



Bureau of Justice Statistics

SOURCEBOOK

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25TH *Anniversary Edition*

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OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS 1997

BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS

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OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS - 1997

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Visit the *Sourcebook* World Wide Web site

<http://www.albany.edu/sourcebook/>

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Foreword

The 25 editions of the ***Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics*** reflect the changing nature of criminal justice information as well as the growth of information technology. Advanced statistical methods and the needs and interests of the criminal justice community have resulted in improved, more complete, and more timely sources of information.

These changes have been guided by 15 editors of the *Sourcebook*, beginning with Michael J. Hindelang, who in 1972 originated the project with a commitment to four critical standards: comprehensiveness, accuracy, completeness, and usefulness. His vision continues to guide the *Sourcebook* staff and editors, including Ann Pastore, who has worked on the project since the first edition.

The Bureau of Justice Statistics makes statistical information available in a variety of media. In addition to the print edition, BJS supports the ***Sourcebook Online*** Web site, which is updated as new data become available, and the ***Sourcebook CD-ROM***, which provides multiple editions that are indexed and searchable in an efficient and portable format. Access to the site, as well as to all other BJS publications and datasets, is available through the BJS Internet site:

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/>

The *Sourcebook Online* web site is at:

<http://www.albany.edu/sourcebook/>

The development of electronic versions of *Sourcebook* over the past few years are just the latest innovations *Sourcebook* has made since its inception. I would like to thank the skilled staff at the Hindelang Criminal Justice Research Center and the University at Albany, State University of New York for their dedication and commitment to this invaluable resource and essential reference work.

I urge you to let us know how well BJS is meeting your information needs. Please fill out the user response forms in the back of this book and in the CD jewel case, or e-mail us at askbjs@ojp.usdoj.gov. We look forward to your comments and to continuing to serve your justice information needs in the future.

Jan M. Chaiken, Ph.D.
Director
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Preface

The School of Criminal Justice is enormously proud to be the place where the idea for the ***Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics*** originated and where it continues to be produced. Not only is the *Sourcebook* the bible of its faculty and students, as it is of all professionals in criminal justice, it has become an integral part of the School. As well it might, since 1998 marks not only the 25th edition of the *Sourcebook* but also the 30th anniversary of the founding of the School.

The *Sourcebook* constitutes the cornerstone project of the Hindelang Criminal Justice Research Center, which is named after Michael J. Hindelang who conceived the idea for the *Sourcebook* in 1972 and wrote its original funding proposal. Its directors have included Professors Michael J. Hindelang, Michael R. Gottfredson, and Timothy J. Flanagan. Its current directors are Kathleen Maguire, a Ph.D. graduate of the School, and Ann L. Pastore, who has been associated with the project since its inception. Dozens of graduate students have been supported by research assistantships at the *Sourcebook*, including five who won the University's distinguished dissertation award, five who received the Eliot H. Lumbard Award as the year's outstanding graduate student, and one who won the recently created Frank R. Remington award for exemplary work in law and social science. Clearly, the *Sourcebook* has attracted the best and brightest of the School's doctoral students and has made a major contribution, both intellectually and financially, to their careers.

The placement of the *Sourcebook* in an academic setting by the U.S. Government represents a sharing of responsibility for criminal justice that is unique in the world. No other country collects and publishes information about criminal justice as extensively as the United States; no other country has a criminal justice system that is as open as that of the United States; and no other country creates a more active partnership between government and universities than the United States. The *Sourcebook* at the School of Criminal Justice supported by the U.S. Department of Justice is emblematic of what criminal justice should be in a democratic society.

David H. Bayley, Ph.D.
Dean, School of Criminal Justice
University at Albany

Access to criminal justice information:
A 25-year perspective and some thoughts
on the future

The *Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics* has been a major resource for criminal justice information for 25 years. It has served its user communities – academics, researchers, professionals and the interested public – exceptionally well. When it was first published in 1973, no other social science discipline or profession had such an extensive collection of published data (with the possible exception of demographers and the decennial census). The *Sourcebook* provided those interested in the criminal justice system or those working in criminal justice agencies with detailed tabular compilations of data and summary statistics. Before *Sourcebook*, these data had never before been available on such a comprehensive and widespread national basis or in such an easily accessible format. Today, 25 years later, the *Sourcebook* continues to be one of the three major tools for accessing criminal justice data and information.

The decade of the 1960s brought about many major viewpoints and findings of significance about crime and criminal justice. The *Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics* owes its origins to three of these.

First, the idea of the criminal justice system became a prominent focus in the work of the Science and Technology Committee of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice. As a conceptual framework, the idea of a criminal justice system brought with it a number of quantitative concepts such as inputs and outputs, flows and states, and transition probabilities. Although the conceptualization had face validity and was provocative, attempts to quantify criminal justice activity according to the systems perspective met with immediate failure because of the absence of data. Data that described the operation and activity of the system and its component agencies were sometimes just not collected, or if collected, were simply summarized in agency annual reports or left unanalyzed and not summarized. There was an obvious disjunction between the concept of the criminal justice system and the availability of comprehensive, easily compiled, readily available data that could quantify elements of the system. (In addition, it soon was pointed out that State-Federal differences and State-to-State differences meant that there were really 51 different criminal justice systems, a problem not so much for conceptualization but an immense problem for statistical description.)

Second, research had revealed major sources of error (in the statistical sense) in the annual reports of offenses known to police. This was the "dark figure" or "hidden figure" of crime not reported to police. The Federal Bureau of Investigation's annual compilation of the crime index was subject to at least two important sources of error. First, the index crimes consisted of only seven major offenses: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft. Second, not all crime was reported to police, even in these seven serious categories. These shortcomings led to two new survey-based measures of criminal activity: the offender self-report survey and the victimization survey. Preliminary research on the victimization survey sponsored by the 1967 President's Commission found clear evidence of crime not reported to police.

Third, at about the same time the *Sourcebook* was being developed, the U.S. Department of Justice also had begun a major program of research on developing the victimization survey. Interviews with respondents from a nationally representative probability sample of households and persons could be used to produce national estimates of the amount of crime against persons and households in the United States. These victimization data, it was initially hoped, could be more valid and accurate measures of crime because both crimes reported and crimes unreported to police were counted. Although the National Crime Victimization Survey (as it has come to be called) had its own publication plan, victimization data could be presented in the same publication (i.e., the *Sourcebook*) along with other official crime statistics, thereby facilitating comparisons. In the end, the process of comparison turned out to be extremely complicated by many sources of method variation between victimization surveys and official crime statistics. Nevertheless, the *Sourcebook* was a vehicle that could present brand new data about crime never before widely available.

It was during the period of these developments that Michael J. Hindelang received his undergraduate and graduate training and launched his career. He arrived at the University at Albany's School of Criminal Justice and began to add new dimensions to the methods and statistics course sequences, to stimulate the founding of the Criminal Justice Research Center, and to pursue support from the U.S. Department of Justice for the *Sourcebook* and for the first analyses of the emerging victimization survey data.

Those of us who first worked on the *Sourcebook* project for Mike soon realized what a major impact he would have on our professional development. The first year of the

Sourcebook project was heavily involved in acquiring collections of published statistics and unpublished tables, and in developing an organization for the eventual manuscript. We often found ourselves on the early morning flight from Albany to Washington to spend days interviewing Federal officials about unpublished data kept by agencies and to collect whatever published reports we could find. Sometimes we came close to what we thought were major new sources of data, like the afternoon we spent in the IRS Enforcement Division looking at crosstab after crosstab of criminal tax cases by Federal district judges.

We began to amass many different kinds of data from a variety of sources, both Federal and non-Federal. That, in turn, raised the problem of organizing the data into a conceptual whole. Our first try, with 17 chapters, defied Mike's values of clarity and simplicity. I don't know which advisory board member cringed first when they saw a proposed outline. Soon thereafter, Mike emerged from one of his post-midnight work binges and presented us with the six-section organization that has characterized the *Sourcebook* for 25 years now. You have to remember that we were graduate students then, being trained to seek out and analyze complexity. Mike always crafted a much more simple, elegant, straightforward approach. Maybe that's why he had an early Datsun; when it broke down he could always fix it by himself (except for the time in an Albany blizzard when he lost a part in the rapidly drifting snow and had to have the car unburied the next day).

We also began to see for ourselves the huge gaps of information not available for some parts of the criminal justice system. Mike had known they were there all along, which is why he had insisted that an early component of the *Sourcebook* project (whose official title is the "Utilization of Criminal Justice Statistics Project") be the collection of unique or innovative datasets. With these datasets, we conducted example analyses to show other criminal justice professionals how useful such data were. It was hoped that these examples would help convince them to implement similar data collection systems. At least 17 such reports were published, taken from 4 doctoral dissertations, on innovative uses of criminal justice statistics. Not only had Mike created the *Sourcebook*, he had also provided us with the means to conceptualize and complete our graduate work. Mike would be disappointed to see today how few of those gaps have been systematically filled by data collection programs in the States, despite years of effort by BJS. For Mike was a firm believer in the power of information. Provide people with data in the *Sourcebook* and the analytic reports, Mike believed, and they

would be able to figure out what to do. He could. He trained us to. So why shouldn't others be able to do likewise?

Mike was persistent in his pursuit of the question "What do the data say?" After I had left Albany to work at the National Institute of Mental Health, I recall arranging an invitation for him to present his research using the crime victimization survey data at a Congressional hearing about crime against the elderly. One of my students was a staff member of this committee and had organized the hearing to call national attention to crime against the elderly. Her boss, 88-year-old Rep. Claude Pepper (D, FL) and his wife had been assaulted and robbed while stopped at a traffic light in Washington. For Mike, these data showed that victimization rates of the elderly were among the lowest because, he argued, they were exposed the least because they tended not to go outside as much as younger urban dwellers. Well, you can imagine how silent the hearing room became when Mike seemingly contradicted the congressman's experience and possibly the whole idea for the hearings. But Mike rescued himself and the victimization survey data. The same survey had revealed that the elderly were least likely to go outside of their dwellings because they were very fearful for their personal safety. Thus, crime against the elderly became a quality-of-life issue as much as an issue about crime prevention. And the life-style theory of victimization that later characterized Mike's and others' major work on victimization was born in the pressurized crucible of that congressional hearing room. We all learned a lot about persistence and the power of data that day.

Mike's vision created the *Sourcebook* some 25 years ago. Mike's technical prowess and competence brought the *Sourcebook* into existence. Mike's values of simplicity, clarity, and persistence shaped the structure, organization, and content of the *Sourcebook* throughout the years he was the project director. That it has continued for so long beyond Mike's time with us is testament to the excellence of his vision and work.

It is also testament to the work of many others who are listed elsewhere, but especially the work of two people long involved in all aspects of the *Sourcebook*. Sue Lindgren at BJS and Ann Pastore at the Hindelang Research Center at the University at Albany have been with the *Sourcebook* since it began. Sue was always the person who made things work on the government side, no easy feat. She has endlessly and tirelessly reviewed proposals, drafts, tables, appendices, and indexes. She made sure that grant proposals got funded on time, attended countless meetings, successfully balanced the needs of BJS and of the project, and always kept ideas for improvement on the table.

Ann Pastore's career has been the *Sourcebook*. From her start as a table proofreader, to her years as a geography student making maps for my dissertation, to her increasingly responsible duties and positions with the project, to her recent development of the **Sourcebook Online** World Wide Web site, Ann has lived and breathed 25 editions of the *Sourcebook*. Ann more than anyone else has experienced the vision and realized the product that Mike created. She has dedicated her life's work so far to carrying forward that legacy.

This brings us to the future. *Sourcebook* has undergone many improvements throughout its 25 years. The first were comparatively minor, involving new cover designs, new designs for table formats, new typefaces and simpler layouts. One major change came in 1983, when *Sourcebook* was produced in-house for the first time, providing camera-ready copy to BJS and avoiding lengthy typesetting. Throughout the 1980s and early 1990s new printer technology vastly improved the look of *Sourcebook*. Then, with the advent of the Internet and the World Wide Web, *Sourcebook* changed dramatically, as did the dissemination of reports from BJS and data from the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data (NACJD). *Sourcebook 1995* was the first edition available on the World Wide Web in 1997. The **Sourcebook Online** site (<http://www.albany.edu/sourcebook/>) is updated as new tables are available and now delivers daily what users often had to wait for more than a year. The **Sourcebook CD-ROM** presents multiple editions of *Sourcebook* in a format that allows the cells of every table to be searched.

The *Sourcebook* has become one of the three major streams of criminal justice information in the United States sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Statistics. These three, all available online, are:

- substantive statistical reports prepared by BJS staff;
- detailed tabular compilations of agency statistics or summary tables of original research data published in the *Sourcebook*; and
- original data collections from the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data.

Each of these sources has something very different for users. Users seeking the written results of analysis already completed should pursue online and published reports from the BJS Web site (<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/>). Users seeking detailed summary data about many, many topics should review the contents of the *Sourcebook* first. Users desiring to analyze original data that are used to prepare BJS reports and many *Sourcebook* tables

should use the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data (<http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/NACJD/>).

Technology is already beginning to make these distinctions blur. Spreadsheet data are available to download directly from the BJS Web site. These do not necessarily duplicate what's in tabular format in the *Sourcebook* or in original data records in the NACJD. *Sourcebook* users can (or soon should be able to) extract data tables directly into spreadsheets for local analysis. Sometimes the same data are available in original record format from NACJD. NACJD has an online data analysis program for some datasets so that elementary statistical analysis can be performed without downloading entire collections of data.

Given these current advances, the next short-term steps in enhancing the availability of criminal justice data might be:

- better descriptions of the uses of each resource;
- better links between data appearing on all three sites; and
- a variable-level index common to all three sites.

Longer-term advances might include an integrated suite of Web sites allowing subject-based identification of topics and seamless access to reports, summary tables, and online data analysis.

In conclusion, Mike would be proud of the new developments in accessing data that *Sourcebook* has incorporated. He would be appreciative of the persistence and long-term efforts to improve criminal justice data that many of his former students and staff have made. He would still be insisting on clarity and simplicity. But Mike would not be satisfied. He would be pushing the technological envelope and the organizational limits to find new ways to bring new data to new users, teaching them in numerous ways to "Look at what the data say."

Christopher S. Dunn, Director
National Archive of Criminal Justice Data
Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research
University of Michigan

Acknowledgments

The *Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics* is the result of the efforts of many people. We would like to thank each of those who helped on this special 25th edition for their contributions.

First and foremost, the staff at the Hindelang Criminal Justice Research Center have our deep appreciation. They are a special team and we are grateful for their commitment to the project.

Marcy O'Connor, our senior Editorial Assistant, assists with all aspects of *Sourcebook's* preparation, from ordering sources to checking revisions on the final copy, and has done so with excellence for over 8 years. We value her reliability and dedication. Carol Jordan, our newest staff member, quickly has learned the procedures and quirks of putting a *Sourcebook* together. The project would be lost without their support.

Our editorial team is Charlie Lanier, Mark Gorthy, Sean Anderson, Jack Reed, Mike Cretacci, Penny Larsen, and Brian Renauer. They are an outstanding group of graduate students whose commitment to excellence and dedication to the project help shape every aspect of the *Sourcebook*. We rely on them for critical review, thoroughness, and sound judgment and we appreciate their commitment to the high standards for which *Sourcebook* has come to be known. We continue to rely on Richard Jones for assistance and advice on the *Sourcebook* Web site. We appreciate his expertise and his continued interest in our project.

Arlene deGonzague, Administrative Associate at the Hindelang Center provides invaluable support to our project in the professional manner in which she goes about the day-to-day administrative tasks that keep us in business. Debra Coppola, secretary at the Hindelang Center, assists us in many ways, probably more than we realize, and we appreciate her considerable efforts.

Marilyn Marbrook, Chief of Publication and Electronic Dissemination at the Bureau of Justice Statistics, administered publication, as she has done for more than two decades. Every *Sourcebook* version and edition has benefited from her knowledge and experience. Her attention to our efforts is appreciated. Marilyn was assisted by Yvonne Boston and Jayne Robinson.

Many other staff members at the Bureau of Justice Statistics assist us by providing

technical expertise and review of material prepared for *Sourcebook*. Marianne Zawitz and Tom Hester provided valuable feedback and suggestions for the *Sourcebook CD-ROM* and Web site, *Sourcebook Online*. We thank them for their contributions to the quality of these products. In addition, we would like to thank the following for their help: Allen J. Beck, Thomas P. Bonczar, Jodi Brown, Carol J. DeFrances, Darrell K. Gilliard, Andrew L. Goldberg, Larry Greenfeld, Caroline Wolf Harlow, Timothy Hart, Patsy Klaus, Chris Mumola, Craig Perkins, Michael R. Rand, Brian A. Reaves, John Scalia, Jr., Stephen K. Smith, and Tracy L. Snell.

The *Sourcebook* staff also relies on many individuals in State and Federal justice agencies, research centers, and universities who produce criminal justice statistical information. These people assist us in many ways, including advising us of new sources of criminal justice data, providing prepublication copies of materials, and answering questions from our editorial team about terminology and data collection procedures. This year, the following individuals were particularly helpful and we acknowledge their generous assistance: Pat Richards and Gwen Coleman of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts; Lloyd Johnston, Jerald Bachman, Patrick O'Malley, and Ginger Maggio, Institute for Social Research; Larry Barr and Cynthia Gray, American Judicature Society; Leslie C. McAneny, Lydia Saad, and Maura Strausberg, The Gallup Organization, Inc.; David Sanchez, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism; Christopher Innes and Denise Golumbaski, Federal Bureau of Prisons; Robert W. Reid, National Park Service; Carolyn G. Travers and Joyce Colbert Elliott, Drug Enforcement Administration; G. Thomas Munsterman, National Center for State Courts; Cece Hill, CEGA Publishing; James Alan Fox, Northeastern University; Thomas Gleaton, PRIDE, Inc.; Janet Greenblatt, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration; Mark Overstreet, National Rifle Association; Eloise Thorton, Immigration and Naturalization Service; Charles W. Thomas and Diane Bolinger, University of Florida; Anita Timrots, Drugs and Crime Data Center and Clearinghouse; Alice Church Cheseborough, Louis Harris and Associates; Claudia Vaughn, Los Angeles Times Poll; Tracy Jack, Bureau of Labor Statistics; Alex Crosby, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; Steve Gleason, The New York Times; Robert E. Freeman-Longo, The Safer Society Foundation, Inc.; Kathy Quinn, Justice Statistics Clearinghouse; John Peele, U.S. Customs Service; Joe Briggs, U.S. Marshals Service; Kevin J. Riley, National Institute of Justice; and Theresa A. Hasty, Federal Aviation Administration.

Finally, we wish to thank the many *Sourcebook* users who provide information about new sources of data, comments on *Sourcebook*, and suggestions for improvement. We receive these comments from colleagues at professional meetings, through telephone calls, and by mail and e-mail, and we follow up on all inquiries, suggestions, and comments. Suggestions of additional materials for possible inclusion in subsequent editions are especially appreciated, and can be made either by using the questionnaire at the end of this book or by contacting the Editors at the Hindelang Criminal Justice Research Center, State University of New York, University at Albany, 135 Western Avenue, Albany, New York 12222, (518) 442-5608; or e-mail us at: km923@albany.edu or alp75@albany.edu.

Editors' note

Every edition of the *Sourcebook* is a collaboration involving many people throughout the United States. On the occasion of this 25th edition, we would like to extend our heartfelt appreciation to those with whom we have worked through the years to present the best and most current information available to the thousands of *Sourcebook* users; to the users, for their interest and support; and to those who have served as members of the *Sourcebook* staff, without whom the work of *Sourcebook* would never be done.

Several of these individuals have contributed to this volume and our thanks go to each of them.

David H. Bayley, Dean of the School of Criminal Justice at the University at Albany, has contributed reflections on the *Sourcebook* and its place at the Hindelang Criminal Justice Research Center.

Christopher S. Dunn, the first Utilization of Criminal Justice Statistics Project Coordinator, and currently the Director of the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data, has written a special introduction that takes both a retrospective and prospective look at the accessibility of criminal justice information, as well as providing some history about the development of the *Sourcebook*.

Section introductions have been written by guest authors, all of whom we have worked with through the years and some of whom, like Chris, have been personally associated with the Utilization Project: Sue A. Lindgren, Statistician at the Bureau of Justice Statistics, who has been the Project Monitor of the Utilization Project since its inception; Timothy J. Flanagan, Vice-President for Academic Affairs at the State University of New York at Brockport, who was associated with *Sourcebook* for over 14 years, served as Project Director for 11 years, and whose personal support of both of us is irreplaceable; James Alan Fox, Dean, College of Criminal Justice at Northeastern University and Bureau of Justice Statistics Fellow, who contributes some of the most sought after data in *Sourcebook*; Steven K. Smith, Chief, Law Enforcement, Adjudication, and Federal Statistics, at the Bureau of Justice Statistics, whose work appears in many *Sourcebook* sections and whose support of the project is valued; and Allen J. Beck, Chief, Corrections Statistics, at the Bureau of Justice Statistics, whose program generates the most complete corrections data in the U.S.

We would like to extend additional thanks to Sue A. Lindgren. Her contributions, insight and oversight, guidance, and editorial expertise over the quarter of a century she has monitored the Project have been invaluable and continue to improve our efforts.

Kathleen Maguire
Ann L. Pastore
Project Co-directors
Utilization of Criminal Justice Statistics
Project

This 25th anniversary edition of the
Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics
is dedicated to all those who
have worked on the Utilization Project

Kimberly Abbott	Katherine Jamieson
Kenneth Adams	Carol Jordan
Sean A. Anderson	Janet Katz
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Rebecca L. Blaine	Melanie Keveles
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John P. Hoffmann	Kevin Vaughn
Marilyn Hubbard	David M. Wilber
Timothy O. Ireland	Eileen A. Wolck

For your information

This is the 25th annual **Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics**. It brings together in a single volume nationwide data of interest to the criminal justice community.

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

The objective of **Sourcebook** is to compile information from a variety of sources and to make it accessible to a wide audience. In order to be included in **Sourcebook**, the data must meet two standards. First, the information must be national in scope or of nationwide relevance. Nearly all the data presented are nationwide in scope and, where possible, they are displayed by regions, States, and cities to increase their value for local decisionmakers and for comparative analyses. Data available for limited groups of cities, States, or jurisdictions are included if they pertain to a topic of major concern. Second, the data must be methodologically sound with respect to sampling procedures, data collection methods, estimation procedures, and reliability of the information.

Organization of the Sourcebook

This book is divided into six sections:

1 Characteristics of the criminal justice systems presents data on the number and types of criminal justice agencies and employees, criminal justice expenditures, and workload of agency personnel. It also includes tables that summarize, State by State, the statutory, regulatory, or administrative characteristics and practices of selected criminal justice agencies.

2 Public attitudes toward crime and criminal justice-related topics presents the results of nationwide public opinion polls on such matters as fear of victimization, the death penalty, gun control, drug use, and ratings of law enforcement and judicial system performance.

3 Nature and distribution of known offenses presents data from several indicators of the extent of illegal activities. They include surveys of individuals and households that may have been victims of crime, self-report data on drug use or participation in other ille-

gal activities, and law enforcement agency counts of offenses reported to them.

4 Characteristics and distribution of persons arrested includes tabulations of arrests by age, sex, race, and area; proportions of known crimes cleared by arrests; and counts of illegal goods and assets seized.

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

6 Persons under correctional supervision presents data about persons on probation and parole, persons in local jails, population and movement of inmates in State and Federal prisons, and characteristics of State and Federal prison inmates. The section also presents data on offenders executed and offenders currently under sentence of death.

Annotated sources and list of publishers

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

Explanatory appendices

For sources that use complex survey methods or that require a long list of definitions of terms, explanatory text is presented in the **Sourcebook**. These appendices add information or clarify the data presented, but readers should consult the original sources for more detailed explanations.

Reliability of the data

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

Reporting periods

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

It is sometimes impossible or inappropriate to compare data from different sources. For example, data in one source may be expressed only in fiscal years whereas those in another are expressed only in calendar years. It is best to check a table's explanatory note to verify the precise periods covered by data presented. Readers should exercise caution when combining or comparing data from different sources or in examining data from the same source over time.

Table and figure preparation

Updating. For tables and figures from annual publications, such as the FBI's **Crime in the United States** and BJS's **Criminal Victimization in the United States**, updating involves replacing older with newer data, taking care to note any changes in methodology or reporting procedures that should be brought to the reader's attention.

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

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

However, the **Sourcebook** staff has:

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

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

- (1) Notes that follow tables and begin with "Note:" are written by the **Sourcebook** staff from information in the original source.
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- (3) Some are footnotes reprinted as they appeared in the original source. Most of these footnotes are keyed to specific table entries or to variables that require explanation.

A note on definitions of terms

Because the **Sourcebook** includes data from so many sources, similar or identical terms sometimes have different meanings when used in different sources. For example, the precise meaning of terms such as "case," "caseload," "rate," and "race/ethnicity," differs among sources. To clarify the meaning of terms as they are used by various sources, definitions are provided in notes on tables and in appendices to which table notes refer.

However, in a compilation such as this it is impossible to provide an exhaustive list of definitions and explanations for each table that will satisfy the needs of all readers. Users with strong interest in particular tables are advised to consult the original source for a fuller explanation of data collection procedures, data exclusions, definitions of terms, and other details.

Cross-references to last year's edition

The figure and table list (which follows the table of contents) indicates whether last year's edition contained exactly the same table or an equivalent table with data from an earlier year.

Your input requested

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

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

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

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

Guide to symbols used in tables

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

- 0 Represents the quantity zero or rounds to less than half the unit of measurement shown.
- NA Data not separately enumerated, tabulated, or otherwise available.
- X Figure not applicable because column heading, stub line, or other contingencies make an entry impossible, absurd, or meaningless.
- B Not computed because the base figure is too small from which to generate a derived figure that meets statistical standards for reliability or figure does not otherwise meet standards of precision set by the Source.
- () Figure in parentheses is the base on which percentages or other statistics in the table column or row have been calculated. A lower case 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 maintain clarity within the context of a given table, this is noted for that particular table.



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Section 1

Characteristics of the criminal justice systems

The data presented in this section describe the organization, structure, financial expenditures, and employment of criminal justice systems in the United States. This section includes information on the functioning of criminal justice systems at the local, county, State, and Federal levels. Selected legislation relating to criminal justice matters also is included.

The first part of the section presents data from a special compilation of annual surveys of government finances and employment conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census and prepared for the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). Tables provide detailed information on justice system expenditures at the Federal, State, and local levels. Expenditures for police protection, judicial and legal services, and corrections activities are presented. Justice system employment and payroll figures for Federal, State, and local governments are included. These tables present the number of persons employed by police departments, judicial systems, and correctional systems as well as justice system per capita expenditures and employment. In addition, tables presenting over 10 years of trend data for governmental expenditures and employment are included. Budget authorities for Federal criminal justice agencies are presented and data on the Federal drug control budget and the Office of Justice Programs budget are separately enumerated.

The second segment of the section provides information on the characteristics of police agencies. The latest data from the Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics survey sponsored by BJS describe local police departments, sheriffs' departments, State police agencies, and the personnel employed by these agencies. Results of a nationwide survey of campus law enforcement agencies detail the personnel and functioning of these departments. Data from annual surveys conducted by the International City/County Management Association also provide information on police personnel, salaries, and expenditures for many levels of municipal governments. Data from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program provide the number and rate of law enforcement employees and officers for geographic regions of the country. Trend data on the workload, budget, and staffing levels of the U.S. Marshals Service also are displayed.

The next portion of the section presents information relating to the courts and the judiciary. Annual appropriations, salaries, and personnel characteristics of the Federal judiciary are presented, along with trend data on criminal

cases filed in U.S. District Courts and duties performed by U.S. magistrates. Characteristics of State court judgeships such as selection processes, qualifications, salaries, and length of term are included. In addition, a number of tables describe State judicial conduct commissions, juror utilization and fees paid to jurors, investigative reports by Federal probation officers, and drug courts in the United States. Results from the BJS-sponsored National Survey of Prosecutors also are presented.

In the fourth part of the section is a series of tables focusing on correctional systems in the United States. Data on the number and size of jails in each State are presented. Results of the most recent BJS Census of State and Federal Correctional Facilities provide detailed data on the number and type of correctional facilities nationwide and employees of those facilities. Additional information on personnel in adult correctional systems is provided by the American Correctional Association. Data on State and Federal shock incarceration programs as well as results of an annual survey of private correctional facilities also are included. Detailed information on Federal Bureau of Prisons facilities, staff, and correctional officers is displayed. Workload and decision trends of the U.S. Parole Commission are included.

Statutory provisions relating to curfews in large U.S. cities, restrictions pertaining to firearms, and information on drinking and driving statutes in the 50 States conclude this section.

Table 1.1

Justice system direct and intergovernmental expendituresBy level of government, United States, fiscal years 1982-93^a

(Dollar amounts in millions)

Fiscal year	Total all governments	Federal	Total State and local	State	Local		
					Total	Counties	Municipalities
1982	\$35,842	\$4,458	\$31,573	\$11,602	\$20,968	\$8,636	\$12,455
1983	39,680	4,944	34,836	12,785	23,186	9,792	13,550
1984	43,943	5,868	38,156	14,213	25,154	10,617	14,696
1985	48,563	6,416	42,284	16,252	27,462	11,610	16,011
1986	53,500	6,595	47,070	18,556	30,178	13,031	17,346
1987	58,871	7,496	51,640	20,157	33,265	14,530	18,973
1988	65,231	8,851	56,767	22,837	36,098	15,884	20,449
1989	70,949	9,674	61,745	25,269	38,825	17,503	21,579
1990	79,434	12,798	69,215	28,345	43,559	19,644	24,244
1991	87,567	15,231	75,461	31,484	47,075	21,913	25,599
1992	93,777	17,423	80,248	33,755	50,115	23,820	26,771
1993	97,542	18,591	83,113	34,227	52,562	24,625	28,321
Percent change							
1982 to 1987	64.3%	68.1%	63.6%	73.7%	58.6%	68.3%	52.3%
1988 to 1993	49.5	110.0	46.4	49.9	45.6	55.0	38.5
1982 to 1993	172.1	317.0	163.2	195.0	150.7	185.1	127.4

Note: These data were collected from government documents and from the annual surveys of government finances and employment conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Justice data are extracted from these sources by the Census Bureau for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. The Federal Government, all State governments, and a sample of county, municipal, and township governments were included in the surveys. Since not all local governments were included in the surveys, these data are subject to sampling variation. Duplicative transactions between levels of government are excluded from the total for all governments, the State and local total, and the local total. Such intergovernmental expenditure consists of payments from one government to another and eventually will show up as a direct expenditure of a recipient government. The fiscal year for the Federal Government begins October 1 and ends September 30. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see [Appendix 1](#).

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1993*, NCJ-163068 (Washington, DC: forthcoming). Table A. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.2

Justice system direct and intergovernmental expendituresBy type of activity and level of government, United States, fiscal years 1980-93^a

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Level of government and fiscal year	Total justice expenditure				Level of government and fiscal year	Total justice expenditure			
	Total justice system	Police protection	Judicial and legal	Corrections		Total justice system	Police protection	Judicial and legal	Corrections
All governments					State				
1980	NA	\$15,163,029	NA	\$6,900,751	1980	\$9,256,443	\$2,194,349	\$2,051,108	\$4,547,667
1981	NA	16,822,094	NA	7,868,822	1981	10,372,682	2,479,905	2,332,434	5,179,448
1982	\$35,841,916	19,022,184	\$7,770,785	9,048,947	1982	11,601,780	2,833,370	2,748,364	6,020,046
1983	39,680,167	20,648,200	8,620,604	10,411,363	1983	12,785,244	2,963,067	2,949,598	6,872,579
1984	43,942,690	22,685,766	9,463,180	11,793,744	1984	14,212,842	3,173,297	3,271,076	7,768,469
1985	48,563,068	24,399,355	10,628,816	13,534,897	1985	16,252,377	3,468,821	3,635,984	9,147,572
1986	53,499,805	26,254,993	11,485,446	15,759,366	1986	18,555,723	3,749,413	4,004,720	10,801,590
1987	58,871,348	28,767,553	12,555,026	17,548,769	1987	20,157,123	4,066,692	4,339,306	11,691,125
1988	65,230,542	30,960,824	13,970,563	20,299,155	1988	22,836,919	4,531,184	4,885,843	13,419,892
1989	70,949,468	32,794,182	15,588,664	22,566,622	1989	25,268,915	4,780,353	5,441,743	15,046,819
1990	79,433,959	35,923,479	17,356,826	26,153,654	1990	28,345,066	5,163,475	5,970,895	17,210,696
1991	87,566,819	38,971,240	19,298,379	29,297,200	1991	31,484,371	5,507,249	6,754,491	19,222,631
1992	93,776,852	41,326,531	20,988,888	31,461,433	1992	33,755,092	5,592,791	7,722,882	20,439,419
1993	97,541,826	44,036,756	21,558,403	31,946,667	1993	34,227,194	5,603,484	7,820,251	20,803,459
Percent change					Percent change				
1980 to 1982	NA	25.5%	NA	31.1%	1980 to 1982	25.3%	29.1%	34.0%	32.4%
1980 to 1993	NA	190.2	NA	363.3	1980 to 1993	269.8	155.4	281.3	357.5
1982 to 1987	64.3%	51.2	61.6%	93.9	1982 to 1987	73.7	43.5	57.9	94.2
1988 to 1993	49.6	42.1	54.4	57.5	1988 to 1993	49.9	23.7	60.1	55.0
1982 to 1993	172.2	131.3	177.6	253.3	1982 to 1993	195.0	97.8	184.5	245.6
Federal					Local total^b				
1980	NA	\$1,941,000	NA	\$408,000	1980	NA	\$11,398,808	NA	\$2,277,257
1981	NA	2,118,000	NA	436,000	1981	NA	12,678,955	NA	2,636,064
1982	\$4,458,000	2,527,000	\$1,390,000	541,000	1982	\$20,967,562	14,172,313	\$3,784,285	3,010,964
1983	4,844,000	2,815,000	1,523,000	606,000	1983	23,186,040	15,276,352	4,361,362	3,548,326
1984	5,868,000	3,396,000	1,785,000	687,000	1984	25,154,172	16,515,727	4,627,473	4,010,972
1985	6,416,000	3,495,000	2,129,000	792,000	1985	27,461,643	17,847,016	5,090,344	4,524,283
1986	6,595,000	3,643,000	2,090,000	862,000	1986	30,178,432	19,355,599	5,690,544	5,132,289
1987	7,496,000	4,231,000	2,271,000	994,000	1987	33,265,315	21,089,053	6,229,510	5,946,752
1988	8,851,000	4,954,000	2,639,000	1,258,000	1988	36,097,549	22,370,517	6,826,419	6,900,613
1989	9,674,000	5,307,000	2,949,000	1,418,000	1989	38,825,015	23,671,582	7,682,188	7,471,245
1990	12,798,000	5,666,000	5,398,000	1,734,000	1990	43,558,671	26,097,219	8,675,732	8,785,720
1991	15,231,000	6,725,000	6,384,000	2,122,000	1991	47,075,424	28,017,151	9,418,374	9,639,899
1992	17,423,000	7,400,000	7,377,000	2,646,000	1992	50,115,498	29,658,955	10,052,330	10,404,213
1993	18,591,000	8,069,000	7,832,000	2,690,000	1993	52,561,979	31,733,159	10,282,702	10,546,118
Percent change					Percent change				
1980 to 1982	NA	30.2%	NA	32.6%	1980 to 1982	NA	24.3%	NA	32.2%
1980 to 1993	NA	315.7	NA	559.3	1980 to 1993	NA	178.4	NA	363.1
1982 to 1987	68.1%	67.4	63.4%	83.7	1982 to 1987	58.7%	48.8	64.6%	97.5
1988 to 1993	110.0	62.9	196.8	113.8	1988 to 1993	45.6	41.9	50.6	52.8
1982 to 1993	317.0	219.3	463.5	397.2	1982 to 1993	150.7	123.9	171.7	250.3
Total State and local^b									
1980	NA	\$13,424,029	NA	\$6,515,689					
1981	NA	14,918,094	NA	7,458,133					
1982	\$31,572,916	16,656,184	\$6,380,785	8,535,947					
1983	34,836,167	17,903,200	7,097,604	9,835,363					
1984	38,155,690	19,330,766	7,678,180	11,146,744					
1985	42,284,068	20,969,355	8,499,816	12,814,897					
1986	47,069,805	22,712,993	9,395,446	14,961,366					
1987	51,640,348	24,731,553	10,284,026	16,624,769					
1988	56,766,542	26,303,824	11,331,563	19,131,155					
1989	61,745,468	27,842,182	12,639,664	21,263,622					
1990	69,214,959	30,579,479	14,075,826	24,559,654					
1991	75,460,819	32,801,240	15,303,379	27,356,200					
1992	80,247,852	34,623,531	16,573,888	29,050,433					
1993	83,112,826	36,691,756	16,896,403	29,524,667					
Percent change									
1980 to 1982	NA	24.1%	NA	31.0%					
1980 to 1993	NA	173.3	NA	353.1					
1982 to 1987	63.6%	48.5	61.2%	94.8					
1988 to 1993	46.4	39.5	49.1	54.3					
1982 to 1993	163.2	120.3	164.8	245.9					

Note: See Note, table 1.1. Duplicative transactions between levels of government are excluded from the total for all governments, the State and local total, and the local total. Such intergovernmental expenditure consists of payments from one government to another and eventually will show up as a direct expenditure of a recipient government. The State government total for 1980 and 1981 includes a residual "other" category not displayed separately. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bData for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1993*, NCJ-163068 (Washington, DC: forthcoming). Table E. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.3

Justice system direct and intergovernmental expenditures

By level of government and type of activity, United States, fiscal year 1993

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity	Total all governments	Federal Government	State governments	Local governments ^a
Total justice system ^b	\$97,541,826	\$18,591,000	\$34,227,194	\$52,561,979
Direct expenditure	97,541,826	14,429,000	30,695,903	52,416,923
Intergovernmental expenditure	X	4,162,000	3,531,291	145,056
Police protection ^b	44,036,756	8,069,000	5,603,484	31,733,159
Direct expenditure	44,036,756	7,345,000	4,960,517	31,731,239
Intergovernmental expenditure	X	724,000	642,967	1,920
Judicial and legal ^b	21,558,403	7,832,000	7,820,251	10,282,702
Direct expenditure	21,558,403	4,662,000	6,644,044	10,252,359
Intergovernmental expenditure	X	3,170,000	1,176,207	30,343
Corrections ^b	31,946,667	2,690,000	20,803,459	10,546,118
Direct expenditure	31,946,667	2,422,000	19,091,342	10,433,235
Intergovernmental expenditure	X	268,000	1,712,117	112,793

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

^aData for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation.^bThe total category for each sector, and for the total justice system, excludes duplicative intergovernmental expenditure amounts. This was done to avoid the artificial inflation that would result if an intergovernmental expenditure of a government were tabulated and then counted again when the recipient government(s) expended that amount. The intergovernmental expenditure categories are not totaled for this reason.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1993*, NCJ-163068 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, forthcoming). Table 1. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.4

Justice system direct expendituresBy level of government, United States, fiscal years 1982-93^a

(Dollar amounts in millions)

Fiscal year	Total all government s	Federal	Total State and local	State	Local ^b		
					Total	Counties	Municipalities
1982	\$35,842	\$4,269	\$31,573	\$10,651	\$20,922	\$8,556	\$12,366
1983	39,680	4,844	34,836	11,709	23,127	9,705	13,422
1984	43,943	5,787	38,156	13,081	25,075	10,518	14,557
1985	48,563	6,279	42,284	14,903	27,381	11,517	15,864
1986	53,500	6,430	47,070	16,978	30,092	12,935	17,157
1987	58,871	7,231	51,640	18,465	33,175	14,429	18,746
1988	65,231	8,464	56,767	20,880	35,887	15,778	20,108
1989	70,949	9,204	61,745	23,009	38,736	17,399	21,337
1990	79,434	10,219	69,215	25,764	43,451	19,510	23,941
1991	87,567	12,106	75,461	28,493	46,968	21,761	25,207
1992	93,777	13,529	80,248	30,271	49,977	23,672	26,305
1993	97,542	14,429	83,113	30,696	52,417	24,469	27,948
Percent change							
1982 to 1987	64.3%	69.4%	63.6%	73.4%	58.6%	68.6%	51.6%
1988 to 1993	49.5	70.5	46.4	47.0	46.1	55.1	39.0
1982 to 1993	172.1	238.0	163.2	188.2	150.5	186.0	126.0

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

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.^bData for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1993*, NCJ-163068 (Washington, DC: forthcoming). Table B. Table

Table 1.5

Percent distribution of justice system direct expendituresBy level of government and type of activity, United States, fiscal year 1993^a

Activity	Percent distribution		
	Federal Government	State governments	Local governments ^b
Total justice system	14.8%	31.5%	53.7%
Police protection	16.7	11.3	72.1
Judicial and legal	21.6	30.8	47.6
Corrections	7.6	59.8	32.7

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

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.^bData for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1993*, NCJ-163068 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, forthcoming). Table 1. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.6

Direct expenditures for State and local justice system activities

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1993

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

State and level of government ^a	Total direct expenditure ^b	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		Amount	Percent of total direct expenditure ^c	Amount	Percent of total justice system	Amount	Percent of total justice system	Amount	Percent of total justice system
States-local, total	\$1,208,823,219	\$83,112,826	6.9%	\$36,691,756	44.1%	\$16,896,403	20.3%	\$29,524,667	35.5%
State	529,375,144	30,695,903	5.8	4,960,517	16.2	6,644,044	21.6	19,091,342	62.2
Local, total	679,448,075	52,416,923	7.7	31,731,239	60.5	10,252,359	19.6	10,433,325	19.9
Counties	151,617,998	24,468,893	16.1	8,480,454	34.7	7,679,401	31.4	8,309,038	34.0
Municipalities	243,075,021	27,948,030	11.5	23,250,785	83.2	2,572,958	9.2	2,124,287	7.6
Alabama	16,052,482	856,786	5.3	401,760	46.9	199,128	23.2	255,898	29.9
State	8,030,811	383,143	4.8	66,109	17.3	138,543	36.2	178,491	46.6
Local, total	8,021,671	473,643	5.9	335,651	70.9	60,585	12.8	77,407	16.3
Counties	863,692	196,742	22.8	86,330	43.9	42,144	21.4	68,268	34.7
Municipalities	2,839,144	276,901	9.8	249,321	90.0	18,441	6.7	9,139	3.3
Alaska	6,837,647	380,283	5.6	137,703	36.2	110,705	29.1	131,875	34.7
State	4,336,662	281,387	6.5	47,111	16.7	102,749	36.5	131,527	46.7
Local, total	2,500,985	98,896	4.0	90,592	91.6	7,956	8.0	348	0.4
Boroughs	830,718	12,398	1.5	7,905	63.8	4,493	36.2	-	-
Municipalities	1,607,800	86,498	5.4	82,687	95.6	3,463	4.0	348.0	0.4
Arizona	16,916,721	1,381,045	8.2	575,994	41.7	316,385	22.9	488,666	35.4
State	6,563,153	475,000	7.2	96,792	20.4	66,923	14.1	311,285	65.5
Local, total	10,353,568	906,045	8.8	479,202	52.9	249,462	27.5	177,381	19.6
Counties	1,862,929	459,141	24.6	92,731	20.2	189,178	41.2	177,232	38.6
Municipalities	3,002,391	446,904	14.9	386,471	86.5	60,284	13.5	149.0	-
Arkansas	8,026,187	418,509	5.2	187,536	44.8	71,717	17.1	159,256	38.1
State	4,509,083	184,949	4.1	39,673	21.5	29,869	16.1	115,407	62.4
Local, total	3,517,104	233,560	6.6	147,863	63.3	41,848	17.9	43,849	18.8
Counties	601,711	115,000	19.1	40,245	35.0	32,055	27.9	42,700	37.1
Municipalities	1,023,575	118,560	11.6	107,618	90.8	9,793	8.3	1,149	1.0
California	165,890,195	14,148,447	8.5	6,037,623	42.7	3,275,930	23.2	4,834,894	34.2
State	60,390,858	4,012,080	6.6	718,108	17.9	451,310	11.2	2,842,662	70.9
Local, total	105,499,337	10,136,367	9.6	5,319,515	52.5	2,824,620	27.9	1,992,232	19.7
Counties	32,403,551	6,012,765	18.6	1,565,846	26.0	2,544,957	42.3	1,901,962	31.6
Municipalities	29,522,573	4,123,602	14.0	3,753,669	91.0	279,663	6.8	90,270	2.2
Colorado	16,869,355	1,071,411	6.4	473,002	44.1	215,968	20.2	382,441	35.7
State	6,294,729	427,195	6.8	43,012	10.1	120,467	28.2	263,716	61.7
Local, total	10,574,626	644,216	6.1	429,990	66.7	95,501	14.8	118,725	18.4
Counties	1,548,647	231,750	15.0	103,081	44.5	45,984	19.8	82,685	35.7
Municipalities	4,457,449	412,466	9.3	326,909	79.3	49,517	12.0	36,040	8.7
Connecticut	18,171,163	1,120,612	6.2	468,066	41.8	208,567	18.6	443,979	39.6
State	10,395,241	709,339	6.8	84,223	11.9	181,137	25.5	443,979	62.6
Local, total	7,775,922	411,273	5.3	383,843	93.3	27,430	6.7	-	-
Municipalities	7,128,612	411,273	5.8	383,843	93.3	27,430	6.7	-	-
Delaware	3,420,770	243,708	7.1	99,721	40.9	54,085	22.2	89,902	36.9
State	2,146,788	171,215	8.0	34,296	20.0	47,038	27.5	89,881	52.5
Local, total	1,273,982	72,493	5.7	65,425	90.3	7,047	9.7	21.0	-
Counties	234,110	31,976	13.7	26,184	81.9	5,792	18.1	-	-
Municipalities	313,524	40,517	12.9	39,241	96.9	1,255	3.1	21.0	0.1
District of Columbia	6,036,525	726,604	12.0	266,622	36.7	141,957	19.5	318,025	43.8
Local, total	6,036,525	726,604	12.0	266,622	36.7	141,957	19.5	318,025	43.8
Municipality	5,047,653	726,604	14.4	266,622	36.7	141,957	19.5	318,025	43.8
Florida	57,565,922	5,334,074	9.3	2,524,711	47.3	965,559	18.1	1,843,804	34.6
State	20,799,884	1,703,591	8.2	197,814	11.6	433,306	25.4	1,072,471	63.0
Local, total	36,766,038	3,630,483	9.9	2,326,897	64.1	532,253	14.7	771,333	21.2
Counties	11,980,305	2,416,411	20.2	1,202,629	49.8	475,057	19.7	738,725	30.6
Municipalities	8,711,611	1,214,072	13.9	1,124,268	92.6	57,196	4.7	32,608	2.7

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.6

Direct expenditures for State and local justice system activities

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1993--Continued

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

State and level of government ^a	Total direct expenditure ^b	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		Amount	Percent of total direct expenditure ^c	Amount	Percent of total justice system	Amount	Percent of total justice system	Amount	Percent of total justice system
Georgia	\$28,228,497	\$2,133,849	7.6%	\$924,776	43.3%	\$310,744	14.6%	\$898,329	42.1%
State	11,187,411	740,623	6.6	105,723	14.3	52,561	7.1	582,339	78.6
Local, total	17,041,086	1,393,226	8.2	819,053	58.8	258,183	18.5	315,990	22.7
Counties	3,505,701	832,679	23.8	332,474	39.9	208,858	25.1	291,347	35.0
Municipalities	3,279,304	560,547	17.1	486,579	86.8	49,325	8.8	24,643	4.4
Hawaii	7,137,189	435,355	6.1	181,684	41.7	141,130	32.4	112,541	25.9
State	5,473,118	231,049	4.2	7,820	3.4	110,688	47.9	112,541	48.7
Local, total	1,664,071	204,306	12.3	173,864	85.1	30,442	14.9	-	-
Counties	452,032	62,641	13.9	52,467	83.8	10,174	16.2	-	-
Municipalities	1,211,921	141,665	11.7	121,397	85.7	20,268	14.3	-	-
Idaho	3,888,378	251,212	6.5	119,452	47.6	52,817	21.0	78,943	31.4
State	1,969,141	116,274	5.9	28,890	24.8	26,233	22.6	61,151	52.6
Local, total	1,919,237	134,938	7.0	90,562	67.1	26,584	19.7	17,792	13.2
Counties	418,807	81,029	19.3	40,096	49.5	23,141	28.6	17,792	22.0
Municipalities	412,271	53,909	13.1	50,466	93.6	3,443	6.4	-	-
Illinois	50,330,020	3,442,568	6.8	1,836,061	53.3	629,191	18.3	977,316	28.4
State	20,986,425	1,039,805	5.0	219,884	21.1	195,199	18.8	624,722	60.1
Local, total	29,343,595	2,402,763	8.2	1,616,177	67.3	433,992	18.1	352,594	14.7
Counties	3,251,012	933,200	28.7	193,977	20.8	388,294	41.6	350,929	37.6
Municipalities	9,485,864	1,469,563	15.5	1,422,200	96.8	45,698	3.1	1,665	0.1
Indiana	21,785,485	1,105,769	5.1	478,898	43.3	214,494	19.4	412,377	37.3
State	9,750,574	461,436	4.7	108,196	23.4	53,292	11.5	299,948	65.0
Local, total	12,034,911	644,333	5.4	370,702	57.5	161,202	25.0	112,429	17.4
Counties	2,488,622	296,655	11.9	94,466	31.8	116,112	39.1	86,077	29.0
Municipalities	3,603,471	347,678	9.6	276,236	79.5	45,090	13.0	26,352	7.6
Iowa	12,005,602	579,189	4.8	271,102	46.8	155,120	26.8	152,967	26.4
State	5,479,455	282,151	5.1	48,327	17.1	113,303	40.2	120,521	42.7
Local, total	6,526,147	297,038	4.6	222,775	75.0	41,817	14.1	32,446	10.9
Counties	1,242,389	127,862	10.3	61,151	47.8	34,466	27.0	32,245	25.2
Municipalities	2,094,472	169,176	8.1	161,624	95.5	7,351	4.3	201	0.1
Kansas	10,143,328	615,444	6.1	285,446	46.4	130,827	21.3	199,171	32.4
State	4,072,111	289,084	7.1	38,941	13.5	84,204	29.1	165,939	57.4
Local, total	6,071,217	326,360	5.4	246,505	75.5	46,623	14.3	33,232	10.2
Counties	1,083,272	146,482	13.5	80,936	55.3	33,014	22.5	32,532	22.2
Municipalities	1,859,277	179,878	9.7	165,569	92.0	13,609	7.6	700	0.4
Kentucky	14,113,606	747,478	5.3	313,861	42.0	161,622	21.6	271,995	36.4
State	8,021,968	417,590	5.2	88,769	21.3	137,559	32.9	191,262	45.8
Local, total	6,091,638	329,888	5.4	225,092	68.2	24,063	7.3	80,733	24.5
Counties	1,313,298	159,589	12.2	67,716	42.4	16,951	10.6	74,922	46.9
Municipalities	1,762,507	170,299	9.7	157,376	92.4	7,112	4.2	5,811	3.4
Louisiana	18,535,168	1,203,863	6.5	597,173	49.6	224,785	18.7	381,905	31.7
State	10,087,126	453,583	4.5	99,295	21.9	95,575	21.1	258,713	57.0
Local, total	8,448,042	750,280	8.9	497,878	66.4	129,210	17.2	123,192	16.4
Parishes	2,075,819	351,661	16.9	231,749	65.9	59,669	17.0	60,243	17.1
Municipalities	2,740,753	398,619	14.5	266,129	66.8	69,541	17.4	62,949	15.8
Maine	5,377,714	228,859	4.3	100,613	44.0	39,160	17.1	89,086	38.9
State	3,115,942	108,118	3.5	23,784	22.0	31,500	29.1	52,834	48.9
Local, total	2,261,772	120,741	5.3	76,829	63.6	7,660	6.3	36,252	30.0
Counties	76,646	52,745	68.8	11,435	21.7	5,101	9.7	36,209	68.6
Municipalities	1,410,926	67,996	4.8	65,394	96.2	2,559	3.8	43	0.1
Maryland	21,283,792	1,739,831	8.2	709,358	40.8	336,762	19.4	693,711	39.9
State	10,830,190	936,062	8.6	141,180	15.1	210,868	22.5	584,014	62.4
Local, total	10,453,602	803,769	7.7	568,178	70.7	125,894	15.7	109,697	13.6
Counties	7,629,804	539,063	7.1	334,659	62.1	94,919	17.6	109,485	20.3
Municipalities	2,093,889	264,706	12.6	233,519	88.2	30,975	11.7	212	0.1

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.6

Direct expenditures for State and local justice system activities

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1993--Continued

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

State and level of government ^a	Total direct expenditure ^b	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		Amount	Percent of total direct expenditure ^c	Amount	Percent of total justice system	Amount	Percent of total justice system	Amount	Percent of total justice system
Massachusetts	\$31,649,875	\$1,877,085	5.9%	\$826,401	44.0%	\$356,446	19.0%	\$694,238	37.0%
State	17,269,736	965,454	5.6	157,180	16.3	307,540	31.9	500,734	51.9
Local, total	14,380,139	911,631	6.3	669,221	73.4	48,906	5.4	193,504	21.2
Counties	438,642	149,467	34.1	1,794	1.2	2,864	1.9	144,809	96.9
Municipalities	10,991,556	762,164	6.9	667,427	87.6	46,042	6.0	48,695	6.4
Michigan	43,531,093	3,249,447	7.5	1,458,243	44.9	634,849	19.5	1,156,355	35.6
State	19,356,988	1,242,159	6.4	190,547	15.3	153,980	12.4	897,632	72.3
Local, total	24,174,105	2,007,288	8.3	1,267,696	63.2	480,869	24.0	258,723	12.9
Counties	4,649,037	827,644	17.8	197,788	23.9	376,402	45.5	253,454	30.6
Municipalities	6,502,511	1,179,644	18.1	1,069,908	90.7	104,467	8.9	5,269	0.4
Minnesota	24,279,000	1,211,585	5.0	564,549	46.6	289,451	23.9	357,585	29.5
State	9,491,349	348,399	3.7	62,559	18.0	107,892	31.0	177,948	51.1
Local, total	14,787,651	863,186	5.8	501,990	58.2	181,559	21.0	179,637	20.8
Counties	3,217,124	516,245	16.0	174,588	33.8	162,183	31.4	179,474	34.8
Municipalities	4,526,373	346,941	7.7	327,402	94.4	19,376	5.6	163	-
Mississippi	9,115,719	366,152	4.0	192,476	52.6	68,294	18.7	105,382	28.8
State	4,288,676	145,447	3.4	35,878	24.7	23,240	16.0	86,329	59.4
Local, total	4,827,043	220,705	4.6	156,598	71.0	45,054	20.4	19,053	8.6
Counties	1,230,173	100,690	8.2	46,896	46.6	37,950	37.7	15,844	15.7
Municipalities	1,171,972	120,015	10.2	109,702	91.4	7,104	5.9	3,209	2.7
Missouri	17,334,697	1,076,607	6.2	565,228	52.5	193,042	17.9	318,337	29.6
State	7,984,349	382,754	4.8	79,913	20.9	95,434	24.9	207,407	54.2
Local, total	9,350,348	693,853	7.4	485,315	69.9	97,608	14.1	110,930	16.0
Counties	913,725	233,262	25.5	95,474	40.9	60,460	25.9	77,328	33.2
Municipalities	4,704,410	460,591	9.8	389,841	84.6	37,148	8.1	33,602	7.3
Montana	3,411,960	193,493	5.7	81,168	41.9	63,116	32.6	49,209	25.4
State	2,003,476	91,659	4.6	18,045	19.7	33,702	36.8	39,912	43.5
Local, total	1,408,484	101,834	7.2	63,123	62.0	29,414	28.9	9,297	9.1
Counties	302,771	62,655	20.7	30,346	48.4	23,499	37.5	8,810	14.1
Municipalities	288,439	39,179	13.6	32,777	83.7	5,915	15.1	487	1.2
Nebraska	7,644,912	332,763	4.4	154,095	46.3	65,584	19.7	113,084	34.0
State	2,793,164	145,704	5.2	32,570	22.4	29,367	20.2	83,767	57.5
Local, total	4,851,748	187,059	3.9	121,525	65.0	36,217	19.4	29,317	15.7
Counties	519,686	95,909	18.5	33,843	35.3	32,749	34.1	29,317	30.6
Municipalities	1,083,308	91,150	8.4	87,682	96.2	3,468	3.8	-	-
Nevada	6,712,838	638,235	9.5	266,155	41.7	126,752	19.9	245,328	38.4
State	2,884,863	200,165	6.9	30,457	15.2	17,324	8.7	152,384	76.1
Local, total	3,827,975	438,070	11.4	235,698	53.8	109,428	25.0	92,944	21.2
Counties	1,631,469	318,664	19.5	158,310	49.7	85,965	27.0	74,389	23.3
Municipalities	722,989	119,406	16.5	77,388	64.8	23,463	19.6	18,555	15.5
New Hampshire	4,620,406	283,444	6.1	133,252	47.0	77,563	27.4	72,629	25.6
State	2,596,713	140,189	5.4	25,734	18.4	64,922	46.3	49,533	35.3
Local, total	2,023,693	143,255	7.1	107,518	75.1	12,641	8.8	23,096	16.1
Counties	155,356	36,495	23.5	8,288	22.7	5,111	14.0	23,096	63.3
Municipalities	1,019,155	106,760	10.5	99,230	92.9	7,530	7.1	-	-
New Jersey	41,915,812	2,981,291	7.1	1,413,478	47.4	629,169	21.1	938,644	31.5
State	20,823,723	1,066,561	5.1	213,862	20.1	247,313	23.2	605,386	56.8
Local, total	21,092,089	1,914,730	9.1	1,199,616	62.7	381,856	19.9	333,258	17.4
Counties	4,523,809	708,766	15.7	94,091	13.3	282,332	39.8	332,343	46.9
Municipalities	6,676,414	1,205,964	18.1	1,105,525	91.7	99,524	8.3	915	0.1
New Mexico	7,158,216	487,060	6.8	221,394	45.5	85,833	17.6	179,833	36.9
State	3,933,149	259,297	6.6	46,404	17.9	76,190	29.4	136,703	52.7
Local, total	3,225,067	227,763	7.1	174,990	76.8	9,643	4.2	43,130	18.9
Counties	540,831	78,646	14.5	53,209	67.7	1,948	2.5	23,489	29.9
Municipalities	-	149,117	-	121,781	81.7	7,695	5.2	19,641	13.2

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.6

Direct expenditures for State and local justice system activities

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1993--Continued

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

State and level of government ^a	Total direct expenditure ^b	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		Amount	Percent of total direct expenditure ^c	Amount	Percent of total justice system	Amount	Percent of total justice system	Amount	Percent of total justice system
New York	\$128,732,068	\$9,103,116	7.1%	\$3,891,797	42.8%	\$1,739,644	19.1%	\$3,471,675	38.1%
State	50,431,755	3,082,320	6.1	285,257	9.3	1,014,877	32.9	1,782,186	57.8
Local, total	78,300,313	6,020,796	7.7	3,606,540	59.9	724,767	12.0	1,689,489	28.1
Counties	11,602,399	1,691,384	14.6	857,851	50.7	204,879	12.1	628,654	37.2
Municipalities	50,463,084	4,329,412	8.6	2,748,689	63.5	519,888	12.0	1,060,835	24.5
North Carolina	27,403,146	1,834,693	6.7	773,840	42.2	289,843	15.8	771,010	42.0
State	11,496,558	1,004,179	8.7	158,619	15.8	250,746	25.0	594,814	59.2
Local, total	15,906,588	830,514	5.2	615,221	74.1	39,097	4.7	176,196	21.2
Counties	10,081,031	422,463	4.2	218,375	51.7	27,900	6.6	176,188	41.7
Municipalities	4,042,923	408,051	10.1	396,846	97.3	11,197	2.7	8	-
North Dakota	2,838,999	91,524	3.2	44,859	49.0	22,331	24.4	24,334	26.6
State	1,708,521	32,792	1.9	7,295	22.2	9,089	27.7	16,408	50.0
Local, total	1,130,478	58,732	5.2	37,564	64.0	13,242	22.5	7,926	13.5
Counties	193,309	31,314	16.2	12,119	38.7	11,641	37.2	7,554	24.1
Municipalities	307,276	27,418	8.9	25,445	92.8	1,601	5.8	372	1.4
Ohio	48,297,187	3,040,568	6.3	1,316,531	43.3	718,368	23.6	1,005,669	33.1
State	23,350,098	987,355	4.2	162,242	16.4	118,732	12.0	706,381	71.5
Local, total	24,947,089	2,053,213	8.2	1,154,289	56.2	599,636	29.2	299,288	14.6
Counties	5,714,611	919,465	16.1	213,542	23.2	434,038	47.2	271,885	29.6
Municipalities	7,086,977	1,133,748	16.0	940,747	83.0	165,598	14.6	27,403	2.4
Oklahoma	11,920,366	667,516	5.6	318,735	47.7	134,962	20.2	213,819	32.0
State	6,017,522	334,757	5.6	46,597	13.9	89,993	26.9	198,167	59.2
Local, total	5,902,844	332,759	5.6	272,138	81.8	44,969	13.5	15,652	4.7
Counties	696,854	74,478	10.7	34,046	45.7	24,780	33.3	15,652	21.0
Municipalities	2,379,940	258,281	10.9	238,092	92.2	20,189	7.8	-	-
Oregon	14,558,684	916,096	6.3	392,437	42.8	211,716	23.1	311,943	34.1
State	6,754,504	389,282	5.8	73,284	18.8	150,638	38.7	165,360	42.5
Local, total	7,804,180	526,814	6.8	319,153	60.6	61,078	11.6	146,583	27.8
Counties	1,396,436	287,926	20.6	96,302	33.4	45,835	15.9	145,789	50.6
Municipalities	1,806,282	238,888	13.2	222,851	93.3	15,243	6.4	794	0.3
Pennsylvania	53,779,944	3,078,790	5.7	1,281,575	41.6	707,655	23.0	1,089,560	35.4
State	25,981,174	1,076,544	4.1	300,216	27.9	179,558	16.7	596,770	55.4
Local, total	27,798,770	2,002,246	7.2	981,359	49.0	528,097	26.4	492,790	24.6
Counties	3,958,976	704,367	17.8	30,728	4.4	319,661	45.4	353,978	50.3
Municipalities	7,376,754	1,297,879	17.6	950,631	73.2	208,436	16.1	138,812	10.7
Rhode Island	5,432,311	322,945	5.9	136,091	42.1	79,637	24.7	107,217	33.2
State	3,692,356	206,369	5.6	26,520	12.9	72,632	35.2	107,217	52.0
Local, total	1,739,955	116,576	6.7	109,571	94.0	7,005	6.0	-	-
Counties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	1,589,367	116,576	7.3	109,571	94.0	7,005	6.0	-	-
South Carolina	14,840,698	886,027	6.0	350,051	39.5	121,640	13.7	414,336	46.8
State	8,289,399	459,255	5.5	87,685	19.1	40,200	8.8	331,370	72.2
Local, total	6,551,299	426,772	6.5	262,366	61.5	81,440	19.1	82,966	19.4
Counties	1,736,174	274,390	15.8	119,843	43.7	72,795	26.5	81,752	29.8
Municipalities	1,137,781	152,382	13.4	142,523	93.5	8,645	5.7	1,214	0.8
South Dakota	2,635,193	132,500	5.0	58,985	44.5	28,974	21.9	44,541	33.6
State	1,387,103	66,722	4.8	14,229	21.3	18,976	28.4	33,517	50.2
Local, total	1,248,090	65,778	5.3	44,756	68.0	9,998	15.2	11,024	16.8
Counties	169,026	33,733	20.0	13,748	40.8	9,323	27.6	10,662	31.6
Municipalities	405,067	32,045	7.9	31,008	96.8	675	2.1	362	1.1
Tennessee	20,473,133	1,154,731	5.6	479,069	41.5	215,870	18.7	459,792	39.8
State	8,253,776	458,428	5.6	65,537	14.3	88,810	19.4	304,081	66.3
Local, total	12,219,357	696,303	5.7	413,532	59.4	127,060	18.2	155,711	22.4
Counties	4,336,270	327,269	7.5	110,089	33.6	92,209	28.2	124,971	38.2
Municipalities	7,093,815	369,034	5.2	303,443	82.2	34,851	9.4	30,740	8.3

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.6

Direct expenditures for State and local justice system activities

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1993--Continued

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

State and level of government ^a	Total justice system			Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
	Total direct expenditure ^b	Amount	Percent of total direct expenditure ^c	Amount	Percent of total justice system	Amount	Percent of total justice system	Amount	Percent of total justice system
Texas	\$71,431,082	\$5,147,922	7.2%	\$2,219,828	43.1%	\$929,670	18.1%	\$1,998,424	38.8%
State	28,717,859	1,799,207	6.3	212,293	11.8	269,879	15.0	1,317,035	73.2
Local, total	42,713,223	3,348,715	7.8	2,007,535	59.9	659,791	19.7	681,389	20.3
Counties	5,827,424	1,624,336	27.9	424,736	26.1	545,253	33.6	654,347	40.3
Municipalities	12,411,081	1,724,379	13.9	1,582,799	91.8	114,538	6.6	27,042	1.6
Utah	8,190,118	424,988	5.2	193,151	45.4	91,811	21.6	140,026	32.9
State	3,619,993	202,075	5.6	36,005	17.8	60,369	29.9	105,701	52.3
Local, total	4,570,125	222,913	4.9	157,146	70.5	31,442	14.1	34,325	15.4
Counties	583,101	111,654	19.1	55,600	49.8	21,729	19.5	34,325	30.7
Municipalities	1,050,565	111,259	10.6	101,546	91.3	9,713	8.7	-	-
Vermont	2,576,666	127,602	5.0	55,145	43.2	30,663	24.0	41,794	32.8
State	1,546,717	97,051	6.3	26,350	27.2	28,907	29.8	41,794	43.1
Local, total	1,029,949	30,551	3.0	28,795	94.3	1,756	5.7	-	-
Counties	5,160	2,143	41.5	1,374	64.1	769	35.9	-	-
Municipalities	385,064	28,408	7.4	27,421	96.5	987	3.5	-	-
Virginia	24,538,703	1,631,469	6.6	682,745	41.8	270,067	16.6	678,657	41.6
State	10,971,766	755,684	6.9	134,429	17.8	156,007	20.6	465,248	61.6
Local, total	13,566,937	875,785	6.5	548,316	62.6	114,060	13.0	213,409	24.4
Counties	6,973,887	541,253	7.8	330,081	61.0	71,386	13.2	139,786	25.8
Municipalities	5,833,179	334,532	5.7	218,235	65.2	42,674	12.8	73,623	22.0
Washington	31,194,706	1,730,011	5.5	705,226	40.8	350,517	20.3	674,268	39.0
State	13,709,386	648,246	4.7	109,247	16.9	56,783	8.8	482,216	74.4
Local, total	17,485,320	1,081,765	6.2	595,979	55.1	293,734	27.2	192,052	17.8
Counties	2,102,227	591,958	28.2	194,247	32.8	225,994	38.2	171,717	29.0
Municipalities	3,746,346	489,807	13.1	401,732	82.0	67,740	13.8	20,335	4.2
West Virginia	7,633,975	223,637	2.9	96,802	43.3	67,979	30.4	58,856	26.3
State	4,716,720	106,485	2.3	23,540	22.1	45,495	42.7	37,450	35.2
Local, total	2,917,255	117,152	4.0	73,262	62.5	22,484	19.2	21,406	18.3
Counties	476,223	63,247	13.3	22,712	35.9	19,220	30.4	21,315	33.7
Municipalities	578,340	53,905	9.3	50,550	93.8	3,264	6.1	91	0.2
Wisconsin	23,652,241	1,593,558	6.7	758,536	47.6	303,518	19.0	531,504	33.4
State	9,614,998	521,133	5.4	50,916	9.8	132,978	25.5	337,239	64.7
Local, total	14,037,243	1,072,425	7.6	707,620	66.0	170,540	15.9	194,265	18.1
Counties	3,460,662	536,800	15.5	203,316	37.9	139,401	26.0	194,083	36.2
Municipalities	3,780,483	535,625	14.2	504,304	94.2	31,139	5.8	182	-
Wyoming	2,703,725	143,075	5.3	68,752	48.1	34,786	24.3	39,537	27.6
State	1,248,083	56,557	4.5	9,160	16.2	20,147	35.6	27,250	48.2
Local, total	1,455,642	86,518	5.9	59,592	68.9	14,639	16.9	12,287	14.2
Counties	318,540	42,481	13.3	21,041	49.5	10,766	25.3	10,674	25.1
Municipalities	304,583	44,037	14.5	38,551	87.5	3,873	8.8	1,613	3.7

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

^cJustice system expenditure of independent school districts (primarily for special police forces) are not available.

^aData for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation.

^bIncludes outlays of States and all types of local governments including independent school districts and special districts, which are not displayed separately. The "local, total" categories, which include these districts, will not equal the sum of the "counties" and "municipalities" categories.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1993*, NCJ-163068 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, forthcoming). Table 3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.7

Justice system per capita expendituresBy type of activity, United States, fiscal years 1980-93^a

Fiscal year	July 1 population (in thousands) ^b	Total justice system	Police protection	Judicial and legal	Corrections
1980	227,225	NA	\$66.73	NA	\$30.37
1981	229,466	NA	73.31	NA	34.29
1982	231,664	\$154.72	82.11	\$33.54	39.06
1983	233,792	169.72	88.32	36.87	44.53
1984	235,825	186.34	96.20	40.13	50.01
1985	237,924	204.11	102.55	44.67	56.89
1986	240,133	222.79	109.34	47.83	65.63
1987	242,289	242.98	118.73	51.82	72.43
1988	244,499	266.79	126.63	57.14	83.02
1989	246,819	287.46	132.87	63.16	91.43
1990	249,402	318.50	144.04	69.59	104.87
1991	252,131	347.31	154.57	76.54	116.20
1992	255,028	367.71	162.05	82.30	123.36
1993	257,783	378.39	162.05	83.63	123.93
Percent change^c					
1980 to 1993	13.4%	NA	142.8%	NA	308.1%
1982 to 1987	4.6	57.0%	44.6	54.5%	85.4
1988 to 1993	5.4	41.8	28.0	46.4	49.3
1982 to 1993	11.3	144.6	97.4	149.3	217.3

Note: See Note, table 1.1. More recent population estimates were used to compute the 1993 per capita figures presented above than were used for tables 1.8 and 1.22. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bPopulation figures are for July 1 of each year from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports. They are consistent with the 1980 and 1990 decennial enumerations. They do not include adjustments for census coverage errors.

^cPercent change computations were performed on unrounded data.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1993*, NCJ-163068 (Washington, DC: forthcoming). Table K. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.8

State and local justice system per capita expendituresBy type of activity and State, fiscal year 1993^a

State ^b	Estimated population 1993 ^c (in thousands)	Total justice system	Police protection	Judicial and legal	Corrections
Total	257,908	\$322.26	\$142.27	\$65.51	\$114.48
Alabama	4,187	204.63	95.95	47.56	61.12
Alaska	599	634.86	229.89	184.82	220.16
Arizona	3,936	350.88	146.34	80.38	124.15
Arkansas	2,424	172.65	77.37	29.59	65.70
California	31,211	453.32	193.45	104.96	154.91
Colorado	3,566	300.45	132.64	60.56	107.25
Connecticut	3,277	341.96	142.83	63.65	135.48
Delaware	700	348.15	142.46	77.26	128.43
District of Columbia	578	1,257.10	461.28	245.60	550.22
Florida	13,679	389.95	184.57	70.59	134.79
Georgia	6,917	308.49	133.70	44.92	129.87
Hawaii	1,172	371.46	155.02	120.42	96.02
Idaho	1,099	228.58	108.69	48.06	71.83
Illinois	11,697	294.31	156.97	53.79	83.55
Indiana	5,713	193.55	83.83	37.54	72.18
Iowa	2,814	205.82	96.34	55.12	54.36
Kansas	2,531	243.16	112.78	51.69	78.69
Kentucky	3,789	197.28	82.83	42.66	71.79
Louisiana	4,295	280.29	139.04	52.34	88.92
Maine	1,239	184.71	81.21	31.61	71.90
Maryland	4,965	350.42	142.87	67.83	139.72
Massachusetts	6,012	312.22	137.46	59.29	115.48
Michigan	9,478	342.84	153.86	66.98	122.00
Minnesota	4,517	268.23	124.98	64.08	79.16
Mississippi	2,643	138.54	72.82	25.84	39.87
Missouri	5,234	205.69	107.99	36.88	60.82
Montana	839	230.62	96.74	75.23	58.65
Nebraska	1,607	207.07	95.89	40.81	70.37
Nevada	1,389	459.49	191.62	91.25	176.62
New Hampshire	1,125	251.95	118.45	68.94	64.56
New Jersey	7,879	378.38	179.40	79.85	119.13
New Mexico	1,616	301.40	137.00	53.11	111.28
New York	18,197	500.25	213.87	95.60	190.78
North Carolina	6,945	264.17	111.42	41.73	111.02
North Dakota	635	144.13	70.64	35.17	38.32
Ohio	11,091	274.15	118.70	64.77	90.67
Oklahoma	3,231	206.60	98.65	41.77	66.18
Oregon	3,032	302.14	129.43	69.83	102.88
Pennsylvania	12,048	255.54	106.37	58.74	90.43
Rhode Island	1,000	322.95	136.09	79.64	107.22
South Carolina	3,643	243.21	96.09	33.39	113.73
South Dakota	715	185.31	82.50	40.52	62.30
Tennessee	5,099	226.46	93.95	42.34	90.17
Texas	18,031	285.50	123.11	51.56	110.83
Utah	1,860	228.49	103.84	49.36	75.28
Vermont	576	221.53	95.74	53.23	72.56
Virginia	6,491	251.34	105.18	41.61	104.55
Washington	5,255	329.21	134.20	66.70	128.31
West Virginia	1,820	122.88	53.19	37.35	32.34
Wisconsin	5,038	316.31	150.56	60.25	105.50
Wyoming	470	304.41	146.28	74.01	84.12

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

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bLocal government portion of these data are estimates subject to sampling variation.

