of the tables that summarize statutory, regulatory, or administrative characteristics or practices of criminal justice agencies on a State-by-State basis. The next section, "Pub

Toward Crime and Criminal Justice-Related Topics," contains the results of nationwide public opinion polls on subjects such as fear of victimization; the death penalty; prison reform; gun control; drug use; and evaluation of law enforcement, judicial, and correctional agency performance. In the third section, "Nature and Distribution of Known Offenses," data can be found on several indicators of the extent of illegal activities. These include proportions of persons reporting that they have used various drugs; surveys of individuals, households, and businesses that may have been victims of crimes; and law enforcement agency counts of offenses reported to them. The fourth section, "Characteristics and Distribution of Persons Arrested," includes counts of arrestees by age, sex, race, and area; proportions of known crimes cleared by arrests; and counts of illegal goods seized. "Judicial Processing of Defendants," the fifth section, contains information on the number of juveniles and adults processed through the courts, as well as the characteristics, dispositions, and sentences of the defendants. The final section, "Persons Under Correctional Supervision," provides data about persons on probation and parole, population and movement of inmates of State and Federal institutions, and characteristics of State prison inmates. This section also presents data on offenders executed, as well as offenders currently under sentence of death. Each of these six major sections is introduced by brief comments giving a more detailed overview of the data contained in that section.

#### Reliability of the data

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

#### Reporting periods

In each edition of SOURCEBOOK, an effort is made to focus on the most recent data available in each substantive area of relevance to criminal justice. Where possible, recent data are combined with information for earlier years to provide a basis for determining trends. Unfortunately, many agencies' "most recent" reports may pertain to data that are several years old at the time the publication is issued. A further complication is that many agencies

report data for fiscal years, which usually bridge 2 calendar years. As a result, it is frequently impossible to find a "common year" for which data from different sources are available, making comparisons of data from different sources difficult and somewhat imprecise.

It should also be noted that the fiscal year period for the Federal Government was changed in 1976, affecting comparability of time periods in some trend tables reporting Federal data. Prior to and including 1975, the Federal Government operated on a fiscal year that ran from July 1 through June 30. Beginning in October 1976, the Federal fiscal year encompasses the period Oct. 1 through Sept. 30. The period July 1-Sept. 30, 1976 is referred to as the "transition quarter." In some sources, data for the transition quarter are reported separately; in other sources, transition quarter data are included in the preceding or following fiscal year period. In still other sources, data for the transition quarter are not reported. SOURCEBOOK users are advised to consult the explanatory note attached to these tables in order to determine the time periods covered by the data.

#### Table and figure preparation

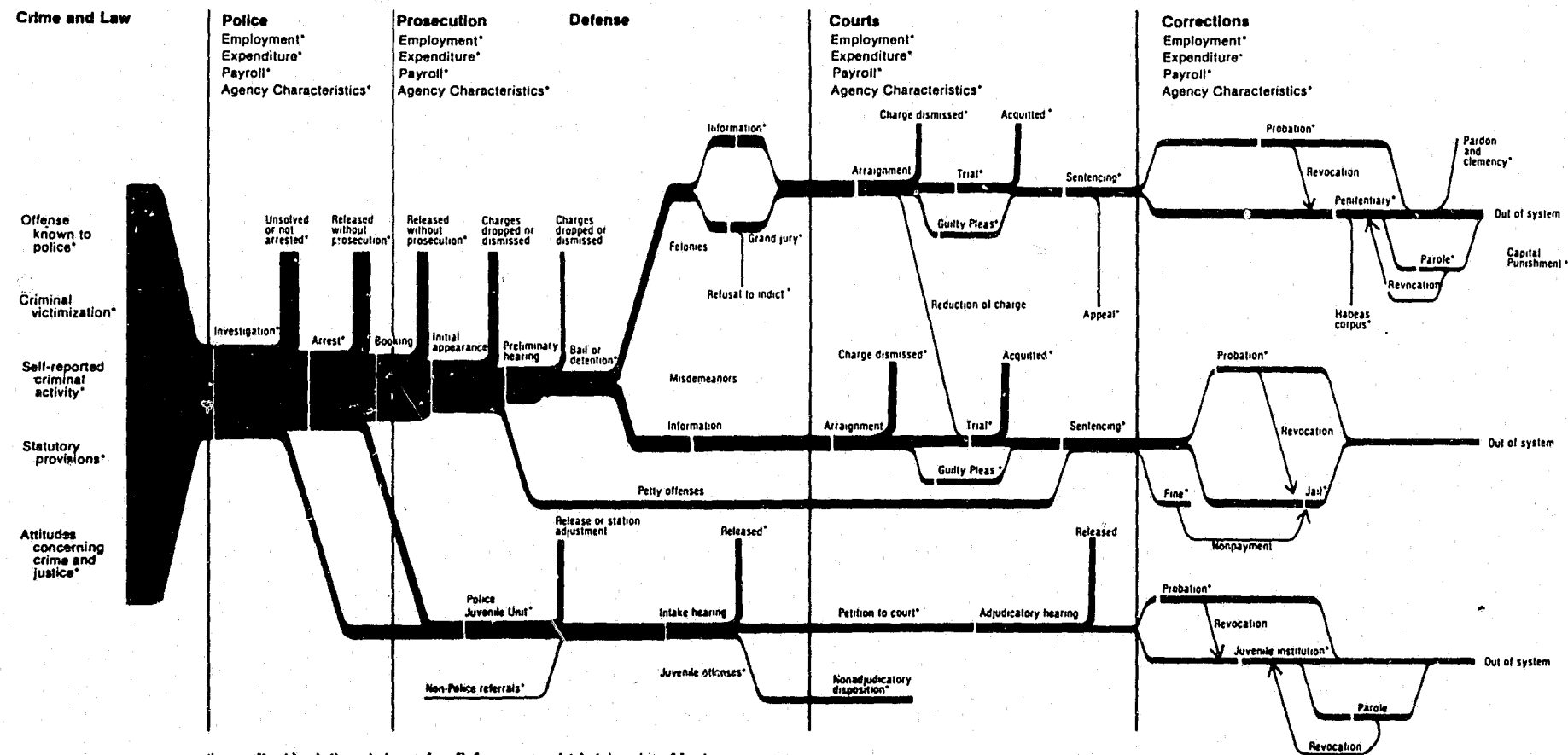
In each successive edition of the SOURCEBOOK, an effort is made to update and expand upon the statistical data contained in previous editions. For annual publications such as **Crime in the United States**, the Federal Bureau of Prisons' **Statistical Report**, and other agency reports, annual updating simply involves replacing older information with new information, taking care to identify any changes in methodology or reporting procedures that may have been introduced and that should be brought to the user's attention. For nonannual and special publications (such as surveys, research reports, public opinion polls, and others), updating and expansion involves searches for new or more recent material. Where it was deemed desirable, data from previous editions of the SOURCEBOOK have been retained, either alone or in conjunction with more recent information.

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

With few exceptions, the bodies of the tables presented in the SOURCEBOOK appear

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

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



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

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

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

- CRIME AND LAW**
- (1) Expenditures for criminal justice activities
  - (1) Expenditures for Federal criminal justice activities
  - (1) Employment and payroll for criminal justice activities
  - (1) Firearms manufactured in the United States
  - (1) Characteristics of gun control legislation
  - (1) Statutory provisions related to alcohol use and driving
  - (1) Characteristics of marijuana legislation
  - (1) Legalized gambling
  - (1) Provisions of arson immunity statutes
  - (1) Characteristics of privacy legislation
  - (2) Attitudes toward extent of crime
  - (2) Attitudes toward safety in the home
  - (2) Attitudes toward safety on the streets
  - (2) Fear of crime
  - (2) Availability and desirability of crime-watch programs
  - (2) Crime prevention precautions employed
  - (2) Attitudes toward selected social issues
  - (2) Attitudes toward selected juvenile crime issues
  - (2) Attitudes toward causes of crime
  - (2) Attitudes toward statements about crime
  - (2) Attitudes toward methods of dealing with crime
  - (2) Attitudes toward legalization of abortion
  - (2) Attitudes toward wiretapping
  - (2) Public beliefs regarding various aspects of the criminal justice system
  - (2) Gun ownership
  - (2) Attitudes toward gun control
  - (2) High school seniors' reported worry about social problems
  - (2) Attitudes of high school seniors toward the integrity and performance of the criminal justice system
  - (2) Attitudes of high school seniors toward drug use
  - (2) Attitudes toward legalization of marijuana
  - (2) Attitudes toward a national drinking age
  - (2) Attitudes toward stricter drunk driving laws
  - (2) Attitudes toward enforcement of victimless crimes
  - (2) Perceived severity of offenses
  - (3) Estimated number of personal, household, and business victimizations
  - (3) Estimated percentage of non-reported personal and household victimizations
  - (3) Estimated rate of personal and household victimizations
  - (3) Estimated number of personal and household incidents, by specific incident characteristics
  - (3) Estimated number of personal victimizations, by specific incident characteristics
  - (3) Estimated rate and number of household victimizations
  - (3) Changes in rates of personal and household victimizations between 1973 and 1982
  - (3) Households touched by crime between 1975 and 1983
  - (3) Child abuse, characteristics of reports, victims, and perpetrators
  - (3) Estimated number of personal victimizations of teachers
  - (3) High school seniors' reported victimization experiences
  - (3) High school seniors' reported involvement in delinquent activities
  - (3) High school seniors' reported alcohol use
  - (3) Reported drug use among adults and youths
  - (3) Reported prevalence and incidence of delinquent behavior
  - (3) Offenses known to the police
  - (3) Offenses known in U.S. park areas
  - (3) Murders known to the police
  - (3) Robberies known to the police
  - (3) Aggravated assaults known to the police
  - (3) Burglaries known to the police
  - (3) Larcenies known to the police
  - (3) Violations of Federal bank robbery statutes
  - (3) Motor vehicle thefts known to the police
  - (3) Property loss due to selected crimes
  - (3) Federal officers killed and assaulted
  - (3) Law enforcement officers killed
  - (3) Persons identified as killing law enforcement officers
  - (3) Assaults on law enforcement officers
  - (3) Drug thefts and illegal drug prices
  - (3) Bombing incidents known to the police
  - (3) Estimated number of fires, civilian fire deaths, and value of property loss due to incendiary or suspicious fires
  - (3) International terrorist incidents against U.S. citizens and property
  - (3) Hijackings and other criminal acts related to air transportation
  - (3) Blood alcohol concentration levels of fatally-injured motor vehicle drivers
  - (3) Offenses against railroads
  - (3) Crime insurance policies, claims, and losses

- POLICE**
- (1) Police department personnel expenditures
  - (1) Employment and payroll for police services
  - (1) Salaries, qualification requirements, and periodic performance tests for police officers
  - (2) Attitudes toward performance of police
  - (2) Public calls for police services
  - (4) Arrests, national estimates
  - (4) Number and rate of arrests
  - (4) Characteristics of persons arrested
  - (4) Arrests in cities
  - (4) Arrests in suburban areas
  - (4) Arrests in rural areas
  - (4) Arrest rates
  - (4) Clearance rates
  - (4) Arrests for alcohol-related offenses
  - (4) Arrests, self-report data
  - (4) Juvenile offenders taken into police custody
  - (4) Arrests for drug law violations
  - (4) Drug seizures
  - (4) Seizures by the U.S. Customs Service
  - (4) Seizures by the U.S. Coast Guard
  - (4) Activities of the U.S. Secret Service
  - (4) Aliens deported from the United States
  - (4) Arrests for offenses against railroads
  - (5) Criminal investigations and complaints received by the U.S. Postal Inspection Service

- PROSECUTION AND DEFENSE**
- (5) Requests for immunity by Federal prosecutors
  - (5) Cases argued and pending in U.S. Attorneys' offices
  - (5) Antitrust cases filed in U.S. District Courts
  - (5) Cases referred to the U.S. Department of Justice for prosecution by the Securities and Exchange Commission
  - (5) Prosecutions of violations of immigration and nationality laws
  - (5) Prosecutions of corrupt public officials

- COURTS**
- (1) Expenditures, employment, payroll, and salaries of Federal judicial and court administrative personnel
  - (1) Workload of the Federal judiciary
  - (1) Characteristics of presidential appointees to Federal judgeships
  - (1) Number and term of State judges
  - (1) Qualification requirements, salaries, selection process, and terms of office of trial and appellate judges
  - (1) Expenditures for and utilization of grand and petit jurors
  - (1) Statutory provisions governing waiver of juveniles to criminal court
  - (1) Criteria used and provisions governing pretrial release decisions
  - (2) Public confidence in the U.S. Supreme Court
  - (2) Attitudes toward severity of courts
  - (2) Attitudes toward the media and the courts
  - (2) Public participation in the judicial process
  - (2) Attitudes toward judicial discretion
  - (5) Civil and prisoner lawsuits against the Federal Government filed in U.S. District Courts
  - (5) Prisoner petitions filed in U.S. District Courts
  - (5) Appeals filed in U.S. Courts of Appeals
  - (5) Cases filed, disposed of, and pending in the U.S. Supreme Court
  - (5) Activities of the U.S. Supreme Court
  - (5) Petitions for writ of certiorari to the U.S. Supreme Court
  - (5) Executive clemency applications
  - (5) Dispositions in criminal tax fraud cases
  - (5) Investigative activity and dispositions of arrests by the U.S. Secret Service
  - (5) Military:
    - Army personnel tried and convicted in U.S. Army General and Special Courts-Martial
    - Air Force personnel tried and convicted in U.S. Air Force General and Special Courts-Martial
    - Navy and Marine Corps personnel tried and convicted in U.S. Navy and Marine Corps General and Special Courts-Martial
    - Coast Guard personnel tried in U.S. Coast Guard Special Courts-Martial
  - (5) Dispositions of persons arrested for offenses against railroads

- CORRECTIONS**
- (1) Expenditures for correctional activities
  - (1) Employment, workload, and salaries for probation/parole officers
  - (1) Characteristics of public and private juvenile facilities, staff, and residents
  - (1) Characteristics of U.S. jails
  - (1) Unionization of jail staff
  - (1) Characteristics of adult correctional and pre-release facilities
  - (1) Workload of U.S. Parole Commission hearing examiners
  - (1) Utilization of drug abuse treatment service units
  - (1) Statutory provisions for parole eligibility and sentence length
  - (2) Attitudes toward deterrent effect of prison sentences
  - (2) Attitudes toward purposes of imprisonment
  - (2) Attitudes toward prison construction
  - (2) Attitudes toward capital punishment
  - (6) Persons under correctional supervision
  - (6) Movement of the probation population
  - (6) Persons under supervision of the Federal Probation System
  - (6) Drug users admitted to federally-funded drug abuse treatment programs
  - (6) Characteristics of residents of public facilities for mentally disordered offenders
  - (6) Characteristics of residents of public and private juvenile custody facilities
  - (6) Characteristics of jails and jail inmates
  - (6) State prisoners in local jails because of overcrowding
  - (6) Prisoners in, rate of incarceration for, admissions to, and movement of prisoners in State and Federal institutions
  - (6) Characteristics of inmates in State correctional facilities
  - (6) Prisoners and drugs
  - (6) Prisoners and alcohol
  - (6) Prisoners in education programs
  - (6) Prisoners participating in, and characteristics of inmate road crews
  - (6) Movement of prisoners in, admissions to, and releases from Federal correctional facilities
  - (6) Population of U.S. Army, U.S. Navy, and U.S. Marine Corps correctional facilities
  - (6) Sentence commutation practices
  - (6) Releases from State and Federal institutions
  - (6) Movement of prisoners parole and conditionally released from State and Federal institutions
  - (6) Deaths among prisoners under the jurisdiction of State and Federal correctional authorities
  - (6) Capital punishment:
    - Prisoners under sentence of death
    - State and Federal prisoners executed

Preface

exactly as presented in the original sources. Although this involves some sacrifice in uniformity of tabular presentation, it is consistent with the major function of the SOURCEBOOK, which is to bring together data from diverse sources for presentation as originally published, rather than to transform or recompute the original data. As in previous editions, however, an attempt has been made to present more tables that were compiled by SOURCEBOOK staff. A table is considered to have been constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff when: (a) the table has been generated by the SOURCEBOOK staff from machine readable data provided by an agency, or (b) when the table has been derived from a narrative presentation. A table is considered to have been adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff when non-substantive modifications have been made to the original for presentation in SOURCEBOOK.

Each table presented in the SOURCEBOOK includes several components designed to facilitate use of the data and ready access to the appropriate table. Several forms of explanatory and cautionary notes are attached to the SOURCEBOOK tables. These notes are of three types, all of which provide background information or definitions helpful in using the tables. Those that begin with "NOTE:..." are written by the SOURCEBOOK staff from narrative information in the original source. In addition, some tables include brief notes in parentheses "( )" immediately above the table body. These notes contain information that was attached to the table as presented in the original source. Occasionally, such notes are provided by SOURCEBOOK staff to clarify the meaning of table entries. Finally, some tables include explanatory footnotes at the bottom of the table body; these footnotes are reprinted as they appeared in the original source. Often, these footnotes are keyed to specific table entries or variables that require additional explanation. For sources that use complex survey methods or that require an extensive list of definitions of terms, the SOURCEBOOK staff prepares an explanatory appendix. These appendices, which are included at the end of the SOURCEBOOK, are designed to provide additional information and clarification regarding the data that are presented. Although the appendices provide more detailed information regarding these sources, users should consult the original sources for more complete and detailed explanations.

A note on definitions of terms

Because data from so many sources

are included in the SOURCEBOOK, similar or identical terms sometimes have different referents when used by different sources. For example, terms such as "case," "caseload," "rate," and "race/ethnicity," are differentially used by sources. Therefore, care should be exercised in ascertaining the meaning of terms as they are used by various sources. In an attempt to aid the user in this regard, many definitions have been supplied in notes on tables and in the appendices to which table notes refer. Although an attempt has been made to provide definitions of terms that may be unclear or misleading, it is virtually impossible in a compilation of this type to provide, for each table, an exhaustive list of definitions and explanations that will satisfy the needs of all users.

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

Cross-references to previous editions

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

Annotated sources and publishers list

Publications from which tables or figures have been taken for presentation in the SOURCEBOOK are described in annotations; these summaries, which appear before the Appendices, include standard bibliographic information, plus additional elements such as periodicity of the publication, dates of tabular information appearing in the source (many sources, even annual reports, contain data for a number of years), a short summary of the contents of the source, and a listing of tables and figures in SOURCEBOOK that were taken from the source. The addresses of the publishers follow the annotations. This list has been provided so that readers may obtain a copy of the original document.

Reader input requested

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

have been the direct result of submissions and recommendations by readers.

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



### Guide to symbols used in tables

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

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

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

### Acknowledgments

Numerous people make important contributions to the development of the SOURCEBOOK OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS each year. The editors are grateful to each of these people for their assistance and support.

The staff of the Utilization of Criminal Justice Statistics Project at the Hindelang Criminal Justice Research Center is a small group of talented and dedicated professionals whose efforts make the SOURCEBOOK possible. Ann L. Pastore, our Managing Editor, has shaped the design and presentation of SOURCEBOOKS since the first edition in 1973. Ann's Production Group is responsible for all phases of the physical production of the manuscript, and deserves credit for the clarity and consistency of presentation of this compendium. In addition to her long-standing skills as an editor and manager, Ann's recently acquired prowess in computer-based text production has contributed centrally to this effort. In addition, her talents as a graphic artist are reflected in the many figures that appear throughout this volume. We gratefully acknowledge our indebtedness to her. Marjorie Bowes, our Editorial Assistant, also brings many years of SOURCEBOOK experience to this edition. Her professionalism is reflected in her multiple roles as project librarian, editor, sharp-eyed proofreader, and many others. Her contributions are critical to our work and we deeply appreciate them. Kim Schoonmaker, our project secretary, has endured long hours of typing extensive tabular and text materials, translating the hieroglyphic instructions of staff members into readable pages, maintaining project correspondence and helping in all of the many tasks that must be accomplished to produce the SOURCEBOOK. We appreciate her dedication and help.

The daily work of identifying and locating new sources of statistical information, reviewing materials, and preparing the sources for inclusion in SOURCEBOOK is done by our Research Group. These Assistant Editors work closely with authors, researchers and agency officials to clarify and document the materials, prepare tables and explanatory text, and organize the vast material for review. We are most grateful for the talent, expertise, patience, and conscientiousness of Theodore Skotnicki, Teresa Chastanet, Katherine Jamieson, Francine Colgan, and Kathleen Maguire in this most important work. Additionally, we would like to thank David van Alstyne who provided computer programming

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We especially appreciate the help of many persons and agencies that contribute the statistical data that are presented in this volume. In many cases, people in these organizations have provided important assistance in making data available, locating new sources of statistical information, and providing answers to questions about terminology and data collection procedures. The following individuals were particularly helpful, and we appreciate their cooperation and support: James McCafferty and the staff of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts; Gladys Lavelle, Federal Bureau of Prisons; Alice Durant, Immigration and Naturalization Service; Eric Rosenquist, Don Marshall, and Ken Bergman, Drug Enforcement Administration; Chris Innes, Criminal Justice Archive and Information Network; Charles Williams, National Center for the Assessment of Delinquent Behavior and its Prevention, Center for Law and Justice; Franklin Walton, Research and Forecasts, Inc.; Lloyd Johnston, Jerald Bachman, Patrick O'Malley, and Marjorie Fisher, Institute for Social Research; Delbert Elliot, Behavioral Research Unit; Sheldon Adelberg, U.S. Parole Commission; John Goldkamp, Temple University; Diana Gull, U.S. Bureau of the Census; and Barbara Allen-Hagen, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Finally, we also wish to thank those users who provide information about their use of SOURCEBOOK with comments and suggestions for improvement. Suggestions of additional materials for possible inclusion in subsequent editions are also especially appreciated, and can be made either by using the questionnaire at the end of the book or by personal contact with the editors at the Hindelang Criminal Justice Research Center, State University of New York at Albany, 135 Western Avenue, Albany, New York 12222.

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## Section I:

## CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEMS

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

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

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

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

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

The next part of this section details

various aspects of the adjudication process. Data on defense and prosecutorial activities come from the Administrative Office of the United States Courts. Information on the judiciary follows. The expenditures, employment and workload of the Federal judiciary are presented. Uniform workload statistics for State and local criminal court systems are not available. Judicial salaries, qualifications, terms of office, and methods of selection and retention for State trial and appellate court judges are derived from surveys by the National Center for State Courts, the Council of State Governments, and the Administrative Office of the United States Courts.

Correctional activities, services, and organizations are described by a large number of data sources. In addition, expenditure and employment data, salaries, and characteristics of correctional organizations are included. Information is provided on Federal probation; public and private juvenile custody facilities; drug abuse treatment service units; Federal, State, and local adult correctional facilities; and parole. Sources for these data include the National Sheriffs' Association, the American Correctional Association, and the U.S. Parole Commission.

The final segment consists of tables derived from statutory or administrative sources. Provisions for the waiver of juveniles to criminal court and consideration of dangerousness in bail decisions are presented. Features of State sentencing policy, such as requirements for mandatory sentences, good time provisions, and commutation procedures, are detailed; statutory regulations on gun control, driving while intoxicated, and the decriminalization of marijuana are included. The section concludes with information on State laws concerning gambling, immunity for arson reporting, and privacy of information.

**Table 1.1 Expenditures for police protection and corrections activities, by level of government, United States, fiscal years 1980 and 1981**

NOTE: The Criminal Justice Expenditure and Employment (CJEE) survey was discontinued in 1980 for budgetary reasons. The data presented below were gathered from available government documents and from the annual surveys of government finances and employment conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. For this reason, comparisons of the CJEE data gathered from 1971 to 1979 with the 1980 and 1981 data extracted from existing documents, should only be undertaken with an understanding of the corresponding changes in methodology.

All States and the Federal government are included in the analysis. The 1980 and 1981 sample of local governments was based on 1975 population estimates and included all county governments in the 75 largest Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's), other county governments with 50,000 or more inhabitants, and municipalities and townships having 25,000 or more inhabitants. Remaining local governmental units were randomly sampled. These procedures resulted in the inclusion of approximately 9,500 counties, cities, and townships in the sample. Since all State governments were surveyed, data relating to them are not subject to sampling error (i.e., variations that might

result if a different sample were used). However, data reported for county and local governments are estimates subject to sampling error. The estimates of the standard error of this sample range from one to five percent of the totals that would be expected if all county and local governments were surveyed.

The Federal Government expenditure data are for fiscal year 1980 beginning on Oct. 1, 1979 and ending Sept. 30, 1980, and fiscal year 1981 beginning on Oct. 1, 1980 and ending Sept. 30, 1981. State expenditure data cover the fiscal years ending June 30, 1980 and 1981, except for New York (Mar. 31, 1980 and 1981), Texas (Aug. 31, 1980 and 1981), and Alabama and Michigan (Sept. 30, 1980 and 1981). For local governments, the 1980 fiscal years reported are those that closed between July 1, 1979 and June 30, 1980. Most municipalities and counties ended their fiscal years on December 31 or June 30. The fiscal years reported for Washington, D.C. ended on Sept. 30, 1980 and 1981. Employment data are for October, 1980 and 1981, for all levels of government. For details of survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Level of government	1980			1981			Percent increase from 1980 to 1981		
	Total	Police protection	Corrections	Total	Police protection	Corrections	Total	Police protection	Corrections
Total <sup>a</sup>	\$22,063,780	\$15,163,029	\$6,900,751	\$24,690,916	\$16,822,094	\$7,868,822	11.9	10.9	14.0
Federal	2,349,000	1,941,000	408,000	2,554,000	2,118,000	436,000	8.7	9.1	6.8
State-local, total <sup>a</sup>	19,939,718	13,424,029	6,515,689	22,376,227	14,918,094	7,458,133	12.2	11.1	14.4
State	6,742,016	2,194,349	4,547,667	7,659,353	2,479,905	5,179,448	13.6	13.0	13.8
Local-total <sup>a</sup>	13,676,065	11,398,808	2,277,257	15,315,019	12,678,955	2,636,064	11.9	11.2	15.7
Counties	4,447,260	2,669,497	1,777,763	5,157,307	3,091,038	2,066,269	15.9	15.7	16.2
Municipalities	9,319,049	8,791,989	527,060	10,280,610	9,678,462	602,148	10.3	10.0	14.2

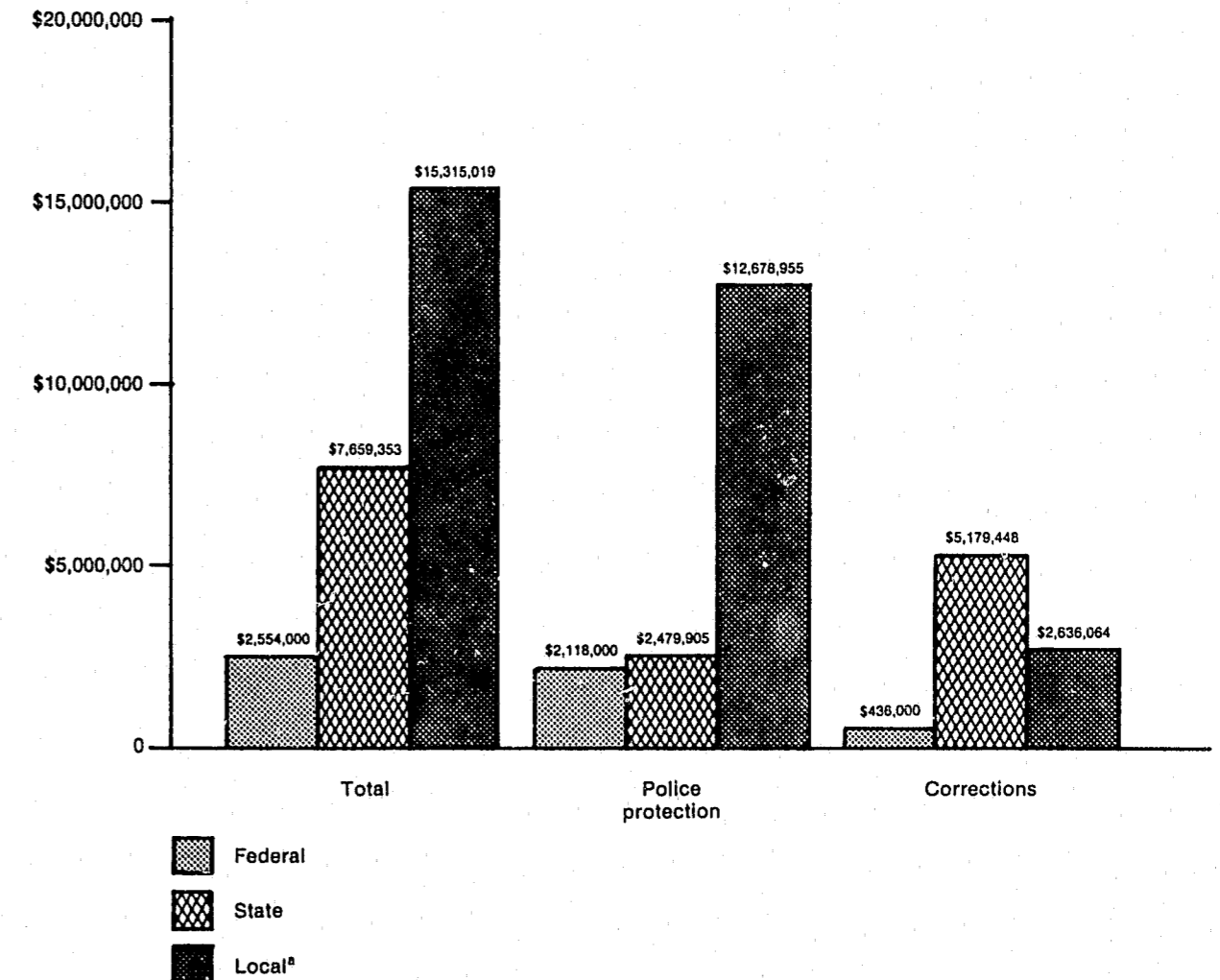
<sup>a</sup>Excludes duplicative intergovernmental transactions.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1980 and 1981 Data from the Annual General Finance and Employment Surveys* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1984), Table A. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

**Figure 1.1 Expenditures for police protection and corrections activities, by level of government, United States, fiscal year 1981**

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

(Dollar amounts in thousands)



<sup>a</sup>Excludes duplicative intergovernmental transactions.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1980 and 1981 Data from the Annual General Finance and Employment Surveys* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1984), Table A. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.