^cPopulation figures are from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 1045, July 1993.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and*

Table 1.9

Direct expenditures for correctional activities of State governments and percent distributionBy type of activity, United States, fiscal years 1980-93^a

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Fiscal year	Total direct	Institutions				Other corrections		
		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay
				Construction	Other			
1980	\$4,257,509	\$3,410,933	\$2,869,492	\$482,652	\$58,789	\$846,576	\$824,439	\$22,137
1981	4,843,857	3,886,234	3,276,441	533,419	76,374	957,623	927,529	30,094
1982	5,559,792	4,480,490	3,848,893	544,300	87,297	1,079,302	1,038,299	41,003
1983	6,323,240	5,135,550	4,488,027	557,237	90,286	1,187,690	1,122,558	65,132
1984	7,178,011	5,913,323	5,114,702	695,198	103,423	1,264,688	1,213,602	51,086
1985	8,336,040	6,927,619	5,932,686	858,856	136,077	1,408,421	1,335,947	72,474
1986	9,877,577	8,246,279	6,708,440	1,342,807	195,032	1,631,298	1,558,933	72,365
1987	10,732,880	8,843,089	7,587,706	1,077,207	178,176	1,889,791	1,722,418	167,373
1988	12,403,648	10,364,051	8,648,292	1,486,461	229,298	2,039,597	1,926,136	113,461
1989	13,854,499	11,617,138	9,661,969	1,724,021	231,148	2,237,361	2,099,149	138,212
1990	15,842,063	13,321,228	11,145,405	1,921,846	253,977	2,520,835	2,301,633	219,202
1991	17,789,540	14,995,912	12,497,915	2,235,632	262,365	2,793,628	2,591,245	202,383
1992	18,750,826	15,657,098	13,599,703	1,813,405	243,990	3,093,728	2,874,716	219,012
1993	19,091,342	15,965,881	14,239,710	1,479,871	246,300	3,125,461	2,999,462	125,999
Percent change								
1980 to 1982	30.6%	31.4%	34.1%	12.8%	48.5%	27.5%	25.9%	85.2%
1980 to 1993	348.4	368.1	396.2	206.6	319.0	269.2	263.8	469.2
1982 to 1987	93.0	97.4	97.1	97.9	104.1	75.1	65.9	308.2
1988 to 1993	53.9	54.1	64.7	-0.4	7.4	53.2	55.7	11.1
1982 to 1993	243.4	256.3	270.0	171.9	182.1	189.6	188.9	207.3
Percent distribution								
1980	100%	80.1%	67.4%	11.3%	1.4%	19.9%	19.4%	0.5%
1981	100	80.2	67.6	11.0	1.6	19.8	19.1	0.6
1982	100	80.6	69.2	9.8	1.6	19.4	18.7	0.7
1983	100	81.2	71.0	8.8	1.4	18.8	17.8	1.0
1984	100	82.4	71.3	9.7	1.4	17.6	16.9	0.7
1985	100	83.1	71.2	10.3	1.6	16.9	16.0	0.9
1986	100	83.5	67.9	13.6	2.0	16.5	15.8	0.7
1987	100	82.4	70.7	10.0	1.7	17.6	16.0	1.6
1988	100	83.6	69.7	12.0	1.8	16.4	15.5	0.9
1989	100	83.9	69.7	12.4	1.7	16.1	15.2	1.0
1990	100	84.1	70.4	12.1	1.6	15.9	14.5	1.4
1991	100	84.3	70.3	12.6	1.5	15.7	14.6	1.1
1992	100	83.5	72.5	9.7	1.3	16.5	15.3	1.2
1993	100	83.6	74.6	7.8	1.3	16.4	18.8	0.9

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

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1993*, NCJ-163068 (Washington, DC: forthcoming). Table J. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.10

Direct expenditures for correctional activities of State governments

By type of activity and State, fiscal year 1993

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

State	Total corrections direct expenditure	Institutions					Other corrections			
		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay		Percent of total corrections direct expenditure	Total	Direct current	Capital outlay	Percent of total corrections direct expenditure
				Construction	Other					
Total	\$19,091,342	\$15,965,881	\$14,239,710	\$1,479,871	\$246,300	83.6%	\$3,125,461	\$2,999,462	\$125,999	16.4%
Alabama	178,491	139,065	138,502	230	333	77.9	39,426	36,022	3,404	22.1
Alaska	131,527	119,906	118,337	995	574	91.2	11,621	11,592	29	8.8
Arizona	311,285	288,674	268,344	17,353	2,977	92.7	22,611	22,163	448	7.3
Arkansas	115,407	109,389	106,137	1,326	1,926	94.8	6,018	5,973	45	5.2
California	2,842,662	2,483,902	2,209,466	249,521	24,915	87.4	358,760	357,805	955	12.6
Colorado	263,716	184,661	152,333	9,889	22,439	70.0	79,055	75,971	3,084	30.0
Connecticut	443,979	377,214	263,336	106,958	6,920	85.0	66,765	65,558	1,207	15.0
Delaware	89,881	73,580	63,927	9,153	500	81.9	16,301	16,167	134	18.1
Florida	1,072,471	731,604	676,251	41,027	14,326	68.2	340,867	335,418	5,449	31.8
Georgia	582,339	437,374	395,770	38,222	3,382	75.1	144,965	139,170	5,795	24.9
Hawaii	112,541	95,649	83,779	10,016	1,854	85.0	16,892	16,497	395	15.0
Idaho	61,151	47,796	38,210	8,524	1,062	78.2	13,355	12,220	1,135	21.8
Illinois	624,722	566,197	536,113	24,014	6,070	90.6	58,525	57,330	1,195	9.4
Indiana	299,948	285,417	260,008	16,142	9,267	95.2	14,531	14,184	347	4.8
Iowa	120,521	115,291	113,700	256	1,335	95.7	5,230	5,201	29	4.3
Kansas	165,939	121,408	114,736	5,205	1,467	73.2	44,531	43,129	1,402	26.8
Kentucky	191,262	164,202	138,730	23,244	2,228	85.9	27,060	26,896	164	14.1
Louisiana	258,713	203,468	201,030	183	2,255	78.6	55,245	54,493	752	21.4
Maine	52,834	42,844	41,719	670	455	81.1	9,990	9,955	35	18.9
Maryland	584,014	356,323	332,786	18,537	5,000	61.0	227,691	198,044	29,647	39.0
Massachusetts	500,734	445,031	318,754	121,296	4,981	88.9	55,703	55,383	320	11.1
Michigan	897,632	751,361	744,776	4,724	1,861	83.7	146,271	140,736	5,535	16.3
Minnesota	177,948	142,050	134,739	5,512	1,799	79.8	35,898	35,374	524	20.2
Mississippi	86,329	76,247	75,785	-	462	88.3	10,082	10,041	41	11.7
Missouri	207,407	164,393	159,370	1,435	3,588	79.3	43,014	40,480	2,534	20.7
Montana	39,912	29,905	27,787	1,990	128	74.9	10,007	9,649	358	25.1
Nebraska	83,767	49,041	41,170	7,711	160	58.5	34,726	33,458	1,268	41.5
Nevada	152,384	134,174	93,278	40,479	417	88.0	18,210	18,169	41	12.0
New Hampshire	49,533	41,561	39,782	1,194	585	83.9	7,972	7,898	74	16.1
New Jersey	605,386	521,204	501,755	18,584	865	86.1	84,182	80,839	3,343	13.9
New Mexico	136,703	98,218	95,523	2,492	203	71.8	38,485	38,001	484	28.2
New York	1,782,186	1,562,570	1,439,920	104,637	18,013	87.7	219,616	209,159	10,457	12.3
North Carolina	594,814	493,613	432,890	53,275	7,448	83.0	101,201	97,997	3,204	17.0
North Dakota	16,408	14,829	13,663	1,043	123	90.4	1,579	1,571	8	9.6
Ohio	706,381	586,651	521,474	57,362	7,815	83.1	119,730	96,252	23,478	16.9
Oklahoma	198,167	120,863	117,936	1,050	1,877	61.0	77,304	74,159	3,145	39.0
Oregon	165,360	117,678	110,329	4,452	2,897	71.2	47,682	45,622	2,060	28.8
Pennsylvania	596,770	567,053	524,416	36,699	5,938	95.0	29,717	29,646	71	5.0
Rhode Island	107,217	91,760	90,943	683	134	85.6	15,457	8,901	6,556	14.4
South Carolina	331,370	297,832	231,345	64,416	2,071	89.9	33,538	32,959	579	10.1
South Dakota	33,517	21,905	21,525	33	347	65.4	11,612	11,461	151	34.6
Tennessee	304,081	246,918	225,454	18,459	3,005	81.2	57,163	56,599	564	18.8
Texas	1,317,035	1,163,871	953,535	157,727	52,609	88.4	153,164	151,651	1,513	11.6
Utah	105,701	80,372	77,754	144	2,474	76.0	25,329	25,307	22	24.0
Vermont	41,794	34,860	25,342	9,236	282	83.4	6,934	6,872	62	16.6
Virginia	465,248	441,854	425,765	8,293	7,796	95.0	23,394	23,266	128	5.0
Washington	482,216	383,429	255,435	123,406	4,588	79.5	98,787	95,306	3,481	20.5
West Virginia	37,450	26,305	26,207	-	98	70.2	11,145	10,944	201	29.8
Wisconsin	337,239	293,569	239,253	50,225	4,091	87.1	43,670	43,524	146	12.9
Wyoming	27,250	22,800	20,591	1,849	360	83.7	4,450	4,450	-	16.3

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

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1993*, NCJ-163068 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, forthcoming). Table 10.

Table 1.11

Department of corrections' budgets and health care expenditures

By jurisdiction, fiscal year 1996

Jurisdiction	Total budget amount	Health care expenditures	
		Amount	Percent of total budget
Alabama	\$185,803,804	\$19,328,367	10.4%
Arkansas	111,677,148 ^a	17,303,514	15.5
Connecticut	400,834,080 ^b	49,997,244	12.5
Delaware	116,804,000	8,257,000	7.0
District of Columbia	223,752,000	23,700,000	10.6
Florida	1,320,155,646	194,600,000	14.8
Georgia	NA	76,482,156	11.0
Hawaii	82,025,067	7,839,616	10.0
Idaho	60,000,000	7,134,000 ^c	12.0
Illinois	784,604,200 ^d	66,458,200	8.5
Indiana	NA	NA	10.0
Iowa	153,557,228	7,507,573	9.0
Kansas	189,760,190	16,647,498	8.8
Kentucky	209,371,800	17,422,800	8.0
Louisiana	233,596,904	NA	10.7
Maine	68,974,766	4,330,447	6.3
Maryland	414,911,527	35,769,901	8.6
Massachusetts	284,459,288	39,885,812	14.0
Michigan	1,315,090,800	187,192,000	6.6
Minnesota	276,000,000	18,948,027	10.8
Mississippi	164,212,495	14,414,683	9.0
Missouri	304,169,000	26,501,973	8.7
Nebraska	61,157,022	6,500,000	12.0
New Hampshire	48,377,114	4,955,428	10.0
New Jersey	605,214,000	57,363,000	8.0
New Mexico	142,947,500	13,231,800	9.2
New York	1,455,277,000	134,393,291 ^e	10.0
North Dakota	10,730,083	917,077	9.0
Ohio	912,622,073	89,709,991	9.8
Oregon	236,991,048	20,001,345	8.4
Pennsylvania	1,236,987,697 ^f	115,000,000 ^g	10.8
Rhode Island	114,300,000	8,297,251	7.3
South Carolina	235,857,757	35,500,774	15.0
South Dakota	22,705,131	3,241,899	14.0
Tennessee	378,622,900	29,335,761	8.0
Texas	1,889,652,940	229,877,512	12.1
Utah	10,283,343	3,316,360	33.0
Vermont	49,188,109	3,485,000	7.0
Virginia	541,887,038	26,241,038	4.8
Washington	369,120,679	43,838,706	11.9
West Virginia	51,000,000	4,000,000	8.0
Wisconsin	656,436,100	18,439,265	3.0
Wyoming	25,084,264	2,850,336	11.4
Federal Bureau of Prisons	2,581,078,000	327,050,244	14.3

Note: This information was collected through a survey mailed to the departments of correction in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Montana, Nevada, North Carolina, and Oklahoma did not respond to the survey. Cross-jurisdiction comparisons should be done with caution as there are many factors that affect correctional health care expenditures. These factors include differences in the type and number of health care services provided, services provided by other State agencies, variations in service delivery systems, and the use of services provided through contracts with private community agencies. (Source, p. 5.) The Source presents the information as submitted by the responding agencies. No attempt is made by the Source to verify the information received.

^aRepresents cost of care and custody.

^bGeneral fund.

^cIncludes catastrophic care.

^dRepresents fiscal year 1996 final expenditures.

^eRepresents expenditures through May 30, 1997.

^fEstimate.

^gExcludes \$18,000,000 for mental health expenditures.

Source: CEGA Publishing, *Corrections Compendium* (Lincoln, NE: CEGA Publishing, October 1997), pp. 7-10. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.12

Federal criminal justice budget authoritiesFiscal years 1997 (actual) and 1998-2003 (estimated)^a

(In millions of dollars)

Type of program	1997	Estimated					
	actual	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Total	\$23,797	\$25,275	\$25,473	\$25,919	\$26,726	\$27,532	\$28,333
Discretionary, total	22,942	24,229	25,061	25,767	26,532	27,307	28,110
Federal law enforcement activities, total	9,932	10,348	10,795	11,106	11,455	11,808	12,174
Criminal investigations ^b	4,045	4,224	4,367	4,498	4,643	4,790	4,941
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	514	564	583	603	623	643	664
Border enforcement activities ^c	3,786	4,065	4,198	4,311	4,439	4,570	4,707
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	240	242	247	252	258	263	269
Other law enforcement activities	1,347	1,253	1,400	1,442	1,492	1,542	1,593
Federal litigative and judicial activities, total	5,685	5,949	6,121	6,306	6,500	6,692	6,892
Civil and criminal prosecution and representation	2,358	2,431	2,501	2,582	2,668	2,751	2,837
Representation of indigents in civil cases	283	283	289	295	301	308	315
Federal judicial and other litigative activities	3,044	3,235	3,331	3,429	3,531	3,633	3,740
Correctional activities	3,183	3,103	3,218	3,325	3,436	3,553	3,673
Criminal justice assistance	4,142	4,829	4,927	5,030	5,141	5,254	5,371
Mandatory, total	855	1,046	412	152	194	225	223
Federal law enforcement activities, total	-168	206	-240	-508	-474	-454	-474
Assets Forfeiture Fund	380	386	407	416	425	434	444
Border enforcement activities ^c	1,475	1,786	1,819	1,606	1,679	1,755	1,787
Customs and immigration service fees ^c	-2,474	-2,360	-2,806	-2,860	-2,910	-2,977	-3,026
Other mandatory law enforcement programs	451	394	340	330	332	334	321
Federal litigative and judicial activities	464	446	439	443	447	454	465
Criminal justice assistance	559	394	213	217	221	225	232

Note: These data are from the budget submitted by the President to Congress in 1998. The "budget authority" (actual or estimated) is the authority becoming available during the year to enter into obligations that will result in immediate or future outlays of Government funds. Spending is divided into two categories: discretionary spending and mandatory (direct) spending. Discretionary spending is controlled through the annual appropriations process and includes items such as funding for salaries and other operating expenses of Government agencies. Mandatory spending is controlled by authorizing legislation; the major entitlement programs such as Social Security, Medicare and Medicaid payments, unemployment insurance benefits, and farm price supports are examples of mandatory spending because payments for these programs are authorized in permanent laws. (Source, p. 275.) The negative figures appearing in the table represent Governmental receipts and collections such as court fines, customs duties, certain licensing fees, and various other collections from the public. These figures are deducted from the gross budget authority.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bIncludes Drug Enforcement Administration, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, and interagency crime and drug enforcement programs.

^cIncludes U.S. Customs Service and Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Source: Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government, Analytical Perspectives, Fiscal Year 1999* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1998), pp. 300, 301. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.13

Allocation of Office of Justice Programs' fundsBy type of budget activity, fiscal years 1987-98^a

(In thousands of dollars)

Type of budget activity	1987	1988	1989	1990 ^b	1991 ^b	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998 ^c
Total	\$490,178	\$309,521	\$418,634	\$762,358	\$845,021	\$865,689	\$997,023	\$848,960	\$1,267,660	\$2,702,011	\$3,251,347	\$3,733,066
State and local formula grants	35,520 ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
State and local discretionary grants	8,880 ^d	8,000 ^d	3,497	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
State and local assistance												
Anti-drug abuse formula	178,400	55,600	118,800	395,101	423,000	423,000	423,000	358,000	450,000	475,000	500,000	505,000
Anti-drug abuse discretionary	44,600	13,900	29,700	49,636	49,994	50,000	200,000 ^e	75,000	50,000	60,000	60,000	46,500
Anti-drug abuse prison capacity	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Correctional options grants	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	12,000	12,000	0	0	0
Overtime assistance	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	16,000	0	0	0	0
Anti-car theft grants	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	500	0	0	0	0
Anti-drug abuse Federal Bureau of Investigation-NCIC 2000	0	0	0	0	17,000	22,000	21,000	13,000	0	0	0	0
Ounce of Prevention grants	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	1,500	0	0	0
State and local correctional facilities grants	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	24,500	617,500	670,000	720,500
Metro Area Drug Task Force	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,000	0	0	0	0	0
Televised testimony of child abuse victims	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,000	0	0	0	50	550	1,000
State criminal alien assistance program	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	130,000	300,000	330,000	420,000
Criminal records upgrade	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	100,000	25,000	50,000	45,000
Drug courts	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	11,900	0	30,000	30,000
National Judicial College	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
National College of District Attorneys	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	500	0	0	0	0	0	0
Juvenile justice formula grants	42,960	40,765	45,750 ^d	48,361	49,255	49,735 ^d	50,078	58,310	68,600	68,600	85,100	95,100
Crime Victims Fund ^f	62,506	77,446	93,559	123,250	126,750	127,968	150,000	138,534	178,891	227,707	528,942	362,891
Child abuse investigation and prosecution	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,500	1,500	3,000	4,500	4,500	4,500	7,000
Court appointed special advocates	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4,500	6,000	6,000	6,000	7,000
Judicial child abuse training	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	500	500	500	750	750	1,000	2,000
Juvenile justice programs	24,640	23,035	18,050 ^d	21,044	22,796	22,823 ^d	23,372 ^d	44,640	70,600	70,600	80,100	100,850
Missing children	4,000	4,000	4,000	3,971	7,971	8,471	8,471	6,621	6,721	5,971	5,971	12,256
Emergency assistance ^g	1,148 ^d	0	0	9,927	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Regional Information Sharing System ^h	12,000 ^d	12,000	13,000	13,402	14,000	14,500	14,491	14,491	14,500	14,500	14,500	20,000
Mariel Cuban ⁱ	5,000	5,000	5,000	4,963	4,963	4,963	2,500	0	0	0	0	0
White Collar Crime Information Center ^j	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	1,400	3,850	3,850	5,350
Public Safety Officers' Benefits Program	110,650	9,275	24,000	24,818	26,075	27,144	28,524	30,821	29,717	30,608	32,276	33,003
Executive direction and control, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	2,682	2,892	2,892	3,077	3,248	3,425 ^d	3,550	4,050	4,800	4,800	4,800	5,722
Support services, Office of Justice Programs, Office for Victims of Crime, and Bureau of Justice Assistance	11,771	13,049	13,303	14,974	15,406	16,297	16,977	18,648	19,485	16,942	17,396	19,533
Research, evaluation, and demonstration programs	18,566	19,144	21,000	22,766	23,929	23,739	22,995	22,500	27,000	30,000	30,000	41,148
Justice statistical programs	18,982 ^d	19,278	19,986	20,879	22,095	22,095	21,373	20,943	21,379	21,379	21,379	21,529
Executive direction and control, National Institute of Justice	3,126	3,265	3,225	3,219	3,380	3,577	3,193	3,290	3,534	3,309	4,738	5,890

Table 1.13

Allocation of Office of Justice Programs' fundsBy type of budget activity, fiscal years 1987-98^a--Continued

Type of budget activity	1987	1988	1989	1990 ^b	1991 ^b	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998 ^c
Executive direction and control, Bureau of Justice Statistics	\$2,747	\$2,872	\$2,872	\$2,970	\$3,135	\$3,342	\$3,499	\$3,612	\$3,883	\$3,645	\$3,645	\$3,894
High intensity drug trafficking areas ^k	NA	NA	NA	NA	32,024	37,110	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missing Alzheimer's program	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	900	900	900
State prison drug treatment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	27,000	30,000	63,000
Access to Federal criminal information, National Stalker and Domestic Violence Reduction program	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,500	1,750	2,750
Law enforcement block grants	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	503,000	523,000	523,000
DNA identification State grants	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,000	3,000	12,500
State grants for improved training and technical automation	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9,000	0	0
TB prevention and treatment in correctional institutions	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	200	0	0
Family support	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,000	1,000	1,000
Motor vehicle theft prevention	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	500	750	750
Gang coordination and investigation	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,000	0	0
Violence against women training programs	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,000	1,000	2,000
Violence against women State databases study	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	200	200	0
Weed and seed program	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	33,500
Local firefighter and emergency services training	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5,000	5,000
Terrorism training	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,000	2,000
Development of counterterrorism technologies	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	10,000	12,000
Alcohol prevention initiative	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	25,000
Drug prevention program	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	5,000
National Sexual Offender Registry	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	25,000
Juvenile justice block grants	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	250,000
Telemarketing fraud prevention	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,000	2,500
Violence Against Women Act												
Law enforcement and prosecution grants	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	26,000	130,000	145,000	172,000
Encouraging arrest policies	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	28,000	33,000	59,000
Rural domestic violence and child abuse enforcement	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7,000	8,000	25,000

Note: The Justice Assistance Act of 1984 authorized the establishment of the Office of Justice Programs as the successor agency to the Office of Justice Assistance, Research, and Statistics (OJARS) and the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA). This body is responsible for coordinating the activities of its component bureaus. Research and statistical activities are conducted by the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) and the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), respectively. The Bureau of Justice Assistance is responsible for the State and Local Assistance Program and the Anti-Drug Abuse Program. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bIncludes effect of Gramm-Rudman-Hollings reductions.

^cAppropriations.

^dReflects the total program level, which includes unused carryover earmarked by Congress for addition to appropriated amount.

^eIncludes \$150 million supplemental appropriation for the Police Hiring Program.

^fRepresents amount deposited in previous year.

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

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

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

^jThis previously was part of the Regional Information Sharing System.

^kFunds transferred from the Office of National Drug Control Policy.

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

Table 1.14

Federal drug control fundingBy agency, fiscal years 1997 (actual) and 1998 (enacted)^a

(In millions of dollars)

Agency	1997 actual	1998 enacted	Agency	1997 actual	1998 enacted
Total Federal program	\$15,033.2	\$15,977.4	Department of Justice	\$6,703.7	\$7,260.5
Supply reduction	\$10,090.3	\$10,600.8	Assets Forfeiture Fund	395.0	416.0
Percent	67%	66%	U.S. attorneys	164.8	185.1
Demand reduction	\$4,942.9	\$5,376.6	Bureau of Prisons	1,842.9	1,935.2
Percent	33%	34%	Community Oriented Policing Services	414.5	471.9
Department of Agriculture	\$25.7	\$26.4	Criminal Division	25.9	27.7
Agricultural Research Service	4.7	4.7	Drug Enforcement Administration	1,056.9	1,200.0
U.S. Forest Service	5.8	6.0	Federal Bureau of Investigation	802.2	825.4
Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)	15.2	15.7	Federal prisoner detention	221.7	246.4
Corporation for National and Community Service	30.4	34.3	Immigration and Naturalization Service	324.1	400.3
Department of Defense	940.1	847.7	Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement	359.4	295.0
Department of Education	679.1	685.3	INTERPOL	0.8	0.5
Department of Health and Human Services	2,392.3	2,522.5	U.S. Marshals Service	264.8	272.6
Administration for Children and Families	59.1	56.5	Office of Justice Programs	830.2	984.0
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	82.5	107.0	Tax Division	0.3	0.3
Food and Drug Administration	4.9	34.0	Department of Labor	64.6	66.6
Health Care Financing Administration	320.0	360.0	Office of National Drug Control Policy	288.9	428.2
Health Resources and Services Administration	46.2	47.9	Salaries and expenses	35.8	49.2
Indian Health Service	42.8	42.9	High intensity drug trafficking areas	140.2	162.0
National Institute on Drug Abuse and National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	525.6	554.6	Special Forfeiture Fund	112.9	217.0
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	1,311.2	1,319.6	Department of State	194.2	211.5
Department of Housing and Urban Development	290.0	310.0	Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	193.0	210.0
Intelligence Community Management Account	27.0	27.0	Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service	1.2	1.5
Department of the Interior	31.4	36.7	Department of Transportation	526.7	455.0
Bureau of Indian Affairs	16.0	21.3	U.S. Coast Guard	478.1	401.6
Bureau of Land Management	5.0	5.0	Federal Aviation Administration	19.0	22.6
Fish and Wildlife Service	1.0	1.0	National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	29.5	30.7
National Park Service	9.3	9.4	Department of the Treasury	1,175.9	1,327.9
The Federal Judiciary	599.5	633.3	Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	175.6	227.5
			U.S. Customs Service	583.2	606.4
			Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	41.4	58.9
			Financial Crimes Enforcement Network	11.4	11.9
			Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement	X	73.8
			Internal Revenue Service	73.4	72.1
			U.S. Secret Service	79.1	82.8
			Treasury Forfeiture Fund	211.9	194.5
			U.S. Information Agency	7.2	7.3
			Department of Veterans Affairs	1,056.6	1,097.2

Note: "Supply reduction" refers to funds for programs directed toward reducing the supply of drugs; "demand reduction" refers to funds for programs directed toward reducing the demand for drugs.

Source: Executive Office of the President, Office of National Drug Control Policy, *The National Drug Control Strategy, 1998: Budget Summary* (Washington, DC: Executive Office of the President, 1998), pp. 14, 15. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

^aDetail may not sum to total because of rounding.

Table 1.15

Justice system employment and payroll

By level of government and type of activity, United States, October 1993

(Payroll amounts in thousands)

Activity	Total all governments	Federal Government	State governments	Local governments ^a
Total justice system				
Total employees	1,825,953	161,786	570,934	1,093,233
Full-time employees	NA	NA	553,082	974,807
Full-time equivalent employment	NA	NA	562,379	1,018,452
October payrolls	\$4,985,971	592,593	1,523,042	2,870,336
Police protection				
Total employees	865,002	86,229	86,613	692,160
Full-time employees	NA	NA	85,269	609,867
Full-time equivalent employment	NA	NA	85,899	638,930
October payrolls	\$2,472,229	324,653	256,566	1,891,010
Judicial and legal				
Total employees	375,266	50,722	117,264	207,280
Full-time employees	NA	NA	110,339	183,339
Full-time equivalent employment	NA	NA	113,830	191,922
October payrolls	\$1,058,880	185,596	368,779	504,506
Corrections				
Total employees	585,685	24,835	367,057	193,793
Full-time employees	NA	NA	357,474	181,601
Full-time equivalent employment	NA	NA	362,650	187,600
October payrolls	\$1,454,862	82,344	897,697	474,821

Note: See Note, table 1.1. The Federal budget source provides only total employment for the Federal Government. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

^aData for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1993*, NCJ-163068 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, forthcoming). Table 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.16

Percent distribution of justice system employment and payroll

By level of government and type of activity, United States, October 1993

Activity	Percent distribution		
	Federal Government	State governments	Local governments ^a
Total justice system			
Total employees	8.9%	31.3%	59.9%
Full-time employees	NA	32.8	57.9
Full-time equivalent employment	NA	32.3	58.5
October payrolls	11.9	30.5	57.6
Police protection			
Total employees	10.0	10.0	80.0
Full-time employees	NA	11.0	78.4
Full-time equivalent employment	NA	10.6	78.9
October payrolls	13.1	10.4	76.5
Judicial and legal			
Total employees	13.5	31.2	55.2
Full-time employees	NA	32.3	53.6
Full-time equivalent employment	NA	32.0	53.9
October payrolls	17.5	34.8	47.6
Corrections			
Total employees	4.2	62.7	33.1
Full-time employees	NA	63.4	32.2
Full-time equivalent employment	NA	63.1	32.6
October payrolls	5.7	61.7	32.6

Note: See Note, table 1.1. The Federal budget source provides only total employment for the Federal Government. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

^aData for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1993*, NCJ-163068 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, forthcoming). Table 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.17

Justice system payrollBy level of government, United States, October 1982-93^a

(Payroll amounts in thousands)

October payroll	Total all governments	Federal	Total State and local	Local ^b			
				State	Total	Counties	Municipalities
1982	\$2,064,748	\$209,433	\$1,855,315	\$577,808	\$1,277,507	\$472,129	\$805,378
1983	2,285,595	256,930	2,028,665	639,616	1,389,049	513,129	875,920
1984	2,535,148	293,283	2,241,865	726,281	1,515,585	574,862	940,722
1985	2,767,277	298,106	2,469,171	812,136	1,657,035	640,502	1,016,533
1986	2,975,373	309,960	2,665,413	893,910	1,771,503	694,777	1,076,727
1987	3,248,834	347,102	2,901,732	995,531	1,906,201	746,986	1,159,215
1988	3,546,099	386,207	3,159,892	1,090,309	2,069,583	843,441	1,226,142
1989	3,862,304	418,184	3,444,120	1,207,762	2,236,358	926,432	1,309,926
1990	4,214,625	467,007	3,747,618	1,317,489	2,430,129	1,025,336	1,404,793
1991	4,534,954	537,074	3,997,880	1,391,992	2,605,888	1,109,816	1,496,073
1992	4,788,918	588,000	4,200,918	1,440,336	2,760,582	1,179,389	1,581,193
1993	4,985,971	592,593	4,393,378	1,523,042	2,870,336	1,227,871	1,642,465
Percent change							
1982 to 1987	57.3%	65.7%	56.4%	72.3%	49.2%	58.2%	43.9%
1988 to 1993	40.6	53.4	39.0	39.7	38.7	45.6	34.0
1982 to 1993	141.5	183.0	136.8	163.6	124.7	160.1	103.9

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

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bData for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1993*, NCJ-163068 (Washington, DC: forthcoming). Table D. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.18

State and local justice system payroll

By type of activity and level of government, October 1993

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

State and level of government ^a	Total October payrolls ^b	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		October payrolls	Percent of total October payrolls ^c	October payrolls	Percent of total October payrolls	October payrolls	Percent of total October payrolls	October payrolls	Percent of total October payrolls
States-local, total	\$34,499,684	\$4,393,378	12.7%	\$2,147,576	48.9%	\$873,284	19.9%	\$1,372,518	31.2%
State	10,288,176	1,523,042	14.8	256,566	16.8	368,779	24.2	897,697	58.9
Local, total	24,211,508	2,870,336	11.9	1,891,010	65.9	504,506	17.6	474,821	16.5
Counties	4,838,694	1,227,871	25.4	482,951	39.3	380,237	31.0	364,683	29.7
Municipalities	7,168,132	1,642,465	22.9	1,408,058	85.7	124,269	7.6	110,138	6.7
Alabama	478,629	45,814	9.6	22,648	49.4	10,349	22.6	12,817	28.0
State	184,112	19,312	10.5	2,683	13.9	7,573	39.2	9,056	46.9
Local, total	294,516	26,502	9.0	19,965	75.3	2,776	10.5	3,761	14.2
Counties	31,226	9,350	29.9	4,398	47.0	1,712	18.3	3,240	34.7
Municipalities	67,138	17,152	25.5	15,567	90.8	1,065	6.2	520	3.0
Alaska	156,852	16,171	10.3	6,756	41.8	4,575	28.3	4,839	29.9
State	78,961	10,810	13.7	1,868	17.3	4,265	39.5	4,677	43.3
Local, total	77,890	5,360	6.9	4,888	91.2	310	5.8	162	3.0
Boroughs	28,782	555	1.9	472	85.0	83	15.0	-	-
Municipalities	46,117	4,806	10.4	4,416	91.9	228	4.7	162	3.4
Arizona	504,419	73,414	14.6	33,606	45.8	17,429	23.7	22,379	30.5
State	130,576	20,933	16.0	4,664	22.3	3,519	16.8	12,750	60.9
Local, total	373,843	52,481	14.0	28,942	55.1	13,910	26.5	9,629	18.3
Counties	59,552	26,257	44.1	6,095	23.2	10,534	40.1	9,629	36.7
Municipalities	83,145	26,224	31.5	22,847	87.1	3,377	12.9	-	-
Arkansas	246,871	20,657	8.4	10,296	49.8	3,797	18.4	6,564	31.8
State	102,153	8,870	8.7	2,134	24.1	1,456	16.4	5,281	59.5
Local, total	144,718	11,787	8.1	8,162	69.2	2,342	19.9	1,283	10.9
Counties	17,146	4,634	27.0	1,880	40.6	1,597	34.5	1,157	25.0
Municipalities	27,684	7,153	25.8	6,283	87.8	744	10.4	126	1.8
California	4,674,334	678,353	14.5	330,214	48.7	140,759	20.8	207,380	30.6
State	1,188,550	171,679	14.4	34,392	20.0	10,720	6.2	126,567	73.7
Local, total	3,485,784	506,674	14.5	295,822	58.4	130,039	25.7	80,813	15.9
Counties	892,249	295,903	33.2	102,906	34.8	115,906	39.2	77,091	26.1
Municipalities	771,813	210,771	27.3	192,916	91.5	14,133	6.7	3,722	1.8
Colorado	489,403	57,004	11.6	26,481	46.5	13,500	23.7	17,023	29.9
State	166,483	21,273	12.8	2,954	13.9	8,222	38.6	10,096	47.5
Local, total	322,919	35,731	11.1	23,526	65.8	5,278	14.8	6,927	19.4
Counties	41,255	11,902	28.8	4,584	38.5	2,649	22.3	4,670	39.2
Municipalities	94,211	23,829	25.3	18,942	79.5	2,629	11.0	2,257	9.5
Connecticut	499,002	63,773	12.8	33,624	52.7	10,042	15.7	20,107	31.5
State	196,127	34,958	17.8	5,454	15.6	9,397	26.9	20,107	57.5
Local, total	302,875	28,815	9.5	28,169	97.8	645	2.2	-	-
Municipalities	280,066	28,815	10.3	28,169	97.8	645	2.2	-	-
Delaware	95,058	12,400	13.0	5,617	45.3	3,453	27.8	3,330	26.9
State	48,965	8,795	18.0	2,327	26.5	3,139	35.7	3,330	37.9
Local, total	46,093	3,605	7.8	3,291	91.3	315	8.7	-	-
Counties	5,708	1,601	28.0	1,422	88.8	179	11.2	-	-
Municipalities	6,260	2,004	32.0	1,868	93.2	136	6.8	-	-
District of Columbia	167,812	38,720	23.1	17,769	45.9	6,138	15.9	14,813	38.3
Local, total	167,812	38,720	23.1	17,769	45.9	6,138	15.9	14,813	38.3
Municipality	132,714	38,720	29.2	17,769	45.9	6,138	15.9	14,813	38.3
Florida	1,517,336	268,314	17.7	133,992	49.9	49,640	18.5	84,682	31.6
State	368,805	91,949	24.9	9,870	10.7	26,824	29.2	55,256	60.1
Local, total	1,148,530	176,364	15.4	124,122	70.4	22,817	12.9	29,426	16.7
Counties	307,639	106,430	34.6	57,540	54.1	21,042	19.8	27,848	26.2
Municipalities	229,159	69,935	30.5	66,582	95.2	1,775	2.5	1,579	2.3

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.18

State and local justice system payroll

By type of activity and level of government, October 1993--Continued

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

State and level of government ^a	Total October payrolls ^b	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		October payrolls	Percent of total October payrolls ^c	October payrolls	Percent of total October payrolls	October payrolls	Percent of total October payrolls	October payrolls	Percent of total October payrolls
Georgia	\$856,590	\$98,622	11.5%	\$42,199	42.8%	\$17,572	17.8%	\$38,852	39.4%
State	264,387	37,445	14.2	5,085	13.6	3,706	9.9	28,654	76.5
Local, total	592,202	61,178	10.3	37,114	60.7	13,866	22.7	10,198	16.7
Counties	94,557	36,533	38.6	17,275	47.3	10,888	29.8	8,370	22.9
Municipalities	103,573	24,645	23.8	19,838	80.5	2,978	12.1	1,829	7.4
Hawaii	177,668	24,406	13.7	11,278	46.2	8,265	33.9	4,863	19.9
State	136,626	11,174	8.2	-	-	6,312	56.5	4,863	43.5
Local, total	41,042	13,231	32.2	11,278	85.2	1,953	14.8	-	-
Counties	12,768	4,028	31.5	3,290	81.7	738	18.3	-	-
Municipalities	28,265	9,204	32.6	7,988	86.8	1,215	13.2	-	-
Idaho	123,644	13,523	10.9	6,999	51.8	2,966	21.9	3,557	26.3
State	44,276	5,639	12.7	1,718	30.5	1,433	25.4	2,488	44.1
Local, total	79,367	7,884	9.9	5,281	67.0	1,534	19.5	1,069	13.6
Counties	14,943	4,831	32.3	2,394	49.6	1,368	28.3	1,069	22.1
Municipalities	11,480	3,053	26.6	2,887	94.6	166	5.4	-	-
Illinois	1,508,341	216,123	14.3	125,654	58.1	37,680	17.4	52,789	24.4
State	359,580	57,778	16.1	11,158	19.3	12,266	21.2	34,354	59.5
Local, total	1,148,761	158,345	13.8	114,496	72.3	25,414	16.0	18,435	11.6
Counties	119,553	53,620	44.9	11,989	22.4	23,197	43.3	18,435	34.4
Municipalities	281,886	104,725	37.2	102,507	97.9	2,218	2.1	-	-
Indiana	671,300	58,402	8.7	29,707	50.9	10,209	17.5	18,487	31.7
State	228,903	21,523	9.4	4,773	22.2	3,470	16.1	13,280	61.7
Local, total	442,397	36,879	8.3	24,934	67.6	6,739	18.3	5,207	14.1
Counties	71,172	14,265	20.0	5,376	37.7	4,467	31.3	4,422	31.0
Municipalities	83,712	22,614	27.0	19,558	86.5	2,272	10.0	785	3.5
Iowa	380,015	30,302	8.0	15,708	51.8	7,524	24.8	7,070	23.3
State	145,124	14,665	10.1	3,053	20.8	5,779	39.4	5,832	39.8
Local, total	234,891	15,637	6.7	12,655	80.9	1,745	11.2	1,237	7.9
Counties	37,381	6,275	16.8	3,577	57.0	1,461	23.3	1,237	19.7
Municipalities	48,080	9,363	19.5	9,078	97.0	285	3.0	-	-
Kansas	353,092	43,394	12.3	24,172	55.7	7,157	16.5	12,065	27.8
State	107,314	15,621	14.6	2,479	15.9	4,501	28.8	8,642	55.3
Local, total	245,778	27,773	11.3	21,693	78.1	2,656	9.6	3,424	12.3
Counties	33,685	8,077	24.0	3,562	44.1	1,590	19.7	2,926	36.2
Municipalities	77,715	19,695	25.3	18,131	92.1	1,067	5.4	498	2.5
Kentucky	397,868	37,425	9.4	15,891	42.5	8,932	23.9	12,602	33.7
State	158,377	21,235	13.4	4,038	19.0	7,609	35.8	9,589	45.2
Local, total	239,491	16,190	6.8	11,853	73.2	1,324	8.2	3,013	18.6
Counties	27,241	7,439	27.3	3,732	50.2	1,130	15.2	2,578	34.7
Municipalities	35,644	8,751	24.6	8,122	92.8	194	2.2	435	5.0
Louisiana	486,832	52,247	10.7	22,632	43.3	11,091	21.2	18,524	35.5
State	196,068	20,420	10.4	2,489	12.2	4,687	23.0	13,243	64.9
Local, total	290,764	31,828	10.9	20,143	63.3	6,403	20.1	5,282	16.6
Parishes	51,187	13,355	26.1	6,464	48.4	4,087	30.6	2,804	21.0
Municipalities	59,416	18,473	31.1	13,679	74.0	2,316	12.5	2,477	13.4
Maine	140,048	12,531	8.9	6,537	52.2	1,963	15.7	4,031	32.2
State	50,599	5,618	11.1	1,160	20.6	1,626	28.9	2,832	50.4
Local, total	89,449	6,913	7.7	5,377	77.8	338	4.9	1,199	17.3
Counties	2,628	2,207	84.0	730	33.1	278	12.6	1,199	54.3
Municipalities	51,123	4,706	9.2	4,647	98.7	59	1.3	-	-
Maryland	689,976	92,706	13.4	45,477	49.1	17,097	18.4	30,131	32.5
State	228,754	40,419	17.7	6,558	16.2	9,630	23.8	24,231	59.9
Local, total	461,222	52,286	11.3	38,919	74.4	7,467	14.3	5,901	11.3
Counties	361,284	34,411	9.5	22,842	66.4	5,667	16.5	5,901	17.1
Municipalities	88,440	17,876	20.2	16,076	89.9	1,800	10.1	-	-

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.18

State and local justice system payroll

By type of activity and level of government, October 1993--Continued

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

State and level of government ^a	Total October payrolls ^b	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		October payrolls	Percent of total October payrolls ^c	October payrolls	Percent of total October payrolls	October payrolls	Percent of total October payrolls	October payrolls	Percent of total October payrolls
Massachusetts	\$776,197	\$102,824	13.2%	\$57,527	55.9%	\$17,213	16.7%	\$28,083	27.3%
State	225,497	39,763	17.6	6,810	17.1	16,284	41.0	16,669	41.9
Local, total	550,700	63,061	11.5	50,718	80.4	929	1.5	11,414	18.1
Counties	15,919	9,911	62.3	1,150	11.6	64	0.6	8,696	87.7
Municipalities	454,659	53,149	11.7	49,567	93.3	864	1.6	2,718	5.1
Michigan	1,335,776	155,372	11.6	67,636	43.5	29,741	19.1	57,994	37.3
State	407,201	68,048	16.7	10,435	15.3	9,751	14.3	47,862	70.3
Local, total	928,575	87,323	9.4	57,201	65.5	19,990	22.9	10,132	11.6
Counties	106,448	36,789	34.6	11,216	30.5	15,691	42.7	9,882	26.9
Municipalities	253,679	50,534	19.9	45,985	91.0	4,299	8.5	250	0.5
Minnesota	653,325	59,894	9.2	28,430	47.5	14,897	24.9	16,566	27.7
State	194,503	16,105	8.3	2,879	17.9	5,775	35.9	7,450	46.3
Local, total	458,822	43,789	9.5	25,551	58.4	9,123	20.8	9,116	20.8
Counties	94,547	24,950	26.4	7,669	30.7	8,165	32.7	9,116	36.5
Municipalities	86,875	18,839	21.7	17,882	94.9	957	5.1	-	-
Mississippi	273,501	21,824	8.0	11,184	51.2	4,486	20.6	6,153	28.2
State	101,459	8,497	8.4	1,865	21.9	1,532	18.0	5,101	60.0
Local, total	172,042	13,327	7.7	9,319	69.9	2,955	22.2	1,053	7.9
Counties	31,254	5,685	18.2	2,439	42.9	2,396	42.1	850	15.0
Municipalities	31,482	7,641	24.3	6,880	90.0	559	7.3	202	2.6
Missouri	539,115	62,542	11.6	33,430	53.5	14,053	22.5	15,059	24.1
State	165,678	23,937	14.4	4,726	19.7	8,036	33.6	11,175	46.7
Local, total	373,437	38,605	10.3	28,704	74.4	6,017	15.6	3,884	10.1
Counties	32,902	12,500	38.0	5,783	46.3	4,143	33.1	2,574	20.6
Municipalities	85,211	26,105	30.6	22,921	87.8	1,874	7.2	1,310	5.0
Montana	108,395	8,517	7.9	4,347	51.0	1,855	21.8	2,315	27.2
State	38,339	3,322	8.7	907	27.3	666	20.0	1,749	52.6
Local, total	70,055	5,195	7.4	3,440	66.2	1,189	22.9	567	10.9
Counties	10,321	3,100	30.0	1,618	52.2	949	30.6	533	17.2
Municipalities	7,643	2,096	27.4	1,822	86.9	240	11.5	34	1.6
Nebraska	216,366	18,600	8.6	9,827	52.8	3,649	19.6	5,124	27.5
State	61,807	7,165	11.6	1,599	22.3	1,882	26.3	3,685	51.4
Local, total	154,559	11,435	7.4	8,228	72.0	1,767	15.5	1,440	12.6
Counties	17,194	4,988	29.0	2,068	41.5	1,481	29.7	1,440	28.9
Municipalities	28,884	6,446	22.3	6,160	95.6	286	4.4	-	-
Nevada	180,312	32,220	17.9	15,098	46.9	6,830	21.2	10,291	31.9
State	50,605	9,473	18.7	1,910	20.2	1,486	15.7	6,077	64.2
Local, total	129,707	22,746	17.5	13,188	58.0	5,344	23.5	4,214	18.5
Counties	43,833	16,555	37.8	9,223	55.7	3,971	24.0	3,360	20.3
Municipalities	21,007	6,191	29.5	3,965	64.0	1,372	22.2	854	13.8
New Hampshire	125,894	14,279	11.3	8,313	58.2	2,347	16.4	3,619	25.3
State	40,772	5,704	14.0	1,261	22.1	1,912	33.5	2,532	44.4
Local, total	85,122	8,575	10.1	7,052	82.2	435	5.1	1,088	12.7
Counties	6,605	1,799	27.2	361	20.1	350	19.5	1,088	60.5
Municipalities	36,752	6,776	18.4	6,690	98.7	85	1.3	-	-
New Jersey	1,305,075	207,746	15.9	106,541	51.3	46,376	22.3	54,830	26.4
State	361,419	62,605	17.3	14,228	22.7	16,745	26.7	31,632	50.5
Local, total	943,655	145,142	15.4	92,313	63.6	29,631	20.4	23,198	16.0
Counties	183,184	57,140	31.2	11,073	19.4	22,870	40.0	23,198	40.6
Municipalities	264,007	88,001	33.3	81,240	92.3	6,761	7.7	-	-
New Mexico	212,598	24,513	11.5	9,854	40.2	4,964	20.3	9,694	39.5
State	90,755	13,371	14.7	1,349	10.1	4,385	32.8	7,637	57.1
Local, total	121,843	11,142	9.1	8,506	76.3	579	5.2	2,058	18.5
Counties	15,249	3,954	25.9	2,562	64.8	131	3.3	1,262	31.9
Municipalities	27,812	7,188	25.8	5,944	82.7	448	6.2	796	11.1

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.18

State and local justice system payroll

By type of activity and level of government, October 1993--Continued

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

State and level of government ^a	Total October payrolls ^b	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		October payrolls	Percent of total October payrolls ^c	October payrolls	Percent of total October payrolls	October payrolls	Percent of total October payrolls	October payrolls	Percent of total October payrolls
New York	\$3,605,924	\$553,784	15.4%	\$258,384	46.7%	\$101,365	18.3%	\$194,035	35.0%
State	879,776	192,350	21.9	19,753	10.3	66,607	34.6	105,990	55.1
Local, total	2,726,149	361,434	13.3	238,631	66.0	34,758	9.6	88,045	24.4
Counties	317,191	87,538	27.6	45,384	51.8	11,485	13.1	30,669	35.0
Municipalities	1,562,863	273,896	17.5	193,247	70.6	23,272	8.5	57,376	20.9
North Carolina	854,347	88,109	10.3	42,754	48.5	14,915	16.9	30,440	34.5
State	261,603	46,419	17.7	8,189	17.6	13,246	28.5	24,984	53.8
Local, total	592,744	41,691	7.0	34,565	82.9	1,670	4.0	5,456	13.1
Counties	473,101	17,226	3.6	10,533	61.1	1,237	7.2	5,456	31.7
Municipalities	91,632	24,465	26.7	24,032	98.2	432	1.8	-	-
North Dakota	82,173	5,787	7.0	2,711	46.8	1,756	30.3	1,319	22.8
State	33,769	2,424	7.2	506	20.9	915	37.7	1,003	41.4
Local, total	48,405	3,363	6.9	2,205	65.6	841	25.0	316	9.4
Counties	6,437	1,803	28.0	730	40.5	759	42.1	314	17.4
Municipalities	6,441	1,560	24.2	1,476	94.6	83	5.3	2	0.1
Ohio	1,308,879	154,467	11.8	73,265	47.4	37,078	24.0	44,125	28.6
State	369,660	45,903	12.4	7,657	16.7	6,941	15.1	31,306	68.2
Local, total	939,219	108,564	11.6	65,608	60.4	30,137	27.8	12,819	11.8
Counties	176,721	45,716	25.9	12,374	27.1	21,513	47.1	11,829	25.9
Municipalities	208,936	62,848	30.1	53,234	84.7	8,624	13.7	990	1.6
Oklahoma	358,319	34,562	9.6	18,907	54.7	5,857	16.9	9,797	28.3
State	126,489	16,287	12.9	3,579	22.0	3,879	23.8	8,829	54.2
Local, total	231,829	18,275	7.9	15,328	83.9	1,978	10.8	968	5.3
Counties	19,194	3,917	20.4	2,008	51.3	969	24.7	940	24.0
Municipalities	59,457	14,357	24.1	13,320	92.8	1,009	7.0	28	0.2
Oregon	410,243	45,531	11.1	21,311	46.8	9,679	21.3	14,542	31.9
State	136,829	17,353	12.7	3,747	21.6	6,309	36.4	7,297	42.1
Local, total	273,414	28,178	10.3	17,564	62.3	3,370	12.0	7,245	25.7
Counties	41,409	15,003	36.2	5,159	34.4	2,635	17.6	7,209	48.1
Municipalities	49,112	13,175	26.8	12,405	94.2	734	5.6	36	0.3
Pennsylvania	1,357,661	165,413	12.2	82,350	49.8	35,371	21.4	47,692	28.8
State	397,724	49,821	12.5	15,907	31.9	9,723	19.5	24,192	48.6
Local, total	959,936	115,591	12.0	66,443	57.5	25,648	22.2	23,500	20.3
Counties	104,398	37,918	36.3	4,980	13.1	16,827	44.4	16,111	42.5
Municipalities	187,232	77,673	41.5	61,463	79.1	8,822	11.4	7,389	9.5
Rhode Island	135,386	18,556	13.7	8,519	45.9	3,654	19.7	6,382	34.4
State	56,605	10,787	19.1	998	9.3	3,407	31.6	6,382	59.2
Local, total	78,780	7,769	9.9	7,521	96.8	247	3.2	-	-
Counties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	73,031	7,769	10.6	7,521	96.8	247	3.2	-	-
South Carolina	407,374	41,787	10.3	19,656	47.0	6,362	15.2	15,769	37.7
State	159,447	19,235	12.1	4,255	22.1	1,908	9.9	13,072	68.0
Local, total	247,927	22,552	9.1	15,401	68.3	4,455	19.8	2,697	12.0
Counties	52,558	13,135	25.0	6,430	49.0	4,044	30.8	2,661	20.3
Municipalities	31,405	9,417	30.0	8,971	95.3	410	4.4	36	0.4
South Dakota	77,780	6,615	8.5	3,151	47.6	1,743	26.3	1,721	26.0
State	29,991	3,219	10.7	680	21.1	1,304	40.5	1,236	38.4
Local, total	47,788	3,395	7.1	2,471	72.8	440	13.0	485	14.3
Counties	5,518	1,607	29.1	773	48.1	397	24.7	436	27.1
Municipalities	9,620	1,789	18.6	1,697	94.9	43	2.4	49	2.7
Tennessee	539,837	60,202	11.2	28,993	48.2	11,414	19.0	19,795	32.9
State	169,074	22,373	13.2	3,855	17.2	5,250	23.5	13,267	59.3
Local, total	370,763	37,830	10.2	25,138	66.4	6,164	16.3	6,528	17.3
Counties	178,373	16,357	9.2	6,712	41.0	4,361	26.7	5,283	32.3
Municipalities	178,217	21,472	12.0	18,425	85.8	1,802	8.4	1,245	5.8

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.18

State and local justice system payroll

By type of activity and level of government, October 1993--Continued

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

State and level of government ^a	Total October payrolls ^b	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		October payrolls	Percent of total October payrolls ^c	October payrolls	Percent of total October payrolls	October payrolls	Percent of total October payrolls	October payrolls	Percent of total October payrolls
Texas	\$2,201,888	\$266,025	12.1%	\$126,253	47.5%	\$46,262	17.4%	\$93,510	35.2%
State	593,951	88,285	14.9	8,434	9.6	15,911	18.0	63,940	72.4
Local, total	1,607,937	177,741	11.1	117,819	66.3	30,351	17.1	29,570	16.6
Counties	188,363	80,896	42.9	29,685	36.7	22,996	28.4	28,214	34.9
Municipalities	337,040	96,845	28.7	88,134	91.0	7,355	7.6	1,356	1.4
Utah	208,302	20,797	10.0	9,936	47.8	4,941	23.8	5,920	28.5
State	89,201	9,587	10.7	1,742	18.2	3,170	33.1	4,675	48.8
Local, total	119,101	11,210	9.4	8,194	73.1	1,772	15.8	1,245	11.1
Counties	16,501	5,264	31.9	2,819	53.6	1,200	22.8	1,245	23.7
Municipalities	22,476	5,946	26.5	5,375	90.4	571	9.6	-	-
Vermont	80,304	6,677	8.3	3,439	51.5	1,501	22.5	1,736	26.0
State	30,862	4,760	15.4	1,647	34.6	1,377	28.9	1,736	36.5
Local, total	49,442	1,917	3.9	1,792	93.5	125	6.5	-	-
Counties	211	171	81.0	79	46.2	93	54.4	-	-
Municipalities	7,994	1,745	21.8	1,713	98.2	32	1.8	-	-
Virginia	809,112	92,089	11.4	44,433	48.3	15,469	16.8	32,187	35.0
State	268,627	36,493	13.6	8,223	22.5	7,859	21.5	20,411	55.9
Local, total	540,485	55,596	10.3	36,210	65.1	7,610	13.7	11,775	21.2
Counties	303,128	28,124	9.3	17,104	60.8	5,083	18.1	5,937	21.1
Municipalities	211,117	27,472	13.0	19,106	69.5	2,528	9.2	5,838	21.3
Washington	784,413	82,397	10.5	38,177	46.3	19,183	23.3	25,037	30.4
State	281,028	28,197	10.0	5,840	20.7	5,574	19.8	16,784	59.5
Local, total	503,385	54,199	10.8	32,337	59.7	13,609	25.1	8,253	15.2
Counties	73,182	28,876	39.5	10,311	35.7	10,729	37.2	7,837	27.1
Municipalities	106,155	25,323	23.9	22,026	87.0	2,880	11.4	416	1.6
West Virginia	186,139	11,654	6.3	6,120	52.5	3,605	30.9	1,929	16.6
State	66,260	5,371	8.1	1,863	34.7	2,248	41.9	1,260	23.5
Local, total	119,878	6,283	5.2	4,256	67.7	1,357	21.6	670	10.7
Counties	11,409	3,354	29.4	1,463	43.6	1,221	36.4	670	20.0
Municipalities	17,688	2,929	16.6	2,793	95.4	136	4.6	-	-
Wisconsin	674,410	69,849	10.4	36,264	51.9	14,945	21.4	18,639	26.7
State	192,481	23,803	12.4	2,376	10.0	7,625	32.0	13,803	58.0
Local, total	481,928	46,045	9.6	33,888	73.6	7,321	15.9	4,836	10.5
Counties	95,497	19,896	20.8	9,676	48.6	5,383	27.1	4,836	24.3
Municipalities	94,393	26,150	27.7	24,212	92.6	1,938	7.4	-	-
Wyoming	75,551	6,447	8.5	3,511	54.5	1,628	25.3	1,308	20.3
State	22,021	2,267	10.3	491	21.7	943	41.6	834	36.8
Local, total	53,530	4,180	7.8	3,020	72.2	686	16.4	474	11.3
Counties	8,091	2,025	25.0	1,040	51.4	522	25.8	463	22.9
Municipalities	7,668	2,156	28.1	1,980	91.8	164	7.6	12	0.6

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

^aData for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation.

^bIncludes payrolls of States and all types of local governments including independent school districts and special districts, which are not displayed separately. The "local, total" categories, which include these districts, will not equal the sum of the "counties" and "municipalities" categories.

^cJustice system payrolls of independent school districts (primarily for special police forces) are not available.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1993*, NCJ-163068 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, forthcoming). Table 6.

Table 1.19

Justice system employmentBy level of government, United States, October 1982-93^a

October payroll period	Total all governments	Federal	Total State and local	State	Local ^b		
					Total	Counties	Municipalities
1982	1,270,342	94,555	1,175,787	341,010	834,777	319,690	515,087
1983	1,313,831	103,842	1,209,989	358,528	851,461	331,071	520,390
1984	1,373,354	106,926	1,266,428	387,398	879,030	351,175	527,855
1985	1,422,718	110,653	1,312,065	407,792	904,273	368,500	535,773
1986	1,464,070	112,375	1,351,695	425,292	926,403	382,711	543,692
1987	1,524,976	121,321	1,403,655	451,633	952,022	396,743	555,279
1988	1,583,713	130,446	1,453,267	478,885	974,382	416,955	557,427
1989	1,636,895	134,546	1,502,349	505,143	997,206	432,748	564,458
1990	1,710,413	139,799	1,570,614	528,677	1,041,937	462,130	579,807
1991	1,760,563	150,098	1,610,465	542,650	1,067,815	480,003	587,812
1992	1,797,704	162,202	1,635,502	548,139	1,087,363	492,993	594,370
1993	1,825,953	161,786	1,664,167	570,934	1,093,233	495,557	597,676
Percent change							
1982 to 1987	20.0%	28.3%	19.4%	32.4%	14.0%	24.1%	7.8%
1988 to 1993	15.3	24.0	14.5	19.2	12.2	18.9	7.2
1982 to 1993	43.7	71.1	41.5	67.4	31.0	55.0	16.0

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

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bData for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1993*, NCJ-163068 (Washington, DC: forthcoming). Table C. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.20

Justice system employmentBy type of activity and level of government, United States, October 1980-93^a

Level of government and October payroll period	Total employment				Level of government and October payroll period	Total employment			
	Total justice system	Police protection	Judicial and legal	Corrections		Total justice system	Police protection	Judicial and legal	Corrections
All governments					State				
1980	NA	714,660	NA	270,647	1980	292,588	75,896	53,022	163,670
1981	NA	716,600	NA	280,593	1981	302,245	76,477	55,455	170,313
1982	1,270,342	723,923	247,697	298,722	1982	341,010	77,538	79,825	183,647
1983	1,313,831	733,070	261,436	319,325	1983	358,528	77,387	83,546	197,595
1984	1,373,354	746,974	277,578	348,802	1984	387,398	83,539	88,869	214,990
1985	1,422,718	757,000	293,025	372,693	1985	407,792	83,603	93,543	230,646
1986	1,464,070	771,917	300,126	392,027	1986	425,292	85,158	96,934	243,200
1987	1,524,976	792,831	312,331	419,814	1987	451,633	87,571	100,108	263,954
1988	1,583,713	804,658	323,641	455,414	1988	478,885	90,300	102,901	285,684
1989	1,636,895	811,528	336,872	488,495	1989	505,143	90,648	107,620	306,875
1990	1,710,413	825,417	350,761	534,235	1990	528,677	89,302	110,093	329,282
1991	1,760,563	837,038	362,178	561,347	1991	542,650	87,011	111,823	343,816
1992	1,797,704	857,593	373,611	566,500	1992	548,139	86,606	113,548	347,985
1993	1,825,953	865,002	375,266	585,685	1993	570,934	86,613	117,264	367,057
Percent change					Percent change				
1980 to 1982	NA	1.3%	NA	10.4%	1980 to 1982	16.5%	2.2%	50.6%	12.2%
1980 to 1993	NA	21.0	NA	116.4	1980 to 1993	95.1	14.1	121.2	124.3
1982 to 1987	20.0%	9.5	26.1%	40.5	1982 to 1987	32.4	12.9	25.4	43.7
1988 to 1993	15.3	7.5	16.0	28.6	1988 to 1993	19.2	-4.1	14.0	28.5
1982 to 1993	43.7	19.5	51.5	96.1	1982 to 1993	67.4	11.7	46.9	99.9
Federal					Local total^b				
1980	NA	55,505	NA	9,636	1980	NA	582,292	NA	97,052
1981	NA	56,472	NA	9,925	1981	NA	584,618	NA	100,644
1982	94,555	55,922	28,588	10,045	1982	834,777	590,463	139,284	105,030
1983	103,842	63,898	29,834	10,110	1983	851,461	591,785	148,056	111,620
1984	106,926	65,173	31,216	10,537	1984	879,030	598,262	157,493	123,275
1985	110,653	66,024	33,168	11,461	1985	904,273	607,373	166,314	130,586
1986	112,375	66,735	33,584	12,056	1986	926,403	620,024	169,608	136,771
1987	121,321	72,793	35,668	12,860	1987	952,022	632,467	176,555	143,000
1988	130,446	78,755	37,808	13,883	1988	974,382	635,603	182,932	155,847
1989	134,546	78,702	39,733	16,111	1989	997,206	642,178	189,519	165,509
1990	139,799	77,608	43,285	18,906	1990	1,041,937	658,507	197,383	186,047
1991	150,098	81,798	46,824	21,476	1991	1,067,815	668,229	203,531	196,055
1992	162,202	87,616	50,768	23,818	1992	1,087,363	683,371	209,295	194,697
1993	161,786	86,229	50,722	24,835	1993	1,093,233	692,160	207,280	193,793
Percent change					Percent change				
1980 to 1982	NA	0.8%	NA	4.2%	1980 to 1982	NA	1.4%	NA	8.2%
1980 to 1993	NA	55.4	NA	157.7	1980 to 1993	NA	18.9	NA	99.7
1982 to 1987	28.3%	30.2	24.8%	28.0	1982 to 1987	14.0%	7.1	26.8%	36.2
1988 to 1993	24.0	9.5	34.2	78.9	1988 to 1993	12.2	8.9	13.3	24.3
1982 to 1993	71.1	54.2	77.4	147.2	1982 to 1993	31.0	17.2	48.8	84.5
Total State and local^b									
1980	NA	658,188	NA	260,722					
1981	NA	661,095	NA	270,957					
1982	1,175,787	668,001	219,109	288,677					
1983	1,209,989	669,172	231,602	309,215					
1984	1,266,428	681,801	246,362	338,265					
1985	1,312,065	690,976	259,857	361,232					
1986	1,351,695	705,182	266,542	379,971					
1987	1,403,655	720,038	276,663	406,954					
1988	1,453,267	725,903	285,833	441,531					
1989	1,502,349	732,826	297,139	472,384					
1990	1,570,614	747,809	307,476	515,329					
1991	1,610,465	755,240	315,354	539,871					
1992	1,635,502	769,977	322,843	542,682					
1993	1,664,167	778,773	324,544	560,850					
Percent change									
1980 to 1982	NA	1.5%	NA	10.7%					
1980 to 1993	NA	18.3	NA	115.1					
1982 to 1987	19.4%	7.8	26.3%	41.0					
1988 to 1993	14.5	7.3	13.5	27.0					
1982 to 1993	41.5	16.6	48.1	94.3					

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

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.^bData for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1993*, NCJ-163068 (Washington, DC: forthcoming). Table G. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.21

State and local justice system full-time equivalent employment

By type of activity and level of government, October 1993

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

State and level of government ^a	Total full-time equivalent employment ^b	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		Number	Percent of total full-time equivalent employment ^c	Number	Percent of total justice full-time equivalent employment	Number	Percent of total justice full-time equivalent employment	Number	Percent of total justice full-time equivalent employment
States-local, total	13,431,550	1,580,831	11.8%	724,829	45.9%	305,752	19.3%	550,250	34.8%
State	3,884,584	562,379	14.5	85,899	15.3	113,830	20.2	362,650	64.5
Local, total	9,546,966	1,018,452	10.7	638,930	62.7	191,922	18.8	187,600	18.4
Counties	2,044,558	473,071	23.1	173,459	36.7	148,158	31.3	151,454	32.0
Municipalities	2,623,259	545,381	20.8	465,471	85.3	43,764	8.0	36,146	6.6
Alabama	240,311	20,513	8.5	10,151	49.5	4,113	20.1	6,249	30.5
State	82,767	8,046	9.7	1,042	13.0	2,764	34.4	4,240	52.7
Local, total	157,544	12,467	7.9	9,109	73.1	1,349	10.8	2,009	16.1
Counties	16,743	4,525	27.0	1,933	42.7	861	19.0	1,731	38.3
Municipalities	34,073	7,942	23.3	7,176	90.4	488	6.1	278	3.5
Alaska	43,911	4,081	9.3	1,589	38.9	1,196	29.3	1,296	31.8
State	21,785	2,774	12.7	415	15.0	1,126	40.6	1,233	44.4
Local, total	22,126	1,307	5.9	1,174	89.8	70	5.4	63	4.8
Boroughs	8,008	124	1.5	99	79.8	17	13.7	8	6.5
Municipalities	13,208	1,183	9.0	1,075	90.9	53	4.5	55	4.6
Arizona	205,090	27,802	13.6	10,837	39.0	6,410	23.1	10,555	38.0
State	56,681	9,024	15.9	1,577	17.5	1,097	12.2	6,350	70.4
Local, total	148,409	18,778	12.7	9,260	49.3	5,313	28.3	4,205	22.4
Counties	27,961	10,627	38.0	2,270	21.4	4,152	39.1	4,205	39.6
Municipalities	28,837	8,151	28.3	6,990	85.8	1,161	14.2	-	-
Arkansas	131,062	10,985	8.4	5,509	50.2	1,679	15.3	3,797	34.6
State	46,647	4,069	8.7	863	21.2	338	8.3	2,868	70.5
Local, total	84,415	6,916	8.2	4,646	67.2	1,341	19.4	929	13.4
Counties	11,935	3,034	25.4	1,207	39.8	961	31.7	866	28.5
Municipalities	16,257	3,882	23.9	3,439	88.6	380	9.8	63	1.6
California	1,427,691	185,222	13.0	85,022	45.9	37,365	20.2	62,835	33.9
State	343,767	50,879	14.8	10,962	21.5	2,576	5.1	37,341	73.4
Local, total	1,083,924	134,343	12.4	74,060	55.1	34,789	25.9	25,494	19.0
Counties	280,736	81,931	29.2	25,662	31.3	31,762	38.8	24,507	29.9
Municipalities	216,660	52,412	24.2	48,398	92.3	3,027	5.8	987	1.9
Colorado	186,643	20,330	10.9	9,347	46.0	4,536	22.3	6,447	31.7
State	54,540	7,448	13.7	1,017	13.7	2,662	35.7	3,769	50.6
Local, total	132,103	12,882	9.8	8,330	64.7	1,874	14.5	2,678	20.8
Counties	19,225	4,805	25.0	1,911	39.8	937	19.5	1,957	40.7
Municipalities	35,673	8,077	22.6	6,419	79.5	937	11.6	721	8.9
Connecticut	154,531	18,878	12.2	9,232	48.9	3,465	18.4	6,181	32.7
State	59,446	11,005	18.5	1,536	14.0	3,288	29.9	6,181	56.2
Local, total	95,085	7,873	8.3	7,696	97.8	177	2.2	-	-
Counties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	88,128	7,873	8.9	7,696	97.8	177	2.2	-	-
Delaware	37,861	4,784	12.6	1,974	41.3	1,329	27.8	1,481	31.0
State	20,280	3,370	16.6	699	20.7	1,190	35.3	1,481	43.9
Local, total	17,581	1,414	8.0	1,275	90.2	139	9.8	-	-
Counties	2,267	613	27.0	532	86.8	81	13.2	-	-
Municipalities	2,569	801	31.2	743	92.8	58	7.2	-	-
District of Columbia	51,375	11,638	22.7	4,974	42.7	1,853	15.9	4,811	41.3
Local, total	51,375	11,638	22.7	4,974	42.7	1,853	15.9	4,811	41.3
Municipality	43,142	11,638	27.0	4,974	42.7	1,853	15.9	4,811	41.3
Florida	664,745	107,117	16.1	46,195	43.1	19,304	18.0	41,618	38.9
State	167,062	41,903	25.1	3,717	8.9	9,117	21.8	29,069	69.4
Local, total	497,683	65,214	13.1	42,478	65.1	10,187	15.6	12,549	19.2
Counties	128,484	41,836	32.6	20,165	48.2	9,723	23.2	11,948	28.6
Municipalities	88,514	23,378	26.4	22,313	95.4	464	2.0	601	2.6

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.21

State and local justice system full-time equivalent employment

By type of activity and level of government, October 1993--Continued

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

State and level of government ^a	Total full-time equivalent employment ^b	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		Number	Percent of total full-time equivalent employment ^c	Number	Percent of total justice full-time equivalent employment	Number	Percent of total justice full-time equivalent employment	Number	Percent of total justice full-time equivalent employment
Georgia	409,914	45,913	11.2%	18,956	41.3%	7,033	15.3%	19,924	43.4%
State	118,522	17,966	15.2	2,129	11.9	1,002	5.6	14,835	82.6
Local, total	291,392	27,947	9.6	16,827	60.2	6,031	21.6	5,089	18.2
Counties	47,016	16,847	35.8	7,702	45.7	4,917	29.2	4,228	25.1
Municipalities	47,517	11,100	23.4	9,125	82.2	1,114	10.0	861	7.8
Hawaii	65,978	8,307	12.6	3,407	41.0	2,779	33.5	2,121	25.5
State	51,640	4,321	8.4	-	-	2,200	50.9	2,121	49.1
Local, total	14,338	3,986	27.8	3,407	85.5	579	14.5	-	-
Counties	4,675	1,272	27.2	1,043	82.0	229	18.0	-	-
Municipalities	9,660	2,714	28.1	2,364	87.1	350	12.9	-	-
Idaho	61,669	5,780	9.4	2,771	47.9	1,216	21.0	1,793	31.0
State	20,552	2,019	9.8	435	21.5	390	19.3	1,194	59.1
Local, total	41,117	3,761	9.1	2,336	62.1	826	22.0	599	15.9
Counties	8,036	2,550	31.7	1,198	47.0	754	29.6	598	23.5
Municipalities	5,391	1,211	22.5	1,138	94.0	72	5.9	1	0.1
Illinois	560,954	74,851	13.3	40,497	54.1	14,260	19.1	20,094	26.8
State	131,306	19,240	14.7	3,585	18.6	2,987	15.5	12,668	65.8
Local, total	429,648	55,611	12.9	36,912	66.4	11,273	20.3	7,426	13.4
Counties	52,098	22,994	44.1	4,960	21.6	10,608	46.1	7,426	32.3
Municipalities	96,870	32,617	33.7	31,952	98.0	665	2.0	-	-
Indiana	292,265	27,893	9.5	13,547	48.6	5,022	18.0	9,324	33.4
State	87,727	9,152	10.4	1,992	21.8	927	10.1	6,233	68.1
Local, total	204,538	18,741	9.2	11,555	61.7	4,095	21.9	3,091	16.5
Counties	40,489	8,566	21.2	2,901	33.9	2,958	34.5	2,707	31.6
Municipalities	40,775	10,175	25.0	8,654	85.1	1,137	11.2	384	3.8
Iowa	163,718	11,589	7.1	6,052	52.2	2,708	23.4	2,829	24.4
State	51,018	5,047	9.9	848	16.8	2,016	39.9	2,183	43.3
Local, total	112,700	6,542	5.8	5,204	79.5	692	10.6	646	9.9
Counties	19,580	2,829	14.4	1,573	55.6	610	21.6	646	22.8
Municipalities	21,705	3,713	17.1	3,631	97.8	82	2.2	-	-
Kansas	162,774	19,101	11.7	10,836	56.7	3,059	16.0	5,206	27.3
State	47,705	6,296	13.2	982	15.6	1,855	29.5	3,459	54.9
Local, total	115,069	12,805	11.1	9,854	77.0	1,204	9.4	1,747	13.6
Counties	18,634	4,067	21.8	1,812	44.6	759	18.7	1,496	36.8
Municipalities	38,059	8,738	23.0	8,042	92.0	445	5.1	251	2.9
Kentucky	193,325	18,754	9.7	7,420	39.6	4,440	23.7	6,894	36.8
State	71,351	10,344	14.5	1,680	16.2	3,644	35.2	5,020	48.5
Local, total	121,974	8,410	6.9	5,740	68.3	796	9.5	1,874	22.3
Counties	15,644	4,130	26.4	1,759	42.6	720	17.4	1,651	40.0
Municipalities	18,622	4,280	23.0	3,981	93.0	76	1.8	223	5.2
Louisiana	250,526	26,916	10.7	11,750	43.7	5,407	20.1	9,759	36.3
State	90,412	9,165	10.1	1,077	11.8	1,503	16.4	6,585	71.8
Local, total	160,114	17,751	11.1	10,673	60.1	3,904	22.0	3,174	17.9
Parishes	28,599	8,002	28.0	3,710	46.4	2,501	31.3	1,791	22.4
Municipalities	34,372	9,749	28.4	6,963	71.4	1,403	14.4	1,383	14.2
Maine	63,765	5,298	8.3	2,757	52.0	746	14.1	1,795	33.9
State	21,278	2,127	10.0	458	21.5	559	26.3	1,110	52.2
Local, total	42,487	3,171	7.5	2,299	72.5	187	5.9	685	21.6
Counties	1,522	1,249	82.1	395	31.6	169	13.5	685	54.8
Municipalities	24,190	1,922	7.9	1,904	99.1	18	0.9	-	-
Maryland	244,677	33,117	13.5	15,289	46.2	6,219	18.8	11,609	35.1
State	83,872	15,443	18.4	2,291	14.8	3,730	24.2	9,422	61.0
Local, total	160,805	17,674	11.0	12,998	73.5	2,489	14.1	2,187	12.4
Counties	123,086	11,304	9.2	7,197	63.7	1,920	17.0	2,187	19.3
Municipalities	33,866	6,370	18.8	5,801	91.1	569	8.9	-	-

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.21

State and local justice system full-time equivalent employment

By type of activity and level of government, October 1993--Continued

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

State and level of government ^a	Total full-time equivalent employment ^b	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		Number	Percent of total full-time equivalent employment ^c	Number	Percent of total justice full-time equivalent employment	Number	Percent of total justice full-time equivalent employment	Number	Percent of total justice full-time equivalent employment
Massachusetts	282,883	33,215	11.7%	17,170	51.7%	5,808	17.5%	10,237	30.8%
State	80,010	13,131	16.4	1,913	14.6	5,501	41.9	5,717	43.5
Local, total	202,873	20,084	9.9	15,257	76.0	307	1.5	4,520	22.5
Counties	6,087	3,555	58.4	36	1.0	34	1.0	3,485	98.0
Municipalities	165,974	16,529	10.0	15,221	92.1	273	1.7	1,035	6.3
Michigan	463,443	51,599	11.1	22,355	43.3	10,050	19.5	19,194	37.2
State	135,749	20,882	15.4	3,105	14.9	2,663	12.8	15,114	72.4
Local, total	327,694	30,717	9.4	19,250	62.7	7,387	24.0	4,080	13.3
Counties	45,552	13,926	30.6	4,062	29.2	5,891	42.3	3,973	28.5
Municipalities	95,389	16,791	17.6	15,188	90.5	1,496	8.9	107	0.6
Minnesota	242,842	19,729	8.1	9,154	46.4	4,703	23.8	5,872	29.8
State	67,062	4,995	7.4	868	17.4	1,542	30.9	2,585	51.8
Local, total	175,780	14,734	8.4	8,286	56.2	3,161	21.5	3,287	22.3
Counties	37,539	8,932	23.8	2,730	30.6	2,915	32.6	3,287	36.8
Municipalities	32,817	5,802	17.7	5,556	95.8	246	4.2	-	-
Mississippi	154,670	12,490	8.1	6,379	51.1	2,173	17.4	3,938	31.5
State	47,723	4,463	9.4	913	20.5	419	9.4	3,131	70.2
Local, total	106,947	8,027	7.5	5,466	68.1	1,754	21.9	807	10.1
Counties	19,156	3,631	19.0	1,588	43.7	1,412	38.9	631	17.4
Municipalities	18,378	4,396	23.9	3,878	88.2	342	7.8	176	4.0
Missouri	255,171	29,365	11.5	14,514	49.4	6,010	20.5	8,841	30.1
State	78,804	11,754	14.9	1,922	16.4	3,239	27.6	6,593	56.1
Local, total	176,367	17,611	10.0	12,592	71.5	2,771	15.7	2,248	12.8
Counties	18,280	6,628	36.3	3,115	47.0	1,921	29.0	1,592	24.0
Municipalities	38,693	10,983	28.4	9,477	86.3	850	7.7	656	6.0
Montana	52,576	3,916	7.4	2,008	51.3	807	20.6	1,101	28.1
State	17,343	1,353	7.8	399	29.5	173	12.8	781	57.7
Local, total	35,233	2,563	7.3	1,609	62.8	634	24.7	320	12.5
Counties	6,104	1,637	26.8	813	49.7	523	31.9	301	18.4
Municipalities	3,679	926	25.2	796	86.0	111	12.0	19	2.1
Nebraska	99,981	7,984	8.0	3,880	48.6	1,511	18.9	2,593	32.5
State	29,158	3,111	10.7	660	21.2	684	22.0	1,767	56.8
Local, total	70,823	4,873	6.9	3,220	66.1	827	17.0	826	17.0
Counties	9,976	2,514	25.2	937	37.3	751	29.9	826	32.9
Municipalities	12,444	2,359	19.0	2,283	96.8	76	3.2	-	-
Nevada	65,146	9,915	15.2	4,405	44.4	2,067	20.8	3,443	34.7
State	19,052	3,073	16.1	578	18.8	375	12.2	2,120	69.0
Local, total	46,094	6,842	14.8	3,827	55.9	1,692	24.7	1,323	19.3
Counties	14,575	5,016	34.4	2,697	53.8	1,267	25.3	1,052	21.0
Municipalities	6,854	1,826	26.6	1,130	61.9	425	23.3	271	14.8
New Hampshire	51,590	5,293	10.3	2,918	55.1	938	17.7	1,437	27.1
State	16,867	2,147	12.7	402	18.7	756	35.2	989	46.1
Local, total	34,723	3,146	9.1	2,516	80.0	182	5.8	448	14.2
Counties	3,474	762	21.9	160	21.0	154	20.2	448	58.8
Municipalities	14,497	2,384	16.4	2,356	98.8	28	1.2	-	-
New Jersey	412,090	62,951	15.3	29,577	47.0	15,510	24.6	17,864	28.4
State	109,581	16,952	15.5	3,566	21.0	3,985	23.5	9,401	55.5
Local, total	302,509	45,999	15.2	26,011	56.5	11,525	25.1	8,463	18.4
Counties	70,380	20,855	29.6	3,491	16.7	8,901	42.7	8,463	40.6
Municipalities	86,586	25,144	29.0	22,520	89.6	2,624	10.4	-	-
New Mexico	105,549	11,489	10.9	4,489	39.1	1,972	17.2	5,028	43.8
State	42,859	6,075	14.2	567	9.3	1,713	28.2	3,795	62.5
Local, total	62,690	5,414	8.6	3,922	72.4	259	4.8	1,233	22.8
Counties	7,941	2,027	25.5	1,162	57.3	53	2.6	812	40.1
Municipalities	13,649	3,387	24.8	2,760	81.5	206	6.1	421	12.4

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.21

State and local justice system full-time equivalent employment

By type of activity and level of government, October 1993--Continued

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

State and level of government ^a	Total full-time equivalent employment ^b	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		Number	Percent of total full-time equivalent employment ^c	Number	Percent of total justice full-time equivalent employment	Number	Percent of total justice full-time equivalent employment	Number	Percent of total justice full-time equivalent employment
New York	116,301	158,231	14.2%	70,263	44.4%	28,066	17.7%	59,902	37.9%
State	266,332	56,407	21.2	5,493	9.7	16,784	29.8	34,130	60.5
Local, total	849,969	101,824	12.0	64,770	63.6	11,282	11.1	25,772	25.3
Counties	115,444	25,239	21.9	11,498	45.6	3,579	14.2	10,162	40.3
Municipalities	483,188	76,585	15.8	53,272	69.6	7,703	10.1	15,610	20.4
North Carolina	389,734	40,675	10.4	19,366	47.6	5,890	14.5	15,419	37.9
State	110,645	20,868	18.9	3,298	15.8	5,203	24.9	12,367	59.3
Local, total	279,089	19,807	7.1	16,068	81.1	687	3.5	3,052	15.4
Counties	222,288	8,990	4.0	5,363	59.7	575	6.4	3,052	33.9
Municipalities	44,080	10,817	24.5	10,705	99.0	112	1.0	-	-
North Dakota	37,818	2,729	7.2	1,300	47.6	740	27.1	689	25.2
State	15,690	1,053	6.7	218	20.7	336	31.9	499	47.4
Local, total	22,128	1,676	7.6	1,082	64.6	404	24.1	190	11.3
Counties	3,681	948	25.8	398	42.0	362	38.2	188	19.8
Municipalities	3,293	728	22.1	684	94.0	42	5.8	2	0.3
Ohio	532,238	59,907	11.3	26,132	43.6	16,367	27.3	17,408	29.1
State	141,261	15,870	11.2	2,451	15.4	2,159	13.6	11,260	71.0
Local, total	390,977	44,037	11.3	23,681	53.8	14,208	32.3	6,148	14.0
Counties	84,499	21,315	25.2	5,087	23.9	10,503	49.3	5,725	26.9
Municipalities	82,485	22,722	27.5	18,594	81.8	3,705	16.3	423	1.9
Oklahoma	190,875	18,154	9.5	8,998	49.6	2,073	11.4	7,083	39.0
State	68,124	9,059	13.3	1,655	18.3	1,015	11.2	6,389	70.5
Local, total	122,751	9,095	7.4	7,343	80.7	1,058	11.6	694	7.6
Counties	13,224	2,696	20.4	1,389	51.5	613	22.7	694	25.7
Municipalities	29,737	6,399	21.5	5,954	93.0	445	7.0	-	-
Oregon	154,160	15,705	10.2	6,800	43.3	3,494	22.2	5,411	34.5
State	47,160	5,993	12.7	1,106	18.5	2,211	36.9	2,676	44.7
Local, total	107,000	9,712	9.1	5,694	58.6	1,283	13.2	2,735	28.2
Counties	16,699	5,498	32.9	1,765	32.1	1,013	18.4	2,720	49.5
Municipalities	16,917	4,214	24.9	3,929	93.2	270	6.4	15	0.4
Pennsylvania	513,771	62,066	12.1	27,964	45.1	14,699	23.7	19,403	31.3
State	144,321	17,033	11.8	5,176	30.4	2,295	13.5	9,562	56.1
Local, total	369,450	45,033	12.2	22,788	50.6	12,404	27.5	9,841	21.9
Counties	54,061	18,714	34.6	2,167	11.6	9,166	49.0	7,381	39.4
Municipalities	72,005	26,319	36.6	20,621	78.4	3,238	12.3	2,460	9.3
Rhode Island	47,393	5,976	12.6	2,989	50.0	1,173	19.6	1,814	30.4
State	19,760	3,128	15.8	250	8.0	1,064	34.0	1,814	58.0
Local, total	27,633	2,848	10.3	2,739	96.2	109	3.8	-	-
Counties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	25,616	2,848	11.1	2,739	96.2	109	3.8	-	-
South Carolina	201,960	21,449	10.6	9,543	44.5	2,934	13.7	8,972	41.8
State	77,573	9,848	12.7	1,835	18.6	590	6.0	7,423	75.4
Local, total	124,387	11,601	9.3	7,708	66.4	2,344	20.2	1,549	13.4
Counties	27,081	6,908	25.5	3,233	46.8	2,149	31.1	1,526	22.1
Municipalities	16,577	4,693	28.3	4,475	95.4	195	4.2	23	0.5
South Dakota	39,946	3,119	7.8	1,459	46.8	739	23.7	921	29.5
State	13,889	1,465	10.5	287	19.6	538	36.7	640	43.7
Local, total	26,057	1,654	6.3	1,172	70.9	201	12.2	281	17.0
Counties	3,560	869	24.4	426	49.0	189	21.7	254	29.2
Municipalities	4,828	785	16.3	746	95.0	12	1.5	27	3.4
Tennessee	258,264	28,772	11.1	13,239	46.0	4,605	16.0	10,928	38.0
State	76,893	10,075	13.1	1,549	15.4	1,634	16.2	6,892	68.4
Local, total	181,371	18,697	10.3	11,690	62.5	2,971	15.9	4,036	21.6
Counties	96,722	9,079	9.4	3,503	38.6	2,169	23.9	3,407	37.5
Municipalities	78,332	9,618	12.3	8,187	85.1	802	8.3	629	6.5

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.21

State and local justice system full-time equivalent employment

By type of activity and level of government, October 1993--Continued

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

State and level of government ^a	Total full-time equivalent employment ^b	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		Number	Percent of total full-time equivalent employment ^c	Number	Percent of total justice full-time equivalent employment	Number	Percent of total justice full-time equivalent employment	Number	Percent of total justice full-time equivalent employment
Texas	1,011,295	116,255	11.5%	51,437	44.2%	18,255	15.7%	46,563	40.1%
State	247,495	39,481	16.0	3,065	7.8	4,784	12.1	31,632	80.1
Local, total	763,800	76,774	10.1	48,372	63.0	13,471	17.5	14,931	19.4
Counties	95,703	38,921	40.7	14,546	37.4	10,181	26.2	14,194	36.5
Municipalities	147,160	37,853	25.7	33,826	89.4	3,290	8.7	737	1.9
Utah	97,999	8,672	8.8	4,058	46.8	1,868	21.5	2,746	31.7
State	42,030	3,986	9.5	677	17.0	1,152	28.9	2,157	54.1
Local, total	55,969	4,686	8.4	3,381	72.2	716	15.3	589	12.6
Counties	7,863	2,283	29.0	1,240	54.3	454	19.9	589	25.8
Municipalities	9,564	2,403	25.1	2,141	89.1	262	10.9	-	-
Vermont	34,826	2,490	7.1	1,197	48.1	556	22.3	737	29.6
State	12,650	1,683	13.3	464	27.6	482	28.6	737	43.8
Local, total	22,176	807	3.6	733	90.8	74	9.2	-	-
Counties	138	111	80.4	49	44.1	62	55.9	-	-
Municipalities	3,729	696	18.7	684	98.3	12	1.7	-	-
Virginia	351,760	37,046	10.5	15,752	42.5	5,189	14.0	16,105	43.5
State	118,069	15,958	13.5	2,418	15.2	2,750	17.2	10,790	67.6
Local, total	233,691	21,088	9.0	13,334	63.2	2,439	11.6	5,315	25.2
Counties	130,123	10,452	8.0	6,080	58.2	1,825	17.5	2,547	24.4
Municipalities	94,057	10,636	11.3	7,254	68.2	614	5.8	2,768	26.0
Washington	267,643	27,785	10.4	11,456	41.2	6,001	21.6	10,328	37.2
State	96,412	10,724	11.1	1,850	17.3	1,459	13.6	7,415	69.1
Local, total	171,231	17,061	10.0	9,606	56.3	4,542	26.6	2,913	17.1
Counties	26,035	9,509	36.5	3,166	33.3	3,572	37.6	2,771	29.1
Municipalities	33,423	7,552	22.6	6,440	85.3	970	12.8	142	1.9
West Virginia	90,630	6,029	6.7	3,020	50.1	1,704	28.3	1,305	21.6
State	33,271	2,643	7.9	811	30.7	1,031	39.0	801	30.3
Local, total	57,359	3,386	5.9	2,209	65.2	673	19.9	504	14.9
Counties	6,668	1,822	27.3	731	40.1	587	32.2	504	27.7
Municipalities	9,644	1,564	16.2	1,478	94.5	86	5.5	-	-
Wisconsin	260,386	25,976	10.0	13,336	51.3	5,019	19.3	7,621	29.3
State	69,569	8,461	12.2	860	10.2	1,963	23.2	5,638	66.6
Local, total	190,817	17,515	9.2	12,476	71.2	3,056	17.4	1,983	11.3
Counties	42,528	7,902	18.6	3,484	44.1	2,435	30.8	1,983	25.1
Municipalities	38,190	9,613	25.2	8,992	93.5	621	6.5	-	-
Wyoming	35,825	2,980	8.3	1,559	52.3	692	23.2	729	24.5
State	10,874	1,070	9.8	238	22.2	359	33.6	473	44.2
Local, total	24,951	1,910	7.7	1,321	69.2	333	17.4	256	13.4
Counties	4,439	1,027	23.1	514	50.0	263	25.6	250	24.3
Municipalities	3,386	883	26.1	807	91.4	70	7.9	6	0.7

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

^aData for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation.

^bIncludes employment of States and all types of local governments including independent school districts and special districts, which are not displayed separately. The "local, total" categories, which include these districts, will not equal the sum of the "counties" and "municipalities" categories.

^cJustice system employment of independent school districts (primarily for special police forces) are not available.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1993*, NCJ-163068 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, forthcoming). Table 5. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.22

Rate (per 10,000 population) of State and local justice system full-time equivalent employmentBy type of activity and State, fiscal year 1993^a

State ^b	Total justice system	Police protection		Judicial and legal	Corrections
		Total	Sworn only		
Total	61.3	28.1	21.2	11.9	21.3
Alabama	49.0	24.2	18.8	9.8	14.9
Alaska	68.1	26.5	17.3	20.0	21.6
Arizona	70.6	27.5	18.6	16.3	26.8
Arkansas	45.3	22.7	16.9	6.9	15.7
California	59.3	27.2	18.7	12.0	20.1
Colorado	57.0	26.2	18.8	12.7	18.1
Connecticut	57.6	28.2	21.7	10.6	18.9
Delaware	68.3	28.2	20.4	19.0	21.2
District of Columbia	201.3	86.1	72.7	32.1	83.2
Florida	78.3	33.8	22.5	14.1	30.4
Georgia	66.4	27.4	21.3	10.2	28.8
Hawaii	70.9	29.1	22.9	23.7	18.1
Idaho	52.6	25.2	17.8	11.1	16.3
Illinois	64.0	34.6	26.0	12.2	17.2
Indiana	48.8	23.7	17.3	8.8	16.3
Iowa	41.2	21.5	16.0	9.6	10.1
Kansas	75.5	42.8	32.0	12.1	20.6
Kentucky	49.5	19.6	14.6	11.7	18.2
Louisiana	62.7	27.4	20.5	12.6	22.7
Maine	42.8	22.3	16.7	6.0	14.5
Maryland	66.7	30.8	25.1	12.5	23.4
Massachusetts	55.2	28.6	24.2	9.7	17.0
Michigan	54.4	23.6	18.5	10.6	20.3
Minnesota	43.7	20.3	15.2	10.4	13.0
Mississippi	47.3	24.1	17.1	8.2	14.9
Missouri	56.1	27.7	19.3	11.5	16.9
Montana	46.7	23.9	16.4	9.6	13.1
Nebraska	49.7	24.1	17.8	9.4	16.1
Nevada	71.4	31.7	22.9	14.9	24.8
New Hampshire	47.0	25.9	20.0	8.3	12.8
New Jersey	79.9	37.5	29.0	19.7	22.7
New Mexico	71.1	27.8	20.2	12.2	31.1
New York	87.0	38.6	33.1	15.4	32.9
North Carolina	58.6	27.9	22.4	8.5	22.2
North Dakota	43.0	20.5	15.3	11.7	10.9
Ohio	54.0	23.6	17.2	14.8	15.7
Oklahoma	56.2	27.8	20.5	6.4	21.9
Oregon	51.8	22.4	16.8	11.5	17.8
Pennsylvania	51.5	23.2	18.3	12.2	16.1
Rhode Island	59.8	29.9	24.2	11.7	18.1
South Carolina	58.9	26.2	20.6	8.1	24.6
South Dakota	43.6	20.4	15.1	10.3	12.9
Tennessee	56.4	26.0	19.8	9.0	21.4
Texas	64.5	28.5	21.1	10.1	25.8
Utah	46.6	21.8	15.8	10.0	14.8
Vermont	43.2	20.8	14.4	9.7	12.8
Virginia	57.1	24.3	19.0	8.0	24.8
Washington	52.9	21.8	14.9	11.4	19.7
West Virginia	33.1	16.6	12.9	9.4	7.2
Wisconsin	51.6	26.5	20.6	10.0	15.1
Wyoming	63.4	33.2	22.5	14.7	15.5

Note: See Note, table 1.1. See table 1.8 for the 1993 estimated population for each State. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bLocal government portion of these data are estimates subject to sampling variation.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1993*, NCJ-163068 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, forthcoming). Table 8. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.23

State and local sworn police protection full-time equivalent employment and percent of total police employment

By level of government, United States, October 1980-93

October payroll period	Total State and local	State	Local ^a		
			Total	Counties	Municipalities
1980	461,810	50,672	411,138	94,533	316,605
1981	464,141	51,177	412,964	96,326	316,638
1982	470,909	49,865	421,044	97,829	323,215
1983	472,459	50,965	421,494	98,695	322,799
1984	475,124	51,155	423,969	99,045	324,924
1985	481,146	51,761	429,385	100,916	328,469
1986	491,276	52,754	438,522	104,643	333,879
1987	501,440	53,542	447,898	107,811	340,087
1988	509,619	54,978	454,641	111,306	343,335
1989	513,242	56,084	457,158	113,479	343,679
1990	525,075	56,729	468,346	116,836	351,510
1991	531,706	56,294	475,412	119,383	356,029
1992	538,510	55,104	483,406	123,851	359,555
1993	545,886	54,283	491,603	127,234	364,369
Percent change					
1980 to 1982	2.0%	-1.6%	2.4%	3.5%	2.1%
1980 to 1993	18.2	7.1	19.6	34.6	15.1
1982 to 1987	6.5	7.4	6.4	10.2	5.2
1988 to 1993	7.1	-1.3	8.1	14.3	6.1
1982 to 1993	15.9	8.9	16.8	30.1	12.7
Percent sworn of total police					
1980	78.1	67.3	79.7	77.4	80.4
1981	78.0	67.5	79.5	76.9	80.4
1982	77.8	65.0	79.7	77.3	80.5
1983	78.1	66.3	79.8	77.5	80.5
1984	77.7	65.4	79.5	76.9	80.4
1985	77.6	66.2	79.3	76.3	80.2
1986	76.3	66.1	77.7	75.2	78.5
1987	76.0	64.5	77.7	74.4	78.7
1988	76.0	64.1	77.8	75.0	78.7
1989	75.8	64.5	77.4	75.0	78.3
1990	75.6	64.4	77.3	74.8	78.1
1991	75.7	65.1	77.2	74.4	78.2
1992	75.4	64.1	76.9	73.2	78.3
1993	75.3	63.2	76.9	73.4	78.3

Note: See Note, table 1.1. The formula for computing full-time equivalent employment changed in 1986; see Appendix 1 for more information. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

^aData for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1993*, NCJ-163068 (Washington, DC: forthcoming). Table I. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.24

State and local police protection full-time equivalent employment and payrollBy type of employee and level of government, October 1993^a

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

State and level of government ^b	Total police protection full-time equivalent employment	Sworn			Nonsworn		
		Number	Percent of total police protection full-time equivalent	October payrolls	Number	Percent of total police protection full-time equivalent	October payrolls
States-local, total	724,829	545,886	75.3%	\$1,772,882	180,793	24.9%	\$378,401
State	85,899	54,283	63.2	183,578	31,616	36.8	72,989
Local, total	638,930	491,603	76.9	1,589,305	149,177	23.3	305,412
Counties	173,459	127,234	73.4	386,052	47,227	27.2	96,929
Municipalities	465,471	364,369	78.3	1,203,253	101,950	21.9	208,483
Alabama	10,151	7,872	77.5	18,947	2,279	22.5	3,701
State	1,042	616	59.1	1,845	426	40.9	838
Local, total	9,109	7,256	79.7	17,103	1,853	20.3	2,862
Counties	1,933	1,624	84.0	3,909	309	16.0	489
Municipalities	7,176	5,632	78.5	13,194	1,544	21.5	2,374
Alaska	1,589	1,036	65.2	5,221	561	35.3	1,574
State	415	266	64.1	1,463	149	35.9	405
Local, total	1,174	770	65.6	3,758	412	35.1	1,169
Boroughs	99	60	60.6	324	47	47.5	187
Municipalities	1,075	710	66.0	3,433	365	34.0	983
Arizona	10,837	7,319	67.5	24,730	3,518	32.5	8,876
State	1,577	895	56.8	2,932	682	43.2	1,732
Local, total	9,260	6,424	69.4	21,798	2,836	30.6	7,144
Counties	2,270	1,373	60.5	4,080	897	39.5	2,015
Municipalities	6,990	5,051	72.3	17,719	1,939	27.7	5,129
Arkansas	5,509	4,106	74.5	8,213	1,403	25.5	2,083
State	863	494	57.2	1,423	369	42.8	710
Local, total	4,646	3,612	77.7	6,790	1,034	22.3	1,373
Counties	1,207	1,008	83.5	1,653	199	16.5	227
Municipalities	3,439	2,604	75.7	5,137	835	24.3	1,146
California	85,022	58,283	68.6	258,804	26,577	31.3	71,411
State	10,962	6,219	56.7	22,793	4,743	43.3	11,599
Local, total	74,060	52,064	70.3	236,011	21,834	29.5	59,811
Counties	25,662	18,492	72.1	83,152	7,170	27.9	19,754
Municipalities	48,398	33,572	69.4	152,859	14,664	30.3	40,057
Colorado	9,347	6,718	71.9	20,681	2,629	28.1	5,800
State	1,017	547	53.8	1,706	470	46.2	1,249
Local, total	8,330	6,171	74.1	18,975	2,159	25.9	4,551
Counties	1,911	1,396	73.1	3,575	515	26.9	1,009
Municipalities	6,419	4,775	74.4	15,401	1,644	25.6	3,542
Connecticut	9,232	7,112	77.0	28,671	2,120	23.0	4,953
State	1,536	964	62.8	3,900	572	37.2	1,554
Local, total	7,696	6,148	79.9	24,771	1,548	20.1	3,399
Municipalities	7,696	6,148	79.9	24,771	1,548	20.1	3,399
Delaware	1,974	1,430	72.4	4,578	544	27.6	1,039
State	699	489	70.0	1,904	210	30.0	422
Local, total	1,275	941	73.8	2,674	334	26.2	617
Counties	532	368	69.2	1,077	164	30.8	346
Municipalities	743	573	77.1	1,597	170	22.9	271
District of Columbia	4,974	4,202	84.5	15,920	772	15.5	1,849
Local, total	4,974	4,202	84.5	15,920	772	15.5	1,849
Municipality	4,974	4,202	84.5	15,920	772	15.5	1,849
Florida	46,195	30,832	66.7	103,125	15,363	33.3	30,867
State	3,717	2,120	57.0	6,845	1,597	43.0	3,024
Local, total	42,478	28,712	67.6	96,279	13,766	32.4	27,843
Counties	20,165	13,027	64.6	43,442	7,138	35.4	14,097
Municipalities	22,313	15,685	70.3	52,837	6,628	29.7	13,745

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.24

State and local police protection full-time equivalent employment and payrollBy type of employee and level of government, October 1993^a--Continued

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

State and level of government ^b	Total police protection full-time equivalent employment	Sworn		Nonsworn			
		Number	Percent of total police protection full-time equivalent	Number	Percent of total police protection full-time equivalent		
Georgia	18,956	14,699	77.5%	\$34,849	4,257	22.5%	\$8,637
State	2,129	1,101	51.7	2,967	1,028	48.3	2,118
Local, total	16,827	13,598	80.8	31,882	3,229	19.2	6,520
Counties	7,702	6,178	80.2	14,585	1,524	19.8	2,690
Municipalities	9,125	7,420	81.3	17,297	1,705	18.7	3,829
Hawaii	3,407	2,685	78.8	9,452	722	21.2	1,826
State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local, total	3,407	2,685	78.8	9,452	722	21.2	1,826
Counties	1,043	798	76.5	2,751	245	23.5	539
Municipalities	2,364	1,887	79.8	6,701	477	20.2	1,287
Idaho	2,771	1,952	70.4	5,193	818	29.5	1,807
State	435	257	59.1	1,036	178	40.9	682
Local, total	2,336	1,695	72.6	4,156	640	27.4	1,125
Counties	1,198	768	64.1	1,665	430	35.9	729
Municipalities	1,138	927	81.5	2,492	210	18.5	395
Illinois	40,497	30,374	75.0	108,959	10,125	25.0	16,702
State	3,585	2,032	56.7	7,154	1,553	43.3	4,004
Local, total	36,912	28,342	76.8	101,805	8,572	23.2	12,698
Counties	4,960	3,490	70.4	9,183	1,470	29.6	2,806
Municipalities	31,952	24,852	77.8	92,622	7,102	22.2	9,892
Indiana	13,547	9,907	73.1	24,186	3,640	26.9	5,521
State	1,992	1,141	57.3	3,212	851	42.7	1,561
Local, total	11,555	8,766	75.9	20,974	2,789	24.1	3,959
Counties	2,901	2,087	71.9	4,283	814	28.1	1,093
Municipalities	8,654	6,679	77.2	16,691	1,975	22.8	2,866
Iowa	6,052	4,513	74.6	12,605	1,539	25.4	3,103
State	848	588	69.3	2,286	260	30.7	768
Local, total	5,204	3,925	75.4	10,319	1,279	24.6	2,335
Counties	1,573	1,032	65.6	2,643	541	34.4	933
Municipalities	3,631	2,893	79.7	7,676	738	20.3	1,402
Kansas	10,836	8,110	74.8	19,550	2,726	25.2	4,621
State	982	643	65.5	1,813	339	34.5	666
Local, total	9,854	7,467	75.8	17,737	2,387	24.2	3,956
Counties	1,812	1,243	68.6	2,759	569	31.4	803
Municipalities	8,042	6,224	77.4	14,979	1,818	22.6	3,153
Kentucky	7,420	5,534	74.6	12,547	1,886	25.4	3,344
State	1,680	932	55.5	2,551	748	44.5	1,486
Local, total	5,740	4,602	80.2	9,996	1,138	19.8	1,857
Counties	1,759	1,434	81.5	3,147	325	18.5	585
Municipalities	3,981	3,168	79.6	6,849	813	20.4	1,273
Louisiana	11,750	8,826	75.1	17,523	2,924	24.9	5,109
State	1,077	678	63.0	1,747	399	37.0	743
Local, total	10,673	8,148	76.3	15,777	2,525	23.7	4,366
Parishes	3,710	2,573	69.4	4,507	1,137	30.6	1,957
Municipalities	6,963	5,575	80.1	11,270	1,388	19.9	2,409
Maine	2,757	2,064	74.9	5,335	693	25.1	1,202
State	458	320	69.9	892	138	30.1	269
Local, total	2,299	1,744	75.9	4,443	555	24.1	933
Counties	395	327	82.8	599	68	17.2	130
Municipalities	1,904	1,417	74.4	3,844	487	25.6	803
Maryland	15,289	12,453	81.5	39,485	2,836	18.5	5,992
State	2,291	1,603	70.0	5,111	688	30.0	1,448
Local, total	12,998	10,850	83.5	34,375	2,148	16.5	4,544
Counties	7,197	5,893	81.9	19,654	1,304	18.1	3,189
Municipalities	5,801	4,957	85.5	14,721	844	14.5	1,355

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.24

State and local police protection full-time equivalent employment and payrollBy type of employee and level of government, October 1993^a--Continued

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

State and level of government ^b	Total police protection full-time equivalent employment	Sworn		Nonsworn	
		Number	Percent of total police protection full-time equivalent	Number	Percent of total police protection full-time equivalent
Massachusetts	17,170	14,528	84.6%	2,642	15.4%
State	1,913	1,598	83.5	315	16.5
Local, total	15,257	12,930	84.7	2,327	15.3
Counties	36	17	47.2	19	52.8
Municipalities	15,221	12,913	84.8	2,308	15.2
Michigan	22,355	17,558	78.5	5,772	25.8
State	3,105	2,157	69.5	948	30.5
Local, total	19,250	15,401	80.0	4,824	25.1
Counties	4,062	3,064	75.4	998	24.6
Municipalities	15,188	12,337	81.2	3,826	25.2
Minnesota	9,154	6,859	74.9	2,295	25.1
State	868	572	65.9	296	34.1
Local, total	8,286	6,287	75.9	1,999	24.1
Counties	2,730	1,904	69.7	826	30.3
Municipalities	5,556	4,383	78.9	1,173	21.1
Mississippi	6,379	4,529	71.0	1,850	29.0
State	913	548	60.0	365	40.0
Local, total	5,466	3,981	72.8	1,485	27.2
Counties	1,588	1,164	73.3	424	26.7
Municipalities	3,878	2,817	72.6	1,061	27.4
Missouri	14,514	10,109	69.6	4,405	30.4
State	1,922	926	48.2	996	51.8
Local, total	12,592	9,183	72.9	3,409	27.1
Counties	3,115	2,132	68.4	983	31.6
Municipalities	9,477	7,051	74.4	2,426	25.6
Montana	2,008	1,378	68.6	630	31.4
State	399	217	54.4	182	45.6
Local, total	1,609	1,161	72.2	448	27.8
Counties	813	524	64.5	289	35.5
Municipalities	796	637	80.0	159	20.0
Nebraska	3,880	2,858	73.7	1,022	26.3
State	660	402	60.9	258	39.1
Local, total	3,220	2,456	76.3	764	23.7
Counties	937	651	69.5	286	30.5
Municipalities	2,283	1,805	79.1	478	20.9
Nevada	4,405	3,179	72.2	1,226	27.8
State	578	389	67.3	189	32.7
Local, total	3,827	2,790	72.9	1,037	27.1
Counties	2,697	2,019	74.9	678	25.1
Municipalities	1,130	771	68.2	359	31.8
New Hampshire	2,918	2,245	76.9	673	23.1
State	402	298	74.1	104	25.9
Local, total	2,516	1,947	77.4	569	22.6
Counties	160	89	55.6	71	44.4
Municipalities	2,356	1,858	78.9	498	21.1
New Jersey	29,577	22,852	77.3	6,725	22.7
State	3,566	2,423	67.9	1,143	32.1
Local, total	26,011	20,429	78.5	5,582	21.5
Counties	3,491	2,542	72.8	949	27.2
Municipalities	22,520	17,887	79.4	4,633	20.6
New Mexico	4,489	3,266	72.8	1,223	27.2
State	567	418	73.7	149	26.3
Local, total	3,922	2,848	72.6	1,074	27.4
Counties	1,162	836	71.9	326	28.1
Municipalities	2,760	2,012	72.9	748	27.1

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.24

State and local police protection full-time equivalent employment and payrollBy type of employee and level of government, October 1993^a--Continued

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

State and level of government ^b	Total police protection full-time equivalent employment	Sworn			Nonsworn		
		Number	Percent of total police protection full-time equivalent	October payrolls	Number	Percent of total police protection full-time equivalent	October payrolls
New York	70,263	60,321	85.9%	\$232,777	9,942	14.1%	\$25,607
State	5,493	3,983	72.5	15,814	1,510	27.5	3,939
Local, total	64,770	56,338	87.0	216,963	8,432	13.0	21,668
Counties	11,498	9,514	82.7	41,120	1,984	17.3	4,264
Municipalities	53,272	46,824	87.9	175,843	6,448	12.1	17,404
North Carolina	19,366	15,580	80.5	36,019	3,786	19.5	6,735
State	3,298	2,443	74.1	6,382	855	25.9	1,807
Local, total	16,068	13,137	81.8	29,637	2,931	18.2	4,929
Counties	5,363	4,418	82.4	9,034	945	17.6	1,499
Municipalities	10,705	8,719	81.4	20,603	1,986	18.6	3,430
North Dakota	1,300	971	74.7	2,172	329	25.3	539
State	218	121	55.5	319	97	44.5	187
Local, total	1,082	850	78.6	1,853	232	21.4	352
Counties	398	301	75.6	597	97	24.4	133
Municipalities	684	549	80.3	1,256	135	19.7	220
Ohio	26,132	19,094	73.1	59,496	7,038	26.9	13,769
State	2,451	1,327	54.1	5,051	1,124	45.9	2,606
Local, total	23,681	17,767	75.0	54,445	5,914	25.0	11,163
Counties	5,087	3,340	65.7	8,758	1,747	34.3	3,616
Municipalities	18,594	14,427	77.6	45,687	4,167	22.4	7,547
Oklahoma	8,998	6,628	73.7	15,057	2,370	26.3	3,850
State	1,655	940	56.8	2,262	715	43.2	1,317
Local, total	7,343	5,688	77.5	12,795	1,655	22.5	2,533
Counties	1,389	958	69.0	1,456	431	31.0	552
Municipalities	5,954	4,730	79.4	11,339	1,224	20.6	1,981
Oregon	6,800	5,097	75.0	17,212	1,703	25.0	4,099
State	1,106	821	74.2	3,070	285	25.8	677
Local, total	5,694	4,276	75.1	14,142	1,418	24.9	3,422
Counties	1,765	1,304	73.9	4,072	461	26.1	1,087
Municipalities	3,929	2,972	75.6	10,070	957	24.4	2,335
Pennsylvania	27,964	21,994	78.7	69,824	6,004	21.5	12,591
State	5,176	4,018	77.6	13,281	1,158	22.4	2,626
Local, total	22,788	17,976	78.9	56,543	4,846	21.3	9,965
Counties	2,167	1,163	53.7	3,019	1,004	46.3	1,961
Municipalities	20,621	16,813	81.5	53,524	3,842	18.6	8,004
Rhode Island	2,989	2,417	80.9	7,319	572	19.1	1,200
State	250	181	72.4	793	69	27.6	205
Local, total	2,739	2,236	81.6	6,526	503	18.4	995
Counties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	2,739	2,236	81.6	6,526	503	18.4	995
South Carolina	9,543	7,514	78.7	16,507	2,029	21.3	3,149
State	1,835	1,497	81.6	3,573	338	18.4	682
Local, total	7,708	6,017	78.1	12,934	1,691	21.9	2,467
Counties	3,233	2,575	79.6	5,450	658	20.4	981
Municipalities	4,475	3,442	76.9	7,484	1,033	23.1	1,486
South Dakota	1,459	1,083	74.2	2,558	376	25.8	592
State	287	191	66.6	503	96	33.4	177
Local, total	1,172	892	76.1	2,055	280	23.9	416
Counties	426	272	63.8	564	154	36.2	210
Municipalities	746	620	83.1	1,491	126	16.9	206
Tennessee	13,239	10,117	76.4	23,424	3,122	23.6	5,569
State	1,549	911	58.8	2,712	638	41.2	1,143
Local, total	11,690	9,206	78.8	20,712	2,484	21.2	4,426
Counties	3,503	2,758	78.7	5,690	745	21.3	1,023
Municipalities	8,187	6,448	78.8	15,023	1,739	21.2	3,403

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.24

State and local police protection full-time equivalent employment and payrollBy type of employee and level of government, October 1993^a--Continued

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

State and level of government ^b	Total police protection full-time equivalent employment	Sworn		Nonsworn	
		Number	Percent of total police protection full-time equivalent	Number	Percent of total police protection full-time equivalent
Texas	51,437	37,988	73.9%	14,458	28.1%
State	3,065	1,496	48.8	1,569	51.2
Local, total	48,372	36,492	75.4	12,889	26.6
Counties	14,546	11,054	76.0	4,501	30.9
Municipalities	33,826	25,438	75.2	8,388	24.8
Utah	4,058	2,934	72.3	1,124	27.7
State	677	371	54.8	306	45.2
Local, total	3,381	2,563	75.8	818	24.2
Counties	1,240	869	70.1	371	29.9
Municipalities	2,141	1,694	79.1	447	20.9
Vermont	1,197	831	69.4	351	29.3
State	464	304	65.5	160	34.5
Local, total	733	527	71.9	191	26.1
Counties	49	-	-	34	69.4
Municipalities	684	527	77.0	157	23.0
Virginia	15,752	12,334	78.3	3,418	21.7
State	2,418	1,646	68.1	772	31.9
Local, total	13,334	10,688	80.2	2,646	19.8
Counties	6,080	4,820	79.3	1,260	20.7
Municipalities	7,254	5,868	80.9	1,386	19.1
Washington	11,456	7,834	68.4	3,622	31.6
State	1,850	990	53.5	860	46.5
Local, total	9,606	6,844	71.2	2,762	28.8
Counties	3,166	2,064	65.2	1,102	34.8
Municipalities	6,440	4,780	74.2	1,660	25.8
West Virginia	3,020	2,351	77.8	669	22.2
State	811	489	60.3	322	39.7
Local, total	2,209	1,862	84.3	347	15.7
Counties	731	640	87.6	91	12.4
Municipalities	1,478	1,222	82.7	256	17.3
Wisconsin	13,336	10,354	77.6	2,982	22.4
State	860	558	64.9	302	35.1
Local, total	12,476	9,796	78.5	2,680	21.5
Counties	3,484	2,727	78.3	757	21.7
Municipalities	8,992	7,069	78.6	1,923	21.4
Wyoming	1,559	1,056	67.7	503	32.3
State	238	143	60.1	95	39.9
Local, total	1,321	913	69.1	408	30.9
Counties	514	344	66.9	170	33.1
Municipalities	807	569	70.5	238	29.5

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

^aOctober payroll data may not sum to equal police protection October payrolls presented in table 1.18 because of rounding.^bData for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1993*, NCJ-163068 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, forthcoming). Table 7. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.25

Employees in State and local law enforcement agencies

By type of agency, United States, 1996

Type of agency	Number of employees					
	Full-time			Part-time		
	Total	Sworn	Nonsworn	Total	Sworn	Nonsworn
Number	921,978	663,535	258,443	97,770	47,712	50,058
Local police	521,985	410,956	111,029	61,453	30,976	30,477
Sheriff	257,712	152,922	104,790	22,412	10,845	11,567
State police	83,742	54,587	29,155	1,303	132	1,171
Special police	56,229	43,082	13,147	12,003	5,202	6,801
Texas constable	2,310	1,988	322	599	557	42
Percent	100%	72.0%	28.0%	100%	48.8%	51.2%
Local police	100	78.7	21.3	100	50.4	49.6
Sheriff	100	59.3	40.7	100	48.4	51.6
State police	100	65.2	34.8	100	10.1	89.9
Special police	100	76.6	23.4	100	43.3	56.7
Texas constable	100	86.1	13.9	100	93.0	7.0

Note: These data are from the Directory Survey of Law Enforcement Agencies, a census of the Nation's State and local law enforcement agencies conducted in 1996. The data were collected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. The Directory Survey includes all State and local agencies employing at least one sworn officer with general arrest powers and collects data on the number of sworn and non-sworn personnel employed by each agency, including both full-time and part-time employees. The pay period that included June 28, 1996 was the reference date for all personnel data. The final database includes responses from 13,578 general purpose local police departments, 3,088 sheriffs' departments, 49 primary State police departments, 1,316 special police agencies, and 738 county constable offices in Texas. Hawaii does not have a State police agency; the Hawaii Department of Public Safety primarily provides court support services.

A local police department was defined as a general purpose police department operated by a municipal, county, or tribal government. A State police department was defined as the general purpose State police agency operated by the State. Included among special police agencies are both State and local agencies policing special geographic jurisdictions such as airports, parks, transit systems, public schools, colleges and universities, and public housing. Also included are agencies with special enforcement responsibilities such as those pertaining to natural resource conservation or alcoholic beverage control and special investigative units such as those operated by prosecutors' offices. Texas constables are elected officials who are responsible for serving process out of the justice, county, and district courts. About one-third of constable offices also performed law enforcement functions. Of the approximately 760 county constable offices in Texas, 738 employed sworn personnel as of June 1996.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 1996*, Bulletin NCJ-164618 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, June 1998), p. 2.

Table 1.26

State and local law enforcement agencies

By type of agency and State, 1996

State	Type of agency			
	Total ^a	Local police	Sheriff	Special police ^b
United States, total	18,769	13,578	3,088	1,316
Alabama	432	331	67	33
Alaska	69	61	0	7
Arizona	130	88	15	26
Arkansas	360	261	75	23
California	524	344	58	121
Colorado	247	163	63	20
Connecticut	129	107	8	13
Delaware	45	35	3	6
District of Columbia	3	1	0	2
Florida	385	289	65	30
Georgia	581	377	159	44
Hawaii	7	4	0	3
Idaho	124	76	44	3
Illinois	963	809	102	51
Indiana	547	432	92	22
Iowa	426	318	99	8
Kansas	369	245	104	19
Kentucky	391	254	120	16
Louisiana	365	271	64	29
Maine	141	115	16	9
Maryland	147	78	24	44
Massachusetts	390	341	14	34
Michigan	588	475	83	29
Minnesota	486	384	87	14
Mississippi	317	205	82	29
Missouri	647	509	115	22
Montana	129	65	55	8
Nebraska	266	168	93	4
Nevada	58	26	16	15
New Hampshire	233	219	10	3
New Jersey	554	487	21	45
New Mexico	140	91	33	15
New York	598	476	57	64
North Carolina	503	370	100	32
North Dakota	142	81	53	7
Ohio	938	808	88	41
Oklahoma	459	347	77	34
Oregon	184	142	36	5
Pennsylvania	1,298	1,141	67	89
Rhode Island	51	40	5	5
South Carolina	264	192	46	25
South Dakota	191	119	66	5
Tennessee	374	255	95	23
Texas	1,861 ^c	735	254	133
Utah	138	95	29	13
Vermont	69	52	14	2
Virginia	330	170	125	34
Washington	277	223	39	14
West Virginia	250	179	55	15
Wisconsin	567	471	72	23
Wyoming	82	53	23	5

Note: See Note, table 1.25.

^aNational and State totals include State police agencies (49), not separately listed; Hawaii does not have a State police agency.

^bIncludes both State-level and local-level agencies. Agencies with a regional jurisdiction that crosses State lines are categorized according to the location of their headquarters.

^cIncludes 738 county constable offices.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 1996*, Bulletin NCJ-164618 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, June 1998), pp. 4, 7, 10, 13. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.27

Number and rate (per 10,000 residents) of full-time sworn law enforcement officers

By type of agency and State, 1996

State	Total full-time sworn officers		Type of agency							
	Number	Rate	Local		Sheriff		State		Special ^a	
			Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
United States, total	663,535	25	410,956	15	152,922	6	54,587	2	43,082	2
Alabama	9,767	23	6,484	15	1,963	5	581	1	739	2
Alaska	1,254	21	740	12	0	X	290	5	224	4
Arizona	10,088	23	6,967	16	1,563	4	952	2	606	1
Arkansas	5,819	23	3,244	13	1,410	6	522	2	643	3
California	69,134	22	35,939	11	22,869	7	6,219	2	4,107	1
Colorado	9,896	26	5,451	14	3,324	9	581	2	540	1
Connecticut	8,525	26	6,411	20	886	3	1,022	3	206	1
Delaware	1,660	23	923	13	24	--	540	7	173	2
District of Columbia	3,909	72	3,587	66	0	X	0	X	322	6
Florida	37,395	26	19,652	14	14,124	10	1,740	1	1,879	1
Georgia	19,115	26	10,241	14	6,752	9	878	1	1,244	2
Hawaii	2,989	25	2,746	23	0	X	(b)	X	243	2
Idaho	2,524	21	1,142	10	1,053	9	192	2	137	1
Illinois	38,192	32	26,151	22	8,426	7	1,988	2	1,627	1
Indiana	10,931	19	6,426	11	2,618	4	1,207	2	680	1
Iowa	5,043	18	3,037	11	1,343	5	433	2	230	1
Kansas	6,183	24	3,616	14	1,683	7	552	2	332	1
Kentucky	6,466	17	4,089	11	1,113	3	984	3	280	1
Louisiana	16,125	37	5,733	13	8,720	20	873	2	799	2
Maine	2,318	19	1,426	11	321	3	337	3	234	2
Maryland	13,828	27	8,923	18	1,438	3	1,625	3	1,842	4
Massachusetts	17,935	29	13,068	21	1,540	3	2,565	4	762	1
Michigan	20,568	21	13,288	14	4,435	5	2,164	2	681	1
Minnesota	7,994	17	5,006	11	2,139	5	484	1	365	1
Mississippi	5,813	21	3,326	12	1,474	5	535	2	478	2
Missouri	12,998	24	8,836	16	2,421	5	996	2	745	1
Montana	1,682	19	690	8	616	7	212	2	164	2
Nebraska	3,297	20	1,929	12	794	5	464	3	110	1
Nevada	4,363	27	2,565	16	935	6	375	2	488	3
New Hampshire	2,305	20	1,862	16	129	1	245	2	69	1
New Jersey	28,058	35	19,891	25	3,145	4	2,702	3	2,320	3
New Mexico	4,134	24	2,462	14	889	5	435	3	348	2
New York	71,221	39	54,657	30	5,852	3	3,972	2	6,740	4
North Carolina	16,953	23	9,505	13	5,264	7	1,380	2	804	1
North Dakota	1,141	18	561	9	364	6	120	2	96	1
Ohio	23,811	21	15,932	14	5,179	5	1,391	1	1,309	1
Oklahoma	7,232	22	4,951	15	1,014	3	756	2	511	2
Oregon	6,064	19	3,245	10	1,921	6	824	3	74	--
Pennsylvania	24,873	21	17,655	15	1,239	1	4,114	3	1,865	2
Rhode Island	2,422	24	1,958	20	153	2	193	2	118	1
South Carolina	8,675	23	4,004	11	3,037	8	892	2	742	2
South Dakota	1,464	20	847	12	344	5	155	2	118	2
Tennessee	12,152	23	7,076	13	3,520	7	768	1	788	1
Texas	47,767 ^c	25	28,269	15	11,326	6	2,873	2	3,311	2
Utah	3,699	18	1,882	9	1,198	6	355	2	264	1
Vermont	981	17	548	9	87	1	290	5	56	1
Virginia	18,448	28	8,911	13	6,605	10	1,662	2	1,270	2
Washington	9,292	17	5,430	10	2,553	5	906	2	403	1
West Virginia	2,977	16	1,416	8	726	4	595	3	240	1
Wisconsin	12,678	25	7,640	15	3,886	8	497	1	655	1
Wyoming	1,377	29	618	13	507	11	151	3	101	2

Note: See Note, table 1.25.

^aIncludes both State-level and local-level agencies. Agencies with a regional jurisdiction that crosses State lines are categorized according to the location of their headquarters.

^bThe Hawaii Department of Public Safety primarily provides court support services. Other responsibilities include executive protection/security and narcotics investigations. They are included under special police.

^cIncludes 1,988 sworn personnel in county constable offices.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 1996*, Bulletin NCJ-164618 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, June 1998), pp. 4, 7, 10, 11, 13. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.28

Local police, State police, and sheriffs' departments employing 1,000 or more full-time sworn officers

United States, 1996

	Full-time sworn officers		Full-time sworn officers
Local police departments		State police departments	
New York, NY ^a	36,813	California	6,219
Chicago, IL	13,237	Pennsylvania	4,114
Los Angeles, CA	8,998	New York	3,972
Philadelphia, PA	6,398	Texas	2,873
Houston, TX	5,298	New Jersey	2,702
Detroit, MI	3,904	Massachusetts	2,565
Washington, DC	3,587	Michigan	2,164
Nassau County, NY	3,009	Illinois	1,988
Baltimore, MD	2,933	Florida	1,740
Dallas, TX	2,864	Virginia	1,662
Dade County, FL	2,825	Maryland	1,625
Suffolk County, NY	2,744	Ohio	1,391
Phoenix, AZ	2,433	North Carolina	1,380
Milwaukee, WI	2,105	Indiana	1,207
Boston, MA	2,100	Connecticut	1,022
San Francisco, CA	2,000		
San Diego, CA	1,986	Sheriffs' departments	
Honolulu, HI	1,981	Los Angeles County, CA	8,014
San Antonio, TX	1,872	Cook County, IL	5,309
Columbus, OH	1,730	Harris County, TX	2,484
Cleveland, OH	1,729	San Diego County, CA	1,700
Las Vegas-Clark County, NV ^b	1,696	Palm Beach County, FL	1,620
St. Louis, MO	1,631	Riverside County, CA	1,357
Baltimore County, MD	1,535	Orange County, CA	1,221
Atlanta, GA	1,474	Bexar County, TX	1,169
Denver, CO	1,427	Sacramento County, CA	1,155
Memphis, TN	1,420	San Bernardino County, CA	1,149
Jacksonville-Duval County, FL ^b	1,394	Broward County, FL	1,029
New Orleans, LA	1,342	Nassau County, NY	1,004
Charlotte-Mecklenberg, NC ^c	1,286		
San Jose, CA	1,281		
Seattle, WA	1,237		
Prince George's County, MD	1,230		
Newark, NJ	1,222		
Kansas City, MO	1,173		
Fort Worth, TX	1,172		
Pittsburgh, PA	1,154		
Nashville, TN	1,129		
Fairfax County, VA	1,067		
Miami, FL	1,012		
Oklahoma City, OK	1,009		

Note: See Note, table 1.25.

^aThe New York City transit and housing police agencies were consolidated into the New York City Police Department on Apr. 30, 1995.

^bConsolidated police-sheriff agency

^cCharlotte Police and Mecklenberg County Police merged on Oct. 1, 1993.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 1996*, Bulletin NCJ-164618 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, June 1998), pp. 6, 9, 11. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.29

Employees in campus law enforcement agencies

By campus enrollment, United States, 1995^a

		Number of employees and average per campus											
		Full-time						Part-time					
		Total		Sworn		Nonsworn		Total		Sworn		Nonsworn	
Campus enrollment	Number of campus law enforcement agencies	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average
Total	680	20,067	30	10,651	16	9,416	14	8,901	13	855	1	8,046	12
30,000 or more	27	2,525	94	1,258	47	1,267	47	943	35	42	2	901	33
25,000 to 29,999	30	1,867	62	1,210	40	657	22	1,090	36	72	2	1,018	34
20,000 to 24,999	33	1,663	50	1,092	33	571	17	670	20	54	2	616	19
15,000 to 19,999	52	2,205	42	1,371	26	834	16	1,024	20	137	3	887	17
10,000 to 14,999	108	4,117	38	2,196	20	1,921	18	1,785	17	226	2	1,559	14
5,000 to 9,999	210	4,630	22	2,410	12	2,220	11	1,768	9	132	1	1,636	8
2,500 to 4,999	220	3,060	14	1,114	5	1,946	9	1,621	7	192	1	1,429	6

Note: These data are from the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics' 1995 Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies. The survey included all 4-year universities and colleges in the United States with an enrollment of 2,500 students or more. Of the 682 campuses meeting the requirements for inclusion in the survey, 680 had some type of organized police or security agency. U.S. military academies, graduate or professional schools, and schools operating on a for-profit basis were excluded from the survey. Data presented in tables 1.29 and 1.30 are based on 680 campus law enforcement agencies. Other tables in this series are based on the 581 campuses that responded to the entire survey. "Nonsworn" employees are civilian employees.

Data for this table are for the pay period that included Mar. 15, 1995.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 1995*, NCJ-161137 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1996), p. 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.30

Campus law enforcement agencies and percent of campuses having officers with arrest authority and armed patrol officers

By campus enrollment, United States, 1995

Campus enrollment	Number of campus law enforcement agencies	Percent of campuses having:	
		Officers with arrest authority ^a	Patrol officers carrying sidearms
Total	680	75%	64%
30,000 or more	27	96	96
25,000 to 29,999	30	100	97
20,000 to 24,999	33	97	94
15,000 to 19,999	52	90	75
10,000 to 14,999	108	88	79
5,000 to 9,999	210	78	65
2,500 to 4,999	220	54	42

Note: See Note, table 1.29.

^aArrest authority is defined as that granted by a State or local government.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 1995*, NCJ-161137 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1996), p. 1.

Table 1.31

Sex of full-time personnel in campus law enforcement agencies

By campus enrollment, United States, 1995

Campus enrollment	Percent of full-time sworn employees			Percent of full-time nonsworn employees		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100%	85.6%	14.4%	100%	64.0%	36.0%
30,000 or more	100	82.9	17.1	100	66.1	33.9
25,000 to 29,999	100	85.4	14.6	100	56.9	43.1
20,000 to 24,999	100	85.7	14.3	100	47.0	53.0
15,000 to 19,999	100	85.3	14.7	100	61.7	38.3
10,000 to 14,999	100	86.2	13.8	100	64.3	35.7
5,000 to 9,999	100	86.5	13.5	100	62.2	37.8
2,500 to 4,999	100	86.7	13.3	100	74.8	25.2

Note: See Note, table 1.29.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 1995*, NCJ-161137 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1996), p. 6, Table 6.

Table 1.32

Race and ethnicity of full-time personnel in campus law enforcement agenciesBy campus enrollment, United States, 1995^a

Campus enrollment	Percent of full-time sworn employees						Percent of full-time nonsworn employees					
	Total	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Native American	Total	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Native American
Total	100%	73.2%	20.8%	4.3%	0.9%	0.7%	100%	64.1%	26.8%	7.0%	1.6%	0.5%
30,000 or more	100	77.5	13.3	5.9	2.1	1.1	100	63.7	26.3	8.3	1.3	0.3
25,000 to 29,999	100	78.7	14.1	4.7	1.8	0.8	100	62.8	25.8	7.8	2.7	0.9
20,000 to 24,999	100	73.6	20.4	4.6	0.6	0.9	100	70.2	18.7	5.2	5.2	0.7
15,000 to 19,999	100	73.1	18.5	6.5	1.1	0.8	100	63.4	22.4	11.8	1.6	0.8
10,000 to 14,999	100	70.9	23.7	4.7	0.4	0.3	100	56.9	34.0	8.2	0.5	0.5
5,000 to 9,999	100	71.0	25.8	2.1	0.4	0.7	100	65.2	28.5	4.2	1.8	0.3
2,500 to 4,999	100	70.7	24.4	3.4	0.3	1.2	100	71.0	21.8	5.7	1.0	0.5

Note: See Note, table 1.29. White and black categories exclude Hispanics. Hispanic category may include any race. Asian category also includes Pacific Islanders.

^aPercents may not add to total because of rounding.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 1995*, NCJ-161137 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1996), p. 6, Table 7.

Table 1.33

Minimum educational requirements for new officer recruits in campus law enforcement agenciesBy campus enrollment, United States, 1995^a

Campus enrollment	Total with requirements	Percent of agencies requiring a minimum of:			
		High school diploma	Some college ^b	2-year college degree	4-year college degree
Total	98%	68%	16%	11%	2%
30,000 or more	100	56	19	15	11
25,000 to 29,999	100	68	21	11	0
20,000 to 24,999	100	70	13	13	3
15,000 to 19,999	100	67	17	16	0
10,000 to 14,999	98	71	11	13	2
5,000 to 9,999	98	67	19	9	2
2,500 to 4,999	97	70	14	10	1

Note: See Note, table 1.29.

^aPercents may not add to total because of rounding.^bNondegree requirements.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 1995*, NCJ-161137 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1996), p. 8, Table 9.

Table 1.34

Training requirements for new officer recruits in campus law enforcement agencies

By campus enrollment, United States, 1995

Campus enrollment	Percent of agencies requiring training	Average number of hours required ^a	
		Classroom hours	Field training hours
Total	96%	326	270
30,000 or more	100	387	469
25,000 to 29,999	100	520	472
20,000 to 24,999	100	441	585
15,000 to 19,999	100	373	320
10,000 to 14,999	98	347	284
5,000 to 9,999	97	322	238
2,500 to 4,999	91	229	140

Note: See Note, table 1.29.

^aComputations of average number of training hours required excludes agencies not requiring training.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 1995*, NCJ-161137 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1996), p. 8, Table 10.

Table 1.35

Drug testing of applicants for sworn positions, regular field officers, and civilian employees in campus law enforcement agencies

By campus enrollment, United States, 1995

Personnel category and campus enrollment	Percent of agencies with a drug testing program			
	Any drug testing program	Mandatory (all are tested)	Random selection process	Suspected use
Applicants for sworn positions, total	53%	46%	3%	7%
30,000 or more	81	81	0	4
25,000 to 29,999	62	54	4	0
20,000 to 24,999	69	62	3	3
15,000 to 19,999	59	54	2	12
10,000 to 14,999	56	51	3	14
5,000 to 9,999	47	41	1	6
2,500 to 4,999	39	28	4	4
Regular field/patrol officers, total	34	8	7	23
30,000 or more	62	12	8	46
25,000 to 29,999	35	4	0	31
20,000 to 24,999	31	0	7	28
15,000 to 19,999	37	15	5	32
10,000 to 14,999	34	13	7	25
5,000 to 9,999	33	8	9	20
2,500 to 4,999	27	5	8	12
Nonsworn personnel, total	24	6	2	18
30,000 or more	56	11	7	37
25,000 to 29,999	27	8	0	23
20,000 to 24,999	20	3	0	20
15,000 to 19,999	27	14	2	23
10,000 to 14,999	27	9	4	20
5,000 to 9,999	23	5	2	18
2,500 to 4,999	19	4	2	12

Note: See Note, table 1.29.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 1995**, NCJ-161137 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1996), p. 9.

Table 1.36

Average operating expenditures of campus law enforcement agencies

By campus enrollment, United States, fiscal year 1994

Campus enrollment	Average operating expenditures			
	Per agency	Per agency employee	Per student	Per student or campus employee
Total	\$1,262,000	\$32,400	\$109	\$85
30,000 or more	4,263,400	37,500	116	82
25,000 to 29,999	2,712,800	33,800	101	81
20,000 to 24,999	1,861,500	31,200	82	64
15,000 to 19,999	1,642,400	32,500	95	69
10,000 to 14,999	1,495,700	32,200	123	97
5,000 to 9,999	767,100	30,900	108	86
2,500 to 4,999	480,800	27,300	135	111

Note: See Note, table 1.29. Data are for fiscal year 1994 or the most recent fiscal year completed. Figures do not include capital expenditures such as equipment purchases or construction costs. Per agency employee costs were calculated by assigning a weight of 0.5 to part-time employees.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 1995**, NCJ-161137 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1996), p. 10.

Table 1.37

Average base starting salary for selected positions in campus law enforcement agencies

By campus enrollment, United States, 1995

Campus enrollment	Average base starting salary					
	Entry-level officer	Sergeant	Lieutenant	Captain	Assistant chief/director	Chief/director
Total	\$21,500	\$27,000	\$31,700	\$35,400	\$37,200	\$45,100
30,000 or more	27,200	35,800	39,700	46,100	51,800	59,400
25,000 to 29,999	24,600	31,800	36,600	36,800	45,100	58,300
20,000 to 24,999	23,400	29,200	32,800	36,600	40,000	50,300
15,000 to 19,999	23,900	28,800	32,300	39,300	42,400	53,500
10,000 to 14,999	22,700	28,100	32,200	33,500	37,600	49,400
5,000 to 9,999	21,200	26,300	30,100	32,600	34,100	41,800
2,500 to 4,999	18,600	22,100	25,900	29,600	30,400	37,900

Note: See Note, table 1.29. Salary figures are for full-time positions and have been rounded to the nearest \$100. Computation of average salary excludes departments with no full-time employees in that position.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 1995**, NCJ-161137 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1996), p. 11.

Table 1.38

Handguns authorized for use by sworn personnel in campus law enforcement agencies

By campus enrollment, United States, 1995

Campus enrollment	Percent of agencies authorizing:								
	Semi-automatic						Revolver		
	Total	9mm	.40	.45	.380	10mm	Total	.38	.357
Total	76%	64%	34%	19%	14%	9%	65%	53%	44%
30,000 or more	85	73	35	27	27	15	58	54	23
25,000 to 29,999	89	74	30	17	5	17	67	54	38
20,000 to 24,999	82	71	32	31	16	4	61	44	43
15,000 to 19,999	67	49	38	13	16	13	53	41	37
10,000 to 14,999	77	56	40	20	12	11	62	52	43
5,000 to 9,999	78	67	33	14	14	5	66	54	46
2,500 to 4,999	69	65	31	24	15	8	74	59	55

Note: See Note, table 1.29. Patrol officers were authorized to carry a side-arm in 83% of the agencies employing sworn personnel. Table excludes agencies not using armed officers. Specific calibers of handguns listed are limited to those that at least 9% of all agencies authorized.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 1995**, NCJ-161137 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1996), p. 19, Table 29.

Table 1.39

Nonlethal weapons authorized for use by officers in campus law enforcement agencies

By campus enrollment, United States, 1995

Campus enrollment	Percent of agencies authorizing:									
	Pepper spray	Collapsible baton	PR-24 baton	Traditional baton	Tear gas, personal	Tear gas, large volume	Carotid hold	Choke hold	Stun gun	Flash/bang grenade
Total	56%	45%	34%	30%	11%	5%	5%	2%	2%	1%
30,000 or more	59	74	37	41	26	26	11	0	15	15
25,000 to 29,999	71	61	50	46	32	18	14	7	4	4
20,000 to 24,999	70	57	47	40	10	10	3	0	3	0
15,000 to 19,999	64	62	47	31	2	4	11	4	0	0
10,000 to 14,999	62	47	40	35	12	1	6	2	3	0
5,000 to 9,999	55	43	28	30	9	2	3	1	1	1
2,500 to 4,999	46	31	29	20	10	3	3	2	1	0

Note: See Note, table 1.29.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 1995*, NCJ-161137 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1996), p. 21, Tables 33 and 34. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.40

Types of computers used by campus law enforcement agencies

By campus enrollment, United States, 1995

Campus enrollment	Percent of agencies operating each type of computer							
	Any type	Personal	Mainframe	LAN	Laptop	Mini	Mobile digital terminal Car-mounted	Hand-held
Total	99%	90%	62%	33%	22%	19%	2%	6%
30,000 or more	100	96	37	81	56	44	15	11
25,000 to 29,999	100	100	50	71	61	43	4	18
20,000 to 24,999	100	93	67	53	33	30	3	3
15,000 to 19,999	100	91	64	53	36	18	2	2
10,000 to 14,999	99	94	62	38	29	24	1	10
5,000 to 9,999	99	87	66	27	15	17	1	5
2,500 to 4,999	97	88	64	15	8	10	1	4

Note: See Note, table 1.29.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 1995*, NCJ-161137 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1996), p. 23, Table 38.

Table 1.41

Types of patrol units used by campus law enforcement agencies

By campus enrollment, United States, 1995

Campus enrollment	Percent of agencies using each type of patrol				Percent of all patrol units deployed			
	Auto	Foot	Bicycle	Other ^a	Auto	Foot	Bicycle	Other ^a
Total	94%	72%	32%	14%	52%	36%	7%	5%
30,000 or more	100	69	77	42	59	27	10	5
25,000 to 29,999	100	67	67	15	62	23	10	5
20,000 to 24,999	100	67	47	10	66	23	8	3
15,000 to 19,999	93	69	49	16	46	39	9	6
10,000 to 14,999	98	63	38	12	50	39	6	5
5,000 to 9,999	93	72	25	11	48	40	6	5
2,500 to 4,999	91	81	14	16	50	40	4	7

Note: See Note, table 1.29. Data are based on patrol units deployed during two 24-hour periods covering a Wednesday and a Saturday during a week with normal patrol activity.

^aIncludes golf cart, motorcycle, and other patrol types not specified elsewhere.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 1995*, NCJ-161137 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1996), p. 13, Table 17.

Table 1.42

Mean number of full-time paid personnel of police departments in cities of 10,000 persons and overBy population group, geographic division, and metro status, United States, 1997^a

	Number of cities reporting	Mean number of full-time police personnel
Total, all cities	1,268	129
<u>Population group</u>		
Over 1,000,000	3	6,122
500,000 to 1,000,000	5	2,161
250,000 to 499,999	23	1,113
100,000 to 249,999	63	411
50,000 to 99,999	163	163
25,000 to 49,999	312	88
10,000 to 24,999	699	41
<u>Geographic division</u>		
New England	96	61
Mid-Atlantic	161	69
East North Central	254	94
West North Central	120	119
South Atlantic	178	139
East South Central	56	131
West South Central	149	184
Mountain	70	138
Pacific Coast	184	211
<u>Metro status</u>		
Central	261	386
Suburban	720	65
Independent	287	54

Note: These data were collected in a mail survey conducted by the International City/County Management Association in January 1997. Of the 2,860 municipalities surveyed, 1,381 returned the questionnaires for a response rate of 48.3%. The term "cities" refers to cities, villages, towns, townships, and boroughs. For definitions of terms, a list of States in regions, and detail of survey response rates, [see Appendix 2](#).

^aIncludes uniformed and civilian/nonuniformed personnel.

Source: Evelina R. Moulder, "Police and Fire Personnel, Salaries, and Expenditures for 1997," in *The Municipal Year Book 1998* (Washington, DC: International City/County Management Association, 1998), p. 117. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.43

Mean and per capita police department personnel expenditures in cities of 10,000 persons and overBy population group, geographic division, and metro status, United States, 1997^a

	Number of cities reporting	Expenditures for police department personnel	
		Mean expenditure	Per capita expenditure
Total, all cities	1,381	\$5,056,805	\$106.95
<u>Population group</u>			
Over 1,000,000	3	27,999,246	26.6
500,000 to 1,000,000	7	67,062,057	91.5
250,000 to 499,999	24	53,788,219	146.3
100,000 to 249,999	67	17,920,381	121.3
50,000 to 99,999	183	7,686,759	112.2
25,000 to 49,999	343	3,693,341	105.2
10,000 to 24,999	754	1,677,639	104.4
<u>Geographic division</u>			
New England	103	2,773,759	94.3
Mid-Atlantic	170	3,703,928	121.3
East North Central	273	4,435,277	113.9
West North Central	125	4,813,887	91.5
South Atlantic	189	5,165,677	126.0
East South Central	57	3,670,091	94.6
West South Central	152	6,654,691	89.7
Mountain	74	6,376,699	109.8
Pacific Coast	238	6,666,467	100.3
<u>Metro status</u>			
Central	270	14,447,616	117.3
Suburban	814	3,070,143	107.7
Independent	297	1,964,627	95.5

Note: [See Note, table 1.42](#). For definitions of terms, a list of States in regions, and detail of survey response rates, [see Appendix 2](#).

^aPersonnel expenditures include salaries and wages for all department personnel (civilian and uniformed), as well as contributions for Social Security, employee retirement programs, and health and life insurance programs.

Source: Evelina R. Moulder, "Police and Fire Personnel, Salaries, and Expenditures for 1997," in *The Municipal Year Book 1998* (Washington, DC: International City/County Management Association, 1998), p. 123, Table 3/13. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.44

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

By geographic division and population group, on Oct. 31, 1996

(1996 estimated population)

Geographic region and division	Total (9,907 cities; population 166,590,000)	Population group					
		Group I (65 cities, 250,000 and over; population 47,047,000)	Group II (144 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 21,226,000)	Group III (359 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 24,492,000)	Group IV (682 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 23,614,000)	Group V (1,699 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 26,735,000)	Group VI (6,958 cities, under 10,000; population 23,477,000)
Total cities: 9,907 cities; population 166,590,000:							
Number of employees	501,823	188,190	53,486	56,323	53,979	63,298	86,547
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	3.0	4.0	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.4	3.7
Northeast: 2,185 cities; population 38,965,000:							
Number of employees	131,678	62,481	7,324	13,736	15,560	17,918	14,659
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	3.4	6.0	3.4	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.4
New England: 712 cities; population 11,829,000:							
Number of employees	31,214	2,926	4,233	6,186	6,170	6,746	4,953
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.6	5.3	3.7	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.8
Middle Atlantic: 1,473 cities; population 27,136,000:							
Number of employees	100,464	59,555	3,091	7,550	9,390	11,172	9,706
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	3.7	6.1	3.2	2.5	2.4	2.1	2.3
Midwest: 2,791 cities; population 41,094,000:							
Number of employees	112,768	38,304	9,612	12,626	13,885	18,082	20,259
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.7	4.4	2.4	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.9
East North Central: 1,918 cities; population 29,675,000:							
Number of employees	84,909	30,694	6,748	9,707	10,421	13,495	13,844
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.9	4.7	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.2	3.0
West North Central: 873 cities; population 11,419,000:							
Number of employees	27,859	7,610	2,864	2,919	3,464	4,587	6,415
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.4	3.6	2.2	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.8
South: 3,615 cities; population 47,473,000:							
Number of employees	159,784	45,306	22,107	16,995	14,848	21,189	39,339
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	3.4	3.4	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	5.0
South Atlantic: 1,667 cities; population 19,337,000:							
Number of employees	75,483	17,497	11,457	10,046	6,992	9,630	19,861
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	3.9	4.3	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.3	6.1
East South Central: 808 cities; population 8,372,000:							
Number of employees	27,231	5,584	3,896	1,610	3,165	5,051	7,925
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	3.3	3.3	2.9	2.8	3.0	2.9	4.1
West South Central: 1,140 cities; population 19,764,000:							
Number of employees	57,070	22,225	6,754	5,339	4,691	6,508	11,553
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.9	3.0	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.5	4.4
West: 1,316 cities; population 39,059,000:							
Number of employees	97,593	42,099	14,443	12,966	9,686	6,109	12,290
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.5	2.8	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.2	4.5
Mountain: 554 cities; population 11,087,000:							
Number of employees	29,143	11,937	3,593	3,559	2,500	2,275	5,279
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.6	2.8	2.3	1.9	2.2	2.4	4.2
Pacific: 762 cities; population 27,972,000:							
Number of employees	68,450	30,162	10,850	9,407	7,186	3,834	7,011
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.4	2.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	4.7
Suburban: ^b 6,059 agencies; population 101,447,000:							
Number of employees	335,002	X	X	X	X	X	X
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	3.3	X	X	X	X	X	X
County: 3,118 agencies; population 82,134,000:							
Number of employees	328,015	X	X	X	X	X	X
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	4.0	X	X	X	X	X	X

Note: These data are collected annually by the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting Program. "Full-time law enforcement employees" includes both law enforcement officers and civilian employees. Law enforcement 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 attendants, stenographers, and mechanics." Persons not paid from police funds are excluded. Employees on leave with pay also are excluded. (U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1984), pp. 71, 72.) These data are for employees who were on the payroll on Oct. 31, 1996. For a list of States in geographic divisions, see [Appendix 3](#).