Table 1.12 Federal criminal justice budget authorities and outlays, fiscal year 1983 (actual) and 1984-87 (estimated)

NOTE: These data are from the budget submitted by President Reagan to Congress in February 1984. The budget authority (actual or estimated) for each fiscal year includes appropriations for that year, as well as for future years, that have been approved by Congress. The outlays (actual or estimated) for the corresponding year are funded partially by the budget authority and partially through unspent funds allocated in previous years. "Outlays" are defined as values of checks issued, interest accrued on public debt, or other payments made, and net of refunds and reimbursements.

(In millions of dollars)

Type of program	1983 actual		1984 estimate		1985 estimate		1986 estimate		1987 estimate	
	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays
Federal law enforcement activities, total	\$3,061	\$2,887	\$3,417	\$3,407	\$3,505	\$3,515	\$3,554	\$3,497	\$3,598	\$3,547
Criminal investigations	1,241	1,113	1,445	1,432	1,494	1,534	1,531	1,503	1,560	1,532
Alcohol, tobacco, and firearms investigation	147	142	160	156	162	159	163	160	166	162
Border enforcement activities	1,076	1,052	1,137	1,143	1,177	1,160	1,181	1,165	1,197	1,182
Protection and other activities	249	232	309	300	287	279	285	280	295	289
Other enforcement	347	348	367	376	386	383	393	389	381	381
Federal litigative and judicial activities, total	1,702	1,627	1,920	1,921	1,854	1,847	1,917	1,880	1,985	1,947
Civil and criminal prosecution and representation	636	597	717	715	808	791	823	802	838	817
Federal judicial activities	825	796	828	922	1,046	1,036	1,095	1,078	1,148	1,130
Representation of indigents in civil cases	241	234	275	284	0	20	0	0	0	0
Federal correctional activities	468	418	489	500	568	574	538	544	543	524
Criminal justice assistance	137	167	211	193	146	203	147	165	151	145
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,367</b>	<b>5,099</b>	<b>6,038</b>	<b>6,021</b>	<b>6,074</b>	<b>6,140</b>	<b>6,156</b>	<b>6,086</b>	<b>6,277</b>	<b>6,162</b>

Source: Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1985 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1984), chap. 5, p. 143. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.13 Allocation of Office of Justice Assistance, Research, and Statistics (OJARS) funds, by type of budget activity, fiscal years 1980-84

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

(In thousands of dollars)

Type of budget activity	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Total	\$486,463	\$144,397	\$128,554	\$125,523	\$197,352
State and local formula grants	0	0	0	0	51,118
State and local discretionary grants	0	0	0	0	15,280
Juvenile justice formula grants	63,750	60,819	43,095	43,095	43,095
Criminal justice formula grants (Part D)	239,234	0	0	0	0
National priority grants (Part E)	29,904	0	0	0	0
General criminal justice grants (Part F)	29,905	0	0	0	0
Training, total	2,528	0	0	0	0
Educational development	500	0	0	0	0
Prosecutor training	250	0	0	0	0
General criminal justice training	1,778	0	0	0	0
Crime prevention programs	10,000	0	0	0	0
Juvenile justice programs, total	36,250	36,250	24,505	24,505	24,505
Special emphasis	21,250	21,250	14,365	14,365	14,365
Juvenile Justice Institute	11,000	11,000	7,436	7,436	7,436
Technical assistance	3,000	3,000	2,028	1,804	1,804
Concentration of Federal efforts	1,000	1,000	676	900	900
Public Safety Officers' Benefits Program	10,000	12,500	10,131	10,800	12,500
Executive direction and control, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	--	2,535	2,400	2,400	2,555
Executive direction and control, Office of Justice Assistance, Research, and Statistics	10,285	0	0	0	0
Administrative services, Office of Justice Assistance, Research and Statistics/State and local assistance	10,839	12,140	9,623	7,588	8,166
Executive direction and control, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration	0	0	0	0	0
Research, evaluation, and demonstration programs	25,000	10,545	16,767	17,603	18,508
Justice statistical programs	15,000	12,742	13,875	14,568	16,921
Executive direction and control, National Institute of Justice	3,768	2,996	2,908	3,395	3,195
Executive direction and control, Bureau of Justice Statistics	0	1,370	1,450	1,569	1,509

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



Characteristics of the Criminal Justice Systems

Table I.14 Full-time and part-time employment for police protection and corrections activities, by level of government, United States, October 1980 and 1981

NOTE: See NOTE, Table I.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix I.

Level of government	October 1980			October 1981			Percent Increase or decrease (-) from 1980 to 1981		
	Total	Police protection	Corrections	Total	Police protection	Corrections	Total	Police protection	Corrections
Total	985,307	714,660	270,647	997,193	716,600	280,593	1.2	0.2	3.6
Federal	66,397	56,472	9,925	65,141	55,505	9,636	-1.8	-1.7	-2.9
State-local, total	918,910	658,188	260,722	932,052	661,095	270,957	1.4	0.4	3.9
State	239,566	75,896	163,670	246,790	76,477	170,313	3.0	0.7	4.0
Local, total	679,344	582,292	97,052	685,262	584,618	100,644	0.8	0.3	3.7
Counties	209,096	131,645	77,451	215,925	135,919	80,006	3.2	3.2	3.2
Municipalities	470,248	450,647	19,601	469,337	448,699	20,638	-0.1	-0.4	5.2

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1980 and 1981. Data from the Annual General Finance and Employment Surveys (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1984), Table B. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.



















Table 1.19 Employment and payroll for State and local sworn and nonsworn police employment, by State and level of government, October 1980--Continued

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

Table with columns for Sworn and Nonsworn employment, payroll, and earnings. Rows list 37 states and their local government levels (State, Local total, Counties, Municipalities).

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1.19 Employment and payroll for State and local sworn and nonsworn police employment, by State and level of government, October 1980--Continued

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

Table with columns for Sworn and Nonsworn employment, payroll, and earnings. Rows list 37 states and their local government levels (State, Local total, Counties, Municipalities).

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1.19 Employment and payroll for State and local sworn and nonsworn police employment, by State and level of government, October 1980--Continued

Table with 11 main columns: State and level of government, Sworn (Total, Full-time only, Full-time equivalent, October payroll), Average October earnings, Percent of total police full-time equivalent employment, Nonsworn (Total, Full-time only, Full-time equivalent, October payroll), Average October earnings.

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

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1980 and 1981 Data from the Annual General Finance and Employment Surveys (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1984), Table 24.

Table 1.20 Employment and payroll for State and local sworn and nonsworn police employment, by State and level of government, October 1981

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 1.1 and 1.19. October payroll data may not add due to rounding. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

Table with 11 main columns: State and level of government, Sworn (Total, Full-time only, Full-time equivalent, October payroll), Average October earnings, Percent of total police full-time equivalent employment, Nonsworn (Total, Full-time only, Full-time equivalent, October payroll), Average October earnings.

See footnote at end of table.





Table 1.21(82) Number and rate (per 1,000 inhabitants) of full-time police employees,<sup>a</sup> by geographic division and size of place, on Oct. 31, 1982

NOTE: These data are collected annually by the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting Program. "Full-time police employees" includes both police officers and civilian employees. Police officers include all "full-time, sworn personnel with full arrest powers." This excludes persons performing guard or protection duties (e.g., school crossing guards) who are not paid from police funds. "Civilian employees include persons such as clerks, radio dispatchers, meter maids, stenographers, mechanics, etc." Persons not paid from police funds are excluded. Employees on leave with pay are also excluded. (U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), pp. 77-81.) These data are for employees who were on the payroll on Oct. 31, 1982. For a list of States in geographic divisions, see Appendix 3.

Geographic division	(1982 estimated population)						
	Total (8,892 cities; population 147,712,000)	Group I (57 cities, 250,000 and over; population 41,826,000)	Group II (114 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 16,875,000)	Group III (292 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 19,985,000)	Group IV (610 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 20,849,000)	Group V (1,588 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 24,848,000)	Group VI (6,231 cities, under 10,000; population 23,329,000)
Total: 8,892 cities; population 147,712,000: Number of police employees Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	370,291 2.5	140,437 3.3	39,390 2.3	42,115 2.1	42,437 2.0	51,265 2.1	54,647 2.3
New England: 618 cities; population 10,711,000: Number of police employees Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	24,137 2.3	2,129 3.7	2,922 3.1	6,071 2.3	4,408 2.0	5,525 2.0	3,082 1.9
Middle Atlantic: 1,800 cities; population 29,214,000: Number of police employees Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	81,351 2.8	40,978 4.1	4,558 3.0	7,258 2.3	8,033 2.3	11,042 1.9	9,482 1.8
East North Central: 1,694 cities; population 28,614,000: Number of police employees Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	71,102 2.5	29,045 4.0	5,194 2.2	8,078 1.9	8,526 1.8	10,638 1.9	9,621 2.2
West North Central: 683 cities; population 10,075,000: Number of police employees Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	21,752 2.2	6,721 3.1	2,297 2.1	1,734 1.7	2,738 1.6	3,977 2.0	4,285 2.1
South Atlantic: 1,437 cities; population 16,569,000: Number of police employees Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	51,465 3.1	15,944 3.8	7,481 2.7	5,003 3.0	5,637 2.6	6,872 2.8	10,528 3.2
East South Central: 646 cities; population 7,154,000: Number of police employees Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	17,591 2.5	4,373 2.6	3,013 2.3	678 2.4	2,261 2.4	2,743 2.3	4,523 2.6
West South Central: 885 cities; population 16,125,000: Number of police employees Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	34,818 2.1	12,843 2.1	4,417 2.0	4,006 2.0	2,916 1.9	4,817 2.0	5,819 2.4
Mountain: 471 cities; population 7,616,000: Number of police employees Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	19,026 2.5	6,934 2.8	3,056 2.4	1,707 1.8	2,313 2.2	1,712 2.3	3,304 3.0
Pacific: 658 cities; population 21,632,000: Number of police employees Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	49,049 2.3	21,470 2.7	6,452 1.9	7,580 1.9	5,605 1.9	3,939 2.1	4,003 3.0

Table 1.21(82) Number and rate (per 1,000 inhabitants) of full-time police employees,<sup>a</sup> by geographic division and size of place, on Oct. 31, 1982--Continued

Geographic division	Total (8,892 cities; population 147,712,000)	Population group					
		Group I (57 cities, 250,000 and over; population 41,826,000)	Group II (114 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 16,875,000)	Group III (292 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 19,985,000)	Group IV (610 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 20,849,000)	Group V (1,588 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 24,848,000)	Group VI (6,231 cities, under 10,000; population 23,329,000)
Suburban: <sup>b</sup> 5,078 agencies; population 84,400,000: Number of police employees Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	193,929 2.5	X	X	X	X	X	X
County: 2,809 agencies; population 70,898,000: Number of police employees Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	144,044 2.0	X	X	X	X	X	X

<sup>a</sup>Includes civilians.  
<sup>b</sup>Includes suburban city and county law enforcement agencies within metropolitan areas. Excludes core cities. Suburban cities and counties are also included in other groups.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, 1982 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1983), p. 246.

Table 1.21(83) Number and rate (per 1,000 inhabitants) of full-time police employees,<sup>a</sup> by geographic division and size of place, on Oct. 31, 1983

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.21(82). These data are for employees who were on the payroll on Oct. 31, 1983.

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

Geographic division	(1983 estimated population)						
	Total (9,020 cities; population 149,596,000)	Population group					
		Group I (57 cities, 250,000 and over; population 41,859,000)	Group II (119 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 17,492,000)	Group III (291 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 19,890,000)	Group IV (625 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 21,505,000)	Group V (1,606 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 25,116,000)	Group VI (6,322 cities, under 10,000; population 23,734,000)
Total: 9,020 cities; population 149,596,000; Number of police employees Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	380,751 2.5	138,195 3.3	40,755 2.3	41,721 2.1	43,522 2.0	51,855 2.1	64,703 2.7
New England: 639 cities; population 11,115,000; Number of police employees Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	26,141 2.4	2,163 3.8	3,453 3.2	6,091 2.3	4,809 2.1	5,728 2.0	3,897 2.4
Middle Atlantic: 1,759 cities; population 29,106,000; Number of police employees Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	82,063 2.8	41,075 4.1	4,492 2.9	7,210 2.3	8,067 2.2	10,793 1.9	10,426 2.0
East North Central: 1,693 cities; population 28,367,000; Number of police employees Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	72,203 2.5	29,263 4.1	5,093 2.2	7,810 1.9	8,481 1.8	10,591 1.9	10,965 2.5
West North Central: 702 cities; population 10,210,000; Number of police employees Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	22,412 2.2	6,574 3.0	2,262 2.0	1,767 1.7	2,846 1.6	4,071 2.0	4,892 2.3
South Atlantic: 1,448 cities; population 16,269,000; Number of police employees Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	49,416 3.0	11,773 3.2	8,003 2.7	4,635 2.9	5,769 2.5	7,169 2.8	12,067 3.7
East South Central: 706 cities; population 6,921,000; Number of police employees Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	17,440 2.5	2,861 2.7	3,032 2.3	679 2.3	2,302 2.3	3,030 2.2	5,536 2.9
West South Central: 891 cities; population 17,251,000; Number of police employees Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	39,848 2.3	16,029 2.4	4,207 2.0	4,403 2.1	2,929 1.9	4,796 2.0	7,484 3.0
Mountain: 521 cities; population 8,267,000; Number of police employees Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	20,548 2.5	6,896 2.7	3,293 2.3	1,871 1.7	2,429 2.1	1,911 2.2	4,148 3.3
Pacific: 661 cities; population 22,088,000; Number of police employees Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	50,680 2.3	21,561 2.6	6,920 1.9	7,255 1.9	5,890 1.9	3,766 2.0	5,288 3.9

Table 1.21(83) Number and rate (per 1,000 inhabitants) of full-time police employees,<sup>a</sup> by geographic division and size of place, on Oct. 31, 1983--Continued

Geographic division	Total (9,020 cities; population 149,596,000)	Population group					
		Group I (57 cities, 250,000 and over; population 41,859,000)	Group II (119 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 17,492,000)	Group III (291 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 19,890,000)	Group IV (625 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 21,505,000)	Group V (1,606 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 25,116,000)	Group VI (6,322 cities, under 10,000; population 23,734,000)
Suburban: <sup>b</sup> 5,186 agencies; population 86,992,000; Number of police employees Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	213,543 2.5	X X	X X	X X	X X	X X	X X
County: 2,800 agencies; population 72,737,000; Number of police employees Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	205,199 2.8	X X	X X	X X	X X	X X	X X

<sup>a</sup>Includes civilians.<sup>b</sup>Includes suburban city and county law enforcement agencies within metropolitan areas. Excludes core cities. Suburban cities and counties are also included in other groups.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, 1983 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1984), p. 248.

**Table 1.22 Full-time paid personnel of police departments in cities over 10,000 persons, by population group, geographic region and division, city type, and form of government, United States, 1982<sup>a</sup>**

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.8. For definitions of terms and a list of States in regions, see Appendix 2.

	Number of cities reporting	Mean number of police personnel	Rate of police personnel per 1,000 population
Total, all cities	1,365	130	2.45
Population group:			
Over 1,000,000	4	6,701	3.60
500,000 to 1,000,000	13	1,930	2.81
250,000 to 499,999	28	966	2.73
100,000 to 249,999	78	339	2.37
50,000 to 99,999	173	143	2.05
25,000 to 49,999	325	70	2.03
10,000 to 24,999	744	33	2.09
Geographic region:			
Northeast	297	97	2.72
North Central	418	101	2.24
South	374	153	2.59
West	276	179	2.35
Geographic division:			
New England	114	66	2.20
Mid-Atlantic	183	116	2.96
East North Central	277	104	2.26
West North Central	141	96	2.20
South Atlantic	167	166	3.05
East South Central	59	141	2.41
West South Central	148	142	2.20
Mountain	73	169	2.64
Pacific Coast	203	182	2.27
Metro status:			
Central	282	425	2.72
Suburban	761	58	1.99
Independent	322	41	2.18
Form of government:			
Mayor-council	483	185	2.79
Council-manager	797	102	2.18
Commission	44	126	2.17
Town meeting	32	31	1.94
Representative town meeting	9	59	2.13

<sup>a</sup>Includes uniformed and nonuniformed personnel.

Source: Gerard J. Hoetmer, "Police, Fire, and Refuse Collection and Disposal Departments: Personnel, Compensation and Expenditures," *Urban Data Service Reports 14* (August 1982) (Washington, D.C.: International City Management Association), p. 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

**Table 1.23(82) Number and rate (per 1,000 inhabitants) of full-time police officers, by geographic division and size of place, on Oct. 31, 1982**

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.21(82). For a list of States in geographic divisions, see Appendix 3.

(1982 estimated population)

Geographic division	Total (8,892 cities; population 147,712,000)	Population group					
		Group I (57 cities, 250,000 and over; population 41,826,000)	Group II (114 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 16,875,000)	Group III (292 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 19,985,000)	Group IV (610 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 20,849,000)	Group V (1,588 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 24,848,000)	Group VI (6,231 cities under 10,000; population 23,329,000)
Total: 8,892 cities; population 147,712,000:							
Number of police officers	298,334	112,513	31,138	33,749	34,511	42,072	44,351
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.0	2.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.9
New England: 618 cities; population 10,711,000:							
Number of police officers	20,986	1,737	2,545	5,349	3,961	4,846	2,548
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.0	3.1	2.7	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.6
Middle Atlantic: 1,800 cities; population 29,214,000:							
Number of police officers	68,760	33,710	3,967	6,173	6,906	9,647	8,357
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.4	3.4	2.6	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.6
East North Central: 1,694 cities; population 28,614,000:							
Number of police officers	58,866	24,487	4,363	6,678	6,965	8,591	7,782
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.1	3.4	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.8
West North Central: 683 cities; population 10,075,000:							
Number of police officers	17,187	5,143	1,718	1,424	2,220	3,169	3,513
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	1.7	2.4	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.7
South Atlantic: 1,437 cities; population 16,569,000:							
Number of police officers	41,002	12,817	5,856	3,738	4,568	5,466	8,557
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.5	3.0	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.6



**CONTINUED**

**1 OF 9**

Table 1.23(82) Number and rate (per 1,000 inhabitants) of full-time police officers, by geographic division and size of place, on Oct. 31, 1982--Continued

Geographic division	Total (8,892 cities; population 147,712,000)	Population group					
		Group I (57 cities, 250,000 and over; population 41,826,000)	Group II (114 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 16,875,000)	Group III (292 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 19,985,000)	Group IV (610 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 20,849,000)	Group V (1,588 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 24,848,000)	Group VI (6,231 cities under 10,000; population 23,329,000)
East South Central: 646 cities; population 7,154,000: Number of police officers Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	13,965 2.0	3,541 2.1	2,294 1.8	545 1.9	1,727 1.9	2,274 1.9	3,584 2.1
West South Central: 885 cities; population 16,125,000: Number of police officers Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	27,257 1.6	9,912 1.6	3,514 1.6	3,189 1.6	2,287 1.5	3,883 1.6	4,472 1.8
Mountain: 471 cities; population 7,616,000: Number of police officers Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	13,986 1.8	5,031 2.1	2,222 1.7	1,231 1.3	1,703 1.6	1,277 1.7	2,522 2.3
Pacific: 658 cities; population 21,632,000: Number of police officers Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	36,325 1.7	16,135 2.0	4,659 1.4	5,422 1.4	4,174 1.4	2,919 1.5	3,016 2.3
Suburban: <sup>a</sup> 5,092 agencies; population 84,974,000: Number of police officers Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	149,698 1.8	X X	X X	X X	X X	X X	X X
County: 2,836 agencies; population 71,809,000: Number of police officers Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	105,073 1.5	X X	X X	X X	X X	X X	X X

<sup>a</sup>Includes suburban city and county law enforcement agencies within metropolitan areas. Excludes core cities. Suburban cities and counties are also included in other groups.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1982* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1983), p. 247.

Table 1.23(83) Number and rate (per 1,000 inhabitants) of full-time police officers, by geographic division and size of place, on Oct. 31, 1983

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.21(83). For a list of States in geographic divisions, see Appendix 3.

Geographic division	Total (9,020 cities; population 149,596,000)	Population group					
		Group I (57 cities, 250,000 and over; population 41,859,000)	Group II (119 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 17,492,000)	Group III (291 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 19,890,000)	Group IV (625 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 21,505,000)	Group V (1,606 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 25,116,000)	Group VI (6,322 cities under 10,000; population 23,734,000)
Total: 9,020 cities; population 149,596,000: Number of police officers Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	304,012 2.0	109,441 2.6	32,147 1.8	33,295 1.7	35,332 1.6	42,412 1.7	51,385 2.2
New England: 639 cities; population 11,115,000: Number of police officers Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	22,671 2.0	1,846 3.3	2,946 2.7	5,345 2.0	4,298 1.8	5,025 1.7	3,211 2.0
Middle Atlantic: 1,759 cities; population 29,106,000: Number of police officers Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	69,301 2.4	33,952 3.4	3,878 2.5	6,157 1.9	6,933 1.9	9,383 1.7	8,998 1.7
East North Central: 1,693 cities; population 28,367,000: Number of police officers Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	58,826 2.1	23,935 3.3	4,261 1.8	6,331 1.6	6,920 1.5	8,561 1.5	8,818 2.0
West North Central: 702 cities; population 10,210,000: Number of police officers Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	17,667 1.7	5,033 2.3	1,694 1.5	1,446 1.4	2,285 1.3	3,210 1.6	3,999 1.9
South Atlantic: 1,448 cities; population 16,269,000: Number of police officers Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	39,012 2.4	9,075 2.5	6,317 2.2	3,498 2.2	4,655 2.0	5,692 2.3	9,775 3.0

Table 1.23(83) Number and rate (per 1,000 inhabitants) of full-time police officers, by geographic division and size of place, on Oct. 31, 1983--Continued

Geographic division	Total (9,020 cities; population 149,596,000)	Population group					
		Group I (57 cities, 250,000 and over; population 41,859,000)	Group II (119 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 17,492,000)	Group III (291 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 19,890,000)	Group IV (625 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 21,505,000)	Group V (1,606 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 25,116,000)	Group VI (6,322 cities under 10,000; population 23,734,000)
East South Central: 706 cities; population 6,921,000: Number of police officers Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	13,799 2.0	2,279 2.2	2,315 1.8	543 1.9	1,827 1.8	2,468 1.8	4,367 2.3
West South Central: 891 cities; population 17,251,000: Number of police officers Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	30,637 1.8	12,153 1.9	3,363 1.6	3,470 1.6	2,288 1.5	3,871 1.6	5,492 2.2
Mountain: 521 cities; population 8,267,000: Number of police officers Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	15,047 1.8	5,042 2.0	2,406 1.7	1,353 1.2	1,805 1.6	1,394 1.6	3,047 2.4
Pacific: 661 cities; population 22,088,000: Number of police officers Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	37,052 1.7	16,126 2.0	4,967 1.3	5,152 1.3	4,321 1.4	2,808 1.5	3,678 2.7
Suburban: <sup>a</sup> 5,186 agencies; population 86,992,000: Number of police officers Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	162,309 1.9	X X	X X	X X	X X	X X	X X
County: 2,800 agencies; population 72,737,000: Number of police officers Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	145,358 2.0	X X	X X	X X	X X	X X	X X

<sup>a</sup>Includes suburban city and county law enforcement agencies within metropolitan areas. Excludes core cities. Suburban cities and counties are also included in other groups.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1983* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1984), p. 249.

Table 1.24(82) Full-time police employees, by sex and size of place, on Oct. 31, 1982

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.21(82).

Population group	Total police employees			Police officers (sworn)			Civilian employees		
	Total	Percent male	Percent female	Total	Percent male	Percent female	Total	Percent male	Percent female
Total agencies: 11,728 agencies; population 219,521,000 Total cities: 8,892 cities; population 147,712,000	514,335	81.4	18.6	403,407	94.1	5.9	110,928	35.1	64.9
Group I: 57 cities, 250,000 and over; population 41,826,000 6 cities, 1,000,000 and over; population 17,758,000 17 cities, 500,000 to 999,999; population 11,763,000 34 cities, 250,000 to 499,999; population 12,305,000	140,437	82.5	17.5	112,513	93.6	6.4	27,924	38.2	61.8
Group II: 114 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 16,875,000	70,463	84.1	15.9	57,092	93.9	6.1	13,371	42.4	57.6
Group III: 292 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 19,985,000	36,083	81.8	18.2	28,957	93.0	7.0	7,126	36.2	63.8
Group IV: 610 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 20,849,000	33,891	80.2	19.8	26,464	93.6	6.4	7,427	32.5	67.5
Group V: 1,588 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 24,848,000	39,390	80.7	19.3	31,138	94.8	5.2	8,252	27.3	72.7
Group VI: 6,231 cities under 10,000; population 23,329,000	42,115	82.8	17.2	33,749	96.4	3.6	8,366	28.2	71.8
Suburban counties: 656 agencies; population 41,519,000	42,437	83.4	16.6	34,511	96.7	3.3	7,926	25.4	74.6
Rural counties: 2,180 agencies; population 30,290,000	51,265	84.2	15.8	42,072	96.8	3.2	9,193	26.4	73.6
Suburban area: <sup>a</sup> 5,092 agencies; population 84,974,000	54,647	84.2	15.8	44,351	96.7	3.3	10,296	30.4	69.6
	104,145	77.6	22.4	75,863	91.1	8.9	28,282	41.6	58.4
	39,899	76.4	23.6	29,210	89.7	10.3	10,689	39.9	60.1
	193,929	80.9	19.1	149,698	94.1	5.9	44,231	36.1	63.9

<sup>a</sup>Includes suburban city and county law enforcement agencies within metropolitan areas. Excludes core cities. Suburban cities and counties are also included in other groups.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1982* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1983), p. 250, Table 72.

Table 1.24(83) Full-time police employees, by sex and size of place, on Oct. 31, 1983

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.21(83). Data for rural counties include State police.

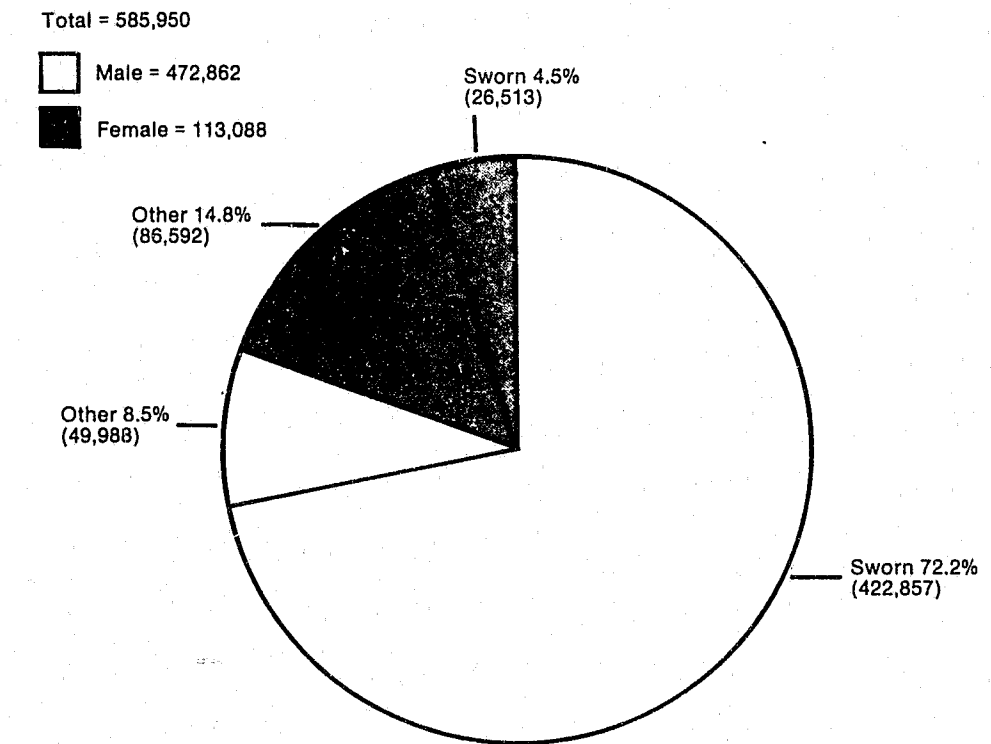
Population group	Total police employees			Police officers (sworn)			Civilian employees		
	Total	Percent male	Percent female	Total	Percent male	Percent female	Total	Percent male	Percent female
Total agencies: 11,820 agencies; population 222,333,000	585,950	80.7	19.3	449,370	94.1	5.9	136,580	36.6	63.4
Total cities: 9,020 cities; population 149,596,000	380,751	82.2	17.8	304,012	94.9	5.1	76,739	31.8	68.2
Group I: 57 cities, 250,000 and over; population 41,859,000	138,195	81.2	18.8	109,441	93.1	6.9	28,754	35.8	64.2
6 cities, 1,000,000 and over; population 17,878,000	71,970	81.9	18.1	57,320	93.3	6.7	14,650	37.3	62.7
16 cities, 500,000 to 999,999; population 11,246,000	31,850	81.1	18.9	25,348	92.9	7.1	6,502	35.5	64.5
35 cities, 250,000 to 499,999; population 12,735,000	34,375	79.9	20.1	26,773	93.1	6.9	7,602	33.3	66.7
Group II: 119 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 17,492,000	40,755	80.3	19.7	32,147	94.4	5.6	8,608	27.6	72.4
Group III: 291 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 19,890,000	41,721	82.4	17.6	33,295	96.2	3.8	8,426	28.2	71.8
Group IV: 625 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 21,545,000	43,522	83.1	16.9	35,332	96.5	3.5	8,190	25.6	74.4
Group V: 1,606 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 25,116,000	51,855	83.9	16.1	42,412	96.5	3.5	9,443	27.2	72.8
Group VI: 6,322 cities under 10,000; population 23,734,000	64,703	83.2	16.8	51,385	95.7	4.3	13,318	35.0	65.0
Suburban counties: 592 agencies; population 41,707,000	111,818	77.4	22.6	80,105	91.1	8.9	31,713	42.7	57.3
Rural counties: 2,208 agencies; population 31,030,000	93,381	78.8	21.2	65,253	94.4	5.6	28,128	42.7	57.3
Suburban area: <sup>a</sup> 5,186 agencies; population 86,992,000	213,543	80.4	19.6	162,309	93.8	6.2	51,234	38.0	62.0

<sup>a</sup>Includes suburban city and county law enforcement agencies within metropolitan areas. Excludes core cities. Suburban cities and counties are also included in other groups.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1983* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1984), p. 252, Table 72.

Figure 1.2 Percent distribution of full-time police employees, by sex, United States, on Oct. 31, 1983

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 1.21(82) and 1.21(83).  
(11,820 agencies; 1983 estimated population 222,333,000)



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1983* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1984), p. 252, Table 72. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.



**Table 1.28** Number of police departments in cities over 10,000 persons allowing lateral entry in the police service, by population group and geographic division, United States, 1982

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.27. "Lateral entry" refers to the police personnel practice that allows a department to hire a police officer or supervisor from another agency at a non-entry level position.

	Number of cities reporting	Cities allowing lateral entry	
		Number	Percent
Total, all cities	1,233	421	34
Population group:			
500,000 and over	12	1	8
250,000 to 499,999	18	5	28
100,000 to 249,999	74	24	32
50,000 to 99,999	132	51	39
25,000 to 49,999	317	108	34
10,000 to 24,999	680	232	34
Geographic division:			
New England	119	40	34
Mid-Atlantic	171	30	18
East North Central	263	56	21
West North Central	116	51	44
South Atlantic	151	49	33
East South Central	58	19	33
West South Central	106	42	40
Mountain	72	27	38
Pacific Coast	177	107	61

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

**Table 1.29** Number of police departments in cities over 10,000 persons with residency requirements for police officers, by population group and geographic division, United States, 1982

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.27.

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

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

**Table 1.30** Number of police departments in cities over 10,000 persons requiring periodic physical performance tests and medical examinations for police officers, by population group and geographic division, United States, 1982

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.27.

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

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

**Table 1.31** Appropriations for the Federal judiciary, fiscal year 1983

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

(Amounts in thousands of dollars)

Appropriation accounts	Annual appropriations	Supplemental appropriations		Total budget authority
		Pay cost	Other	
Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit: Salaries and expenses	\$4,309	\$97	0	\$4,406
Court of International Trade: Salaries and expenses	5,372	129	0	5,501
Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and other judicial services	735,627	13,460	\$5,300	754,387
Salaries of judges	64,500	2,510	1,400	68,410
Salaries of supporting personnel	294,000	15,250 <sup>a</sup>	0	309,250
Defender services (Criminal Justice Act)	32,215	600 <sup>b</sup>	1,400	34,215
Fees of jurors and commissioners	42,500	-2,000 <sup>b</sup>	0	40,500
Expenses of operation and maintenance of the courts	65,000	-2,000 <sup>b</sup>	0	63,000
Bankruptcy courts, salaries and expenses	89,000	4,100	2,500	95,600
Services for drug dependent offenders	4,000	0	0	4,000
Space and facilities	132,412	-5,000 <sup>b</sup>	0	127,412
Court security	12,000	0	0	12,000
Administrative Office, U.S. Courts: Salaries and expenses	23,406	660	0	24,066
Federal Judicial Center: Salaries and expenses	7,618	66	0	7,684
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$776,332</b>	<b>\$14,412</b>	<b>\$5,300</b>	<b>\$796,044</b>

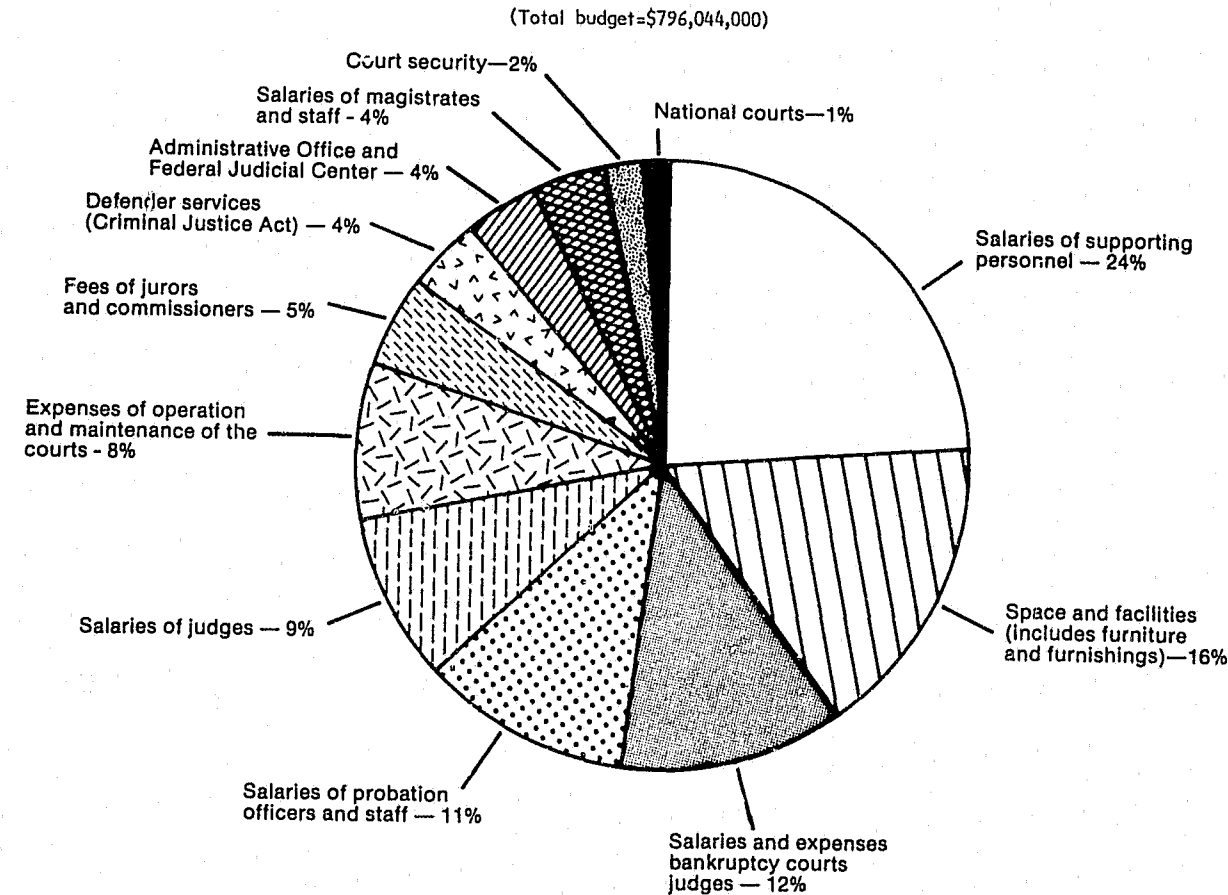
<sup>a</sup>Includes \$9,000 transferred from the appropriations "fees of jurors and commissioners" (\$2,000), "expenses of operations and maintenance of the courts" (\$2,000), and "space and facilities" (\$5,000).

<sup>b</sup>Transferred to the appropriation "salaries of supporting personnel."

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *1983 Annual Report of the Director* (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1984), p. 64.

Figure 1.3 Expenditures for Federal courts, by type of expense, fiscal year 1983

NOTE: This figure presents data for the U.S. Courts of Appeals, U.S. District Courts, and U.S. Bankruptcy Courts. The "National courts" category includes the U.S. Court of Claims, U.S. Court of Customs and Patent Appeals, and U.S. Court of International Trade. Financial information on the U.S. Supreme Court is not presented in this figure.



Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *The United States Courts: A Pictorial Summary for the Twelve Month Period Ended June 30, 1983* (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1983), p. 21. Figure adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.32 Judicial and administrative personnel of the Federal courts, by type of activity, years ending June 30, 1972-83

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

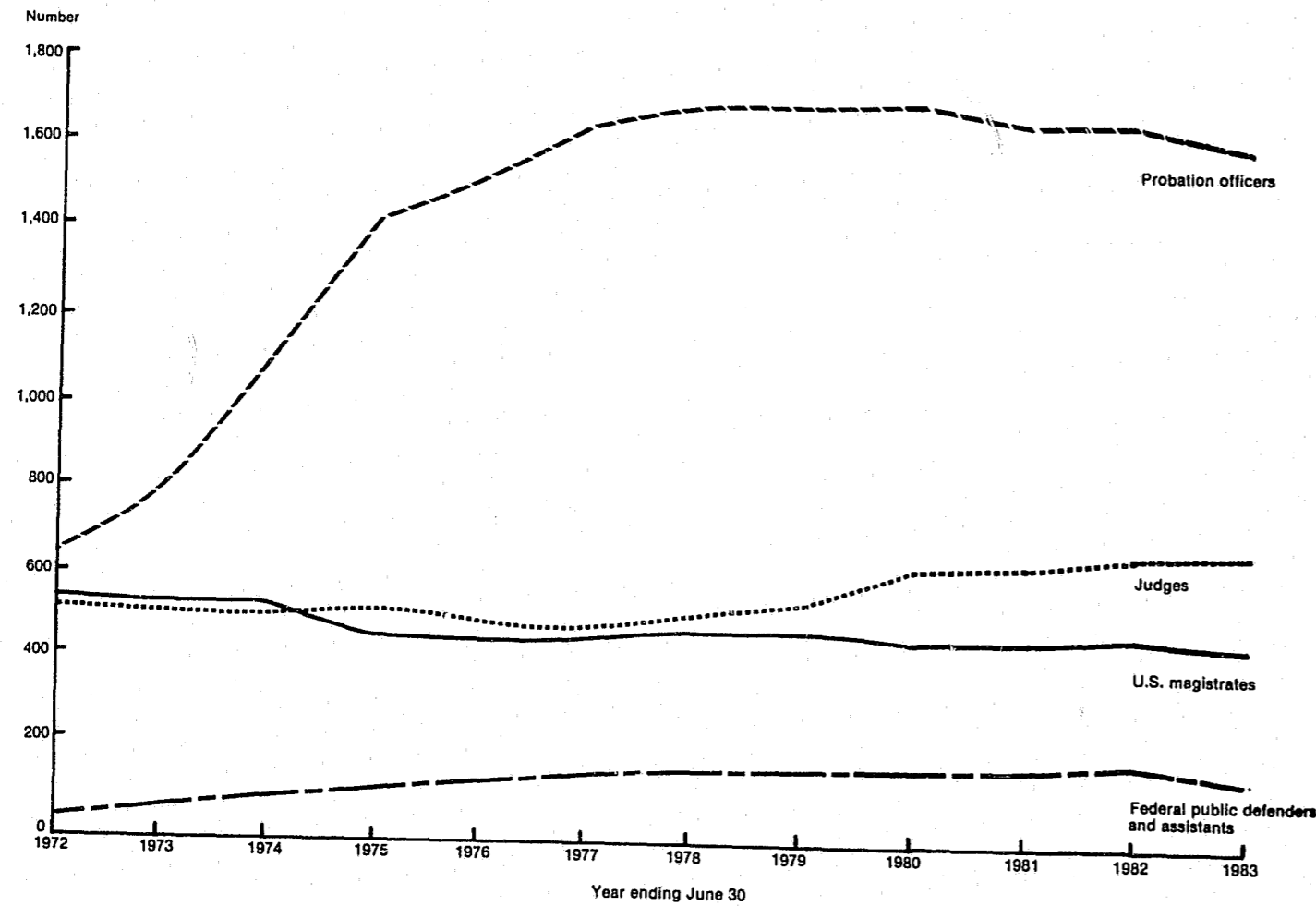
Type of activity	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Total personnel <sup>a</sup>	8,123	8,592	9,371	10,082	11,217	11,825	12,279	12,563	14,011	14,606	15,278	16,139
Judges, total	658	660	667	667	660	663	678	701	824	825	871	901
Circuit	91	93	95	96	94	87	95	94	126	125	124	140
District	388	384	378	383	375	373	381	397	481	472	496	482
Special courts	21	20	21	21	21	19	20	20	20	21	19	27 <sup>b</sup>
Territorial courts	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	4	4
Retired/resigned	154	159	169	163	166	181	179	187	194	204	228	248
Circuit executives	4	8	9	9	9	10	10	10	9	8	11	11
Staff to circuit executives	1	8	8	10	15	11	15	18	25	50	32	45
District executives	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	3
Staff to district executives	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	3
Secretaries to judges	506	532	547	568	533	510	544	528	870	921	759	807
Secretary-law clerks to judges	1	1	1	1	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Secretaries to retired judges	112	129	120	128	155	153	140	139	142	15	197	202
Court (staff) secretaries	NA	NA	NA	NA	41	56	62	126	161	30	60	51
Law clerks to judges	554	541	586	638	607	598	689	697	1,106	1,534	1,359	1,408
Law clerks to retired judges	84	109	113	105	124	148	160	159	160	76	277	286
Senior staff attorneys	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	11	11	5	10	12
Supervisory staff attorneys	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8	8	7	6	11
Staff attorneys	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	117	117	80	88	108
Senior law clerks	NA	NA	NA	NA	32	11	11	--	--	--	--	--
Court (staff) law clerks	NA	NA	NA	NA	20	80	73	17	--	--	--	--
Total personnel for clerks' offices	1,864	1,952	2,140	2,246	2,557	2,788	2,917	2,717	2,836	2,966	3,012	3,467
Members of probation staffs, total	1,078	1,342	1,868	2,375	2,630	2,853	2,902	2,886	2,888	2,842	2,819	2,762
Probation officers	618	784	1,124	1,423	1,522	1,632	1,673	1,664	1,673	1,649	1,637	1,574
Probation officers' assistants	NA	NA	NA	NA	19	30	30	30	35	10	40	40
Pretrial services officers <sup>c</sup>	X	X	X	X	79	86	91	100	95	91	68	71
Clerks	460	558	744	952	1,010	1,105	1,108	1,092	1,085	1,092	1,074	1,077
Members of bankruptcy staffs, total	1,086	1,102	1,056	1,006	1,294	1,305	1,250	1,569	2,197	2,436	2,640	2,957
Judges	203	201	212	210	224	228	232	236	235	237	236	243
Secretaries to judges	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	198	209	221
Law clerks to bankruptcy judges	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	210	210	240
Clerks	883	901	1,844	796	1,070	1,077	1,018	1,333	1,962	1,791	1,985	2,253
U.S. magistrates	518	514	517	452	450	454	455	444	439	441	485	435
Staff to U.S. magistrates	137	162	193	211	285	298	325	358	403	X	X	X
Secretaries to magistrates	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	69	211	223
Legal assistants to magistrates	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	108	146
Clerical assistants to magistrates	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	159	119	99
Federal public defenders and assistants	43	56	72	94	111	124	136	138	138	148	146	152
Staff to Federal public defenders	41	45	69	90	118	121	139	135	143	153	159	181
Court criers (including court crier-law clerks)	401	410	430	442	435	411	436	411	28	34	61	63
Court reporters	410	403	399	394	390	403	443	461	523	536	533	559
Court reporter/secretaries	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	--	--	1	1	1
Supporting personnel of the special courts	222	227	212	216	220	222	219	223	235	225	232	163
Miscellaneous personnel in the District of Columbia	83	57	26	30	23	24	20	10	10	1	2	2
Messengers	15	14	10	10	9	8	7	5	10	39	1	5
Librarians	34	34	36	39	40	48	48	51	52	37	109	131 <sup>b</sup>
Nurses	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1
Interpreters	9	10	9	10	12	12	13	14	17	28	29	28
Temporary emergency Court of Appeals	NA	NA	NA	NA	5	3	5	8	10	8	4	4
Members of the staff of the Administrative Office	258	272	279	337	437	408	444	473	497	521	510	531
Members of the staff of the Federal Judicial Center	NA	NA	NA	NA	(d)	98	117	129	136	119	98	106
Members of the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation	--	--	--	--	--	--	11	10	10	10	10	9
Jury Commissioner's staff	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	4	4	4	4	4
Speedy Trial Planning Groups	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	1	71	59	45
Reporters	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	194	212	185
Land commissioners	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12	38	32
Jury commissioners	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>a</sup>Permanent and temporary personnel are included in the totals.  
<sup>b</sup>This figure includes the nine judges from the Court of International Trade (Article III), however, if is a National Court.  
<sup>c</sup>Position was created by the Speedy Trial Act of 1974.  
<sup>d</sup>In 1976, this total was included in the "members of the staff of the Administrative Office" total.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1973*, pp. VII-3, VII-4; 1974, pp. III-1, III-2; 1975, pp. V-2, V-3; 1977 (Preliminary Report), p. 27; 1978 (Preliminary Report), pp. 18, 19; 1979, pp. 22, 23; 1980, p. 19; 1981, p. 20; 1982, p. 34; 1983, p. 38 (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 1.4 Selected personnel of the Federal courts, years ending June 30, 1972-83

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



Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Annual Report of the Director, 1973, pp. VII-3, VII-4; 1974, pp. III-1, III-2; 1975, pp. V-2, V-3; 1977 (Preliminary Report), p. 27; 1978 (Preliminary Report), pp. 18, 19; 1979, pp. 22, 23; 1980, p. 19; 1981, p. 20; 1982, p. 34; 1983, p. 38 (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts). Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Characteristics of the Criminal Justice Systems

Table 1.33 Criminal cases filed per judgeship in U.S. District Courts, by district, years ending June 30, 1969-83

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

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

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

the Administrative Office of the United States Courts. The exclusion of these cases from the workload statistics has been done in an effort to make the 1976-79 data more comparable to previous years' data that did not include most minor offense cases. In 1979, the Federal Magistrates Act (Public Law 96-82) expanded the authority of magistrates to dispose of all misdemeanors. To reflect the workload per authorized judgeship, the 1980-83 data exclude all cases below the felony level.

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

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

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

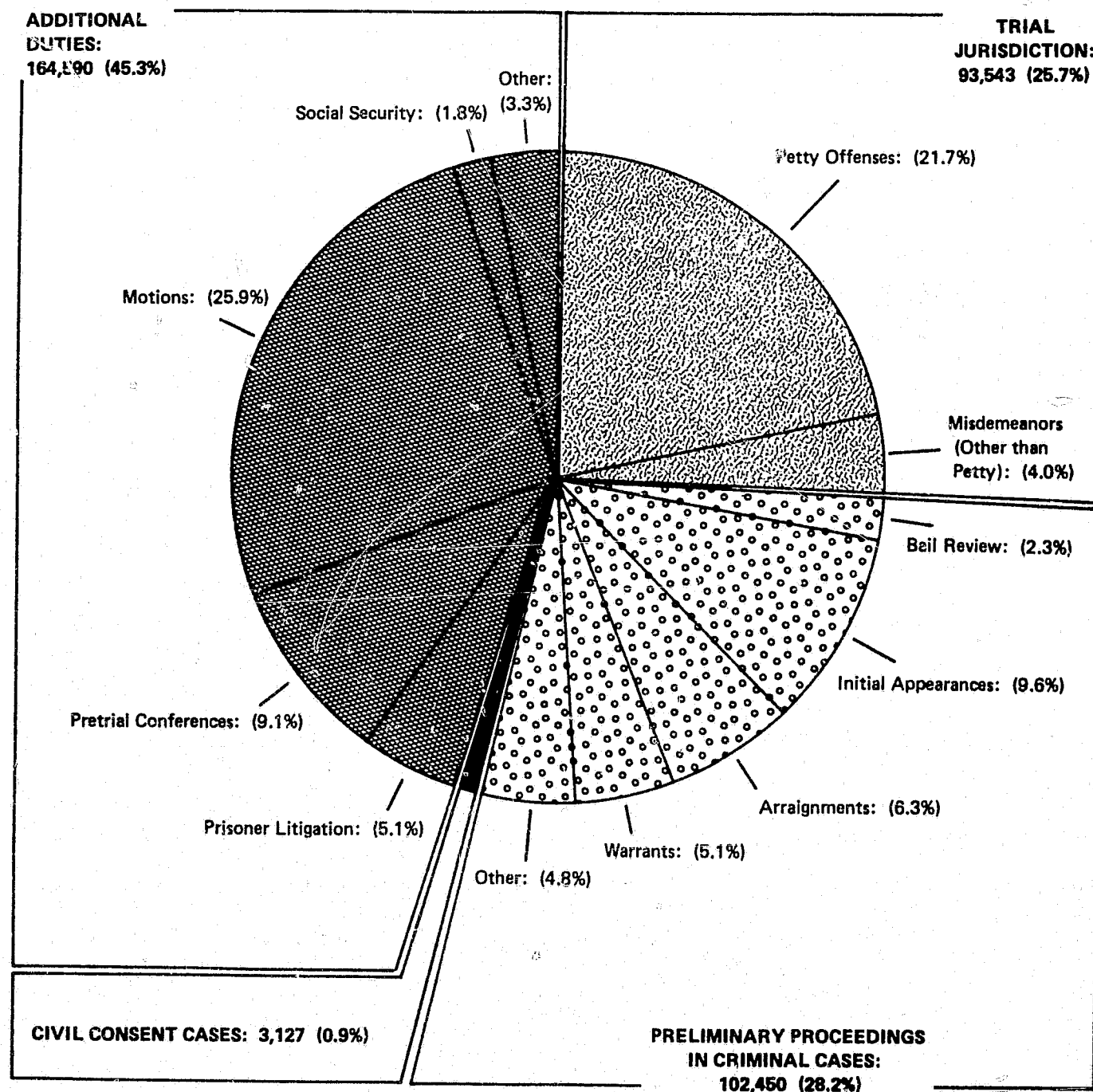




Figure 1.5 Duties performed by magistrates in U.S. District Courts, year ending June 30, 1983

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

(Total all matters=363,710)



Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, The United States Courts: A Pictorial Summary for the Twelve Month Period Ended June 30, 1983 (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1983), p. 16.

Characteristics of the Criminal Justice Systems

Table 1.34 Annual salaries of Federal judges, by judicial office, as of Jan. 1, 1984

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

Judicial office	Annual salary
Chief Justice of the United States	\$104,700
Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States	100,600
Circuit judges, U.S. Courts of Appeals	80,400
Judges, U.S. District Courts	76,000
Judges, U.S. Court of International Trade	76,000
Judges, U.S. Claims Court	67,800
U.S. bankruptcy judges	66,100
U.S. magistrates (full-time)	66,100

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

Table 1.35 Characteristics of presidential appointees to U.S. District Court judgeships, by Presidential administration, 1963-82

NOTE: These data were compiled primarily from published and unpublished hearings by the Senate Judiciary Committee that contained prepared biographical statements. In addition, an investigation was made of biographical directories, including various editions of *Who's Who* (Chicago: A.N. Marquis Co.), *The American Bench* (Minneapolis: R.B. Forster), several editions of the *Martindale-Hubbell Law Directory* (Summit, N.J.: Martindale-Hubbell), State legislative handouts, and relevant newspaper articles from the home States of nominees and appointees.

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

The American Bar Association's (ABA) ratings are assigned to candidates after investigation and evaluation by the ABA's Standing Committee on Federal Judiciary, which considers prospective Federal judicial nominees only upon referral by the U.S. Attorney General or at the request of the United States Senate. The ABA's Committee evaluation is directed primarily to professional qualifications--competence, integrity, and judicial temperament. Factors including intellectual capacity, judgment, writing and analytical ability, industry, knowledge of the law, and professional experience are assessed. To be rated "exceptionally well qualified," the prospective nominee has to stand at the top of the legal profession in the community involved and have outstanding legal ability, wide experience, and the highest reputation for integrity and temperament. Similar high standing in the community is also required. To be rated "well qualified," the nominee has to have the Committee's strong affirmative endorsement and be regarded one of the best available for the vacancy from the standpoint of competence, integrity, and temperament. The evaluation of "qualified" indicates that it appears the prospective nominee would be able to perform satisfactorily as a Federal judge with respect to competence, integrity, and temperament. When a nominee is found "not qualified," it means that the Committee's investigation indicates that the prospective nominee is not adequate from the standpoint of competence, integrity, or temperament (American Bar Association, *Standing Committee on Federal Judiciary* (Chicago: American Bar Association, 1980), pp. 3-5).

	(Percent)				
	President Johnson's appointees 1963-68 (N=122)	President Nixon's appointees 1969-74 (N=179)	President Ford's appointees 1974-76 (N=52)	President Carter's appointees 1977-80 (N=202)	President Reagan's appointees 1981-82 (N=68)
Sex:					
Male	98.4	99.4	98.1	85.6	95.6
Female	1.6	0.6	1.9	14.4	4.4
Ethnicity:					
White	93.4	95.5	88.5	78.7	95.6
Black	4.1	3.4	5.8	13.9	0.0
Hispanic	2.5	1.1	1.9	6.9	2.9
Asian	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.5	1.5
Education, undergraduate:					
Public-supported	38.5	41.3	48.1	57.4	32.4
Private (not Ivy League)	31.1	38.5	34.6	32.7	51.5
Ivy League	16.4	19.5	17.3	9.9	16.2
None indicated	13.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Education, law school:					
Public-supported	40.2	41.9	44.2	50.5	44.1
Private (not Ivy League)	36.9	36.9	38.5	32.2	47.1
Ivy League	21.3	21.2	17.3	17.3	8.8
Occupation at nomination or appointment:					
Politics or government	21.3	10.6	21.2	4.4	7.4
Judiciary	31.1	28.5	34.6	44.6	36.8
Law firm, large	2.4	11.3	9.7	14.0	11.8
Law firm, moderate	18.9	27.9	25.0	19.8	27.9
Law firm, small	23.0	19.0	9.6	13.9	11.8
Professor of law	3.3	2.8	0.0	3.0	4.4
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0
Occupational experience:					
Judicial	34.3	35.1	42.3	54.5	44.1
Prosecutorial	45.8	41.9	50.0	38.6	42.7
Other	33.6	36.3	30.8	28.2	30.9
Religion:					
Protestant	58.2	73.2	73.1	60.4	63.2
Catholic	31.1	18.4	17.3	27.2	30.9
Jewish	10.7	8.4	9.6	12.4	5.9
Political party:					
Democrat	94.3	7.2	21.2	94.1	2.9
Republican	5.7	92.8	78.8	4.5	97.1
Independent	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0
American Bar Association ratings:					
Exceptionally well qualified	7.4	4.8	0.0	4.0	1.5
Well qualified	40.9	40.4	46.1	47.0	47.1
Qualified	49.2	54.8	53.8	47.5	51.5
Not qualified	2.5	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0

Source: Sheldon Goldman, "Reagan's Judicial Appointments at Mid-term: Shaping the Bench in His Own Image," *Judicature* 66(March 1983), pp. 338, 339. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.36 Characteristics of presidential appointees to U.S. Courts of Appeals judgeships, by Presidential administration, 1963-82

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.35. Percent subtotals for the occupational experience sum to more than 100 because some appointees have both judicial and prosecutorial experience.