^aIncludes civilians.

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

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1996* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1997), p. 286.

Table 1.45

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

By geographic division and population group, on Oct. 31, 1996

(1996 estimated population)

Geographic region and division	Total (9,907 cities; population 166,590,000)	Population group					
		Group I (65 cities, 250,000 and over; population 47,047,000)	Group II (144 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 21,226,000)	Group III (359 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 24,492,000)	Group IV (682 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 23,614,000)	Group V (1,699 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 26,735,000)	Group VI (6,958 cities, under 10,000; population 23,477,000)
Total cities: 9,907 cities; population 166,590,000:							
Number of employees	390,590	145,312	40,790	43,744	42,278	50,616	67,850
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.3	3.1	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.9
Northeast: 2,185 cities; population 38,965,000:							
Number of employees	107,410	49,063	6,211	11,645	13,118	15,139	12,234
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.8	4.7	2.9	2.1	2.0	1.8	2.0
New England: 712 cities; population 11,829,000:							
Number of employees	25,862	2,218	3,574	5,326	5,268	5,632	3,844
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.2	4.0	3.1	2.1	1.9	1.8	2.1
Middle Atlantic: 1,473 cities; population 27,136,000:							
Number of employees	81,548	46,845	2,637	6,319	7,850	9,507	8,390
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	3.0	4.8	2.7	2.1	2.0	1.8	2.0
Midwest: 2,791 cities; population 41,094,000:							
Number of employees	90,223	30,785	7,605	10,064	10,859	14,424	16,486
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.2	3.5	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.7	2.4
East North Central: 1,918 cities; population 29,675,000:							
Number of employees	68,564	25,216	5,443	7,716	8,168	10,757	11,264
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.3	3.8	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.7	2.4
West North Central: 873 cities; population 11,419,000:							
Number of employees	21,659	5,569	2,162	2,348	2,691	3,667	5,222
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	1.9	2.6	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.7	2.3
South: 3,615 cities; population 47,473,000:							
Number of employees	122,464	34,611	17,004	12,974	11,332	16,545	29,998
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.6	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.3	3.8
South Atlantic: 1,667 cities; population 19,337,000:							
Number of employees	58,218	13,463	8,803	7,622	5,394	7,548	15,388
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	3.0	3.3	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.6	4.8
East South Central: 808 cities; population 8,372,000:							
Number of employees	20,889	4,188	2,877	1,254	2,442	3,970	6,158
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	3.2
West South Central: 1,140 cities; population 19,764,000:							
Number of employees	43,357	16,960	5,324	4,098	3,496	5,027	8,452
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.2	2.3	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.9	3.2
West: 1,316 cities; population 39,059,000:							
Number of employees	70,493	30,853	9,970	9,061	6,969	4,508	9,132
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	1.8	2.1	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	3.3
Mountain: 554 cities; population 11,087,000:							
Number of employees	21,200	8,636	2,562	2,576	1,828	1,685	3,913
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	1.9	2.0	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.8	3.1
Pacific: 762 cities; population 27,972,000:							
Number of employees	49,293	22,217	7,408	6,485	5,141	2,823	5,219
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	1.8	2.1	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.6	3.5
Suburban: ^a 6,059 agencies; population 101,447,000:							
Number of employees	229,452	X	X	X	X	X	X
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.3	X	X	X	X	X	X
County: 3,118 agencies; population 82,134,000:							
Number of employees	204,580	X	X	X	X	X	X
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.5	X	X	X	X	X	X

Note: See Note, table 1.44. For a list of States in geographic divisions, see Appendix 3.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1996* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1997), p. 287.^aIncludes suburban city and county law enforcement agencies within metropolitan areas. Excludes central cities. Suburban cities and counties also are included in other groups.

Table 1.46

Full-time law enforcement employees

By sex and population group, on Oct. 31, 1996

(1996 estimated population)

Population group	Total police employees			Police officers (sworn)			Civilian employees		
	Total	Percent male	Percent female	Total	Percent male	Percent female	Total	Percent male	Percent female
Total agencies: 13,025 agencies; population 248,724,000	829,838	75.1%	24.9%	595,170	89.9%	10.1%	234,668	37.6%	62.4%
Total cities: 9,907 cities; population 166,590,000	501,823	76.7	23.3	390,590	89.9	10.1	111,233	30.2	69.8
Group I 65 cities, 250,000 and over; population 47,047,000	188,190	72.8	27.2	145,312	84.8	15.2	42,878	32.0	68.0
10 cities, 1,000,000 and over; population 22,285,000	107,311	72.7	27.3	83,841	83.9	16.1	23,470	32.6	67.4
17 cities, 500,000 to 999,999; population 10,967,000	38,242	73.9	26.1	29,363	86.1	13.9	8,879	33.4	66.6
38 cities, 250,000 to 499,999; population 13,796,000	42,637	72.2	27.8	32,108	86.1	13.9	10,529	29.7	70.3
Group II 144 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 21,226,000	53,486	74.8	25.2	40,790	90.1	9.9	12,696	25.5	74.5
Group III 359 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 24,492,000	56,323	77.6	22.4	43,744	92.4	7.6	12,579	26.4	73.6
Group IV 682 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 23,614,000	53,979	78.9	21.1	42,278	93.5	6.5	11,701	26.4	73.6
Group V 1,699 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 26,735,000	63,298	81.0	19.0	50,616	94.4	5.6	12,682	27.5	72.5
Group VI 6,958 cities, under 10,000; population 23,477,000	86,547	81.0	19.0	67,850	93.3	6.7	18,697	36.2	63.8
Suburban counties 832 agencies; population 53,272,000	202,741	71.9	28.1	125,103	88.2	11.8	77,638	45.6	54.4
Rural counties 2,286 agencies; population 28,862,000	125,274	74.2	25.8	79,477	92.8	7.2	45,797	41.9	58.1
Suburban areas^a 6,059 agencies; population 101,447,000	335,002	75.3	24.7	229,452	90.6	9.4	105,550	42.0	58.0

Note: See Note, table 1.44.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1996* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1997), p. 290, Table 74.^aIncludes suburban city and county law enforcement agencies within metropolitan areas. Excludes central cities. Suburban cities and counties also are included in other groups.

Table 1.47

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

By population group, geographic division, and metro status, United States, as of Jan. 1, 1997

	Entrance salary					Maximum salary					Number of years to reach maximum	
	Number of cities reporting	Mean	First quartile	Median	Third quartile	Number of cities reporting	Mean	First quartile	Median	Third quartile	Number of cities reporting	Mean
Total, all cities	1,256	\$28,238	\$23,588	\$28,050	\$31,872	1,234	\$38,477	\$32,263	\$38,098	\$44,599	973	9
Population group												
Over 1,000,000	3	33,770	28,495	31,244	NA	3	46,632	38,185	47,215	NA	2	5
500,000 to 1,000,000	6	31,176	27,746	29,478	34,348	6	44,417	40,703	43,234	47,433	6	9
250,000 to 499,999	24	30,474	27,276	29,646	32,499	24	41,486	39,163	41,367	44,817	22	10
100,000 to 249,999	61	30,929	24,869	29,147	35,798	59	42,084	35,341	40,810	48,006	49	9
50,000 to 99,999	163	31,058	25,220	30,323	35,436	161	41,530	34,914	41,226	47,826	122	6
25,000 to 49,999	313	29,357	24,301	29,086	32,300	308	39,969	34,469	39,908	45,492	240	7
10,000 to 24,999	686	26,689	22,453	26,490	30,485	673	36,551	29,987	35,600	42,633	532	11
Geographic division												
New England	99	28,859	26,255	28,672	31,356	98	36,256	32,543	35,204	39,648	84	4
Mid-Atlantic	158	30,006	26,381	29,528	32,876	158	46,848	40,354	46,422	52,668	147	5
East North Central	252	29,350	26,828	29,598	32,063	251	39,134	33,918	40,289	44,304	215	6
West North Central	118	26,469	22,419	26,749	29,712	114	35,614	29,563	35,800	41,339	88	7
South Atlantic	172	23,845	21,104	22,930	25,286	165	35,214	30,864	34,488	39,051	86	10
East South Central	57	20,639	18,698	20,856	22,080	57	28,058	24,184	27,566	32,658	39	9
West South Central	152	23,680	20,145	23,431	26,456	147	30,907	24,840	31,164	36,410	111	7
Mountain	68	26,841	24,502	26,482	29,393	68	36,932	33,013	37,327	40,248	46	10
Pacific Coast	180	36,926	32,277	36,898	40,752	176	46,472	42,331	47,202	50,589	157	23
Metro status												
Central	263	28,195	23,575	28,099	31,529	258	38,118	32,660	37,347	42,947	203	8
Suburban	707	29,933	25,538	29,617	33,108	695	41,523	35,831	41,402	47,100	565	11
Independent	286	24,085	20,387	23,028	27,214	281	31,275	27,355	31,260	34,812	205	7

Note: See Note, table 1.42. The "entrance salary" refers to salary paid during the first 12 months of employment with the department as a sworn police officer (excluding uniform allowance, holiday pay, hazard pay, or other additional compensation). The "maximum salary" refers to salary paid to uniformed personnel who do not hold any promotional rank (excluding uniform allowance, holiday pay, hazard pay, or any other additional compensation). The mean is calculated by dividing the total number of salaries into the total amount paid in salaries. The median is the salary that marks the point below which and above which 50% of all the salaries fall. When there is an even number of observa-

tions, the mean of the two middle observations is reported. The first quartile salary is the salary below which 25% of all salaries fall; the third quartile salary is the salary below which 75% of all the salaries fall. For definitions of terms, a list of States in regions, and detail of survey response rates, see Appendix 2.

Source: Evelina R. Moulder, "Police and Fire Personnel, Salaries, and Expenditures for 1997," in *The Municipal Year Book 1998* (Washington, DC: International City/County Management Association, 1998), p. 120, Table 3/6. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.48

Mean and median salaries of city chiefs of police

By city population, region, city type, and form of government, United States, July 1, 1997

	Number of cities	Salary levels			Number of cities	Salary levels	
		Mean	Median			Mean	Median
All cities, total	4,081	\$54,169	\$50,814	50,000 to 99,999, total	233	\$80,117	\$76,690
<u>Region</u>				<u>Region</u>			
Northeast	888	59,918	57,964	Northeast	45	77,928	77,301
North Central	1,338	49,943	48,112	North Central	65	72,494	72,507
South	1,239	47,644	43,512	South	56	70,963	69,591
West	616	68,186	63,008	West	67	96,634	98,721
<u>City type</u>				<u>City type</u>			
Central	343	76,713	72,000	Central	112	72,341	70,031
Suburban	2,183	59,341	57,254	Suburban	117	87,885	84,427
Independent	1,555	42,055	40,000	Independent	4	70,652	72,318
<u>Form of government</u>				<u>Form of government</u>			
Mayor-council	1,507	49,639	45,302	Mayor-council	69	70,344	69,672
Council-manager	2,318	57,059	53,985	Council-manager	161	84,273	83,304
Commission	74	52,016	48,430				
Town meeting	135	54,077	53,518	25,000 to 49,999, total	433	72,165	70,032
Representative town meeting	37	64,220	65,134	<u>Region</u>			
Population over 1,000,000, total	5	132,966	115,872	Northeast	107	75,027	72,130
<u>City type</u>				North Central	118	67,098	66,860
Central	5	132,966	115,872	South	116	64,830	63,422
<u>Form of government</u>				West	92	84,584	84,328
Mayor-council	3	144,248	115,872	<u>City type</u>			
500,000 to 1,000,000, total	14	104,115	99,872	Central	98	64,348	62,925
<u>Region</u>				Suburban	257	78,160	75,000
North Central	4	91,181	94,443	Independent	78	62,235	59,062
South	6	100,790	99,234	<u>Form of government</u>			
West	4	122,037	127,881	Mayor-council	115	66,794	63,485
<u>City type</u>				Council-manager	302	73,993	72,466
Central	14	104,115	99,872	Commission	6	71,774	72,710
<u>Form of government</u>				Town meeting	3	74,554	70,261
Mayor-council	11	98,301	98,906	Representative town meeting	7	80,848	82,755
Council-manager	3	125,434	132,029	10,000 to 24,999, total	1,027	59,203	58,311
250,000 to 499,999, total	25	98,436	101,650	<u>Region</u>			
<u>Region</u>				Northeast	272	66,317	64,795
North Central	5	95,320	101,155	North Central	327	57,224	57,679
South	11	97,321	100,900	South	311	51,841	50,000
West	7	103,511	102,425	West	117	67,761	64,338
<u>City type</u>				<u>City type</u>			
Central	25	98,436	101,650	Central	20	53,607	53,539
<u>Form of government</u>				Suburban	683	63,349	62,615
Mayor-council	10	95,493	100,136	Independent	324	50,808	49,925
Council-manager	14	100,309	102,373	<u>Form of government</u>			
100,000 to 249,999, total	94	91,472	90,678	Mayor-council	320	56,023	55,290
<u>Region</u>				Council-manager	616	60,219	59,019
Northeast	11	86,375	87,442	Commission	29	53,891	54,496
North Central	18	74,026	76,243	Town meeting	45	67,117	64,148
South	33	88,413	90,000	Representative town meeting	14	72,003	71,867
West	32	106,193	105,664	5,000 to 9,999, total	996	48,871	46,947
<u>City type</u>				<u>Region</u>			
Central	69	87,877	87,442	Northeast	252	54,846	51,396
Suburban	25	101,395	100,144	North Central	317	47,604	46,956
<u>Form of government</u>				South	297	42,211	40,882
Mayor-council	32	81,757	81,600	West	130	55,596	54,877
Council-manager	59	97,351	97,850	<u>City type</u>			
				Suburban	561	53,542	51,740
				Independent	435	42,849	41,900
				<u>Form of government</u>			
				Mayor-council	379	47,870	46,234
				Council-manager	546	49,478	47,519
				Commission	18	45,007	40,990
				Town meeting	45	51,895	50,814
				Representative town meeting	7	44,605	46,000

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.48

Mean and median salaries of city chiefs of police

By city population, region, city type, and form of government, United States, July 1, 1997--Continued

	Number of cities	Salary levels	
		Mean	Median
2,500 to 4,999, total	992	\$39,404	\$37,915
<u>Region</u>			
Northeast	168	43,843	40,406
North Central	374	38,511	37,440
South	318	34,949	33,544
West	132	47,020	44,970
<u>City type</u>			
Suburban	435	43,872	41,599
Independent	557	35,915	34,818
<u>Form of government</u>			
Mayor-council	490	37,872	36,000
Council-manager	444	40,804	39,375
Commission	17	40,351	33,000
Town meeting	36	41,949	43,222
Representative town meeting	5	43,770	36,878
Under 2,500, total	262	35,881	33,835
<u>Region</u>			
Northeast	31	42,189	32,032
North Central	109	33,928	33,000
South	89	33,113	31,000
West	33	43,868	40,405
<u>City type</u>			
Suburban	105	40,458	36,378
Independent	157	32,820	31,470
<u>Form of government</u>			
Mayor-council	78	32,802	29,159
Council-manager	171	37,218	35,581
Town meeting	6	35,164	36,168

Note: These data are from a mail survey of local government officials conducted by the International City/County Management Association in July 1997. Of the 7,394 cities surveyed, 4,679 returned the questionnaires for a response rate of 63.3%. The mean salary level is calculated by dividing the total number of salaries into the total amount paid in salaries. The median salary level is the salary that marks the point below which and above which 50% of all salaries fall. When there is an even number of observations, the mean of the two middle observations is reported. Classifications having less than three cities reporting were excluded because meaningful statistics cannot be computed. Consequently, the number reporting in subcategories does not always add to the total reporting. The term "cities" refers to cities, villages, towns, townships, and boroughs. For definitions of terms, a list of States in regions, and detail of survey response rates, [see Appendix 2](#).

Source: Evelina R. Moulder, "Salaries of Municipal Officials, 1997," in *The Municipal Year Book 1998* (Washington, DC: International City/County Management Association, 1998), pp. 79-100. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.49

Mean and median salaries of county chief law enforcement officials

By county population, region, and metro status, United States, July 1, 1997

	Number of counties	Salary levels			Number of counties	Salary levels	
		Mean	Median			Mean	Median
All counties, total	1,206	\$47,969	\$43,875	25,000 to 49,999, total	228	\$46,861	\$46,266
<u>Region</u>				<u>Region</u>			
Northeast	89	53,257	45,145	Northeast	22	36,354	37,021
North Central	460	43,139	39,592	North Central	86	46,126	44,272
South	468	49,966	47,900	South	98	48,903	49,008
West	189	52,287	42,000	West	22	51,144	47,996
<u>County type</u>				<u>County type</u>			
Metro	331	66,943	63,750	Metro	31	50,170	50,256
Nonmetro	875	40,791	38,344	Nonmetro	197	46,340	45,651
Population over 1,000,000, total	12	103,808	93,915	10,000 to 24,999, total	321	39,982	38,270
<u>Region</u>				<u>Region</u>			
North Central	3	94,830	93,818	Northeast	3	39,407	42,000
West	5	124,966	108,455	North Central	136	38,138	37,933
<u>County type</u>				South	141	41,112	42,577
Metro	12	103,808	93,915	West	41	42,250	39,254
500,000 to 1,000,000, total	34	90,708	93,226	<u>County type</u>			
<u>Region</u>				Metro	16	47,080	46,474
Northeast	9	78,249	82,835	Nonmetro	305	39,609	38,100
North Central	8	82,748	82,956	5,000 to 9,999, total	148	33,402	31,907
South	11	99,226	103,541	<u>Region</u>			
West	6	104,394	103,714	Northeast	3	42,862	38,868
<u>County type</u>				North Central	77	31,296	29,599
Metro	34	90,708	93,226	South	45	35,227	34,000
250,000 to 499,999, total	50	79,219	82,647	West	23	35,643	33,675
<u>Region</u>				<u>County type</u>			
Northeast	10	70,177	68,453	Nonmetro	147	33,340	31,815
North Central	10	73,676	70,581	2,500 to 4,999, total	71	28,434	27,319
South	20	83,410	85,683	<u>Region</u>			
West	10	85,421	89,903	North Central	33	27,138	25,580
<u>County type</u>				South	18	26,769	25,711
Metro	50	79,219	82,647	West	20	32,070	28,800
100,000 to 249,999, total	125	66,064	63,839	<u>County type</u>			
<u>Region</u>				Nonmetro	71	28,434	27,319
Northeast	18	59,885	49,331	Under 2,500, total	42	30,801	28,800
North Central	47	60,982	60,000	<u>Region</u>			
South	47	68,399	65,000	North Central	16	26,584	26,927
West	13	84,557	78,804	South	5	28,681	32,000
<u>County type</u>				West	21	34,520	28,800
Metro	114	65,889	63,660	<u>County type</u>			
Nonmetro	11	67,879	64,554	Nonmetro	42	30,801	28,800
50,000 to 99,999, total	175	54,440	53,700				
<u>Region</u>							
Northeast	22	47,061	44,451				
North Central	44	54,781	53,370				
South	81	54,906	53,857				
West	28	58,357	57,833				
<u>County type</u>							
Metro	73	54,863	53,616				
Nonmetro	102	54,138	53,760				

Note: These data are from a mail survey of local government officials conducted by the International City/County Management Association in July 1997. Of the 3,052 counties surveyed, 1,371 returned the questionnaires for a response rate of 44.9%. Classifications having less than three counties reporting were excluded because meaningful statistics cannot be computed. Consequently, the number reporting in subcategories does not always add to the total reporting. The mean is calculated by dividing the total number of salaries into the total amount paid in salaries. The median is the salary that marks the point

below which and above which 50% of all the salaries fall. When there is an even number of observations, the mean of the two middle observations is reported. For definitions of terms, a list of States in regions, and detail of survey response rates, see [Appendix 2](#).

Source: Lisa A. Huffman, "Salaries of County Officials, 1997," in *The Municipal Year Book 1998* (Washington, DC: International City/County Management Association, 1998), pp. 101-115. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.50

Federal agencies employing 100 or more full-time officers authorized to carry firearms and make arrests

June 1996

Agency	Number of officers
Immigration and Naturalization Service	12,403
Federal Bureau of Prisons	11,329
Federal Bureau of Investigation	10,389
U.S. Customs Service	9,749
Internal Revenue Service	3,784
U.S. Postal Inspection Service	3,576
U.S. Secret Service	3,185
Drug Enforcement Administration	2,946
Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts	2,777
U.S. Marshals Service	2,650
National Park Service	2,148
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	1,869
U.S. Capitol Police	1,031
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	869
General Services Administration, Federal Protective Service	643
U.S. Forest Service	619
Bureau of Diplomatic Security	367
Amtrak	342
Bureau of Indian Affairs	339
U.S. Mint	224
Bureau of Land Management	208
Tennessee Valley Authority	194
Bureau of Engraving and Printing	165
Environmental Protection Agency	151
Food and Drug Administration	128
National Marine Fisheries Service ^a	117
Library of Congress	108

Note: These data were provided by Federal agencies in response to a survey conducted in 1996 by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. The data include all personnel (including supervisory) with Federal arrest authority who were authorized to carry firearms in the performance of their duties. The survey did not include law enforcement personnel of the U.S. Armed Forces, the U.S. Coast Guard, and Federal officers serving in foreign countries or U.S. territories. The survey does include Federal correctional officers.

Many Federal agencies also have internal offices of inspector general responsible for handling violations, fraud, and abuse related to Federal programs, operations, and employees. Some personnel of these offices are authorized to carry firearms and make arrests, however they are not included in the data presented.

^a A component of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Federal Law Enforcement Officers, 1996**, Bulletin NCJ-164617 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, December 1997), p. 2; p. 4, Table 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.51

Federal agencies employing 500 or more full-time officers authorized to carry firearms and make arrests

By major States of employment, June 1996

Agency	Total number of officers	Major States of employment ^a and number of officers employed
Immigration and Naturalization Service	12,403	California (3,587), Texas (3,164), Arizona (1,015), New York (949), Florida (637)
Federal Bureau of Prisons	11,329	Texas (1,155), Pennsylvania (1,085), Florida (959), California (866), Colorado (752), Illinois (589), New York (588), Georgia (529)
Federal Bureau of Investigation	10,389	California (1,283), District of Columbia (1,225), New York (1,208), Texas (746), Virginia (665), Florida (577), Illinois (459), Pennsylvania (426)
U.S. Customs Service	9,749	Texas (1,737), California (1,720), Florida (1,214), New York (1,132), Arizona (469), New Jersey (426)
Internal Revenue Service	3,784	California (445), New York (351), Texas (312), Florida (231), Illinois (204), Pennsylvania (174)
U.S. Postal Inspection Service	3,576	New York (592), California (448), District of Columbia (306), Illinois (259), Pennsylvania (250), New Jersey (191), Texas (169), Florida (153)
Drug Enforcement Administration	2,946	California (463), New York (365), Texas (346), Florida (336), Illinois (153)
Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts	2,777	Texas (297), New York (272), North Carolina (163), Florida (147), California (120), Pennsylvania (117), Illinois (112)
U.S. Marshals Service	2,650	Virginia (323), New York (189), California (186), District of Columbia (176), Texas (174), Florida (159)
National Park Service	2,148	District of Columbia (376), California (257), Arizona (112), Virginia (104), Maryland (100), Pennsylvania (99), New York (98)
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	1,869	District of Columbia (188), California (164), Texas (142), Florida (121), Illinois (114), New York (102), Michigan (88), Georgia (84)
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	869	California (55), Florida (51), Texas (47), Alaska (46), Virginia (42), Louisiana (41), North Dakota (36), Minnesota (35)
General Services Administration, Federal Protective Service	643	District of Columbia (137), New York (100), California (68), Colorado (41), Missouri (41), Massachusetts (33), Washington (32), Texas (29)
U.S. Forest Service	619	California (133), Oregon (69), Arizona (31), Idaho (31), Washington (30), Colorado (26), Montana (25)

Note: See Note, table 1.50. The U.S. Secret Service did not provide data on State of employment. The U.S. Capitol Police employs officers in the District of Columbia and therefore is not included in the table.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Federal Law Enforcement Officers, 1996**, Bulletin NCJ-164617 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, December 1997), p. 7.

^aStates accounting for 4% or more of the total.

Table 1.52

Number and rate (per 100,000 residents) of full-time Federal officers authorized to carry firearms and make arrests

By primary State of employment, June 1996^a

State	Number of officers			Officers per 100,000 residents		
	Total	Police/ criminal investigation	Other	Total	Police/ criminal investigation	Other
United States, total	74,493	43,908	30,585	28	17	12
Alabama	696	343	353	16	8	8
Alaska	325	210	115	54	35	19
Arizona	2,608	1,688	920	59	38	21
Arkansas	351	272	79	14	11	3
California	10,469	6,766	3,703	33	21	12
Colorado	1,442	577	865	38	15	23
Connecticut	412	244	168	13	7	5
Delaware	149	118	31	21	16	4
District of Columbia	6,508	5,231	1,277	1,198 ^b	963 ^b	235 ^b
Florida	4,980	2,567	2,413	35	18	17
Georgia	1,869	955	914	25	13	12
Hawaii	511	224	287	43	19	24
Idaho	178	127	51	15	11	4
Illinois	2,652	1,471	1,181	22	12	10
Indiana	629	288	341	11	5	6
Iowa	133	84	49	5	3	2
Kansas	390	82	308	15	3	12
Kentucky	851	285	566	22	7	15
Louisiana	1,178	589	589	27	14	14
Maine	284	87	197	23	7	16
Maryland	1,142	776	366	23	15	7
Massachusetts	1,053	798	255	17	13	4
Michigan	1,541	843	698	16	9	7
Minnesota	804	355	449	17	8	10
Mississippi	305	208	97	11	8	4
Missouri	1,100	684	416	21	13	8
Montana	330	215	115	38	24	13
Nebraska	206	167	39	12	10	2
Nevada	459	351	108	29	22	7
New Hampshire	58	35	23	5	3	2
New Jersey	1,997	977	1,020	25	12	13
New Mexico	775	706	69	45	41	4
New York	6,556	3,561	2,995	36	20	16
North Carolina	972	441	531	13	6	7
North Dakota	226	124	102	35	19	16
Ohio	883	709	174	8	6	2
Oklahoma	757	313	444	23	9	13
Oregon	649	346	303	20	11	9
Pennsylvania	2,853	1,283	1,570	24	11	13
Rhode Island	94	59	35	9	6	4
South Carolina	486	230	256	13	6	7
South Dakota	155	79	76	21	11	10
Tennessee	935	572	363	18	11	7
Texas	8,836	5,120	3,716	46	27	19
Utah	376	324	52	19	16	3
Vermont	162	72	90	28	12	15
Virginia	1,891	1,211	680	28	18	10
Washington	1,246	705	541	23	13	10
West Virginia	486	91	395	27	5	22
Wisconsin	421	236	185	8	5	4
Wyoming	133	109	24	28	23	5

Note: See Note, table 1.50. Data on primary State of employment were available for 94% of Federal officers. The data are weighted to represent 100% coverage.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bDistrict of Columbia rates include a large number of headquarters employees whose duties may be national in scope.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Law Enforcement Officers, 1996*, Bulletin NCJ-164617 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, December 1997), p. 6.

Table 1.53

Characteristics of full-time Federal officers authorized to carry firearms and make arrests in agencies employing 500 or more officers

By agency, June 1996

Agency	Percent of officers with arrest and firearms authority							
	Race, ethnicity							
	Minority							
	Male	Female	White, non-Hispanic	Total minority	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic, any race	Asian/Pacific Islander	American Indian
Immigration and Naturalization Service	87.3%	12.7%	58.7%	41.3%	5.4%	32.8%	2.6%	0.5%
Federal Bureau of Prisons	87.7	12.3	64.4	35.6	23.1	10.3	0.9	1.3
Federal Bureau of Investigation	85.5	14.5	85.8	14.2	6.1	5.7	2.0	0.5
U.S. Customs Service	82.7	17.3	71.1	28.9 ^a	6.8	17.9	2.3	0.6
Internal Revenue Service	76.6	23.4	81.8	18.2	8.7	5.9	2.6	1.0
U.S. Postal Inspection Service	85.9	14.1	66.6	33.4	23.6	6.6	2.8	0.4
U.S. Secret Service	91.2	8.8	79.8	20.2	12.9	5.4	1.2	0.7
U.S. Marshals Service	88.3	11.7	82.4	17.6 ^a	9.2	6.6	1.2	0.4
National Park Service	86.2	13.8	88.0	12.0	6.4	2.8	1.6	1.2
Ranger Division	84.2	15.8	91.2	8.8	3.2	2.3	1.7	1.6
U.S. Park Police	91.2	8.8	80.0	20.0	14.5	4.0	1.3	0.2
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	88.3	11.7	81.0	19.0	9.9	7.1	1.4	0.6
U.S. Capitol Police	83.2	16.8	69.1	30.9	28.9	1.2	0.7	0.2
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	91.8	8.2	94.0	6.0	1.0	2.8	0.8	1.4
General Services Administration, Federal Protective Service	90.4	9.6	55.1	44.9	33.4	9.3	2.0	0.2
U.S. Forest Service	84.5	15.5	82.1	17.1	3.1	5.7	1.1	7.3

Note: See Note, table 1.50. Detailed data were not provided by the Drug Enforcement Administration or the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts. See table 1.50 for total number of officers employed by each agency.

^aDetail does not add to minority total because some employees were classified as "other" minorities.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Federal Law Enforcement Officers, 1996**, Bulletin NCJ-164617 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, December 1997), p. 5.

Table 1.54

Workload of the U.S. Marshals Service

By type of activity, fiscal years 1985-97

Fiscal year	Type of activity					
	Prisoners received	Prisoner productions	Prisoners in custody	Inter-district prisoner trips	Fugitive warrants received	Process served
1985	82,245	235,471	6,428	8,972	9,471	318,242
1986	88,502	190,885	7,329	9,539	10,494	280,745
1987	81,069	213,336	7,262	9,644	10,778	278,125
1988	82,144	226,997	8,857	9,935	12,209	255,222
1989	87,784	275,172	11,740	11,593	20,019	302,882
1990	88,285	316,371	13,390	12,395	18,362	319,863
1991	90,825	351,720	16,233	12,196	18,543	316,185
1992	95,806	388,782	19,474	14,153	20,336	262,807
1993	94,373	387,117	19,641	14,880	19,950	233,288
1994	92,372	354,881	19,297	9,310	18,286	210,427
1995	94,498	347,741	20,652	8,661	19,116	168,131
1996	98,935	377,649	23,374	9,290	18,742	214,434
1997	108,765	404,505	25,263	9,149	21,767	202,850

Note: The U.S. Marshals Service (USMS) is a law enforcement agency performing duties for the Executive Branch of the Federal Government. The agency executes all warrants issued by the Federal courts, conducts fugitive investigations, and maintains custody of all Federal pretrial detainees. In addition, the USMS is responsible for prisoner processing and detention, transportation and production of prisoners, protection of Federal judiciary, Federal witness security, the execution of court orders, and management of related Federal Government seizures. Further responsibilities include escorting missile convoys, suppressing prisoner disturbances in Federal prisons, and arresting dangerous fugitives.

"Prisoners received" is the number of prisoners taken into USMS custody. "Prisoner productions" is the number of prisoners presented for appearance at all judicial proceedings, meetings with attorneys, transported for medical care, transferred between sub-offices, and transferred between detention facilities. "Prisoners in custody" is the number of prisoners remanded into USMS custody at month end, averaged over a 12-month period. "Inter-district prisoner trips" is the total number of trips assigned to each district. These trips include movements by commercial airlines, chartered aircraft, and various modes of ground transportation. "Fugitive warrants received" includes felony and misdemeanor warrants issued for escape, bond default, probation or parole violations, DEA fugitive warrants, and warrants generated by other Federal agencies without arrest powers. "Process served" is the number of Federal or private court orders successfully served by the USMS in person or by mail. "Seized properties received" is the number of properties that were administratively seized by other Federal agencies and referred to the USMS for custody and disposal, as well as properties seized pursuant to judicial forfeiture actions. Judicial forfeiture actions are those in which the property is seized, held for custody, and disposed of by the USMS. These properties include real property, personal property, vehicles, jewelry, and cash, etc. (Source, pp. 107, 108.)

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Marshals Service, *The FY 1996 Report to the U.S. Marshals* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1997), pp. 115-124; and U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Marshals Service, *FY 1997 Annual Report of the United States Marshals Service* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1998), pp. 119, 120. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.55

Budget and staff of the U.S. Marshals Service

Fiscal years 1954-97

Fiscal year	Annual budget (in millions of dollars)	Staff positions
1954	\$6.6	963
1955	6.8	996
1956	7.8	1,026
1957	8.0	1,014
1958	6.9	1,036
1959	9.7	1,034
1960	9.4	1,003
1961	10.2	992
1962	10.5	1,031
1963	11.6	1,053
1964	11.9	1,066
1965	12.7	1,078
1966	13.0	1,088
1967	13.8	1,095
1968	14.8	1,104
1969	16.3	1,130
1970	20.5	1,248
1971	26.8	1,917
1972	35.1	1,935
1973	38.1	1,967
1974	46.0	2,002
1975	53.3	2,049
1976	56.8	2,076
1977	63.8	2,136
1978	74.1	2,245
1979	77.9	2,328
1980	96.6	2,772
1981	103.6	2,177
1982	106.6	2,068
1983	113.6	2,132
1984	123.3	2,132
1985	139.9	2,579
1986	146.2	2,624
1987	164.4	2,724
1988	186.7	2,864
1989	205.1	2,947
1990	246.3	3,250
1991	291.3	3,515
1992	328.2	3,686
1993	338.9	3,682
1994	341.0	3,645
1995	396.6	3,854
1996	448.2	3,990
1997	476.3	4,162

Note: See Note, table 1.54.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Marshals Service, *The FY 1996 Report to the U.S. Marshals* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1997), pp. 109, 110; and data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Marshals Service. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.56

Annual salaries of Federal judges

By judicial office, as of Jan. 1, 1998

Judicial office	Annual salary
Chief Justice of the United States	\$175,400
Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States	167,900
United States Circuit Judges	145,000
United States District Judges	136,700
Judges, United States Court of International Trade	136,700
Judges, United States Court of Federal Claims	136,700
United States Bankruptcy Judges	125,764
United States Magistrate Judges (full-time)	125,764

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts.

Table 1.57

Characteristics of Presidential appointees to U.S. Courts of Appeals judgeshipsBy Presidential administration, 1963-96^a

	President Johnson's appointees 1963-68 ^b (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 first term appointees 1981-84 (N=31)	President Reagan's second term appointees 1985-88 (N=47)	President Bush's appointees 1989-92 (N=37)	President Clinton's appointees 1993-96 (N=29)
Sex								
Male	97.5%	100%	100%	80.4%	96.8%	93.6%	81.1%	69.0%
Female	2.5	0	0	19.6	3.2	6.4	18.9	31.0
Ethnicity								
White	95.0	97.8	100	78.6	93.5	100	89.2	72.4
Black	5.0	0	0	16.1	3.2	0	5.4	13.8
Hispanic	0	0	0	3.6	3.2	0	5.4	10.3
Asian	0	2.2	0	1.8	0	0	0	3.4
Education, undergraduate								
Public-supported	32.5	40.0	50.0	30.4	29.0	21.3	29.7	51.7
Private (not Ivy League)	40.0	35.6	41.7	50.0	45.2	55.3	59.5	27.6
Ivy League	17.5	20.0	8.3	19.6	25.8	23.4	10.8	20.7
None indicated	10.0	4.4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Education, law school								
Public-supported	40.0	37.8	50.0	39.3	35.5	42.6	29.7	41.4
Private (not Ivy League)	32.5	26.7	25.0	19.6	48.4	29.8	40.5	31.0
Ivy League	27.5	35.6	25.0	41.1	16.1	27.7	29.7	27.6
Occupation at nomination or appointment								
Politics or government	10.0	4.4	8.3	5.4	3.2	8.5	10.8	3.4
Judiciary	57.5	53.3	75.0	46.4	61.3	51.1	59.5	58.6
Law firm, large	5.0	4.4	8.3	10.8	9.6	14.9	16.2	17.2
Law firm, moderate	17.5	22.2	8.3	16.1	9.6	10.6	10.8	10.3
Law firm, small	7.5	6.7	0	5.4	0	2.1	0	0
Professor of law	2.5	2.2	0	14.3	16.1	10.6	2.7	10.3
Other	0	6.7	0	1.8	0	2.1	0	0
Occupational experience								
Judicial	65.0	57.8	75.0	53.6	70.9	53.2	62.2	69.0
Prosecutorial	47.5	46.7	25.0	32.1	19.3	34.0	29.7	37.9
Other	20.0	17.8	25.0	37.5	25.8	40.4	32.4	20.7
Religion								
Protestant	60.0	75.6	58.3	60.7	67.7	46.8	59.4	NA
Catholic	25.0	15.6	33.3	23.2	22.6	36.2	24.3	NA
Jewish	15.0	8.9	8.3	16.1	9.7	17.0	16.2	NA
Political party								
Democrat	95.0	6.7	8.3	82.1	0	0	5.4	86.2
Republican	5.0	93.3	91.7	7.1	100	95.7	89.2	3.4
Independent or none	0	0	0	10.7	0	2.1	5.4	10.3
Other	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	0	0
American Bar Association rating								
Exceptionally well/well qualified	75.0	73.3	58.3	75.0	64.5	55.3	64.9	82.8
Qualified	20.0	26.7	33.3	25.0	35.5	44.7	35.1	17.2
Not qualified	2.5	0	8.3	0	0	0	0	0

Note: These data were compiled from a variety of sources. Primarily used were questionnaires completed by judicial nominees for the U.S. Senate Judiciary Committee, transcripts of the confirmation hearing conducted by the Committee, and personal interviews. In addition, an investigation was made of various biographical directories including *The American Bench* (Sacramento: R.B. Forster), *Who's Who in American Politics* (New York: Bowker), *Martindale-Hubbell Law Directory* (Summit, NJ: Martindale-Hubbell, Inc.), national and regional editions of *Who's Who*, *The Judicial Staff Directory* (1994 edition), and local newspaper articles.

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 U.S. 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. Prior to the Bush administration, the ABA's Standing Committee on Federal Judiciary utilized four ratings: exceptionally well qualified, well qualified, qualified, and not qualified. Starting with the Bush administration, the ABA Standing Committee on Federal Judiciary dropped its "exceptionally well qualified" rating so that "well qualified" became the highest rating. Nominees who previously would have been rated "exceptionally well qualified" and nominees who would have been rated "well qualified" now receive the same rating. The "exceptionally well qualified" and "well qualified" categories are combined for all administrations' appointees, and therefore figures prior to President Bush's administration may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

^bNo ABA rating was requested for one Johnson appointee.

Source: Sheldon Goldman, "Reagan's Judicial Legacy: Completing the Puzzle and Summing Up," *Judicature* 72 (April-May 1989), pp. 323, 324, Table 3; and Sheldon Goldman and Elliot Slotnick, "Clinton's First Term Judiciary: Many Bridges to Cross," *Judicature* 80 (May-June 1997), p. 269. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.58

Characteristics of Presidential appointees to U.S. District Court judgeshipsBy Presidential administration, 1963-96^a

	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 first term appointees 1981-84 (N=129)	President Reagan's second term appointees 1985-88 ^b (N=161)	President Bush's appointees 1989-92 (N=148)	President Clinton's appointees 1993-96 (N=169)
Sex								
Male	98.4%	99.4%	98.1%	85.6%	90.7%	92.5%	80.4%	69.8%
Female	1.6	0.6	1.9	14.4	9.3	7.4	19.6	30.2
Ethnicity								
White	93.4	95.5	88.5	78.7	93.0	91.9	89.2	72.2
Black	4.1	3.4	5.8	13.9	0.8	3.1	6.8	19.5
Hispanic	2.5	1.1	1.9	6.9	5.4	4.3	4.0	6.5
Asian	0	0	3.9	0.5	0.8	0.6	0	1.2
Native American	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	0	0.6
Education, undergraduate								
Public-supported	38.5	41.3	48.1	57.4	34.1	36.6	44.6	44.4
Private (not Ivy League)	31.1	38.5	34.6	32.7	49.6	50.9	41.2	40.8
Ivy League	16.4	19.6	17.3	9.9	16.3	12.4	14.2	14.8
None indicated	13.9	0.6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Education, law school								
Public-supported	40.2	41.9	44.2	50.5	44.2	41.0	52.7	42.6
Private (not Ivy League)	36.9	36.9	38.5	32.2	47.3	44.1	33.1	37.3
Ivy League	21.3	21.2	17.3	17.3	8.5	14.9	14.2	20.1
Occupation at nomination or appointment								
Politics or government	21.3	10.6	21.2	4.4	7.8	16.8	10.8	10.7
Judiciary	31.1	28.5	34.6	44.6	40.3	34.8	41.9	44.4
Law firm, large	2.4	11.2	9.6	14.0	11.6	22.4	25.7	17.2
Law firm, moderate	18.9	27.9	25.0	19.8	25.6	14.3	14.9	16.6
Law firm, small	23.0	19.0	9.6	13.9	10.8	9.9	4.7	7.7
Professor of law	3.3	2.8	0	3.0	2.3	1.9	0.7	2.4
Other	0	0	0	0.5	1.6	0	1.4	1.2
Occupational experience								
Judicial	34.4	35.2	42.3	54.5	50.4	43.5	46.6	49.7
Prosecutorial	45.9	41.9	50.0	38.6	43.4	44.7	39.2	37.9
Other	33.6	36.3	30.8	28.2	28.7	27.9	31.8	31.4
Religion								
Protestant	58.2	73.2	73.1	60.4	58.9	60.9	64.2	NA
Catholic	31.1	18.4	17.3	27.7	34.1	27.3	28.4	NA
Jewish	10.7	8.4	9.6	11.9	7.0	11.2	7.4	NA
Political party								
Democrat	94.3	7.3	21.2	92.6	3.1	6.2	5.4	90.5
Republican	5.7	92.7	78.8	4.4	96.9	90.7	88.5	2.4
Independent or none	0	0	0	3.0	0	3.1	6.1	6.5
Other	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	0	0.6
American Bar Association rating								
Exceptionally well/well qualified	48.4	45.3	46.1	50.9	50.4	57.1	57.4	63.9
Qualified	49.2	54.8	53.8	47.5	49.6	42.9	42.6	34.3
Not qualified	2.5	0	0	1.5	0	0	0	1.8

Note: See Note, table 1.57. Percent subtotals for occupational experience sum to more than 100 because some appointees have had both judicial and prosecutorial experience. Data have been revised by the Source and therefore may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: Sheldon Goldman, "Reagan's Judicial Legacy: Completing the Puzzle and Summing Up," *Judicature* 72 (April-May 1989), pp. 320, 321, Table 1; and Sheldon Goldman and Elliot Slotnick, "Clinton's First Term Judiciary: Many Bridges to Cross," *Judicature* 80 (May-June 1997), p. 261. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

^bOne appointee classified as non-denominational.

Table 1.59

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

By district, 1977-97

District			1979																					
	1977	1978	Before the Om- nibus Judge- ship Act	After the Om- nibus Judge- ship Act	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997		
FIRST CIRCUIT																								
Maine	74	80	73	36	31	28	23	41	47	42	63	70	60	55	55	52	46	40	35	38	48	44		
Massachusetts	62	70	58	34	32	37	32	29	33	29	32	31	25	29	23	23	24	26	22	28	28	27		
New Hampshire	30	40	49	25	12	19	15	22	12	14	20	18	18	22	49	24	26	26	36	36	45	49		
Rhode Island	46	35	21	21	22	37	60	34	33	27	22	25	26	26	34	40	50	30	34	34	32	32		
Puerto Rico	68	62	87	37	31	42	32	36	42	52	76	79	82	59	59	63	49	56	52	50	53	41		
SECOND CIRCUIT																								
Connecticut	52	41	37	29	25	40	36	45	39	28	32	32	36	36	37	35	27	35	26	23	26	27		
New York:																								
North	67	61	57	38	27	33	29	40	35	32	36	43	38	43	49	55	47	47	52	51	46	50		
East	83	65	61	55	40	52	45	45	47	46	56	59	56	64	83	78	82	80	78	72	70	72		
South	43	35	35	35	29	30	28	26	27	39	38	33	31	33	27	35	33	37	30	39	36	41		
West	62	50	62	62	46	45	54	62	63	48	51	55	47	55	50	71	77	83	76	68	70	78		
Vermont	41	28	21	21	20	34	24	23	25	32	38	41	48	49	50	64	47	42	40	71	48	43		
THIRD CIRCUIT																								
Delaware	45	19	18	18	17	14	11	18	19	11	17	26	15	26	30	22	24	19	19	19	20	24		
New Jersey	66	48	48	39	36	34	32	33	30	28	34	30	29	30	38	35	37	36	34	36	39	38		
Pennsylvania:																								
East	29	25	18	18	15	17	19	22	23	24	29	23	29	26	29	25	28	23	20	25	26	26		
Middle	54	29	33	20	20	32	35	34	35	37	37	38	37	37	60	39	44	48	42	48	51	46		
West	30	32	25	25	19	16	19	18	18	26	25	30	24	24	22	26	28	31	28	24	24	24		
Virgin Islands	199	194	157	56	166	124	159	150	117	127	121	166	137	174	202	118	118	185	104	100	85	70		
FOURTH CIRCUIT																								
Maryland	82	85	64	49	39	45	50	44	44	55	48	47	36	38	38	37	36	36	36	38	40	43		
North Carolina:																								
East	134	115	104	69	59	39	56	60	80	55	60	52	57	54	68	87	76	82	82	77	76	72		
Middle	154	133	111	74	52	38	52	73	67	69	80	75	72	91	99	68	74	67	70	75	64	70		
West	101	101	105	70	60	58	57	85	91	106	88	95	110	121	131	139	137	135	98	124	89	108		
South Carolina	69	55	51	32	34	38	39	41	34	25	35	33	50	50	74	56	65	56	61	68	59	70		
Virginia:																								
East	102	83	57	43	40	48	51	51	37	31	51	58	53	63	72	84	84	81	79	84	78	94		
West	96	79	70	35	30	29	28	37	31	32	32	37	37	40	51	72	72	63	68	64	50	62		
West Virginia:																								
North	70	49	38	38	36	33	28	61	54	62	51	80	95	127	88	47	77	35	40	35	35	42		
South	84	62	53	29	28	24	24	36	29	29	47	53	69	53	87	66	68	69	32	43	37	40		
FIFTH CIRCUIT																								
Alabama:																								
North	144	132	83	47	38	39	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Middle	88	83	51	34	46	38	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
South	83	54	45	45	33	36	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Florida:																								
North	70	71	57	38	29	32	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Middle	81	90	58	38	37	34	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
South	115	82	80	47	51	62	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Georgia:																								
North	85	66	46	25	27	29	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Middle	116	67	37	37	40	40	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
South	109	75	62	41	31	22	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Louisiana:																								
East	77	41	30	21	21	20	19	32	26	27	27	31	29	29	31	32	33	25	20	20	20	20		
Middle	104	85	33	17	17	13	16	36	31	39	41	28	27	23	28	31	25	42	24	47	44	54		
West	53	46	34	27	24	25	24	31	29	28	26	23	34	25	30	32	25	29	26	24	29	24		
Mississippi:																								
North	57	36	36	36	19	26	34	33	24	19	28	37	31	42	45	32	44	60	44	36	37	40		
South	51	38	16	16	17	33	30	47	44	26	30	44	36	34	47	40	38	42	38	29	30	35		
Texas:																								
North	106	100	74	49	43	43	65	66	57	61	66	65	61	70	68	54	74	62	59	60	56	60		
East	64	46	49	37	31	39	39	38	37	28	22	27	27	46	40	36	44	57	47	48	53	56		
South	141	166	157	96	86	105	113	117	111	109	112	132	131	160	170	88	77	63	64	67	81	94		
West	161	190	133	110	85	85	97	129	121	109	101	107	126	177	168	113	123	110	101	115	158	219		
Canal Zone	275	240	217	217	44	6	8	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		

Table 1.59

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

By district, 1977-97--Continued

District	1977	1978	1979		1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
			Before the Om- nibus Judge- ship Act	After the Om- nibus Judge- ship Act																		
SIXTH CIRCUIT																						
Kentucky:																						
East	90	81	69	31	26	24	28	28	29	27	41	39	34	40	45	51	55	57	68	68	69	68
West	122	154	76	76	55	54	61	50	58	45	45	48	35	35	37	44	42	47	35	35	39	34
Michigan:																						
East	118	78	54	41	29	29	31	36	39	29	34	41	34	33	41	42	45	48	40	38	40	40
West	120	96	71	35	18	29	37	40	36	34	37	34	35	42	39	37	34	44	42	44	57	49
Ohio:																						
North	79	61	37	30	26	27	26	41	40	27	33	37	37	46	38	37	40	45	38	39	36	34
South	67	63	49	41	33	39	39	39	43	41	44	44	60	62	60	51	53	46	41	36	36	35
Tennessee:																						
East	71	48	38	37	52	32	59	75	59	37	51	44	46	58	97	72	89	78	72	65	47	55
Middle	84	121	87	57	55	50	68	81	71	69	77	61	58	72	66	61	46	43	45	28	36	36
West	61	72	72	72	81	81	102	87	79	71	81	60	87	88	81	77	85	65	64	69	52	57
SEVENTH CIRCUIT																						
Illinois:																						
North	59	42	47	37	22	26	34	39	39	27	26	28	32	32	31	31	30	26	23	21	20	20
East ^a	68	96	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
South ^a	47	52	54	54	47	61	49	80	70	43	46	52	61	44	52	38	51	58	42	54	46	37
Central ^a	X	X	61	41	37	47	57	57	59	56	43	63	72	83	72	61	64	69	30	51	54	51
Indiana:																						
North	80	61	43	32	29	25	33	24	24	21	35	49	47	43	35	34	41	45	41	34	33	40
South	54	51	34	27	22	33	30	29	29	27	30	31	34	38	38	39	39	35	39	33	34	36
Wisconsin:																						
East	70	53	61	46	29	36	40	44	40	38	35	32	40	47	56	57	60	51	42	48	54	53
West	90	59	79	39	36	38	34	40	36	41	32	60	60	69	57	47	60	65	46	46	31	50
EIGHTH CIRCUIT																						
Arkansas:																						
East	125	123	102	51	42	35	43	48	37	34	38	54	35	42	63	44	51	38	49	49	56	44
West	34	44	37	37	32	29	30	48	49	32	25	24	28	23	32	32	43	45	51	30	40	31
Iowa:																						
North	90	41	27	27	33	36	43	39	34	47	40	55	71	94	61	48	57	69	52	67	101	78
South	61	88	109	65	29	42	43	33	31	33	37	34	42	39	45	41	37	30	36	57	53	51
Minnesota	74	65	55	37	32	41	38	39	39	38	41	42	35	45	42	45	38	44	40	34	35	43
Missouri:																						
East	82	57	45	36	33	32	45	61	45	45	45	47	45	48	41	33	39	39	40	48	40	52
West	58	67	56	37	31	29	37	37	41	46	50	60	49	45	50	42	50	53	48	53	48	44
Nebraska	48	44	40	40	37	27	29	32	26	31	59	43	40	52	59	46	50	47	50	50	58	66
North Dakota	70	52	51	51	36	49	50	46	49	48	44	46	61	83	74	78	75	66	76	71	93	76
South Dakota	173	99	78	52	59	69	66	67	49	63	60	70	68	65	79	77	61	70	81	84	123	122
NINTH CIRCUIT																						
Alaska	78	54	28	28	35	28	34	42	45	24	19	37	38	26	25	28	54	32	29	26	21	34
Arizona	221	158	124	77	62	69	55	65	67	67	73	86	92	103	100	122	143	116	103	110	158	187
California:																						
North	66	47	34	31	31	25	35	44	43	48	38	44	41	37	39	28	28	32	28	32	41	45
East	178	167	104	52	54	52	68	60	57	58	53	49	71	81	64	65	61	67	67	86	89	105
Central	98	81	62	58	58	65	55	59	67	48	48	47	43	50	41	38	43	45	40	40	47	45
South	197	141	142	101	87	110	108	121	126	116	133	155	120	122	111	128	174	169	141	213	272	392
Hawaii	304 ^b	52	112	57	34	29	36	50	73	48	45	47	42	52	44	40	37	39	36	48	50	47
Idaho	70	71	66	66	42	41	45	64	43	56	51	70	54	36	43	35	43	33	36	41	47	42
Montana	107	100	75	75	66	78	64	80	82	54	58	55	63	71	74	76	74	76	64	73	81	92
Nevada	98	66	63	42	45	63	51	96	92	91	59	81	65	76	69	90	102	108	85	79	84	69
Oregon	90	73	71	43	39	31	24	34	37	39	70	60	78	78	79	88	87	80	81	99	103	92
Washington:																						
East	107	101	93	70	72	69	82	101	128	81	93	96	145	164	159	128	108	110	100	97	93	72
West	112	103	91	64	52	49	53	53	43	31	32	38	45	49	42	45	43	41	46	46	48	46
Guam	24	50	77	77	55	52	73	25	58	65	72	48	68	120	119	128	113	119	155	132	92	145
Northern Mariana Islands ^c																						
	X	7	17	17	16	24	24	9	1	3	2	2	16	11	4	13	15	15	16	18	30	25

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.59

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

By district, 1977-97--Continued

			1979																				
			Before the Om- nibus Judge- ship Act	After the Om- nibus Judge- ship Act																			
District	1977	1978	Act	Act	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	
TENTH CIRCUIT																							
Colorado	87	77	66	43	42	29	33	46	38	36	33	40	39	47	44	45	50	52	43	59	71	56	
Kansas	99	82	52	41	36	47	46	52	51	50	55	48	51	52	43	36	42	42	49	45	43	51	
New Mexico	85	96	73	54	41	46	38	47	61	54	72	106	127	122	125	120	121	118	128	120	127	146	
Oklahoma:																							
North	96	88	71	44	44	30	44	64	45	64	67	79	62	66	53	38	44	48	48	46	47	45	
East	55	56	58	58	48	36	53	96	80	58	68	48	37	55	50	48	42	35	36	42	38	44	
West	103	70	76	55	47	40	74	54	54	40	53	50	51	44	48	37	34	39	32	27	31	33	
Utah	74	59	65	43	43	42	43	44	51	42	40	45	53	52	57	51	56	58	36	44	55	69	
Wyoming	143	122	75	75	81	78	60	90	85	45	32	35	32	58	53	33	30	30	30	25	32	32	
ELEVENTH CIRCUIT																							
Alabama:																							
North	X	X	X	X	X	X	44	50	37	44	40	43	40	35	35	29	38	33	37	35	43	42	
Middle	X	X	X	X	X	X	38	46	50	33	31	39	52	53	45	58	66	61	49	41	38	52	
South	X	X	X	X	X	X	50	35	60	59	55	53	57	64	55	80	86	90	66	78	74	77	
Florida:																							
North	X	X	X	X	X	X	37	28	48	64	60	80	76	77	70	49	63	69	71	57	55	70	
Middle	X	X	X	X	X	X	39	46	47	44	69	71	75	83	84	79	82	84	67	72	79	97	
South	X	X	X	X	X	X	65	91	90	91	87	89	98	85	95	86	73	64	71	89	94	84	
Georgia:																							
North	X	X	X	X	X	X	43	34	28	35	44	42	48	46	28	35	42	45	40	45	44	51	
Middle	X	X	X	X	X	X	47	57	53	40	42	43	38	70	64	40	58	44	47	46	46	58	
South	X	X	X	X	X	X	42	38	35	34	45	59	49	48	47	51	56	49	41	45	36	47	
District of Columbia	53	48	50	50	39	32	29	21	29	29	28	32	31	31	34	48	33	29	29	23	28	35	

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. Data for 1977-86 are reported for the 12-month period ending June 30. Beginning in 1987, data are reported for the Federal fiscal year, which is the 12-month period ending September 30.

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 1977-79 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 1977-79 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 data exclude all cases below the felony level beginning in 1980.

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. The U.S. District Court in the Canal Zone was closed on Mar. 31, 1982 pursuant to passage of this Act.

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

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

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

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Management Statistics for United States Courts, 1978, 1979* (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts); and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Federal Court Management Statistics 1985, 1991, 1997* (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.60

Duties performed by magistrates in U.S. District Courts

1987, 1993-97

Activity	1987	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Total	466,078	510,057	517,397	512,741	554,041	579,450
Trial jurisdiction cases	95,988	81,833	87,519	72,868	74,806	85,257
Misdemeanors	12,896	10,908	10,908	9,875	10,356	10,177
Petty offenses	83,092	70,925	75,381	62,993	64,450	75,080
Preliminary proceedings	134,091	203,592	196,990	206,612	224,647	240,338
Search warrants	11,744	24,631	26,250	25,966	27,811	29,563
Arrest warrants/summonses	14,983	21,618	20,513	21,202	21,119	23,116
Initial appearances	45,571	52,651	50,645	52,654	55,206	60,419
Detention hearings	9,708	21,772	21,711	24,060	26,800	28,996
Bail reviews	7,140	8,089	7,394	8,558	9,456	9,628
Preliminary examinations	6,104	8,427	8,406	8,969	10,303	13,049
Grand jury returns	4,110	5,408	5,208	5,411	6,057	6,172
Arraignments	28,827	37,541	35,061	37,198	40,715	41,559
Attorney appointment hearings	NA	6,325	6,116	6,488	8,219	8,055
Seizure warrants	NA	3,854	2,529	1,782	1,798	2,254
Fee applications	NA	8,167	8,655	9,389	11,048	11,278
Other ^a	5,904	5,109	4,502	4,935	6,115	6,249
Additional duties	231,029	217,892	225,053	224,294	244,640	243,774
Criminal	41,515	47,015	47,780	48,366	55,594	55,421
Motions	31,250	29,107	28,240	26,282	28,444	27,329
Evidentiary hearings	1,452	1,963	2,154	2,031	1,990	1,788
Pretrial conferences	3,622	4,793	4,555	5,090	5,837	5,737
Calendar calls	1,666	1,518	2,183	1,955	2,577	2,869
Motion hearings/arguments	NA	3,465	3,752	5,124	8,113	8,955
Other ^b	3,525	6,169	6,896	7,884	8,633	8,743
Civil	162,512	143,156	146,814	144,949	155,830	158,929
Pretrial conferences ^c	45,167	53,235	54,703	56,286	62,130	64,548
Motions	102,499	64,400	65,639	63,203	66,230	66,535
Evidentiary hearings	1,532	879	774	523	602	660
Social Security	6,714	4,319	5,623	5,384	4,603	4,553
Special masterships	1,509	895	825	682	1,080	963
Calendar calls	2,173	1,366	1,792	1,658	2,576	2,867
Motion hearings/arguments	NA	14,189	13,535	14,458	15,577	15,851
Other ^d	2,918	3,873	3,923	2,755	3,032	2,952
Prisoner litigation	27,002	27,721	30,459	30,979	33,216	29,424
Evidentiary hearings ^e	X	1,718	1,795	1,638	1,599	1,120
State habeas corpus	7,184	6,069	6,443	6,759	7,576	8,046
Federal habeas corpus	2,589	2,898	2,795	2,695	3,562	3,778
Civil rights	17,229	17,036	19,426	19,887	20,479	16,480
Civil consent	4,970	6,740	7,835	8,967	9,948	10,081
Without trial	4,008	5,240	6,092	7,371	8,029	8,318
Jury trial	459	673	912	813	955	964
Non-jury trial	503	827	831	783	964	799

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 matter; the changes also empower magistrates to conduct evidentiary hearings in prisoner petition cases. Additionally, the role of magistrates in providing pretrial assistance to district judges in both dispositive and non-dispositive matters has been clarified. A magistrate's authority to conduct arraignments following indictment in a criminal case is provided under Rule 10 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure in 86 Districts. Data for 1987, 1993, and 1994 are reported for the 12-month period ending June 30. Beginning in 1995, data are reported for the Federal fiscal year, which is the 12-month period ending September 30.

^aBeginning in 1993, category includes contempt proceedings and other hearings.

^bBeginning in 1993, category includes hearings for mental competency.

^cIncludes settlement conferences.

^dBeginning in 1993, category includes fee applications and summary jury trials.

^ePrior to 1993, evidentiary hearings were included in the totals for State habeas corpus, Federal habeas corpus, and civil rights.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1997* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1998), pp. 64, 65.

Table 1.61

Number and term of judges of appellate and general trial courts

By type of court and jurisdiction, as of Jan. 1, 1996

Jurisdiction	Court of last resort	Appellate courts				General trial courts			
		Number of judges ^a	Term (in years) ^b	Intermediate appellate court	Number of judges	Term (in years)		Number of judges	Term (in years)
Alabama	Supreme Court	9	6	Court of Criminal Appeals	5	6	Circuit courts	127	6
				Court of Civil Appeals	3	6			
Alaska	Supreme Court	5	10	Court of Appeals	3	8	Superior courts	32 ^c	6
Arizona	Supreme Court	5	6	Court of Appeals	21	6	Superior courts	126	4
Arkansas	Supreme Court	7	8	Court of Appeals	6	8	Chancery/Probate courts and Circuit courts	99 ^d	(d)
California	Supreme Court	7	12	Court of Appeals	88	12	Superior courts	789 ^e	6
Colorado	Supreme Court	7	10	Court of Appeals	16	8	District courts	114 ^f	6
Connecticut	Supreme Court	7	8	Appellate Court	9	8	Superior courts	150	8
Delaware	Supreme Court	5	12	X	X	X	Superior courts and Court of Chancery	17 ^g	12
Florida	Supreme Court	7	6	District Courts of Appeals	57	6	Circuit courts	421	6
Georgia	Supreme Court	7	6	Court of Appeals	9	6	Superior courts	159	4 ^h
Hawaii	Supreme Court	5	10	Intermediate Court of Appeals	3	10	Circuit courts	25 ⁱ	10
Idaho	Supreme Court	5	6	Court of Appeals	3	6	District courts	34 ^j	4
Illinois	Supreme Court	7	10	Appellate Court	42 ^k	10	Circuit courts	820	6
Indiana	Supreme Court	5	10 ^l	Court of Appeals	15 ^m	10 ^l	Superior Court, Probate Court, and Circuit courts	246	6
Iowa	Supreme Court	9	8	Court of Appeals	6	6	District courts	332 ⁿ	6
Kansas	Supreme Court	7	6	Court of Appeals	10	4	District courts	149 ^o	4
Kentucky	Supreme Court	7	8	Court of Appeals	14	8	Circuit courts	93	8
Louisiana	Supreme Court	8 ^p	10	Court of Appeals	54	10	District courts	209 ^q	6
Maine	Supreme Judicial Court	7	7	X	X	X	Superior courts	16	7
Maryland	Court of Appeals	7	10	Court of Special Appeals	13	10	Circuit courts	123	15
Massachusetts	Supreme Judicial Court	7	To age 70	Appeals Court	14	To age 70	Trial courts	320	To age 70
Michigan	Supreme Court	7	8	Court of Appeals	24	6	Circuit courts	208	6
Minnesota	Supreme Court	7	6	Court of Appeals	16	6	District courts	242	6
Mississippi	Supreme Court	9	8	X	X	X	Chancery courts	39	4
							Circuit courts	40	4
Missouri	Supreme Court	7	12	Court of Appeals	32	12	Circuit courts	134 ^r	6
Montana	Supreme Court	7	8	X	X	X	District courts	37 ^s	6
Nebraska	Supreme Court	7	6 ^t	Court of Appeals	6	6 ^t	District courts	50	6
Nevada	Supreme Court	5	6	X	X	X	District courts	46	6
New Hampshire	Supreme Court	5	To age 70	X	X	X	Superior courts	29 ^u	To age 70
New Jersey	Supreme Court	7	7 ^v	Appellate Division of Superior Court	30	7 ^v	Superior courts	372 ^w	7 ^x
New Mexico	Supreme Court	5	8	Court of Appeals	10	8	District courts	61	6
New York	Court of Appeals	7	14 ^y	Appellate Division of Supreme Court	48	5 ^y	Supreme courts and County courts	597	14 ^y
				Appellate Terms of Supreme Court	15	5 ^y			
North Carolina	Supreme Court	7	8	Court of Appeals	12	8	Superior courts	83 ^z	8
North Dakota	Supreme Court	5	10	X	X	X	District courts	24	6
Ohio	Supreme Court	7	6	Court of Appeals	65	6	Courts of Common Pleas	362	6
Oklahoma	Supreme Court	9	6	Court of Appeals	12	6	District courts	71 ^{aa}	4
	Court of Criminal Appeals	5	6						
Oregon	Supreme Court	7	6	Court of Appeals	10	6	Circuit courts	92	6
							Tax court	1	6
Pennsylvania	Supreme Court	7	10	Superior Court	15	10	Courts of Common Pleas	366	10
				Commonwealth Court	9	10			
Rhode Island	Supreme Court	5	Life	X	X	X	Superior courts	22 ^{ab}	Life
South Carolina	Supreme Court	5	10	Court of Appeals	6	6	Circuit courts	40 ^{ac}	6
South Dakota	Supreme Court	5	8	X	X	X	Circuit courts	36 ^{ad}	8
Tennessee	Supreme Court	5	8	Court of Appeals	12	8	Chancery courts	33	8
				Court of Criminal Appeals	9	8	Circuit courts	109	8
Texas	Supreme Court	9	6	Court of Appeals	80	6	District courts	386	4
	Court of Criminal Appeals	9	6						
Utah	Supreme Court	5	10 ^{ae}	Court of Appeals	7	10 ^{ae}	District courts	39	6
Vermont	Supreme Court	5	6	X	X	X	Superior courts and District courts	31 ^{af}	6
Virginia	Supreme Court	7	12	Court of Appeals	10	8	Circuit courts	141	8
Washington	Supreme Court	9	6	Court of Appeals	17	6	Superior courts	157	4
West Virginia	Supreme Court of Appeals	5	12	X	X	X	Circuit courts	62	8
Wisconsin	Supreme Court	7	10	Court of Appeals	13	6	Circuit courts	223	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 courts	59	15
American Samoa	High Court	8 ^{ag}	(ah)	X	X	X	X	X	X
Puerto Rico	Supreme Court	7	To age 70	X	X	X	Superior courts	111	12

See notes on next page.

Table 1.61

Number and term of judges of appellate and general trial courts

By type of court and jurisdiction, as of Jan. 1, 1996--Continued

Note: These data were collected through information provided by the National Center for State Courts, State Court administration offices, and a search of State statutes.

^aNumber includes chief justice.

^bInitial term may be shorter.

^cPlus five masters.

^dAt the general trial court level, Arkansas has three types of courts: chancery, circuit, and chancery probate courts. There are 32 chancery court judges and 34 circuit court judges who serve 4-year terms. Chancery probate court, a hybrid of both chancery and circuit, consists of 33 judges (20 of which serve in the juvenile division of chancery court) who serve 6-year terms.

^ePlus 117 commissioners and 23 referees.

^fPlus three magistrates.

^gFor Superior Court: 17 judges; Court of Chancery: 1 chancellor and 4 vice-chancellors.

^hFor judges of the Superior Court of the Atlanta Judicial Court, term of office is 8 years.

ⁱPlus 14 district family judges.

^jPlus 75 lawyer and 3 non-lawyer magistrates.

^kPlus 12 supplemental judges.

^l2 years initial; 10 years retention.

^mPlus one tax court judge.

ⁿIncludes 8 chief judges, 101 district judges, 50 district associate judges, 26 senior judges, 11 associate juvenile judges, 135 part-time magistrates, and 1 associate probate judge.

^oPlus 69 district magistrates.

^pIncludes one assigned from courts of appeal.

^qPlus seven commissioners.

^rPlus 175 associate circuit judges.

^sPlus six judges for Water Court and one for Workers' Compensation Court.

^tMore than 3 years for first election and every 6 years thereafter.

^uPlus 11 full-time marital masters.

^vFollowed by tenure.

^wPlus 21 surrogates.

^xOn reapportionment until age 70.

^yCourt of Appeals may be reappointed to age 70; intermediate appellate courts are appointed to 5 years or duration; general trial courts, 14 years for Supreme Court and 10 years for county courts.

^zPlus 100 clerks with estate jurisdiction.

^{aa}Plus 77 associate judges and 63 special judges.

^{ab}Includes 2 masters in the Superior Court; plus 10 judges for Workers' Compensation Court.

^{ac}Plus 20 masters-in-equity.

^{ad}Plus 17 law magistrates, 7 part-time law magistrates, 83 full-time clerk magistrates, and 49 part-time clerk magistrates.

^{ae}3 years initial; 10 years retention.

^{af}District and Superior court judges also serve as family court judges.

^{ag}Chief judges and associate judges sit on appellate and trial divisions.

^{ah}For good behavior.

Source: The Council of State Governments, *The Book of the States 1996-97* (Lexington, KY: The Council of State Governments, 1996), pp. 127-130. Table adapted by SOURCE-BOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.62

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

By type of court and jurisdiction, as of Jan. 1, 1996

Jurisdiction	Years of minimum residence											
	U.S. citizenship		In State		In district		Minimum age		Member of State bar (years)		Other	
	Appellate	Trial	Appellate	Trial	Appellate	Trial	Appellate	Trial	Appellate	Trial	Appellate	Trial
Alabama	(a)	(a)	5 ^b	5 ^b		1	25	25				
Alaska	Y	Y	5 ^b	5 ^b					Y ^c	Y ^c		
Arizona			10 ^d	5	(e,f)	1	30	30	10 ^d	5	(g,h)	(g,h)
Arkansas	Y	Y	2	2			30	28	(i,j)	(i,j)	(g)	(g)
California									10 ^j	10 ^j		
Colorado			(f)			(f)			5	5	(h)	(h)
Connecticut							18	18	10	10		
Delaware			(b)	(b)					(i)	(i)		
Florida			(f)	(f)	Y ^k	Y ^k			10	5	(h)	(h)
Georgia	(a)	(a)	Y ^k	3 ^b				30	7	7		
Hawaii	Y	Y	Y ^{b,k}	Y ^{b,k}					10	10		
Idaho	Y	Y	2	1		(f)	30	30	10	10		
Illinois	Y	Y	Y ^k	Y ^k	Y ^k	Y ^k			Y ^k	Y ^k		
Indiana	Y	Y			Y ^k	Y ^k			10 ^j	Y ^k		
Iowa									Y ^k			
Kansas						Y ^k	30	30	Y ^{k,j}	Y ^{i,k}		
Kentucky	Y	Y	2	2	2	2			8	8		
Louisiana			2	2	2	2			5	5		
Maine									(i)	(i)	(g)	(g)
Maryland			5 ^{b,f}	5 ^{b,f}	(l)	(l)	30	30	Y ^k	Y ^k	(g)	(g)
Michigan			(f)		(f)	(f)			Y ^k	Y ^k	(h)	(h)
Minnesota									Y ^{i,k}	Y ^{i,k}		
Mississippi			5 ^b	5 ^b			30	26	5	5		
Missouri	(a)	(a)	(f)	(f)	Y ^k	1	30	30	Y ^k	Y ^k		
Montana	Y	Y	2	2					5	5		
Nebraska	Y	Y	3		Y ^{f,k}	Y ^k	30	30	5 ^j	5 ^j		
Nevada			2 ^f	2 ^f			25	25	Y ^k			
New Hampshire											(m)	(m)
New Jersey				(n)		(n)			10	10		
New Mexico			3	3		Y ^k	35	35	10 ^{i,j}	6 ^{i,j}		
New York			Y ^k	Y ^k			18	18	10	10		
North Carolina						Y ^k			Y ^k	Y ^k		
North Dakota	Y	Y	Y ^k	Y ^k		Y ^k			Y ^{i,k}	Y ^{i,k}		
Ohio						Y ^k			6 ^j	6 ^j	(h)	(h)
Oklahoma			(f)		(f)	(f)	30		5 ^j	4 ^j		
Oregon	Y	Y	3	3	(f)	1			Y ^k	Y ^k		
Pennsylvania	Y	Y	1 ^b	1 ^b		Y ^k			Y ^k	Y ^k		
Rhode Island							21					
South Carolina	Y	Y	5 ^b	5 ^b			26	26	5	5		
South Dakota	Y	Y	Y ^k	Y ^k	Y ^{f,k}	Y ^{f,k}			Y ^k	Y ^k		
Tennessee			5 ^b	5		1	35 ^o	30	Y ^{i,k}	Y ^{i,k}		
Texas	Y	Y	(b)	(b)	(e)	2	35		Y ^{i,k}	Y ^{i,k}		
Utah	Y	Y	5 ^p	3		Y ^k	30 ^q	25	Y ^k	Y ^k		
Vermont			5	5					Y ^{i,k}	Y ^{i,k}		
Virginia			Y ^k	Y ^k		Y ^k			5	5		
Washington			1	1	1	1			Y ^{k,r}	Y ^k		
West Virginia			5	Y ^k			30	30	10 ^j	Y ^{i,k}		
Wisconsin			(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)			5	5		
Wyoming	Y	Y	3	2			30	28	9 ^{i,j}	1 ⁱ		
District of Columbia	Y	Y			(t)	(t)			5 ^j	5 ^j		(u)
Northern Mariana Islands		Y						30	(i)			
Puerto Rico	Y	Y	5					25	10	Y ^{i,k}		

See notes on next page.