	(Percent)				
	President Johnson's appointees 1963-68 (N=40)	President Nixon's appointees 1969-74 (N=45)	President Ford's appointees 1974-76 (N=12)	President Carter's appointees 1977-80 (N=56)	President Reagan's appointees 1981-82 (N=19)
Sex:					
Male	97.5	100.0	100.0	80.4	100.0
Female	2.5	0.0	0.0	19.6	0.0
Ethnicity:					
White	95.0	97.8	100.0	78.6	94.7
Black	5.0	0.0	0.0	16.1	5.3
Hispanic	0.0	2.0	0.0	3.6	0.0
Asian	0.0	2.2	0.0	1.8	0.0
Education, undergraduate:					
Public-supported	32.5	40.0	50.0	20.4	31.6
Private (not Ivy League)	40.0	35.6	41.7	50.0	36.8
Ivy League	17.5	20.0	8.3	19.6	31.6
None indicated	10.0	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Education, law school:					
Public-supported	40.0	37.8	50.0	39.3	36.8
Private (not Ivy League)	32.5	26.7	25.0	19.6	36.8
Ivy League	27.5	35.6	25.0	41.1	26.3
Occupation at nomination or appointment:					
Politics or government	10.0	4.4	8.3	5.4	0.0
Judiciary	57.5	53.3	75.0	46.4	68.4
Law firm, large	5.0	4.4	8.3	10.8	10.6
Law firm, moderate	17.5	22.2	8.3	16.1	5.3
Law firm, small	7.5	6.7	0.0	5.4	0.0
Professor of law	2.5	2.2	0.0	14.3	15.8
Other	0.0	6.7	0.0	1.8	0.0
Occupational experience:					
Judicial	65.0	57.8	75.0	53.6	73.7
Prosecutorial	47.5	46.7	25.0	32.1	21.1
Other	20.0	17.8	25.0	37.5	21.1
Religion:					
Protestant	60.0	75.6	58.3	60.7	57.9
Catholic	25.0	15.6	33.3	23.2	31.6
Jewish	15.0	8.9	8.3	16.1	10.5
Political party:					
Democrat	95.0	6.7	8.3	89.3	0.0
Republican	5.0	93.3	91.7	5.4	100.0
Independent	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	0.0
American Bar Association ratings:					
Exceptionally well qualified	27.5	15.6	16.7	16.1	26.3
Well qualified	47.5	57.8	41.7	58.9	42.1
Qualified	20.0	26.7	33.3	25.0	31.6
Not qualified	2.5	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0
No report requested	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Sheldon Goldman, "Reagan's Judicial Appointments at Mid-term: Shaping the Bench in His Own Image," *Judicature* 66(March 1983), pp. 344, 345. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.



Table 1.39 Number and term of judges of appellate and major trial courts, by type of court and jurisdiction, 1983

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

Jurisdiction	Court of last resort	Appellate courts		Number of judges	Term (in years)	Major trial courts		Number of judges	Term (in years)
		Number of judges <sup>a</sup>	Term (in years) <sup>b</sup>			Intermediate appellate court	Number of judges		
Alabama	Supreme Court	9	6	5	6	Circuit courts	113	6	
Alaska	Supreme Court	5	10	3	6	Superior courts	26	6	
Arizona	Supreme Court	5	6	3	6	Superior courts	91	4	
Arkansas	Supreme Court	7	8	15	8	Chancery courts	30	4	
California	Supreme Court	7	12	6	8	Circuit courts	31	6	
Colorado	Supreme Court	7 <sup>d</sup>	10	77	12	Superior courts	637 <sup>c</sup>	6	
Connecticut	Supreme Court	7 <sup>d</sup>	8	10	8	District Court	102 <sup>e</sup>	6	
Delaware	Supreme Court	5	12	5	8	Superior courts	136 <sup>e</sup>	8	
Florida	Supreme Court	7	6	X	X	Superior courts	11 <sup>f</sup>	12	
Georgia	Supreme Court	7	6	46	6	Circuit courts	339	6	
Hawaii	Supreme Court	5	10	9	6	Superior courts	123	4 <sup>g</sup>	
Idaho	Supreme Court	5	6	3	10	Circuit courts	24	10	
Illinois	Supreme Court	7	10	3	6	District courts	33 <sup>h</sup>	4	
Indiana	Supreme Court	5	10	34	10	Circuit courts	383 <sup>h</sup>	6	
Iowa	Supreme Court	9	8	12	10	Circuit courts	89	6	
Kansas	Supreme Court	7	6	5	6	District Court	99 <sup>i</sup>	6	
Kentucky	Supreme Court	7	8	7	4	District courts	212 <sup>j</sup>	4	
Louisiana	Supreme Court	7	10	14	8	Circuit courts	91	8	
Maine	Supreme Judicial Court	7	7	48	10	District courts	150	6	
Maryland	Court of Appeals	7	10	X	X	Superior Court	14	7	
				13	10	Circuit courts	81	15	
						Circuit court for Baltimore City	23	15	
Massachusetts	Supreme Judicial Court	7	To age 70	10	To age 70	Trial Court	278	To age 70	
Michigan	Supreme Court	7	8	18	6	Circuit courts	170	6	
Minnesota	Supreme Court	9	6	12	6	District courts	99	6	
Mississippi	Supreme Court	9	8	X	X	Chancery courts	38	4	
Missouri	Supreme Court	7	12	24	12	Circuit courts	36	4	
Montana	Supreme Court	7	8	X	X	Circuit courts	133 <sup>k</sup>	6	
Nebraska	Supreme Court	7	6	X	X	District courts	36	6	
Nevada	Supreme Court	5	6	X	X	District courts	48	6	
New Hampshire	Supreme Court	5	To age 70	X	X	District courts	35	6	
New Jersey	Supreme Court	7	7 <sup>m</sup>	X	X	Superior Court	18 <sup>l</sup>	To age 70	
				23	7	Superior Court	329	7	
New Mexico	Supreme Court	5	8	7	8	District courts	49	6	
New York	Court of Appeals	7	14	24	5	Supreme Court	314	14	
North Carolina	Supreme Court	7	8	12	8	Superior Court	60	8	
North Dakota	Supreme Court	5	10	X	X	District courts	26	6	
Ohio	Supreme Court	7	6	53	6	Courts of common pleas	210	6	
Oklahoma	Supreme Court	9	6	12	6	District courts	71 <sup>n</sup>	4	
	Court of Criminal Appeals	3	6						
Oregon	Supreme Court	7	6	10	6	Circuit courts	84	6	
Pennsylvania	Supreme Court	7	10	1	6	Tax Court			
				15	10	Superior Court			
				9	10	Commonwealth Court	309	10	
Rhode Island	Supreme Court	5	Life	X	X	Superior Court	19	Life	
South Carolina	Supreme Court	5	10	X	X	Circuit Court	31	6	
South Dakota	Supreme Court	5	8	X	X	Circuit courts	36	8	
Tennessee	Supreme Court	5	8	12	8	Chancery courts	27	8	
Texas	Supreme Court	9	6	9	8	Court of Criminal Appeals	84 <sup>o</sup>	8	
	Court of Criminal Appeals	9	6	80	6	Circuit courts	364	4	
						District courts			
Utah	Supreme Court	5	10	X	X	District courts	29	6	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.39 Number and term of judges of appellate and major trial courts, by type of court and jurisdiction, 1983--Continued

Jurisdiction	Court of last resort	Appellate courts		Intermediate appellate court	Number of judges	Term (in years)	Major trial courts	Number of judges	Term (in years)
		Number of judges <sup>a</sup>	Term (in years) <sup>b</sup>						
Vermont	Supreme Court	5	6	X	X	X	Superior courts	10	6
							District courts	14	6
Virginia	Supreme Court	7	12	(p)	(p)	(p)	Circuit courts	120	8
Washington	Supreme Court	9	6	Court of Appeals	16	6	Superior courts	128	4
West Virginia	Supreme Court	5	12	X	X	X	Circuit courts	60	8
	of Appeals								
Wisconsin	Supreme Court	7	10	Court of Appeals	12	6	Circuit courts	190	6
Wyoming	Supreme Court	5	8	X	X	X	District courts	17	6
District of Columbia	Court of Appeals	9	15	X	X	X	Superior Court	44	15
American Samoa	High Court	8 <sup>q</sup>	(r)	X	X	X	High Courts Trial level	8 <sup>q</sup>	(r)
Guam	X	X	X	X	X	X	Superior Court	5	7
Puerto Rico	Supreme Court	8	To age 70	X	X	X	Superior Court	92	12

<sup>a</sup>Number includes chief justice.

<sup>b</sup>Initial term may be shorter.

<sup>c</sup>Legislature has authorized 594 judgeships; however, an additional 43 have been authorized if sufficient funds are available and counties choose to add new positions.

<sup>d</sup>Includes chief court administrator who is also an associate justice of the Supreme Court.

<sup>e</sup>Includes the judges of the Supreme and appellate courts.

<sup>f</sup>Six associate judges, president judge and four associate justices required by the constitution.

<sup>g</sup>For judges of the Superior Court of the Atlanta Judicial Court, term of office is 8 years.

<sup>h</sup>Plus 310 associate judges.

<sup>i</sup>Plus 39 district associate judges and 11 senior judges.

<sup>j</sup>Plus 69 district associate judges and 72 district magistrates.

<sup>k</sup>Plus 177 associate circuit judges.

<sup>l</sup>For 1984. In 1985, 21 judges; in 1986, 25 judges.

<sup>m</sup>May be reappointed to age 70.

<sup>n</sup>Plus 77 associate judges and 54 special judges.

<sup>o</sup>With civil jurisdiction, 58 judges; with criminal jurisdiction, 26 judges.

<sup>p</sup>Effective January 1985, Court of Appeals with nine judges serving 8-year terms.

<sup>q</sup>Chief justice and associate judges sit on appellate and trial divisions.

<sup>r</sup>For good behavior.

Source: The Council of State Governments, *The Book of the States 1984-85* (Lexington, Ky.: The Council of State Governments, 1984), pp. 146-149. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.40 Selected qualification requirements of judges of appellate and trial courts of general jurisdiction, by type of court and jurisdiction, 1983

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.39. "Appellate" refers to judges of courts of last resort and intermediate appellate courts. "Trial" refers to judges of courts of general trial jurisdiction. In some instances, information on the length of time for residency and legal experience requirements was not supplied. There are no qualification requirements for judges in Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

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

Footnotes follow on next page.

Table 1.40 Selected qualification requirements of judges of appellate and trial courts of general jurisdiction, by type of court and jurisdiction, 1983--Continued

<sup>a</sup>Citizen of the United States. Alabama--5 years. Georgia--3 years. Missouri--15 years for appellate court, 10 years for trial courts.  
<sup>b</sup>Citizen of the State.  
<sup>c</sup>Length of time not specified.  
<sup>d</sup>Length of time as member of State bar not specified but must have been engaged in active practice of law for a specific number of years; 8 years for appellate court, 5 years for trial court.  
<sup>e</sup>For court of appeals, 5 years.  
<sup>f</sup>For court of appeals judges only.  
<sup>g</sup>Qualified elector. For Arizona court of appeals, must be elector of county of residence. For Michigan Supreme Court, elector in State; court of appeals, elector of appellate circuit. For Missouri Supreme and appellate courts, electors for 9 years; for circuit courts, electors for 3 years. For Oklahoma Supreme Court and Court of Criminal Appeals, elector for 1 year; court of appeals and district courts, elector for 6 months. For Oregon court of appeals, qualified elector in county.  
<sup>h</sup>Specific personal characteristics. Arizona, Arkansas--good moral character. Maine--sobriety of manners. Maryland--integrity, wisdom and sound legal knowledge.  
<sup>i</sup>Nominee must be under certain age to be eligible. Arizona--

under 65 years. Colorado--under 72 years, except when name is submitted for vacancy. Florida--under 70 years, except upon temporary assignment or to complete a term. Michigan, Ohio--under 70 years.  
<sup>j</sup>Learned in law.  
<sup>k</sup>Years as a practicing lawyer and/or service on bench of court of record in State may satisfy requirement. Arkansas--appellate: 8 years; trial: 6 years. Indiana--10 years admitted to practice or must have served as a circuit, superior or criminal court judge in the State for at least 5 years. Kansas--appellate: 10 years; trial: 5 years (must have served as an associate district judge in State for 2 years). Texas--appellate: 10 years; trial: 4 years. Vermont--5 of 10 years preceding appointment. West Virginia--appellate: 10 years; trial: 5 years. Puerto Rico--appellate: 10 years; trial: 5 years.  
<sup>l</sup>Six months.  
<sup>m</sup>A person convicted of a felony or breach of public trust is not eligible to the office for a period of 20 years after conviction.  
<sup>n</sup>May not have been previously removed from judicial office.  
<sup>o</sup>Except that record of birth is required.  
<sup>p</sup>Thirty years for judges of court of appeals and court of criminal appeals.  
<sup>q</sup>For court of appeals, admitted to practice for 5 years.

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

Table 1.41 Salaries of judges of appellate and general trial courts, and date of last salary change, by type of court and jurisdiction, as of May 31, 1984

NOTE: The salaries reported for the highest appellate courts refer to salaries paid to associate justices, not chief justices. National averages for the highest appellate and general trial courts are based on figures for the 50 States. For intermediate appellate courts, the average is based on the 35 States that have such courts. All averages are based on the lowest salary of the range or on salaries without supplements. Salaries including supplements are shown in parentheses immediately beneath the figures for State-paid salaries. Supplements may include payments for travel and other business expenses, and locally authorized salary increments.

Jurisdiction	Type of court			Date of last salary change
	Highest appellate court	Intermediate appellate court	General trial court	
Alabama	\$58,000	\$57,000	\$48,000 (67,200)	4/27/82
Alaska	81,648 to 94,440	76,188	73,620 to 87,780	1/1/83
Arizona	57,500	55,500	53,000	1/1/83
Arkansas	51,573	49,817	48,060	7/1/83
California	81,859	76,745	67,063	1/1/84
Colorado	55,600	51,152	47,260	1/1/82
Connecticut	58,300	55,700	53,000	7/1/83
Delaware	59,000	X	55,500	1/1/84
Florida	67,588	60,994	58,247	10/1/83
Georgia	57,680	57,054	48,276 (67,328)	7/1/83
Hawaii	53,460	51,975	50,490	7/1/82
Idaho	47,300	46,300	45,300	7/1/82
Illinois	75,000	70,000	60,500	7/1/83
Indiana	47,244 (50,244)	47,244 (50,244)	39,932 to 42,182	10/1/82
Iowa	57,100	54,200	50,700	7/1/82
Kansas	52,864	50,639	48,969	2/1/84
Kentucky	56,664	54,351	52,038	7/1/83
Louisiana	66,566	63,367	60,169	9/1/81
Maine	44,431	X	43,736	9/23/83
Maryland	62,500	60,000	58,000	7/1/82
Massachusetts	62,500	62,500	60,000	1/1/83
Michigan	74,000	71,040	40,700 (68,080)	1/1/84
Minnesota	65,000	60,000	55,000	7/1/83
Mississippi	59,000	X	51,000	1/1/84
Missouri	52,080	49,530	46,980	7/1/83
Montana	47,963	X	46,758	7/1/83
Nebraska	55,930	X	51,735	1/1/84
Nevada	61,500	X	56,000	1/1/83
New Hampshire	51,789	X	50,434	6/10/83
New Jersey	78,000	75,000	70,000	1/19/82
New Mexico	55,000	52,000	49,300	7/1/83
New York	80,892	69,657	65,163	7/22/82
North Carolina	59,868	56,676	50,328	7/1/83
North Dakota	53,900	X	50,600	7/1/82
Ohio	68,000	64,000	55,500 to 60,500	1/1/84
Oklahoma	59,136	55,440	49,280	7/1/82
Oregon	53,308	52,039	48,356	4/1/81
Pennsylvania	76,500	74,500	65,000	12/1/83
Rhode Island	56,500	X	52,000	1/8/84
South Carolina	to 67,800	63,128	to 62,400	7/1/83
South Dakota	63,128	X	63,128	7/1/83
Tennessee	48,755	X	45,500	7/1/83
Texas	65,650	63,125	60,600	7/1/83
Utah	74,300	66,870	52,900	9/1/83
Vermont	50,000	X	45,000	7/1/82
Virginia	47,350	X	45,050	7/1/83
Washington	61,400	X	57,000	7/1/82
West Virginia	51,500	48,100	44,700	7/1/80
Wisconsin	49,000	X	45,000	7/1/81
Wyoming	57,687	52,918	50,659	8/1/83
	63,500	X	61,000	1/1/82
National average	59,900	59,278	52,931	X
District of Columbia	69,570	X	65,790	12/18/82
Federal System	96,700	77,300	73,100	12/18/82
American Samoa	70,026	X	X	7/15/81
Guam	X	X	44,338	--
Puerto Rico	44,000	X	32,000	10/1/83
Virgin Islands	X	X	to 38,000 57,200	10/1/81

Source: National Center for State Courts, Survey of Judicial Salaries, Vol. 10, No. 1 (Williamsburg, Va.: National Center for State Courts, 1984), p. 6. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.42 Method of selection and length of initial and retention terms of the highest appellate court justices, by State, 1983

NOTE: These data were compiled through a survey of State statutes: they were then verified by personnel of the American Judicature Society in each State. "Partisan election" refers to elections in which the judicial candidates' names appear on the ballot with their respective party labels; "nonpartisan election" refers to the situation when no party labels are attached to judicial candidates' names on the ballot. "Retention election" refers to an election in which a judge runs unopposed on the ballot and the electorate votes solely on the question of his continuation in office. In the retention election, the judge must win a majority of the vote in order to serve a full term except in Illinois which requires 60 percent (Source, p. 6 and information provided by the authors). "Nominating commission" is a merit selection procedure that refers to the nonpartisan body, composed of lawyers and nonlawyers, which actively recruits, screens, and nominates prospective judicial candidates to the executive for appointment. "Initial selection" is defined as the constitutional or statutory method by which judges are selected for a full term of office. "Retention" refers to the method used to select judges for subsequent terms of office.

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

Table 1.42 Method of selection and length of initial and retention terms of the highest appellate court justices, by State, 1983--Continued

State	Initial selection		Retention	
	Method <sup>a</sup>	Term	Method	Term (in years)
Virginia	Appointed by legislature	12 years	Reappointment by legislature	12
Washington	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
West Virginia	Partisan election <sup>e</sup>	12 years	Partisan election	12
Wisconsin	Nonpartisan election <sup>e</sup>	10 years	Nonpartisan election	10
Wyoming	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	8

<sup>a</sup>In States that use nominating commissions, the governor makes the appointment.

<sup>b</sup>The highest State court is named the Court of Appeals.

<sup>c</sup>The appointment requires the approval of the elected executive council.

<sup>d</sup>Oklahoma and Texas have two courts of final

jurisdiction: the supreme court, which has final civil jurisdiction; and the court of criminal appeals, which has final criminal jurisdiction.

<sup>e</sup>Merit selection by executive order for interim appointments.

Source: Larry C. Berkson, Scott Beller, and Michele Grimaldi, *Judicial Selection in the United States: A Compendium of Provisions* (Chicago: American Judicature Society, 1980), pp. 18-21; and data provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the American Judicature Society. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.43 Method of selection and length of initial and retention terms of intermediate appellate court judges in 32 States, 1983

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

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

<sup>a</sup>In States that use nominating commissions, the governor makes the appointment.

<sup>b</sup>Alabama and Tennessee have two intermediate appellate courts: the court of civil appeals, which has civil jurisdiction; and the court of criminal appeals, which has criminal jurisdiction. The selection process is the same for both.

<sup>c</sup>Pennsylvania has two intermediate appellate courts: the superior court and the commonwealth court. The selection process is the same for both.

<sup>d</sup>Merit selection by executive order for interim appointments.

Source: Larry C. Berkson, Scott Beller, and Michele Grimaldi, *Judicial Selection in the United States: A Compendium of Provisions* (Chicago: American Judicature Society, 1980), pp. 22-24; and data provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the American Judicature Society. Reprinted by permission.



Table 1.44 Method of selection and length of initial and retention terms of general jurisdiction court judges, by State and name of court, 1983

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

State/name of court(s)	Initial selection		Retention	
	Method <sup>a</sup>	Term	Method	Term (in years)
Alabama: Circuit court	Partisan election <sup>b</sup>	6 years	Partisan election	6
Alaska: Superior court	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 3 years	Retention election	6
Arizona: Superior court <sup>c</sup>	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	4
Arkansas: Circuit court	Partisan election	4 years	Partisan election	4
California: Superior court	Nonpartisan election unless county electors opt for nominating commission	6 years	Nonpartisan election unless county electors opt for nominating commission	6
Colorado: District court	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	6
Connecticut: Superior court	Appointed by legislature	8 years	Reappointment by legislature	8
Delaware: Superior court	Nominating commission	12 years	Reappointment by governor	12
Florida: Circuit court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Georgia: Superior court	Nonpartisan election	4 years <sup>d</sup>	Nonpartisan election	4 <sup>d</sup>
Hawaii: Circuit court	Nominating commission	10 years	Reappointment by commission	10
Idaho: District court	Nonpartisan election	4 years	Nonpartisan election	4
Illinois: Circuit court	Partisan election <sup>e</sup>	6 years	Retention election	6
Indiana: Circuit court	Partisan election <sup>f</sup>	6 years	Partisan election <sup>g</sup>	6
Iowa: Superior court	Partisan election <sup>h</sup>	6 years	Partisan election	6
Iowa: District court	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	6
Kansas: District court	Nominating commission <sup>i</sup>	Until next general election	Retention election <sup>j</sup>	4
Kentucky: Circuit court	Nonpartisan election	8 years	Nonpartisan election	8
Louisiana: District court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Louisiana: Orleans Parish district court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Maine: Superior court	Appointed by governor	7 years	Reappointment by governor	7
Maryland: Circuit court	Nominating commission	Until biennial election	Nonpartisan election	15
Maryland: Supreme Bench of Baltimore City	Nominating commission	Until biennial election	Nonpartisan election	15
Massachusetts: Trial Court of Commonwealth	Nominating commission	Life tenure	X	X
Michigan: Circuit court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Michigan: Recorder's court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Minnesota: District court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Mississippi: Circuit court	Partisan election	4 years	Partisan election	4
Missouri: Circuit court	Partisan election <sup>k</sup>	6 years <sup>l</sup>	Partisan election <sup>m</sup>	6 <sup>l</sup>
Montana: District court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election, but if unopposed, retention election	6
Nebraska: District court	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 3 years	Retention election	6
Nevada: District court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
New Hampshire: Superior court	Appointed by governor <sup>n</sup>	Life tenure	X	X
New Jersey: Superior court	Appointed by governor	7 years	Reappointment by governor	Life tenure
New Mexico: District court	Partisan election	6 years	Partisan election	6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.44 Method of selection and length of initial and retention terms of general jurisdiction court judges, by State and name of court, 1983--Continued

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

<sup>a</sup>In States that use nominating commissions, the governor makes the appointment.

<sup>b</sup>In Mobile County, constitutional merit selection is used for interim vacancies.

<sup>c</sup>Counties with populations less than 150,000 select and retain superior court judges in nonpartisan elections for 4-year terms.

<sup>d</sup>The term in Atlanta is 8 years.

<sup>e</sup>Circuit court associate judges are appointed by the circuit judges in each circuit for 4-year terms, as provided by supreme court rule.

<sup>f</sup>In Vanderburgh County, the two candidates for the nonpartisan election are chosen by the judicial nominating commission.

<sup>g</sup>Retention elections are used in Vanderburgh County.

<sup>h</sup>A nominating commission is used for the superior court judges of Allen, Lake, St. Joseph and Vanderburgh Counties.

<sup>i</sup>Twenty-two of 29 districts use a nominating commission for district judge selection; the remaining 7 select district judges in partisan elections.

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

<sup>j</sup>Seven of 29 districts use partisan elections.

<sup>k</sup>Nominating commissions are used for selecting circuit court judges in Jackson, Clay, and Platte Counties, and the City and County of St. Louis.

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

<sup>m</sup>Retention elections are used in Jackson, Clay, and Platte Counties, and the City and County of St. Louis.

<sup>n</sup>Subject to approval by an elected five-member executive council.

<sup>o</sup>Special judges of the superior court are appointed by the governor and serve 4-year terms.

<sup>p</sup>Special judges of the superior court are reappointed by the governor and serve 4-year terms.

<sup>q</sup>Constitutional merit selection for interim appointments.

<sup>r</sup>Merit selection by executive order for interim appointments.



Table 1.46 Selected characteristics of grand juries, by jurisdiction, 1982

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

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

Table 1.46 Selected characteristics of grand juries, by jurisdiction, 1982--Continued

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

Table 1.46 Selected characteristics of grand juries, by jurisdiction, 1982--Continued

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

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1.46 Selected characteristics of grand juries, by jurisdiction, 1982--Continued

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

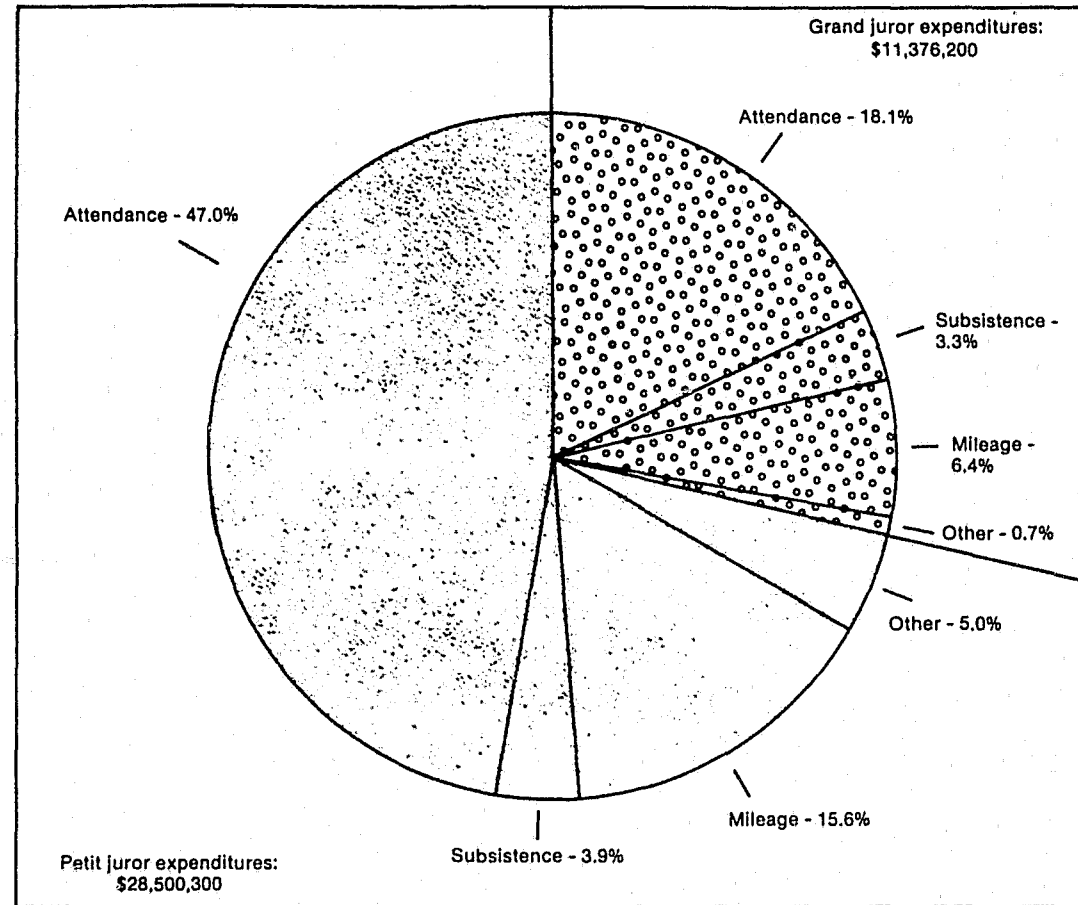
<sup>a</sup>Although there are provisions for a grand jury, most criminal cases are charged by information.

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

Figure 1.6 Juror expenditures in U.S. District Courts, by type of juror and expenditure, year ending June 30, 1983

NOTE: Grand jurors hear "...evidence of criminal activity presented by the prosecution and determine whether the government's evidence is sufficient to justify the bringing of formal criminal charges." Petit jurors "...determine questions of fact, in any civil or criminal action, through hearing the evidence presented at trial." (Source, p. A-127.) Attendance fees are paid to these jurors in compensation for their services. Federal petit jurors are selected from a group of those available to serve--the jury venire--for a given day. Of those selected from this initial group, some will be excluded after the voir dire process--questioning under oath by the judge. Individuals who are excused after the voir dire process are still paid an attendance fee. "Other" expenditures include miscellaneous payments for the comfort and convenience of both petit and grand jurors.

(Total juror expenditures: \$39,876,500)



Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1983 Grand and Petit Juror Service in United States District Courts (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1983), p. 23.

Table 1.47 Grand jury and grand juror utilization in U.S. District Courts, years ending June 30, 1975-83

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 1.6. In this table, data for 1975 through 1977 are for 94 District Courts; data for 1978 through 1982 are for 95 District Courts; and data for 1983 are for 94 District Courts.

Grand jurors and juries	Years ending June 30									Percent change 1983 over 1982
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	
Total number of:										
Sessions convened	7,846	8,404	8,849	8,929	9,791	10,338	10,997	10,508	11,157	6.2
Jurors in session	156,167	167,185	175,687	176,459	194,168	206,627	219,860	210,213	222,980	6.1
Hours in session	41,421	44,765	47,094	46,739	50,896	54,163	58,278	55,569	58,769	5.8
Average number of:										
Jurors per session	19.9	19.9	19.9	19.8	19.8	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	0.0
Hours per session	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3	0.0
Total number of grand juries:										
In existence	570	603	641	659	674	699	738	739	732	-0.9
Impaneled	291	301	298	321	311	312	328	309	322	4.2
Discharged	266	260	303	295	286	288	308	331	310	-6.3

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Annual Report of the Director, 1981 (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1981), p. 7; and 1983 Grand and Petit Juror Service in United States District Courts (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1983), p. 1. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.48 Petit juror utilization in U.S. District Courts, years ending June 30, 1971-83

NOTE: See NOTE, Figure 1.6. In this table, data for 1971 are for 93 District Courts; 1972 through 1977 data are for 94 District Courts; and 1978 through 1982 data are for 95 District Courts.  
 "Travel status" refers to jurors who are in transit. The "Juror Usage Index" is the average number of jurors on hand for each jury trial day; it is calculated by dividing the total number of available jurors by the total number of jury trial days.

Petit jurors	Years ending June 30													Percent change 1983 over 1982
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	
Total available	512,553	547,821	573,150	540,628	546,627	592,594	584,122	570,523	565,617	605,547	648,929	631,606	640,577	1.4
Selected or serving	277,878	304,178	324,038	315,419	328,445	356,961	352,940	345,372	334,765	368,710	396,746	388,979	413,813	6.4
Percent	54.2	55.5	56.5	58.3	60.1	60.2	60.4	60.5	59.2	60.9	61.1	61.6	64.6	X
Challenged	66,314	79,501	86,520	82,152	88,228	92,727	90,693	88,103	91,575	92,110	100,041	98,657	102,492	3.9
Percent	12.9	14.5	15.1	15.2	16.1	15.6	15.5	15.5	16.2	15.2	15.4	15.6	16.0	X
Not selected, serving or challenged--total	168,361	164,142	162,592	143,057	129,954	142,916	140,489	137,048	139,277	144,727	152,142	143,970	124,272	-13.7
Percent	32.8	30.0	28.4	26.5	23.8	24.1	24.1	24.0	24.6	23.9	23.4	22.8	19.4	X
Travel status	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	4,582	5,078	5,572	(a)	X
Percent	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	0.8	0.8	0.9	(a)	X
Jury trial days	21,990	26,176	28,425	28,274	28,293	30,032	29,875	29,238	28,851	32,159	35,596	35,263	37,589	6.6
Criminal	11,999	14,615	16,791	16,426	15,818	17,818	16,945	16,084	15,171	15,649	15,925	15,587	16,539	6.1
Percent	54.6	55.8	59.1	58.1	55.9	59.3	56.7	55.0	52.6	48.7	44.7	44.2	44.0	X
Civil	9,991	11,561	11,634	11,848	12,475	12,214	12,930	13,154	13,680	16,510	19,671	19,676	21,050	7.0
Percent	45.4	44.2	40.9	41.9	44.1	40.7	43.3	45.0	47.4	51.3	55.3	55.8	56.0	X
Juror Usage Index	23.31	20.96	20.16	19.12	19.32	19.73	19.55	19.51	19.60	18.83	18.23	17.91	17.04	-4.9

<sup>a</sup>The jurors in travel status are included in the category of jurors not selected, serving or challenged.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1980*, p. 6; 1981, p. 6 (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts); and *1983 Grand and Petit Juror Service in United States District Courts* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1983), p. 13. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.49 Workload of Federal probation officers, years ending June 30, 1972-82

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

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

Years ending June 30	Probation officer positions	Presentence investigations	Officers required for presentence investigation	Officers available for supervision	Supervision cases	Average supervision cases per officer
1972	549	27,558	215	334	49,023	147
1973	717	29,736	232	485	54,346	112
1974	1,057	29,492	230	827	59,615	72
1975	1,377	31,740	248	1,129	64,261	57
1976	1,452	32,193	252	1,200	64,246	54
1977	1,578	26,678	232	1,346	64,427	48
1978	1,604	27,278	213	1,391	66,681	48
1979	1,604	27,409	214	1,390	66,087	48
1980	1,604	23,961	187	1,417	64,450	45
1981	1,534	24,957	195	1,339	59,016	44
1982	1,534	27,463	215	1,319	58,373	44

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Annual Report of the Director, 1977 (Preliminary Report), p. 19; 1981, p. 14, Table 17; 1982, p. 19, Table 19 (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.50 Investigative reports by Federal probation officers, by type of investigation, years ending June 30, 1973-83

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.49.

Type of investigation	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Total	71,260	77,146	91,863	102,334	101,725	102,706	109,172	111,678	115,079	116,084	125,613
Presentence investigation	29,736	29,492	31,740	32,193	29,678	30,509	26,338	23,961	24,957	27,463	30,323
Limited or selective presentence investigation	1,915	1,943	2,202	2,255	3,060	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Collateral investigation for another district	8,470	9,203	11,932	14,526	16,483	17,476	16,506	16,836	18,502	21,233	23,135
Preliminary investigation to assist U.S. attorney	632	862	953	1,645	2,022	2,137	3,102	2,006	2,167	2,158	2,121
Postsentence investigation for institution	553	658	650	746	1,043	1,661	1,252	988	1,012	919	1,237
Pretransfer investigation (probation and parole)	7,650	8,603	9,870	10,583	10,568	10,073	9,944	9,561	8,928	8,256	7,689
Alleged violation investigation (probation and parole)	5,895	6,630	8,581	10,351	10,810	10,813	11,421	12,347	12,584	12,241	12,436
Prerelease investigation for a Federal or military institution	6,780	6,965	8,805	7,112	7,089	8,396	9,092	9,883	8,097	6,996	6,958
Special investigation regarding a prisoner in confinement	2,921	4,628	6,010	5,085	5,478	5,838	4,932	5,684	6,021	5,755	5,961
Furlough and work-release reports for Bureau of Prisons institutions	556	1,140	2,770	3,175	5,460	5,721	6,239	5,925	5,920	5,301	5,734
Parole supervision reports	5,187	5,895	7,030	12,931	8,846	8,828	17,284	21,824	23,066	21,898	21,859
Parole revocation hearing reports	965	1,127	1,320	1,732	1,188	1,254	1,834	1,522	1,884	1,909	1,917
Bail	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,036	921	1,639	1,513	5,321
Collateral bail	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	192	220	502	442	922

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Annual Report of the Director, 1974, p. VII-3; 1976 (Preliminary Report), p. 16; 1978 (Preliminary Report), p. 16; 1980, p. 15, Table 18; 1981, p. 14, Table 18; 1982, p. 20; 1983, p. 21, Table 20 (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Office of the United States Courts). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

**Table 1.51 Selected characteristics of public juvenile custody facilities, United States, selected years 1971-82**

NOTE: These data are from the censuses of State and local juvenile detention and correctional facilities. The censuses were conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the U.S. Department of Justice. Data for 1972, 1976, 1978, 1980, and 1981 are not available. The first two censuses, 1971 and 1973, were restricted to public facilities, but all later censuses were expanded to include private facilities. The data from 1971-75 are for June 30 and the data for 1977 and 1979 are for Dec. 31, except for data on admissions, departures, average daily number of residents, occupancy rates, expenditures, and operating costs. The data for these categories are based on an annual period, i.e., for 1971-75, from July 1 to June 30, and for 1978 and 1979, from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31. The most recent one-day count was changed from Dec. 31 to the following Feb. 1 to obtain a more representative enumeration of residents after the fluctuations of the holiday period. For a description of data collection procedures and definitions of terms, see Appendix 4.

Selected characteristics	1971	1973	1974	1975	1977	1979	1982
Number of facilities, total	722	794	829	874	992	1,015	1,023
Short-term	338	355	371	387	448	464	459
Long-term	384	439	458	487	544	551	564
Facility occupancy rate <sup>a</sup> (percent of facilities): <sup>a</sup>							
Occupied less than 70 percent	36	44	42	36	32	34	NA
Occupied 70 to 100 percent	48	44	46	51	59	56	NA
Occupied more than 100 percent	16	12	12	13	9	10	NA
Number of personnel, total	43,372	44,845	46,276	52,534	61,060	61,108	58,654
Full-time	39,521	39,216	39,391	41,156	43,322	44,350	45,376
Part-time	3,851	5,629	6,885	11,378	17,738	16,758	13,278 <sup>b</sup>
Juveniles per full-time staff member	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1
Expenditures (in thousands of dollars), total							
Capital	\$456,474	\$483,941	\$508,630	\$594,146	\$707,732	\$842,466	\$1,148,294
Operating	\$47,365	\$30,127	\$24,536	\$34,510	\$29,366	\$53,278	\$43,256
Total	\$409,109	\$453,814	\$484,094	\$559,636	\$678,366	\$789,188	\$1,105,038
Per capita operating cost (in dollars) <sup>a</sup>	\$6,989	\$9,577	\$10,354	\$11,469	\$14,123	\$16,509	\$21,926
Number of admissions <sup>a</sup>	616,766	600,960	647,175	641,189	614,365	568,802	536,122
Number of departures <sup>a</sup>	614,606	594,207	640,408	632,983	622,151	560,751	528,552
Average daily number of residents <sup>a</sup>	58,429	47,385	46,753	48,794	48,032	47,803	50,399

<sup>a</sup>Based on all residents (juvenile and adult).

<sup>b</sup>Generally includes community volunteers but not some 4,600 in California and large but unspecified numbers in Ohio and South Carolina excluded from the count by reporting authorities.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, *Children in Custody 1977-1979, A Report on the 1977 and 1979 Censuses of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities* (Draft) (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1982); and U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, *Children in Custody: Advance Report on the 1982 Census of Public Juvenile Facilities* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1984), Table 1. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

**Table 1.52 Selected characteristics of public juvenile custody facilities, by type of facility, United States, 1979 and 1982**

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.51. The classification of "physical environment" was first used in the 1977 and 1979 censuses. It was determined by responses to questions on the degree of residents' access to the community and the extent of in-house physical and staff controls. A majority of facilities identified in earlier censuses as detention centers, diagnostic centers, or training schools, and a significant proportion of ranches, fall into the "institutional" category. Most of those previously identified as shelters or group homes, as well as some ranches, are classified as "open." For a description of data collection procedures and definitions of terms, see Appendix 4.

Selected characteristics	Type of facility					
	All facilities		Short-term		Long-term	
	1979	1982	1979	1982	1979	1982
Number of facilities, total	1,015	1,023	464	459	551	564
Physical environment:						
Institutional facilities	609	621	402	389	207	232
Open facilities	406	402	62	70	344	332
Frequency of community access:						
About daily	305	311	71	83	234	228
About weekly	185	137	36	29	149	108
Less than weekly	125	158	45	47	80	111
Never	400	417	312	300	88	117
Security level:						
Strict	291	311	235	253	56	58
Medium	313	319	164	153	149	166
Minimal or none	411	393	165	53	346	340

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



**Table 1.53 Residents, facilities, personnel, and per capita expenditures of public juvenile custody facilities, by State, 1979 and 1982**

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.51. For a description of data collection procedures and definitions of terms, see Appendix 4.

State	Residents		Facilities		Personnel		Per capita expenditures <sup>a</sup>	
	1979	1982	1979	1982	1979	1982	1979	1982
United States, total <sup>b</sup>	47,803	50,399	1,015	1,023	61,108	58,654 <sup>c</sup>	\$842,467	\$1,148,296
Alabama	659	712	26	25	905	967	8,724	11,216
Alaska	138	170	2	4	127	199	4,024	8,010
Arizona	657	587	18	17	772	610	10,108	13,577
Arkansas	348	290	9	7	428	381	5,465	6,173
California	11,446	13,449	113	111	16,516	11,269 <sup>c</sup>	182,255	271,540
Colorado	611	543	14	11	580	487	8,227	12,935
Connecticut	186	130	4	4	372	390	6,098	7,020
Delaware	244	240	5	4	169	233	3,583	4,953
District of Columbia	487	338	14	4	421	367	7,991	9,950
Florida	2,296	2,199	52	51	1,807	1,949	31,531	27,508
Georgia	1,290	1,316	23	26	1,199	1,411	16,288	24,524
Hawaii	136	135	4	3	133	153	2,625	3,252
Idaho	175	185	2	3	165	296	3,347	4,570
Illinois	1,341	1,689	24	22	1,944	1,733	29,391	34,795
Indiana	1,143	1,182	16	18	1,015	1,233	15,395	18,426
Iowa	397	360	12	13	563	560	8,475	9,852
Kansas	610	600	13	13	823	915	14,259	17,763
Kentucky	740	614	38	37	698	1,017	9,256	15,519
Louisiana	1,031	1,396	13	13	1,033	1,098	18,059	22,009
Maine	179	220	1	1	269	277	3,656	4,943
Maryland	1,007	1,103	15	16	1,093	935	14,693	20,265
Massachusetts	149	143	10	8	291	315	4,304	4,822
Michigan	1,882	1,760	50	57	2,341	2,225	42,928	53,989
Minnesota	807	655	23	22	983	920	15,499	19,527
Mississippi	398	459	10	8	602	443	8,204	6,201
Missouri	1,014	906	50	51	1,256	1,035	15,631	17,108
Montana	173	154	7	7	199	227	4,247	4,464
Nebraska	234	233	5	4	292	319	4,116	4,912
Nevada	417	449	8	8	317	363	7,630	10,627
New Hampshire	170	130	1	2	180	184	3,111	3,462
New Jersey	1,501	1,747	50	52	2,254	2,181	28,656	37,453
New Mexico	407	423	7	9	294	431	7,476	11,154
New York	1,369	1,521	55	41	2,723	3,302	43,878	78,969
North Carolina	820	754	23	23	1,194	1,327	13,357	15,931
North Dakota	101	93	6	3	130	98	1,956	2,015
Ohio	2,857	3,082	55	70	4,366	3,443 <sup>c</sup>	43,811	55,322
Oklahoma	573	519	11	15	1,053	1,230	16,470	29,574
Oregon	841	857	13	14	767	783	14,249	17,251
Pennsylvania	1,188	1,178	28	34	1,726	1,898	30,745	49,424
Rhode Island	85	94	2	2	178	192	3,407	5,561
South Carolina	766	803	9	12	750	566 <sup>c</sup>	7,183	21,100
South Dakota	141	169	5	5	136	159	2,675	2,554
Tennessee	1,234	1,055	27	25	1,372	1,017	16,514	18,149
Texas	1,634	1,980	30	34	1,734	2,447	23,233	36,200
Utah	278	161	10	9	296	607	5,352	5,106
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	1,473	1,520	51	58	1,933	3,550	26,337	35,355
Washington	996	1,240	30	29	1,581	1,991	29,606	30,450
West Virginia	302	124	9	6	290	180	3,543	2,249
Wisconsin	701	559	10	10	733	619	12,877	17,480
Wyoming	171	173	2	2	105	122	2,022	3,088

<sup>a</sup>Includes the total of capital and operating expenditures.<sup>b</sup>State details may not add to the national totals because of rounding.<sup>c</sup>The decrease from 1979 is mainly due to the exclusion by some State authorities of a large number of volunteers from the count submitted, including approximately 4,600 in California and unspecified large numbers in Ohio and South Carolina.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Children in Custody: Advance Report on the 1982 Census of Public Juvenile Facilities (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1984), Table 4. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

## Characteristics of the Criminal Justice Systems

**Table 1.54 Selected characteristics of private juvenile custody facilities, United States, selected years 1974-82**

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.51. For a description of data collection procedures and definitions of terms, see Appendix 4.

Selected characteristics	1974	1975	1977	1979	1982
Number of facilities, total	1,337	1,277	1,600	1,561	1,877
Short-term	76	66	126	75	164
Long-term	1,261	1,211	1,474	1,486	1,713
Facility occupancy rate, (percent of facilities) <sup>a</sup>					
Occupied less than 70 percent	21	21	20	22	NA
Occupied 70 to 100 percent	72	(b)	78	76	NA
Occupied more than 100 percent	7	(b)	2	2	NA
Number of personnel, total	28,612	27,651	30,918	32,921	37,411
Full-time	20,600	NA	22,381	23,538	27,070
Part-time	8,012	NA	8,537	9,383	10,341
Juveniles per full-time staff member	1.5	NA	1.3	1.2	1.2
Expenditures (in thousands of dollars), total	\$294,036	\$273,644	\$384,327	\$465,214	\$718,993
Capital	\$25,905	\$19,173	\$21,008	\$25,933	\$45,484
Operating	\$268,131	\$254,471	\$363,319	\$439,281	\$673,509
Per capita operating cost (in dollars) <sup>a</sup>	\$8,543	\$9,516	\$12,269	\$15,378	\$21,256
Number of admissions <sup>a</sup>	53,661	56,708	67,045	69,507	88,806
Number of departures <sup>a</sup>	47,471	50,986	61,571	64,574	84,399
Average daily number of residents <sup>a</sup>	31,384	26,740	29,611	28,566	31,685

<sup>a</sup>Based on all residents (juvenile and adult).<sup>b</sup>Data are not available for this specific category; 79 percent of all private facilities had an occupancy rate of 70 percent or greater.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Children in Custody 1977-1979, A Report on the 1977 and 1979 Censuses of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities (Draft) (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1982); and U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Children in Custody: Advance Report on the 1982 Census of Private Juvenile Facilities, including Comparisons with Public Facilities (Draft) (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1984), Table 1. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

**Table 1.55 Selected characteristics of private juvenile custody facilities, by type of facility, United States, 1979 and 1982**

NOTE: See NOTES, Tables 1.51 and 1.52. For a description of data collection procedures and definitions of terms, see Appendix 4.

Selected characteristics	Type of facility					
	All facilities		Short-term		Long-term	
	1979	1982	1979	1982	1979	1982
Number of facilities, total	1,561	1,877	75	164	1,486	1,713
Physical environment:						
Institutional facilities	174	187	14	38	160	149
Open facilities	1,387	1,690	61	126	1,326	1,564
Frequency of community access:						
About daily	1,244	1,475	53	124	1,191	1,351
About weekly	232	307	16	25	216	282
Less than weekly	51	57	0	6	51	51
Never	34	38	6	9	28	29
Security level:						
Strict	42	47	5	22	37	25
Medium	333	426	15	55	318	371
Minimal or none	1,186	1,404	55	87	1,131	1,317

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

**Table 1.56 Residents, facilities, personnel, and per capita expenditures of private juvenile custody facilities, by State, 1979 and 1982**

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.51. For a description of data collection procedures and definitions of terms, see Appendix 4.

State	Residents		Facilities		Personnel <sup>a</sup>		Per capita expenditures <sup>b</sup>	
	1979	1982	1979	1982	1979	1982	1979	1982
United States, total <sup>c</sup>	28,566	31,685	1,561	1,877	32,921	37,411	\$465,214	\$718,793
Alabama	148	291	20	21	184	263	1,546	3,397
Alaska	219	213	16	21	242	345	5,280	10,572
Arizona	616	676	28	24	718	813	13,383	19,059
Arkansas	590	590	27	28	487	537	7,427	8,891
California	3,910	3,821	250	260	4,607	4,358	66,819	86,150
Colorado	558	524	27	29	544	643	7,676	10,772
Connecticut	373	734	21	34	363	754	4,944	16,700
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	(d)	153	(d)	18	(d)	190	(d)	3,362
Florida	770	808	30	29	588	666	9,130	14,672
Georgia	266	290	10	13	278	341	2,519	4,160
Hawaii	22	67	3	5	30	73	347	1,715
Idaho	(d)	158	6	13	165	178	1,719	3,658
Illinois	538	595	12	20	601	653	9,443	13,730
Indiana	949	891	44	46	886	873	11,420	15,711
Iowa	431	452	44	42	638	667	9,835	12,610
Kansas	774	714	64	64	826	751	8,845	10,447
Kentucky	237	447	12	27	418	411	2,180	4,990
Louisiana	430	349	17	16	314	402	5,390	9,943
Maine	289	236	18	16	189	181	2,567	2,939
Maryland	534	552	41	42	739	785	7,171	9,840
Massachusetts	690	794	44	50	1,083	1,319	12,675	22,718
Michigan	908	1,626	36	78	1,197	2,114	19,433	54,611
Minnesota	716	972	62	93	875	1,239	12,196	19,778
Mississippi	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	59	(d)	630	(d)
Missouri	529	425	23	18	664	510	9,827	8,882
Montana	107	62	9	8	149	104	1,783	1,383
Nebraska	619	574	11	11	510	589	8,913	22,745
Nevada	94	96	7	7	95	92	1,108	1,541
New Hampshire	(d)	80	9	6	147	69	2,207	1,304
New Jersey	428	334	17	18	505	464	6,921	8,696
New Mexico	239	279	14	20	211	318	2,592	3,431
New York	3,376	3,640	149	184	4,913	5,389	75,841	104,306
North Carolina	493	621	44	53	534	534	6,463	10,144
North Dakota	86	133	6	8	107	151	1,884	3,194
Ohio	1,143	1,513	66	109	1,304	1,923	20,086	30,004
Oklahoma	529	621	35	42	623	736	8,594	9,878
Oregon	409	402	33	33	614	510	6,999	8,905
Pennsylvania	2,179	2,009	69	56	2,506	2,217	35,488	47,690
Rhode Island	123	182	11	15	146	191	1,602	4,100
South Carolina	(d)	120	8	9	125	128	1,010	1,381
South Dakota	231	278	17	18	242	264	2,951	4,753
Tennessee	431	363	24	23	367	328	4,832	5,333
Texas	1,452	1,857	39	71	1,086	1,509	16,679	32,334
Utah	141	119	15	12	167	117	1,540	1,420
Vermont	144	170	13	16	152	319	2,226	3,586
Virginia	225	237	6	9	210	310	3,325	3,956
Washington	613	427	46	36	560	477	6,580	8,825
West Virginia	(d)	100	6	13	48	138	368	2,081
Wisconsin	563	978	45	88	843	1,387	12,152	26,712
Wyoming	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)

<sup>a</sup> Includes community volunteers.  
<sup>b</sup> Includes the total of capital and operating expenditures.  
<sup>c</sup> State details may not add to national totals because of rounding.  
<sup>d</sup> Data not shown to preserve confidentiality guarantees; data are included, however, in total entries.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, *Children in Custody: Advance Report on the 1982 Census of Private Juvenile Facilities, including Comparisons with Public Facilities (Draft)* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1984), Table 4. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

**Table 1.57 Number and percent of delinquency prevention programs providing various services, by type of service, United States, 1979 and 1981**

NOTE: These data were collected through surveys of delinquency prevention programs conducted in 1979 and 1981 by the National Center for the Assessment of Delinquent Behavior and Its Prevention, Center for Law and Justice, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington. The 1979 sample consisted of 494 delinquency prevention programs and the 1981 sample consisted of 254 programs. For information on the methodology of the study, see Appendix 5.

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

Table 1.57 Number and percent of delinquency prevention programs providing various services, by type of service, United States, 1979 and 1981--Continued

Service category	Delinquency prevention programs			
	1979 survey (N=489) <sup>a</sup>		1981 survey (N=248) <sup>a</sup>	
	Number of programs offering service <sup>b</sup>	Percent of programs offering service	Number of programs offering service <sup>b</sup>	Percent of programs offering service
Crisis intervention (includes 24 hour hotline, outreach teams, flying squads, emergency counseling services)	46	9.4	38	15.3
One-to-one group links with conventional adults (includes programs like Big Brothers/Big Sisters; Partners; Friends)	45	9.2	36	14.5
Individually paced learning program (individual student works for self at own pace)	56	11.4	22	8.9
Family substitute care (e.g., foster homes, adoption services, day care, respite care, temporary residential care--not a runaway shelter)	39	7.9	39	15.7
Student work opportunity as part of a school program (e.g., work study jobs and student internship for school credit)	36	7.4	33	13.3
Training school teachers to provide services of this program	50	10.2	19	7.7
Behavioral modification, contingency contracting, social learning use of rewards	44	9.0	17	6.8
Development and dissemination of resource materials (if primary function)	25	5.1	30	12.1
Provision of private sector job	27	5.5	28	11.3
Employment support services (includes monitoring, follow-up, counseling with people on the job--not prior to placement)	25	5.1	28	11.3
Preventing school dropouts, encouraging school completion	27	5.5	24	9.7
Job development (includes solicitation of business to hire youth; job creation)	20	4.1	27	10.9
Experience-based career education; exposure to the world of work through the schools or program to aid career education and decisionmaking	18	3.7	27	10.9
Health promotion or support	34	6.9	11	4.4
Moral or citizenship education (includes education to develop conventional social values, e.g., work ethic and citizenship; law-related education)	30	6.1	14	5.6
Parent involvement in providing services and/or running the program (not as clients)	37	7.6	6	2.4
Out of doors recreational activities (e.g., Outward Bound, camping programs, stress/challenge programs, Wilderness programs)	19	3.9	19	7.7
Runaway shelters	25	5.1	13	5.2
Parent support groups	24	4.9	13	5.2
Power enhancement for students in the classroom or concerning school-wide decisions (e.g., student involvement in school governance and policy making; school curriculum planning; school leadership roles; setting school drug policy)	27	5.5	8	3.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.57 Number and percent of delinquency prevention programs providing various services, by type of service, United States, 1979 and 1981--Continued

Service category	Delinquency prevention programs			
	1979 survey (N=489) <sup>a</sup>		1981 survey (N=248) <sup>a</sup>	
	Number of programs offering service <sup>b</sup>	Percent of programs offering service	Number of programs offering service <sup>b</sup>	Percent of programs offering service
Student involvement in decisions affecting self (includes participation in selecting curriculum, involvement in discipline and grievance procedures, mastery learning)	17	3.5	17	6.8
Low student/teacher ratio (under 21:1)	20	4.1	12	4.8
Adult working with pre-existing natural youth peer groups (includes detached gang workers and street workers)	21	4.3	9	3.6
Neighborhood organization for self determination, improvement/development	18	3.7	11	4.4
Special services for minorities (e.g., bilingual counselors, native culture study groups)	12	2.4	16	6.4
Volunteer job, unpaid work experience (no school credit)	19	3.9	9	3.6
Private business/foundation involvement in delivery of services (not funding)	16	3.3	8	3.2
Alternative education: supplementary, in traditional school	15	3.1	9	3.6
Child abuse and neglect services outside of the school, including family violence services	6	1.2	17	6.8
Target hardening (e.g., vandalism watch, security precautions, block watch, neighborhood patrols, operation ID)	14	2.9	6	2.4
Reuniting families	20	4.1	NA	NA
Police/school liaison	13	2.6	6	2.4
Exposure to consequences of crime (e.g., jail visits, police lectures, lifer's programs)	8	1.6	8	3.2
In-school discipline program (e.g., in-school suspension) as an alternative to regular suspension or involvement of the juvenile authorities	9	1.8	2	0.8
Performance based grading (self as baseline)	9	1.8	1	0.4
Home/school liaison (home-based reward programs, child development specialist, school-based child abuse and neglect teams)	NA	NA	2	0.8

<sup>a</sup>Missing data on services for 11 programs; 5 from the 1979 survey and 6 from the 1981 survey.

<sup>b</sup>Total exceeds N and percent total exceeds 100.0 because programs typically offer more than one service.

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

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Table 1.58 Full- and part-time jail employees, by occupational category and region, United States, on June 30, 1983

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.11. These data are for the annual period ending June 30, 1983.

Occupational category and status	United States	North-east	Central	South	West
Total	64,650	12,391	13,549	26,116	12,504
Full-time	58,763	11,765	11,615	24,014	11,369
Part-time	5,797	626	1,934	2,102	1,135
Administrative	6,091	839	1,522	2,649	1,081
Full-time	5,220	828	1,190	2,287	915
Part-time	871	11	332	362	166
Custody	44,454	9,019	9,022	18,309	8,104
Full-time	41,876	8,804	8,116	17,362	7,594
Part-time	2,578	215	906	947	510
Clerical and maintenance	8,415	1,405	1,949	3,165	1,896
Full-time	7,573	1,347	1,607	2,891	1,728
Part-time	842	58	342	274	168
Educational	893	235	180	322	156
Full-time	596	141	106	227	122
Part-time	297	94	74	95	34
Professional and technical	4,524	857	844	1,627	1,196
Full-time	3,362	628	574	1,217	943
Part-time	1,162	229	270	410	253
Other	183	36	32	44	71
Full-time	136	17	22	30	67
Part-time	47	19	10	14	4

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

Characteristics of the Criminal Justice Systems

Table 1.59 Percent of jails contracting with other jurisdictions to house prisoners, by size of jail, United States, 1981-82

NOTE: The data below are from a survey of sheriffs conducted between September 1981 and April 1982. Questionnaires were mailed to all 3,042 sheriffs listed in the National Sheriffs' Association directory, to other identifiable county institutions operated as county departments of corrections, to city sheriffs, and to larger city jails. The 2,664 completed and returned questionnaires are estimated to represent a response rate in excess of 80 percent. Size of jail was reported by 2,452 of the respondents. Therefore, the size of jail subcategories do not sum to 2,664, the total for all jails.

A jail was defined by the Source as "a place where a person is confined after arrest to remain there in a pre-trial status unless he is bonded out or released on his own recognizance, etc.; after his adjudication by the courts, he can be returned to this same facility to serve a sentence" (Source, p. 10).

Percents do not add to 100 due to multiple responses.

Reason for contracting	All jails (N=2,664)	Size of jail (N=2,452)			
		1 to 16 beds (N=640)	17 to 30 beds (N=597)	31 to 62 beds (N=603)	63 beds and larger (N=612)
Overcrowding	6.9	11.7	8.9	4.1	4.1
Protective custody	25.9	23.0	27.6	29.7	31.5
Special prisoners	24.1	26.4	25.3	24.5	26.6
Inadequate housing for juveniles	27.6	43.3	32.3	25.7	15.2
Inadequate housing for females	27.5	40.2	33.8	23.7	18.8

Source: Kenneth E. Kerle and Francis R. Ford, The State of Our Nation's Jails 1982 (Washington, D.C.: National Sheriffs' Association, 1982), pp. 177-179. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.60 Percent of jails using selected hiring practices to screen job applicants, by size of jail, United States, 1981-82

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.59. Percents do not add to 100 due to multiple responses.