Table 1.62

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

By type of court and jurisdiction, as of Jan. 1, 1996--Continued

Note: See Note, table 1.61. "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.

^aCitizen of the United States. Alabama--5 years. Georgia--3 years. Missouri--15 years for appellate court, 10 years for trial courts.

^bCitizen of the State.

^cLength of time 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.

^dFor court of appeals, 5 years.

^eFor court of appeals judges only.

^fQualified 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, elector for 9 years; for circuit courts, elector 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.

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

^hNominee must be under certain age to be eligible. Arizona--under 70 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.

ⁱLearned in law.

^jYears 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.

^kLength of time not specified.

^l6 months.

^mExcept that record of birth is required.

ⁿThere are 260 restricted superior court judgeships that require residence within the county at time of appointment and reappointment. There are 144 unrestricted judgeships for which assignment of county is made by the Chief Justice.

^o30 years for judges of court of appeals and court of criminal appeals.

^pSupreme court is 5 years; court of appeals is 3 years.

^qSupreme court is 30 years; court of appeals is 25 years.

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

^s10 days.

^t90 days.

^uSuperior court judges must also have 5 years of legal government practice or serve as law school faculty.

Source: The Council of State Governments, *The Book of the States 1996-97* (Lexington, KY: The Council of State Governments, 1996), pp. 131, 132. Table adapted by SOURCE-BOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.63

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

By type of court and jurisdiction, as of Jan. 1, 1998

Jurisdiction	Type of court			Date of last salary change	Jurisdiction	Type of court			Date of last salary change
	Highest appellate court	Intermediate appellate court	General trial court			Highest appellate court	Intermediate appellate court	General trial court	
Alabama	\$115,695	\$114,615	\$78,300 to \$113,535 ^a (80,615) ^b	10/1/94	New Jersey	\$132,250	\$124,200	\$115,000	1/10/96
					New Mexico	83,593	79,413	75,443	7/1/96
Alaska	111,552	105,384	103,152 to 110,148	7/1/97	New York	125,000	119,000	113,000	10/1/94
Arizona	114,257	111,536	108,816	1/5/98	North Carolina ^c	104,333	99,986	94,552	7/1/97
Arkansas	105,507	102,171	98,828	7/1/97	North Dakota	79,771	X	73,616	6/1/97
California	131,085	122,893	107,390	1/1/95	Ohio	110,550	102,950	94,700	1/1/98
Colorado	94,000	89,500	85,000	7/1/97	Oklahoma	97,807	93,530	88,511	1/1/98
Connecticut ^c	115,303	107,214	102,420	10/1/97	Oregon	93,600	91,500	85,300	7/1/97
Delaware	121,200	X	115,300	7/1/97	Pennsylvania	125,936	121,992	109,372	1/1/98
Florida	137,314	123,583	110,754	1/1/98	Rhode Island ^c	110,761	X	99,722	7/6/97
Georgia	124,310	123,522	89,208 to 119,808 ^a (106,664) ^b	10/1/97	South Carolina	106,712	102,711	101,377	10/1/97
					South Dakota	82,700	X	77,234	1/1/98
Hawaii	93,870	89,780	86,780	1/1/90	Tennessee	107,820	102,804	98,364	7/1/97
Idaho	86,468	85,468	81,043	7/1/97	Texas	109,000	103,550	98,100	9/1/97
Illinois	130,250	122,588	104,830	7/1/97			to 108,000 ^a	to 107,000 ^a	
Indiana	115,000	110,000	90,000 to 95,000 ^a	8/1/97	Utah	99,500	94,950	90,450	7/1/97
					Vermont	86,436	X	82,105	1/4/98
Iowa	103,600	99,600	94,800	7/1/97	Virginia	116,526	110,700 ^b	108,175	12/1/97
Kansas	96,489	93,044	83,883	6/15/97	Washington	112,078	106,537	100,995	9/1/97
Kentucky	98,800	94,767	90,734	7/1/97	West Virginia	85,000	X	80,000	1/1/95
Louisiana	103,336	97,928	92,520	7/1/97	Wisconsin	106,967	100,911	95,199	11/2/97
Maine	90,909	X	85,976	7/1/97	Wyoming	85,000	X	77,000	10/1/94
Maryland	107,300	100,300	96,500	10/1/96	National average	105,058	103,703	94,041	X
Massachusetts	107,730	99,690	95,710	1/1/96	District of Columbia	145,000	X	136,700	1/1/98
Michigan	124,770	114,788	109,257	1/1/98	Federal system	167,900	145,000	136,700	1/1/98
Minnesota	103,080	97,128	91,176	1/1/98	American Samoa	74,303	X	X	NA
Mississippi	98,300	91,500	88,700	7/1/97	Guam	X	X	100,000	5/1/93
Missouri	108,903	101,711	94,235	1/1/98	Northern Mariana Islands	126,000	X	120,000	2/1/93
Montana	77,092	X	72,042	7/1/97	Puerto Rico	85,000	75,000	55,000	1/24/95
Nebraska	94,892	90,148	90,408	7/1/97	Virgin Islands	X	X	100,000	10/1/93
Nevada ^c	85,000	X	79,000	1/6/97					
	to 107,600		to 100,000						
New Hampshire	95,623	X	89,646	7/8/94					

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 39 States that have such courts.

@text left @^aRange based on local supplements.

^bMedian salary. If more than half the salaries are the same as the minimum or the maximum salary, then the median (the midpoint above which and below which 50% of the salaries fall) is listed as either the minimum or maximum salary.

^cThe base pay is supplemented by increments for length of service.

Source: National Center for State Courts, *Survey of Judicial Salaries*, Vol. 23, No. 1 (Williamsburg, VA: National Center for State Courts, 1998), pp. 2-10. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.64

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

By State, as of June 1, 1998

State	Initial selection		Retention	
	Method ^a	Term	Method	Term (in years)
Alabama	Partisan election	6 years	Partisan election	6
Alaska	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 3 years	Retention election	10
Arizona	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	6
Arkansas	Partisan election	8 years	Partisan election	8
California	Appointed by governor	Until next general election	Retention election	12
Colorado	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	10
Connecticut ^b	Judicial selection commission	8 years	Commission reviews, governor renominates, legislature reappoints	8
Delaware	Nominating commission	12 years	Reappointment by governor	12
District of Columbia ^c	Nominating commission	15 years	Reappointment by judicial tenure committee or President	15
Florida	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	6
Georgia	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Hawaii	Nominating commission	10 years	Reappointment by commission	10
Idaho	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Illinois	Partisan election	10 years	Retention election	10
Indiana	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	10
Iowa	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	8
Kansas	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	6
Kentucky	Nonpartisan election	8 years	Nonpartisan election	8
Louisiana	Partisan election ^d	10 years	Partisan election ^d	10
Maine	Appointed by governor	7 years	Reappointment by governor	7
Maryland ^e	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	10
Massachusetts	Nominating commission	To age 70	X	X
Michigan	Nonpartisan election	8 years	Nonpartisan election	8
Minnesota	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Mississippi	Nonpartisan election	8 years	Nonpartisan 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 ^f	To age 70	X	X
New Jersey	Appointed by governor	7 years	Reappointment by governor	To age 70
New Mexico	Nominating commission	Until next general election	Partisan election the first time; after that, winner runs in retention election	8
New York ^e	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 ^g	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	Nominating commission ^h	10 years	Election by legislature	10
South Dakota	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 3 years	Retention election	8
Tennessee	Nominating commission	Until the biennial general election but not less than 30 days	Retention election	8
Texas ^g	Partisan election	6 years	Partisan election	6
Utah	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 3 years	Retention election	10
Vermont	Nominating commission	6 years	Retained by vote in general assembly	6
Virginia	Elected by legislature	12 years	Election by legislature	12
Washington	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
West Virginia	Partisan election	12 years	Partisan election	12
Wisconsin	Nonpartisan election	10 years	Nonpartisan election	10
Wyoming	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	8

See notes on next page.

Table 1.64

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

By State, as of June 1, 1998--Continued

Note: These data were compiled through a survey of State statutes; they were then verified by personnel of the American Judicature Society.

"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. "Partisan election" refers to elections in which the judicial candidates' names appear on the ballot with their respective party labels; "non-partisan 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 the judge's 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%. "Nominating commission" is a merit selection procedure that refers to the nonpartisan body, composed of lawyers and nonlawyers, which actively recruits, screens, and nominates prospective judicial candidates to the executive for appointment. The nominating commission method of selection was established by executive order in Delaware, Maryland, and Massachusetts and by constitutional or statutory authority in all other jurisdictions.

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

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

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

^dAlthough party affiliation of judicial candidates appears on ballots, judicial primaries are open. This gives judicial elections a nonpartisan character.

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

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

^gOklahoma 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.

^hThe Judicial Merit Selection Commission was established on July 1, 1997. The commission screens and then recommends a list of three judicial candidates to the legislature. The legislature votes only on the list submitted by the commission. If all candidates on the list are rejected, the process begins again with the commission.

Source: American Judicature Society, *Judicial Selection in the United States: A Compendium of Provisions*, 2nd edition (Chicago: American Judicature Society, 1993); and data provided by the American Judicature Society. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.65

Method of selection and length of initial and retention terms of intermediate appellate court judges in 39 States

As of June 1, 1998

State	Initial selection		Retention	
	Method ^a	Term	Method	Term (in years)
Alabama ^b	Partisan election	6 years	Partisan election	6
Alaska	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 3 years	Retention election	8
Arizona	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	6
Arkansas	Partisan election	8 years	Partisan election	8
California	Appointed by governor	Until next general election	Retention election	12
Colorado	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	8
Connecticut	Nominating commission	8 years	Commission reviews, governor renominates, legislature confirms	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	Partisan election ^c	10 years	Partisan election ^c	10
Maryland	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	10
Massachusetts	Nominating commission	To age 70	X	X
Michigan	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Minnesota	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Mississippi	Nonpartisan election	8 years	Nonpartisan election	8
Missouri	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	12
Nebraska	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 3 years	Retention election	6
New Jersey	Appointed by governor	7 years	Reappointment by governor	To age 70
New Mexico	Nominating commission	Until next general election	Partisan election the first time; after that, winner runs in retention 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	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	6
Oregon	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Pennsylvania ^d	Partisan election	10 years	Retention election	10
South Carolina	Nominating commission ^e	6 years	Reelected by legislature	6
Tennessee ^b	Nominating commission	Until the biennial general election but not less than 30 days	Retention election	8
Texas	Partisan election	6 years	Partisan election	6
Utah	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 3 years	Retention election	6
Virginia	Elected by legislature	8 years	Reelected by legislature	8
Washington	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Wisconsin	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6

Note: See Note, table 1.64. States not listed do not have intermediate appellate courts.

^aIn States that use nominating commissions, the governor makes the appointment.^bAlabama and Tennessee have two intermediate appellate courts: the court of civil appeals, which has civil jurisdiction, and the court of criminal appeals, which has criminal jurisdiction. The selection process is the same for both.^cAlthough party affiliation of judicial candidates appears on ballots, judicial primaries are open. This gives judicial elections a nonpartisan character.^dPennsylvania has two intermediate appellate courts; the superior court and the commonwealth court. The selection process is the same for both.^eThe Judicial Merit Selection Commission was established on July 1, 1997. The commission screens and then recommends a list of three judicial candidates to the legislature. The legislature votes only on the list submitted by the commission. If all candidates on the list are rejected, the process begins again with the commission.Source: American Judicature Society, *Judicial Selection in the United States: A Compendium of Provisions*, 2nd edition (Chicago: American Judicature Society, 1993); and data provided by the American Judicature Society. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.66

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

By State and name of court, as of June 1, 1998

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

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.66

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

By State and name of court, as of June 1, 1998--Continued

State/name of court(s)	Initial selection		Retention	
	Method ^a	Term	Method	Term (in years)
<u>New Mexico</u> District court	Nominating commission	Until next general election	Partisan election the first time; after that, winner runs in retention election	6
<u>New York</u> Supreme court	Partisan election	14 years	Partisan election	14
<u>North Carolina</u> Superior court	Partisan election ^f	8 years	Partisan election ^g	8
<u>North Dakota</u> District court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
<u>Ohio</u> Common Pleas court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
<u>Oklahoma</u> District court	Nonpartisan election	4 years	Nonpartisan election	4
<u>Oregon</u> Circuit court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
<u>Pennsylvania</u> Common Pleas court	Partisan election	10 years	Retention election	10
<u>Rhode Island</u> Superior court	Nominating commission	Life tenure	X	X
<u>South Carolina</u> Circuit court	Nominating commission ^h	6 years	Reelected by legislature	6
<u>South Dakota</u> Circuit court	Nonpartisan election	8 years	Nonpartisan election	8
<u>Tennessee</u> Circuit court	Partisan election	8 years	Partisan election	8
<u>Texas</u> District court	Partisan election	4 years	Partisan election	4
<u>Utah</u> District court	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 3 years	Retention election	6
<u>Vermont</u> Superior court	Nominating commission	6 years	Automatic retention unless legislature votes against it	6
<u>Virginia</u> Circuit court	Elected by legislature	8 years	Reelected by legislature	8
<u>Washington</u> Superior court	Nonpartisan election	4 years	Nonpartisan election	4
<u>West Virginia</u> Circuit court	Partisan election	8 years	Partisan election	8
<u>Wisconsin</u> Circuit court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
<u>Wyoming</u> District court	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	6

Note: See Note, table 1.64. Courts of general jurisdiction are defined as having unlimited civil and criminal jurisdiction (Larry C. Berkson, "Judicial Selection in the United States: A Special Report," *Judicature* 64 (October 1980) p. 178).

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

^bCounties with populations less than 250,000 select and retain superior court judges in nonpartisan elections for 4-year terms.

^cLocal electors can choose either nonpartisan elections or gubernatorial appointment.

^dJudge must be elected to a full term on a nonpartisan ballot at the next general election. If the election is not contested, the incumbent's name does not appear on the ballot.

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

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

^gIn Vanderburgh County, initial selection and retention are by nonpartisan election.

^hA nominating commission is used for the superior court judges of Lake and St. Joseph Counties. In Vanderburgh County the election is nonpartisan.

ⁱIn Lake and St. Joseph Counties each appointed judge serves until the next general election but not less than 2 years.

^jNonpartisan elections are used in Allen and Vanderburgh Counties. Retention elections are used in Lake and St. Joseph Counties.

^kSeventeen of 31 districts use a nominating commission for district judge selection; the remaining 14 select district judges in partisan elections.

^lFourteen of 31 districts use partisan elections.

^mAlthough party affiliation of judicial candidates appears on ballots, judicial primaries are open. This gives judicial elections a nonpartisan character.

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

^oAn 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.

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

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

^rFive special judges of the superior court are appointed by the governor. Three are appointed for 4-year terms and 2 judges are appointed for 5-year terms.

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

^tThe Judicial Merit Selection Commission was established on July 1, 1997. The commission screens and then recommends a list of three judicial candidates to the legislature. The legislature votes on the list submitted by the commission. If all candidates on the list are rejected, the process begins again with the commission.

Source: American Judicature Society, *Judicial Selection in the United States: A Compendium of Provisions*, 2nd edition (Chicago: American Judicature Society, 1993); and data provided by the American Judicature Society. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.67

Staff and budget of judicial conduct organizations

By State, 1995-96

State	Total employed	Administrative or executive director	Attorneys	Investigators	Administrative assistants, secretaries	Other staff	Budget amount ^a	Judges subject to jurisdiction
Alabama ^b	2	1	0	0	1	0	\$175,411	535
Alaska	2	1	0	0	1	0	228,000	57
Arizona	4	1	0	1	2	0	208,700	444
Arkansas	4	1	0	1	1	1	280,175 ^c	400
California	25	1	14	0	8	2	2,997,000	1,554
Colorado	2	1	0	0	1	0	110,000	284
Connecticut	2	1	0	0	1	0	191,263 ^c	278
Delaware ^d	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	111
District of Columbia	3	1	1	0	1	0	124,000 ^e	88
Florida	3	1	1	0	1	0	457,775	779
Georgia	3	1	0	1	1	0	157,718	1,800
Hawaii	1	0	0	0	1	0 ^f	58,967	123
Idaho	2	1	0	0	1	0	104,000	140
Illinois	5	1	0	2	2	0	341,000	850
Indiana	2	1	0	0	1	0	(g)	500 ^h
Kansas	5	1 ⁱ	1	2	1	0	32,944	495 ^h
Kentucky	4	1	1	1	1	0	69,559	404
Louisiana	7	1	3	1	1	1	410,000	639
Maryland	4	1	0	1	1	1	225,416	284
Michigan	7	1	3	0	3	0	920,600	1,100
Minnesota	2	1	0	0	1	0	260,126 ^j	442
Mississippi	4	1	1	1	1	0	257,269	600
Missouri	3	1	0	0	2	0	190,581	650
Nebraska	3	1	0	1	1	0	40,000 ^c	135
Nevada	2	1	0	0	1	0	317,811	140
New Hampshire	3	1	0	0	2	0	10,000	150
New Jersey	3	1	0	1	1	0	165,000	825
New Mexico	3	1	1	0	1	0	145,800	274
New York	21	1	7	4	8	1	1,696,000	3,500
North Carolina	2 ^k	1	0	0	1	0	116,304	306
North Dakota ^l	4	0	2	0	2	0	236,567	125
Ohio	18	1	6	1	7	3	1,068,323	1,125
Oklahoma	4	1	2	0	1	0	(m)	300
Oregon	1	1	0	0	0	0	65,000 ⁿ	600
Pennsylvania ^o	9	1	2	2	3	1	838,000	1,000
Rhode Island	1	0	0	0	0	1	84,914	95
South Carolina	2	1	0	0	1	0	65,140 ^c	775
South Dakota ^p	X	X	X	X	X	X	20,000 ^c	56
Tennessee	4	1	1	0	1	1	100,000	571
Texas	16	1	7	0	5	3	699,554	3,500
Utah	5	1	0	3	1	0	207,000	440
Virginia	3	1	1	0	0	1	386,941	741
Washington	6	1	0	2	2	1	663,120	405
West Virginia ^q	8	2	0	5	0	1	(r)	342

Note: The Center for Judicial Conduct Organizations conducts annual surveys of judicial conduct organizations. These organizations typically are State agencies created by statute or constitutional amendment with the mandate to receive, investigate, and dispose of complaints regarding judicial misconduct. Figures presented include both full- and part-time staff. Information was not available for Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

Judicial conduct organizations use different reporting periods. Most of the figures reported are for fiscal year 7/95 to 6/96. Other reporting periods are: 7/94 to 6/95 for Arizona; calendar year 1995 for Ohio; 4/96 to 3/97 for New York; 9/95 to 8/96 for Texas; 10/95 to 9/96 for the Alabama Judicial Inquiry Commission and the District of Columbia; 7/96 to 6/97 for Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Illinois, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Pennsylvania and South Dakota; and 10/97 to 9/98 for Michigan. Kansas provided figures for calendar year 1996. California, Nebraska, North Dakota, Rhode Island, South Carolina, and Washington provided figures for 7/96 to 6/97.

^aCross-jurisdiction comparisons of budgets should be done with caution. Some judicial conduct organizations have their offices in private buildings and must pay rent, while other organizations are located in State buildings and incur no rental expense. The budgets of some judicial conduct organizations include all salaries of their personnel, while other organizations receive personnel support from State agencies.

^bAlabama has a two-tier judicial disciplinary system; figures are for the Judicial Inquiry Commission, the first tier.

^cDoes not include litigation costs. In most cases, these costs are borne by the State attorney general's office.

^dThe Court on the Judiciary does not have a budget or staff. The court designates a clerk and may designate one or more deputy clerks, who have powers prescribed by the court. At the time of the survey, a staff attorney with the supreme court was designated as the clerk.

^eThe budget of the Commission on Judicial Disabilities and Tenure also covers the costs for its evaluation of active judges who seek reappointment and the reviews of retired judges who wish to continue their judicial service as senior judges.

^fThe seven members of the Commission on Judicial Conduct perform many staff functions.

^gThe Commission on Judicial Qualifications is part of the supreme court and has no separate budget.

^hIn addition, the Commission has jurisdiction over certain other court personnel, such as retired judges and pro tem judges.

ⁱThe appellate clerk serves as the executive director of the Commission on Judicial Qualifications.

^jDoes not include litigation costs.

^kThe attorney general's office provides investigative services and special counsel to the Judicial Standards Commission.

^lStaff and budget are shared by the Judicial Conduct Commission and the Disciplinary Board of the Supreme Court.

^mStaff are paid by the supreme court. There is a reserve fund for special investigative or attorney services.

ⁿThe commission may request additional funds for investigations and hearings.

^oPennsylvania has a two-tier judicial disciplinary system; figures are for the Judicial Conduct Board, the first tier.

^pPersonnel are hired as needed.

^qWest Virginia has a two-tier judicial discipline system; figures are for the Judicial Investigation Commission, the first tier.

^rThe budget of the Judicial Investigation Commission is part of the supreme court budget.

Source: American Judicature Society, Center for Judicial Conduct Organizations, *Judicial Conduct Reporter*, Vol. 19, No. 2-3 (Chicago: American Judicature Society, Summer-Fall 1997), pp. 4, 5. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.68

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

Fiscal years 1988-97

Fiscal year	Juries serving	Sessions convened	Jurors		Hours		Proceedings filed by indictment		Average defendants indicted per session
			Total	Average per session	Total	Average per session	Cases	Defendants	
1988	736	10,668	209,168	19.6	57,362	5.4	23,243	38,214	3.6
1989	744	10,413	205,131	19.7	56,792	5.5	24,050	39,679	3.8
1990	742	10,065	198,863	19.8	53,978	5.4	24,779	40,817	4.1
1991	788	10,914	215,789	19.8	58,293	5.3	27,168	44,607	4.1
1992	836	11,571	228,784	19.8	61,806	5.3	28,559	47,164	4.1
1993	847	11,181	221,505	19.8	59,117	5.3	27,039	44,480	4.0
1994	854	10,674	211,647	19.8	55,789	5.2	23,869	40,238	3.8
1995	960	10,585	208,625	19.7	55,378	5.2	25,202	42,866	4.0
1996	1,160	10,121	199,844	19.7	52,911	5.2	26,728	45,267	4.5
1997	1,352	9,764	193,805	19.8	51,603	5.3	28,925	47,461	4.9

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 charges. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director*, 1992, p. 75; 1997, p. 63 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.69

Petit juror utilization in U.S. District Courts

1977-97

	Total jurors available							Jury trial days					Juror Usage Index
	Total ^b	Selected or serving		Challenged		Not selected, serving, or challenged ^a		Total	Criminal		Civil		
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
1977	584,122	352,940	60.4%	90,693	15.5%	140,489	24.1%	29,875	16,945	56.7%	12,930	43.3%	19.6
1978	570,523	345,372	60.5	88,103	15.5	137,048	24.0	29,238	16,084	55.0	13,154	45.0	19.5
1979	565,617	334,765	59.2	91,575	16.2	139,277	24.6	28,851	15,171	52.6	13,680	47.4	19.6
1980	605,547	368,710	60.9	92,110	15.2	144,727	23.1	32,159	15,649	48.7	16,510	51.3	18.8
1981	648,929	396,746	61.1	100,041	15.4	152,142	23.4	35,596	15,925	44.7	19,671	55.3	18.2
1982	631,606	388,979	61.6	98,657	15.6	143,970	22.8	35,263	15,587	44.2	19,676	55.8	17.9
1983	640,577	413,813	64.6	102,492	16.0	124,272	19.4	37,589	16,539	44.0	21,050	56.0	17.0
1984	666,942	430,845	64.6	110,045	16.5	126,052	18.9	39,572	16,778	42.4	22,793	57.6	16.9
1985	676,140	442,196	65.4	114,268	16.9	119,677	17.7	40,289	17,203	42.7	23,086	57.3	16.8
1986	705,819	465,135	65.9	119,283	16.9	121,401	17.2	41,945	19,253	45.9	22,692	54.1	16.8
1987	732,039	488,270	66.7	126,642	17.3	117,126	16.0	44,511	19,095	42.9	25,415	57.1	16.5
1988	762,083	502,213	65.9	134,127	17.6	125,744	16.5	44,324	19,990	45.1	24,334	54.9	17.2
1989	814,322	525,238	64.5	146,578	18.0	142,506	17.5	45,403	24,154	53.2	21,249	46.8	17.9
1990	828,527	540,200	65.2	150,792	18.2	137,535	16.6	46,194	23,005	49.8	23,189	50.2	17.9
1991	855,175	550,733	64.4	159,062	18.6	145,380	17.0	46,563	24,772	53.2	21,791	46.8	18.4
1992	887,234	570,878	64.3	166,082	18.7	150,274	16.9	48,368	25,248	52.2	23,120	47.8	18.3
1993	861,160	553,726	64.3	162,759	18.9	144,675	16.8	46,646	24,629	52.8	22,017	47.2	18.5
1994	788,066	514,607	65.3	145,792	18.5	127,667	16.2	45,060	20,592	45.7	24,468	54.3	17.5
1995	774,978	491,336	63.4	144,921	18.7	123,222	15.9	43,219	21,177	49.0	22,042	51.0	17.9
1996	778,170	499,585	64.2	147,074	18.9	131,511	16.9	43,133	19,884	46.1	23,249	53.9	18.0
1997	749,613	485,749	64.8	143,926	19.2	119,938	16.0	41,903	18,773	44.8	23,130	55.2	17.9

Note: In this table, 1977 data are for 94 District Courts; 1978 through 1982 data are for 95 District Courts; and 1983 through 1997 data are for 94 District Courts. Data for 1977-87 are reported for the 12-month period ending June 30. Beginning in 1988, data are reported for the Federal fiscal year, which is the 12-month period ending September 30. Data for 1988-91 have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Petit jurors determine questions of fact, in any civil or criminal action, through hearing the evidence presented at trial. 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.

^aIncludes jurors in travel status.

^bEach juror is counted for each day serving, traveling, or waiting at the courthouse to serve.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director*, 1980, p. 574; 1981, p. 6; 1986, p. 23 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts); and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director*, 1991, p. 98; 1996, p. 69; 1997, p. 62 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.70

Jury fees in State and Federal courts

By jurisdiction, 1998

Jurisdiction	Juror fees per day	Jurisdiction	Juror fees per day
Federal	\$40.00 ^a	Missouri	\$6.00
Alabama	10.00	Montana	12.00 ^o
Alaska	12.50 ^{b,c}	Nebraska	20.00
Arizona	12.00 ^d	Nevada	(p)
Arkansas	5.00 ^e	New Hampshire	10.00 ^b
California	5.00 ^f	New Jersey	5.00
Colorado	(g)	New Mexico	(q)
Connecticut	(h)	New York	(r)
Delaware	15.00	North Carolina	12.00 ^s
District of Columbia	30.00 ⁱ	North Dakota	25.00
Florida	(j)	Ohio	10.00 ^{k,t}
Georgia	5.00 ^k	Oklahoma	12.50
Hawaii	30.00	Oregon	10.00
Idaho	10.00 ^b	Pennsylvania	(u)
Illinois	4.00 ^k	Rhode Island	15.00
Indiana	7.50 ^l	South Carolina	10.00
Iowa	10.00	South Dakota	10.00 ^{k,v}
Kansas	10.00	Tennessee	10.00
Kentucky	12.50	Texas	6.00 ^{k,w}
Louisiana	12.00	Utah	17.00
Maine	10.00	Vermont	30.00
Maryland	15.00 ^{k,m}	Virginia	30.00
Massachusetts	(g)	Washington	10.00 ^k
Michigan	7.50 ^b	West Virginia	15.00
Minnesota	30.00 ⁿ	Wisconsin	8.00 ^{b,k}
Mississippi	15.00	Wyoming	30.00 ^x

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

^aMay be raised to \$50.00 per day after 30 days of service upon discretion of the judge.

^bHalf-day rate.

^cAnchorage provides \$5.00 half-day rate for the first day, then \$12.50 per half-day after the first day.

^dNo fee for first day (discretionary); \$12.00 per day thereafter.

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

^fFees vary among counties; \$20.00 maximum per day.

^gNo fee for first 3 days; \$50.00 per day thereafter. Expenses for unemployed available. Employers must pay employees for first 3 days while serving.

^hNo fee for first 5 days; \$50.00 per day thereafter. Expenses for unemployed available. Employers must pay employees for first 5 days while serving.

ⁱNo fee for first day; \$30.00 per day thereafter.

^jIf employer pays salary or wages of person on jury duty, then there is no fee paid for 3 days; then \$30.00 per day thereafter. If individual is not employed or employer does not pay salary, then fee is \$15.00 per day for first 3 days; then \$30.00 per day thereafter.

^kFees vary among counties.

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

^mProvided as an expense; not reported as income nor remitted to employer.

ⁿChild care expenses available.

^o\$25.00 per day while actually serving (sworn).

^p\$15.00 per day while actually serving (sworn). \$30.00 per day after 5 days of service. \$9.00 per day if not sworn.

^q\$5.15 per hour.

^rIf employer has more than 10 employees, must pay at least \$40.00 per day for the first 3 days. After 3 days, the court must pay \$40.00 per day. If juror is not employed or if employer has less than 10 employees, then court must pay \$40.00 per day from day 1.

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

^tCounty commission shall fix the compensation not to exceed \$40.00. After 10 days of actual service compensation to be one and a half times the daily rate--minimum of \$15.00. Maximum may be set by county not to exceed twice the daily rate for service of less than 10 days.

^u\$9.00 for first 3 days; \$25.00 per day thereafter.

^v\$40.00 maximum per day while actually serving (sworn).

^w\$30.00 maximum per day while actually serving (sworn).

^xMay be raised to \$50.00 per day after 4 days of service upon discretion of the judge.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Center for State Courts.

Table 1.71

Investigative reports by Federal probation officers

By type of investigation, 1982-97

Type of investigation	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Total	116,084	125,613	147,124	155,945	168,063	142,356	145,439	148,880	151,176	162,294	174,214	179,967	179,956	169,113	173,054	172,806
Presentence investigation ^a	27,463	30,323	30,745	32,669	35,594	37,300	36,737	38,563	41,812	44,226	48,267	48,871	44,434	43,151	48,372	52,174
Collateral investigation for another district	21,233	23,135	23,057	25,055	28,456	30,120	28,630	29,363	28,584	32,240	34,747	34,311	32,663	33,293	33,589	34,961
Preliminary investigation to assist U.S. attorney	2,158	2,121	2,375	2,178	1,968	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Postsentence investigation for institution	919	1,237	1,347	1,323	1,258	1,388	1,342	1,082	1,094	1,072	1,300	1,417	1,729	2,217	3,290	NA
Pretransfer investigation (probation and parole)	8,256	7,689	7,881	8,550	8,899	8,787	9,368	9,448	8,762	7,471	7,673	7,805	7,607	7,026	6,590	6,088
Alleged violation investigation (probation and parole)	12,241	12,436	12,585	13,289	14,046	15,316	16,456	16,781	18,236	21,082	23,975	24,107	24,014	26,629	26,759	29,847
Prerelease investigation for a Federal or military institution	6,996	6,958	7,292	6,955	7,691	8,620	9,955	10,643	10,581	11,393	11,457	12,939	13,677	15,425	16,550	18,362
Special investigation regarding a prisoner in confinement	5,755	5,961	6,605	6,853	7,433	7,018	7,098	6,991	7,766	8,666	8,839	9,109	9,594	7,850	7,142	6,545
Furlough and work-release reports for Bureau of Prisons institutions	5,301	5,734	5,350	5,490	6,268	6,389	6,692	6,438	5,231	4,367	4,022	5,212	7,437	9,573	8,792	5,151
Supervision reports	21,898	21,859	22,412	24,471	24,862	25,760	27,272	27,441	26,647	29,206	31,339	33,760	36,823	22,105	20,473	18,477
Parole revocation hearing reports	1,909	1,917	1,806	1,747	1,615	1,658	1,889	2,130	2,463	2,571	2,595	2,436	1,978	1,844	1,497	1,201
Bail interviews	1,513	5,321	25,669	27,365	29,973	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Collateral bail	442	922	1,093	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Note: Persons under supervision of the Federal Probation System include persons placed on probation--either by U.S. District Courts, U.S. magistrates, or at the request of U.S. attorneys (deferred prosecution)--and Federal offenders released from confinement on parole or mandatory release. A Federal prisoner is eligible for mandatory release when the prisoner has served the full term of imprisonment less "good-time" allowances. If the offender has earned more than 180 days of "good-time" credit, supervision (as if on parole) is for that period in excess of 180 days. If "good-time" is less than 180 days, release occurs without supervision. Prior to 1989, the data represent the 12-month period ending June 30. In 1989 and 1990, the reporting period was the 12-month period ending March 31. Beginning in 1991, data are reported for the Federal fiscal year, which is the 12-month period ending September 30. As of 1987, the total figure no longer includes bail interviews because this function was transferred from the probation offices to the pretrial services offices. Data for 1987 and 1991 have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

^aBeginning in 1997, category includes postsentence investigations for institutions.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1980*, p. 15, Table 18; **1986**, p. 45 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts); and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1982*, p. 20; **1984**, p. 20; **1988**, p. 42; **1990**, p. 29, Table 18; **1992**, p. 87, Table 19; **1993**, p. 29; **1996**, p. 35; **1997**, p. 29 (Washington, DC: US-GPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.72

Number and type of State and Federal correctional facilitiesBy region and jurisdiction, 1990 and 1995^a

Region and jurisdiction	All facilities		Confinement facilities		Community-based facilities	
	1990	1995	1990	1995	1990	1995
United States, total	1,287	1,500	1,037	1,196	250	304
Federal	80	125	80	112	0	13
State	1,207	1,375	957	1,084	250	291
Northeast	182	204	151	170	31	34
Connecticut	20	23	20	23	0	0
Maine	7	9	5	6	2	3
Massachusetts	20	21	16	18	4	3
New Hampshire	5	6	3	4	2	2
New Jersey	25	25	23	24	2	1
New York	62	68	57	59	5	9
Pennsylvania	30	37	15	22	15	15
Rhode Island	7	7	6	6	1	1
Vermont	6	8	6	8	0	0
Midwest	255	275	196	212	59	63
Illinois	39	43	30	32	9	11
Indiana	23	23	18	20	5	3
Iowa	24	29	8	8	16	21
Kansas	16	9	15	8	1	1
Michigan	67	73	49	56	18	17
Minnesota	9	8	8	8	1	0
Missouri	17	22	15	20	2	2
Nebraska	7	9	5	8	2	1
North Dakota	2	1	2	1	0	0
Ohio	22	28	22	28	0	0
South Dakota	2	2	2	2	0	0
Wisconsin	27	28	22	21	5	7
South	534	629	426	502	108	127
Alabama	28	31	18	19	10	12
Arkansas	13	15	9	10	4	5
Delaware	8	8	6	6	2	2
District of Columbia	11	15	7	8	4	7
Florida	100	98	54	66	46	32
Georgia	32	43	27	38	5	5
Kentucky	15	23	15	17	0	6
Louisiana	20	17	12	12	8	5
Maryland	21	27	17	21	4	6
Mississippi	24	22	19	3	5	19
North Carolina	91	93	86	84	5	9
Oklahoma	23	40	23	35	0	5
South Carolina	32	32	23	24	9	8
Tennessee	18	20	18	18	0	2
Texas	43	92	42	92	1	0
Virginia	48	44	46	42	2	2
West Virginia	7	9	4	7	3	2
West	236	267	184	200	52	67
Alaska	13	20	13	16	0	4
Arizona	20	19	18	19	2	0
California	100	102	67	70	33	32
Colorado	14	20	13	20	1	0
Hawaii	10	8	8	8	2	0
Idaho	7	10	5	6	2	4
Montana	5	8	4	3	1	5
Nevada	17	18	15	16	2	2
New Mexico	11	8	9	7	2	1
Oregon	11	12	11	12	0	0
Utah	8	9	2	4	6	5
Washington	16	29	15	15	1	14
Wyoming	4	4	4	4	0	0

Note: The Census of State and Federal Correctional Facilities counts State, Federal, and private facilities that have custody over adults sentenced to confinement. It includes prisons, penitentiaries, boot camps, prison farms, reception, diagnostic and classification centers, road camps, forestry and conservation camps, youthful offender facilities (except in California), vocational training facilities, prison hospitals, drug and alcohol treatment facilities, and State-operated local detention facilities in Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont. The Census excludes privately operated facilities that are not predominantly for State or Federal inmates, military facilities, Immigration and Naturalization Service facilities, Bureau of Indian Affairs facilities, U.S. Marshals Service facilities, and public hospital wings and wards reserved for State prisoners.

Correctional facilities were classified as "community-based" if 50% or more of the inmates were regularly permitted to depart from the facility unaccompanied to work, study, or participate in rehabilitation programs. Halfway houses, restitution centers, and prerelease centers are all considered community-based facilities. Correctional facilities were classified as "confinement" if less than 50% of their inmates were regularly permitted to depart the facility unaccompanied. For information on methodology and explanatory notes, see [Appendix 4](#).

^aData for 1990 are reported for June 29; data for 1995 are reported for June 30.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1995*, NCJ-163916 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1997), Table 4.2.

Table 1.73

Design and rated capacities, and respective percent occupied, of State correctional facilities

By region and jurisdiction, 1990 and 1995

Region and jurisdiction	Design capacity		Percent of design capacity occupied		Rated capacity		Percent of rated capacity occupied	
	1990	1995	1990	1995	1990	1995	1990	1995
United States, total	541,568	585,051	122%	133%	650,600	909,908	101%	103%
Northeast	92,700	119,379	127	126	109,448	141,157	108	107
Connecticut	7,158	12,788	134	115	9,275	15,466	103	95
Maine	1,287	1,528	117	96	1,311	1,452	115	101
Massachusetts	5,454	7,334	152	147	6,299	9,173	132	117
New Hampshire	897	1,757	161	125	1,049	1,769	137	124
New Jersey	14,867	14,056	113	138	16,189	14,244	103	136
New York	46,955	52,885	120	130	56,406	66,815	100	103
Pennsylvania	13,706	24,485	152	121	16,353	27,587	127	108
Rhode Island	1,790	3,561	137	86	1,790	3,599	137	85
Vermont	586	985	138	105	776	1,052	104	98
Midwest	114,846	115,513	123	149	134,106	154,320	106	122
Illinois	20,949	22,243	128	166	23,409	26,424	114	140
Indiana	12,871	NA	98	X	13,701	12,512	92	116
Iowa	3,674	4,499	123	150	4,520	6,341	100	106
Kansas	5,312	6,835	104	100	5,312	6,835	104	100
Michigan	26,885	30,986	118	130	30,979	41,326	103	98
Minnesota	2,840	4,319	114	108	3,299	4,319	98	108
Missouri	11,304	11,992	129	153	15,033	18,650	97	98
Nebraska	1,661	2,119	144	136	1,819	2,334	131	123
North Dakota	575	637	97	106	575	637	97	106
Ohio	22,489	24,780	141	177	28,766	24,780	111	177
South Dakota	1,109	NA	112	X	1,252	1,516	100	124
Wisconsin	5,177	7,103	130	147	5,441	8,646	124	120
South	229,126	205,793	111	124	262,286	416,591	97	96
Alabama	12,825	14,236	97	126	12,825	18,248	97	98
Arkansas	6,530	8,044	99	103	6,530	8,044	99	103
Delaware	2,968	3,279	116	141	3,526	4,561	98	101
District of Columbia	5,633	7,362	129	118	7,411	8,751	98	99
Florida	32,668	51,696	130	120	47,069	67,879	90	91
Georgia	17,399	NA	107	X	19,676	29,677	94	101
Kentucky	6,559	9,374	105	106	7,280	10,374	95	96
Louisiana	13,917	13,250	100	122	14,142	16,861	99	96
Maryland	10,877	14,163	157	148	15,640	19,670	109	106
Mississippi	7,363	8,263	93	116	7,363	9,982	93	96
North Carolina	17,125	22,985	107	111	18,996	27,488	97	93
Oklahoma	6,123	10,791	171	137	9,439	14,684	111	101
South Carolina	12,538	14,323	120	128	15,669	17,717	96	104
Tennessee	7,616	11,006	109	118	9,229	13,223	90	98
Texas	53,465	NA	93	X	51,971	124,657	96	94
Virginia	13,898	14,882	105	152	13,898	22,497	105	101
West Virginia	1,622	2,119	96	103	1,622	2,278	96	96
West	104,896	144,386	139	140	144,760	197,840	101	102
Alaska	2,472	3,128	98	100	2,580	3,325	94	94
Arizona	13,889	19,800	100	107	14,641	21,249	95	100
California	56,323	78,389	164	161	92,075	123,559	101	102
Colorado	4,526	6,633	124	122	4,992	8,464	112	96
Hawaii	2,178	1,750	118	189	2,552	2,646	101	125
Idaho	1,531	2,118	115	137	1,781	2,626	99	110
Montana	888	1,278	143	132	898	1,274	142	132
Nevada	5,126	5,338	110	137	5,934	7,080	95	103
New Mexico	3,025	3,854	103	104	3,179	4,137	98	97
Oregon	5,339	6,011	112	124	5,339	7,728	112	96
Utah	3,036	3,710	92	102	3,029	3,695	92	103
Washington	5,766	11,374	122	100	6,712	11,080	105	103
Wyoming	797	1,003	137	115	1,048	977	104	118

Note: See Note, table 1.72. A variety of capacity measures is used by correctional reporting authorities to reflect both available space to house inmates and the ability to staff and operate an institution. "Design capacity" is the number of inmates that planners or architects intended for the facility. "Rated capacity" is the number of beds or inmates assigned by a rating official. Percent of capacity occupied is determined by dividing the number of inmates housed on the day of the census by the reported capacity. Percent of capacity occupied is based on the midyear populations from facilities that reported capacity levels. For information on methodology and explanatory notes, see Appendix 4.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1995*, NCJ-163916 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1997), Table 4.7.

Table 1.74

Employees in State and Federal correctional facilities

By occupational category, region, and jurisdiction, June 30, 1995

Region and jurisdiction	All employees ^a	Administrative	Custody/security	Clerical	Educational	Professional/technical	Maintenance/food service	Other staff
United States, total	347,320	9,509	220,892	27,383	11,020	45,291	23,605	9,620
Federal	25,379	1,529	10,348	2,266	1,164	4,604	3,014	2,454
State	321,941	7,980	210,544	25,117	9,856	40,687	20,591	7,166
Northeast	63,108	1,365	42,115	5,283	2,303	7,196	4,084	762
Connecticut	5,886	105	4,202	311	231	817	216	4
Maine	951	32	595	65	42	94	106	17
Massachusetts	4,966	240	3,386	238	140	651	265	46
New Hampshire	1,069	35	679	67	59	123	46	60
New Jersey	7,274	131	5,089	530	250	643	518	113
New York	30,516	470	20,657	2,989	1,262	2,970	1,779	389
Pennsylvania	10,757	329	6,108	1,044	285	1,776	1,082	133
Rhode Island	1,104	13	924	13	13	80	61	0
Vermont	585	10	475	26	21	42	11	0
Midwest	64,205	2,226	40,728	5,186	2,132	7,412	5,400	1,121
Illinois	12,741	363	8,068	1,080	590	1,425	913	302
Indiana	6,387	231	3,818	617	162	763	672	124
Iowa	2,440	111	1,507	173	64	312	216	57
Kansas	3,072	119	1,775	367	78	467	266	0
Michigan	14,186	444	9,627	1,040	410	1,351	1,124	190
Minnesota	2,606	33	1,625	321	59	276	292	0
Missouri	5,423	139	3,349	386	185	681	494	189
Nebraska	1,214	37	743	89	26	179	110	30
North Dakota	240	13	132	18	11	46	18	2
Ohio	11,411	588	7,257	721	334	1,380	963	168
South Dakota	562	36	311	32	26	82	60	15
Wisconsin	3,923	112	2,516	342	187	450	272	44
South	134,799	3,011	90,543	8,608	3,375	19,910	6,105	3,247
Alabama	3,263	69	2,400	247	48	319	142	38
Arkansas	2,293	32	1,843	152	59	140	67	0
Delaware	1,266	27	868	71	33	195	66	6
District of Columbia	2,849	57	1,984	88	93	333	161	133
Florida	21,049	689	14,726	1,701	427	2,557	742	207
Georgia	10,538	50	7,420	661	240	1,406	645	116
Kentucky	3,233	141	2,122	215	149	323	205	78
Louisiana	5,493	102	4,413	250	58	438	143	89
Maryland	7,149	84	5,080	400	200	734	539	112
Mississippi	2,930	67	2,169	272	68	267	66	21
North Carolina	12,491	297	9,051	594	286	1,469	670	124
Oklahoma	3,846	357	2,139	410	144	383	295	118
South Carolina	5,602	223	3,615	310	157	951	171	175
Tennessee	5,305	255	3,191	401	216	696	346	200
Texas	38,056	338	23,011	2,189	1,137	8,686	1,188	1,507
Virginia	8,422	152	5,994	541	1	832	590	312
West Virginia	1,014	71	517	106	59	181	69	11
West	59,829	1,378	37,158	6,040	2,046	6,169	5,002	2,036
Alaska	1,272	54	870	71	19	142	93	23
Arizona	6,806	142	5,034	463	127	523	381	136
California	32,700	523	19,439	4,267	1,227	3,148	2,860	1,236
Colorado	3,085	98	1,965	159	129	265	367	102
Hawaii	1,216	10	988	81	NA	73	64	0
Idaho	851	26	579	40	26	115	61	4
Montana	768	19	539	45	20	88	49	8
Nevada	1,661	21	1,087	47	0	342	73	91
New Mexico	2,162	107	1,421	106	100	166	121	141
Oregon	2,018	69	1,201	120	187	262	147	32
Utah	1,510	64	806	129	37	278	196	0
Washington	5,378	222	2,971	492	164	719	550	260
Wyoming	402	23	258	20	10	48	40	3

Note: See Note, table 1.72. For information on methodology and explanatory notes, see Appendix 4.

^aIncludes all full-time, part-time, payroll, nonpayroll, and contract employees. Excludes community volunteers.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1995*, NCJ-163916 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1997), Table 4.19.

Table 1.75

Employees in State and Federal correctional facilities

By sex, region, and jurisdiction, June 30, 1995

Region and jurisdiction	All staff			Custody/security staff		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
United States, total ^a	347,320	246,581	100,659	220,892	179,035	41,857
Federal	25,379	19,169	6,210	10,348	9,096	1,252
State ^a	321,941	227,412	94,449	210,544	169,939	40,605
Northeast	63,108	49,696	13,412	42,115	38,196	3,919
Connecticut	5,886	4,437	1,449	4,202	3,526	676
Maine	951	781	170	595	558	37
Massachusetts	4,966	3,826	1,140	3,386	2,978	408
New Hampshire	1,069	835	234	679	609	70
New Jersey	7,274	5,541	1,733	5,089	4,411	678
New York	30,516	24,348	6,168	20,657	19,181	1,476
Pennsylvania	10,757	8,476	2,281	6,108	5,647	461
Rhode Island	1,104	969	135	924	854	70
Vermont	585	483	102	475	432	43
Midwest	64,205	45,410	18,795	40,728	33,017	7,711
Illinois	12,741	9,415	3,326	8,068	6,931	1,137
Indiana	6,387	4,423	1,964	3,818	2,981	837
Iowa	2,440	1,693	747	1,507	1,205	302
Kansas	3,072	2,116	956	1,775	1,514	261
Michigan	14,186	10,058	4,128	9,627	7,612	2,015
Minnesota	2,606	1,720	886	1,625	1,223	402
Missouri	5,423	3,824	1,599	3,349	2,784	565
Nebraska	1,214	877	337	743	595	148
North Dakota	240	165	75	132	108	24
Ohio	11,411	7,994	3,417	7,257	5,790	1,467
South Dakota	562	407	155	311	253	58
Wisconsin	3,923	2,718	1,205	2,516	2,021	495
South ^a	134,799	90,120	44,599	90,543	68,681	21,862
Alabama	3,263	2,262	1,001	2,400	1,846	554
Arkansas	2,293	1,671	622	1,843	1,432	411
Delaware	1,266	937	329	868	746	122
District of Columbia	2,849	1,828	1,021	1,984	1,399	585
Florida	21,049	13,873	7,176	14,726	10,986	3,740
Georgia	10,538	7,366	3,172	7,420	5,839	1,581
Kentucky	3,233	2,323	910	2,122	1,740	382
Louisiana	5,493	3,904	1,589	4,413	3,426	987
Maryland	7,149	4,894	2,255	5,080	3,875	1,205
Mississippi	2,930	1,637	1,293	2,169	1,283	886
North Carolina	12,491	9,213	3,278	9,051	7,523	1,528
Oklahoma	3,846	2,700	1,146	2,139	1,775	364
South Carolina	5,602	3,567	2,035	3,615	2,578	1,037
Tennessee	5,305	3,403	1,902	3,191	2,378	813
Texas ^a	38,056	24,123	13,853	23,011	16,827	6,184
Virginia	8,422	5,721	2,701	5,994	4,579	1,415
West Virginia	1,014	698	316	517	449	68
West	59,829	42,186	17,643	37,158	30,045	7,113
Alaska	1,272	898	374	870	686	184
Arizona	6,806	4,913	1,893	5,034	4,012	1,022
California	32,700	22,534	10,166	19,439	15,570	3,869
Colorado	3,085	2,299	786	1,965	1,606	359
Hawaii	1,216	981	235	988	860	128
Idaho	851	622	229	579	468	111
Montana	768	561	207	539	446	93
Nevada	1,661	1,267	394	1,087	912	175
New Mexico	2,162	1,686	476	1,421	1,248	173
Oregon	2,018	1,420	598	1,201	986	215
Utah	1,510	1,102	408	806	701	105
Washington	5,378	3,610	1,768	2,971	2,338	633
Wyoming	402	293	109	258	212	46

Note: See Note, table 1.72. For information on methodology and explanatory notes, see Appendix 4.

^aTotal staff^a includes 80 employees of 1 private facility in Texas in which the sex of staff was not reported.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1995*, NCJ-163916 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1997), Table 4.20.

Table 1.76

Characteristics of shock incarceration programs

By jurisdiction, 1996

Jurisdiction	Year program began	Number of camps	Average number of inmates	Number of beds	Program length	Program assignment made by:	Voluntary or mandatory	Eligibility criteria
Alabama	1988	1	120	150	90 to 180 days	Sentencing judge, legislation	Voluntary	No age limits; males only; excludes sex crimes, first degree arson, robbery, and life without parole.
Arkansas	1990	1	160	180	105 days	Department of Corrections	Voluntary	First time in adult facility; sentence of 10 years or less; eligible for minimum security; in-State residence on release; no sex offenses.
California	1993	3 ^a	350	200 ^b	4 months ^c	Department of Corrections	Voluntary	First term, non-violent offenders; sentence not less than 12 months nor more than 36, with 24 months or less to serve; no age requirement.
Colorado	1991	1	110	100	90 to 120 days	Department of Corrections	Voluntary	Non-violent offenders; maximum 30 years of age; sentenced as adult; physically and mentally capable.
Delaware	1997 ^d	NA	NA	100	6 months	Sentencing judge, legislation, Department of Corrections, Attorney General	Voluntary	18 years or older; no violent offenses (past or current); male and female; resident of State; physically and mentally capable; remaining term not less than 9 nor more than 18 months at Level V.
Florida	1987	1	94	112	120 days minimum	Sentencing judge	NA	First-time non-violent offenders; ages 14 to 24; physically and psychologically capable.
Idaho	1989	1	292	292	180 days	Sentencing judge	Mandatory	Inmates sentenced to retained jurisdiction by judge. No requirements imposed by Department of Corrections.
Illinois	1990	3	641	644	120 days	Sentencing judge	Voluntary	Maximum sentence of 8 years; 17 to 35 years of age; maximum one prior incarceration; some serious offenses, escape risks excluded.
Kansas	1991	1	95	95	180 days	Sentencing judge, legislation, Department of Corrections	Mandatory	16 to 27 years of age; generally non-violent offenses (waiver possible); males only (female component planned).
Kentucky	1993	1	42	40 to 50 male; 10 female	17 weeks	Department of Corrections	Voluntary	First-time offenders; male and female; 17 to 29 years of age; non-violent felony; no loss of life in crime; no sex offenders; minimum 4 months until parole eligibility or serve out and can not exceed 10-year sentence.
Louisiana	1987	1	130	136	90 to 180 days	Sentencing judge, Department of Corrections	Voluntary	First and second offenders not previously incarcerated in State penitentiary; age 17 to 39; parole eligible; non-violent crimes; male and female; good mental/physical health; no escape history; no felony detainees; in-State residence plan for after-care.
Maryland	1990	1	272	200	180 days	Department of Corrections	Voluntary	Under age 36; first or second major incarceration; maximum sentence 10 years; non-violent offense; no prior adult escape; no open detainees; minimum or pre-release status; medically, physically, psychologically fit; no disciplinary segregation for previous 180 days; male and female.
Michigan	1988	1	319	360	90 days	Sentencing judge, legislation, Department of Corrections	Voluntary	NA
Minnesota	1992	1	51 ^e	72 male; 8 female	6 months	Legislation defines criteria; Department of Corrections applies guidelines	Voluntary	Combination statutory criteria and Department of Corrections guidelines. No age/gender restrictions; medical and psychological screen; serve down to or equal 36-month sentence; property offenses only; no prior person offenses in last 10 years.
Mississippi	1985	3	(f)	400	20 weeks	Sentencing judge, legislation, Department of Corrections	Mandatory	First-time incarceration; mentally and physically able; no sex offenses; no extensive juvenile history.

Table 1.76

Characteristics of shock incarceration programs

By jurisdiction, 1996--Continued

Jurisdiction	Year program began	Number of camps	Average number of inmates	Number of beds	Program length	Program assignment made by:	Voluntary or mandatory	Eligibility criteria
Missouri	1994	1	40 to 45	50	90 days	Sentencing judge	Mandatory	Age 18 to 26; male; first-time felon; no violent offenses; no serious health or mental problems.
Nevada	1991	1	73	73	190 days	Sentencing judge	Voluntary	Over age 18; physically fit; non-violent; no prior felony incarceration.
New York	1987	4	1,450	1,390 male; 180 female	180 days	Department of Corrections	Voluntary	Age 16 to 35; non-violent offender; 36 months or less to parole eligibility; screen on general suitability (criminal history and nature of current offense).
North Carolina	1989	2	240	360	90 to 120 days	Sentencing judge	Voluntary	Age 16 to 30; suspended sentence of 6 months or more; certified physically fit by medical evaluation.
Ohio	1991 (male); 1995 (female)	2	(g)	100 male; 40 female	(h)	Department of Corrections	Voluntary	18 to 30 years of age; good health; no serious offenses with weapons, no sex offenses; no violence or escape; no greater than third or fourth degree felony; first prison term of 30 days or more; no outstanding warrants, detainers, felony charges; medical, psychological, educational, and substance abuse assessment.
Oklahoma	1983 (male); 1991 (female)	2	148 males; 54 females	170 male; 101 female	90 to 120 days (males); 4 to 6 months (females)	Sentencing judge, Department of Corrections	Mandatory ^j	Males: age 18 to 23; non-violent, first-time offenses (some exceptions). Females: physically capable; history of drug involvement; eligible for release upon completion.
Pennsylvania	1992	1	130	158	6 months	Recommended by judge but assigned by Department of Corrections	Voluntary	Age 18 to 35; male or female; physical condition, criminal history/escape screen; positive adjustment while incarcerated; no detainers likely to result in additional sentence; psychological screen.
Rhode Island	1997 ^d	NA	NA	30	6 months ^j	Department of Corrections	Mandatory ^j	Age 17 to 35; males; non-violent offenses; sentence of 6 months to 3 years; no violent convictions; assessed for treatment needs.
South Carolina	1986 (Shock); 1995 (Boot Camp)	2	148 males; 16 females	216 male; 29 female	3 months (Shock); 6 months (Boot Camp)	Sentencing judge (Shock); Department of Corrections (Boot Camp)	Mandatory	Shock incarceration: age 17 to 29; first incarceration; non-violent; parole eligible in 2 years; male or female; 15-day medical/psychological evaluation. Youthful Offender Boot Camp: age 17 to 25; male and female; sentenced under Youthful Offender Act, 7 to 10 month category; non-violent; first incarceration; medically fit; no warrants.
South Dakota	1996 ^k	NA	NA	48	4 months	Department of Corrections	Voluntary	Age 15 to 19; initial commitment to Department of Corrections; no violent offenses; no serious health problems; not psychologically unstable or low cognitive functioning.
Tennessee	1989	1	142	150	90 to 120 days	Sentencing judge, but Department of Corrections can recommend	Mandatory	Sentenced to prison; age 18 to 35; term of 6 years or less (up to 12 for drug offenders); offense must not involve serious injury, sex offense, or minors; good physical/mental health; comprehend, follow instructions.
Texas	1989	2	250	500 male; 20 female	75 to 90 days	Sentencing judge	Mandatory	Male or female; age 17 to 25; physically/mentally capable; not convicted of State Jail felony or eligible for probation; no sex offenses or escapes.
Vermont	1993	1	85	100	3 to 6 months	Sentencing judge, Department of Corrections	Voluntary	Male; able to work.
Virginia	1991	1	57	100	89 days	Sentencing judge, Department of Corrections	Voluntary	Under age 25; non-violent felony; first incarceration; no term longer than 12 months or multiple terms in local facility; complete physical and mental exam; written consent of defendant to participate; determination by court of sentence of

Table 1.76

Characteristics of shock incarceration programs

By jurisdiction, 1996--Continued

Jurisdiction	Year program began	Number of camps	Average number of inmates	Number of beds	Program length	Program assignment made by:	Voluntary or mandatory	Eligibility criteria
Washington	1993	1	150	180	4 months	Sentencing judge	Voluntary	Assessed for educational level, chemical dependencies, physical fitness, job interests, aptitudes, and skills.
Wisconsin	1991	1	70	75	6 months	Department of Corrections	Voluntary	Under age 31; no current conviction for crime against life or bodily injury; have identified substance abuse problem; no physical/psychological limitations; males.
Wyoming	1990	1	30	30	120 days	Sentencing judge	Voluntary	Under age 25; first-time adult incarceration; no capital offense.
Federal Bureau of Prisons	1990	2	321	324	180 days	Sentencing judge, Bureau of Prisons	Voluntary	Serving sentence of more than 12 but not more than 30 months; ¹ first period of incarceration or minor history of prior incarceration; not serving term of imprisonment for violent offense; appropriate for housing in minimum security; physically and mentally capable of participating; volunteer.

Note: This information was collected through a survey mailed to the Departments of Correction in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. The survey was mailed in April 1996 and information was collected through July 1996. The following States did not have shock incarceration programs at the time of the survey: Connecticut, Hawaii, Indiana, Maine, Nebraska, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Dakota, Utah, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia. Iowa reported no boot camp-style facility but has had a shock probation program since 1987, involving incarceration for up to 90 days after which the sentencing judge reviews the case and either continues incarceration or releases the offender to probation. The following States did not respond to the survey: Alaska, Arizona, Georgia, Massachusetts, Montana, New Hampshire, and Oregon. The Source presents the information as submitted by the responding agencies. No attempt is made by the Source to verify the information received.

^cShock incarceration and intensive parole programs: 4 months; work training program: 2 months.

^dPlanned to open in 1997.

^eVaries.

^fCapacity.

^gPhase I: 80 to 100; Phase II: 40; Phase III: 220.

^hPhase I: 90 days; Phase II: 30 days; Phase III: 6 months to 1 year.

ⁱMost are court ordered; others are directed by Department of Corrections.

^jProposed.

^kPlanned to open late 1996.

^lMay also be serving sentence of more than 30 but not more than 60 months and be within 24 months of projected release date.

^aOne Boot Camp; two work training and parole camps.

^b200 program beds at San Quentin shock incarceration facility. Work training beds vary with each facility.

Source: CEGA Publishing, *Corrections Compendium* (Lincoln, NE: CEGA Publishing, September 1996), pp. 21-28. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.77

Private adult correctional facility management firms

By selected characteristics of facilities, United States, December 1997

Management firm	Design capacity of all facilities under contract ^a	Number of facilities under contract	Rated capacity of facilities in operation	Prisoner population on Dec. 31, 1997	Percent occupancy for facilities in operation	New facilities to open within 12 to 18 months	Expansion of rated capacity anticipated within 12 to 18 months
Total	103,730	156	74,700	69,276	92.7%	35	29,030
Alternative Programs, Inc.	340	1	340	338	99.4	0	0
Avalon Community Services, Inc.	150	1	150	144	96.0	0	0
The Bobby Ross Group	2,825	5	2,085	974	46.7	1	740
CiviGenics, Inc.	3,563	10	1,578	1,509	95.6	6	1,985
Cornell Corrections, Inc.	3,882	6	2,452	2,314	94.4	1	1,430
Correctional Services Corporation	2,629	9	2,629	2,341	89.0	0	0
Corrections Corporation of America ^b	52,095	60	37,914	35,493	93.6	12	14,181
Correctional Systems, Inc.	170	5	154	74	48.0	1	16
The GRW Corporation	362	3	264	258	97.7	0	98
Management & Training Corporation	4,259	6	3,259	3,183	97.7	1	1,000
Maranatha Production Company	500	1	0	0	X	1	500
U.S. Corrections Corporation	5,259	8	3,259	3,178	97.5	2	2,000
Wackenhut Corrections Corporation ^{b,c}	27,696	41	20,616	19,470	94.4	10	7,080

Note: These data were collected through the Private Corrections Project at the Center for Studies in Criminology and Law, University of Florida. Information was collected from senior executive representatives of each private correctional management firm in the United States. Data reflect the status of private correctional facilities as of December 1997.

^cThe Wackenhut Corrections Corporation did not respond to the survey. All data for Wackenhut, other than the occupancy data, were derived from public information sources; the occupancy data were estimated by the Source.

^aDesign capacity figures include facilities under construction plus planned expansions of existing facilities.

^bIncludes facilities under contract outside the continental United States.

Source: Charles W. Thomas and Dianne Bolinger, *Private Adult Correctional Facility Census*, Eleventh Edition, Center for Studies in Criminology and Law [Online]. Available: <http://www.crim.ufl.edu/pcp/census/11th.html> [June 26, 1998]. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.78

Rated capacity and population of private adult correctional facilities

By jurisdiction, December 1997

Jurisdiction	Number of facilities	Rated capacity	1997 yearend population
Arizona	5	4,748	4,351
Arkansas	2	1,200	NA
California	19	10,292	5,031
Colorado	8	3,444	1,892
District of Columbia	1	866	770
Florida	10	6,223	5,221
Georgia	3	1,566	NA
Idaho	1	1,250	NA
Illinois	1	220	NA
Indiana	1	670	261
Kansas	2	529	434
Kentucky	4	1,973	1,867
Louisiana	2	2,948	2,870
Michigan	1	480	NA
Minnesota	1	1,338	1,328
Mississippi	5	3,176	2,027
Missouri	2	660	58
Nevada	1	500	496
New Jersey	1	300	225
New Mexico	6	3,836	1,258
New York	1	200	189
North Carolina	2	2,000	NA
Ohio	2	2,256	1,724
Oklahoma	6	7,068	2,686
Pennsylvania	1	1,200	944
Puerto Rico	4	3,000	2,697
Rhode Island	1	302	304
Tennessee	5	5,628	4,807
Texas	41	27,139	22,103
Utah	1	400	393
Virginia	1	1,500	NA
Washington	1	150	150

Note: See Note, table 1.77. The geographical location of facilities does not necessarily indicate contracting decisions made by agencies in those jurisdictions. Some States are contracting for the housing of their prisoners in other jurisdictions. Some States are providing sites only for Federal facilities. Data for number of facilities and rated capacity include both facilities in operation and those under construction; therefore, some facilities did not house prisoners at yearend 1997.

Source: Charles W. Thomas and Dianne Bolinger, *Private Adult Correctional Facility Census*, Eleventh Edition, Center for Studies in Criminology and Law [Online]. Available: <http://www.crim.ufl.edu/pcp/census/11th.html> [June 26, 1998]. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.79

Federal Bureau of Prisons facilities

By selected characteristics, 1996

Facility/State	Year opened	Security level	Sex of inmates	Rated capacity	1996 one day population count	Number of staff	Adjacent minimum security camp ^a	
							Rated capacity	1996 one day population count
<u>United States Penitentiaries (USP)</u>								
Allenwood (PA)	1993	High	Male	640	1,019	378		
Atlanta (GA)	1902	High/Administrative	Male	1,429	2,151	733	488	454
Florence (CO)	1996	High	Male	640	1,083	295		
Leavenworth (KS)	1906	High	Male	1,201	1,794	561	398	345
Lewisburg (PA) ^b	1932	High	Male	809	1,362	579	352	294
Lompoc (CA)	1959	High	Male	980	1,485	519	276	323
Marion (IL)	1963	High	Male	417.00	393	361	310	249
Terre Haute (IN)	1940	High	Male	741	1,206	509	340	354
<u>Federal Correctional Institutions (FCI)</u>								
Allenwood Low (PA)	1993	Low	Male	992	1,279	219		
Allenwood Medium (PA)	1993	Medium	Male	839	1,135	309		
Ashland (KY)	1940	Low	Male	662	943	331	296	207
Bastrop (TX)	1979	Low	Male	793	1,187	272	122	129
Beckley (WV)	1995	Medium	Male	1,152	902	359	384	266
Big Spring (TX)	1979	Low	Male	655	1,023	270	144	141
Butner Low (NC)	1996	Low	Male	992	1,016	256		
Butner Medium (NC) ^c	1976	Medium/Administrative	Male	513	736	379	296	116
Coleman Low (FL)	1996	Low	Male	1,536	1,517	217		
Coleman Medium (FL)	1996	Medium	Male	1,146	1,374	258		
Cumberland (MD)	1994	Medium	Male	768	883	301	256	262
Danbury (CT) ^c	1940	Low	Female	508	802	304	178	182
Dublin (CA) ^c	1974	Low; Administrative ^d	Female; Male	810	895	286	299	241
El Reno (OK)	1933	Medium	Male	740	1,070	441	216	248
Englewood (CO)	1940	Medium/Administrative	Male	457	838	360	111	120
Estill (SC)	1993	Medium	Male	768	1,022	327	256	252
Fairton (NJ)	1990	Medium/Administrative	Male	760	1,179	362	65	73
Florence (CO)	1994	Medium	Male	744	1,131	373	512	413
Fort Dix (NJ)	1993	Low	Male	3,621	3,645	597		
Greenville (IL)	1994	Medium	Male	750	953	299	256	244
Jesup (GA)	1990	Medium	Male	744	1,000	329	508	459
La Tuna (TX) ^e	1932	Low	Male	1,556	987	303	246	235
Lompoc (CA)	1970	Low	Male	472	967	224		
Loretto (PA)	1984	Low	Male	477	755	223	106	95
Manchester (KY)	1992	Medium	Male	756	965	337	512	389
Marianna (FL) ^c	1988	Medium; High ^f	Male; Female	805	1,014	363	296	278
McKean (PA)	1989	Medium	Male	744	1,097	316	292	280
Memphis (TN)	1977	Medium	Male	440	741	379	296	256
Miami (FL)	NA	Medium	Male	525	755	313	260	322
Milan (MI)	1933	Low/Administrative	Male	1,054	1,405	420		
Morgantown (WV)	1969	Minimum	Male	954	813	199		
Oakdale (LA)	1986	Medium	Male	780	1,196	299		
Otisville (NY)	1980	Administrative	Male	648	1,017	328	100	102
Oxford (WI)	1973	Medium	Male	586	975	346	156	186
Pekin (IL) ^c	1994	Medium	Male	752	1,095	311	256	259
Petersburg (VA)	1932	Low	Male	812	1,131	363	296	308
Phoenix (AZ) ^c	1985	Medium	Male	740	1,097	355	272	198
Ray Brook (NY)	1980	Medium	Male	780	1,107	279		
Safford (AZ)	1964	Low	Male	380	608	184		
Sandstone (MN)	1939	Low	Male	376	711	253		
Schuykill (PA)	1991	Medium/Administrative	Male	729	1,091	348	296	267
Seagoville (TX)	1945	Low/Administrative	Male	977	1,373	315		
Sheridan (OR)	1989	Medium/Administrative	Male	923	1,463	387	512	403
Talladega (AL)	1979	Medium	Male	653	909	351	296	366
Tallahassee (FL)	Late 1930s	Low/Administrative	Male	692	909	350		
Terminal Island (CA)	1938	Medium	Male	452	889	320		
Texarkana (TX)	1940	Low	Male	749	1,183	309	220	285
Three Rivers (TX)	1990	Medium	Male	784	1,086	316	256	295
Tucson (AZ)	1982	Medium; Administrative ^g	Male; Both	389	769	231		
Waseca (MN)	1995	Low	Male	325	297	184		
<u>Federal Prison Camps (FPC)</u>								
Alderson (WV)	1927	Minimum	Female	688	700	202		
Allenwood (PA)	1952	Minimum	Male	567	685	145		
Boron (CA)	1979	Minimum	Male	442	503	108		
Bryan (TX) ^b	1988	Minimum	Female	720	614	157	82	100
Duluth (MN)	1983	Minimum	Male	885	448	114		
Eglin (FL)	1962	Minimum	Male	744	793	133		
El Paso (TX)	1989	Minimum	Male	308	411	104		
Montgomery (AL)	NA	Minimum	Male	960	820	121		
Nellis (NV)	1990	Minimum	Male	415	459	69		
Pensacola (FL)	1988	Minimum	Male	424	422	100		
Seymour Johnson (NC)	1989	Minimum	Male	576	486	103		
Yankton (SD)	1988	Minimum	Male	655	486	116		

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.79

Federal Bureau of Prisons facilities

By selected characteristics, 1996--Continued

Facility/State	Year opened	Security level	Sex of inmates	Rated capacity	1996 one day population count	Number of staff	Adjacent minimum security camp ^a	
							Rated capacity	1996 one day population count
<u>Metropolitan Correctional/ Detention Centers (MCC/MDC)</u>								
Brooklyn (NY)	1996	Administrative	Both	578	975	305		
Chicago (IL)	1975	Administrative	Both	411	602	234		
Guaynabo (PR)	1993	Administrative	Both	932	1,007	288		
Los Angeles (CA)	1988	Administrative	Both	728	912	267		
New York (NY)	1975	Administrative	Both	507	819	298		
San Diego (CA)	1974	Administrative	Both	607	939	277		
<u>Federal Medical Centers (FMC)</u>								
Carswell (TX)	1995	Administrative	Female	402	411	344	148	138
Fort Worth (TX)	1971	Administrative	Male	1,132	1,422	433		
Lexington (KY) ^c	1974	Administrative	Male	1,116	1,407	536	193	191
Rochester (MN)	1985	Administrative	Both	609	826	469		
Springfield (MO)	1933	Administrative	Male	912	1,001	676		
<u>Federal Detention Centers (FDC)</u>								
Miami (FL)	1976	Administrative	Both	1,214	1,232	332		
Oakdale (LA)	1990	Administrative	Male	630	877	266	118	134
<u>Federal Transportation Center (FTC)</u>								
Oklahoma City (OK)	1996	Administrative	Both	1,053	893	302		
<u>Administrative Maximum (ADX)</u>								
Florence (CO)	1995	Administrative	Male	480	352	360		

^aThese minimum security satellite camps are adjacent to the main facilities. A blank indicates no camp facility. Except where noted, the sex of inmates housed in the camp and main facility is the same.

^bAn Intensive Confinement Center also is operated adjacent to this facility.

^cThe adjacent camp is a minimum security facility for females.

^dThis facility houses low security females and administrative security males.

^eLocated on the New Mexico-Texas border.

^fThis facility houses medium security males and high security females.

^gThis facility houses medium security males and administrative security males and females.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons, *State of the Bureau: Accomplishments and Goals, 1996* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1997), pp. 24-40. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.80

Characteristics of Federal Bureau of Prisons staffBy race and ethnicity, 1997^a

	Race and ethnicity									
	Total		White		Black		Hispanic		Other ^b	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	30,291	100.0%	20,390	100.0%	5,836	100.0%	3,065	100.0%	1,000	100.0%
Sex										
Male	22,180	73.2	15,265	74.9	3,803	65.2	2,381	77.7	731	73.1
Female	8,111	26.8	5,125	25.1	2,033	34.8	684	22.3	269	26.9
Age^c										
18 to 24 years	510	1.7	351	1.7	99	1.7	49	1.6	11	1.1
25 to 29 years	4,086	13.5	2,757	13.5	779	13.4	442	14.4	108	10.8
30 to 34 years	7,721	25.5	5,058	24.8	1,643	28.2	829	27.1	191	19.1
35 to 39 years	8,119	26.8	5,164	25.3	1,760	30.2	915	29.9	280	28.0
40 to 44 years	5,321	17.6	3,739	18.3	920	15.8	468	15.3	194	19.4
45 to 49 years	3,067	10.1	2,223	10.9	468	8.0	261	8.5	115	11.5
50 to 55 years	1,207	4.0	927	4.6	137	2.4	82	2.7	61	6.1
56 years and older	259	0.9	170	0.8	30	0.5	19	0.6	40	4.0
Education^d										
Less than high school	95	0.3	63	0.3	17	0.3	10	0.3	5	0.6
High school	10,114	34.1	6,885	34.2	1,890	32.8	1,092	37.3	247	28.7
Technical school	1,340	4.5	1,003	5.0	227	3.9	88	3.0	22	2.6
Some college	9,503	32.0	6,239	31.0	1,907	33.1	1,095	37.4	262	30.5
College degree	5,892	19.9	4,044	20.1	1,269	22.0	414	14.2	165	19.2
Some graduate school	786	2.7	552	2.7	150	2.6	59	2.0	25	2.9
Master's degree	1,443	4.9	1,002	5.0	267	4.6	107	3.7	67	7.8
Ph.D. degree	504	1.7	346	1.7	31	0.5	60	2.1	67	7.8

Note: These data refer to staff who are in current pay status and exclude staff who are on leave without pay. Staff tables represent all Bureau of Prisons employees including correctional officers.