Hiring practice	(Percent)				
	All jails (N=2,664)	Size of jail (N=2,452)			
	1 to 16 beds (N=640)	17 to 30 beds (N=597)	31 to 62 beds (N=603)	63 beds and larger (N=612)	
Psychological testing	1.9	1.6	2.0	2.0	2.5
Background check	78.2	73.6	82.9	85.6	92.5
Lie detector test	8.6	4.1	3.0	7.3	22.9
Physical testing	34.1	25.2	30.3	37.0	54.2
Written testing	28.8	21.1	23.1	34.2	45.9
Oral review	79.7	78.8	83.4	86.7	91.7
Other	6.8	5.3	6.0	7.6	10.0

Source: Kenneth E. Kerle and Francis R. Ford, *The State of Our Nation's Jails 1982* (Washington, D.C.: National Sheriffs' Association, 1982), pp. 117-119. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.61 Percent of jails with designated space for particular services or activities, by type of service or activity and size of jail, United States, 1981-82

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.59. Percents do not add to 100 due to multiple responses.

Service or activity	(Percent)				
	All jails (N=2,664)	Size of jail (N=2,452)			
	1 to 16 beds (N=640)	17 to 30 beds (N=597)	31 to 62 beds (N=603)	63 beds and larger (N=612)	
Drunk tank	12.7	8.8	14.7	16.1	15.5
Library	25.6	10.8	20.1	25.9	53.4
Contact visitation	27.9	25.3	28.1	26.7	38.4
Outdoor recreation	28.6	14.5	24.1	29.9	54.9
Dining room	17.8	13.8	16.8	13.4	32.4
Counseling/education	29.2	14.2	21.8	31.2	59.3
Indoor recreation	25.4	16.1	21.3	27.9	43.6
Day room	45.0	36.6	43.7	46.6	66.2
Vocational	7.1	1.7	4.9	6.3	17.8
Medical service	35.1	12.8	23.5	37.5	76.6
Conjugal visitation	5.9	5.0	8.4	7.6	3.6

Source: Kenneth E. Kerle and Francis R. Ford, *The State of Our Nation's Jails 1982* (Washington, D.C.: National Sheriffs' Association, 1982), pp. 97-101. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.62 Percent of jails providing selected services and facilities, by size of jail, United States, 1981-82

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.59. Percents do not add to 100 due to multiple responses.

Service or facility	(Percent)				
	All jails (N=2,664)	Size of jail (N=2,452)			
	1 to 16 beds (N=640)	17 to 30 beds (N=597)	31 to 62 beds (N=603)	63 beds and larger (N=612)	
Education:					
General Educational Diploma (GED)	29.1	14.4	24.3	32.0	54.9
Adult Basic Education	14.4	4.1	7.7	14.8	35.9
Vocational training	8.0	3.0	4.7	9.6	17.5
Job placement	15.7	9.2	13.7	16.7	27.6
Counseling:					
Substance abuse	38.1	29.5	33.2	41.6	59.2
Personal	49.6	39.2	49.1	52.9	72.1
Group	21.7	8.4	16.4	25.9	43.3
Chaplain assigned to jail:					
Yes	41.3	23.9	38.7	46.6	67.3
No	45.2	65.3	51.9	47.9	27.9
No response	13.5	10.8	9.4	5.5	4.7
Other services and facilities:					
Infirmary	16.6	2.7	5.7	13.9	48.9
Dental services	35.2	18.6	29.0	38.1	64.5
Initial medical screening	41.2	25.9	35.3	41.8	74.2
Medical history	41.6	27.5	35.8	41.6	73.9
Psychiatric services	34.5	18.0	27.5	40.0	62.7
Secure wards	24.5	14.1	22.3	29.0	39.5
Indoor recreation	34.9	26.7	33.7	37.0	52.1
Outdoor recreation	29.8	17.2	25.3	30.2	54.9

Source: Kenneth E. Kerle and Francis R. Ford, *The State of Our Nation's Jails 1982* (Washington, D.C.: National Sheriffs' Association, 1982), pp. 193-197, 199, 200, 203, 204, 207-211. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.63 Percent of jails in which inmates are supervised by officers of the opposite sex, by size of jail and sex of officers, United States, 1981-82

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.59. Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

	(Percent)				
	All jails (N=2,664)	Size of jail (N=2,452)			
	1 to 16 beds (N=640)	17 to 30 beds (N=597)	31 to 62 beds (N=603)	63 beds and larger (N=612)	
Female officers:					
Supervise male inmates	29.7	39.5	27.6	23.5	35.9
Do not supervise male inmates	57.3	54.2	64.3	68.7	57.7
No answer	13.0	6.3	8.0	7.8	6.4
Male officers:					
Supervise female inmates	34.6	35.3	37.9	41.0	34.0
Do not supervise female inmates	50.8	55.6	52.9	50.4	57.8
No answer	14.6	9.1	9.2	8.6	8.2

Source: Kenneth E. Kerle and Francis R. Ford, *The State of Our Nation's Jails 1982* (Washington, D.C.: National Sheriffs' Association, 1982), pp. 139-141. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

**Table 1.64 Jails supervised by jail staff 24 hours a day and less than 24 hours a day, by size of jail, United States, 1981-82**

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.59. Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

	(Percent)				
	All jails (N=2,664)	Size of jail (N=2,452)			
	1 to 16 beds (N=640)	17 to 30 beds (N=597)	31 to 62 beds (N=603)	63 beds and larger (N=612)	
24 hour supervision	79.4	78.4	81.2	86.2	93.6
Less than 24 hour supervision	8.1	14.8	10.4	7.0	1.6
No answer	12.5	6.7	8.4	6.8	4.7

Source: Kenneth E. Kerle and Francis R. Ford, *The State of Our Nation's Jails 1982* (Washington, D.C.: National Sheriffs' Association, 1982), pp. 143, 144. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

**Table 1.65 Union representation of jail staff, by size of jail, United States, 1981-82**

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.59. Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

	(Percent)				
	All jails (N=2,664)	Size of jail (N=2,452)			
	1 to 16 beds (N=640)	17 to 30 beds (N=597)	31 to 62 beds (N=603)	63 beds and larger (N=612)	
Union representation	18.0	7.5	15.4	20.7	34.5
No union representation	59.3	86.3	76.7	71.5	59.6
No answer	12.7	6.3	7.9	7.8	5.9

Source: Kenneth E. Kerle and Francis R. Ford, *The State of Our Nation's Jails 1982* (Washington, D.C.: National Sheriffs' Association, 1982), pp. 121, 122. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

**Table 1.66 Number and employment characteristics of correctional officers, by jurisdiction, 1983**

NOTE: This information was collected through a survey mailed to the departments of corrections in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Six jurisdictions--California, District of Columbia, Iowa, Maine, Ohio, and Puerto Rico--did not respond to the survey. The Source presents the information as submitted by the responding agencies. No attempt is made by the Source to verify the information received.

Jurisdiction	Number of correctional officers		Correctional officer to inmate ratio	Starting annual salary (dollars)	
	Total	Male			Female
Alabama	1,439 <sup>b</sup>	1,198	241	1 to 6.6	(a)
Alaska	639 <sup>b</sup>	458	181	1 to 2.0	(c)
Arizona	1,703	1,494	209	1 to 4.0	\$15,200
Arkansas	760	686	74	1 to 5.1 <sup>d</sup>	11,310
Colorado	643	606	37	1 to 5.5 <sup>d</sup>	16,464
Connecticut	1,128	1,054	74	1 to 4.5	17,523
Delaware	724	667	57	1 to 2.5	11,684 <sup>e</sup>
Florida	5,093	4,466	627	1 to 5.4 <sup>f</sup>	12,564 <sup>e</sup>
Georgia	2,686	2,310	376	1 to 5.8 <sup>f</sup>	11,652
Hawaii	518	460	58	1 to 3.0	13,056
Idaho	200	181	19	1 to 5.5	(g)
Illinois	4,070 <sup>h</sup>	3,608	462	1 to 3.0	(i)
Indiana	1,604	1,352	252	1 to 6.3	12,402
Kansas	646	544	102	1 to 5.6	13,452
Kentucky	817	661	156	1 to 5.0	12,408
Louisiana	2,664	2,160	504	1 to 3.9 <sup>j</sup>	11,664
Maryland	2,253	2,001	252	1 to 5.0	14,600
Massachusetts	1,526	1,401	125	1 to 3.5	--
Michigan	2,342	1,973	369	--	15,367 to 19,736
Minnesota	835	726	109	1 to 3.0	16,931 to 25,833
Mississippi	801	711	90	1 to 5.0	(k)
Missouri	868	738	130	1 to 9.0	12,060 <sup>j</sup>
Montana	209	202	7	1 to 3.3	12,854 <sup>j</sup>
Nebraska	470	410	60	1 to 3.3	12,687
Nevada	637	563	74	1 to 5.0	16,274
New Hampshire	109	99	10	1 to 4.0	12,906
New Jersey	2,738	2,515	223	--	16,076
New Mexico	828	769	59	--	14,736
New York	10,131 <sup>m</sup>	9,940	803	1 to 2.9 <sup>j</sup>	12,920 <sup>n</sup>
North Carolina	3,312	2,742	570	1 to 5.0 <sup>j</sup>	11,556
North Dakota	96 <sup>f</sup>	89	7	1 to 4.1	12,636
Oklahoma	1,493 <sup>f</sup>	1,195	298	1 to 6.0	13,092
Oregon	466	416	50	--	17,124 to 17,412
Pennsylvania	1,658	1,575	83	1 to 6.7	14,480
Rhode Island	521	479	42	1 to 2.5	14,206
South Carolina	1,167	941	226	1 to 8.3	11,032
South Dakota	136	120	16	1 to 6.0	11,211
Tennessee	2,224	NA	NA	1 to 3.7	10,608
Texas	4,426 <sup>j</sup>	4,030	396	1 to 8.3 <sup>j</sup>	15,732 <sup>j</sup>
Utah	229	209	20	1 to 5.0 <sup>o</sup>	14,456
Vermont	199	181	18	1 to 2.6 <sup>o</sup>	9,817
Virginia	2,575	2,210	365	1 to 3.6	11,643
Washington	1,137	1,021	116	1 to 5.2	16,296
West Virginia	417	376	41	1 to 4.6	10,596
Wisconsin	1,280	1,180	100	1 to 3.5	14,560
Wyoming	143	132	11	1 to 5.0	14,110
Guam	67	59	8	1 to 5.0	11,824
Federal Bureau of Prisons	3,979	3,624	355	1 to 7.7	14,901

<sup>a</sup>For a trainee on 6 month probation the salary is \$12,974; for an officer the salary is \$15,054 to \$22,854.

<sup>b</sup>Twenty-four vacancies.

<sup>c</sup>With no experience the salary is \$22,968; with experience and training the salary is \$25,992.

<sup>d</sup>Currently filled positions.

<sup>e</sup>Includes \$1,560 direct contact pay.

<sup>f</sup>As of August 1983.

<sup>g</sup>\$13,624 first six months; \$14,310 after six months.

<sup>h</sup>As of October 1983.

<sup>i</sup>\$14,628 first six months; \$15,984 after six months.

<sup>j</sup>As of July 1983.

<sup>k</sup>\$10,790 first six months; \$11,750 after six months.

<sup>l</sup>Average.

<sup>m</sup>An additional 612 still in training.

<sup>n</sup>At end of one year probation period, the pay is advanced to \$17,706.

<sup>o</sup>Approximately.

Source: Contact, Inc., *Corrections Compendium* (Lincoln, Neb.: Contact, Inc., December 1983), pp. 4, 7, 8. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.67 Characteristics of State prison industries, by jurisdiction, 1982

NOTE: This information was collected through a survey mailed to the departments of corrections in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. The survey was conducted in May, June, and July 1982. Four jurisdictions--Connecticut, Maryland, Nevada, and Ohio--did not respond to the survey. Guam reported having no State operated prison industry. The Source presents the information as submitted by the responding agencies. No attempt is made by the Source to verify the information received.

Jurisdiction	Types of State operated prison industries	Sale of products outside institutional apparatus	Inmate pay	Length of work day (hours)
Alabama	Auto tags, metal fabrication, printing, office furniture, construction, remodeling, frozen food and can processing, slaughterhouse and meat preparation, data processing, garment factory, catfish operation	Yes	Yes; 10 to 25 cents/hour	8
Alaska	Legislation establishing the program has recently been passed. At this time the Department of Corrections is in a planning mode, defining problems and priorities	X	X	X
Arizona	Metal fabrication, wood products, printing, silk screening, agriculture, garment, mattress, pillow manufacture	Yes	Yes; 10 to 50 cents/hour	8
Arkansas	Duplicating operation, solar panel and hot water systems, school bus/fire truck restoration, garment factory, furniture restoration, institutional mattresses	Yes, to tax supported agencies	No	8
California	Approximately 24 industrial enterprises in 10 institutions, plus 3 dairies, 3 farms, and 1 orchard. Products include wood and metal desks and other furniture, clothing including jeans, shirts, socks, shoes, etc.	Yes	Yes; average 40 cents/hour	6
Colorado	Agriculture, construction, food products, printing, signs, sewing, lumber, vehicle maintenance, and other general services	Yes	Yes; 7 to 25 cents/hour	6 1/2 to 7
District of Columbia	Garment shop, print and screen process, metal fabrication, furniture, laundry, tire retread	Yes	Yes; up to 66 cents/hour, plus production bonus	5 1/2
Delaware	Furniture refurbishing and refinishing, reupholstery, metal beds and tables, hog program	Yes	Yes; 15 to 60 cents/hour	6
Florida	Livestock, produce, food processing, plants, apparel, metal/wood/bricks, bookbinding, renovated vehicles, tire recapping, insecticides, other miscellaneous	Yes	No	8
Georgia	Offset and screen printing, wood furniture, upholstery operations, metal products, concrete products, garments, chemical products, auto tags	Yes	No	5 1/2 to 6
Hawaii	Print shop	No	Yes; 30 to 60 cents/hour	7

Table 1.67 Characteristics of State prison industries, by jurisdiction, 1982--Continued

Jurisdiction	Types of State operated prison industries	Sale of products outside institutional apparatus	Inmate pay	Length of work day (hours)
Idaho	Carpentry, upholstery, auto body, data processing, farming, dairy, meat cutting, sheet metal, sign shop	Yes	Yes; 20 to 60 cents/hour. Has started "piece work pay" which equals up to \$2.50/hour	7
Illinois	Farming, meat processing, milk processing, furniture repair and restoration, hygiene products, clothing, mattresses and linens, data entry, highway signs, security furniture, janitorial equipment, cigarettes, fuel alcohol, laundry, tire recapping	Yes	Yes; on production incentive, average wages are \$65 to \$70/month	6
Indiana	Metal signs, many types of furniture, beds and bedding, brooms and brushes, building supplies, institutional clothing, soap products	Yes	Yes; 50 cents to \$1.10/day. A few shops are on incentive pay	5 1/2
Iowa	Housekeeping/laundry supplies, tire recapping, signs, textiles and garments, wood furniture, office furniture, metal furniture, printing, metal stamping, wood and metal restoration	Yes	Yes; 24 cents to \$2.65/hour	4 to 8
Kansas	Paint, furniture repair, clothing, soap, farm products	Yes	Yes; 40 cents to \$1.05/hour	4 to 6
Kentucky	Furniture, clothing, metal lockers, shelving, soap plant, upholstery shop, tire recapping, graphic arts	Yes	Yes; 10 to 32 cents/hour	5
Louisiana	License plates, mattresses, brooms and mops, pillows, signs, dentures and bridge work, denim garments, soap, cleaners, meat processing	No	Yes; incentive pay ranges from 2 to 20 cents/hour	8
Maine	Print shop, upholstery shop, furniture refinishing, wood working	Yes	Yes; profit sharing on goods produced	2 1/2
Massachusetts	License plates, furniture, printing, clothing, flags, signs, foundry products, decals, microfilming, canvas goods, mattresses, reupholstery, metal goods, brushes and brooms	Yes	Yes; 50 cents to \$1.00/hour	6 1/2
Michigan	Furniture, clothing, shoes, textiles, signs, decals, license plates, wood and metal products, laundry services, machine and maintenance departments	Yes	Yes; average annual wage in fiscal year 1981 was \$1,100 per man	7 1/2
Minnesota	Metal products, bus reconditioning, plastic assembly, tire recapping, computer component assembly, printing, telephone refurbishing, wood products, upholstery, keypunch, metal and wood furniture, license plates, mattresses, engraving and silk screening	Yes	Yes; NA	7
Mississippi	Janitorial supplies, book bindery, graphic arts, farming operation, fiberglass plant, plastic sign shop, metal container repair shop	Yes	No	7
Missouri	Clothing, dry cleaning, license tags and validation stickers, shoes, janitorial products, wood furniture, laundry, metal shelving and furniture, highway signs, printing, data entry	Yes	Yes; variable, up to 37 cents/hour	6 1/2

Table 1.67 Characteristics of State prison industries, by jurisdiction, 1982--Continued

Jurisdiction	Types of State operated prison industries	Sale of products outside institutional apparatus	Inmate pay	Length of work day (hours)
Montana	Upholstery, furniture, printing, wood products	Yes, have statutory authority but markets are not developed at this time	Yes; \$1.10/day plus bonus based on profits in some industries	6
Nebraska	Wood and metal furniture, soap and floor cleaning supplies, license plates, printing, reconditioned furniture, garment shop, mattresses	Yes	Yes; 35 to 70 cents/hour	6 1/2
New Hampshire	Farm (producing dairy, meat, and vegetable products), print shop, wood products, auto garage, plate shop, screen printing, engraving, computer data entry, auto paint and body, forest products	Yes	Yes; 85 cents to \$1.85/day	5
New Jersey	Auto tags, brushes/mops, mattresses, beds/bedding, sheet metal products, shelving, soap/janitorial supplies, clothing, signs, furniture, knit/socks, textiles	No	Yes; 22 to 52 cents/hour, plus possible bonuses	5 to 6
New Mexico	Sign shop, auto body, tag plant, print shop, furniture manufacture, farming	No	Yes; 20 to 50 cents/hour	7
New York	Auto body and mechanical, cardboard cartons, drafting, electronics, foundry, garments, laminate/engraving of signs, mattresses, metals, optical, paint brushes, pavement markings, plastic bags, printing, silk screen and signs, snow fence, soap products, upholstery and refinishing, woods and plastics	Yes	Yes; NA	6
North Carolina	Metal, textile, printing, furniture, soap, farming, laundries, cleaning products	Yes	Yes; 40 cents to \$1.00/day	8
North Dakota	Hardwood products factory, sign factory, upholstered products factory, welded products, chemical products, agriculture (beef, dairy, swine, and field crops), plastic products, transportation, warehouse, manpower services for State and local government entities	Yes	Yes; up to \$1.50/hour	7
Oklahoma	Microfilm, boxes, canned goods, upholstery, furniture, furniture renovation, garments, signs, printing, draperies, mattresses, metal fabrication, meat processing, agriculture operations	Yes	Yes; it is based on production, and averages \$33/month	7
Oregon	Wooden furniture, metal shop, upholstery shop, storm windows, auto shop, laundry	Yes	Yes; \$1.00 to \$3.00/day	7
Pennsylvania	Industrial and agricultural products are produced, including wooden and metal furniture, soaps and detergents, printed products, mattresses, clothing, textiles, coffee and tea, shoes, cardboard containers, beef, pork and dairy products	Yes, to government agencies and entities receiving tax funds, such as school districts	Yes; 14 to 34 cents/hour, plus production bonuses ranging from 10 to 50 cents/hour	6 to 7
Rhode Island	Printing plants, upholstery, carpentry, wood refinishing, garments, auto registration plates, horticultural programs, farm program	Yes	Yes; \$1.00 to \$2.00/day	6

Table 1.67 Characteristics of State prison industries, by jurisdiction, 1982--Continued

Jurisdiction	Types of State operated prison industries	Sale of products outside institutional apparatus	Inmate pay	Length of work day (hours)
South Carolina	Refurbishing wood and upholstering products, mattresses, furniture, janitorial supplies, new wood products, signs, bookbinding, metal products, apparel plant	No	Yes; \$15.75 every 2 weeks	7 1/2
South Dakota	License plates, furniture, book bindery, sign shop, farm operation producing pork, beef and dairy products	Yes	Yes; maximum of \$3.30/day	6
Tennessee	Signs, furniture, print shop, soap, clothing, paint, license plates	Yes, to any private, non-profit or State agency	Yes; 25 to 50 cents/hour	8
Texas	Soap and detergent, tire recapping, garment, highway signs, mop and broom, dump truck bed, textile mill, bus repair, dental lab, shoes, woodworking, metal signs, cardboard boxes, license plates, mattresses, validation stickers, plastic sign factories, records conversion facility, metal fabrication plant, furniture refinishing plant	Yes	No	8
Utah	Sign shop, print shop, upholstery shop, carpentry, plate plant, machine shop, metal shop, farm, hog operation, meat processing, dairy	Yes	Yes; 37 to 63 cents/hour	7
Vermont	License tags, signs, decals, silk screen, sawmill, creosote treated guardrails and railroad ties, dairy farm, offset printing, new and refinished furniture	No	Yes; 20 cents to \$1.00/hour	8
Virginia	Wood products, metal products, printing, sewing, data processing	Yes	Yes; paid on incentive based on sales. Average \$59/month	5 1/2
Washington	Printing, furniture, metal products, signs, dairy products, microfilming, furniture refinishing, flat goods, upholstery	Yes	Yes; 30 cents to \$1.00/hour	7
West Virginia	License plates, metal fabrication, signs, decals, printing, engraving, audio visual repair, auto repair, braille books, clothing, outdoor wood furniture	No	Yes; \$15 to \$28/month, plus bonus of up to \$30/month	7
Wisconsin	Industries computer center, Industries business office, metal furniture, sign industry, print shop, metal stamping industry, wood products industry, Industries distribution center, graphics, fabrics, Oakhill Graphics, photo lab, Taycheedah Bindery, sales	Yes, to tax-supported and tax-exempt organizations	Yes; 20 cents to \$3.35/hour	7 1/2
Wyoming	License plates, mattress shop, laundry and tailor shops, printed materials, shoe shop, garment shop, sign shop	No	Yes; 10 to 50 cents/hour	8
Puerto Rico	Office furniture, textiles, printing	No	Yes; \$1.00 to \$4.00/day	7 1/2
Federal Bureau of Prisons	Data entry and computer programming, printing, signs, drafting, electronics, metal furniture, hardware, and shelving, shoes and brushes, textiles, woods and plastics	Yes, to Federal agencies and departments	Yes; 40 cents to \$1.00/hour	7 1/2



Table 1.68 Volunteer programs in correctional systems, by selected characteristics and jurisdiction, 1982

NOTE: This information was collected through a survey mailed to the departments of corrections in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. The survey was conducted in late 1982. Ten jurisdictions did not respond to the survey: the District of Columbia, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Ohio, Puerto Rico, Texas, Vermont and West Virginia. The Source presents the information as submitted by the responding agencies. No attempt is made by the Source to verify the information received.

Jurisdiction	Volunteer program in department	Administered by whom?	How are volunteers recruited?	Number of registered volunteers in department 7/1/81-7/1/82	Typical volunteer duties and services	Is orientation training required for all volunteers?
Alabama	Yes	Alabama Volunteers in Corrections, a non-profit corporation.	Traditional methods.	350	One-to-one contacts and friendship with inmates; churches, clubs, etc. for performing specific projects or activities; legal, medical, psychological professionals; advocates for public support and change in corrections.	Yes; pre-service orientation provides an overview of the correctional system and where the volunteer fits in. A follow-up session deals with the volunteer's individual role.
Alaska	No	X	X	X	X	X
Arizona	Yes	Department of Corrections. In each office or institution, an employee has been designated "staff volunteer liaison" and is responsible for acceptance and supervision of volunteers in that office or institution.	Word of mouth, primarily. Also through presentations at area colleges, civic groups, etc.; public service announcements, free publicity, Volunteer Bureau, RSVP, etc.	170 <sup>a</sup>	Volunteer duties come under one of the following categories: administrative, clerical, professional, sponsorship, staff, support, and technical. There are also group activities. Services are varied, such as entertainment, self-improvement, All-Inmate Rodeo, Activity Days, Adopt-a-Halfway House, loaned executive, arts and crafts, recreation, etc.	Yes; before beginning their volunteer job, all volunteers must attend an orientation.
Arkansas	Yes	Department of Correction (Central Office-Field Services).	--	--	--	Yes
California	Yes	Department of Corrections, Community Resources Development Division.	Variety of ways; contacts were initiated with many civic groups, educational institutions, and community-based programs to explore potential resources for the Department.	(b)	Have religion volunteers, trade and education, arts, recreation and education, self-help, re-entry, and miscellaneous volunteers.	In the process of developing orientation/training.
Colorado	Yes	Central office of Department of Corrections provides regulations and guidelines; facility programs are administered by Superintendents of each facility.	Structured recruitment program not emphasized. Interested volunteers approach the facilities.	200	Alcoholics Anonymous, religious groups, Denver Discussion Group, art classes, music.	Yes; orientation provided by supervisor of department utilizing the volunteers.
Connecticut	Yes	Director of Volunteer Services, Department's Central Office.	The Department contracts with private sector agencies, many of whom provide volunteer services.	1,132	Alcoholics Anonymous sponsors, regular sponsors, literacy volunteers, help to families of inmates, religious programming, other active programs.	Yes; every volunteer must receive at least 3 hours of training.
Delaware	Yes	Each institution organizes, recruits, and supervises its own. The rules, regulations, etc. governing volunteers are established by each prison.	No systematic basis. Typically, people come to us wanting to do volunteer work.	(c)	Service organizations such as Jaycees, religious groups, craft workers, educational programs, other programs and activities that volunteers do on an on-going basis.	No; we would like to run orientation/training, but there is insufficient staff for this.
Florida	Yes	Coordinated by Central Department of Corrections and administered by individual institutions.	By any means necessary.	18,740 <sup>a</sup>	Variety of areas such as recreation, Alcoholics Anonymous, Jaycees, Jayceettes, substance abuse groups, education and religious programs.	Yes
Georgia	Yes	Both by Department of Offender Rehabilitation central office and by individual institutions.	Volunteers are recruited on a needs analysis basis, not on a massive effort.	2,600	The major program is the one-to-one sponsor or buddy system who also serve as surrogate families. Tutoring is another program, and class instructors and religious advisors.	Yes; a minimum of two hours of training is necessary.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.68 Volunteer programs in correctional systems, by selected characteristics and jurisdiction, 1982--Continued

Jurisdiction	Volunteer program in department	Administered by whom?	How are volunteers recruited?	Number of registered volunteers in department 7/1/81-7/1/82	Typical volunteer duties and services	Is orientation training required for all volunteers?
Hawaii	Yes	By central Department of Corrections office.	Most by Volunteer Services Administrator; through free newspaper ads, letters to college instructors, referral from other volunteers.	800 <sup>a</sup>	Tutoring in literacy and advanced subjects, arts and crafts instruction, Alcoholics Anonymous, Bible study.	Yes; handbook and guidelines are given to each. Supervisor is expected to provide essentials regarding the specific institution and inmate(s) the volunteer will be working with.
Idaho	Yes	By individual institutions.	By coordinator and word of mouth; some recruited from Boise State University.	342	One-to-one counseling for marriage, religious, alcohol, drugs, education programs, etc.	Yes; 40 hours per year.
Iowa	Yes	Individual institutions--those with volunteer programs have volunteer directors who report to the Warden or Superintendent.	Through other volunteers, or by the volunteer director who makes presentations to groups, individuals, colleges, veteran's organizations, etc.	2,339	Various, including Alcoholics Anonymous, sports activities, religious groups, hobby and art groups, musical performances, survival skill training, volunteer counselors.	Yes; all volunteers are required to attend a two-hour orientation at the institution they will work at (same as staff) and a background check is also run on them.
Kentucky	Yes	We are in the process of reorganizing the Volunteer Program. The individual institutions and probation and parole districts administer own volunteer programs.	Through the media, and via civic and church groups.	(c)	In the institutions, typically serve as friend and contact with the community for inmate(s); in the field, assist with employment or other personal needs.	Yes; orientation and training is provided by each institution and each probation or parole district.
Maine	Yes	Central office of Department of Corrections has a Volunteer Service Coordinator, but individual institutions/divisions are responsible for the management of their respective volunteer programs.	Media, word of mouth, through civic/religious organizations, agreements with voluntary organizations such as Alcoholics Anonymous, RSVP, Foster Grandparents.	(d)	Direct services such as tutoring, counseling, recreation. Indirect services such as public relations, committees, special/seasonal projects. Administrative services such as clerical, program development. Contributive services, including those who contribute money, materials, equipment to the department.	Yes; general orientation regarding corrections and particular institution; specific training relative to volunteer's job assignment.
Maryland	Yes	Central Department of Corrections office, Chief of Volunteer Programs, who falls under Director of Program Services.	Word of mouth, mostly. In planning stages is a special focus recruitment campaign in which volunteer activity coordinators and chief do active, specialized recruiting based on written volunteer position descriptions--this implemented January 1983.	750 <sup>a</sup>	Religious services and activities, individual religious counseling, self-help groups like Alcoholics Anonymous, Seventh Step, Jaycees, others.	Yes; all require security orientation of 1 to 4 hours and some formal training for special skills needed is provided at this time. By March 1983 training may be provided based on skills required for positions, and on an as-requested basis by volunteer.
Massachusetts	Yes	Several individual volunteer programs at several institutions are in the process of being centrally coordinated. This will be a 6 to 12 month planning development process that started Oct. 15, 1982.	Each institution has its own recruitment process.	No central registration process.	Bible study, Alcoholics Anonymous, volunteers may provide informal counseling and act as links to the community.	No; presently there is no centralized orientation or program for volunteers, however, one such program is being designed. Some institutions do provide various forms.
Michigan	Yes	Administered from central office by Assistant for Prisoner Affairs.	We use media, volunteer local action committees, volunteers contact us, universities and schools.	2,000 <sup>a</sup>	Counseling, religious, educational, job placement assistance.	Yes; provide a summary of our new employee training program, approximately 12 hours.
Minnesota	Yes	Each of the institutions administers its own volunteer programs to meet own needs.	Local interest seems to be present without extensive recruitment efforts. News releases sent to local papers, presentations to community groups and just word of mouth communications are the main recruitment methods.	500 <sup>a</sup>	One-on-one inmate volunteer friendship meeting through a private program called Amicus, and custody volunteers comprise the largest numbers of volunteers.	Yes; varies according to volunteer assignment.
Mississippi	No	X	X	X	X	X
Missouri	Yes	There is Central Office coordination for entire program statewide.	Primarily word of mouth.	535	One-to-one, group counseling, nurse aide training, assertion training, tutors, correspondence, fine arts, social organizations, therapeutic organizations, religious programs, recreation, clerical.	Yes; volunteers attend a six-hour general orientation, plus an additional two hours provided by the institution.
Montana	No	X	X	X	X	X

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.68 Volunteer programs in correctional systems, by selected characteristics and jurisdiction, 1982--Continued

Jurisdiction	Volunteer program in department	Administered by whom?	How are volunteers recruited?	Number of registered volunteers in department		Typical volunteer duties and services	Is orientation training required for all volunteers?
				7/1/81-7/1/82	7/1/81-7/1/82		
Nebraska	Yes	By individual institutions.	Through universities, organizations, churches, word of mouth.	200 <sup>a</sup>		Many meet individually or in groups with inmates inside institutions.	Yes; all volunteers are provided orientation to the system, the institution, and the inmates.
Nevada	Yes	Senior Chaplain oversees program.	Speaking engagements, word of mouth by other volunteers, active recruitment.	250 <sup>a</sup>		Chapel services, Bible studies, counseling, parole programs and support groups.	Yes; three-hour training program provided by training officer.
New Hampshire	Yes	New Hampshire has no Department of Corrections--Volunteer Program, as are all services, administered by the State Prison.	Potential volunteer fills out request form; he then must be approved by the division head.	--		Religious, counseling, educational.	No
New Jersey	Yes	By individual institutions and Bureau of Parole.	Usually through public speaking engagements at service clubs and church groups.	--		Visitation, teaching (tutoring and crafts), some churches work on community placements for parolees.	Yes; the coordinator provides orientation to rules of the institution and the role of the volunteer.
New Mexico	Yes	The programs involving volunteers are administered out of central office, with individual institution contact persons.	Usually by other volunteers, or by staff soliciting assistance in some project.	325		Many teach special classes, provide tutoring, visiting, entertainment, teach about various cultural practices, such as Native American inmates.	Yes; policy and procedure require that volunteers be given orientation to the institution, training in inmate lifestyle, etc. Volunteers may attend appropriate sessions at the Training Academy.
New York	Yes	Four Regional Coordinators supervise 24 local Supervisors.	After a facility needs assessment, volunteers are recruited to meet the qualifications of individual job descriptions. Mass recruiting is discouraged. Staff and inmate volunteers are utilized. Also have contacts through local community groups, colleges, Voluntary Action Centers, etc.	4,000 <sup>a</sup>		Tutoring, pre-release services, religious programs, educational, vocational, arts and crafts, theatre, counseling, cultural programs, special events, special projects.	Yes; orientation includes a tour of the facility, a meeting with the person responsible for supervision, an explanation of the rules and regulations, specific training would be designed by the area in which the volunteer will be working.
North Carolina	Yes	Overall coordination of the volunteer program is the responsibility of the program consultant. The program within the divisions is the responsibility of the Assistant Director for Program Services.	Various methods, including one-to-one contact, media, speeches to groups (such as churches, classes) and other volunteers.	(e)		Instruction (as in tutoring, arts and crafts), office assistance, recreation, prison libraries, speaking to inmates, organized groups who provide services (for example Jaycees, Alcoholics Anonymous), religious activities, employment/residence assistance, transportation, others.	Yes; all receive orientation to the volunteer program, rules and regulations for the Division, and information about the unit in which they will be assigned.
North Dakota	Yes	State Penitentiary (which is Department of Corrections) administers program.	Most contact institutions and request to provide their services. Many volunteer after the Warden or Director of Programs let needs be known through speeches, press, workshops, etc.	97		Friends program, Bible study groups, counseling, hobby volunteers, art instruction, remedial reading, lecture personnel, etc.	Yes; all volunteers are given an orientation training session spelling out expectations, rules, regulations, and guidelines of what we are trying to accomplish.
Oklahoma	Yes	Generally administered by each facility with only loose indirect Central Office supervision. There is a new pilot/demonstration project being planned to see what such a program can do. There will be one project at a Community Treatment Center, a Probation and Parole District Office, and a (prison) correctional center.	By staff contacts with their professional counterparts in colleges, universities, and at other State agencies. Generally, they are recruited by themselves.	500 <sup>a</sup>		Counseling.	Yes
Oregon	Yes	Individual institutions and Field Service regions administer and maintain their own programs. Centrally directed via policy requirements.	Public speaking engagements, student practicum programs, and direct inquiry from general public.	187		Wide range from teaching to counseling and/or transporting of certain custody inmates and clients.	Yes; a minimum of 8 hours orientation to policy and procedures, job duties and responsibilities, and internal communication is required prior to assignment to any volunteer duty.
Pennsylvania	Yes	Coordinator of Community Resources. Central Department of Corrections.	Via Deputy for Treatment at local institution or Coordinator of Community Resources at central office.	1,700		Provide tutoring--instruction in reading, art, music, Bible study, etc. and provide other educational and/or therapeutic programming.	Yes; all volunteers are required to have at least two hours of instruction provided by the training coordinator of the local institution. Volunteers are also provided with materials which advise and educate the volunteers relative to institutional rules, etc.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.68 Volunteer programs in correctional systems, by selected characteristics and jurisdiction, 1982--Continued

Jurisdiction	Volunteer program in department	Administered by whom?	How are volunteers recruited?	Number of registered volunteers in department 7/1/81-7/1/82	Typical volunteer duties and services	Is orientation training required for all volunteers?
Rhode Island	Yes	Central Department of Corrections office with support from statewide commission for volunteer services.	Through use of statewide commission as well as newspaper ads.	40 <sup>a</sup>	Volunteer Court Aides, pre-release trainers, training academy consultant, planners, student interns, other.	Yes; required orientation includes overview of basic operations and goals of department, security matters, familiarization with other department staff, areas of responsibility and lines of communication.
South Carolina	Yes	Each individual institution is responsible for developing and coordinating its own volunteer program. Central office maintains agency record keeping and disperses pertinent information.	Most approach the agency about involvement, such as church groups. We are just beginning to be active in recruitment of volunteers and volunteer services. Each institution recruits to fill its own needs.	(f)	Religious activities, Alcoholics Anonymous, individual and group counseling, arts and crafts, one-to-one visitation program, community group lectures.	No; orientation is given to those who are regular volunteers. Special groups and events not given orientation.
South Dakota	Yes	Penitentiary.	From local, area and regional churches.	--	Regular visits, lectures, attend special events, appear at parole hearings, be present on discharge date.	Yes; a series of orientation meetings about the program and guidelines before match is made.
Tennessee	Yes	We have a State Director, 8 regional coordinators, and a staff person in each institution assigned to volunteer services.	Word of mouth, speaking engagements, advertisements, etc.	1,985	--	Yes; all volunteers must receive at least 6 hours of training before certification.
Utah	Yes	Coordinated by central office; administered by individual sections.	Advertising, coordination with civic and religious groups.	1,027	Assume selective caseloads, counseling, transporting clients to appointments, etc. One well-established, well-received program is the "Family Home Evening Program."	Yes; upon entering the corrections system, all volunteers receive orientation as to agency policies and expectations.
Virginia	Yes	Central Department of Corrections office administers; however, in each institution or agency branch utilizing volunteers, there is a coordinator who oversees the use of volunteers.	Approximately 70 percent are recruited simply by word of mouth; no "shotgun" recruiting. Generally called "unpaid staff" rather than "volunteers." All regular service volunteers have a job description. Volunteer positions are filled like paid staff positions--have a specific need, find right person for the job. Also utilize student interns through local universities.	(g)	Tutors, religious, one-to-one advocates, many more. Occasional volunteers include rock bands who come in for one show, other "special event" people, some clergy people.	Yes; all volunteers receive orientation and training. The intensity of the training depends upon whether they are regular service or one-time volunteers.
Washington	Yes	There is a Community Involvement Program at the central office to develop policy, provide technical assistance, and monitor facility programs, but primary administration takes place at the facility level.	Most are from local religious organizations. Interns are recruited from colleges and universities, some volunteers are recruited from service organizations. A few programs have recruiting flyers and use newspapers.	(h)	Furlough sponsors, religious services, one-to-one guided friendships, interns from parole and probation are typical.	Yes; it varies. Interns receive the most extensive orientation and training on an ongoing basis. Some facilities have slide presentations and handout of rules and regulations.
Wisconsin	Yes	No central administration at this point, although it has been discussed. Programs are monitored by each individual institution or unit. Although central Department of Corrections does not sponsor or direct such programs, we do encourage and accept a variety of volunteer programs, and do monitor their activities.	Volunteer organizations do own recruiting.	600 <sup>a</sup>	Most activities focus on one-to-one counseling/support.	Yes; although not yet formalized, all volunteers to institutions do receive some orientation; we do not provide training.
Wyoming	No	X	X	X	X	X
Guam	Yes	Central Department of Corrections office.	Usually referrals from the University of Guam social sciences are received.	4	Initial interviews, case presentations before committees, research work.	Yes; given a complete briefing on objectives of corrections and practical procedures.
Federal Bureau of Prisons	Yes	Program administered by each institution. An overall policy statement governs the implementation of the volunteer programs.	Often by institutional chaplains and speaking engagements.	2,500	Marriage enrichment seminars, Bible study, religious services.	Yes; all receive general overview and familiarization, and more specific orientation/training for the duties they will perform.

<sup>a</sup>Approximate figure.<sup>b</sup>There were a total of 255,616 volunteer hours put in during fiscal year 1982.<sup>c</sup>Numbers are not compiled.<sup>d</sup>100 individuals, plus 250 organizations.<sup>e</sup>Division of Prisons--2,583; Division of Probation--2,400.<sup>f</sup>No definite number, an average of 1,340 per month.<sup>g</sup>4,023 regular service (on-going) volunteers; 2,016 occasional volunteers.<sup>h</sup>Monthly averages: prisons--1,600, adult probation and parole--50, work/training release--600-1,000.

Table 1.69 Characteristics of prison pre-release programs, by jurisdiction, 1984

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

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

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1.69 Characteristics of prison pre-release programs, by jurisdiction, 1984--Continued

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

Table 1.69 Characteristics of prison pre-release programs, by jurisdiction, 1984--Continued

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

Table 1.69 Characteristics of prison pre-release programs, by jurisdiction, 1984--Continued

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

Table 1.69 Characteristics of prison pre-release programs, by jurisdiction, 1984--Continued

Jurisdiction	Presence of formal pre-release programs	Eligibility criteria	Role of other agencies and/or volunteers
Federal Bureau of Prisons	Yes	An inmate's preparation for release actually begins at the time he/she is committed to the institution, when cases and release needs are looked at. A formal pre-release program is initiated approximately 6 months prior to the inmate's release.	Outside agencies and volunteers play a vital role in pre-release programming. Included are U.S. Probation Offices, Community Programs, local resource personnel deemed appropriate for disseminating information that concerns pre-release programming.

<sup>a</sup>No "pre-release." Does operate large community corrections program to include 2 State-operated centers and 14 private contractors located throughout State.  
<sup>b</sup>Work release programs in community correctional centers.  
<sup>c</sup>To be implemented in summer of 1984.  
<sup>d</sup>Primarily through community half-way house program.  
<sup>e</sup>Three institutions.  
<sup>f</sup>At the Huttonville Correctional Center.

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

Table 1.70 Characteristics of State paroling authorities, by jurisdiction, 1983

NOTE: This information was collected through a mail survey sent to the director of each State department of corrections. Questionnaires may have been forwarded to another office. The column "Independent agency" refers to the status of the State paroling authority.

Jurisdiction	Name of agency	Administrator of parole field services	Independent agency	Number of board members	Full-time board
Alabama	Board of Pardons and Paroles	Board of Pardons and Paroles	Yes	3	Yes
Alaska	Board of Parole	Adult Corrections Agency	Yes	5	No
Arizona	Board of Pardons and Paroles	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	Yes
Arkansas	Board of Pardons and Paroles	Department of Correction	Yes	3	Yes
California	Board of Prison Terms	Department of Corrections	Yes	9	Yes
Colorado	Board of Parole	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	Yes
Connecticut	Board of Parole	Department of Corrections	Yes	11	No <sup>a</sup>
Delaware	Board of Parole	Department of Correction	Yes	5	No <sup>a</sup>
District of Columbia	Board of Parole	Department of Corrections	Yes	3	Yes
Florida	Parole and Probation Commission	Department of Corrections	Yes	9	Yes
Georgia	Board of Pardons and Parole	Board of Pardons and Parole	Yes	5	Yes
Hawaii	Paroling Authority	Paroling Authority	Yes	3	No <sup>a</sup>
Idaho	Commission for Pardons and Parole	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	No
Illinois	Prisoner Review Board	Prisoner Review Board	Yes	10	Yes
Indiana	Parole Board	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	Yes
Iowa	Board of Parole	Department of Corrections	Yes	7	No
Kansas	Adult Parole Authority	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	Yes
Kentucky	Parole Board	Corrections Cabinet	Yes	5	Yes
Louisiana	Board of Parole	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	Yes
Maine	Parole Board	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	No
Maryland	Parole Commission	Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services	No	7	Yes
Massachusetts	Parole Board	Parole Board	Yes	7	Yes
Michigan	Parole Board	Department of Corrections	No	7	Yes
Minnesota	Department of Corrections, Office of Adult Release	Department of Corrections	No	4	No <sup>a</sup>
Mississippi	Parole Board	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	No <sup>a</sup>
Missouri	Board of Probation and Parole	Board of Probation and Parole	Yes	3	Yes
Montana	Board of Pardons	Department of Institutions	Yes	3	No
Nebraska	Board of Parole	Department of Correctional Services	No	5	No <sup>c</sup>
Nevada	Board of Parole Commissioners	Department of Parole and Probation	Yes	3	Yes
New Hampshire	Board of Parole	Board of Parole	Yes	3	No
New Jersey	Parole Board	Department of Corrections	Yes	7	Yes
New Mexico	Parole Board	Corrections Department	Yes	3	Yes
New York	Board of Parole	Division of Parole	Yes	15	Yes
North Carolina	Parole Commission	Department of Correction	Yes	5	Yes
North Dakota	Parole Board	Parole and Probation Department	Yes	3	No
Ohio	Adult Parole Authority	Department of Rehabilitation and Correction	No	9	Yes
Oklahoma	Pardon and Parole Board	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	Yes
Oregon	Board of Parole	Corrections Division	Yes	5	Yes
Pennsylvania	Board of Probation and Parole	Board of Probation and Parole	Yes	5	Yes
Rhode Island	Parole Board	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	No
South Carolina	Parole and Community Corrections Board	Department of Parole and Community Corrections	Yes	6	No
South Dakota	Board of Pardons and Paroles	Office of Correctional Services	Yes	3	No
Tennessee	Board of Paroles	Board of Paroles	Yes	5	Yes
Texas	Board of Pardons and Paroles	Board of Pardons and Paroles	Yes	3 <sup>d</sup>	Yes
Utah	Board of Pardons and Parole	Division of Corrections	Yes	3	Yes
Vermont	Board of Parole	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	No
Virginia	Parole Board	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	Yes
Washington	Board of Prison Terms and Paroles	Department of Corrections	Yes	7	Yes
West Virginia	Board of Probation and Parole	Department of Corrections	Yes	3	Yes
Wisconsin	Parole Board	Division of Corrections	No	7	Yes
Wyoming	Adult Parole Board	Department of Probation and Parole	Yes	3	No
Federal	Parole Commission	Federal District Courts	Yes	9	Yes

<sup>a</sup>The chairman serves full-time; members serve part-time.  
<sup>b</sup>Minnesota Corrections Board was legislatively abolished on June 30, 1982.

<sup>c</sup>The chairman and two members serve full-time; two members serve part-time.  
<sup>d</sup>Plus a nine-member Parole Commission.

Source: American Correctional Association, *1984 Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities* (College Park, Md.: American Correctional Association, 1984), p. xxiv. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.71 U.S. Parole Commission hearing examiner workload, by type of hearing or record review and region, fiscal years 1978-83

NOTE: The hearing examiner's workload consists of in-person hearings and record reviews. At an in-person hearing, the offender appears before the examiner and can introduce additional information for consideration. At a record review, only information contained in the prisoner's case file is considered. Some data reported as hearings were actually record reviews because the prisoner was serving concurrent Federal and State sentences in a State institution. With implementation of presumptive parole date procedures, "one-third hearings" and "review hearings" have been phased out. For definitions of initial hearing, one-third hearing, statutory review/interim hearing, and other terms, and a list of States in regions, see Appendix 6.

Region	Type of hearing or record review										
	Total decisions	Initial hearing	One-third hearing	Pre-hearing/presumptive date record review	Statutory review/interim hearing	Review hearing	Rescission hearing	Retroactive record review	Local revocation hearing	Institutional revocation hearing	Other
Total:											
1978	23,305	11,980	1,044	4,574	1,002	1,946	618	X	240	1,535	366
1979	22,918	11,872	141	4,578	2,004	310	937	723	275	1,771	307
1980	21,886	10,379	10	5,478	1,790	13	1,096	366	319	2,042	393
1981	18,540	7,788	X	4,480	1,579	X	1,095	X	369	2,039	365
1982	18,693	8,745	X	4,367	1,744	X	879	X	346	1,949	310
1983	21,462	10,678	X	4,797	2,042	X	671	X	331	2,132	443
<b>Northeast:</b>											
1978	4,441	2,103	181	1,017	197	404	129	X	45	287	78
1979	4,515	2,199	26	1,018	393	38	196	217	31	332	65
1980	4,507	2,260	0	1,051	322	3	245	92	32	417	85
1981	4,051	1,620	X	1,104	320	X	286	X	46	416	72
1982	4,110	1,536	X	1,208	485	X	249	X	34	450	65
1983	4,916	2,333	X	1,081	512	X	163	X	37	570	83
<b>Southeast:</b>											
1978	5,726	2,925	212	1,197	206	557	184	X	45	345	55
1979	5,390	2,879	30	1,104	387	84	253	101	46	423	83
1980	5,880	2,991	4	1,499	399	0	273	41	49	499	125
1981	4,652	2,143	X	1,145	283	X	189	X	64	577	104
1982	4,622	2,512	X	984	354	X	154	X	61	410	89
1983	4,963	2,688	X	1,231	398	X	114	X	58	348	93
<b>North Central:</b>											
1978	4,959	2,531	238	890	245	460	91	X	54	310	140
1979	4,973	2,546	35	1,027	520	111	161	92	84	309	88
1980	4,253	1,887	4	1,030	385	9	207	134	109	417	71
1981	3,706	1,340	X	844	391	X	236	X	121	429	51
1982	3,752	1,703	X	823	413	X	149	X	94	414	77
1983	4,186	2,043	X	842	447	X	154	X	68	452	81
<b>South Central:</b>											
1978	3,370	1,935	128	586	91	235	99	X	25	226	45
1979	3,630	1,800	11	756	227	43	153	241	46	320	33
1980	3,131	1,402	1	868	228	0	177	26	33	345	51
1981	2,986	1,422	X	751	195	X	181	X	21	333	36
1982	3,303	1,789	X	732	111	X	209	X	45	311	43
1983	4,106	2,352	X	1,026	232	X	108	X	67	351	47
<b>West:</b>											
1978	4,809	2,486	285	884	263	290	115	X	71	367	48
1979	4,410	2,448	39	673	477	34	174	72	68	387	38
1980	4,115	1,839	1	1,030	456	1	194	73	96	364	61
1981	3,145	1,263	X	636	390	X	203	X	117	284	102
1982	2,906	1,205	X	620	381	X	118	X	112	364	36
1983	3,201	1,262	X	617	453	X	132	X	101	411	139

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Parole Commission, Report of the U.S. Parole Commission, October 1, 1978 to September 30, 1980 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1981), pp. 19, 20; and Sheldon Adelberg, "Workload and Decision Trends: Statistical Highlights," Report 32, pp. 1, 2; Report 38, p. 1, U.S. Parole Commission. (Mimeographed.) Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.72 Parole revocation hearings conducted by hearing examiners of the U.S. Parole Commission, by type of revocation hearing and region, fiscal years 1977-83

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.71. If probable cause for revocation is established at the preliminary local hearing, the parolee may be returned to the institution to await the final revocation hearing. A preliminary local hearing is not necessary if the parolee has been convicted of a crime committed while under supervision. Data for 1978 have been revised from earlier reports by the Source. For definitions of terms and a list of States in regions, see Appendix 6.

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

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Parole Commission, Report of the U.S. Parole Commission, October 1, 1976 to September 30, 1978, p. 17, Tables 1-G and 1-H; October 1, 1978 to September 30, 1980, p. 19 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice); and Sheldon Adelberg, "Workload and Decision Trends: Statistical Highlights," Report 32, p. 1; Report 38, p. 1, U.S. Parole Commission. (Mimeographed.) Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.73 Percent distribution of U.S. Parole Commission decisions within, above, and below paroling policy guidelines, by type of hearing, fiscal years 1978-83

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.71. In 1978, the U.S. Parole Commission adopted a system of guidelines, based on a calculation of parole risk, to aid in the determination of an optimal parole release date. Release decisions may be made either above or below the designated guideline range if warranted by discretionary, statutory, or policy considerations. For this table, only discretionary decisions outside the guideline structure are counted as "above" or "below." Thus, decisions to deny parole where the mandatory release date is below the guideline range, and decisions to grant an effective parole date above the guideline range, due to time needed to develop a suitable release plan or because the minimum sentence is beyond the guideline range, are counted as "within" the parole policy guidelines. Decisions below the guideline range because of policy limitations are excluded from this table (Source, 1981, p. 22). Guidelines are used in revocation hearings in order to establish an eligibility date for "reparole." For definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

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

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Parole Commission, Report of the U.S. Parole Commission, October 1, 1978 to September 30, 1980 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1981), p. 22; and Sheldon Adelberg, "Workload and Decision Trends: Statistical Highlights," Report 32, p. 4; Report 38, p. 3, U.S. Parole Commission. (Mimeographed.) Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.



Table 1.74 Number, total funding, budgeted capacity, and utilization rate of drug abuse treatment units, by jurisdiction, on Sept. 30, 1982

NOTE: These data were collected through the National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Utilization Survey (NDATUS). Prior to 1979, the survey included only those facilities involved in the treatment of drug abuse; expansion of the survey to include alcoholism treatment units reflects a joint effort between the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) and the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA). Other agencies that cooperate in the survey are the Food and Drug Administration, the Veterans Administration, and each of the State agencies responsible for drug abuse and alcoholism programs.

A treatment unit is defined as a "facility having (1) a formal structured arrangement for drug abuse treatment using drug-specified personnel, (2) a designated portion of the facility (or resources) for treatment services, and (3) an allocated budget for such treatment services." Of the 3,018 treatment units, 1,514 provided only drug abuse treatment services, and 1,504 provided both drug abuse and alcoholism treatment.

"Budgeted capacity" is defined as the maximum number of clients a unit can treat. "Utilization rate" is the number of actual clients in treatment divided by the budgeted treatment capacity. "Total funding" includes all sources of funding for all units. The funding data are not based on audits and should be considered estimates.

This information was provided by the Source.

Jurisdiction	Number of drug abuse treatment units	Total funding (in thousands of dollars) <sup>a</sup>	Total budgeted treatment capacity	Utilization rate (per 100 budgeted capacity)
Total	3,018	\$533,631	196,289	88.3
Alabama	22	1,821	1,068	94.3
Alaska	12	1,046	146	91.8
Arkansas	84	7,720	4,236	73.8
Arizona	14	825	596	61.1
California	282	69,046	24,331	85.9
Colorado	32	5,353	1,952	97.0
Connecticut	65	12,799	3,158	94.2
Delaware	8	847	355	95.8
District of Columbia	21	7,193	3,343	106.3
Florida	94	15,355	7,331	79.0
Georgia	73	18,561	3,308	78.2
Hawaii	7	1,707	350	90.3
Idaho	9	300	238	51.3
Illinois	70	14,784	5,599	87.2
Indiana	33	4,313	1,309	77.2
Iowa	43	3,423	795	50.2
Kansas	43	4,623	1,360	63.8
Kentucky	106	3,338	1,575	65.3
Louisiana	79	7,161	4,833	85.0
Maine	16	619	270	83.0
Maryland	78	14,612	6,428	96.5
Massachusetts	78	10,009	3,251	89.6
Michigan	106	20,552	6,935	83.9
Minnesota	36	5,477	1,301	77.7
Mississippi	47	1,130	985	58.1
Missouri	21	3,578	1,363	98.2
Montana	8	708	283	101.8
Nebraska	18	1,552	648	90.3
Nevada	24	1,590	783	91.8
New Hampshire	17	1,895	370	83.2
New Jersey	85	18,028	8,252	91.8
New Mexico	29	4,226	1,859	89.0
New York	368	151,253	47,383	98.2
North Carolina	35	2,791	1,592	68.2
North Dakota	10	357	300	94.0
Ohio	125	20,804	8,103	85.8
Oklahoma	22	1,501	521	71.8
Oregon	27	2,514	1,130	93.8
Pennsylvania	115	24,595	7,480	100.5
Rhode Island	13	2,188	896	94.9
South Carolina	43	2,583	1,266	94.9
South Dakota	14	573	521	27.3
Tennessee	68	5,574	1,742	68.4
Texas	131	17,997	8,568	84.8
Utah	29	2,572	1,121	97.8
Vermont	20	851	356	79.2
Virginia	40	8,802	2,918	90.5
Washington	52	6,695	2,491	90.0
West Virginia	16	895	876	71.9
Wisconsin	112	9,832	2,836	63.4
Wyoming	9	634	494	63.4
Guam	1	57	30	53.3
Puerto Rico	107	6,237	7,044	79.7
Virgin Islands	1	133	10	60.0

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from tables provided by U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse.

Table 1.75 Statutory provisions governing waiver of juveniles to criminal court, by State

NOTE: These data were collected through a review of statutes and juvenile courts' rules of the 50 States and the District of Columbia. "Waiver" is the procedure by which court jurisdiction is determined for a youth whose alleged conduct, if committed by an adult, would constitute a crime. Waiver, also referred to as transfer or certification, generally involves removal of a case from the jurisdiction of the juvenile court to that of the criminal court. However, in some States the criminal court exercises initial jurisdiction over a case and may waive or transfer jurisdiction back to the juvenile court. States may also have a combination of these waiver provisions; depending on the age of the alleged offender and/or the offense, the case may be transferred to or from criminal court. This table presents information only for provisions governing the waiver of youth from juvenile to criminal court; for information on provisions relating to transfers from criminal court, see Source. The waiver decision is usually made after a hearing and is based upon criteria specified by statute; see Table 1.76 for a detailed presentation of this material.