^cTotals include one white employee under 18 years of age.

^dData on education level were not available for 614 employees; therefore, figures reported for education do not add to the total.

^aPercents may not sum to total because of rounding.

^bIncludes Asians, Native Americans, and non-Hispanic employees in Puerto Rico.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from table provided by U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons.

Table 1.81

Characteristics of Federal Bureau of Prisons correctional officersBy race and ethnicity, 1997^a

	Race and ethnicity									
	Total		White		Black		Hispanic		Other ^b	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	12,688	100.0%	7,977	100.0%	2,919	100.0%	1,490	100.0%	302	100.0%
Sex										
Male	11,192	88.2	7,246	90.8	2,323	79.6	1,349	90.5	274	90.7
Female	1,496	11.8	731	9.2	596	20.4	141	9.5	28	9.3
Age										
18 to 24 years	321	2.5	233	2.9	45	1.5	35	2.4	8	2.7
25 to 29 years	2,579	20.3	1,680	21.1	525	18.0	309	20.7	65	21.5
30 to 34 years	3,928	31.0	2,433	30.5	939	32.2	470	31.5	86	28.5
35 to 39 years	3,357	26.5	1,948	24.4	894	30.6	436	29.3	79	26.2
40 to 44 years	1,612	12.7	1,052	13.2	346	11.9	173	11.6	41	13.6
45 to 49 years	697	5.5	494	6.2	135	4.6	52	3.5	16	5.3
50 to 55 years	186	1.5	132	1.7	33	1.1	14	0.9	7	2.3
56 years and older	8	0.1	5	0.1	2	0.1	1	0.1	0	X
Education^c										
Less than high school	33	0.3	21	0.3	7	0.2	5	0.3	0	X
High school	5,584	44.1	3,523	44.2	1,240	42.6	688	46.2	133	44.0
Technical school	449	3.5	307	3.9	91	3.1	45	3.0	6	2.0
Some college	4,486	35.4	2,753	34.6	1,033	35.5	578	38.8	122	40.4
College degree	1,889	14.9	1,213	15.2	481	16.5	158	10.6	37	12.3
Some graduate school	129	1.0	82	1.0	35	1.2	10	0.7	2	0.7
Master's degree	98	0.8	67	0.8	25	0.9	5	0.3	1	0.3
Ph.D. degree	2	(d)	1	(d)	0	X	0	X	1	0.3

Note: See Note, table 1.80.

^cData on education level were not available for 18 employees; therefore, figures reported for education do not add to the total.

^dLess than 0.05%.

^aPercents may not sum to total because of rounding.

^bIncludes Asians, Native Americans, and non-Hispanic employees in Puerto Rico.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from table provided by U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons.

Table 1.82

Employment characteristics of Federal Bureau of Prisons staffBy race, ethnicity, and sex, 1997^a

	Race and ethnicity									
	Total		White		Black		Hispanic		Other ^b	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	30,291	100.0%	20,390	100.0%	5,836	100.0%	3,065	100.0%	1,000	100.0%
Region										
Male	22,180	73.2	15,265	74.9	3,803	65.2	2,381	77.7	731	73.1
Central Office/Training Centers ^c	732	2.4	570	2.8	98	1.7	32	1.0	32	3.2
Northeast	3,899	12.9	3,041	14.9	445	7.6	313	10.2	100	10.0
North Central	4,053	13.4	3,322	16.3	360	6.2	262	8.6	109	10.9
Mid-Atlantic	3,667	12.1	2,772	13.6	707	12.1	117	3.8	71	7.1
Southeast	3,474	11.5	1,719	8.4	1,111	19.0	533	17.4	111	11.1
South Central	3,727	12.3	2,258	11.1	654	11.2	664	21.7	151	15.1
West	2,628	8.7	1,583	7.8	428	7.3	460	15.0	157	15.7
Female	8,111	26.8	5,125	25.1	2,033	34.9	684	22.3	269	26.9
Central Office/Training Centers ^c	699	2.3	369	1.8	299	5.1	19	0.5	12	1.2
Northeast	1,089	3.6	736	3.6	214	3.7	103	3.4	36	3.6
North Central	1,316	4.3	1,103	5.4	119	2.0	63	2.1	31	3.1
Mid-Atlantic	1,358	4.5	978	4.8	321	5.5	37	1.2	22	2.2
Southeast	1,310	4.3	590	2.9	532	9.1	148	4.8	40	4.0
South Central	1,454	4.8	848	4.2	351	6.0	189	6.2	66	6.6
West	885	2.9	501	2.5	197	3.4	125	4.1	62	6.2
Length of employment										
Male	22,180	73.2	15,265	74.9	3,803	65.2	2,381	77.7	731	73.1
Less than 1 year	1,716	5.7	1,107	5.4	346	5.9	215	7.0	48	4.8
1 to 2 years	3,571	11.8	2,253	11.0	720	12.3	441	14.4	157	15.7
3 to 4 years	2,920	9.6	1,806	8.9	585	10.2	419	13.7	110	11.0
5 to 9 years	7,826	25.8	5,474	26.8	1,240	21.2	853	27.8	259	25.9
10 to 14 years	3,157	10.4	2,338	11.5	484	8.3	231	7.5	104	10.4
15 to 19 years	1,820	6.0	1,370	6.7	268	4.6	147	4.8	35	3.5
20 years or more	1,170	3.9	917	4.5	160	2.7	75	2.4	18	1.8
Female	8,111	26.8	5,125	25.1	2,033	34.8	684	22.3	269	26.9
Less than 1 year	692	2.3	399	2.0	206	3.5	64	2.1	23	2.3
1 to 2 years	1,416	4.7	835	4.1	383	6.6	138	4.5	60	6.0
3 to 4 years	1,028	3.4	581	2.8	262	4.5	137	4.5	48	4.8
5 to 9 years	3,198	10.6	2,080	10.2	748	12.8	258	8.4	112	11.2
10 to 14 years	1,058	3.5	711	3.5	277	4.7	54	1.8	16	1.6
15 to 19 years	509	1.7	373	1.8	109	1.9	21	0.7	6	0.6
20 years or more	210	0.7	146	0.7	48	0.8	12	0.4	4	0.4

Note: See Note, table 1.80.

^cCentral Office is located in Washington, DC. The Federal Training Centers are located in Glynco, Georgia and Aurora, Colorado.^aPercents may not sum to total because of rounding.^bIncludes Asians, Native Americans, and non-Hispanic employees in Puerto Rico.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from tables provided by U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons.

Table 1.83

Employment characteristics of Federal Bureau of Prisons correctional officersBy race, ethnicity, and sex, 1997^a

	Total		Race and ethnicity							
	Number	Percent	White		Black		Hispanic		Other ^b	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	12,688	100.0%	7,977	100.0%	2,919	100.0%	1,490	100.0%	302	100.0%
Region										
Male	11,192	88.2	7,246	90.8	2,323	79.6	1,349	90.5	274	90.7
Northeast	2,069	16.3	1,552	19.5	280	9.6	200	13.4	37	12.3
North Central	2,182	17.2	1,751	22.0	225	7.7	167	11.2	39	12.9
Mid-Atlantic	1,814	14.3	1,296	16.2	439	15.0	54	3.6	25	8.3
Southeast	1,869	14.7	807	10.1	708	24.3	304	20.4	50	16.6
South Central	1,874	14.8	1,051	13.3	394	13.5	368	24.7	61	20.2
West	1,384	10.9	789	9.9	277	9.5	256	17.2	62	20.5
Female	1,496	11.8	731	9.2	596	20.4	141	9.5	28	9.3
Northeast	208	1.6	116	1.5	68	2.3	22	1.5	2	0.7
North Central	197	1.6	138	1.7	39	1.3	15	1.0	5	1.7
Mid-Atlantic	254	2.0	149	1.9	96	3.3	6	0.4	3	1.0
Southeast	310	2.4	82	1.0	187	6.4	37	2.5	4	1.3
South Central	312	2.5	143	1.8	132	4.5	33	2.2	4	1.3
West	215	1.7	103	1.3	74	2.5	28	1.9	10	3.3
Length of employment										
Male	11,192	88.2	7,246	90.8	2,323	79.6	1,349	90.5	274	90.7
Less than 1 year	1,285	10.1	788	9.9	283	9.7	183	12.3	31	10.3
1 to 2 years	2,508	19.8	1,561	19.6	552	18.9	324	21.7	71	23.5
3 to 4 years	1,722	13.6	1,017	12.7	407	13.9	256	17.2	42	13.9
5 to 9 years	3,774	29.7	2,529	31.7	720	24.7	441	29.6	84	27.8
10 to 14 years	1,108	8.7	800	10.0	205	7.0	81	5.4	22	7.3
15 to 19 years	582	4.6	402	5.0	115	3.9	48	3.2	17	5.6
20 years or more	213	1.7	149	1.9	41	1.4	16	1.1	7	2.3
Female	1,496	11.8	731	9.2	596	20.4	141	9.5	28	9.3
Less than 1 year	233	1.8	94	1.2	98	3.4	26	1.7	5	1.7
1 to 2 years	406	3.2	204	2.6	158	5.4	35	2.3	9	3.0
3 to 4 years	227	1.8	94	1.2	95	3.3	36	2.4	2	0.7
5 to 9 years	451	3.6	238	3.0	168	5.8	34	2.3	11	3.6
10 to 14 years	131	1.0	61	0.8	63	2.2	6	0.4	1	0.3
15 to 19 years	38	0.3	27	0.3	9	0.3	2	0.1	0	X
20 years or more	20	0.2	13	0.2	5	0.2	2	0.1	0	X

Note: See Note, table 1.80.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from tables provided by U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons.

^aPercents may not sum to total because of rounding.^bIncludes Asians, Native Americans, and non-Hispanic employees in Puerto Rico.

Table 1.84

Sex-offender programs and treatment providers

By State, 1996

	Total number of programs	Residential programs								Community-based programs						
		Total	Mental health	Private	Court	Prison	Group home	Half-way house	Acute care hospital	Total	Mental health	Private	Court	Prison	Group home	Half-way house
Total	1,391	192	55	36	7	70	18	4	2	1,199	396	745	50	4	1	3
Alabama	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0
Alaska	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	0
Arizona	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	4	10	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
California	85	6	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	79	21	55	3	0	0	0
Colorado	33	7	0	4	0	2	0	0	1	26	5	21	0	0	0	0
Connecticut	27	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	25	6	18	0	1	0	0
Delaware	10	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	9	6	0	0	0	0	3
District of Columbia	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6	0	0	0	0
Florida	56	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	54	8	37	8	1	0	0
Georgia	7	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	14	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	13	3	8	2	0	0	0
Idaho	13	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	10	3	7	0	0	0	0
Illinois	67	12	4	3	0	4	0	0	1	55	12	40	3	0	0	0
Indiana	25	8	4	2	0	2	0	0	0	17	11	6	0	0	0	0
Iowa	13	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	11	4	7	0	0	0	0
Kansas	33	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	30	26	4	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	13	4	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	9	3	5	1	0	0	0
Louisiana	9	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	7	0	7	0	0	0	0
Maine	17	4	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	13	0	12	1	0	0	0
Maryland	36	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	4	28	3	0	0	0
Massachusetts	51	8	4	3	0	1	0	0	0	43	9	34	0	0	0	0
Michigan	62	8	4	2	0	2	0	0	0	54	24	20	9	1	0	0
Minnesota	42	8	7	0	0	1	0	0	0	34	25	9	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	0	0	0	0
Missouri	23	5	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	18	7	9	2	0	0	0
Montana	17	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	15	0	15	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	11	3	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	8	3	5	0	0	0	0
Nevada	10	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	5	3	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	18	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	16	9	7	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	50	5	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	45	17	23	5	0	0	0
New Mexico	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
New York	132	10	2	0	0	8	0	0	0	122	52	67	3	0	0	0
North Carolina	32	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	31	11	20	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	6	3	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	63	5	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	58	36	18	4	0	0	0
Oklahoma	10	3	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	7	3	4	0	0	0	0
Oregon	48	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	46	15	30	0	1	0	0
Pennsylvania	79	21	3	6	1	11	0	0	0	58	22	35	1	0	0	0
Rhode Island	6	4	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	11	3	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	8	1	7	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	4	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	8	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	4	2	0	0	0	0
Texas	58	5	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	53	3	49	1	0	0	0
Utah	13	5	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	8	0	8	0	0	0	0
Vermont	21	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	19	6	13	0	0	0	0
Virginia	35	6	0	1	0	5	0	0	0	29	11	18	0	0	0	0
Washington	49	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	47	1	42	4	0	0	0
West Virginia	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	21	8	2	0	1	5	0	0	0	13	2	11	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	9	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	7	3	4	0	0	0	0

Note: This information was collected by the Safer Society Foundation, Inc. through a survey of 1,391 juvenile and adult sex-offender programs and service providers. These programs were identified through telephone and mail surveys; contacts with local, county, and State sex-offender treatment networks; and consultations. The 1,391 programs reflect data collected as of Oct. 1, 1997 and represent approximately 55% of known treatment programs. Data collection is ongoing as programs and agencies continue to return questionnaires.

The information above does not include services provided for the incest offender when treated only within the context of the incest family, nonspecialized groups that include sex offenders, or adult sex-offender self-help programs.

The categories labeled "court" are those existing in conjunction with the court such as probation or parole offices or school districts. Categories labeled "private" refer to private nonprofit or private-for-profit agencies or professional services. "Community-based, prison" programs are those that are located in halfway houses operated by prison authorities.

Source: Robert E. Freeman-Longo, David Burton, Jan Levins, and June A. Fiske, **1996** *Nationwide Survey of Treatment Programs and Models* (Brandon, VT: The Safer Society Foundation, Inc., 1998). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.85

U.S. Parole Commission hearing examiner workload

By type of hearing or record review, fiscal years 1978-96

Fiscal year	Total considerations	Initial hearing	One-third hearing	Pre-hearing/presumptive date record review	Statutory review/interim hearing	Review hearing	Rescission hearing	Retro-active record review	Local revocation hearing	Institutional revocation hearing	Dispositional revocation	Curfew parole record reviews	Other
1978	23,305	11,980	1,044	4,574	1,002	1,946	618	X	240	1,535	X	X	366
1979	22,918	11,872	141	4,578	2,004	310	937	723	275	1,771	X	X	307
1980	21,886	10,379	10	5,478	1,790	13	1,096	366	319	2,042	X	X	393
1981	18,540	7,788	X	4,480	1,579	X	1,095	X	369	2,039	825	X	365
1982	18,693	8,745	X	4,367	1,744	X	879	X	346	1,949	353	X	310
1983	21,462	10,678	X	4,797	2,042	X	671	X	331	2,132	368	X	443
1984	20,773	10,010	X	4,908	2,137	X	780	X	352	1,890	366	X	330
1985	21,300	10,608	X	4,343	2,685	X	764	X	277	1,892	418	X	313
1986	24,264	12,519	X	5,057	2,680	X	880	X	319	2,035	303	X	471
1987	26,149	13,070	X	5,516	2,812	X	811	X	348	2,171	194	837	390
1988	27,118	12,860	X	5,932	3,357	X	887	X	385	2,458	159	721	359
1989	23,847	9,009	X	6,162	3,409	X	755	X	371	2,449	107	1,066	519
1990	19,328	5,596	X	5,088	3,552	X	586	X	507	2,885	69	672	373
1991	14,829	3,700	X	3,817	2,897	X	405	X	569	2,793	36	292	320
1992	12,049	2,679	X	2,648	2,175	X	416	X	603	3,218	16	94	200
1993	9,504	1,638	X	2,702	1,477	X	317	X	720	2,439	20	24	167
1994	6,737	1,060	X	1,809	1,244	X	277	X	543	1,694	11	7	92
1995	5,901	752	X	1,658	972	X	264	X	560	1,561	12	X	122
1996	4,617	682	X	1,473	770	X	154	X	372	1,064	14	X	88

Note: The U.S. Parole Commission conducts parole hearings for inmates currently in the custody of the Federal Bureau of Prisons and exercises jurisdiction over Federal parolees. 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 granted parole "on the record" or 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. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

For parole guidelines and definitions of terms, see [Appendix 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, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1981), pp. 19, 20; Patricia L. Hardyman, "Workload and Decision Trends: Statistical Highlights," Report 40, pp. 1, 2, U.S. Parole Commission, 1984. (Mimeographed.); U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Parole Commission, *Annual Report of the United States Parole Commission, October 1, 1986 to September 30, 1987* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), pp. 7, 8; *Annual Report of the United States Parole Commission, October 1, 1990 to September 30, 1991*, pp. 9, 10; *October 1, 1993 to September 30, 1994*, pp. 6, 7 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice); and data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Parole Commission. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.86

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

By type of hearing, fiscal years 1978-96

Fiscal year	Initial hearings				Revocation hearings			
	Total number	Within	Above	Below	Total number	Within	Above	Below
1978	11,790	79.3%	10.6%	10.1%	1,749	79.8%	8.2%	12.1%
1979	11,801	80.7	9.4	10.0	2,032	80.2	8.5	11.3
1980	10,376	82.6	10.8	6.6	2,361	80.3	13.3	6.4
1981	7,718	84.4	9.7	5.9	2,406	80.4	13.3	6.3
1982	8,745	86.9	8.4	5.0	2,295	80.9	13.6	5.5
1983	10,678	86.7	7.9	5.4	2,463	82.8	12.7	4.5
1984	9,926	88.6	8.0	3.5	2,235	80.5	16.7	2.8
1985	10,514	91.2	6.7	2.1	2,163	79.3	19.0	1.6
1986	12,515	92.5	6.2	1.2	2,350	85.5	12.0	2.5
1987	13,029	92.6	6.1	1.3	2,519	88.4	8.4	3.2
1988	12,759	92.0	6.1	1.9	2,936	86.4	10.7	2.9
1989	8,724	90.0	7.9	2.2	2,759	85.8	10.2	4.0
1990	5,438	88.0	9.4	2.6	3,208	84.5	10.8	4.7
1991	3,612	84.9	11.7	3.4	3,142	84.1	9.7	6.2
1992	2,609	83.9	12.7	3.3	3,176	82.7	12.2	5.1
1993	2,618	83.3	14.5	3.3	2,974	82.0	13.0	4.9
1994	1,053	79.7	17.0	3.3	2,205	82.3	11.4	6.3
1995	744	79.0	18.0	3.0	2,097	85.3	7.8	6.9
1996	662	72.8	24.8	2.4	1,689	84.1	10.7	5.2

Note: See Note, table 1.85. 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, *October 1, 1993 to September 30, 1994*, p. 10). Guidelines are used in revocation hearings in order to establish an eligibility date for "reparole." In addition, cases in which the guidelines developed by the District of Columbia Parole Board were used as the result of a court order are excluded from this table in 1988. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

For definitions of terms, see Appendix 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, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1981), p. 22; Patricia L. Hardyman, "Workload and Decision Trends: Statistical Highlights," Report 40, p. 4, U.S. Parole Commission, 1984. (Mimeographed.); U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Parole Commission, *Annual Report of the United States Parole Commission, October 1, 1986 to September 30, 1987* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), p. 10; *Annual Report of the United States Parole Commission, October 1, 1990 to September 30, 1991*, p. 13; *October 1, 1993 to September 30, 1994*, p. 10 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice); and data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Parole Commission. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.87

Statutory provisions relating to the purchase, ownership, and use of firearms

By State, 1998

State	Purchase and ownership										Carrying				Firearms pre-emption law ^b	Hunter protection law ^c	Range protection law ^d
	Instant back- ground check	Federal waiting period applies ^a	State waiting period (in days)		License or permit to purchase		Registration		Record of sale sent to police	License or identifica- tion card	Certain firearms pro- hibited	Con- cealed carry law	Carrying openly prohibite d	Consti- tutional provision			
			Hand- gun	Long gun	Hand- gun	Long gun	Hand- gun	Long gun									
Alabama		Y	2						Y			Y ^e	Y ^f	Y	Y ^g	Y	
Alaska		Y ^h										Y ^e		Y	Y	Y	Y
Arizona	Y ⁱ											Y ^e		Y	Y	Y	
Arkansas		Y										Y ^e	Y ^j	Y	Y	Y	
California			10	10					Y		Y ^k	Y ^l	Y ^m		Y	Y	
Colorado	Y ⁱ											Y ^l		Y	Y	Y	
Connecticut			14 ^{n,o}	14 ^{n,o}					Y		Y ^k	Y ^e	Y	Y	Y	Y ^p	Y
Delaware	Y ⁱ											Y ^l		Y	Y	Y	
Florida	Y ⁱ		3 ^{n,o}									Y ^e	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Georgia	Y ⁱ											Y ^e	Y	Y	Y	Y ^q	Y
Hawaii					Y ^r	Y ^r	Y ^s	Y ^s	Y		Y ^k	Y ^l	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Idaho	Y ^{h,i}	(h)										Y ^e		Y	Y	Y	Y
Illinois	Y		3	1	Y ^r	Y ^r	(t)	(t)	Y	Y	Y ^k	Y ^u	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Indiana	(v)		7 ⁿ						Y			Y ^e	Y	Y	Y	Y ^w	Y
Iowa					Y ^r				Y			Y ^l	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Kansas		Y	(x)		(x)		(x)					Y ^u	(x)	Y	Y	Y	
Kentucky		Y										Y ^e		Y	Y	Y	
Louisiana		Y ^h										Y ^e		Y	Y	Y	Y
Maine		Y										Y ^e		Y	Y	Y	Y
Maryland			7	7 ^y	(r)				Y		Y ^k	Y ^l	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Massachusetts			7		Y ^r	Y ^r			Y	Y		Y ^l	Y	Y	Y ^p	Y	Y
Michigan					Y ^r		Y		Y			Y ^l	Y ⁱ	Y	Y	Y	Y
Minnesota			7 ^r	(r)	Y ^r	Y ^r			Y		Y ^k	Y ^l	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Mississippi		Y ^h										Y ^e		Y	Y	Y	
Missouri			7		Y ^r				Y			Y ^u		Y	Y	Y	Y
Montana		Y ^h										Y ^e		Y	Y	Y	Y
Nebraska	(v)				Y ^v							Y ^u		Y	Y	Y	
Nevada	Y		(x)				(x)					Y ^e		Y	Y	Y	Y
New Hampshire	Y								Y			Y ^e		Y	Y	Y	Y
New Jersey					Y ^r	Y ^r		Y ^k	Y	Y	Y ^k	Y ^l	Y		Y ^p	Y	Y
New Mexico		Y										Y ^u		Y	Y	Y	
New York					Y ^r	(r)	Y	(z)	Y	Y	(k)	Y ^{l,r}	Y		Y ^p	Y	Y
North Carolina					Y ^r				Y			Y ^e		Y	Y ^q	Y	Y
North Dakota		Y ^h							Y			Y ^e	Y ^m	Y	Y	Y	
Ohio		Y	(x)		(r)		(x)		(x)	(r)	(k)	Y ^u	(x)	Y	Y	Y	
Oklahoma		Y										Y ^e	Y ^m	Y	Y	Y	Y
Oregon	Y								Y			Y ^e		Y	Y	Y	Y
Pennsylvania	Y								Y			Y ^{e,aa}	Y ^f	Y	Y	Y	Y
Rhode Island		Y	7	7					Y			Y ^l	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
South Carolina	Y		(r)		(r)				Y		Y ^k	Y ^e	Y	Y	Y	Y	
South Dakota		Y ^h	2						Y			Y ^e		Y	Y	Y	
Tennessee	(v)		15 ^v						Y			Y ^e	Y ^j	Y	Y	Y	Y
Texas		Y ^h										Y ^e		Y	Y	Y	
Utah	Y ⁱ											Y ^e	Y ^m	Y	Y	Y	
Vermont		Y										Y ^{e,ab}	Y ^j	Y	Y	Y	Y
Virginia	Y		(r,x)		(r)				(x)		Y ^k	Y ^e		Y	Y	Y	Y
Washington			5 ^{ac}						Y			Y ^e		Y	Y	Y	
West Virginia		Y										Y ^e		Y	Y	Y	
Wisconsin	Y		2						Y			Y ^u		Y	Y	Y	
Wyoming		Y										Y ^e		Y	Y	Y	Y
District of Columbia					Y ^r	Y ^r	Y ^r	Y	Y		Y ^k	Y ^u	Y	(ad)			

Note: These data were compiled by the National Rifle Association of America, 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 as amended by the Firearms Owners' Protection Act and other Federal laws. Also, cities and localities may have their own firearms ordinances in addition to Federal and State laws. A "Y" in the table indicates the existence of a State law or constitutional provision. However, many qualifications may apply. 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.

A long gun is a rifle or shotgun. 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."

^aThe Federal 5-day waiting period on the purchase of a handgun from a federally licensed firearms dealer is imposed in States that do not have laws subjecting such purchasers to instant background checks, licensing or purchase permit requirements, or waiting periods with approval by law enforcement, exempting them from the Federal requirement.

^bA State firearms preemption law prohibits local statutes more restrictive than the State's law regulating firearms.

^cHunter protection laws prohibit interference with lawful hunting activities.

^dRange protection laws protect firearm ranges from nuisance and noise control actions intended to prevent a range's operation.

^e"Shall issue" permit system, liberally administered discretion by local authorities over permit issuance, or no permit required.

^fCarrying a handgun in a motor vehicle requires a license, with exceptions.

^gApplies to handgun ordinances only.

^hThe Federal waiting period does not apply to a person holding a valid permit or license to carry a firearm, issued within 5 years of proposed purchase. In Idaho, the Federal waiting period applies to purchases of handguns from licensed dealers not participating with the State's Instant Check system.

ⁱConcealed firearm carry permit holders are exempt from Instant Check. In Idaho, not all licensed firearm dealers participate with the Instant Check system.

^jArkansas prohibits carrying a firearm with a purpose to employ it against a person. Tennessee prohibits carrying "with the intent to go armed." Vermont prohibits carrying with "the intent or purpose of injuring another."

^kCalifornia, Connecticut, New Jersey, New York City, other local jurisdictions in New York, and some local jurisdictions in Ohio prohibit "assault weapons." Hawaii prohibits "assault pistols." Illinois prohibits Federal firearms licensees from manufacturing or selling a handgun certain parts of which are made of certain metals and melt or deform below 800 degrees Fahrenheit; Chicago, Evanston, Oak Park, Morton Grove, Winnetka, Wilmette, and Highland Park prohibit handguns; some cities prohibit other kinds of firearms. Maryland prohibits several small, low-caliber, inexpensive handguns and "assault pistols." Minnesota prohibits licensed firearm dealers from selling a handgun any part of which melts below 1,000 degrees Fahrenheit or has an ultimate tensile strength less than 55,000 p.s.i. Ohio: Some cities prohibit handguns of certain magazine capacities. South Carolina prohibits licensed firearms

Table 1.87

Statutory provisions relating to the purchase, ownership, and use of firearms

By State, 1998--Continued

construction and melts below 800 degrees Fahrenheit. Virginia prohibits "Street Sweeper" shotguns. The District of Columbia prohibits new acquisition of handguns and any semi-automatic firearm capable of using a detachable ammunition magazine of more than 12 rounds capacity. (With respect to some of these laws and ordinances, individuals may retain prohibited firearms owned previously, with certain restrictions.)

^kRestrictively administered discretion by local authorities over permit issuance, or permits are unavailable and carrying is prohibited in most circumstances.

^mLoaded.

ⁿThe State waiting period does not apply to a person holding a valid permit or license to carry a firearm. In Connecticut, a hunting license also exempts the holder for long gun purchases. In Indiana, only persons with unlimited carry permits are exempt.

^oPurchases from licensed dealers only.

^pPreemption through judicial ruling. Local regulation may be instituted in Massachusetts if ratified by the legislature.

^qPreviously by judicial ruling, adopted by law.

^rDistrict of Columbia: No handgun may be possessed in the District of Columbia unless it was registered prior to Sept. 23, 1976 and re-registered by Feb. 5, 1977. A permit to purchase is required for a rifle or shotgun. Hawaii: Purchase permits, required for all firearms, may not be issued until 14 days after application. A handgun purchase permit is valid for 10 days, for one handgun; a long gun permit is valid for 1 year, for multiple long guns. Illinois: A Firearm Owner's Identification Card (FOI) is required to possess or purchase a firearm, must be issued to qualified applicants within 30 days, and is valid for 5 years. Iowa: A purchase permit is required for handguns, and is valid for 1 year, beginning 3 days after issuance. Massachusetts: Firearm owners must possess a Firearms Owner's ID Card (FID) or a license to carry. Handgun purchasers must have a license to carry, or purchase permit and an FID, or purchase permit and proof of exempt status. A handgun permit is valid for 10 days. A long gun purchaser must have a carry license, or FID, or proof of exempt status. Michigan: A handgun purchaser must obtain a license to purchase from local law enforcement and within 10 days present to such official the license and handgun purchased to obtain a certificate of inspection. Minnesota: A handgun transfer or carrying permit, or a 7-day waiting period and handgun transfer report, is required to purchase handguns or "assault weapons" from a dealer. A permit or transfer report must be issued to qualified applicants within 7 days. A permit is valid for 1 year, a transfer report for 30 days. Missouri: A purchase permit is required for a handgun, must be issued to qualified applicants within 7 days, and is valid for 30 days. New Jersey: Firearm owners must possess an FID, which must be issued to qualified applicants within 30 days. To purchase a handgun, an FID and a purchase permit, which must be issued within 30 days to qualified applicants, and is valid for 90 days, is required. An FID is required to purchase long guns. New York: Purchase, possession and/or carrying of a handgun require a single license, which includes any restrictions made upon the bearer. New York City requires a license for long guns as well as handguns. North Carolina: To purchase a handgun, a license or permit is required, which must be issued to qualified applicants within 30 days. Ohio: Some cities require a permit-to-purchase or firearm owner ID card. Maryland, South Carolina, and Virginia: A permit is required to acquire another handgun before 30 days have elapsed following the acquisition of a handgun.

^sEvery person arriving in Hawaii is required to register any firearm(s) brought into the State within 3 days of arrival of the person or firearm(s), whichever occurs later. Handguns purchased from licensed dealers must be registered within 5 days.

^tChicago only. No handgun not already registered may be lawfully possessed.

^uNo permit system exists and concealed carry is prohibited.

^vInstant Check is not yet operational. Indiana: The State's 7-day waiting period will expire when Instant Check is operational. Nebraska: When Instant Check is operational, firearm purchases from licensed dealers will be subject either to it or the current permit-to-purchase, at the purchaser's option. Tennessee: Instant Check is scheduled to become operational in November 1998, at which time the 15-day waiting period will expire.

^wExcept for ordinances in Gary, East Chicago, and those enacted before January 1994.

^xLocal ordinance in certain cities or counties.

^yMaryland subjects purchases of "assault weapons" to a 7-day waiting period.

^zNew York City only.

^{aa}Prior to 1995, the law did not apply to Philadelphia.

^{ab}No permit is required to carry for lawful purposes.

^{ac}May be extended by police to 30 days in some circumstances. An individual not holding a driver's license must wait 90 days.

^{ad}The District of Columbia is subject to the Federal Constitution's second amendment.

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

Table 1.88

Statutory provisions related to alcohol use and driving

By jurisdiction, as of Jan. 1, 1998

Jurisdiction	Preliminary breath test law	Administrative per se at:	Blood alcohol concentration levels as evidence in State courts		Open container law	Anti- consumption law	Dram shop law
			Illegal per se at:	Presumption at:			
Alabama		0.08	0.08	0.08			S
Alaska	S	0.10	0.10	0.10	S ^a	S ^a	S
Arizona	S	0.10	0.10	0.10		S	S
Arkansas		0.10	0.10			S	(b)
California	S	0.08 ^c	0.08	0.08	S	S	S ^d
Colorado	S	0.10	0.10	0.05, 0.10 ^e		S	S
Connecticut		0.10	0.10				S ^f
Delaware	S	0.10	0.10	0.10 ^g		S ^a	
District of Columbia	S	0.05 ^g	0.10	0.05 ^g	S	S	(b)
Florida	S	0.08	0.08	0.08 ^g	S		S ^h
Georgia		0.10	0.10	0.08	S ^a		S
Hawaii		0.08	0.08	0.08 ⁱ	S	S	(b)
Idaho		0.08	0.08		S	S	S
Illinois	S	0.08	0.08	0.08	S		S ^f
Indiana		0.10	0.10	0.10 ^j	S ^k	S ^a	S
Iowa	S	0.10	0.10		S ^a		S
Kansas	S	0.08	0.08	0.08 ^g	S	S	
Kentucky	S		0.10			S	S
Louisiana		0.10	0.10	0.10			(l)
Maine		0.08	0.08			S ^a	S ^f
Maryland	S	0.10	0.10	0.07 ^m	S ⁿ	S ^a	
Massachusetts		0.08		0.08		S ^a	(b)
Michigan	S		0.10	0.07, 0.10 ^e	S	S	S
Minnesota	S	0.10	0.10		S	S	S
Mississippi	S	0.10	0.10				S
Missouri	S	0.10	0.10			S ^a	(o)
Montana	S		0.10	0.10	S ^p	S ^d	S
Nebraska	S	0.10	0.10			S	
Nevada	S	0.10	0.10		S	S ^a	
New Hampshire	S	0.08	0.08	0.08 ^g	S		S
New Jersey			0.10			S	S
New Mexico		0.08	0.08		S	S	S
New York	S	(q)	0.10	0.07, 0.10 ^r		S	S
North Carolina	S	0.08	0.08		S ⁿ	S ^{a, n}	S ^{l, s}
North Dakota	S	0.10	0.10		S	S	
Ohio		0.10	0.10		S	S	S
Oklahoma		0.10	0.10	0.05, 0.10 ^t	S	S	(b)
Oregon		0.08	0.08	0.08 ^u	S	S	S
Pennsylvania	S		0.10			S ^a	S
Puerto Rico	S			0.10 ^v			
Rhode Island	S		0.10			S ^a	S
South Carolina				0.10 ^w	S	S	(x)
South Dakota	S		0.10		S		
Tennessee			0.10	0.10, 0.08 ^y	S ^a	S ^a	S
Texas		0.10	0.10			S ^a	S ⁿ
Utah		0.08	0.08		S	S	S ^f
Vermont	S	0.08	0.08	0.08 ^w		S ^a	S
Virginia	S	0.08	0.08	0.08		S ^a	
Washington		0.10	0.10		S	S	(b, h)
West Virginia	S	0.10	0.10	0.10 ^j		S	(b)
Wisconsin	S	0.10 ^z	0.10 ^z	0.10 ^{aa}	S	S	S ^d
Wyoming		0.10	0.10				S ^{ab}

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

In the table, "S" indicates that such a provision is provided expressly by statute. "Preliminary breath test" laws refer to a breath test given by a law enforcement officer to a suspected drunk driver prior to an arrest for a drunk driving offense. These results are used, along with other evidence, by the officer to determine if there is probable cause to arrest the driver. "Administrative per se" laws allow State driver licensing agencies to either suspend or revoke a driver's license based on the specified blood alcohol concentration (BAC) or on other criteria related to alcohol or drug use and driving. Such action is independent of licensing action resulting from a criminal conviction for a drunk driving offense. The evidentiary weight given to BAC levels generally falls into one of two categories. "Illegal per se" laws make it a criminal offense to operate a motor vehicle at or above the specified alcohol concentration level in either the blood, breath, or urine. Under these laws, the specified level is considered conclusive evidence of intoxication in a court of law. "Presumption" indicates that the specified level of alcohol concentration in a driver's blood, breath, or urine creates

a presumption of intoxication in a court of law. Statutory provisions of several jurisdictions treat the 0.10% level as both presumptive and illegal per se evidence of driving under the influence. This appears to be the result of States having adopted one of the standards without amending statutes that had previously authorized the other standard. In such cases, the actual statutes should be consulted for clarification. "Open container law" refers to laws prohibiting the possession of open containers of alcoholic beverages in the passenger compartment of a motor vehicle. "Anti-consumption law" refers to laws prohibiting the consumption of alcoholic beverages in the passenger compartment of a motor vehicle. "Dram shop law" refers to laws that make owners of drinking establishments civilly liable for serving alcohol to an intoxicated patron who then goes out and injures another individual in a motor vehicle accident.

In all jurisdictions, use of a controlled substance or use of a controlled substance in conjunction with alcohol also constitutes the basis for a driving while intoxicated charge. Most jurisdictions have established more stringent BAC levels for operators of commercial motor vehicles, as well as juvenile motor vehicles operators. Statutes should be consulted for the full text and meaning of specific provisions.

Table 1.88

Statutory provisions related to alcohol use and driving

By jurisdiction, as of Jan. 1, 1998--Continued

^a Applies to drivers only.	^s Applies specifically to the actions of intoxicated minors, but the law does not foreclose developing case law as to other types of dram shop action.
^b Adopted via case law decisions.	^t The lower number is driving while impaired; the higher is prima facie evidence of driving under the influence.
^c Applies only to person aged 21 and older.	^u Not less than 0.08% constitutes being under the influence of intoxicating liquor.
^d Applies only to the actions of intoxicated minors.	^v 0.05% for persons who operate buses, trucks, or other large motor vehicles.
^e The lower number is driving while impaired; the higher is driving while under the influence.	^w This blood alcohol level is an inference of driving while intoxicated.
^f This State has a statute that places a monetary limit on the amount of damages that can be awarded in dram shop liability actions.	^x Possible via case law. Applies to actions of intoxicated minors.
^g Constitutes prima facie evidence of driving while under the influence.	^y For a first offense, an alcohol concentration of 0.10% or more; for a subsequent offense, an alcohol concentration of 0.08% or more.
^h Applies only to the actions of intoxicated minors or persons known to be habitually addicted to alcohol.	^z First and second offense 0.10%; third or subsequent offenses 0.08%.
ⁱ Competent evidence of driving while intoxicated.	^{aa} 0.10% is prima facie evidence for first and second offenses. 0.08% is prima facie evidence for third and subsequent offenses.
^j Has both prima facie and presumptive evidence laws with blood alcohol concentration levels at 0.10%.	^{ab} Liability limited only to the actions of persons who are under 21 years old.
^k Provided the driver has an alcohol concentration of 0.04% or more.	
^l The statute appears to have limited actions to those committed by minors.	
^m An alcohol concentration equal to or greater than 0.07% but less than 0.10% constitutes prima facie evidence of driving while under the influence.	
ⁿ Limited application.	
^o Cause of action limited to licensees who have been convicted of selling alcoholic beverages to minors or intoxicated individuals.	
^p Appears to be limited to persons operating "common carriers."	
^q Alternative before driving while intoxicated criminal adjudication licensing action by the courts.	
^r Constitutes prima facie evidence of impairment.	

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, *Digest of State Alcohol-Highway Safety Related Legislation, Current as of January 1, 1998* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, 1998), pp. 2-1--2-4. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.89

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

By jurisdiction, as of Jan. 1, 1998

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

Note: See Note, table 1.88. In the table, "S" indicates that such a provision is provided expressly by statute. Statutes should be consulted for the full text and meaning of specific provisions.

^aNot specifically provided for by statute. However, case law provides that the blood alcohol concentration test law provisions were deemed to apply to dead persons.

^bBased upon probable cause of driving while intoxicated.

^cPossible.

^dIf 15 years of age or older.

^ePossible; under discretion of coroner.

^fIf 16 years of age or older.

^gTest results may only be used for statistical purposes that do not reveal the identity of the deceased individuals.

^hIf 14 years of age or older.

ⁱLimited.

^jIf driver dies within 4 hours of accident. However, the law only applies if, at the time of the accident, (1) the driver was the only occupant of the vehicle and (2) no other individuals were involved.

^kIf death occurs within 4 hours of the accident.

^lIf 16 years of age or older and death occurs within 4 hours of accident.

^mNo test shall be conducted if there is reason to believe that the deceased is of a religious faith that is opposed to such a test.

ⁿIf over 13 years of age and death occurs within 5 hours of accident.

^oIf over 15 years of age and death occurs within 4 hours of accident.

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

^qDiscretionary.

^rAdults only.

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, *Digest of State Alcohol-Highway Safety Related Legislation, Current as of January 1, 1998* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, 1998), pp. 3-1--3-549. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

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Appendix 1

Justice Expenditure and Employment Data

Survey methodology and definitions of terms

Note: The following information has been excerpted from the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1993*, Bulletin NCJ-163068 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, forthcoming); and information provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Data collection

The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) discontinued its survey of criminal justice expenditure and employment (CJEE) for budgetary reasons following the collection of 1979 data. That survey provided comparable trend data from 1971 to 1979. Beginning with 1980, the Bureau adopted a different methodology to compile and present public expenditure and employment data at greatly reduced cost. In 1985, 1988, and 1990 the original survey methodology was reimplemented to provide data necessary for block grant allocation of Bureau of Justice Assistance funds.

Trend comparisons between the 1971-79, 1985, 1988, and 1990 survey data and data in the *Justice expenditure and employment extracts* series are complicated by differences in methodology. In making trend comparisons, users should limit their analysis to one of the two sources: long-term trends for 1971-79, 1985, 1988, and 1990 from the *Justice expenditure and employment survey* series; or more recent year-to-year trends from the 1980-92 *Justice expenditure and employment extracts* reports.

The data presented here are from the extracts reports and are based on a special compilation of data and sources available from the U.S. Bureau of the Census' regular surveys of public finances and employment. These recurrent series of annual publications on governmental finances (series GF) and public employment (series GE) provide data on expenditure and employment, by function, of the Federal, State, and local governments (counties, cities, townships, school districts, and special districts). The data collection procedures for these two surveys are described below.

Annual finance survey: Federal Government financial data were obtained from actual data presented in *The Budget of the United States Government* for each fiscal year displayed. Certain adjustments were made in Federal data to arrive at Census Bureau "expenditure" amounts. State finance statistics as well as those for large counties and cities were compiled by Census Bureau representatives from official reports and records, with the advice of State and local officers and employees. The figures were classified according to standard census categories for reporting large government finances, and were reviewed intensively. The remaining data were provided by local officials either through central State sources or in response to a mail survey using detailed questionnaires.

The initial data collection phase used three methods to obtain data: mail canvass, field compilation, and central collection from State sources. Mail questionnaires went directly to 3,900 county, municipal, and township governments. Trained Census Bureau representatives compiled data for the 78 largest, most important county governments--generally those with a population of 500,000 or more--and the 52 largest municipal governments--those with a population of 300,000 or more. The balance of the county government data and municipal and township data was sought from cooperative Census Bureau-State arrangements.

The mail canvass involved the use of detailed Census Bureau schedules with related reporting instructions. Census Bureau examiners reviewed the mail reports intensively and used extensive correspondence to supplement and verify incomplete and questionable information. In significant cases where returns of acceptable data could not be obtained by mail canvass or from available published sources, Census Bureau agents visited county and municipal government offices to obtain the basic statistics or important missing information.

As with mail canvass questionnaires, centrally collected financial data sometimes needed supplementation for such items as debt, assets, or particular functional expenditures or revenue items. Census Bureau staff obtained these supplementary data from special tabulations in other State offices, printed reports, secondary sources, or from mail requests directly to the county municipal, or township governments.

Through these efforts only a minor percentage of the general purpose government sample--representing nearly all quite small governments--remained incomplete. For nonrespondent governmental units and agencies, prior year data were used as they were reported.

Annual employment survey: Federal Government civilian employment data were obtained from records maintained by the U.S. Office of Personnel Management. These records did not provide the information necessary to compute Federal full-time equivalent employment. Statistics for State and local governments were obtained by a mail survey.

After extensive nonresponse followup, prior year data were used for government units and State agencies that remained nonrespondent.

Sample design

All State governments were surveyed. The sample of local governments is drawn from the 1987 Census of Governments and consists of certain local governments taken with certainty plus a sample below the certainty level. General purpose government units in the certainty group are: all county governments with a population greater than 50,000; and all municipal and township governments with populations greater than 25,000.

The remaining sampled units were selected with probability proportional to their financial activity. This criterion was applied first for each county area having 100,000 or more population and then for the balance of local governments in each State. The sample also included certain independent school districts and special districts, for which justice data are not collected.

Survey period

The Federal Government expenditure data are for the fiscal year, which ended on September 30 of the year indicated; for example, 1993 data are for the period Oct. 1, 1992 to Sept. 30, 1993.

The State expenditure data presented cover fiscal years ending June 30 for all States except four whose fiscal years ended as follows: New York, March 31; Texas, August 31; and Alabama and Michigan, September 30.

For local governments, the fiscal years reported are those that closed between July 1 and June 30. Most municipalities and counties end their first fiscal years on December 31 or June 30. The fiscal years reported for Washington, D.C. ended on September 30.

Some agencies operate on a different fiscal year basis from the rest of the parent government. In such instances, figures included are for the agency's fiscal year that ended within the parent government's regular fiscal year.

The employment data are for October of the year indicated.

Review procedures

All schedules--mail canvass, those compiled by Census Bureau-trained enumerators from official sources, field enumerated and centrally collected--were examined for evidence of completeness, internal consistency, and a reasonable relation to figures reported for earlier periods. In addition to the manual review, a computer edit checked for impossible or improbable entries and identified in detail the differences with prior data.

These procedures were designed to achieve, for the data reported here, a high standard of completeness and accuracy. Undoubtedly, however, some mistakes and inconsistencies of official reporting, or of Census Bureau handling of particular items, have escaped detection. Please inform the Bureau of Justice Statistics if the tables or data tapes reveal potential data problems.

Population data

The "resident population" data used here are for July 1 or October 1 of each year from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports. They are consistent with the 1980 and 1990 decennial enumerations and they do not include adjustments for census coverage errors. They are the most current published estimates available when the tables were constructed and may differ from population data in previous publications in this series. See the Source for details.

Data limitations

The surveys from which these data were extracted are not designed specifically to obtain data on specific justice functions. Data were compiled after the regular surveys had been completed and it was not possible to modify collection procedures to achieve a more precise compilation.

The survey sample for the local government police protection, judicial and legal services, and corrections estimates was not designed specifically to produce data on these activities. Thus, the sampling variability, or "standard error," for these three justice sectors is apt to be larger than for the major categories in the Census Bureau's regular surveys and for the same functions in the BJS's periodic surveys. The "standard error" is a measurement of variation among the estimates from all possible samples, of which this is one, having the same size and selected using the same sampling design.

Estimates derived from the different samples would vary from each other (and also from a complete census using the same data collection procedures). The standard error, therefore, measures the precision with which an estimate from one of these samples approximates the average result of all the possible samples.

In reviewing the sample-based estimates, it is important to bear in mind that the sampling variability for smaller components, such as type of local government detail, is likely to be greater than the overall standard errors. Conversely, because State government figures are not subject to sampling variation, the State-local aggregates shown for individual States are more reliable (on a relative standard error basis) than the local government estimates they include. Since the national estimates of local government expenditure and employment are based on summations of individual State data, they are more reliable than the State-area data.

The data also are subject to possible inaccuracies in classification, response, and processing. Every effort was made to keep such errors to a minimum through care in examining, editing, and tabulating the data submitted by government officials. Followup procedures were used extensively to clarify inadequate and inconsistent survey returns. For the mail portion of these annual surveys, figures reported by government officials are generally accepted as being substantially correct. In some cases, varying interpretations of the instructions or deficiencies in governmental employment and fiscal records may make it difficult for officials to render complete and accurate reports for their governments. These difficulties are dealt with by (1) careful definitions of terms and detailed instructions in difficult cases, (2) supplemental correspondence and telephone followup to officials, and (3) intensive examination of data collected, that is, verification of internal consistency and comparison with previous reports and other sources of data. Errors that may be introduced during processing (input preparation, etc.) are minimized through the use of intensive computer editing of the data at various stages of the processing system. Additional correction and reclassification procedures were used with data from each of the States and large counties in order to narrow methodological differences between the data and those obtained through the periodic BJS surveys.

Readers should be generally cautious in comparing governments, because differences in functional responsibilities from State to State and government to government also can affect the comparability of expenditure and employment data. For example, some State governments directly administer certain activities that elsewhere

are undertaken by local governments, with or without fiscal aid, and the same variation in the division of responsibilities exists for counties and cities.

The figures presented differ in some cases from those previously published in the Census Bureau's annual finance and employment reports because of the more intensive review procedures used for this special compilation, the refinements of data involved, and certain definitional differences. They also differ from those previously published by BJS for 1985, 1988, and 1990 in the *Justice expenditure and employment in the U.S.* survey series. Data from the survey series should be used in trend analysis for 1971-79, 1985, 1988, and 1990. The 1993 data should be used with the 1980-92 data published in the BJS *Justice expenditure and employment extracts* series.

Definitions of terms

Expenditure includes only external cash payments made from any source of monies, including any payments financed from borrowing, fund balances, intergovernmental revenue, and other current revenue. It excludes any intergovernmental transfers and noncash transactions, such as the provision of meals or housing of employees. It also excludes retirement of debt, investment in securities, extensions of loans, or agency transactions. Total expenditures for all government functions do include interest payments on debt, but the expenditure data for individual functions such as justice do not.

Expenditure is divided into two major categories:

1. "Direct expenditure" is all expenditure except that classified as intergovernmental. It includes "direct current expenditure" (salaries, wages, fees, and commissions and purchases of supplies, materials, and contractual services) and "capital outlays" (construction and purchase of equipment, land, and existing structures). Capital outlays are included for the year when the direct expenditure is made, regardless of how the funds are raised (for example, by bond issue) or when they are paid back.

2. "Intergovernmental expenditure" is the sum of payments from one government to another, including grants-in-aid, shared revenues, payments in lieu of taxes, and amounts for services performed by one government for another on a reimbursable or cost-sharing basis (for example, payments by one government to another for boarding prisoners).

Employees are all persons on government payrolls during the pay period including October 12 of the year indicated. They include all paid officials and persons on paid

leave, but exclude unpaid officials, persons on unpaid leave, pensioners, and contractors.

Full-time employees are all persons employed on a full-time basis, including all full-time temporary or seasonal workers who were employed during this pay period.

Full-time equivalent employment is a statistical measure that estimates the number of full-time employees that could have been employed if the reported number of hours worked by part-time employees had been worked by full-time employees. This statistic is calculated separately for each function of a government by dividing the "part-time hours paid" by the standard number of hours for full-time employees in the particular government and then adding the resulting quotient to the number of full-time employees. Prior to 1988, a different methodology was used to compute this statistic, affecting comparability over time. In the past, the payroll-based formula divided the total payroll (full-time plus part-time) by the full-time payroll and multiplied the result by the number of full-time employees.

Payroll is the gross payroll before deductions and includes salaries, wages, fees, and commissions paid to employees as defined above for the month of October.

Police protection is the function of enforcing the law, preserving order, and apprehending those who violate the law, whether these activities are performed by a city police department, sheriff's department, State police, or Federal law enforcement agency such as the FBI and the Drug Enforcement Administration. Sworn police employees are those having general arrest powers. Private security police are outside the scope of the survey.

Judicial and legal services includes all civil and criminal courts and activities associated with courts; the civil and criminal justice activities of the attorneys general, district attorneys, State's attorneys, and their variously named equivalents; corporation counsels, solicitors, and legal departments with various names; and legal counsel and representation in either criminal or civil proceedings as provided by public defenders and other government programs that pay the fees of court-appointed counsel.

Data for the separate functions of courts, prosecution and legal services, and public defense are not available from the source documents as they are from BJS's periodic surveys.

Corrections involves the confinement and rehabilitation of adults and juveniles convicted of offenses against the law

and the confinement of persons suspected of a crime awaiting trial and adjudication. It includes costs and employment for jails, prisons, probation, parole, pardon, and correctional administration. Data for institutions with authority to hold prisoners beyond arraignment (usually 48 hours or more) are included in this sector. Data for lock-ups or "tanks" holding prisoners less than 48 hours are included in "police protection."

Correctional institutions are prisons, reformatories, jails, houses of correction, penitentiaries, correctional farms, workhouses, reception centers, diagnostic centers, industrial schools, training schools, detention centers, and a variety of other types of institutions for the confinement and correction of convicted adults or juveniles who are adjudicated delinquent or in need of supervision. It also includes facilities for the detention of adults and juveniles accused of a crime and awaiting trial or hearing. Prison is sometimes used to refer to State correctional institutions.

Other corrections consists of noninstitutional correctional activities, including pardon, probation, and parole activities, correctional administration not directly connectable to institutions, and miscellaneous items that cannot be directly related to institutional care.

Other justice activities includes expenditure and employment data that are not elsewhere classified, that cut across more than one category, or that are not allocable to separate categories. Examples are crime commissions, neighborhood crime councils, and State criminal justice coordinating councils.

Appendix 2

The Municipal Year Book 1998 Definitions of terms and survey response rates

Note: This information was excerpted from International City/County Management Association, **The Municipal Year Book 1998** (Washington, DC: International City/County Management Association, 1998), pp. xi, xii, 79, 101, 116; and information provided by the International City/County Management Association. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Regions

Northeast--the New England and Mid-Atlantic Divisions;

North Central--the East and West North Central Divisions;

South--the South Atlantic and the East and West South Central Divisions;

West--the Mountain and Pacific Coast Divisions.

Geographic divisions

New England--Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont;

Mid-Atlantic--New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania;

East North Central--Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin;

West North Central--Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota;

South Atlantic--Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia;

East South Central--Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee;

West South Central--Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas;

Mountain--Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming;

Pacific Coast--Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, and Washington.

Metro status

To be classified by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) as a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), an area must include either a city with a population of at least 50,000 or a U.S. Bureau of the Census urbanized area of at least 50,000 and a total metropolitan statistical area population of at least 100,000. The OMB further groups met-

ropolitan areas of over 1,000,000 population into consolidated metropolitan statistical areas (CMSAs) and primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSAs).

Central cities--The core cities of an MSA having a population of at least 25,000 and meeting two commuting requirements: at least 50% of the employed residents of the city must work within the city and there must be at least 75 jobs for each 100 residents who are employed. Cities between 15,000 and 25,000 population may also be considered central cities if they are at least one-third the size of the MSA's largest city and meet the two commuting requirements.

Suburban cities--The other cities, towns, and incorporated places in an MSA.

Independent cities--The incorporated places not located within an MSA.

County types refer to counties located within an MSA as metro; nonmetro refers to counties located outside the boundaries of an MSA.

Forms of government

Mayor-council--an elected mayor generally acts as the chief executive officer with the amount of administrative authority dependent on State law and variations in local organization. These variations include the scope of the powers of the elected council and the delegation of some authority to appointed professional administrators, to special boards, and to commissions. Many cities with a mayor-council form of government have an appointed city administrator. These officials are appointed by the elected representatives (council) and are responsible to them for the execution of their duties. However, their administrative authority is limited--they often do not directly appoint department heads or other key city personnel and their responsibility for budget preparation and administration, although significant, is subordinate to that of the elected officials.

Council-manager--a manager is appointed by and responsible to an elected council to serve as chief administrative officer to oversee personnel, development of the budget, proposing policy alternatives, and general implementation of policies and programs adopted by the council.

Commission--an elected commission performs both legislative and executive functions, generally with departmental administration divided among the commissioners.

Town meeting--all qualified voters of a municipality meet annually (or more often if necessary) to set policy and choose selectmen to carry out the basic policies they have established.

Representative town meeting--voters select citizens to represent them at the town meeting(s). All citizens may attend and participate in the meeting(s), but only representatives may vote.

Table. Survey response rates for 1997

	Police and fire			Survey of municipal officials			Survey of county officials		
	Number of cities surveyed	Responses		Number of cities surveyed	Responses		Number of counties surveyed	Responses	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total, all cities	2,860	1,381	48.3%	7,394	4,679	63.3%	3,052	1,371	44.9%
<u>Population group</u>									
Over 1,000,000	8	3	37.5	8	5	62.5	25	13	52.0
500,000 to 1,000,000	17	7	41.2	17	14	82.4	57	38	66.7
250,000 to 499,999	39	24	61.5	39	27	69.2	95	57	60.0
100,000 to 249,999	134	67	50.0	134	104	77.6	248	140	56.5
50,000 to 99,999	345	183	53.0	347	259	74.6	377	196	52.0
25,000 to 49,999	685	343	50.1	685	482	70.4	611	268	43.9
10,000 to 24,999	1,632	754	46.2	1,632	1,119	68.6	909	365	40.2
5,000 to 9,999	-	-	-	1,827	1,125	61.6	438	167	38.1
2,500 to 4,999	-	-	-	2,030	1,194	58.8	176	80	45.5
Under 2,500	-	-	-	675	350	51.9	116	47	40.5
<u>Region</u>									
Northeast	-	-	-	2,008	1,068	53.2	197	100	50.8
North Central	-	-	-	2,167	1,477	68.2	1,054	508	48.2
South	-	-	-	2,142	1,351	63.1	1,380	553	40.1
West	-	-	-	1,077	783	72.7	421	210	49.9
<u>Geographic division</u>									
New England	329	103	31.3	799	444	55.6	53	20	37.7
Mid-Atlantic	462	170	36.8	1,209	624	51.6	144	80	55.7
East North Central	573	273	47.6	1,407	945	67.2	437	209	47.8
West North Central	225	125	55.7	760	532	70.0	617	299	48.5
South Atlantic	316	189	59.8	909	649	71.4	548	298	54.4
East South Central	150	57	38.0	473	256	54.1	362	84	23.2
West South Central	268	152	56.7	760	446	58.7	470	171	36.4
Mountain	131	74	56.5	387	263	68.0	276	127	46.0
Pacific Coast	406	238	58.6	690	520	75.4	145	83	57.2
<u>Metro status</u>									
Central	513	270	52.6	514	364	70.8	342	194	56.7
Suburban	1,749	814	46.5	4,051	2,576	63.6	347	179	56.7
Independent	598	297	49.7	2,829	1,739	61.5	2,363	998	42.2

Appendix 3

Crime in the United States Definitions of terms

Note: The following information has been excerpted from the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, **Crime in the United States, 1996** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1997), pp. 389, 390, 395-397. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made. See U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, **Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1984) for further definitions and information on classification and counting rules.

Population definitions

For purposes of statistical presentation, the cities and counties in the United States are divided into groups based on population size. The population group classifications used by the Uniform Crime Reporting Program are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Population group, political label, and population coverage

Population group	Political label	Population coverage
I	City	250,000 and over
II	City	100,000 to 249,999
III	City	50,000 to 99,999
IV	City	25,000 to 49,999
V	City	10,000 to 24,999
VI	City ^a	Less than 10,000
VIII (Rural county)	County ^b	-
IX (Suburban county)	County ^b	-

^aIncludes universities and colleges to which no population is attributed.

^bIncludes State police to which no population is attributed.

Metropolitan Statistical Area

(MSA)--This includes a central city of at least 50,000 people or an urbanized area of at least 50,000. The county containing the central city and other contiguous counties having strong economic and social ties to the central city and county also are included. Counties in an MSA are designated "suburban" for UCR purposes. An MSA may cross State lines. Due to changes in the geographic composition of MSAs, no year-to-year comparisons of data for those areas should be attempted.

New England MSAs are comprised of cities and towns instead of counties. In this publication, New England cities and towns are assigned to the proper MSAs. Some counties, however, have both suburban and rural portions. Data for State police and sheriffs in those jurisdictions are included in statistics for the rural areas. MSAs made up approximately 80% of the total U.S. population in 1996.

Rural counties--Rural counties are those outside MSAs and are comprised of mostly unincorporated areas. Law enforcement agencies in rural counties cover areas that are not under the jurisdiction of city police departments. Rural county law enforcement agencies served 12% of the national population in 1996.

Suburban areas--These areas consist of cities with populations of less than 50,000 in addition to counties (unincorporated areas) that are within an MSA. Suburban areas can, therefore, be divided into suburban cities and suburban counties.

Other cities--Other cities are urban places outside MSAs; most of these areas are incorporated. These cities comprised 8% of the 1996 national population.

Community types:

	MSA	Non-MSA
Cities	Cities over 50,000 Suburban cities	Cities outside metropolitan areas
Counties (including unincorporated areas)	Suburban counties	Rural counties

As a general rule, sheriffs, county police, and many State police report on crimes committed within the limits of counties, but outside cities; local police report on crimes committed within city limits.

The major source of Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) data is the individual law enforcement agency. The number of agencies included in each population group will vary slightly from year to year due to population growth, geopolitical consolidation, municipal incorporation, etc. For 1996, the national and State population counts are U.S. Bureau of the Census July 1, 1996 provisional estimates. For jurisdictions within each State, the populations were adjusted based on the 1996 State growth rate as supplied by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Table 2 shows the number of agencies within each population group in 1996.

Table 2. Population group and number of agencies

Population group	Number of agencies
I	65
II	152
III	384
IV	731
V	1,793
VI	8,008 ^a
VIII (Rural county)	3,627 ^b
IX (Suburban county)	2,038 ^b
Total	16,798

^aIncludes universities and colleges to which no population is attributed.

^bIncludes State police to which no population is attributed.

Table 3. Total U.S. population, 1960-96^a

	Population
1960	179,323,175
1961	182,992,000
1962	185,771,000
1963	188,483,000
1964	191,141,000
1965	193,526,000
1966	195,576,000
1967	197,457,000
1968	199,399,000
1969	201,385,000
1970	203,235,298
1971	206,212,000
1972	208,230,000
1973	209,851,000
1974	211,392,000
1975	213,124,000
1976	214,659,000
1977	216,332,000
1978	218,059,000
1979	220,099,000
1980	225,349,264
1981	229,146,000
1982	231,534,000
1983	233,981,000
1984	236,158,000
1985	238,740,000
1986	241,077,000
1987	243,400,000
1988	245,807,000
1989	248,239,000
1990	248,709,873
1991	252,177,000
1992	255,082,000
1993	257,908,000
1994	260,341,000
1995	262,755,000
1996	265,284,000

^aPopulation figures are U.S. Bureau of the Census provisional estimates as of July 1 for each year except 1960, 1970, 1980, and 1990, which are the decennial census counts.

Regions and divisions

The United States is divided into four regions; these regions are further divided into nine divisions. The following is a list of States within divisions and regions.

Northeast:

New England--Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont.

Middle Atlantic--New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania.

Midwest:

East North Central--Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin.

West North Central--Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota.

South:

South Atlantic--Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia.

East South Central--Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee.

West South Central--Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas.

West:

Mountain--Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming.

Pacific--Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, Washington.

The Crime Index, Part I, and Part II offenses

The Crime Index

The following offenses and attempts to commit these offenses are used in compiling the Crime Index: (1) murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, (2) forcible rape, (3) robbery, (4) aggravated assault, (5) burglary, (6) larceny-theft, (7) motor vehicle theft, and (8) arson. Arson was added as the eighth index offense in October 1978. (Manslaughter by negligence and simple or minor assaults are not included in the Crime Index.)

Offenses in the UCR program are divided into two groupings, Part I and Part II. Information on the volume of Part I offenses known to law enforcement, those cleared by arrest or exceptional means, and the number of persons arrested is reported monthly. Only arrest data are reported for Part II offenses.

Part I offenses

Criminal homicide--a. Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter: the willful

(nonnegligent) killing of one human being by another. Deaths caused by negligence, attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, and justifiable homicides are excluded. Justifiable homicides are limited to: (1) the killing of a felon by a law enforcement officer in the line of duty and (2) the killing of a felon by a private citizen. **b.** Manslaughter by negligence: the killing of another person through gross negligence. Traffic fatalities are excluded. While manslaughter by negligence is a Part I crime, it is not included in the Crime Index.

Forcible rape--The carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. Included are rapes by force and attempts or assaults to rape. Statutory offenses (no force used-victim under age of consent) are excluded.

Robbery--The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.

Aggravated assault--An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. Simple assaults are excluded.

Burglary--breaking or entering--The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. Attempted forcible entry is included.

Larceny-theft (except motor vehicle theft)--The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Examples are thefts of bicycles or automobile accessories, shoplifting, pocket-picking, or the stealing of any property or article which is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Attempted larcenies are included. Embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, worthless checks, etc., are excluded.

Motor vehicle theft--The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. A motor vehicle is self-propelled and runs on the surface and not on rails. Specifically excluded from this category are motorboats, construction equipment, airplanes, and farming equipment.

Arson--Any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.

Part II offenses

Other assaults (simple)--Assaults and attempted assaults where no weapon is used and which do not result in serious or aggravated injury to the victim.

Forgery and counterfeiting--Making, altering, uttering, or possessing, with intent

to defraud, anything false in the semblance of that which is true. Attempts are included.

Fraud--Fraudulent conversion and obtaining money or property by false pretenses. Included are confidence games and bad checks, except forgeries and counterfeiting.

Embezzlement--Misappropriation or misapplication of money or property entrusted to one's care, custody, or control.

Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing--Buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property, including attempts.

Vandalism--Willful or malicious destruction, injury, disfigurement, or defacement of any public or private property, real or personal, without consent of the owner or persons having custody or control.

Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.--All violations of regulations or statutes controlling the carrying, using, possessing, furnishing, and manufacturing of deadly weapons or silencers. Attempts are included.

Prostitution and commercialized vice--Sex offenses of a commercialized nature, such as prostitution, keeping a bawdy house, and procuring or transporting women for immoral purposes. Attempts are included.

Sex offenses (except forcible rape, prostitution, and commercialized vice)--Statutory rape and offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like. Attempts are included.

Drug abuse violations--State and local offenses relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, and manufacturing of narcotic drugs. The following drug categories are specified: opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine); marijuana; synthetic narcotics--manufactured narcotics that can cause true addiction (demerol, methadone); and dangerous non-narcotic drugs (barbiturates, benzedrine).

Gambling--Promoting, permitting, or engaging in illegal gambling.

Offenses against the family and children--Nonsupport, neglect, desertion, or abuse of family and children.

Driving under the influence--Driving or operating any vehicle or common carrier while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics.

Liquor laws--State or local liquor law violations, except "drunkenness" and "driving under the influence." Federal violations are excluded.

Drunkenness--Offenses relating to drunkenness or intoxication. Excluded is "driving under the influence."

Disorderly conduct--Breach of the peace.

Vagrancy--Vagabondage, begging, loitering, etc.

All other offenses--All violations of State or local laws, except those listed above and traffic offenses.

Suspicion--No specific offense; suspect released without formal charges being placed.

Curfew and loitering laws (persons under age 18)--Offenses relating to violations of local curfew or loitering ordinances where such laws exist.

Runaways (persons under age 18)--Limited to juveniles taken into protective custody under provisions of local statutes.

Offense estimation

The inability of some State UCR Programs to provide forcible rape figures in accordance with UCR guidelines and other problems at the State-level have required unique estimation procedures. In addition, because of efforts to convert to the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS), it has become necessary for the Source to estimate totals for some States.

The Illinois (1985 to 1996), and Michigan and Minnesota (1993 only for both States) State UCR Programs were unable to provide forcible rape figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. The rape totals were estimated using national rates per 100,000 inhabitants within the eight population groups and assigning the forcible rape volumes proportionally to each State.

In recent years, a number of States have been involved in the NIBRS conversion process. During the conversion process, little or no data were available from law enforcement agencies in these States. The following is a list of States that provided either incomplete data or no data for certain years: Iowa in 1991; Illinois and Kansas in 1993; Illinois, Kansas, and Montana in 1994 and 1995; Delaware and Pennsylvania in 1995; and Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, and Montana in 1996. State totals were estimated using procedures based on data availability specific to each State, and the population group and geographic division to which the State belongs. The Iowa conversion was successful and post-1991 State figures are available. Illinois, Kansas, and Montana are continuing conversion efforts.

An aggregated Florida State total for 1996 was provided by the State-level UCR Program.

It also should be noted that due to reporting problems at the State level, no usable data were received from law enforcement agencies in Florida and Kentucky for 1988; these State totals also were estimated by the Source.

Appendix 4

Correctional Populations in the United States Survey methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes

Note: The following information has been excerpted from U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Correctional Populations in the United States, 1995**, NCJ-163916 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1997); **Prisoners in 1997**, Bulletin NCJ-170014 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1998), pp. 13-15; and **Probation and Parole Populations 1997**, Press Release NCJ-172216 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1998), p. 6. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Survey methodology for prisoner data

The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), with the U.S. Bureau of the Census as its collection agent, obtains yearend and midyear counts of prisoners from departments of correction in each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons through the National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) program. In an effort to collect comparable data from all jurisdictions, NPS distinguishes prisoners in custody from those under jurisdiction. To have custody of a prisoner, a State must hold that person in one of its facilities. To have jurisdiction means that a State has legal authority over the prisoner. Prisoners under a State's jurisdiction may be in the custody of a local jail, another State's prison, or other correctional facility. Some States are unable to provide both custody and jurisdiction counts. Excluded from NPS counts are persons confined in locally administered confinement facilities who are under the jurisdiction of local authorities. NPS counts include all inmates in State-operated facilities in Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont, which have combined jail-prison systems.

In each jurisdiction, the questionnaire was completed by a central agency reporting for institutions within the correctional system. This procedure was also used by the Federal Bureau of Prisons in supplying data on Federal institutions. Because the information was derived from a complete enumeration rather than a survey, the statistical data are not affected by sampling error. Response errors were held to a minimum by means of a systematic telephone followup and, where necessary, other control

procedures. Thus, the yearend counts are generally considered reliable. Because of the absence of standardized administrative and record keeping practices from State to State, the data for admissions and releases are not always entirely comparable across jurisdictions.

Many States revise the yearend number reported for the previous year. Those revisions are made in the total, not the detail. For example, the number of blacks, whites, and members of other races for 1995 were not changed by a State in 1996 to equal its revised 1995 total.

National Prisoner Statistics category definitions

Jurisdiction population, Dec. 31--

Includes all inmates under jurisdiction of State correctional authorities on Dec. 31 regardless of location. Does not include other jurisdictions' inmates (for example, inmates from other States, pretrial detainees) merely housed in prisons.

Custody population, Dec. 31--

Includes all inmates in the State's custody, that is, housed in State correctional facilities on Dec. 31. Does not include State inmates housed outside State prison facilities; does include other jurisdictions' inmates (for example, inmates from other States, the courts, local jails) housed in the State's facilities.

Overcrowding, Dec. 31--Includes all State prison inmates housed in local jails on Dec. 31 and as a direct result of State prison overcrowding. Does not include State prison inmates held in local jails for other reasons (for example, work release, court appearance, etc.).

Admissions

New court commitments--Includes all inmates who were admitted with new sentences, that is, these inmates were not readmitted for any sentences for which they had already served some prison time. This category includes probation violators entering prison for the first time on the probated offenses. Does not include parole violators with new sentences.

Parole violators with new sentences--Includes all parolees returned with new sentences.

Other conditional release violators with new sentences--Includes all individuals on conditional release (other than parole) who are returned with new sentences, for example, returns from supervised mandatory release, from shock probation, etc.

Parole violators only, no new sentences--Includes all parolees returned only for formal revocations of parole that were not accompanied by new sentences. If the parole was not formally revoked, that is,

the parolee was held only temporarily pending a hearing, no admission occurred for NPS purposes.

Other conditional release violators only, no new sentences--Same as above, substituting conditional release violator for parole violator.

Transfers from other jurisdictions--

Includes all inmates transferred to a State's jurisdiction to continue sentences already in force. Does not include admissions if State does not acquire jurisdiction. Does not include movements from prison to prison within State.

Absent without leave (AWOL) returns, with or without sentences--Includes all returns from AWOL, that is, failures to return from authorized temporary absences such as work furlough, study release, mercy furlough, or other authorized temporary absence.

Escapee returns, with or without new sentences--Includes all returns from escape, that is, unlawful departures from a State correctional facility or from the custody of State correctional personnel.

Returns from appeal/bond--Includes all inmates reinstated to correctional jurisdiction from long-term jurisdictional absences on appeal or bond. Does not include returns from short-term movements (less than 30 days) to court (that is, where the State retains jurisdiction).

Other admissions--Includes all other admissions not covered by the above categories.

Releases

Unconditional--An unconditional release occurs only if the released inmate cannot be imprisoned for any sentence for which he/she was in prison.

Expirations of sentence--Includes all inmates whose maximum court sentences minus credits have been served.

Commutations--Includes all inmates whose maximum sentences have been changed (lowered) to time served to allow immediate unconditional release.

Other unconditional releases--Includes all other unconditional releases not covered by the above categories.

Conditional--A conditional release occurs if the released inmate, upon violating the conditions of release, can be imprisoned again for any of the sentences for which he/she was in prison.

Probations--Includes all inmates who have been placed under probation supervision and conditionally released; includes all shock probation (split sentence) releases.

Supervised mandatory releases--Includes all inmates who must, by law, be conditionally released. This type of release may also be called mandatory conditional release.

Paroles--Includes all inmates conditionally released to parole.

Other conditional releases--Includes all other conditional releases not covered by the above categories.

Death:

Executions--Self-explanatory.

Acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS)--The immediate cause of death in AIDS mortalities may be Pneumocystis Carinii Pneumonia, Kaposi's Sarcoma, or other diseases related to HIV infection.

Illness/natural causes--Self-explanatory. AIDS-related deaths not included in this category.

Suicides--Self-explanatory.

Accidental injury to self--Includes all inmates who accidentally cause their own deaths (for example, a fall from a ladder, mishandling electrical equipment).

Death caused by another person--Includes all inmates whose deaths were caused accidentally or intentionally by another inmate or prison personnel.