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

State	Statutes current as of	Minimum age at which allowed (in years)	Mentally ill or retarded child may be waived	Waiver			Restricted to certain crime(s)
				At discretion of			
				Court	Prosecutor	Child	
Alabama	1981	14		Y	(a)		Felony; any crime if child presently under commitment as a delinquent
Alaska	1981	Any age		Y			None
Arizona	1982	15		Y		Y	None
Arkansas	1980	15		Y			Any offense
California	1979	16	(b)	Y	(a)		Violation of any criminal statute or ordinance
Colorado	1982	14		Y	Y <sup>c</sup>		Felony
Connecticut	1980	14	Y	Y			Class A felony or second serious juvenile offense
		14	Y	(d)			Murder; class A or B felony, if previously adjudicated a delinquent for commission of A or B felony
Delaware	1980	14		(e)			Felony committed during escape or AWOL from mandatory Department of Correction commitment
		16		Y <sup>a</sup>	(a)		Any delinquent act
District of Columbia	1981	15	(f)	Y	(a)		Felony
		16 <sup>g</sup>	(f)	Y	(a)		Any offense if child already under commitment for delinquency
Florida	1981	18 <sup>g</sup>	(f)	Y	(a)	(h)	Offense committed before 18
		14		Y	(i)		Any crime
		14		Y			Second violent offenses: murder, sexual battery, armed robbery, aggravated battery, aggravated assault
Georgia	1981	13		Y			Capital or life offenses
		15		Y			Any crime
Hawaii	1980	16	(j)	Y			Felony
Idaho	1981	15	Y	Y <sup>a</sup>	(a)	(a)	Any crime
Illinois	1981	13		Y	(a)	(k)	Crimes
Indiana	1980	10		(l)	(a)		Murder
		14		Y	(a)		Heinous or aggravated act or part of repetitive pattern of less serious delinquent acts
		16		(l)	(a)		Class A or B felony, except a felony defined by I.C. 33-48-4; involuntary manslaughter as a class C felony; reckless homicide as a class C felony
Iowa	1981	14		Y	(a)	(a)	Public offense
Kansas	1980	16		Y	(a)		Crime

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.75 Statutory provisions governing waiver of juveniles to criminal court, by State--Continued

State	Statutes current as of	Minimum age at which allowed (in years)	Mentally ill or retarded child may be waived	Waiver			Restricted to certain crime(s)
				Court	Prosecutor	Child	
Kentucky	1981	Under 16		Y			Capital offense or class A felony
Louisiana	1981	16		Y <sup>a</sup>	(a)	(a)	Any felony Any crime if previously adjudicated delinquent for specified offenses; no previous adjudication necessary if charged with armed robbery or offense punishable by life imprisonment
Maine	1980	Any age		Y	(a)		Murder or a class A, B, or C crime
Maryland	1980	Under 15		Y <sup>m</sup>	Y <sup>m</sup>		Capital or life crime
Massachusetts	1981	15		Y			Any crime Child previously committed to Division of Youth Services as delinquent and present offense punishable by life imprisonment; offense involved infliction or threat of serious bodily harm
Michigan	1981	15		Y	(a)		Felony
Minnesota	1980	14		Y <sup>n</sup>	Y <sup>n</sup>		Violation of State or local law or ordinance
Mississippi Youth Court	1982	13		Y	(a)		Any crime
Mississippi Family Court		13		Y			Felony
Missouri	1981	14		Y		(a)	Felony; traffic offense
Missouri		17 <sup>o</sup>		Y		(a)	Any State law or municipal ordinance
Montana	1982	16		Y	(a)		Homicide, arson, aggravated assault, robbery, burglary, rape, aggravated kidnaping, possession of explosives, sale of drugs for profit, attempt of any of the above acts
Nevada	1980	16		Y			Felony
New Hampshire	1980	Any age	Y	Y	(a)	(p)	Felony
New Jersey	1981	14		Y		Y	Any offense
New Jersey		14		Y		Y	Homicide; treason; violent crime; drugs, but addict cannot be waived
New Mexico	1980	15		Y			Murder
New Mexico		16 <sup>q</sup>	(j)	Y			Felony
New Mexico		16 <sup>q</sup>	Y	Y			Certain crimes transferable under sec. 32-1-30; assault with intent to commit violent felony, kidnap, aggravated battery, dangerous use of explosives, rape, robbery, aggravated burglary, aggravated arson
North Carolina	1980	14		Y <sup>r</sup>			Felony
North Dakota	1980	16	(j)	Y		Y <sup>s</sup>	Crime or public offense
Ohio	1981	15		Y			Felony
Oklahoma	1979	Any age	(t)	Y	(a)		Felony
Oregon	1980	16		Y			Crime, violation of municipal ordinance
Pennsylvania	1981	14		Y		(a)	Felony; except case referred by criminal court under 42 sec. 6355 (d)(e)
Rhode Island	1979	16		Y			Indictable offense
South Carolina	1981	Any age		(u)			Murder and rape
South Carolina		16		Y			Felony or misdemeanor
South Dakota	1979	Any age		Y			None
Tennessee	1979	15	(j)	Y			Murder, manslaughter, rape, robbery with deadly weapon, kidnaping
Tennessee		15		Y			Crime or public offense
Texas	1980	16	(j)	Y			Felony
Utah	1981	14		Y			Felony
Utah		14		Y <sup>v</sup>			Felony
Virginia	1980	15		Y	(w)	Y <sup>x</sup>	Offenses punishable by imprisonment
Washington	1981	Any age		Y	(a)	(a)	None
Washington		16		Y <sup>y</sup>	(y)	(y)	Class A felony or attempt, assault 2nd, extortion 1st, indecent liberties, kidnaping 2nd, rape 2nd, robbery 2nd

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.75 Statutory provisions governing waiver of juveniles to criminal court, by State--Continued

State	Statutes current as of	Minimum age at which allowed (in years)	Mentally ill or retarded child may be waived	Waiver			Restricted to certain crime(s)
				Court	Prosecutor	Child	
West Virginia	1980	Any age		Y			Treason, murder, robbery with deadly weapon, kidnaping, arson 1st, sexual assault 1st, a second violent felony or a third felony
West Virginia		16		Y			Violent felony or second felony
Wisconsin	1981	16	(aa)	(ab)	(a)	Y <sup>z</sup>	Any crime
Wyoming	1981	Any age	(ac)	(ad)	(ad)		State criminal law Crimes

<sup>a</sup>May move for or request waiver.  
<sup>b</sup>Unclear.  
<sup>c</sup>District attorney may refuse criminal case by not filing an information within 5 days, in which case the juvenile court retains jurisdiction.  
<sup>d</sup>No discretion, "court shall transfer...".  
<sup>e</sup>No discretion, "transfer hearing shall be held."  
<sup>f</sup>Unless incompetent to participate in proceedings, but child must then be "committed" to a mental hospital.  
<sup>g</sup>For youth aged 16 years or older, offenses under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court do not include murder, rape, burglary 1st, robbery while armed, or assault with intent to commit such an offense. Offenders alleged to have committed such offenses do not face waiver proceedings; the criminal court already has exclusive jurisdiction over them.  
<sup>h</sup>Child and parent may demand.  
<sup>i</sup>Shall move for or request waiver.  
<sup>j</sup>Not if committable.  
<sup>k</sup>Child and counsel may demand waiver.  
<sup>l</sup>The court "shall waive unless...".  
<sup>m</sup>On own motion or petition of State's attorney.  
<sup>n</sup>Court refers to prosecutor who decides whether to prosecute.  
<sup>o</sup>Up to 21 years of age and within juvenile court's continuing jurisdiction.  
<sup>p</sup>May move for or request waiver if over 17 years of age.  
<sup>q</sup>Two sections of the statutes delineate these provisions; each section stipulates different criteria and findings for the waiver decision; see Table 1.76.

<sup>r</sup>Waiver is mandatory for capital offenses.  
<sup>s</sup>If over 17 years of age.  
<sup>t</sup>Consideration given to juvenile's ability to distinguish right from wrong.  
<sup>u</sup>Petitioner may request that family court transfer case to general sessions. If request denied, petitioner may appeal to circuit court which may, in its discretion, exercise general sessions' jurisdiction or relinquish jurisdiction to family court.  
<sup>v</sup>Mandatory transfer if child is charged with a felony and has been previously tried as an adult and convicted of a felony.  
<sup>w</sup>May make motion for waiver; if court decides to retain jurisdiction and the crime is punishable by death or more than 20 years' imprisonment, the decision to retain can be appealed.  
<sup>x</sup>May elect with consent of counsel.  
<sup>y</sup>Waiver hearing must be held unless waived by court, parties, and counsel.  
<sup>z</sup>Child may demand for any crime.  
<sup>aa</sup>Whether the child is mentally ill or developmentally disabled is a factor to be considered.  
<sup>ab</sup>Judge may move for or request waiver if he/she removes himself/herself from future proceedings.  
<sup>ac</sup>Only if reasonable grounds to believe child not subject to commitment to a mental health/mental retardation institution.  
<sup>ad</sup>County attorney makes initial decisions whether to file in juvenile court or criminal court. Thereafter, either court may decide to transfer to the other.

Sources: Thomas S. Vereb and John L. Hutzler, *Juveniles as Criminals: 1981 Statutes Analysis*, Preliminary Draft (Pittsburgh: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1981), Table 1. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.76 Statutory provisions governing hearings and criteria for waiver of juveniles to criminal court, by State

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.75. In States in which there are multiple provisions governing waiver (see Table 1.75) hearing procedures and waiver criteria apply uniformly unless indicated otherwise. Nebraska, New York, and Vermont do not have waiver from the juvenile to the adult court to juvenile court. These data reflect the language contained in juvenile court statutes. Differences in terminology may or may not reflect substantive differences in criteria or procedures. Additionally, the data do not reference other, more general, criminal laws

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

State	Hearings				Criteria				
	Statutes current as of	Re-quired	Notice	Right to counsel	Court required to provide reasons for decision	Re-cording and transcript provided	Non-amenability to treatment	Need to protect society	Showing required that child committed act
Alabama	1981	Y		Y	Y				
Alaska	1981	Y		Y	Y		Y	Y	
Arizona	1982	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Probable cause
Arkansas	1980								Probable cause
California	1979	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Probable cause <sup>a</sup>
Colorado	1982	Y	Y	Y		Y		Y	Alleged
Connecticut	1980	Y	(b)	(b)	(c)			Y	Probable cause
Delaware	1980	Y	Y	Y		Y	(d)	Y	Probable cause
District of Columbia	1981	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Probable cause
Florida	1981	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Alleged
Georgia	1981	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Alleged; also considers "prosecutive merit of the complaint"
Hawaii	1980	(f)	(f)	Y	Y	Y	Y <sup>e</sup>	Y <sup>e</sup>	Reasonable grounds
Idaho	1981	Y	Y	Y	Y	(f)	Y	Y	Alleged
Illinois	1981	Y	Y	Y	(b)	Y	Y	Y	Alleged
Indiana	1980	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y <sup>g</sup>	Y <sup>g</sup>	Alleged; court to consider sufficiency of evidence for indictment
Iowa	1981	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Probable cause
Kansas	1980	Y	Y	(h)	(b)	Y	Y	Y	Probable cause
Kentucky	1981	Y	Y	Y	Y	(i)	Y	Y	Probable cause
Louisiana	1981	Y	Y	Y	Y	(j)	Y	Y	Alleged
Maine	1980	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Probable cause
Maryland	1980	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Alleged
Massachusetts	1981	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Probable cause
Michigan	1981	Y	Y	Y	Y	(c)	Y	Y	No formal showing required--"assumed"
Minnesota	1980	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Probable cause
Mississippi	1982	(i)	(i)	(i)	(i)		(i)	(i)	Probable cause
Missouri	1981	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Alleged
Montana	1982	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y <sup>m</sup>	Y <sup>n</sup>	Y <sup>n</sup>	Alleged
Nevada	1980	(o)	(o)	(o)	Y	(o)	Y	Y	Reasonable grounds; and offense committed in an aggressive, violent, or premeditated manner <sup>n</sup>
New Hampshire	1980	Y							
New Jersey	1981	Y							Prosecutive merit of the complaint
New Mexico	1980	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	(p)	(p)	Probable cause
North Carolina	1980	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Reasonable grounds
North Dakota	1980	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Probable cause
Ohio	1981	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Oklahoma	1979	Y	Y	Y	Y	(q)	Y	Y	Reasonable grounds
Oregon	1980								Probable cause
Pennsylvania	1981	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Where there is prosecutive merit to the complaint
Rhode Island	1979					(j)	Y	Y	Alleged
South Carolina	1981	(r)							Prima facie case
South Dakota	1979	Y		Y	Y		(s)	(s)	Alleged
Tennessee	1979	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Prosecutive merit of the complaint
Texas	1980	Y	Y	Y	Y	(i)	Y	Y	
Utah	1981	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Reasonable grounds
Virginia	1980	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Evidence that the grand jury would return an indictment
Washington	1981	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Prosecutive merit of the complaint
West Virginia	1980	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Probable cause
Wisconsin	1981	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Wyoming	1981	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Probable cause <sup>w</sup>

Footnotes follow on next page.

Table 1.76 Statutory provisions governing hearings and criteria for waiver of juveniles to criminal court, by State--Continued

<sup>c</sup>Unless waived.  
<sup>d</sup>Unclear.  
<sup>e</sup>Written findings required.  
<sup>f</sup>Required only where a youth is charged with a class A felony or this is the second serious juvenile offense.  
<sup>g</sup>Statute requires a showing as to both aspects--non-amenability to treatment and need to protect society.  
<sup>h</sup>Unclear; statutory language requires a "full investigation and hearing."  
<sup>i</sup>For those 10 years or older and charged with murder, or 16 years or older charged with a class A or B felony, the court shall waive "unless it would be in the best interests of the child and of the welfare and safety of the community for him to remain in the juvenile system."  
<sup>j</sup>Guardian ad litem.  
<sup>k</sup>Minutes.  
<sup>l</sup>If requested or ordered by the court.  
<sup>m</sup>Only one or the other required--non-amenability to treatment or need to protect society.  
<sup>n</sup>Procedures and criteria differ by court. The youth court requires a hearing, with notice and counsel, and a record with reasons for the transfer. The criteria are: non-amenability to treatment or need to protect society; probable cause must exist to believe the alleged youth committed the act. In the family court the law requires only a "full investigation" before waiver. There are not provisions for other procedures or criteria to use in making the waiver decision aside from the charge filed against a youth.  
<sup>o</sup>Verbatim recording.  
<sup>p</sup>Statute requires showing as to each aspect--non-amenability to treatment and need to protect society and reasonable grounds to believe offender committed act.  
<sup>q</sup>Unclear; statute requires "full investigation" only.  
<sup>r</sup>For those charged with murder or certain violent felonies, the court must "consider" non-amenability to treatment in the transfer decision; for all others who are alleged to have committed other felonies, the court must have a showing as to non-amenability to treatment and the need to protect society.  
<sup>s</sup>Upon request.  
<sup>t</sup>For those charged with murder or rape there is no provision governing the procedures to be followed in making the waiver decision; for youth 16 years or older charged with other felonies or a misdemeanor, the statute requires a "full investigation."  
<sup>u</sup>No explicit criteria to be used in the waiver decision for youth charged with murder or rape; for all others potentially subject to waiver, the statute requires a showing of non-amenability to treatment and/or need to protect society and a criminal charge.  
<sup>v</sup>Not required if offense charged is armed robbery, rape, or murder.  
<sup>w</sup>Statutory language provides only, "best interest of the juvenile or public."  
<sup>x</sup>Statute authorizes court to transfer upon "consideration of the child's mental and physical condition, maturity, emotional attitude, home or family environment, school experience, and similar personal factors, if there is probable cause."  
<sup>y</sup>Probable cause alone is sufficient for transfer if the alleged crime is treason, murder, robbery with a deadly weapon, kidnaping, arson 1st, or sexual assault 1st.

Source: Thomas S. Vereb and John L. Hutzler, *Juveniles as Criminals: 1981 Statutes Analysis*, Preliminary Draft (Pittsburgh: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1981), Table 1. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.



Table 1.78 Provisions limiting the right to bail, by jurisdiction, as of December 1983

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.77.

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

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

<sup>b</sup>Alabama, California, Georgia, South Carolina, Vermont, and Virginia have employed language that varies from the traditional instruction that bail may be denied in capital cases "When the proof is evident and the presumption is great." See Ala. Const. Art. I Sec. 16; Cal. Const. Art. I Sec. 12; Ga. Code Sec. 27-901; S.C. Const. Art. I Sec. 15; Vt. Const. Art. 11 Sec. 40; Va. Code Sec. 19.2-120.

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

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

Table 1.79 Characteristics of State laws defining dangerousness of defendant as criteria for use in setting bail and authorizing pretrial detention, by State, as of July 1983

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

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

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

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

<sup>a</sup>Not applicable; detention not authorized for dangerousness.

<sup>b</sup>Defendants face a presumption of ineligibility for release; hearings permit attempts to rebut this presumption.

<sup>c</sup>Nebraska denies bail to defendants charged with forcible rape.

<sup>d</sup>New Mexico limits detention in some cases but sets no limit on

detention in cases where bail is revoked for alleged serious crime-on-bail.

<sup>e</sup>Whereas South Dakota and Washington permit detention for capital charges only, they are included here because detention is permitted only if a finding of danger (or flight) is made by the court.

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

Table 1.80 Provisions for consideration of potentially dangerous or criminal behavior in pretrial release decisions, by jurisdiction, as of April 1983

NOTE: These data were collected by an analysis of Federal and State constitutional requirements, statutes, and court rules. Presently 32 States permit the consideration of a defendant's potential for future criminal or dangerous activity in the pretrial release decision. The Federal Government and States not listed have no such provisions. "Crime control" refers to the control of violent, illegal, or dangerous behavior by a person who has been arrested. This

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

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

<sup>a</sup>"Crime control" purpose may not be intended, despite statute that appears to meet definition of category.

Source: Elizabeth Gaynes, "Typology of State Laws which Permit the Consideration of Danger in the Pretrial Release Decision," Pretrial Services Resource Center, Washington, D.C., 1982. (Mimeographed.) Appendix B; and data provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the Pretrial Services Resource Center.

Table 1.81 Court and parole board control over the length of prison terms, by jurisdiction, January 1983

NOTE: These data were sent by Bureau of Justice Statistics staff to the Court Administrator, Parole Board Chairman, and Attorney General in each jurisdiction for verification. The data are based on laws in effect as of January 1983. "Court discretion is defined as narrow if the range of sentencing options available to the judge is restricted by law to less than one-third the statutory maximum sentence length for each offense" (Source, p. 2).

Jurisdiction	Narrow court discretion and no discretionary parole board release	Narrow court discretion and discretionary parole board release	Broad court discretion and no discretionary parole board release	Broad court discretion and discretionary parole board release
Federal system				✓
District of Columbia				✓
Alabama				✓
Alaska				✓
Arizona				✓
Arkansas				✓
California	✓ <sup>a</sup>	✓ <sup>b</sup>		✓
Colorado	✓			
Connecticut			✓	
Delaware				✓
Florida				✓
Georgia				✓
Hawaii				✓
Idaho				✓
Illinois			✓	
Indiana			✓	
Iowa		✓		
Kansas				✓
Kentucky				✓
Louisiana				✓
Maine			✓	
Maryland				✓
Massachusetts				✓
Michigan				✓
Minnesota	✓			
Mississippi				✓
Missouri				✓
Montana				✓
Nebraska				✓
Nevada				✓
New Hampshire				✓
New Jersey				✓
New Mexico	✓			
New York				✓
North Carolina	✓			
North Dakota				✓
Ohio			✓	
Oklahoma				✓
Oregon				✓
Pennsylvania			✓	
Rhode Island				✓
South Carolina				✓
South Dakota				✓
Tennessee				✓
Texas				✓
Utah		✓		
Vermont				✓
Virginia				✓
Washington				✓
West Virginia			✓	
Wisconsin				✓
Wyoming				✓

<sup>a</sup>The California Department of Corrections.

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

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Setting Prison Terms*, Bulletin NCJ-76218 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1983), p. 2. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

**Table 1.82 Provisions for sentencing and parole guidelines, by jurisdiction, January 1983**

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.81. Legislation in nearly all jurisdictions provides a general range of sentencing options and parole release criteria. Sentencing and parole guidelines make explicit and measurable the preferred sentencing option or release decision. (Source, pp. 3, 4.) Absence of surveyed jurisdictions from this table indicates no provisions for sentencing or parole guidelines.

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

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

<sup>b</sup>The California Department of Corrections.

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

**Table 1.83 Mandatory prison term statutes, by offense category and jurisdiction, January 1983**

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.81. Mandatory prison term statutes refer to laws that require the court to impose a prison term for certain offenses or offenders.

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

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

**Table 1.84 Provisions for the administrative reduction of time spent in prison, by jurisdiction, January 1983**

NOTE: See NOTE, Table 1.81. These provisions refer to both statutory and nonstatutory good-time policies that permit reductions in time served based on an offender's behavior in prison.

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

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

Table 1.85 Statutory structure, limits, and procedural requirements for the commutation of prison sentences, by State, as of Aug. 31, 1982

NOTE: These data come from responses to a survey of State clemency practices. The governor's office or the clemency-granting authority in each State was asked to update and/or supplement the description of its clemency structure found in Samuel P. Stafford, *Clemency: Legal Authority Procedure and Structure* (Williamsburg, Va.: National Center for State Courts, 1977). Respondents were also asked to provide information about legal and informal changes in commutation practices in the past 5 years; a description of decisionmaking procedures in granting sentence commutations; and statistical data on prison population, the number of applications for commutations, and the outcomes of those applications. (Source, p. 595.) "Sentence commutations" refer to the practice of reducing the severity of a court imposed sentence. They are typically granted to an imprisoned offender. Commutations differ from "pardons" which imply official forgiveness but are usually granted after release from prison and from "reprieves" which temporarily suspend the execution of a sentence. (Source, p. 594.) "Seasonal commutations" refer to special commutation procedures used to alleviate prison overcrowding (Source, p. 606). Rhode Island and Vermont have no provisions for sentence commutation.

State	Governor's authority final in all cases	Non-gubernatorial executive authority	Limits on executive authority		Report to legislature	Formal application procedure	Notify judge	Notify prosecutor	General public notice	Other
			No authority in following treason impeach-ment	Other						
Alabama	(a)	(b)	✓	✓	(c)	Automatic review (capital cases only)	✓	✓		
Alaska	✓	Board of Parole	✓	✓		Application required	✓	✓		
Arizona	(d)	Board of Pardons and Paroles	✓	✓	✓	Application required	✓	✓		
Arkansas	✓				✓					
California	(e)	Community Release Board			(f)	No formal procedure	✓	✓		
Colorado	✓	Executive Clemency Advisory Board								
Connecticut	(g)	Board of Pardons				Automatic review	✓	✓		
Delaware	(d)	Board of Pardons				Application required	✓	✓		
Florida	(d)	Executive Clemency Board	✓	✓	✓	Application required	✓	✓		
Georgia	(g)	Board of Pardons and Paroles	✓	✓	✓	Application required for regular commutation; not special	✓	✓		
Hawaii	✓	Hawaii Paroling Authority	✓	✓	(i)	Application required	✓	✓		
Idaho	(g)	Commission of Pardons and Paroles	✓	✓		Petition required	✓	✓	✓	
Illinois	✓	Parole and Pardons Board	✓	✓	(i)	Petition required	✓	✓		
Indiana	✓	Parole Board	✓	✓		Application required	✓	✓	(i)	
Iowa	✓	Board of Paroles	✓	✓	✓	Automatic review of lifers and inmates with mandatory minimum	✓	✓	(i)	
Kansas	✓	Adult Authority	✓	✓	✓	Application required	✓	✓	(i)	
Kentucky	✓	Parole Board <sup>o</sup>	✓	✓	✓	No established procedure	✓	✓	(i)	
Louisiana	✓	Board of Pardons				Petition required				
Maine	✓	Advisory Board on Executive Clemency Duties		✓					(i)	Notify sheriff of parish
Maryland	✓	Parole Commission	✓	✓					(i)	Notify attorney general of State
Massachusetts	✓	Parole Board	✓	✓	✓	(p)	(q)	(q)	Yes <sup>r</sup>	Notify victim or kin, chief of police and attorney general
Michigan	✓	Parole Board		✓	✓					
Minnesota	(s)	Board of Pardons			(t)	Automatic review for hearing date	✓	✓		
Mississippi	✓	Department of Corrections	✓	✓		Application required	✓	✓		
Missouri	✓	Board of Probation and Parole	✓	✓		Petition to governor	✓	✓		
Montana	(d)	Board of Pardons			✓					
Nebraska	(s)	Pardon Board	✓	✓	✓	Application required	✓	✓	(i)	
Nevada	(s)	State Board of Pardons	✓	✓	✓	Application required	✓	✓		
New Hampshire	(a)	(u)		✓						Notify clerk of Board and warden of State prison
New Jersey	(a)	Parole Board	✓	✓						Only death penalty cases
New Mexico	✓	Board of Probation and Paroles	✓	✓		Application required	✓	✓		
New York	✓	Board of Parole	✓	✓	✓	Letter to governor	✓	✓		
North Carolina	✓	Parole Commission	✓	✓						May request psychiatric evaluation
North Dakota	(s)	Board of Pardons	✓	✓		Letter and documents to governor	✓	✓		
Ohio	✓	Adult Parole Authority	✓	✓	✓	Letter to Board	✓	✓		
Oklahoma	(d)	Pardon and Parole Board	✓	✓	✓	Application required	✓	✓		Requires approval of four of five board members
						Automatic review	✓	✓		

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.85 Statutory structure, limits, and procedural requirements for the commutation of prison sentences, by State, as of Aug. 31, 1982--Continued

State	Governor's authority final in all cases	Non-gubernatorial executive authority	Limits on executive authority		Report to legislature	Formal application procedure	Notify judge	Notify prosecutor	General public notice	Other
			No authority in following treason impeach-ment	Other						
Oregon	✓		✓		✓	Application form suggested		✓		
Pennsylvania	(d)	Board of Pardons	✓		✓	Application required	✓	✓	(i)	Pardon board specialist assigned each case to aid
South Carolina	(a)	Probation, Parole and Pardon Board			✓	Only in capital cases				
South Dakota	(d)	Board of Pardons and Paroles				Application required	✓	✓	✓	
Tennessee	✓	Board of Pardons and Paroles				Application required	✓	✓		
Texas	(d)	Board of Paroles	✓	✓		Application required	✓	✓		Notify sheriff of county of conviction; recommendation of two of three law enforcement officials and no objection of third
Utah	(g)	Board of Pardons			✓	Automatic for inmates within 90 days of parole eligibility				
Virginia	(a)	Parole Board		✓	✓	Letter to governor	✓	✓		
Washington	(a)				✓	Only in capital cases	✓	✓		
West Virginia	✓			✓	✓	Application required	✓	✓		
Wisconsin	✓	Pardon Advisory Board			(i)	Application required	✓	✓	✓	
Wyoming	✓	Board of Pardons and Paroles	✓	✓	(i)	Automatic review for long termers months of parole eligibility	✓	✓	✓	Prosecutor must provide statement of facts

<sup>a</sup>Final authority in death penalty cases only.  
<sup>b</sup>No commutations in non-capital cases.  
<sup>c</sup>No authority in non-capital cases.  
<sup>d</sup>Authority only for cases recommended for clemency by the board.  
<sup>e</sup>Final authority for offenders with one conviction; offenders with more felony convictions are reviewed by the State supreme court.  
<sup>f</sup>Supreme court hears applications from offenders convicted of two or more felonies.  
<sup>g</sup>No authority to decide commutation cases.  
<sup>h</sup>Alternative procedures include submission of recommendation of Parole and Probation Board to the governor or recommendation by the Secretary of the Department of Offender Rehabilitation for a prisoner who has served 10 years on a life sentence and has a good institutional record.  
<sup>i</sup>Legislature prescribes application procedures.  
<sup>j</sup>Lack of objection required.  
<sup>k</sup>Public notice required of those granted a hearing by the Board. Reportedly done, but unclear whether by law or administrative decision.  
<sup>l</sup>Comment required.  
<sup>m</sup>Final authority after consultation with the Board of Paroles.  
<sup>n</sup>Investigates and recommends at the governor's request.  
<sup>o</sup>Application procedures for regular commutations are unclear. For seasonal applications, the recommendation of the classification committee, warden, and commissioner of correction is needed.  
<sup>p</sup>Notification required for regular commutations, but not for seasonal commutations.  
<sup>q</sup>Only for inmates convicted of murder.  
<sup>r</sup>Authority as a member of the Board of Pardons.  
<sup>s</sup>Unanimous vote of the Board of Pardons required.  
<sup>t</sup>Council advises in death penalty cases.

Source: Susan E. Martin, "Commutation of Prison Sentences: Practice, Promise, and Limitation," *Crime and Delinquency* 29 (October 1983), pp. 597-600. Reprinted by permission.



Table 1.86 Firearms manufactured in the United States, by type of firearm, fiscal years 1973-82

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

	Total	Handguns			Long guns		
		Total handguns	Pistols	Revolvers	Total long guns	Rifles	Shotguns and combination guns
1973	4,844,565	1,734,154	564,919	1,169,235	3,110,411	1,830,285	1,280,126
1974	5,639,601	1,714,989	398,606	1,316,383	3,924,612	2,099,372	1,825,240
1975	5,767,820	2,023,601	456,182	1,567,419	3,744,219	2,123,166	1,621,053
1976	5,345,179	1,832,785	455,167	1,377,618	3,393,209	2,091,797	1,301,412
Transition quarter	1,234,606	431,120	96,269	334,851	803,486	494,294	309,192
1977	5,015,963	1,868,062	452,667	1,415,395	3,147,901	1,922,858	1,225,043
1978	4,865,537	1,888,660	463,426	1,425,234	2,976,877	1,781,001	1,195,876
1979	5,322,998	2,126,017	612,918	1,513,099	3,196,981	1,877,890	1,319,091
1980	5,646,218	2,370,714	765,522	1,605,192	3,275,504	1,936,094	1,339,410
1981	5,773,791	2,537,231	835,169	1,702,062	3,236,560	1,680,945	1,555,615
1982	5,157,499	2,628,623	853,444	1,775,179	2,528,876	1,622,890	878,568

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

Table 1.87 Statutory restrictions on the purchase, carrying, and ownership of handguns, by State, as of February 1984

NOTE: These data were compiled by the National Rifle Association's Institute for Legislative Action. In addition to State laws, the purchase, sale, and in certain circumstances, the possession and interstate transportation of firearms are regulated by the Federal Gun Control Act of 1968 and Title VII of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act. Also, cities and localities may have their own firearms ordinances in addition to Federal and State laws. The Source notes that State firearms laws are subject to frequent change. State and local statutes and ordinances, as well as local law enforcement authorities, should be consulted for full text and meaning of statutory provisions.

The Source defines "constitutional provision" by citing Article 1, Section 15 of the Connecticut State constitution as an example of the basic feature contained in the constitutions of many States. It reads: "Every citizen has a right to bear arms in defense of himself and the State."

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

Footnotes follow on next page.

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