Other deaths--Includes all other deaths not covered by the above categories.

Other releases:

Absent without leave (AWOL)--Includes all failures to return from an authorized temporary absence such as work furlough, study release, mercy furlough, or other authorized temporary absence.

Escapes from confinement--Includes all unlawful departures from a State correctional facility or from the custody of State correctional personnel.

Transfers to other jurisdictions--Includes all inmates who were transferred from one State's jurisdiction to another to continue sentences already in force. Does not include the release if State does not relinquish jurisdiction. Does not include movements from prison to prison within State.

Releases to appeal/bond--Includes all inmates released from correctional jurisdiction to long-term jurisdictional absences on appeal or bond. Does not include short-term movements (less than 30 days) to court (that is, where the State correctional system retains jurisdiction).

Other releases--Includes all other releases not covered by the above categories.

Race

Classification by race often depends on the reporting program and the State. A few States reported two categories: white and nonwhite. A few others categorized Hispanic offenders as belonging to "Other race." The number of persons with certain racial backgrounds were sometimes estimated.

White--A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, North Africa, or the Middle East.

Black--A person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa.

American Indian or Alaska Native--A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North America, who maintains cultural identification through tribal affiliation or community recognition.

Asian or Pacific Islander--A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, the Indian Subcontinent, or the Pacific Islands. This area includes, for example, China, India, Japan, Korea, the Philippine Islands, and Samoa.

Other--Any other race not covered by the above categories.

Not known--Any inmate whose racial origin is unknown.

Ethnic origin

A person of Hispanic origin may be of any race; however, a few States treat the ethnic category as a racial one. Reporting officials usually rely on self-definition, but some States classify according to surname.

Hispanic--A person of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.

Not Hispanic--A person not covered by the above category.

Not known--Any inmate whose ethnic origin is unknown.

Explanatory notes for 1996 and 1997 prisoner data by jurisdiction

Alaska--Prisons and jails form one integrated system. All NPS data include jail and prison populations.

Arizona--Population counts are based on custody data.

Connecticut--Prisons and jails form one integrated system. All NPS data include jail and prison populations. Population counts were based on jurisdiction data for the first time in 1997. Counts for 1996 were revised.

Delaware--Prisons and jails form one integrated system. All NPS data include jail and prison populations.

District of Columbia--Prisons and jails form one integrated system. All NPS data include jail and prison populations.

Florida--Population counts are based on custody data.

Georgia--Population counts are based on custody data.

Hawaii--Prisons and jails form one integrated system. All NPS data include jail and prison populations.

Illinois--Population counts are based on custody data. Population counts of inmates with a maximum sentence of more than 1 year include an undetermined number of inmates with a sentence of 1 year or less.

Iowa--Population counts are based on custody data. Population counts of inmates with a maximum sentence of more than 1 year include an undetermined number of inmates with a sentence of 1 year or less.

Kansas--Population counts of inmates with a maximum sentence of more than 1 year include an undetermined number of inmates with a sentence of 1 year or less.

Massachusetts--Population counts are for Jan. 5, 1998. By law, offenders may be sentenced to terms of up to 2 1/2 years in locally-operated jails. Such offenders are included in counts and rates for local jails. About 6,200 inmates with sentences of more than 1 year were held in local jails in 1997.

Michigan--Population counts are based on custody data. Counts include adults housed in institutions, camps, and community correction centers and on electronic monitoring.

New Jersey--Population counts of inmates with a maximum sentence of more than 1 year include an undetermined number of inmates with a sentence of 1 year or less.

Ohio--Population counts of inmates with a maximum sentence of more than 1 year include an undetermined number of inmates with a sentence of 1 year or less.

Oklahoma--For the first time in 1997 population counts based on jurisdiction data include jail backlogs. Population counts of inmates with a maximum sentence of more than 1 year include an undetermined number of inmates with a sentence of 1 year or less.

Oregon--Under a new law, inmates with a maximum sentence less than 1 year remain under the control of local counties. Offenders in this category are being phased out of the inmate counts.

Rhode Island--Prisons and jails form one integrated system. All NPS data include jail and prison populations.

South Carolina--Population counts include unsentenced inmates on Youthful Offender Act observation status.

Tennessee--Population counts of inmates with a maximum sentence of more than 1 year include an undetermined number of inmates with a sentence of 1 year or less.

Texas--Population counts of inmates with a maximum sentence of more than 1 year include an undetermined number of inmates with a sentence of 1 year or less.

Vermont--Prisons and jails form one integrated system. All NPS data include jail and prison populations. Population counts are based on custody data. Population counts exclude inmates on furlough or intermediate sanctions.

Virginia--Population counts for inmates with a sentence of 1 year or less were affected by a new law on January 1, 1995,

making the State responsible for felons with a sentence of 6 months or more, and a subsequent change, effective July 1, 1997, limiting responsibility to those with a sentence of 1 year or more.

Explanatory notes for 1995 prisoner data by jurisdiction

Federal prisons--Population, admissions, and releases: Movement data were provided; however, when admissions are added to the January 1 population and releases are subtracted, the total does not equal the Dec. 31, 1995, population. Inmates with 1 year or less sentence: Jurisdiction and custody counts include inmates whose sentence length is unknown.

Alabama--Other conditional release violators with new sentences: Includes inmates returned from supervised release under Alabama Act 754 and split sentence/probation with and without new sentences. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other admissions: Unspecified in the Alabama data system. Cause of death: Can specify only executions.

Alaska--Population, admissions, and releases: Includes some inmates whose movements were unreported. Total inmate population: Jurisdiction and custody counts include inmates in prisons and jails, which form an integrated system in Alaska. Other releases, unconditional and conditional: Court-ordered releases. Other releases: Includes extraditions to Federal jurisdiction. Other race: Alaska's "Hispanic" race category.

Arizona--Population, admissions, and releases: Based on custody data. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Other conditional releases: Includes supervised early releases, provisional releases, supervised work furloughs, earned credit releases, and releases to the home arrest program. Cause of death: Pending investigation at time of data collection. Other releases: Includes early releases to detainer, persons returned to prison pending revocation hearing where no revocation occurred, and persons who were returned to supervision. Total jurisdiction population: Excludes 322 males housed in local jails solely to ease prison crowding.

Arkansas--Arkansas revised its Dec. 31, 1994, jurisdiction counts. Other admissions: Returns from the Department of Community Punishment, a separate agency. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Other conditional releases: Persons released under the provisions of Arkansas' Acts 378 and 814 and Boot Camp to some form of

supervision. Jurisdiction population, inmates with 1 year or less sentence: Includes 345 males being held in the county jail awaiting transfer to the Department of Corrections for whom the sentence is unknown. Custody population, inmates with 1 year or less sentence: Includes 387 males being held in the county jail awaiting transfer to Department of Corrections for whom the sentence is unknown. Other race: Includes Cuban inmates.

California--California revised Dec. 31, 1995, data to include jurisdiction counts. State previously reported only custody counts. Other conditional release violators with new sentences: May include some parole violators and returns from supervised mandatory releases with new sentences. Other conditional release violators only, no new sentences: May include some parole violators without new sentences and some supervised mandatory or parole releases returned pending a revocation hearing. Other admissions: Returns from appeal/bond reported in "Other admissions" category. Unconditional releases, expirations of sentence: Includes some court-ordered releases. Conditional releases, supervised mandatory releases: Includes some court-ordered releases and paroles. Cause of death: Not specified or pending an autopsy. Other releases: Contains the net difference between total admissions and the Dec. 31, 1995, jurisdiction population. These are most likely temporary releases to courts, jail, and hospitals, who have not been returned to prison as of Dec. 31, 1995. Jurisdiction population, unsentenced inmates: Includes civil narcotic addict commitments and county diagnostic cases. Other race and not known Hispanic origin: Includes some Asian, Pacific Islander, and Hispanic inmates admitted to California prisons prior to January 1990 (when these categories were added to the California computer system). Also includes the California "Hispanic/Mexican" category.

Colorado--Sentencing information: Reported populations with sentences of more than 1 year include a small number of inmates with a maximum sentence of 1 year or less. Transfers from other jurisdictions: Includes admissions of inmates through interstate compacts. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Numbers are estimates. Other releases: Court-ordered releases not classified as conditional or unconditional. State inmates housed in other facilities to ease overcrowding: Includes 325 males housed in a facility owned and operated by the County of Bent; and 219 males and 5 females housed in county correctional facilities. Race and Hispanic origin: Numbers are estimates.

Connecticut--Connecticut revised its Dec. 31, 1994, jurisdiction population counts. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered discharges and inadvertent releases (release coding errors). Other conditional releases: Release to home jurisdiction, community releases, and an undetermined number of unknown release types. Total inmate population: Jurisdiction and custody counts include inmates in prisons and jails, which form an integrated system. Other race: The Connecticut "Hispanic" category.

Delaware--Sentencing information, partially suspended sentences: Prisoners with partially suspended sentences (part served in prison, part served under probation) are included with the "Inmates with over 1 year maximum sentence" only when the prison portion of the sentence exceeded 12 months. As a result, the population and movement counts of "Inmates with over 1 year maximum sentence" are understated, and the counts of "Inmates with 1 year or less maximum sentence" are overstated. Parole and other conditional release violators with new sentences: Includes violators with and without new sentences. Other admissions and releases: Includes admissions from and releases to State and local hospitals, inmates serving weekend sentences, and inmates who were changed from jail sentences of less than 1 year to prison sentences of more than 1 year. Unconditional releases, expirations of sentence: Includes some releases to probation. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Total inmate population: Jurisdiction and custody counts include inmates in prisons and jails, which form an integrated system. Other race: Includes Puerto Rican and Mexican prisoners.

District of Columbia--Sentencing information, partially suspended sentences: Prisoners with partially suspended sentences (part served in prison, part served under probation) are included with the "Inmates with over 1 year maximum sentence" only when the prison portion of the sentence exceeded 12 months. As a result, the population and movement counts of "Inmates with over 1 year maximum sentence" are understated, and the counts of "Inmates with 1 year or less maximum sentence" are overstated. Sentencing information, short sentences: An undetermined number of inmates housed in neither the District of Columbia jail nor the Detention Center and having either no sentence or a minimum sentence of 1 year or less are included in the movement and population counts of inmates with more than 1 year maximum sentences. As a result, the population and movement counts of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year are overstated, and the counts of inmates

with 1 year or less maximum sentence are understated. Transfers from and to other jurisdictions: Includes transfers from and to mental hospitals and other State and Federal facilities. Unconditional releases, expirations of sentence: Includes some inmates with partially suspended sentences and releases to probation. Number of deaths: All deaths are reported under "males." As a result, total male releases are slightly overcounted and female releases are slightly undercounted. Cause of death: Unknown at time of data collection. Total jurisdiction population: Includes male and female DC code violators housed in Federal Bureau of Prisons facilities and male inmates housed in other State facilities. Of these inmates, an undetermined number are being housed solely to ease prison overcrowding. Unsented inmate populations: Jurisdiction and custody counts include unsentenced inmates held in the District jail or Detention Center. Total inmate population: Jurisdiction and custody counts include inmates in prisons and jails, which form an integrated system in the District of Columbia.

Florida--Population, admissions, and releases counts: Based on custody data. Other conditional release violators with new sentences: Includes violators of control releases, provisional releases, conditional releases, and supervised community releases with new sentences. Other conditional release violators without new sentences: Includes violators of control releases, provisional releases, conditional releases, and supervised community releases with new sentences. Transfers from other jurisdictions: Includes admissions through interstate compact agreements with and without new sentences. Other admissions: Contains the net difference between total admissions and the release movements not classified in other categories. Other unconditional releases: Includes vacated sentences and control releases without supervision. Other conditional releases: Includes control releases with supervision, conditional medical releases, conditional releases, supervised community releases, and reinstatement to control releases. Transfers to other jurisdictions: Includes interstate transfers (inmates who have been sentenced under Florida's jurisdiction but serve their sentence in another State or Federal prison).

Georgia--Population, admissions, and releases: Based on custody data. Parole violators with new sentences: May include a small number of other conditional release violators with new sentences. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted

as a single category. Other unconditional releases: Includes one inmate who paid a fine. Other conditional releases: Consists of special and supervised reprieves controlled by the Georgia Parole Board. Cause of death: Unknown. Jurisdiction population: Excludes inmates awaiting pick-up from local jails. Other race: Includes inmates who identify racial categories other than those specified.

Hawaii--Category estimates: Jurisdiction and custody counts are actual counts. Admissions, releases, race, and Hispanic origin are estimated based on information from Hawaii's Correctional Information System (CIS). Other unconditional releases: Administrative discharges and emergency releases. Other conditional releases: Type of release unknown at the time of data collection. Total inmate population: Jurisdiction and custody counts include inmates in prisons and jails, which form an integrated system in Hawaii. Other race: Includes "Puerto Ricans," prisoners of "Other Hispanic" origin, and "Other" race categories (inmates who identified more than one racial group). Prisoners of part-Hawaiian ancestry are counted as "Asians/Pacific Islanders." Hispanic origin: The Hawaii "Puerto Rican" category and individuals of the Hawaii "Other" race category with Spanish surnames.

Idaho--Parole violators with new sentences: Count unavailable by gender. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other admissions: Adjustment residuals to balance the movement data not reported in other categories with the Dec. 31, 1995 population. Race and Hispanic origin: Numbers are estimates.

Illinois--Population, admissions, and releases: Based on custody data. Sentencing information: Inmates with sentences of more than 1 year include some inmates with maximum sentences of 1 year. Other conditional release violators with new sentences: Includes some parole violators with new sentences. Other conditional release violators only, no new sentences: Includes some parole violators without new sentences. Escapees: Illinois now reports the movement of escapees by using the Offender Tracking System. All inmates in Community Correctional Centers and Electronic Detention Centers are now included in the counts, which in part accounts for the increase in the number of escapes and returns from escape. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Cause of death: Unknown at time of data collection. Other admissions and releases: Contains the net difference between long-term admissions and release

movements not reported in other categories (transfers, writs, and medical furloughs) to balance the December 31 population. The category also includes an undetermined number of transfers to other jurisdictions. Other race: The Illinois "Hispanic" category.

Indiana--New court commitments: Includes probation violators with and without new sentences. Other unconditional releases: Sentences terminated based on Parole Board decisions.

Iowa--Population, admissions, and releases: Based on custody data. Parole violators only, no new sentences: Includes parolees remanded to prison prior to a formal revocation hearing. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Conditional releases, paroles: Includes persons returned to parole following revocation hearings and persons released to parole by Conditional Commutation Orders. Other admissions and releases: Inmates held for safekeeping. Other conditional releases: Releases to work release programs. Other race: The Iowa "Hispanic" category.

Kansas--New court commitments: May include some returns from appeal/bond and a small number of probation violators, both with and without new sentences, who may have previously spent time in prison. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other admissions: Type unknown at time of data collection. Other conditional releases: Conditional releases to supervision, similar to that for parole. Executions: Kansas legalized capital punishment in 1995. Therefore, "Executions" is no longer reported as "Not applicable." Cause of death: Unknown.

Kentucky--Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other admissions: Court-ordered returns to prison. Other releases: Includes court-ordered releases not identifiable as conditional or unconditional. Other race: Includes inmates whose race cannot be classified in the specified categories.

Louisiana--Population, admissions, and releases: Movement and population counts are now based on jurisdiction data. Louisiana previously reported only custody data. Sentencing information: Jurisdiction and custody counts of inmates with a maximum sentence of more than 1 year and with 1 year or less maximum sentence are not comparable to 1992 and previously reported data. Prior to 1993, reported inmates with 1 year or less sentences were actually parole revocations with remaining sentences equal to 1 year or less. The original sentences for these persons were greater than 1 year, but when they returned from parole the remaining time on their sentences had decreased to 1 year or less. Since persons with sentences of 1 year or

less are not sentenced to Louisiana prisons, all inmates are now reported as having a maximum sentence greater than or equal to 1 year. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other admissions: Admissions to treatment programs from Probation and Parole Districts. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered and good-time releases. Cause of death: Can specify only for executions. Other releases: Includes inmates released in error. Total custody population: Louisiana revised its Dec. 31, 1994 custody counts. American Indians or Alaska Natives: American Indians only. Asian or Pacific Islanders: Chinese and Japanese only. Other race: Includes Latins and all other persons whose race is unspecified. Hispanic origin: Not included in the Louisiana data system.

Maine--Other conditional release violators with new sentences: Probation violators with new sentences. Other conditional release violators only, no new sentences: Probation violators with no new sentences. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other unconditional releases: Inmates released directly from prison to the community. Other releases: Releases to detainer or warrants and inmates whose release requires victim notifications.

Maryland--Category estimates: The movement and population totals are actual counts. Categories for admissions and releases are estimated by applying percentages from automated data to the totals that are made manually. The automated data system counts only inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year, while the detailed categories in the manual data include inmates with maximum sentences of 1 year or less. New court commitments: May include a small number of returns from appeal/bond. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other admissions: Interstate compact admissions. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. May also include a small number of releases to appeal/bond. Other conditional releases: Inmates paroled from the Patuxent Institution to work release. Other releases: Includes 7 to 10 interstate compact releases as well as releases of new admissions that had been double counted with admissions data.

Massachusetts--Massachusetts revised its 1994 population counts. Population, admissions, and releases: Movement and population counts are based on jurisdiction and custody data. These figures include all inmates in Massachusetts custody, including a limited number of county, Federal, and other

States' inmates under jurisdiction of another authority, as well as Massachusetts' inmates housed in other States. Total inmate population: Excludes 662 males housed in local facilities and 393 males held in Federal and other State facilities solely to ease prison crowding. Also includes 1,275 males housed in local, State, and Federal facilities not due to prison crowding. Parole violators only, no new sentences: Includes some parole violators with new sentences, other conditional release violators with and without new sentences, and a small number of returns from appeal/ bond. Category estimates: The totals for admissions and releases are actual; the categories are estimates. Unconditional releases, expirations of sentence: Includes some releases to probation. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases and a small number of releases to appeal/bond. Other race: Includes Hispanic inmates whose race is not specified; also includes 1,275 males housed in local, State, or Federal facilities not due to prison crowding, but excludes 662 males housed in local facilities and 393 males held in Federal and other State facilities solely to ease prison crowding. Unknown ethnicity: Includes 1,275 males housed in local, State, and Federal facilities, not due specifically to prison crowding, but excludes 662 males housed in local facilities and 393 males held in Federal and other State facilities solely to ease prison crowding.

Michigan--Michigan revised its Dec. 31, 1994 jurisdiction population counts because of procedural improvements in tracking and reporting. Population, admissions, and releases: Based on custody data. Transfers from and to other jurisdictions: Transfers from and to mental hospitals and facilities of the Federal Government and other States. Escapes: Consists mainly of zero tolerance walkaways from community residential programs. Other admissions: Returns from county jail and from parole status. Returns from and releases to appeal/bond: Contains the net difference of all movements from and to the courts. Cause of death, illnesses/natural causes: Includes unspecified type of deaths, including deaths resulting from AIDS- or HIV-related diseases. Other releases: Includes inmates temporarily housed at a county jail and returns to parole status. Total jurisdiction population: Excludes 393 males housed in local jails solely to ease overcrowding. Population housed in jails: All inmates are reported as males. Other race: Includes Mexican Americans and all other persons whose race is unspecified. Hispanic origin: Mexican Americans only.

Minnesota--Other conditional release violators with new sentences: Includes

supervised mandatory release violators and work release violators with new sentences. Other conditional release violators only, no new sentences: Includes supervised mandatory release violators and work release violators with no new sentences. Transfers, escapees, AWOL prisoners, and admissions/returns from appeal/bond: Categories are not considered releases and are not valid in the Minnesota data system. Other unconditional releases: Includes inmates discharged by court or executive orders. May include some commutations and overturned convictions. Other conditional releases: Work releases and intensive community supervision. Asian/Pacific Islanders: Includes persons with Asian surnames. Other race: Includes 240 Hispanic males and 10 Hispanic females because Minnesota classifies "Hispanic" as a race. Also includes 21 males reported in the Minnesota "Other" race category.

Mississippi--New court commitments: Includes some probation violators with and without new sentences. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other admissions: Includes 33 males and 3 females awaiting revocation hearing and returns from appeal/bond, as well as 160 males and 28 females whose admission category was unavailable at the time of data collection. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Other releases: Inmates returned to community supervision following a revocation hearing where no revocation occurred. Also includes releases to appeal/bond. Race: Numbers are estimates. Other race: The Mississippi "Hispanic" category.

Missouri--AWOL returns, with and without new sentences: Include some returns of walkaways from community release centers previously included in escape returns, with or without new sentences. Other admissions: Includes inmates returned from erroneous releases, persons whose commitment was reinstated, and parole board holdovers (offenders arrested by local authorities and returned to prison, instead of to the local jail as customary). Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Other conditional releases: Conditional release to custody/detainer, administrative parole, and credit time releases. Causes of death: Unknown. AWOL from confinement: Walkaways from community release centers residential treatment facilities, previously included in escapes from confinement. Other releases: Erroneous releases.

Montana--Population, movement, and releases: Numbers are estimates based on fiscal year data (July 1, 1994 to June 30, 1995). Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Escapees/AWOL

releases/admissions: Montana does not track escapees and AWOL prisoners as admissions and releases. Jurisdiction and custody population: Includes some inmates from other jurisdictions whom Montana housed. Race, white: The Montana "Hispanic" category.

Nebraska--Parole violators only, no new sentences: Includes some parole violators with new sentences. Other unconditional releases: Includes sentences vacated by the court. A court action reversed or overturned the sentences or dismissed the charges. Race and ethnicity: Numbers are estimates.

Nevada--Total admissions and releases: May include some inmates with a 1 year sentence. New court commitments: May include a very small number of returns from appeal/bond. Parole violators only, no new sentences: Includes some parole violators with and without new sentences. Transfers from other jurisdictions: These inmates are considered part of Nevada's out-count and are not counted as admissions. Other admissions: Includes Nevada's "not physically received" inmates who are serving concurrent sentences elsewhere. Inmates are counted as admissions when Nevada begins to monitor their sentences and includes them in their out-count population. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Race: Numbers are estimates. Other race: Includes persons of Hispanic and Cuban origin and all other persons whose race is unspecified.

New Hampshire--Jurisdiction counts: In 1995, New Hampshire began reporting computer-generated counts. Therefore, the Jan. 1, 1995 population counts differ from the Dec. 31, 1994 counts. New court commitments: Includes some returns from appeal/bond. May also include some other conditional release violators with and without new sentences. Parole violators only, no new sentences: Includes parole violators with a new sentence. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases with no supervision. Other releases: Court-ordered releases not identifiable as unconditional or conditional.

New Jersey--Sentencing information: Inmates with sentences of more than 1 year include some inmates with a sentence equal to 1 year. New court commitments: May include some transfers from other jurisdictions and returns from appeal/bond. Other conditional release violators only, no new sentences: Prisoners returned (some with new sentences) from the Intensive Supervision Program, an experimental program operated by the Administrative Office of Courts. Other conditional releases: Prisoners released to

the Intensive Supervision Program. Causes of death: Unknown at time of data collection. Other race: "Hispanic" inmates who are not classified as "white" or "black." Unknown race/ethnicity: Inmates for whom the racial category was unspecified.

New Mexico--Parole violators only, no new sentences: Includes parole violators with and without additional sentences. Other conditional release violators only, no new sentences: Includes violators both with and without new sentences. Also includes returns from community corrections programs. Other conditional releases: Releases to community corrections programs. Cause of death: Can specify only executions.

New York--New court commitments: Includes parole and other conditional release violators with new sentences. Transfers from other jurisdictions: Includes 520 males and 49 females previously under the jurisdiction of the Department of Mental Hygiene for psychiatric treatment. Other admissions: Includes 26 males returned from conditional parole deportation to the custody of the U.S. Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization Services, as well as 23 males and 2 females returned following erroneous release. Causes of death: Unknown at time of data collection. Transfers to other jurisdictions: Includes 580 males and 50 females transferred to the jurisdiction of the Department of Mental Hygiene for psychiatric treatment. Other releases: Include erroneous releases of 6 males and 9 females.

North Carolina--Sentencing information, partially suspended sentences: Prisoners with partially suspended sentences (part served in prison, part served under probation) are included with the "Inmates with over 1 year maximum sentence" only when the prison portion of the sentence exceeded 12 months. As a result, the population and movement counts of "Inmates with over 1 year maximum sentence" are understated, and the counts of "Inmates with 1 year or less maximum sentence" are overstated. Category estimates, sentencing: Population totals are actual; populations by sentence length are estimates. Parole violators with new sentences: Includes some parole violators without new sentences and some conditional release violators with and without new sentences. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other admissions: Consists of an adjustment residual to balance movement data with the December 31 population. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Other conditional releases: Includes some supervised mandatory

releases. Hispanic origin: Not included in the North Carolina data system.

North Dakota--Parole violators only, no new sentences: Includes some parole violators with new sentences. Other conditional release violators only, no new sentences: Includes some conditional release violators with new sentences. Other conditional releases: Court-ordered releases.

Ohio--Sentencing information: Inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year include some inmates with sentences of 1 year or less. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: All unauthorized absences are classified as escapes. Other unconditional releases: Sentences vacated by courts. Other conditional releases: Furloughs and other conditional releases.

Oklahoma--Sentencing information: Inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year includes some inmates with sentences of 1 year or less. New court commitments: Includes some conditional release violators with and without new sentences. Other unconditional releases: Legislative CAP releases (Senate Bill 445). Other conditional releases: Conditional commutations and CAP releases to probation supervision. Other deaths: Includes one death under investigation. Total jurisdiction population: Excludes 257 males and 34 females housed in local jails solely to ease prison crowding. Other race: Includes "Other" races not specified. Unknown race: Includes Hispanic inmates.

Oregon--Transfers from and to other jurisdictions: Oregon cannot distinguish transfers from other admissions or release categories. Transfers may be included in any admissions or release category. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: All unauthorized absences are classified as escapes. Other admissions: Type of admission unknown at time of data collection. Other unconditional releases: Type of unconditional release unknown at time of data collection.

Pennsylvania--Other admissions: Type of admissions unknown at time of data collection. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Other deaths: Includes deaths still under investigation. Escapee and AWOL prisoners: Excludes prisoners who absconded while residents of community-based facilities. Other race: The Pennsylvania "Hispanic" category.

Rhode Island--Rhode Island revised its Dec. 31, 1994 jurisdiction population because two persons serving sentences out-of-State were incorrectly reported as male instead of female. Rhode Island revised its Dec. 31, 1994 custody population by moving two men originally reported in the unsentenced category to the sentenced to more than 1 year category. Sentencing information, partially suspended sentences:

Prisoners with partially suspended sentences (part served in prison, part served under probation) are included with the "Inmates with over 1 year maximum sentence" only when the prison portion of the sentence exceeded 12 months. As a result, the population and movement counts of "Inmates with over 1 year maximum sentence" are understated, and the counts of "Inmates with 1 year or less maximum sentence" are overstated. Other admissions: Returns from erroneous release. Other conditional releases: Court-ordered releases to drug/alcohol treatment programs. Other deaths: Death from a drug overdose. Other releases: An erroneous discharge. Jurisdiction and custody population, unsentenced inmates: Includes five males held on civil contempt of court for nonpayment of child support. Total inmate population: Jurisdiction and custody counts include inmates in prisons and jails, which form an integrated system in Rhode Island.

South Carolina--Other admissions and releases: Includes resentenced inmates. Other unconditional releases: Releases by court-order and remanded to the county jail to await retrial. Other conditional releases: Inmates released to the jurisdiction of the Department of Parole, Probation, and Pardon Services under the Emergency Powers Act. Illnesses/natural causes deaths: Includes some deaths caused by AIDS. South Carolina does not distinguish deaths caused by illnesses/natural causes and those related to HIV infection.

South Dakota--Unconditional releases, expirations of sentences: Includes commutations. Transfers to other jurisdictions: Transfers to Federal or other State facilities. Race: Numbers are estimates.

Tennessee--Sentencing information: Inmates with maximum sentences of 1 year are included with inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year. As a result, the population and movement counts of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year are overstated. Parole violators with new sentences: May include some parole violators with no new sentences. Other conditional release violators with new sentences: Includes some probation and community correction program violators with no new sentences. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Conditional releases, paroles: May include a small number of supervised mandatory releases. Other conditional releases: Releases to community correction programs. Total jurisdiction population: Includes 1,843 males and 214 females housed in local facilities solely to

ease prison crowding. Excludes 3,263 felons sentenced to serve their time in local facilities. Other race: Includes Hispanic inmates.

Texas--Jurisdiction population, sentencing information: Includes 3,812 males and 605 females with maximum sentences of 1 year or less who cannot be removed from the appropriate admissions and release categories. Admissions and releases: Numbers are estimates. Parole violators with and without new sentences: The Texas data system does not distinguish parole violators with new sentences from those without new sentences. Other conditional release violators with and without new sentences: The Texas data system does not distinguish other conditional release violators with new sentences from those without new sentences. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other admissions and releases: Include "State jail" felons not counted in other admission and release categories. Race and ethnicity: Numbers are estimates. Other deaths: Cause unknown. Other race: Includes the Texas "Hispanic" category and all persons not specified as "white" or "black."

Utah--Other unconditional releases: Inmates whose sentences were terminated prior to expiration. State prison crowding: Includes some inmates housed in Texas county jails on contract.

Vermont--Parole violators with and without new sentences: May include other conditional release violators with or without new sentences. AWOL: May include some returns from appeal/bond. Total inmate population: Jurisdiction and custody counts include inmates in prisons and jails, which form an integrated system in Vermont. Excludes 317 inmates on intermediate sanctions. Race: Numbers are estimates.

Virginia--Virginia provided counts as of Jan. 1, 1996. Other unconditional releases: Administrative releases and some commutations. Conditional releases, supervised mandatory releases, and paroles: Releases to detainer and transfers to other jurisdictions. Other releases: Inmates released to appeal/bond and other administrative releases. Other race: Includes persons of Hispanic origin and all other persons whose race is unspecified.

Washington--Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other unconditional releases: Vacated sentences. Total population, jurisdiction, and custody: Most inmates with a maximum sentence of 1 year or less are housed in county jails. Other race: Inmates of mixed racial origin.

West Virginia--West Virginia revised its Dec. 31, 1994 jurisdiction count.

Jurisdiction population, unsentenced: Includes unsentenced inmates who were previously included in inmates with more than 1 year maximum sentence.

Wisconsin--Admissions and releases counts: An undetermined number of admissions and releases are not reported; therefore, when admissions are added to the January 1 population and releases are subtracted, the total does not equal the December 31 population. Other admissions: Includes 893 males and 116 females temporarily returned to prison without a formal revocation; 79 males and 5 females returned pending revocation hearings; 4 males with no Wisconsin sentence; 11 male sex offenders held under Wisconsin's predator law; and 6 males and 1 female erroneously admitted. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Other releases: Includes 645 males and 82 females returned to the community after being held without formal revocations; 2 males with no Wisconsin sentence; 11 males and 3 females who were held pending revocation hearing; 8 males and 1 female erroneously admitted; and 8 males released by court order. Unsentenced inmates, jurisdiction and custody counts: Include inmates whose sentences were unknown at time of data collection.

Wyoming--New court commitments and unconditional releases, expirations of sentence: May include a small number of administrative turnovers (starts and expirations of consecutive sentences). Parole violators only, no new sentence: Include some parole violators with new sentences. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other race: The Wyoming "Hispanic" category.

Capital punishment explanatory notes

The statistics reported for capital punishment may differ from data collected by other organizations. The differences occur for a variety of reasons:

(1) Inmates under sentence of death are originally added to the National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) counts when they enter correctional facilities rather than when judges pronounce sentence.

(2) Following the year when prisoners are first counted, their admissions or releases as a result of court order are attributed to the year for the sentence or court order. For example, a prisoner sentenced in November 1993 entering prison custody in January 1994 would be counted as an admission in the 1994 report; the 1995 report would count him or her as being under sentence of death at yearend 1993. Similarly, a prisoner whose

sentence is overturned in 1993 but who remains in the count until 1995 when the court's decision is reported would be subtracted from the 1993 and 1994 reports.

(3) NPS counts of persons under sentence of death are always for the last day of a calendar year and will differ from more recent counts.

Some figures shown for yearend 1994 are revised from those reported in

Correctional Populations in the United States, 1994. The revised figures include 26 inmates who either were reported late to the NPS program or were not in the custody of State correctional authorities at yearend 1994: Alabama (1), Arizona (1), Arkansas (1), California (12), Florida (4), Idaho (1), Ohio (1), Oklahoma (1), Oregon (1), Tennessee (1), and Texas (2). Eighteen inmates had sentences to death removed in 1994 but were not reported: Arizona (1), California (8), New Mexico (1), Pennsylvania (1), Tennessee (1), Texas (5), and Washington (1). The data for December 31, 1994 also include seven inmates in Florida who were listed erroneously as being removed from death row.

Survey methodology for probation and parole data

These data are based on yearend counts of persons on probation and parole and entries and exits occurring during the calendar year. The data were collected by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics through a standard questionnaire mailed to the Nation's probation and parole agencies.

Counts of probationers include only adults who have been placed under the supervision of a probation agency as part of a court order, regardless of whether convicted. Both active and inactive supervision cases are included. The data exclude persons on bench, court, or summary probation who have not been placed under the supervision of a probation agency.

Counts of parolees include only adults who have been conditionally released to parole supervision, whether by a parole board decision or by mandatory conditional release. Both active and inactive supervision cases are included. Parolees sentenced to incarceration for less than 1 year and those sentenced to 1 year or more are included.

For both probation and parole counts the following provisions apply:

(1) For interstate compacts, counts include a State's probationers and parolees sent to

another State for supervision, but exclude probationers and parolees supervised for another State.

(2) For entries, individuals entering into the probation or parole system more than once during the year are counted as multiple entries.

(3) For exits, individuals exiting from the probation or parole system more than once during the year are counted as multiple exits.

Explanatory notes for 1997 probation and parole data

The 1997 Probation and Parole Data Surveys provide a count of the total persons supervised in the community on Jan. 1 and Dec. 31, 1997, and a count of the number entering and leaving supervision during the year. These surveys cover all 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal system.

Data for the Federal system are from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts as provided to the BJS Federal Justice Statistics Program.

The 1997 Probation Data Survey was sent to 271 respondents -- 39 central reporters and 232 separate State, county, or court agencies. States with reporters were Alabama (3), Arizona (2), Colorado (9), Florida (14), Georgia (2), Michigan (114), Missouri (2), New Mexico (2), Ohio (52), Oklahoma (3), Tennessee (3), Washington (24), and West Virginia (2).

Two local agencies in Michigan and one local agency in Washington did not provide data. For these cases the Dec. 31, 1996 population count was used as the Jan. 1, 1997 count and the Dec. 31, 1997 count.

The 1997 Parole Data Survey was sent to 54 respondents -- 52 central reporters, the California Youth Authority, and 1 municipal agency. States with multiple reporters were Alabama (2) and California (2).

Federal parole as defined here includes supervised release, parole, military parole, special parole, and mandatory release.

Explanatory notes for 1995 probation data by jurisdiction

Federal prison system--"Other" offense type includes 2,085 petty offenses.

Alabama--Alabama has three reporting agencies: one State and two local. All data are estimated. Detailed data are not provided for the State and one local jurisdiction's entries and exits. The State did

not provide detailed data for sex and race. "Misdemeanor" includes an unspecified number of "driving while intoxicated or under the influence of alcohol" offenses.

Arizona--Arizona has two reporting agencies: one State and one local. The 1995 data are not comparable to prior years because they are reported more accurately than in previous reports. All data are estimated. "Misdemeanors" include an unknown number of probationers whose offense type is "Driving while intoxicated or under the influence of alcohol."

Arkansas--"Other" race includes an unspecified number of Hispanic probationers and probationers of unknown race.

California--Detailed data are not provided for sex, race, and offense type.

Colorado--Colorado has nine reporting agencies: one State and eight local. "Other" race includes 6,502 Hispanic probationers of unknown race.

Connecticut--Detailed data are estimated for sex and race. "Other" race includes 8,044 Hispanic probationers of unknown race. "Driving while intoxicated or under the influence of alcohol" is estimated.

Delaware--All data are estimated. Detailed data are not provided for offense type.

District of Columbia--Data are not comparable to previous years because 1995 data include all programs (urban services, traffic and alcohol, diversion, civil protection orders, and fugitives). Data are estimated for race.

Florida--Florida has 15 reporting agencies: 1 State and 14 local. "Other" race includes 2,497 Hispanic probationers of unknown race.

Georgia--Georgia has two reporting agencies: one State and one local. "Other" offense types include unreported cases, abandonment cases, and probationers with suspended sentences.

Hawaii--Detailed data are not provided for race. Detailed data are estimated for sex.

Idaho--Idaho has two reporting agencies: one State and one interstate compact agency. Interstate compact cases represent 11.5% of the Dec. 31, 1995 total. As reported, the interstate compact data are estimated by the agency. "Other" race includes 600 Hispanic probationers of unknown race. "Misdemeanors" include violent felonies that are reduced to a misdemeanor. "Driving while intoxicated or under the influence of alcohol" is a felony in Idaho; therefore, DWIs and DUIs are included with "felonies."

Illinois--Data are not comparable to previous years; 1995 data include inactive cases/administrative cases, intensive supervision program cases, and cases in the driving under the influence program. Detailed

data are estimated for sex and race.

"Other" offense type includes 2,394 traffic cases and 35,140 administrative cases.

Indiana--All data are estimated.

Detailed data are not provided for sex and race.

Iowa--"Other" offense status includes 44 "simple" offenses.

Kansas--Data are not comparable to 1994 data; the 1994 data included between 6,000 and 7,000 juveniles. "Black" includes all nonwhites.

Kentucky--Detailed data are not provided for sex and race.

Louisiana--"Other" race includes probationers of an unspecified race and an unknown number of Latins of unspecified race.

Maine--Detailed data are not provided for race. Detailed data are estimated for offense type.

Massachusetts--Detailed data are not provided for sex and race.

Michigan--Michigan has 114 reporting agencies: 1 State and 113 local. "Other" race includes 98 Hispanic probationers of unknown race.

Minnesota--Data include interstate cases supervised in the State, but do not include Minnesota's offenders supervised in other States.

Mississippi--Data do not include 7,233 inactive cases. Detailed data are estimated for entries, sex, and race.

Missouri--Missouri has two reporting agencies: one State and one local. All data are estimated. "Other" offense types include diversion, presentence probation, and 574 city ordinance violations.

Nebraska--All data are estimated. "Other" race includes 1,350 Hispanic probationers of unknown race.

Nevada--"Felony" includes an unspecified number of felony DWI probationers. "Misdemeanor" includes an unspecified number of misdemeanor DWI/DUI probationers.

New Hampshire--Detailed data are estimated for sex and race.

New Jersey--Detailed data are estimated for sex and race. Data are not comparable to previous years because 1995 data include cases that are placed on probation for driving under the influence and motor vehicle community service. "Other" race includes 16,811 Hispanic probationers of unknown race.

New Mexico--New Mexico has two reporting agencies: one State and one local. Detailed data are estimated for sex, race, and offense type.

New York--"Other" offense types include interstate transfers, non-penal laws, and cases with missing data.

North Carolina--"Other" race includes probationers of unknown or unspecified race.

Ohio--Ohio has 52 separate reporting agencies: 1 State and 51 local. "Other" race includes 38 Hispanic probationers of unknown race.

Oklahoma--Oklahoma has three reporting agencies: one State and two local. "Other" race includes 934 Hispanic probationers of unknown race.

Oregon--"Other" race includes 2,691 Hispanic probationers of unknown race.

Pennsylvania--Detailed data are estimated for sex, race, and offense type. "American Indian/Alaska Native" includes 942 probationers whose race is other than black or white.

Rhode Island--Detailed data are not provided for sex, race, and offense type.

South Carolina--"American Indian/Alaska Native" includes 305 probationers whose race is other than black or white. "Other" offense type includes unclassified crimes.

South Dakota--Data are reported for year beginning July 1, 1994 and ending June 30, 1995. Data do not include 11 absconders. Detailed data are not provided for sex and race. "Misdemeanors" include an unspecified number of DWI/DUI cases.

Tennessee--Tennessee has three reporting agencies: one State and two local. "Other" race includes 228 Hispanic probationers of unknown race.

Texas--Data are reported for year beginning Sept. 1, 1994 and ending Aug. 31, 1995. Data may differ slightly from previous years because data prior to 1995 represent calendar years. Detailed data are estimated for sex, race, and offense type based on sampling. Detailed data for sex, race, and offense type exclude pretrial cases. "White" includes 146,953 Hispanic and other probationers of unknown race.

Vermont--Detailed data are estimated for race.

Virginia--All data are estimated.

Washington--Washington has 24 separate reporting agencies: 1 State and 23 local. "Other" race includes 64 Hispanic probationers of unknown race.

West Virginia--West Virginia has two reporting agencies: one State and one interstate compact agency. Interstate compact cases represent 3% of West Virginia's Dec. 31, 1995 total. As reported, the interstate compact data are for year beginning July 1, 1994, and ending June 30, 1995. No detailed data are provided. The December 31 population is estimated.

Wyoming--"Other" race includes 261 Hispanic probationers of unknown race.

Explanatory notes for 1995 parole data by jurisdiction

Federal--The decrease in persons under supervision in 1995 resulted from a review of the parole statistical database, which identified and closed case records that had been coded incorrectly.

Alabama--Alabama has two reporting agencies: one State and one local. All data are estimated. In addition the State did not provide detailed data on sex and race. Data exclude absconders and out-of-State cases.

Alaska--Data are estimated for the Dec. 31, 1995 population.

Arkansas--All data are estimated. "Other" race includes Cuban, European, North American, Filipino, Japanese, Mexican, and Vietnamese parolees who could not be placed into any other racial group for unspecified reasons.

California--California has two reporting agencies: Department of Corrections and the California Youth Authority. Reported data do not include 17,055 absconder cases and 2,764 cases supervised out of State. "Other" races include 35,838 Hispanic parolees of unknown race.

Colorado--Detailed data are estimated for sex and race. "Other" race includes 774 Hispanic parolees of unknown race.

Connecticut--"Other" race includes 342 Hispanic parolees of unknown race.

Delaware--All data are estimated.

Florida--The Dec. 31, 1995 population includes all post-prison releases.

Georgia--Detailed data are estimated for sex and race.

Hawaii--Detailed data are not provided for race.

Idaho--Idaho has two reporting agencies: the State and interstate compact agencies. "Other" race includes 90 Hispanic parolees of unknown race.

Illinois--Detailed data are estimated for sex and race. "Other" race includes 2,219 Hispanic parolees of unknown race.

Indiana--Detailed data are not provided for sex and race.

Kansas--Data include all post-prison supervision. The Kansas sentencing guidelines act, with its determinate sentencing structure, became effective July 1, 1993. Previously, Kansas had indeterminate sentencing. As a result, a number of entries and exits to parole (as reported) involve offenders with "guidelines" or "new law" sentences (which have determinate periods of post-incarceration supervision). At this time, the State is unable to differentiate movements of "old law" and "new law" offenders. Absconders are not included in the December 31 count, sex, and race. Absconders are monitored as a group separate from the regular caseload.

Kentucky--Detailed data are not provided for sex and race.

Louisiana--"Other" race includes parolees of an unspecified race and an unknown number of Latinos.

Maine--Maine abolished parole in 1976. The data reported represent offenders convicted prior to 1976 and exclude absconders.

Massachusetts--Detailed data are estimated for the Dec. 31, 1995 population count. "Other" race includes 859 Hispanic parolees of unknown race.

Michigan--Because of improvements in case-tracking procedures, these data are not comparable to data of previous years.

Minnesota--"Other" race includes 96 Hispanic parolees of unknown race and an unspecified number of Asians.

Mississippi--Data do not include 907 inactive cases. Detailed data are estimated for race.

Missouri--All data are estimated.

Nevada--All data are estimated.

New Hampshire--Detailed data are estimated for sex and race.

New Mexico--Data do not include 241 absconders or out-of-State cases. Detailed data are estimated for sex and race. "Other" race includes an unspecified number of Asians and people from the Middle East.

New York--"Other" race includes 18,852 Hispanic parolees of unknown race.

North Carolina--"Other" race includes parolees of an unknown or unspecified race.

Ohio--Data are not comparable to 1994 parole data because 1994 data included compact cases supervised for another State. Detailed data are estimated for sex and race. "Other" race includes 129 Hispanic parolees of unknown race.

Oklahoma--"Other" race includes 96 Hispanic parolees of unknown race.

Oregon--"Other" race includes 1,786 Hispanic parolees of unknown race.

Pennsylvania--"Other" race includes 2,091 Hispanic parolees of unknown race. "Asian/Pacific Islander" includes an unspecified number of parolees whose race is other than white.

South Carolina--"Asian/Pacific Islander" includes an unspecified number of parolees whose race is other than white.

Texas--All data are estimated.

Vermont--Detailed data are estimated for race.

Virginia--All data are estimated.

Washington--All data are estimated. "Other" race includes offenders of mixed and unknown race.

West Virginia--West Virginia has two reporting agencies: the State and

interstate compact agencies. Interstate compact cases represent 16% of West Virginia's Dec. 31, 1995 total. As reported, the interstate compact data are for year beginning July 1, 1994 and ending June 30, 1995.

Wyoming--"Other" race includes 27 Hispanic parolees of unknown race.

Census of State and Federal Adult Correctional Facilities

Explanatory notes

The 1995 Census of State and Federal Adult Correctional Facilities was the fifth enumeration of State institutions and the second of Federal institutions sponsored by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Earlier censuses were completed in 1974, 1979, 1984, and 1990. The facility universe was developed from the Census of State and Federal Adult Correctional Facilities conducted in 1990. Each department of corrections was contacted to identify new facilities and facilities that had been closed since June 30, 1990. Telephone followups with data providers were carried out in the fall of 1995 and resulted in a final response rate of 100%.

Facilities were included in the census if they were staffed with Federal, State, local, or private employees; housed primarily State or Federal prisoners; were physically, functionally, and administratively separate from other facilities; and were operational on June 30, 1995. The census also included 110 private facilities under exclusive contract to State governments or to the Federal Bureau of Prisons to house prisoners. The Census included the following types of State and Federal adult correctional facilities: prisons; prison farms; reception, diagnostic and classification centers; road camps; forestry and conservation camps; youthful offender facilities (except in California); vocational training facilities; drug and alcohol treatment facilities; and State-operated local detention facilities in Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont. Specifically excluded from the census were privately operated facilities that were not exclusively for State or Federal inmates; military facilities; Immigration and Naturalization Service facilities; Bureau of Indian Affairs facilities; facilities operated and administered by local government, including those housing State prisoners; facilities operated by the U.S. Marshals Service; and hospital wings and wards reserved for State prisoners.

Correctional facilities were classified as community-based if 50% or more of the residents were regularly permitted to leave, unaccompanied, to work or study. These facilities included halfway houses, restitution centers, and prerelease, work release, and study release centers. Correctional facilities in which less than 50% of the inmates regularly left the facility unaccompanied were classified as confinement institutions. Because the census was a complete enumeration, the results are not subject to sampling error.

Trend data explanatory notes

To estimate the total correctional populations in tables 6.1 and 6.2, the four correctional populations are assumed to contain individuals with only one status at a time. This assumption may not be valid. Multiple correctional statuses may occur because (1) probation and parole agencies are not always notified of new arrests, jail entries, or prison admissions; (2) absconders on agency caseloads in one jurisdiction may actually be incarcerated in another jurisdiction; and (3) individuals may be admitted to jail or prison before formal revocation hearings by a probation or parole agency.

By adding the number of persons on probation, on parole, in jail, and in prison, some persons may be counted more than once; consequently, the sum will be an overestimate of the total number of persons under correctional supervision at any one time. The magnitude of the overestimation is not known; however, data collected in previous BJS surveys of prison and jail inmates indicate that the number of inmates doublecounted may be small relative to the total population under correctional supervision. Results from the 1989 Survey of Inmates of Local Jails indicated that 28% of the jail inmates were on probation and 10% were on parole at the time of admission. Results from the 1991 Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities indicated 23% of the State prisoners on probation and 22% on parole when entering prison.

If the survey results are applied to the total jail and prison populations in 1995, and if all of these inmates are assumed to have been doublecounted, then the total number of doublecounted inmates would be 635,000, or about 11.8% of the estimated correctional population. This is an extreme assumption. Somewhat lower estimates are generated if it is assumed that the survey figures should be applied only to those jail inmates who are unconvicted and to prisoners who are technical violators of parole or probation supervision. Under this assumption, the

doublecount would be an estimated 215,000 inmates, or 4% of the total correctional population. Doublecounting may also include an unknown, but relatively small, number of persons on both probation and parole.

Military corrections data

BJS obtains yearend counts of prisoners in the custody of U.S. military authorities from the Department of Defense Corrections Council. In 1994 the council, comprised of representatives from each branch of military service, adopted a standardized report (DD Form 2707) with a common set of items and definitions. This report provides information on persons held in U.S. military confinement facilities inside and outside the continental United States, by branch of service, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, conviction status and sentence length, and offense. It also includes data on the number of facilities, and their design and rated capacities.

Prior to 1997, all services except the Air Force submitted these reports annually. Information on prisoners held in Air Force facilities was reported for the first time in 1997. Therefore, readers should note that data for 1995 presented in tables 6.60 and 6.61 are incomplete. Information on Air Force confinement facilities (including the number and characteristics of prisoners held at yearend as well as those admitted or released during the year) was not available.

Appendix 5

Annual Report of the U.S. Parole Commission Parole guidelines and definitions of terms

Note: The following information was excerpted from the U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Parole Commission, **Parole Commission Procedure Manual** (28 C.F.R. 2.1-2.67), [Online]. Available: <http://www.usdoj.gov/uspc/readingroom/ProcedureManual/part1.htm> [Aug. 26, 1998]; and information provided by the U.S. Parole Commission. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Parole guidelines

Initial parole consideration--The U.S. Parole Commission has adopted guidelines for parole release considerations. These guidelines indicate the customary range of time to be served before release for various combinations of offense (severity) and offender (parole prognosis) characteristics. The time ranges specified by the guidelines are established specifically for cases with good institutional adjustment and program progress. These time ranges are merely guidelines. Where the circumstances warrant, decisions outside the guidelines (either above or below) may be rendered. The guidelines partition offense characteristics into eight severity categories. Category 1 represents the least severe and category 8 the most severe offense behavior. Mitigating or aggravating circumstances in a particular case may justify a decision or severity rating different from that listed.

An evaluation sheet containing a salient factor score serves as an aid in determining parole prognosis (potential risk of parole violation). A salient factor score is calculated by summing the offender's score on each of the following items: number of prior convictions and adjudications, number of prior commitments of more than 30 days duration, age at current offense, commitment of more than 30 days duration within the past 3 years, probation/parole/escape status violator at time of current offense, and heroin/opiate dependence.

Reparole consideration--An offender whose parole is revoked is eligible to be considered for repaole. If revocation is based upon an administrative violation only, i.e., a violation not involving new criminal conduct, the behavior is graded as a category 1 offense and the salient factor score recalculated. If a finding is made that the

prisoner has engaged in behavior constituting new criminal conduct, the appropriate severity rating for the new criminal behavior is calculated. New criminal conduct may be determined either by a new Federal, State, or local conviction or by an independent finding by the U.S. Parole Commission at a revocation hearing. If the criminal conduct is in violation of State or local law the appropriate severity level is determined by analogy with the listed Federal offense severity ratings and the salient factor score is recalculated. Time served on a new State or Federal sentence is counted as time in custody for repaole guideline purposes.

Definitions of terms

Curfew parole record reviews--The Special Curfew Parole Program involves parole supervision with a special curfew parole condition to provide a substitute for Community Treatment Center residence for the 60-day period preceding the otherwise scheduled parole, mandatory release, or two-thirds date. This program is designed for prisoners who would otherwise qualify for Community Treatment Center residence during this period but who have acceptable release plans and do not require the support services provided by the Community Treatment Center.

Dispositional review/revocation--When a parolee is serving a new sentence in a Federal, State, or local institution, a parole violation warrant may be placed against him as a detainer. If the prisoner is serving a new sentence in a Federal institution, a revocation hearing shall be scheduled within 120 days of notification of placement of the detainer, or as soon thereafter as practicable, provided the prisoner is eligible for and has applied for an initial hearing on the new sentence, or is serving a new sentence of 1 year or less. If the prisoner is serving a new sentence in a State or local institution, the violation warrant shall be reviewed by the regional commissioner not later than 180 days following notification to the Commission of such placement. The parolee shall receive notice of the pending review, and shall be permitted to submit a written application containing information relative to the disposition of the warrant. The parolee shall also be notified of the right to request counsel to assist him/her in completing this written application.

Initial hearing--The initial parole hearing for eligible prisoners, during which examiners discuss with the prisoner his/her offense severity rating, salient factor score, institutional conduct, and any other matter the panel may deem relevant.

Following an initial hearing, the Commission shall (1) set a presumptive release date (either by parole or by mandatory release) within 15 years of the hearing; (2) set an effective date of parole; or (3) continue

the prisoner to a 15-year reconsideration hearing pursuant to 28 C.F.R. 2.14(c).

Local or institutional revocation hearing--A parolee may request a revocation hearing reasonably near the place of the alleged violation or arrest if the following conditions are met: (1) the parolee has not been convicted of a crime committed while under supervision; and (2) the parolee denies violation of conditions of release. A parolee who voluntarily waives his/her right to a local revocation hearing, or who admits any violation of the conditions of his/her release, or who is retaken following a conviction of a new crime, shall be given a revocation hearing upon his/her return to a Federal institution. However, the regional commissioner may, on his/her own motion, designate a case for a local revocation hearing.

One-third hearing--Covered under 28 C.F.R. 2.14(e) (1976) until it was phased out. The section provided that a prisoner sentenced to a maximum term of more than 18 months under 18 U.S.C. 4205(b)(2), 18 U.S.C. 294, or 26 U.S.C. 5871, could not be continued past one-third of the maximum sentence. The one-third hearing was phased out after implementation of presumptive date procedures in September 1977.

Pre-hearing record reviews--A review of the prisoner's case file by an examiner preceding a regularly scheduled institutional review hearing. If the recommendation is to grant parole, and the regional commissioner concurs, no in-person hearing is conducted. Pre-hearing record reviews (28 C.F.R. 2.14(b)(1976)) were replaced by presumptive date record reviews.

Rescission hearing--If a prisoner has an effective date of parole set by the Commission, and has subsequently been charged with institutional misconduct sufficient to become a matter of record, or is alleged to have committed a new criminal act, a rescission hearing may be scheduled at which time parole may be rescinded or retarded.

Retroactive record review--A special type of consideration resulting from a revision of the parole decision guidelines. For more information see 28 C.F.R., Appendix 6.

Review hearing--Subsequent parole hearing intended to focus on developments or changes in the prisoner's status; replaced by the statutory interim hearing.

Statutory review hearings--Replaced by statutory interim hearings. The purpose of the "interim hearing" is to consider any significant developments or changes that may have occurred subsequent to the initial hearing. Following the interim hearing, the presumptive release date that had been set may remain unchanged, be advanced for superior program achievement or other clearly exceptional circumstances, or be retarded or rescinded for reason of disciplinary infractions.

Public attitudes toward crime and criminal justice-related topics

Twenty-five years ago, the founding editor of the *Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics*, Michael Hindelang, wrote of the value of public opinion data on crime and criminal justice topics. He observed that public opinion polls provided a “running historical record of changes in the stance of the public regarding matters central to criminal justice.” In addition to establishing the historical record, Hindelang argued that results of carefully conducted opinion surveys may “foreshadow impending popular pressure for legislative changes in criminal justice.” No one who has observed legislative debates about crime policy in the 1990s doubts the importance that lawmakers and public officials ascribe to the public “mood” or “will” on crime matters. This is because many opinion analysts have observed that citizens’ attitudes about the nature of the crime problem and the *causes* of crime are directly linked to public attitudes about criminal justice *policy*. For example, changes in the public attitudes about causes of crime, from older notions of social causes such as poverty, economic deprivation, and others, to more recent views that crime is a free choice of rational offenders, is associated with a marked increase in support for more punitive approaches to dealing with offenders. In addition to these uses of public opinion surveys, political scientists argue that such information helps move issues onto the active policy agenda that demands governmental action, and also sets the boundaries within which policy alternatives are examined.

In contrast to the value of public opinion data within political and policy spheres, criminologists have been guarded in including public attitudes as part of their research agenda. Some argue that the public is uninformed, or ill-informed about crime and justice. Others contend that public opinion is volatile and subject to gross manipulation by media coverage of selected crimes. On the former objection, Leslie Wilkins, one of *Sourcebook’s* early advisory board members, reminded us that issues of crime and justice are within a “class of question(s) where knowledge relating to the subject matter is of no importance. These are questions of moral values, attitudes and opinions. . . . meaningful questions about fairness, punishment, and the products required of the social system (including the criminal justice system) do not require knowledge.” On the matter of instability of public opinion, experts now agree that the public

requires time to work through important issues, so periodic shifts in attitudes may represent genuine consideration of complex issues by the citizenry.

Tracing public opinion about crime and justice through a quarter-century of *Sourcebooks* and other sources reveals some issues on which the public mind has changed definitively, and others on which attitudes have been remarkably stable. For example, Americans’ attitudes about key concerns such as fear of crime, perceptions of the crime problem, evaluations of the criminal justice system (especially the police), the role of government funding in fighting crime, gun control and regulation, and drug policy have oscillated only slightly around long-term stable trends. Foremost among these are the so-called “75 percent solutions”: for many years about three quarters of Americans have favored requiring a police permit to purchase a gun, capital punishment for convicted murderers, and more severe sentencing of offenders as a response to crime. An example of an issue on which opinion has shifted is in the legalization of certain forms of drugs such as marijuana; where 25 years ago there was broad support for decriminalization and lenient sentencing of these lesser drug offenses, attitudes have hardened considerably in recent years.

Another impressive characteristic of Americans’ attitudes about crime and justice is that they are pragmatic and often multidimensional. For example, Americans clearly favor sending criminals to prison (and for long terms in the case of serious felony offenders), but simultaneously support the provision of education, training, substance abuse treatment, and work skills programs within prisons. Thus punitive attitudes about dealing with criminals are coupled with practical understanding that prison inmates will eventually be released back to the community.

Two conclusions seem clear about the role of public opinion in crime and justice matters, and both conclusions underscore the wisdom of Michael Hindelang’s observations. First, the American criminal justice system has indeed changed in 25 years, and the direction of those changes has been fueled and foretold by public opinion surveys. Research by political scientists consistently finds a close correspondence between State-level policy and public opinion across a wide range of issues, so the influence of public opinion is likely to remain strong. This means that we will see continued support for longer prison terms for serious offenders, support for earlier intervention with troubled youth, efforts to

reduce the costs and delay of judicial processing, and a continuation of support for a “tougher” but treatment-providing correctional system. Second, public opinion on crime and justice will remain consequential because crime and justice are salient and important concerns of Americans, because these issues are deeply embedded in ideological doctrines that guide Americans’ thinking, because Americans have very high expectations for the criminal justice system, and because our political leaders will remain highly responsive to citizen views about our most critical domestic policy issue.

Section 2 of the *Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics* has served an important function in the documentation of Americans’ attitudes about crime and justice for the past 25 years. Historians will find this section an important source about our recent past, just as contemporary students of crime consider it an invaluable resource about our future.

Timothy J. Flanagan
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Table 2.1

Attitudes toward the most important problem facing the country

United States, 1982-98

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

	Oct. 15-18, 1982	Oct. 7-10, 1983	Feb. 10-13, 1984	Jan. 25-28, 1985	July 11-14, 1986	Apr. 10-13, 1987	Sept. 9-11, 1988	May 4-7, 1989	Nov. 9-12, 1989	Apr. 5-8, 1990	July 19-22, 1990	Mar. 7-10, 1991	Mar. 26-29, 1992	Jan. 8-11, 1993	Jan. 15-17, 1994	Aug. 15-16, 1994	Jan. 16-18, 1995	May 9-12, 1996	Jan. 10-13, 1997	Apr. 17-19, 1998
High cost of living; inflation; taxes	18%	12%	10%	11%	4%	5%	2%	3%	2%	1%	1%	2%	6%	3%	4%	3%	7%	11%	6%	7%
Unemployment	61	41	29	20	23	13	9	6	3	3	3	8	25	22	18	6	15	13	NA	5
International problems; foreign affairs	2	7	11	NA	NA	NA	4	4	3	NA	NA	1	3	8	3	4	2	4	3	4
Crime; violence	3	5	4	4	3	3	2	6	3	2	1	2	5	9	37	52	27	25	23	20
Fear of war/nuclear war; international tensions	3	14	11	27	22	23	5	2	1	1	1	2	NA	NA	NA	(a)	(a)	NA	NA	NA
Ethics, moral, family decline	3	5	7	2	3	5	1	5	3	1	2	2	5	7	8	7	6	14	9	16
Excessive government spending; Federal budget deficit	4	4	12	18	13	11	12	7	7	6	21	8	8	13	5	3	14	15	8	5
Dissatisfaction with government	3	2	2	NA	NA	5	NA	2	1	1	1	NA	8	5	6	5	5	12	7	8
Economy (general)	11	4	5	6	7	10	12	8	7	7	7	24	42	35	14	17	10	12	21	6
Poverty; hunger; homeless	NA	NA	NA	6	6	5	7	10	10	11	7	10	15	15	11	5	10	7	10	10
Drugs; drug abuse	NA	NA	NA	2	8	11	11	27	38	30	18	11	8	6	9	9	6	10	17	12
Trade deficit; trade relations	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	3	2	2	1	1	4	3	2	1	1	2	1	1
Education; quality of education	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	3	2	1	2	2	8	8	7	5	5	13	10	13
Environment; pollution	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	3	8	5	2	3	3	1	1	1	3	1	2
AIDS	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	1	2	(a)	3	2	2	2	1	(a)	1	1
Abortion	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(a)	3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	1	0	1	1
Health care	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	12	18	20	29	12	10	7	6
No opinion; don't know	2	4	4	3	3	4	12	7	6	9	5	6	2	2	2	2	2	7	6	4

Note: Exact wording of response categories varies across surveys. Multiple responses are possible; the Source records up to three problems per respondent. Some problems mentioned by a small percentage of respondents are not included in the table. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 198, p. 27; Report No. 226, p. 17; Report No. 235, pp. 20, 21; Report No. 252, pp. 28, 29; Report No. 260, pp. 6, 7; Report No. 277, pp. 6, 7; Report No. 285, pp. 4, 5; Report No. 290, p. 6 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll); George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll*, Mar. 14, 1991, pp. 2, 3; Apr. 3, 1992, pp. 1, 2; Jan. 30, 1997, p. 2; May 5, 1998, pp. 2, 3 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll); George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 298, p. 14; No. 340, p. 43; No. 352, p. 7 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll); and data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

^aLess than 0.5%.

Table 2.2

Attitudes toward important issues for the government to address

United States, 1993-98

Question: "What do you think are the two most important issues for the government to address?"

Issue	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Federal deficit	11%	11%	18%	22%	19%	12%
Health care	55	30	16	16	9	11
Crime/violence	12	37	16	16	17	13
The economy ^a	13	12	10	14	6	9
Education	8	10	9	14	14	14
Welfare	3	9	12	13	12	8
Taxes	11	14	11	11	11	16
Employment/jobs	14	10	6	9	6	3
Programs for the elderly	3	4	7	6	2	1
Domestic/social issues ^a	8	5	5	4	3	3
Drugs	3	3	5	4	8	6
Abortion	2	2	2	4	3	2
Medicare ^b	X	X	14	3	4	5
Foreign policy ^a	3	4	4	3	4	5
Peace/world peace/nuclear arms	3	1	2	3	2	3
Homelessness ^c	X	X	4	3	4	4
(Programs for) the poor	3	7	3	2	2	2

Note: The issues mentioned are spontaneous, unprompted replies by the respondents. The numbers indicate the percent of respondents who mentioned the item as one of the top two issues for the government to address. Some issues mentioned by a relatively small percentage of respondents have been omitted. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

^aNon-specific.

^bPreviously coded under "programs for the elderly."

^cPreviously coded under "programs for the poor."

Source: Louis Harris and Associates, Inc., *The Harris Poll*, Apr. 10, 1996, p. 3; June 16, 1997, p. 6; Jan. 23, 1998, p. 8 (Los Angeles: Creators Syndicate, Inc.). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.3

Households identifying crime as a neighborhood problem

By household characteristics, United States, selected years 1985-95

Question: "Is there anything about the neighborhood that bothers you?"

(Percent saying "crime")

Type of household	1985	1987	1989	1991	1993	1995
All households	4.7%	4.8%	6.4%	7.4%	7.4%	7.3%
White	4.0	3.8	5.1	6.0	6.1	6.1
Black	8.5	11.0	15.4	16.5	15.2	14.4
Hispanic ^a	7.7	8.4	11.2	12.1	12.2	11.5
Elderly	3.2	3.1	3.4	4.4	4.3	4.1
<u>Place of residence</u>						
Central city	9.1	9.7	13.1	15.0	14.8	14.5
Suburban	2.9	2.9	3.9	4.6	4.8	4.9
Rural	1.4	1.1	1.5	1.9	2.1	2.2
<u>Home ownership</u>						
Owner	3.1	2.9	3.6	4.6	4.7	4.7
Renter	7.4	8.0	11.3	12.3	12.3	12.1
<u>Type of structure</u>						
One-unit detached ^b	3.1	2.8	3.7	4.6	4.7	4.8
Multiunit	8.6	9.5	12.8	13.9	13.9	13.5
Number of households (in millions) ^c	86.8	88.8	91.5	91.0	92.8	95.0

Note: These data are from the American Housing Survey, sponsored by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The survey collects data on many factors related to housing, including residential perceptions of neighborhood quality. These estimates are derived from national data that are collected every other year from a fixed representative sample of 50,000 housing units plus a sample of newly constructed units each year. The Source excludes missing data and those occupied units not considered in a neighborhood, ranging from 1% to 4% of units in subpopulations. The respondent defines the neighborhood.

^aIncludes persons from all races.^bExcludes row houses and mobile homes.^cThe estimates for total number of households reporting they live in a neighborhood in 1991, 1993, and 1995 are based on the 1990 census and are not directly comparable to prior-year estimates that are based on the 1980 census.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Perceptions of Neighborhood Crime, 1995*, Special Report NCJ-165811 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, April 1998), p. 2, Table 1.

Table 2.4

Households identifying crime as a neighborhood problem

By type of housing structure, United States, selected years 1985-95

Question: "Is there anything about the neighborhood that bothers you?"

(Percent saying "crime")

Type of structure and household	1985	1987	1989	1991	1993	1995
<u>One-unit detached structures^a</u>						
All households	3.1%	2.8%	3.7%	4.6%	4.7%	4.8%
White	2.8	2.3	3.1	3.9	4.1	4.1
Black	5.9	6.9	9.5	12.1	10.8	10.6
All central city households	6.2	6.2	8.4	10.8	10.5	11.0
White	5.6	5.3	7.3	9.4	9.5	9.9
Black	8.8	10.5	13.8	17.6	15.1	15.6
Number of households (in millions) ^b	54.1	55.2	56.9	56.1	57.7	59.2
<u>Multiunit structures</u>						
All households	8.6%	9.5%	12.8%	13.9%	13.9%	13.5%
White	7.6	7.9	10.8	11.8	12.2	12.0
Black	11.9	16.1	21.2	22.3	20.2	19.2
All central city households	12.2	13.5	18.3	19.5	19.3	18.4
White	11.2	11.5	15.7	17.0	17.7	17.2
Black	14.3	19.3	25.6	26.6	24.0	22.1
Number of households (in millions) ^b	24.1	23.7	24.4	24.1	24.3	24.4

Note: See Note, table 2.3.

^aExcludes row houses and mobile homes.^bThe estimates for total number of households reporting they live in a neighborhood in 1991, 1993, and 1995 are based on the 1990 census and are not directly comparable to prior-year estimates that are based on the 1980 census.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Perceptions of Neighborhood Crime, 1995*, Special Report NCJ-165811 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, April 1998), p. 3.

Table 2.5

Attitudes toward most serious problems facing children in America today

United States, 1997

Question: "What do you think are the two or three most serious problems facing children in America today?"

Problem	Percent
Drugs/drug abuse	56.4%
Crime	23.9
Poor quality education	17.1
Breakdown of home life	16.6
Alcohol	7.9
Peer pressure	7.5
Lack of discipline	7.3
Influence of television and movies	3.8
Single parents	2.6
Sexual freedom	2.4
Pregnancy	2.1
Poverty	1.7
Lack of job opportunities	1.6
AIDS	1.4
Child abuse	1.2
Working parents	1.2
Divorce/separation	1.1
Health care	0.9
Diseases and medical conditions	0.8
Other	32.4
Refused	3.9

Note: The survey on American Attitudes Toward Children's Health Care Issues was funded by The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. The survey was designed by the Harvard University School of Public Health, with assistance from the Survey Research Center at the University of Maryland. The Survey Research Center conducted the telephone survey of 1,501 adults within the continental United States Aug. 11 to Nov. 2, 1997. Percents add to more than 100 because multiple responses were recorded.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.6

Teenagers' and parents' attitudes toward the most important problem facing teenagersUnited States, 1997^a

Question: "What is the most important problem facing people your age--that is, the thing which concerns you the most?"

Problem	Teenagers			Parents ^{b,c}
	Total	Ages 12 to 14	Ages 15 to 17	
Drugs	35%	36%	35%	26%
Social pressures	18	20	17	34
Crime and violence in school	8	9	7	2
Doing well in school	8	10	6	3
Sexual issues	8	5	10	4
Getting into college	4	2	5	1
Other crime and violence	4	4	4	2
Problems with parents/family	3	3	3	4
Jobs/opportunity	2	1	4	2
Other	4	4	4	15
Don't know/no response	6	7	6	4

Note: These data are derived from telephone interviews of nationwide samples of teenagers, ages 12 to 17, and parents of teenagers. The survey was conducted by Luntz Research Companies for the National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University. Randomly generated telephone numbers were pre-screened to determine if a teen in the appropriate age range resided there. Subsequent calls were made to conduct the actual interviews. In total, 1,115 teen interviews and 998 parent interviews were completed. Households in which both a teen and parent were interviewed accounted for 648 teen and 648 parent interviews. Weighting was applied to bring the households in line with ethnic and regional targets, to correct teen distributions on gender and household structure, and to correct parent distributions on gender and marital status.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of multiple responses.

^bParents were asked about teenagers' problems.

^cSome responses mentioned only by parents are not included; therefore percents may not sum to 100.

Source: National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University, *Back to School 1997 - The CASA National Survey of American Attitudes on Substance Abuse III: Teens and Their Parents, Teachers and Principals* (New York: National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University, 1997), p. 57. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.7

Teenagers' attitudes toward the biggest problem facing people their age

By sex and age, United States, 1998

Question: "What do you think is the biggest problem facing people your age today?"

	Total	Sex		Age	
		Male	Female	13 to 15 years	16 and 17 years
Drugs	39%	41%	36%	40%	36%
Peer pressure	15	12	20	16	15
Violence/crime	7	7	7	6	9
Grades/staying in school	5	5	5	3	7
Gangs	3	3	2	3	2
Getting a job	3	3	2	2	4
Pregnancy/abortion	2	1	3	1	3
Sex	2	1	2	1	3
Smoking	2	3	1	3	(a)
Parental pressure	2	1	3	2	3
Quality of education	1	1	1	1	2
Drinking	1	1	1	1	1
AIDS	1	(a)	1	(a)	1
Other	8	9	8	8	8
Don't know/no answer	9	9	8	10	7

Note: These data are from the New York Times/CBS News National Teenagers Survey. Interviews of 1,048 teenagers were conducted Apr. 2-7, 1998. Some problems mentioned by less than 1% of respondents have been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100.

^aLess than 0.5%.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the New York Times Poll/CBS News Poll.

Table 2.8

Teenagers' attitudes toward the biggest problem where they go to school

By sex and age, United States, 1998

Question: "What would you say is the biggest problem where you go to school?"

	Total	Sex		Age	
		Male	Female	13 to 15 years	16 and 17 years
Violence	16%	18%	13%	20%	9%
Drugs	14	12	17	14	15
Discipline	9	9	9	8	10
Racism/discrimination	8	8	9	7	10
Peer pressure	7	5	9	7	7
Teachers/administration	7	6	7	5	9
Gangs	3	3	3	4	2
Smoking/chewing tobacco	3	4	3	4	2
Drinking	2	3	1	2	2
Quality of education	2	3	2	2	3
Crowded classrooms	2	2	1	1	2
Truancy	1	1	1	1	2
Pregnancy/abortion	1	1	1	(a)	1
School funding	1	(a)	1	(a)	1
Nothing	4	3	4	4	3
Other	4	4	4	5	3
Not in school	3	3	3	1	6
Don't know/no answer	13	15	12	13	13

Note: See Note, table 2.7. Some problems mentioned by less than 1% of respondents have been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100.

^aLess than 0.5%.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the New York Times Poll/CBS News Poll.

Table 2.9

Attitudes toward the biggest problems facing public schoolsBy school status, United States, 1994-97^a

Question: "What do you think are the biggest problems with which the public schools in this community must deal?"

	National				No children in school				Public school parents				Nonpublic school parents			
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1994	1995	1996	1997	1994	1995	1996	1997	1994	1995	1996	1997
Use/abuse of drugs	11%	7%	16%	14%	11%	7%	17%	14%	13%	7%	14%	14%	7%	8%	12%	9%
Lack of discipline/more control ^b	18	15	15	15	18	17	16	15	17	11	12	12	22	18	18	22
Lack of proper financial support	13	11	13	15	12	10	14	15	16	12	13	14	9	3	7	4
Difficulty in getting good teachers/quality teachers	3	2	3	3	4	2	3	3	2	3	3	4	2	(c)	3	(c)
Concern about standards/quality of education	8	4	NA	8	8	4	NA	7	5	4	NA	8	11	4	NA	10
Overcrowded/large schools	7	3	8	8	5	3	6	6	11	5	11	10	10	3	15	17
Parents' lack of support/interest	3	2	NA	NA	4	2	NA	NA	2	2	NA	NA	3	3	NA	NA
Pupils' lack of interest/truancy, poor attitudes	3	2	5	6	3	2	5	6	3	1	6	6	5	2	4	3
Integration/segregation/racial discrimination	3	2	2	NA	3	2	2	NA	2	2	3	NA	2	(c)	2	NA
Fighting/violence/gangs	18	9	14	12	19	9	14	12	16	8	15	12	17	8	17	16
Lack of family structure/problems of home life ^d	5	3	4	NA	5	3	5	NA	3	1	1	NA	4	5	1	NA
Crime/vandalism	4	2	3	NA	5	2	3	NA	4	2	1	NA	3	2	3	NA
Lack of respect for self/others ^e	3	3	2	NA	2	3	2	NA	3	4	1	NA	1	6	2	NA
There are no problems ^f	1	3	3	2	1	2	2	2	2	6	7	3	2	2	3	(c)

Note: Some problems mentioned by a small percentage of respondents have been omitted.
For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

^aTotals add to more than 100% because of multiple responses.

^b"More control" added in 1997.

^cLess than 0.5%.

^d"Problems of home life" added in 1994.

^e"For self/others" added in 1996.

^fReworded to "no problems" in 1996.

Source: Stanley M. Elam, Lowell C. Rose, and Alec M. Gallup, "The 26th Annual Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan* (September 1994), p. 43; Stanley M. Elam and Lowell C. Rose, "The 27th Annual Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan* (September 1995), pp. 52, 53; Stanley M. Elam, Lowell C. Rose, and Alec M. Gallup, "The 28th Annual Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan* (September 1996), p. 49; and Lowell C. Rose, Alex M. Gallup, and Stanley M. Elam, "The 29th Annual Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan* [Online]. Available: <http://www.pdkintl.org/kappan/kpoll97c.htm> [Dec. 31, 1997]. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.10

Attitudes toward dealing with a drug problem in public schools

By school status, United States, 1997

Question: "In your opinion, which is more effective for dealing with a drug problem in the public schools in your community--an educational approach, pointing out the consequences of drug use, or severe penalties for those violating the school drug policy?"

	National	No children in school	Public school parents	Nonpublic school parents
Educational approach	52%	52%	53%	44%
Severe penalties	42	41	43	49
Don't know	6	7	4	7

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Source: Lowell C. Rose, Alec M. Gallup, and Stanley M. Elam, "The 29th Annual Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll on the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan* [Online]. Available: <http://www.pdkintl.org/kappan/kpoll97h.htm> [Dec. 31, 1997]. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.11

Attitudes toward zero-tolerance drug and alcohol and weapon policies in public schools

By school status, United States, 1997

	"Some public schools have a so-called zero-tolerance drug and alcohol policy, which means that possession of any illegal drugs or alcohol by students will result in automatic suspension. Would you favor or oppose such a policy in the public schools in your community?"				"Some public schools have a so-called zero-tolerance weapons policy, which means that students found carrying weapons of any kind in school will be automatically suspended. Would you favor or oppose such a policy in the public schools in your community?"			
	National	No children in school	Public school parents	Nonpublic school parents	National	No children in school	Public school parents	Nonpublic school parents
Favor	86%	84%	89%	93%	93%	92%	95%	91%
Oppose	13	15	10	7	5	6	4	9
Don't know	1	1	1	(a)	2	2	1	(a)

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see [Appendix 6](#).

^aLess than 0.5%.

Source: Lowell C. Rose, Alec M. Gallup, and Stanley M. Elam, "The 29th Annual Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll on the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan* [Online]. Available: <http://www.pdkintl.org/kappan/kpoll97h.htm> [Dec. 31, 1997]. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.12

Teenagers' and parents' attitudes toward drug policies

United States, 1997

Question: "Please tell me if you strongly favor, somewhat favor, somewhat oppose or strongly oppose each of the following measures:"

	Random locker searches at your school for drugs and drug paraphernalia		Drug testing of all students		Drug testing of student athletes		A zero-tolerance policy under which any student caught with drugs would be expelled from school		Removing the criminal penalties for marijuana possession	
	Strongly favor	Somewhat favor	Strongly favor	Somewhat favor	Strongly favor	Somewhat favor	Strongly favor	Somewhat favor	Strongly favor	Somewhat favor
Teenagers	32%	23%	30%	22%	50%	23%	55%	18%	20%	15%
Ages 12 to 14	34	22	35	22	52	23	64	14	23	14
Ages 15 to 17	30	23	25	22	48	23	47	22	17	17
Parents	56	21	25	17	53	26	51	18	13	14

Note: See Note, [table 2.6](#).

Source: National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University, *Back to School 1997 - The CASA National Survey of American Attitudes on Substance Abuse III: Teens and Their Parents, Teachers and Principals* (New York: National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University, 1997), pp. 62, 63. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.13

Reported confidence in selected institutions

United States, 1973-98

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

(Percent reporting "a great deal of confidence")

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
The military	40%	33%	24%	23%	27%	29%	29%	28%	28%	31%	35%	45%	32%	36%	35%	33%	32%	43%	47%	50%	57%	39%	43%	47%	37%	44%
Medicine	57	50	43	42	43	42	30	34	37	32	35	43	39	33	36	40	30	35	NA	29	22	23	26	29	29	38
The White House	18	28	NA	11	31	14	15	18	28	20	23	42	30	19	23	17	20	21	21	16	23	18	13	15	15	20
Major educational institutions such as colleges and universities	44	40	36	31	37	41	33	36	34	30	36	40	35	34	36	34	32	35	21	25	23	25	27	30	27	37
The U.S. Supreme Court	33	40	28	22	29	29	28	27	29	25	33	35	28	32	30	32	15	32	23	30	26	31	32	31	28	37
Congress	NA	18	13	9	17	10	18	18	16	13	20	28	16	21	20	15	16	12	9	10	12	8	10	10	11	12
Television news	41	31	35	28	28	35	37	29	24	24	24	28	23	27	29	28	25	27	20	22	23	20	16	21	18	26
Organized religion	36	32	32	24	29	34	20	22	22	20	22	24	21	22	16	17	16	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	24	NA	20	25
State governments	24	NA	NA	16	19	15	NA	NA	NA	NA	18	23	16	19	18	NA	18	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Local governments	28	NA	NA	21	18	19	NA	NA	NA	NA	18	23	18	21	18	NA	17	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Major companies	29	21	19	16	20	22	18	16	16	18	18	19	17	16	21	19	16	14	15	11	16	19	21	21	18	21
The press	30	25	26	20	18	23	28	19	16	14	19	18	16	19	19	18	18	18	14	13	15	13	11	14	11	14
Law firms	24	18	16	12	14	18	16	13	NA	NA	12	17	12	14	15	13	NA	NA	NA	11	11	8	9	11	7	11
Organized labor	20	18	14	10	14	15	10	14	12	8	10	12	13	11	11	13	10	14	NA	NA	NA	NA	8	NA	9	13
Executive branch of the Federal Government	19	28	13	11	23	14	17	17	24	NA	NA	NA	19	18	19	16	17	14	NA	13	15	12	9	12	12	17
Wall Street	NA	NA	NA	NA	19	15	NA	12	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8	9	9	12	13	15	13	17	17	18

Note: Some figures have been revised by the Source and therefore will differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see [Appendix 6](#).

Source: Louis Harris and Associates, Inc., *The Harris Poll* (Los Angeles: Creators Syndicate, Inc., Feb. 11, 1998), pp. 3-5. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.14

Reported confidence in selected institutions

United States, selected years 1973-98

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

(Percent saying "a great deal" or "quite a lot")

	1973	1975	1977	1979	1981	1983	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Church or organized religion	66%	68%	64%	65%	64%	62%	66%	57%	61%	59%	52%	56%	56%	53%	54%	57%	57%	56%	59%
Military	NA	58	57	54	50	53	61	63	61	58	63	68	69	68	64	64	66	60	64
U.S. Supreme Court	44	49	46	45	46	42	56	54	52	56	46	47	39	44	42	44	45	50	50
Banks and banking	NA	NA	NA	60	46	51	51	49	51	49	42	36	30	37	35	43	44	41	40
Public schools	58	NA	54	53	42	39	48	49	50	49	43	45	35	39	34	40	38	40	37
Congress	42	40	40	34	29	28	39	41	NA	35	32	24	18	18	18	21	20	22	28
Newspapers	39	NA	NA	51	35	38	35	37	31	36	NA	39	32	31	29	30	32	35	33
Big business	26	34	33	32	20	28	31	28	NA	25	NA	25	22	22	26	21	24	28	30
Television news	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	46	35	33	36	34	34
Organized labor	30	38	39	36	28	26	28	29	26	26	NA	27	22	26	26	26	25	23	26
Police	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	52	54	58	60	59	58
Criminal justice system	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	17	15	20	19	19	24
Presidency	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	50	43	38	45	39	49	53

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see [Appendix 6](#).

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 383 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, August 1997), p. 24; and data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.15

Reported confidence in the criminal justice system

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1998

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

	Great deal/quite a lot	Some	Very little	None ^a
National	23%	40%	32%	3%
Sex				
Male	28	39	30	3
Female	20	41	34	3
Race				
White	23	42	32	3
Black	25	30	34	5
Nonwhite ^b	25	32	33	5
Age				
18 to 29 years	26	38	35	1
30 to 49 years	23	40	33	4
50 to 64 years	23	42	31	3
50 years and older	22	42	29	3
65 years and older	22	42	27	4
Education				
College post graduate	23	45	28	3
College graduate	18	56	23	1
Some college	27	40	29	4
No college	23	35	37	3
Income				
\$50,000 and over	23	48	27	2
\$30,000 to \$49,999	20	39	38	3
\$20,000 to \$29,999	24	40	32	3
Under \$20,000	28	34	33	4
Community				
Urban area	18	42	34	5
Suburban area	24	41	32	2
Rural area	28	37	29	3
Region				
East	23	39	33	3
Midwest	24	44	30	2
South	25	37	32	4
West	20	43	32	4
Politics				
Republican	22	43	31	3
Democrat	25	41	29	3
Independent	23	38	35	3

Note: The "don't know/refused" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

^aResponse volunteered.^bIncludes black respondents.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.16

Reported confidence in the criminal justice systemBy demographic characteristics, United States, 1996^a

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

	A great deal	Quite a lot	Some	Very little	Don't know
National	8.0%	14.8%	40.1%	32.6%	4.4%
Sex					
Male	10.6	16.0	37.8	31.7	3.8
Female	5.5	13.8	42.3	33.4	5.0
Race, ethnicity					
White	6.4	16.0	41.6	32.8	3.2
Black	12.7	7.3	40.0	35.5	4.5
Hispanic	13.9	15.2	32.9	26.6	11.4
Age					
18 to 24 years	13.4	14.8	48.6	22.5	0.7
25 to 39 years	7.8	16.4	38.3	32.8	4.7
40 to 59 years	7.1	14.1	41.6	33.0	4.2
60 years and older	6.7	11.6	34.8	39.6	7.3
Education					
College graduate	5.1	20.4	46.3	23.8	4.4
Some college	8.3	13.3	42.6	35.2	0.6
High school graduate	9.4	12.1	36.0	37.8	4.7
Less than high school graduate	10.7	13.1	30.3	32.0	13.9
Income					
Over \$60,000	5.3	18.0	48.2	27.2	1.3
\$30,000 to \$60,000	6.8	14.9	43.8	31.5	3.0
\$15,000 to \$29,999	9.1	15.3	36.4	34.7	4.5
Less than \$15,000	16.5	12.2	30.9	31.7	8.6
Community					
Urban	6.0	12.6	46.7	31.1	3.6
Suburban	8.7	15.7	44.4	28.7	2.4
Small city	5.6	18.9	40.0	27.2	8.3
Rural/small town	9.1	13.6	35.1	38.0	4.2
Region					
Northeast	5.7	17.7	39.4	35.4	1.7
Midwest	9.6	18.4	36.4	30.9	4.8
South	9.8	10.8	44.5	30.3	4.6
West	4.8	14.9	37.8	36.5	6.0
Politics					
Republican	9.5	15.8	39.5	32.4	2.9
Democrat	9.4	15.0	45.2	24.9	5.6
Independent/other	4.3	14.4	35.7	40.8	4.7

Note: The National Opinion Survey on Crime and Justice-1996 was designed and commissioned by the College of Criminal Justice's Survey Research Program at Sam Houston State University. The data were collected by the Public Policy Research Institute of Texas A & M University through telephone interviews conducted from May 16 to June 9, 1996. A total of 1,085 interviews were conducted from a stratified random sample of all working telephone numbers in the United States. The data presented are weighted estimates adjusted according to U.S. Bureau of the Census racial/ethnic group and gender population figures for 1990. The "other" racial category is comprised of a small number of respondents and therefore was omitted.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the Survey Research Program, College of Criminal Justice, Sam Houston State University.

Table 2.17

Reported confidence in the police

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1998

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

	Great deal/quite a lot	Some	Very little	None ^a
National	58%	30%	10%	1%
<u>Sex</u>				
Male	59	29	11	(b)
Female	57	31	10	1
<u>Race</u>				
White	61	30	8	(b)
Black	34	38	25	1
Nonwhite ^c	40	33	24	1
<u>Age</u>				
18 to 29 years	46	34	18	(b)
30 to 49 years	59	30	10	(b)
50 to 64 years	61	29	10	1
50 years and older	64	27	6	1
65 years and older	68	26	3	1
<u>Education</u>				
College post graduate	55	39	6	0
College graduate	67	26	7	0
Some college	57	31	12	(b)
No college	57	28	11	1
<u>Income</u>				
\$50,000 and over	59	33	8	0
\$30,000 to \$49,999	58	28	14	0
\$20,000 to \$29,999	65	29	6	0
Under \$20,000	51	29	15	2
<u>Community</u>				
Urban area	50	32	17	1
Suburban area	60	31	8	0
Rural area	63	27	7	1
<u>Region</u>				
East	55	33	10	1
Midwest	59	31	11	0
South	56	29	12	1
West	62	28	8	1
<u>Politics</u>				
Republican	68	23	8	0
Democrat	54	35	10	1
Independent	55	31	12	1

Note: The "don't know/refused" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see [Appendix 6](#).^aResponse volunteered.^bLess than 0.5%.^cIncludes black respondents.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.18

Reported confidence in local police

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1996

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

	A great deal	Quite a lot	Some	Very little
National	25.6%	34.3%	27.8%	12.3%
<u>Sex</u>				
Male	26.2	33.8	26.3	13.7
Female	25.1	34.7	29.2	11.0
<u>Race, ethnicity</u>				
White	24.5	38.5	26.0	11.0
Black	26.1	18.0	35.1	20.7
Hispanic	31.2	22.1	35.1	11.7
<u>Age</u>				
18 to 24 years	22.7	31.2	29.8	16.3
25 to 39 years	25.5	33.9	27.6	12.9
40 to 59 years	25.9	34.9	28.0	11.1
60 years and older	28.2	36.2	26.4	9.2
<u>Education</u>				
College graduate	30.2	38.8	24.7	6.2
Some college	27.6	32.5	26.6	13.3
High school graduate	20.8	34.7	30.3	14.2
Less than high school graduate	23.6	28.5	30.9	17.1
<u>Income</u>				
Over \$60,000	26.4	41.4	27.8	4.4
\$30,000 to \$60,000	24.0	33.6	28.4	13.9
\$15,000 to \$29,999	22.1	34.6	29.2	14.2
Less than \$15,000	30.4	28.3	24.6	16.7
<u>Community</u>				
Urban	27.1	24.7	34.9	13.3
Suburban	27.5	36.6	25.4	10.6
Small city	25.1	39.7	26.3	8.9
Rural/small town	24.0	34.3	27.1	14.6
<u>Region</u>				
Northeast	18.7	30.4	33.3	17.5
Midwest	25.8	38.4	22.9	12.9
South	25.6	36.0	28.5	9.9
West	30.5	29.7	28.5	11.2
<u>Politics</u>				
Republican	29.2	35.8	26.3	8.7
Democrat	24.9	35.3	29.1	10.7
Independent/other	22.5	35.5	26.4	15.6

Note: See [Note, table 2.16](#). The "don't know" and "refused" categories have been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the Survey Research Program, College of Criminal Justice, Sam Houston State University.

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Table 2.19

Reported confidence in the U.S. Supreme Court

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1998

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

	Great deal/quite a lot	Some	Very little	None ^a
National	50%	34%	12%	1%
<u>Sex</u>				
Male	57	27	12	1
Female	43	41	12	1
<u>Race</u>				
White	51	34	11	1
Black	40	39	17	4
Nonwhite ^b	42	35	17	3
<u>Age</u>				
18 to 29 years	51	34	13	1
30 to 49 years	52	35	11	1
50 to 64 years	48	37	11	(c)
50 years and older	45	33	12	2
65 years and older	42	29	13	3
<u>Education</u>				
College post graduate	57	35	7	0
College graduate	63	31	4	0
Some college	50	35	13	1
No college	44	34	14	2
<u>Income</u>				
\$50,000 and over	56	37	7	0
\$30,000 to \$49,999	51	34	14	(c)
\$20,000 to \$29,999	53	29	14	0
Under \$20,000	39	35	14	3
<u>Community</u>				
Urban area	46	34	14	1
Suburban area	52	35	11	1
Rural area	50	33	11	1
<u>Region</u>				
East	51	35	11	1
Midwest	48	37	11	0
South	46	35	14	2
West	55	29	11	1
<u>Politics</u>				
Republican	52	33	11	0
Democrat	48	38	9	1
Independent	49	31	15	3

Note: The "don't know/refused" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see [Appendix 6](#).

^aResponse volunteered.

^bIncludes black respondents.

^cLess than 0.5%.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.20

Reported confidence in the U.S. Supreme Court

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1980-96

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

	1980			1982			1983			1984			1986			1987		
	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any
National	25%	50%	20%	31%	53%	12%	27%	55%	14%	33%	51%	12%	30%	52%	14%	36%	50%	10%
Sex																		
Male	27	49	21	32	53	13	31	50	16	40	44	15	36	47	15	41	46	11
Female	23	51	18	30	53	12	24	58	12	29	56	11	25	56	14	33	52	10
Race																		
White	24	50	20	30	54	12	27	55	14	35	50	13	31	53	13	38	47	11
Black/other	29	47	16	31	49	13	26	53	15	25	54	11	24	49	19	26	61	7
Age																		
18 to 20 years	34	57	2	43	47	9	38	49	11	29	52	19	47	42	10	62	24	10
21 to 29 years	30	52	15	33	53	12	33	55	10	45	42	11	38	48	10	41	51	6
30 to 49 years	24	53	20	28	56	14	24	60	15	30	56	12	30	55	14	36	52	9
50 years and older	22	46	22	31	52	12	26	51	16	30	51	13	24	52	17	32	48	13
Education^a																		
College	28	55	16	36	53	10	34	53	12	40	50	8	37	52	9	44	49	6
High school graduate	24	50	22	27	55	14	24	58	15	30	52	15	26	56	15	32	51	12
Less than high school graduate	21	39	20	30	45	11	19	47	19	25	46	17	21	39	27	24	47	18
Income																		
\$50,000 and over	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
\$30,000 to \$49,999	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
\$20,000 to \$29,999	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Under \$20,000	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Occupation																		
Professional/business	25	56	16	36	53	10	34	52	11	40	49	9	36	52	11	47	45	7
Clerical	25	51	19	29	58	11	26	57	14	24	62	12	25	57	14	33	58	7
Manual	24	46	21	28	52	15	22	57	17	33	48	14	27	51	17	29	52	13
Farmer	21	47	29	38	50	12	41	36	10	45	40	15	36	39	15	35	40	22
Region																		
Northeast	24	50	19	34	49	13	30	54	12	32	51	13	32	52	13	43	48	7
Midwest	27	57	14	30	57	11	30	54	12	30	55	12	30	54	13	32	52	12
South	24	51	22	27	53	15	26	53	17	32	49	14	28	50	16	33	50	12
West	24	46	24	32	53	11	22	60	15	41	48	9	30	54	14	41	48	8
Religion																		
Protestant	23	52	19	29	54	13	27	54	16	33	52	11	28	52	15	35	50	11
Catholic	29	42	21	33	54	10	26	58	12	32	52	13	32	54	11	39	48	9
Jewish	25	59	12	35	43	19	43	45	10	45	45	10	37	55	8	55	35	5
None	21	57	19	30	53	16	30	51	14	36	43	17	33	47	19	33	53	10
Politics																		
Republican	23	53	21	34	50	13	30	53	16	42	47	10	33	51	14	42	48	6
Democrat	28	48	17	30	54	11	27	54	15	34	51	12	29	53	14	34	50	12
Independent	22	50	21	29	54	14	26	57	12	27	54	14	28	52	15	35	50	12

Note: The "don't know" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100.

Readers interested in responses to this question for previous years should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, [see Appendix 6](#).

Source: National Opinion Research Center, "General Social Surveys, 1972-94," "General Social Surveys, 1996," Storrs, CT: The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research, University of Connecticut. (Machine-readable data files.) Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

^aIn 1996, education categories were revised slightly and therefore are not directly comparable to data presented for prior years.

1988			1989			1990			1991			1993			1994			1996		
A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any
35%	50%	11%	34%	50%	11%	35%	48%	13%	38%	48%	13%	31%	52%	13%	30%	50%	16%	28%	50%	17%
39	47	10	38	47	12	36	48	13	44	42	14	34	51	12	34	48	16	33	45	18
31	53	11	32	52	10	34	48	12	33	52	12	28	52	14	27	52	17	24	54	16
36	49	11	36	49	11	37	47	12	38	47	12	32	51	12	30	50	17	30	49	16
26	56	10	26	55	12	27	53	14	34	48	14	20	55	20	29	50	15	23	53	18
57	37	7	44	47	3	39	48	4	32	42	21	38	52	7	32	47	21	38	40	15
43	45	8	40	50	8	38	47	10	50	41	7	32	55	13	37	51	11	30	46	19
34	55	8	34	54	9	36	47	14	36	51	12	32	52	14	30	52	16	26	55	15
30	50	14	31	46	15	32	50	12	33	48	15	28	50	14	27	48	19	29	46	17
40	51	8	42	50	7	44	47	9	45	45	9	36	51	11	36	49	13	33	52	13
32	51	13	29	52	14	29	48	17	32	49	16	24	54	17	26	52	20	24	51	20
27	46	12	26	41	13	21	51	13	23	57	13	27	46	13	19	42	20	22	41	22
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	37	52	10	38	48	14	34	51	12
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	28	58	12	31	54	13	27	54	16
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	33	46	17	30	53	15	31	49	16
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	26	51	16	26	46	22	24	49	21
38	52	9	43	51	5	42	48	10	42	47	10	36	52	9	37	48	14	34	50	12
32	54	10	33	50	12	35	48	10	45	45	10	25	57	14	28	54	16	29	52	17
32	50	12	27	52	14	28	49	17	32	50	15	29	49	17	26	52	17	24	49	20
33	33	33	31	19	31	35	53	12	30	60	5	26	58	5	35	38	25	13	42	29
35	53	9	37	45	9	39	43	13	44	39	14	32	50	12	35	47	14	31	49	13
33	51	11	33	55	9	37	48	10	34	51	13	33	52	11	29	50	18	29	51	17
37	44	12	32	48	16	29	53	13	37	48	13	25	55	16	27	51	18	26	49	18
32	58	8	38	52	6	39	44	15	38	51	9	34	48	13	32	51	15	29	51	17
35	48	12	30	54	12	33	50	13	35	48	15	29	52	14	28	51	17	25	51	18
34	55	9	47	40	6	40	42	12	45	44	9	36	50	12	32	51	14	33	48	15
39	61	0	35	41	18	67	33	0	48	43	10	30	50	15	42	46	12	48	44	4
38	52	7	28	54	12	34	44	16	24	64	11	29	56	13	33	47	18	30	45	19
42	49	7	40	52	6	41	48	9	46	43	11	33	54	11	32	49	16	32	51	15
33	52	12	32	51	13	31	48	16	34	50	13	27	52	16	32	48	16	30	51	13
30	50	12	33	46	13	33	48	13	34	50	14	32	50	13	27	53	17	24	49	21

Table 2.21

Reported confidence in the local court system

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1996

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

	A great deal	Quite a lot	Some	Very little
National	11.7%	22.3%	43.2%	22.8%
<u>Sex</u>				
Male	14.2	21.1	41.1	23.6
Female	9.4	23.5	45.2	21.9
<u>Race, ethnicity</u>				
White	12.1	23.4	43.0	21.5
Black	5.7	11.4	54.3	28.6
Hispanic	18.1	20.8	31.9	29.2
<u>Age</u>				
18 to 24 years	10.2	21.2	49.6	19.0
25 to 39 years	13.8	20.4	43.6	22.1
40 to 59 years	11.1	24.9	42.3	21.7
60 years and older	9.9	21.9	39.7	28.5
<u>Education</u>				
College graduate	14.5	27.3	43.3	14.9
Some college	10.3	19.9	52.7	17.0
High school graduate	10.5	19.8	40.2	29.4
Less than high school graduate	11.7	23.4	25.2	39.6
<u>Income</u>				
Over \$60,000	12.4	27.1	47.2	13.3
\$30,000 to \$60,000	12.4	20.6	47.6	19.4
\$15,000 to \$29,999	9.7	21.1	42.7	26.4
Less than \$15,000	11.8	22.8	32.3	33.1
<u>Community</u>				
Urban	6.3	19.4	47.5	26.9
Suburban	14.2	21.5	45.3	19.0
Small city	7.5	27.2	38.7	26.6
Rural/small town	13.6	22.1	41.9	22.4
<u>Region</u>				
Northeast	9.1	20.6	47.3	23.0
Midwest	15.1	26.0	41.1	17.7
South	10.5	22.3	43.8	23.4
West	12.1	18.6	41.6	27.7
<u>Politics</u>				
Republican	15.4	25.7	41.4	17.5
Democrat	11.7	24.6	43.4	20.3
Independent/other	7.2	18.5	43.4	30.9

Note: See Note, table 2.16. The "don't know" and "refused" categories have been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the Survey Research Program, College of Criminal Justice, Sam Houston State University.

Table 2.22

Reported confidence in the State prison system

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1996

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

	A great deal	Quite a lot	Some	Very little
National	7.9%	17.6%	42.2%	32.3%
<u>Sex</u>				
Male	10.6	19.0	37.8	32.7
Female	5.3	16.2	46.4	32.0
<u>Race, ethnicity</u>				
White	7.2	19.1	43.9	29.7
Black	9.0	6.0	42.0	43.0
Hispanic	17.6	20.6	26.5	35.3
<u>Age</u>				
18 to 24 years	14.4	20.9	38.1	26.6
25 to 39 years	8.3	17.5	43.6	30.7
40 to 59 years	6.5	16.5	43.5	33.5
60 years and older	4.2	17.4	39.6	38.9
<u>Education</u>				
College graduate	6.1	18.8	48.7	26.4
Some college	7.2	18.4	43.3	31.1
High school graduate	9.1	15.2	37.5	38.2
Less than high school graduate	12.6	17.5	35.0	35.0
<u>Income</u>				
Over \$60,000	5.4	15.3	50.5	28.8
\$30,000 to \$60,000	8.1	18.9	43.6	29.4
\$15,000 to \$29,999	10.4	16.1	37.0	36.5
Less than \$15,000	8.9	19.5	31.7	39.8
<u>Community</u>				
Urban	5.8	12.3	45.2	36.8
Suburban	7.2	13.6	47.5	31.7
Small city	10.5	24.1	35.2	30.2
Rural/small town	8.5	19.6	40.2	31.7
<u>Region</u>				
Northeast	4.9	15.9	41.5	37.8
Midwest	10.9	21.9	40.9	26.3
South	8.4	15.2	43.0	33.4
West	6.1	18.0	42.5	33.3
<u>Politics</u>				
Republican	9.8	20.4	40.9	29.0
Democrat	6.8	16.8	46.9	29.4
Independent/other	8.2	17.2	39.1	35.5

Note: See Note, table 2.16. The "don't know" and "refused" categories have been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the Survey Research Program, College of Criminal Justice, Sam Houston State University.

Table 2.23

Respondents' ratings of the honesty and ethical standards of various occupations

By type of occupation, United States, 1997

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

	Very high	High	Average	Low	Very low	No opinion
Druggists, pharmacists	16%	53%	27%	3%	0%	1%
Clergy	17	42	31	5	1	4
Medical doctors	10	46	36	5	2	1
College teachers	11	44	35	3	1	6
Dentists	9	45	37	5	2	2
Police	10	39	40	8	2	1
Engineers	9	40	40	3	1	7
Funeral directors	7	29	45	9	2	8
Bankers	4	30	51	11	3	1
Journalists	2	21	53	17	4	3
TV reporters, commentators	4	18	55	17	4	2
Business executives	3	17	55	17	3	5
Local officeholders	3	17	56	17	4	3
Building contractors	3	17	53	18	4	5
Newspaper reporters	2	17	48	24	6	3
Stockbrokers	2	16	54	14	3	11
State officeholders	2	15	53	24	4	2
Real estate agents	3	13	56	20	4	4
Lawyers	3	12	41	31	10	3
Labor union leaders	2	13	41	26	12	6
Senators	2	12	50	27	6	3
Advertising practitioners	2	10	49	26	6	7
Congress members	2	10	49	28	8	3
Insurance salespeople	2	10	47	30	8	3
Car salespeople	2	6	31	40	19	2
Public opinion pollsters	4	19	55	12	2	8

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 387 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, December 1997), p. 23. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.24

Respondents' ratings of the honesty and ethical standards of lawyers

United States, selected years 1976-97

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

	Very high	High	Average	Low	Very low	No opinion
1976	6%	19%	48%	18%	8%	1%
1977	5	21	44	18	8	4
1981	4	21	41	19	8	7
1983	5	19	43	18	9	6
1985	6	21	40	21	9	3
1988	3	15	45	23	10	4
1990	4	18	43	22	9	4
1991	4	18	43	20	10	5
1992	3	15	43	25	11	3
1993	3	13	41	28	13	2
1994	3	14	36	31	15	1
1995	4	12	36	29	17	2
1996	3	14	39	27	14	3
1997	3	12	41	31	10	3

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 279 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, December 1988), p. 18; *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 293 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, February 1990), p. 23; *The Gallup Poll* (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, May 22, 1991), p. 3; *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 322 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, July 1992), p. 2; *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 334 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, July 1993), p. 38; *The Gallup Poll* (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, Nov. 10, 1995), p. 2; *The Gallup Poll* (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, Jan. 2, 1997), p. 2; *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 387 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, December 1997), p. 23; and data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.25

Respondents' ratings of the honesty and ethical standards of lawyers

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1997

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

	Very high	High	Average	Low	Very low
National	3%	12%	41%	31%	10%
Sex					
Male	4	10	37	31	16
Female	2	13	44	31	6
Race					
White	2	11	40	33	11
Black	9	19	45	14	12
Nonwhite ^a	8	18	44	19	10
Age					
18 to 29 years	4	15	37	33	9
30 to 49 years	3	10	42	32	12
50 to 64 years	2	10	43	30	12
65 years and older	3	15	39	28	8
Education					
College post graduate	4	12	43	29	11
College graduate	0	4	55	30	10
Some college	2	11	38	36	11
No college	4	14	38	28	11
Income					
\$75,000 and over	2	8	47	28	14
\$50,000 and over ^b	2	9	43	32	13
\$30,000 to \$49,999	1	11	44	32	10
\$20,000 to \$29,999	6	14	39	34	5
Under \$20,000	4	15	39	27	11
Community					
Urban area	4	11	44	30	9
Suburban area	3	12	37	32	13
Rural area	2	12	41	31	10
Region					
East	3	11	41	33	9
Midwest	3	13	41	32	8
South	4	12	36	34	12
West	2	11	46	24	13
Politics					
Republican	4	11	37	32	13
Democrat	4	15	44	25	10
Independent	2	9	40	36	9

Note: The "don't know/refused" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

^aIncludes black respondents.^bIncludes \$75,000 and over category.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.26

Respondents' ratings of the honesty and ethical standards of police

United States, selected years 1977-97

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

	Very high	High	Average	Low	Very low
1977	8%	29%	50%	9%	3%
1981	8	36	41	9	4
1983	7	34	45	7	4
1985	10	37	41	7	3
1988	10	37	39	8	3
1990	9	40	41	7	2
1991	7	36	42	10	3
1992	8	34	42	10	4
1993	10	40	39	7	3
1994	9	37	41	9	3
1995	8	33	44	11	3
1996	10	39	38	8	3
1997	10	39	40	8	2

Note: The "no opinion" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 279 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, December 1988), p. 10; *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 293 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, February 1990), p. 23; *The Gallup Poll* (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, May 22, 1991), p. 3; *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 322 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, July 1992), p. 2; *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 334 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, July 1993), p. 38; *The Gallup Poll* (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, Nov. 10, 1995), p. 2; *The Gallup Poll* (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, Jan. 2, 1997), p. 2; *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 387 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, December 1997), p. 23; and data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.27

Respondents' ratings of the honesty and ethical standards of police

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1997

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

	Very high	High	Average	Low	Very low
National	10%	39%	40%	8%	2%
Sex					
Male	13	40	36	8	2
Female	8	38	43	7	3
Race					
White	11	41	40	6	1
Black	11	20	38	20	11
Nonwhite ^a	9	24	39	19	9
Age					
18 to 29 years	12	34	38	10	5
30 to 49 years	10	41	40	7	2
50 to 64 years	7	37	44	9	2
65 years and older	13	41	37	6	(b)
Education					
College post graduate	3	42	46	5	2
College graduate	10	44	36	5	5
Some college	11	39	42	6	2
No college	12	36	37	11	2
Income					
\$75,000 and over	12	39	42	3	4
\$50,000 and over ^c	13	41	38	5	2
\$30,000 to \$49,999	7	44	38	8	2
\$20,000 to \$29,999	10	40	42	7	1
Under \$20,000	11	32	40	11	5
Community					
Urban area	10	37	39	9	4
Suburban area	13	39	39	7	1
Rural area	8	40	42	8	1
Region					
East	10	35	43	8	3
Midwest	11	46	37	5	1
South	11	34	42	10	2
West	9	42	36	8	3
Politics					
Republican	15	44	33	7	(b)
Democrat	10	36	39	10	4
Independent	7	38	46	6	2

Note: The "don't know/refused" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

^aIncludes black respondents.

^bLess than 0.5%.

^cIncludes \$75,000 and over category.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.28

Attitudes toward a police officer striking an adult male citizen

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1973-96

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

	1973		1975		1976		1978		1980		1983		1984		1986		1987	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
National	73%	25%	73%	23%	76%	20%	76%	20%	73%	24%	78%	20%	69%	28%	72%	25%	73%	23%
Sex																		
Male	75	22	77	20	81	17	82	16	80	18	83	15	75	23	80	17	80	17
Female	71	28	70	26	72	22	72	23	68	29	73	23	65	32	66	31	67	27
Race																		
White	77	21	77	20	79	18	80	17	76	21	80	17	73	25	76	22	76	20
Black/other	42	54	46	47	48	44	48	45	45	49	59	37	50	46	49	46	56	35
Age																		
18 to 20 years	55	45	70	27	78	20	67	30	71	29	78	22	71	27	60	38	71	29
21 to 29 years	76	22	75	22	78	20	79	19	76	23	81	17	72	26	74	25	73	24
30 to 49 years	76	23	79	18	79	17	79	18	79	20	81	17	75	24	78	21	77	19
50 years and older	70	26	68	27	73	23	73	21	66	28	72	24	62	34	65	30	68	26
Education^a																		
College	84	14	86	13	85	13	85	12	82	17	87	11	79	20	85	14	83	14
High school graduate	72	27	71	26	76	20	76	21	73	24	75	23	67	31	67	31	70	26
Less than high school graduate	56	38	58	35	62	33	59	33	52	41	56	36	46	46	51	38	48	39
Income																		
\$50,000 and over	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
\$30,000 to \$49,999	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
\$20,000 to \$29,999	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Under \$20,000	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Occupation																		
Professional/business	83	16	84	14	84	14	86	11	83	15	85	13	76	22	83	15	86	12
Clerical	80	18	77	20	78	18	79	19	78	21	83	16	74	26	70	28	66	29
Manual	66	32	66	30	73	24	72	25	67	29	71	26	64	32	66	30	65	29
Farmer	69	22	63	27	70	28	79	8	70	24	92	3	61	29	63	34	78	15
Region																		
Northeast	68	31	74	24	75	22	74	25	74	24	77	20	65	34	68	28	71	26
Midwest	72	25	77	21	78	18	80	18	70	26	76	22	70	26	72	26	72	24
South	73	25	71	24	74	20	74	21	71	26	77	20	67	30	70	26	71	23
West	79	19	70	26	78	20	80	16	79	18	84	14	76	23	78	21	79	17
Religion																		
Protestant	74	24	73	22	77	19	75	21	74	22	78	19	70	27	73	24	74	22
Catholic	70	27	71	27	74	23	76	21	70	28	75	22	66	32	68	30	68	27
Jewish	71	26	91	4	70	30	72	24	81	16	83	12	67	26	76	18	80	15
None	69	30	76	23	82	16	85	13	70	26	80	18	74	25	76	22	75	21
Politics																		
Republican	76	22	76	19	79	17	76	20	78	20	86	13	74	24	78	19	82	16
Democrat	67	31	67	29	72	24	73	23	67	29	72	26	62	35	68	30	66	29
Independent	79	19	78	19	79	17	80	18	75	22	79	17	73	25	73	24	74	21

Note: The "not sure" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100.
 For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see [Appendix 6](#).

^aIn 1996, education categories were revised slightly and therefore are not directly comparable to data presented for prior years.

Source: National Opinion Research Center, "General Social Surveys, 1972-94," "General Social Surveys, 1996," Storrs, CT: The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research, University of Connecticut. (Machine-readable data files.) Table constructed by SOURCE-BOOK staff.

1988		1989		1990		1991		1993		1994		1996	
Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
73%	23%	70%	24%	70%	25%	66%	30%	73%	22%	71%	26%	67%	29%
77	20	77	18	77	19	71	27	81	16	80	18	75	21
69	25	66	28	64	30	62	33	68	27	64	32	60	35
77	19	74	21	73	22	70	26	77	19	76	22	71	25
51	41	51	40	52	41	44	51	51	40	48	46	47	45
74	26	69	31	59	36	53	42	69	28	56	38	50	46
70	26	73	21	74	24	68	30	80	19	70	27	68	28
79	18	74	20	74	23	72	27	75	22	76	22	70	26
68	26	65	28	63	28	58	34	68	24	66	30	63	31
78	19	78	17	78	19	73	24	79	18	79	19	74	23
73	23	66	30	64	30	64	32	70	26	66	32	62	33
50	36	53	34	48	33	36	54	55	33	52	40	52	39
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	83	16	81	18	76	22
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	74	23	80	18	71	27
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	77	20	69	28	68	28
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	65	29	60	35	57	37
79	19	80	14	80	18	75	23	79	17	80	18	75	21
77	19	70	26	73	24	66	30	74	22	67	30	60	36
69	26	64	30	64	29	60	35	72	24	68	29	66	30
62	25	75	12	50	38	55	35	47	47	70	20	58	37
68	29	62	30	68	24	63	34	71	25	65	32	57	38
70	24	79	19	69	26	66	30	67	27	71	26	69	27
75	19	71	20	67	27	65	31	77	18	71	26	66	29
77	20	66	29	76	20	70	26	76	20	78	20	76	21
74	21	73	22	70	25	67	28	74	21	70	27	69	26
66	29	66	28	67	27	62	34	67	27	71	25	62	35
91	4	75	19	71	29	68	32	79	21	76	22	61	37
78	20	68	25	74	19	65	34	78	21	77	22	70	26
75	21	76	18	76	19	72	25	78	17	77	20	78	18
69	26	69	26	64	30	58	37	65	29	66	30	60	36
75	20	66	26	70	25	68	28	76	20	71	26	66	30

Table 2.29

Attitudes toward a police officer striking a citizen under certain circumstances

United States, selected years 1973-96

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

	Was attacking the policeman with his fists?		Was attempting to escape from custody?		Had said vulgar and obscene things to the policeman?		Was being questioned in a murder case?	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1973	97%	3%	87%	12%	22%	76%	8%	90%
1975	98	2	86	11	19	77	8	90
1976	94	5	78	18	20	77	8	90
1978	93	6	75	22	18	80	8	89
1980	94	4	76	20	14	84	8	90
1983	92	7	75	21	15	83	9	89
1984	92	6	73	23	12	86	9	89
1986	94	5	72	24	14	85	9	90
1987	92	7	77	18	11	86	10	87
1988	92	6	76	19	12	86	8	89
1989	94	5	76	20	11	87	8	90
1990	92	6	74	21	12	84	11	86
1991	90	8	69	26	9	89	6	92
1993	92	6	73	23	7	91	7	90
1994	93	6	75	21	9	90	7	92
1996	91	7	68	27	7	92	5	94

Note: In 1973 and 1975 these data were based on a subsample of respondents who answered "yes" or "not sure" to the question presented in table 2.28. Since 1976, all survey respondents were asked the above questions. The "not sure" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see [Appendix 6](#).

Source: National Opinion Research Center, "General Social Surveys, 1972-94," "General Social Surveys, 1996," Storrs, CT: The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research, University of Connecticut. (Machine-readable data files.) Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.30

Attitudes toward a police officer striking a citizen under certain circumstances

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1996

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

	Was attacking the policeman with his fists?		Was attempting to escape from custody?		Had said vulgar and obscene things to the policeman?		Was being questioned in a murder case?	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
National	91%	7%	68%	27%	7%	92%	5%	94%
<u>Sex</u>								
Male	94	4	75	22	10	89	5	93
Female	89	9	62	30	5	94	4	94
<u>Race</u>								
White	92	6	72	24	8	92	5	94
Black/other	86	12	51	41	6	92	5	92
<u>Age</u>								
18 to 20 years	91	8	62	30	8	92	4	94
21 to 29 years	91	7	69	27	5	94	2	97
30 to 49 years	92	7	68	27	6	94	5	94
50 years and older	91	7	69	26	10	88	6	91
<u>Education</u> ^a								
College	92	7	72	24	5	94	3	96
High school graduate	90	8	65	29	9	90	6	92
Less than high school graduate	90	7	61	33	11	86	8	88
<u>Income</u>								
\$50,000 and over	95	4	76	20	6	93	4	95
\$30,000 to \$49,999	91	8	67	29	6	94	4	96
\$20,000 to \$29,999	92	7	71	24	8	91	5	94
Under \$20,000	89	10	62	33	8	90	6	91
<u>Occupation</u>								
Professional/business	93	7	73	22	7	92	4	95
Clerical	89	10	64	31	6	93	4	95
Manual	91	7	67	28	8	90	5	92
Farmer	95	5	66	29	3	95	0	100
<u>Region</u>								
Northeast	87	12	63	32	7	93	7	92
Midwest	92	8	71	26	8	92	5	94
South	93	6	65	28	8	90	4	93
West	93	6	74	21	6	93	3	96
<u>Religion</u>								
Protestant	92	6	70	25	8	91	5	94
Catholic	89	9	67	30	9	90	6	92
Jewish	94	6	74	20	6	94	6	94
None	89	10	64	31	4	95	2	97
<u>Politics</u>								
Republican	96	4	80	17	9	90	6	93
Democrat	89	10	62	32	6	92	5	92
Independent	90	8	66	29	7	91	4	95

Note: The "not sure" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see [Appendix 6](#).

^aIn 1996, education categories were revised slightly and therefore are not directly comparable to previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: National Opinion Research Center, "General Social Surveys, 1996," Storrs, CT: The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research, University of Connecticut. (Machine-readable data file.) Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.31

Attitudes toward level of crime in the United States

United States, selected years 1989-97

Question: "Is there more crime in the U.S. than there was a year ago, or less?"

	More	Less	Same ^a	No opinion
1989	84%	5%	5%	6%
1990	84	3	7	6
1992	89	3	4	4
1996	71	15	8	6
1997	64	25	6	5

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, [see Appendix 6](#).^aResponse volunteered.Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 386 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, November 1997), p. 11. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.32

Attitudes toward level of crime in the United States

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1997

Question: "Is there more crime in the U.S. than there was a year ago, or less?"

	More	Less	Same ^a	No opinion
National	64%	25%	6%	5%
<u>Sex</u>				
Male	56	32	6	6
Female	72	18	5	5
<u>Race</u>				
White	64	25	5	6
Black	62	29	7	2
<u>Age</u>				
18 to 29 years	67	27	4	2
30 to 49 years	68	24	4	4
50 to 64 years	56	27	9	8
65 years and older	63	23	6	8
<u>Education</u>				
College post graduate	47	39	8	6
College graduate	54	32	7	7
Some college	59	31	7	3
No college	75	16	4	5
<u>Income</u>				
\$75,000 and over	53	47	4	6
\$50,000 and over ^b	57	30	6	7
\$30,000 to \$49,999	60	29	7	4
\$20,000 to \$29,999	73	16	5	6
Under \$20,000	71	23	3	3
<u>Community</u>				
Urban area	58	31	6	5
Suburban area	63	27	5	5
Rural area	74	15	6	5
<u>Region</u>				
East	61	29	5	5
Midwest	61	27	7	5
South	70	20	5	5
West	62	25	7	6
<u>Politics</u>				
Republican	61	27	7	5
Democrat	67	25	5	3
Independent	64	23	5	8

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, [see Appendix 6](#).^aResponse volunteered.^bIncludes \$75,000 and over category.Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 386 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, November 1997), p. 10. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.33

Attitudes toward level of crime in own areaUnited States, selected years 1972-97^a

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

	More	Less	Same ^b	No opinion
1972	51%	10%	27%	12%
1975	50	12	29	9
1977	43	17	32	8
1981	54	8	29	9
1983	37	17	36	10
January 1989	47	21	27	5
June 1989	53	18	22	7
1990	51	18	24	8
1992	54	19	23	4
1996	46	24	25	5
1997	46	32	20	2

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, [see Appendix 6](#).^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.^bResponse volunteered.Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 386 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, November 1997), p. 11. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.34

Attitudes toward level of crime in own area

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1997

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

	More	Less	Same ^a
National	46%	32%	20%
Sex			
Male	41	36	21
Female	51	28	19
Race			
White	47	30	21
Black	45	44	10
Age			
18 to 29 years	51	35	11
30 to 49 years	46	31	21
50 to 64 years	43	33	22
65 years and older	45	31	23
Education			
College post graduate	35	36	25
College graduate	39	35	22
Some college	46	35	18
No college	52	28	19
Income			
\$75,000 and over	41	38	19
\$50,000 and over ^b	41	37	19
\$30,000 to \$49,999	43	30	26
\$20,000 to \$29,999	48	30	20
Under \$20,000	54	30	15
Community			
Urban area	45	39	15
Suburban area	42	34	21
Rural area	55	20	23
Region			
East	46	36	18
Midwest	41	35	21
South	50	29	19
West	47	28	22
Politics			
Republican	41	31	26
Democrat	50	31	18
Independent	47	33	17

Note: The "no opinion" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100.
For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, [see Appendix 6](#).

^aResponse volunteered.^bIncludes \$75,000 and over category.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 386 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, November 1997), p. 10. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.35

Respondents reporting fear of walking alone and feeling unsafe at home at night

United States, selected years 1965-97

Question: "Is there any area near where you live--that is, within a mile--where you would be afraid to walk alone at night? How about when you're at home at night--do you feel safe and secure, or not?"

	Afraid to walk alone at night	Feel unsafe at home at night
1965	34%	NA
1967	31	NA
1972	42	17%
1975	45	20
1977	45	15
1981	45	16
1983	45	16
1989	43	10
1990	40	10
1992	44	11
1993	43	NA
1996	39	9
1997	38	9

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, [see Appendix 6](#).

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 318, pp. 51, 52; No. 339, p. 20; No. 371, p. 37 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll); and data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.36

Respondents' feelings of safety alone at night at home

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1996

Question: "How safe do you feel being alone at night in your home? Do you feel very safe, somewhat safe, somewhat unsafe or very unsafe?"

	Very safe	Somewhat safe	Somewhat unsafe	Very unsafe
National	47%	36%	12%	5%
<u>Sex</u>				
Male	56	31	9	4
Female	38	40	15	7
<u>Race</u>				
White	50	34	12	4
Black	31	50	8	11
<u>Age</u>				
18 to 29 years	42	34	15	9
30 to 44 years	52	34	10	4
45 to 64 years	45	38	11	6
65 years and older	46	39	12	3
<u>Education</u>				
College graduate	54	35	9	2
Some college	48	38	10	3
No college	44	34	14	8
<u>Income</u>				
More than \$60,000	60	29	10	1
\$40,000 to \$60,000	48	36	10	6
\$20,000 to \$39,999	44	35	15	5
Less than \$20,000	39	39	12	10
<u>Community</u>				
City	43	35	16	6
Suburb	46	37	11	6
Small town	42	39	11	8
Rural	57	30	10	2
<u>Region</u>				
East	47	40	6	7
Midwest	54	31	11	4
South	44	33	15	8
West	41	39	17	3
<u>Politics</u>				
Republican	51	29	17	3
Democrat	44	41	9	6
Independent	46	37	10	7

Note: These data are from a nationwide telephone survey of 1,572 adults age 18 and older, including 1,290 registered voters, conducted by the Los Angeles Times Poll Aug. 3-6, 1996. Telephone numbers were generated from a computer list that includes all telephone exchanges in the Nation. Random-digit dialing techniques were used to ensure that both listed and unlisted residences had an opportunity to be contacted. Results were adjusted to conform with U.S. Bureau of the Census figures on characteristics such as sex, race, age, education, region, and political party identification. The "not sure" and "refused" categories have been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the Los Angeles Times Poll. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.37

Respondents' feelings of safety walking alone at night in own neighborhood

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1996

Question: "How do you feel when you are out alone at night walking in your neighborhood? Do you feel very safe, or fairly safe, or fairly unsafe, or very unsafe?"

	Very safe	Fairly safe	Fairly unsafe	Very unsafe	Not sure
National	28%	40%	13%	16%	2%
Sex					
Male	40	41	10	8	1
Female	16	39	17	23	3
Race					
White	31	40	13	13	2
Black	13	32	22	27	5
Age					
18 to 29 years	25	44	14	17	0
30 to 44 years	31	41	14	12	1
45 to 64 years	32	40	12	12	2
65 years and older	21	36	12	21	7
Education					
College graduate	35	45	11	7	1
Some college	29	44	15	10	1
No college	25	36	14	21	3
Income					
More than \$60,000	44	41	10	4	1
\$40,000 to \$60,000	29	44	13	14	0
\$20,000 to \$39,999	23	43	13	18	2
Less than \$20,000	21	29	17	22	7
Community					
City	19	39	17	23	2
Suburb	30	44	14	9	2
Small town	29	37	13	17	3
Rural	37	40	7	11	1
Region					
East	26	39	13	17	3
Midwest	35	36	12	15	1
South	30	36	13	17	3
West	18	51	16	13	2
Politics					
Republican	30	44	15	8	1
Democrat	24	37	14	21	3
Independent	29	41	11	16	2

Note: See Note, table 2.36. The "refused" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the Los Angeles Times Poll. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.38

Respondents reporting whether they fear walking alone at night near their home

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1996

Question: "Is there any area within a mile of your home where you would be afraid to walk alone at night?"

	Yes	No
National	39.4%	59.8%
Sex		
Male	30.3	69.1
Female	47.9	51.1
Race		
White	38.1	61.1
Black	50.1	49.9
Nonwhite ^a	47.1	52.6
Age		
18 to 29 years	39.1	60.4
30 to 49 years	34.8	64.9
50 to 64 years	42.8	56.0
65 years and older	47.9	49.7
Education		
College graduate	35.0	64.4
Some college	39.8	60.0
High school graduate	36.4	62.2
Less than high school graduate	51.4	47.7
Family income		
\$75,000 and over	38.7	61.3
\$50,000 to \$74,999	25.2	73.7
\$30,000 to \$49,999	38.2	61.4
\$20,000 to \$29,999	40.9	57.9
Under \$20,000	44.5	54.3
Community		
Urban area	52.0	47.2
Suburban area	36.1	63.1
Rural area	30.6	68.3
Region		
Northeast	38.8	60.8
Midwest	33.6	64.5
South	41.9	57.3
West	42.8	57.2

Note: These data are derived from telephone interviews of a nationwide sample of 1,204 adults, 18 years of age and older. The interviews were conducted Nov. 22-Dec. 1, 1996 by Princeton Survey Research Associates for The Pew Research Center for The People & The Press. The "don't know/refused" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

^aIncludes black respondents.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Pew Research Center for The People & The Press. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.39

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

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1973-96

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

	1973		1974		1976		1977		1980		1982		1984		1985		1987	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
National	41%	59%	45%	55%	44%	56%	45%	54%	43%	56%	47%	53%	42%	57%	40%	59%	38%	51%
Sex																		
Male	20	80	24	76	23	77	23	76	21	79	28	72	19	81	21	78	17	83
Female	59	40	63	36	61	39	63	37	60	39	60	39	57	41	56	43	55	44
Race																		
White	39	61	43	57	44	56	43	57	42	58	45	55	39	60	38	62	36	63
Black/other	54	45	60	40	48	51	59	40	52	47	61	39	54	43	60	39	50	50
Age																		
18 to 20 years	33	67	43	55	45	55	45	55	45	54	28	72	27	73	24	76	38	62
21 to 29 years	40	59	44	56	40	60	39	60	41	59	47	52	39	59	40	59	40	59
30 to 49 years	40	60	40	59	40	60	41	59	39	60	43	57	37	62	35	64	34	66
50 years and older	43	57	50	50	49	51	51	48	47	52	50	49	49	49	46	53	43	56
Education^a																		
College	35	64	42	57	36	64	41	58	42	58	49	50	40	59	36	63	38	62
High school graduate	44	55	44	55	47	52	46	53	44	55	46	54	42	57	41	58	39	61
Less than high school graduate	41	58	51	49	48	52	47	52	42	57	43	56	46	51	51	48	39	59
Income																		
\$50,000 and over	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
\$30,000 to \$49,999	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
\$20,000 to \$29,999	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Under \$20,000	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Occupation																		
Professional/business	38	62	39	60	40	60	40	60	42	58	50	50	40	59	36	63	37	63
Clerical	55	44	59	40	56	43	60	39	53	46	57	43	51	48	46	53	47	53
Manual	41	58	40	60	40	60	41	59	38	62	39	60	39	60	41	58	36	63
Farmer	26	72	28	72	14	84	17	83	15	82	8	92	13	87	19	81	18	82
Region																		
Northeast	47	52	47	53	54	46	53	47	47	53	46	54	44	55	44	55	34	66
Midwest	40	60	39	60	34	66	36	63	33	66	40	60	35	64	30	68	37	63
South	39	61	47	53	42	58	47	52	44	55	50	50	48	51	44	56	42	58
West	38	61	48	51	50	50	46	54	52	48	53	47	39	61	44	55	40	60
Religion																		
Protestant	41	59	43	56	43	57	45	55	43	56	45	54	44	55	41	58	37	63
Catholic	43	56	50	48	46	54	45	54	45	55	49	51	40	58	39	60	43	56
Jewish	44	56	50	50	63	37	60	40	50	50	81	19	59	41	53	47	47	53
None	32	68	38	62	43	57	40	59	38	62	40	60	22	77	36	64	36	64
Politics																		
Republican	35	65	48	52	42	57	44	56	41	57	43	57	42	56	36	63	35	65
Democrat	46	53	45	54	49	50	48	52	46	54	51	49	46	52	47	52	40	60
Independent	39	61	42	58	39	61	41	58	41	59	44	56	37	62	35	63	39	60

Note: The "don't know" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see [Appendix 6](#).

^aIn 1996, education categories were revised slightly and therefore are not directly comparable to data presented for prior years.

Source: National Opinion Research Center, "General Social Surveys, 1972-94," "General Social Surveys, 1996," Storrs, CT: The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research, University of Connecticut. (Machine-readable data files.) Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

1988		1989		1990		1991		1993		1994		1996	
Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
40%	59%	40%	60%	41%	58%	43%	56%	43%	57%	47%	52%	42%	57%
16	83	19	80	19	81	24	76	26	73	30	69	26	74
56	42	55	45	58	41	58	41	55	44	60	39	55	44
39	60	38	62	39	60	41	59	40	60	45	54	40	59
45	53	52	46	50	48	56	44	58	42	56	43	51	48
27	73	47	53	43	57	52	48	31	66	44	56	45	55
38	61	42	58	33	65	40	60	40	60	49	50	39	60
32	67	33	67	38	62	39	61	38	62	43	57	40	59
51	48	45	54	48	51	49	49	51	48	51	47	45	54
36	62	40	60	39	60	43	56	42	58	45	54	40	59
41	58	38	62	41	58	42	58	44	56	48	51	43	56
51	49	45	55	51	48	50	50	45	55	53	47	44	54
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	39	61	41	59	34	66
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	37	63	42	58	42	58
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	43	57	46	53	43	57
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	51	49	54	45	48	50
37	62	41	59	36	63	39	61	44	56	44	55	39	60
54	46	49	51	56	42	51	48	43	57	58	41	51	47
35	64	33	67	38	61	41	59	42	58	42	57	40	60
18	82	20	80	28	72	24	76	24	76	36	64	27	70
41	57	35	65	40	59	36	62	44	56	44	56	41	58
33	66	39	61	36	64	42	57	34	66	39	60	39	60
44	56	42	58	46	52	43	57	46	54	54	45	44	55
43	57	41	59	41	58	51	49	48	52	46	53	42	57
42	57	41	58	43	56	45	54	44	56	48	52	44	55
38	60	38	62	38	61	36	63	41	59	45	54	36	63
71	24	53	47	61	39	67	33	65	35	58	39	51	46
22	77	34	66	32	64	39	61	33	66	41	58	34	65
41	59	37	62	41	58	36	63	42	58	45	54	36	64
44	56	46	54	47	52	48	51	48	51	51	49	51	48
35	63	33	67	35	64	44	56	39	61	44	55	38	61

Table 2.40

Respondents' reported worries about criminal victimizationBy race and ethnicity, United States, 1996^a

Question: "I want to ask you how much you worry about each of the following situations. Do you worry very frequently, somewhat frequently, seldom, or never about . . .?"

	Very frequently	Somewhat frequently	Seldom	Never
Getting murdered	10.6%	12.4%	38.4%	38.6%
White	6.3	12.2	41.4	40.1
Black	23.6	17.3	30.9	28.2
Hispanic	32.5	2.6	26.0	39.0
Getting beaten up, knifed, or shot	12.5	20.3	40.2	27.1
White	9.0	20.1	43.2	27.7
Black	25.5	17.3	34.5	22.7
Hispanic	29.5	17.9	29.5	23.1
Yourself or someone in your family getting sexually assaulted	18.1	29.0	32.1	20.8
White	14.2	31.1	34.7	20.0
Black	31.8	20.0	22.7	25.5
Hispanic	40.0	17.3	18.7	24.0
Your home being burglarized	20.4	28.9	34.1	16.7
White	17.6	28.9	36.7	16.9
Black	22.7	30.9	31.8	14.5
Hispanic	47.4	19.2	14.1	19.2

Note: See Note, table 2.16.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the Survey Research Program, College of Criminal Justice, Sam Houston State University.

Table 2.41

Teenagers' attitudes toward the main reason kids use drugsUnited States, 1996^a

Question: "I'm going to read to you some possible things someone your age may get out of using drugs. Please tell me which of the following you think is the main reason kids use drugs?"

Reason	Percent
They think they're cool doing drugs	29%
They want to do what their friends do	23
It makes them feel good	20
It relieves stress or boredom	12
They have serious personal problems	6
It's a way of rebelling against being told what to do	5
There's alcohol or drug abuse in the family	4
Nothing at all	(b)
Don't know/no response	1

Note: These data are derived from telephone interviews of nationwide samples of teenagers, ages 12 to 17, and parents of teenagers. The survey was conducted by Luntz Research Companies for the National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University. Randomly generated telephone numbers were pre-screened to determine if a teen in the appropriate age range resided there. Subsequent calls were made to conduct the actual interviews. In total, 1,200 teen interviews and 1,166 parent interviews were completed. Households in which both a teen and parent were interviewed accounted for 819 teen and 819 parent interviews. Weighting was applied in the parent survey data to bring the sex of parent distribution in line with national population data.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.^bLess than 0.5%.

Source: National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University, *National Survey of American Attitudes on Substance Abuse II: Teens and Their Parents* (New York: National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University, 1996), p. 57. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.42

Teenagers' attitudes toward the biggest reason teenagers do not use drugs

United States, 1997

Question: "What is the biggest reason teenagers your age DO NOT use illegal drugs?"

Reason	Teenagers		
	Total	Ages 12 to 14	Ages 15 to 17
Afraid of permanent damage	23%	25%	20%
Parents or school officials finding out	19	18	20
Morally wrong	11	10	11
Keep them from doing well in school	10	10	9
Afraid of their parents	7	5	8
Against the law	7	10	4
Don't know where to buy	2	3	2
They do use drugs	2	1	3
Don't know/no response	12	12	12

Note: See Note, table 2.6.

Source: National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University, *Back to School 1997 - The CASA National Survey of American Attitudes on Substance Abuse III: Teens and Their Parents, Teachers and Principals* (New York: National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University, 1997), p. 61. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.43

Teenagers reporting attitudes and experiences related to drugs and alcohol

United States, 1997

(Percent responding in the affirmative)

	Teenagers	
	12 years old	17 years old
Would report someone selling illegal drugs at school	78%	26%
Would report someone using illegal drugs at school	75	24
Can buy marijuana within a day	16	65
Know someone who sells illegal drugs	10	52
Half or more friends drink	5	46
Know someone fairly well who has used acid, cocaine, or heroin	15	50
Teachers have great deal of influence over teen drug use	38	8
Half or more friends use marijuana	4	34
Have personally witnessed the sale of illegal drugs in neighborhood	6	33
Favor drug testing students at school	67	47
Favor a zero-tolerance policy at school	82	65
Favor drug testing student athletes at school	72	57
Favor random locker searches in school	57	51
Drugs are a teen's biggest problem	38	41

Note: See Note, table 2.6.

Source: National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University, *Back to School 1997 - The CASA National Survey of American Attitudes on Substance Abuse III: Teens and Their Parents, Teachers and Principals* (New York: National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University, 1997), p. 40. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.44

Teenagers' and parents' attitudes toward American culture glamorizing certain problem behaviors

United States, 1996

Question: "Do you think American culture--I mean, movies, music, TV, fashion--glamorizes. . .?"

	Teenagers		Parents	
	Does	Does not	Does	Does not
Smoking cigarettes	66%	33%	65%	33%
Drinking alcohol	69	30	84	15
Using illegal drugs	41	57	53	46

Note: See Note, table 2.41. The "don't know/no response" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100.

Source: National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University, *National Survey of American Attitudes on Substance Abuse II: Teens and Their Parents* (New York: National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University, 1996), pp. 58, 69. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.45

Teenagers' attitudes toward juveniles who commit violent crimes being tried as adults

By sex and age, United States, 1998

Question: "Do you think that juveniles who are 13 years old who are accused of committing a violent crime should be tried in the same court as adult offenders, or in juvenile court?"

	Adult court	Juvenile court	Depends
National	56%	37%	6%
Sex			
Male	59	35	6
Female	54	39	7
Age			
13 to 15 years	56	37	7
16 and 17 years	59	36	6

Note: See Note, table 2.7. The "don't know/no answer" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the New York Times Poll/CBS News Poll.

Table 2.46

Respondents responding too little is spent on selected problems in this country

United States, selected years 1973-96

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

(Percent responding "too little")

	Halting the rising crime rate	Dealing with drug addiction	Improving the Nation's education system	Improving the conditions of blacks	Welfare
1973	64%	65%	49%	32%	20%
1974	66	60	50	31	22
1975	65	55	49	27	23
1976	65	58	50	27	13
1977	65	55	48	25	12
1978	64	55	52	24	13
1981	69	59	52	24	13
1982	71	57	56	28	20
1983	67	60	60	29	21
1984	68	63	64	35	24
1985	63	62	60	31	18
1986	64	58	60	34	22
1987	68	65	62	35	21
1988	72	71	66	38	24
1989	73	71	69	36	24
1990	70	64	71	37	22
1991	65	58	67	34	22
1993	71	60	67	36	16
1994	75	60	71	31	13
1996	67	58	68	32	15

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Source: National Opinion Research Center, "General Social Surveys, 1972-94," "General Social Surveys, 1996," Storrs, CT: The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research, University of Connecticut. (Machine-readable data files.) Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.47

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

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1982-96

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

	1982			1983			1984			1985			1986			1987		
	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much
National	72%	18%	5%	67%	24%	5%	68%	25%	4%	63%	28%	5%	64%	27%	5%	68%	24%	4%
Sex																		
Male	71	19	7	64	28	6	64	28	6	61	29	7	59	32	6	66	26	4
Female	72	18	4	69	22	4	71	21	3	66	26	4	67	24	4	70	22	4
Race																		
White	71	19	5	66	26	4	67	26	5	63	28	5	63	28	5	68	24	4
Black/other	74	15	7	75	14	7	74	19	4	62	26	9	68	20	4	70	23	5
Age																		
18 to 20 years	89	9	2	51	44	0	67	25	8	80	20	0	75	20	0	68	21	5
21 to 29 years	71	22	5	70	24	4	68	28	3	67	29	2	65	29	4	65	27	5
30 to 49 years	73	19	5	67	25	4	68	24	5	62	30	5	62	30	4	65	26	5
50 years and older	70	18	5	65	22	7	67	24	5	62	26	8	64	24	6	74	19	3
Education^a																		
College	72	19	6	65	27	4	68	28	3	61	30	4	62	30	3	62	30	5
High school graduate	75	17	4	70	23	4	69	21	6	67	26	5	66	25	6	73	19	4
Less than high school graduate	60	21	6	57	19	13	63	28	2	52	30	15	60	24	6	74	19	3
Income																		
\$50,000 and over	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
\$30,000 to \$49,999	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
\$20,000 to \$29,999	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Under \$20,000	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Occupation																		
Professional/business	73	19	6	66	26	5	62	32	5	63	28	4	60	32	3	62	29	4
Clerical	76	17	4	67	26	3	76	20	2	68	23	5	68	23	5	61	36	3
Manual	70	19	6	67	23	6	68	23	6	62	28	7	65	23	7	75	16	5
Farmer	50	31	12	64	28	0	64	36	0	46	46	4	68	32	0	76	18	0
Region																		
Northeast	72	18	5	68	22	6	75	18	6	60	28	6	63	30	3	63	28	7
Midwest	71	19	5	66	26	3	70	25	2	62	29	6	63	27	4	73	20	3
South	73	18	4	67	22	5	65	26	4	67	24	4	66	22	7	68	22	4
West	70	19	7	65	26	6	62	29	7	60	32	6	62	33	3	67	27	4
Religion																		
Protestant	71	19	5	68	23	5	68	24	4	63	29	6	64	26	4	70	22	5
Catholic	74	18	4	66	25	4	70	24	4	66	24	5	66	27	3	66	30	2
Jewish	78	11	3	70	16	7	67	33	0	76	6	12	52	39	9	60	40	0
None	65	24	8	59	31	5	56	31	11	52	37	2	54	28	14	64	19	7
Politics																		
Republican	69	20	7	67	25	5	63	29	4	62	29	6	61	32	3	63	30	3
Democrat	75	16	4	70	22	5	72	23	3	66	27	4	70	23	4	74	19	4
Independent	69	20	5	64	25	5	68	23	6	61	29	6	59	29	6	64	26	6

Note: The "don't know" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. Readers interested in responses to this question for previous years should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

^aIn 1996, education categories were revised slightly and therefore are not directly comparable to data presented for prior years.

Source: National Opinion Research Center, "General Social Surveys, 1972-94," "General Social Surveys, 1996," Storrs, CT: The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research, University of Connecticut. (Machine-readable data files.) Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

1988			1989			1990			1991			1993			1994			1996		
Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much
68%	23%	4%	72%	20%	5%	70%	22%	4%	65%	27%	5%	71%	20%	5%	75%	16%	6%	67%	23%	7%
67	25	4	70	20	7	70	22	5	58	33	6	65	26	7	72	19	7	64	26	8
69	22	4	74	19	3	70	22	3	69	23	4	76	16	4	78	14	6	70	21	6
67	24	4	71	21	5	68	23	4	63	29	4	70	22	4	74	16	7	65	24	8
73	19	6	81	13	3	78	14	6	75	17	6	76	15	8	80	14	3	76	19	4
63	26	0	67	29	0	64	24	8	56	44	0	67	24	0	82	15	3	76	13	5
63	32	2	72	20	6	72	24	1	63	26	6	78	17	4	84	12	3	71	24	4
74	19	4	71	20	5	69	22	5	61	32	5	71	22	5	74	19	6	69	23	7
66	22	6	74	18	4	70	20	4	71	22	4	67	21	6	72	15	8	62	24	8
71	24	2	72	21	4	71	23	3	58	32	6	72	23	4	74	18	6	66	25	7
68	24	3	73	19	5	70	20	5	70	25	3	73	17	6	77	14	6	71	21	5
61	17	12	73	16	6	58	29	6	70	15	9	58	25	9	72	14	8	66	19	8
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	74	21	2	72	20	7	64	27	8
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	75	19	4	76	17	6	67	24	7
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	74	17	5	79	15	4	71	20	6
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	68	21	6	76	13	6	69	22	6
68	25	4	72	19	5	66	26	3	58	32	7	68	25	5	73	20	5	64	26	8
66	25	5	80	18	0	74	19	2	69	26	2	76	16	4	77	12	7	69	23	7
70	22	2	70	22	6	70	20	6	66	26	5	72	19	5	78	13	6	71	20	5
70	20	0	77	8	15	57	21	14	76	18	6	53	20	27	48	31	17	57	24	10
70	22	3	73	20	3	70	25	3	67	30	2	72	21	3	76	17	4	64	27	7
63	28	3	70	24	4	63	28	2	67	27	4	71	22	2	76	18	3	70	23	4
72	20	5	76	16	4	75	16	5	66	24	7	71	17	7	74	14	8	68	20	8
67	24	5	69	20	8	69	18	7	56	31	5	68	24	6	75	16	7	66	23	8
66	24	4	74	20	4	71	21	4	66	25	5	70	20	5	75	16	6	67	23	7
72	21	3	72	21	5	67	25	4	66	30	3	76	20	2	79	14	6	68	23	6
94	6	0	91	9	0	71	18	12	56	33	6	77	18	0	75	18	4	67	26	0
64	29	4	57	22	12	67	28	2	58	36	4	65	24	10	69	22	9	61	26	9
67	26	5	72	24	3	65	27	6	62	30	6	68	25	3	70	19	8	63	24	10
72	21	4	80	12	5	70	23	2	71	24	3	75	18	5	79	14	4	68	24	4
67	22	3	63	25	7	76	17	4	62	27	6	71	18	6	76	16	5	69	22	7

Table 2.48

Attitudes toward the level of spending to deal with drug addiction

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1982-96

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

	1982			1983			1984			1985			1986			1987		
	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much
National	57%	27%	8%	60%	30%	5%	63%	27%	6%	62%	28%	5%	58%	32%	6%	65%	28%	4%
Sex																		
Male	57	26	11	60	29	7	62	27	7	61	27	8	55	36	7	62	31	4
Female	57	28	6	59	30	4	64	28	4	62	30	2	60	29	5	68	26	4
Race																		
White	55	28	8	59	30	5	63	28	5	62	28	5	57	32	6	66	28	4
Black/other	68	19	9	62	25	7	65	24	9	59	30	9	66	27	5	60	28	6
Age																		
18 to 20 years	53	36	6	56	42	0	58	42	0	60	40	0	50	40	10	58	26	10
21 to 29 years	52	36	7	56	35	6	59	35	4	62	29	6	53	42	4	57	40	2
30 to 49 years	62	26	8	61	30	5	67	24	6	64	29	5	59	33	6	65	29	4
50 years and older	56	22	10	61	25	6	62	25	8	61	26	6	60	24	7	70	22	6
Education^a																		
College	54	33	7	57	33	6	63	30	4	59	32	5	54	39	5	59	36	4
High school graduate	59	26	8	61	30	5	64	27	6	67	25	5	61	28	7	69	23	4
Less than high school graduate	56	19	11	60	19	13	61	22	12	49	31	11	58	23	7	71	19	5
Income																		
\$50,000 and over	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
\$30,000 to \$49,999	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
\$20,000 to \$29,999	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Under \$20,000	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Occupation																		
Professional/business	56	32	8	55	34	7	62	30	5	59	31	5	54	37	6	63	31	5
Clerical	56	31	6	60	32	4	63	32	3	61	32	3	62	30	2	61	34	5
Manual	58	24	9	60	28	6	65	23	7	64	25	7	60	28	8	67	26	4
Farmer	54	27	15	80	18	0	64	27	9	50	38	8	63	32	5	65	24	12
Region																		
Northeast	55	27	11	58	31	6	70	23	6	66	25	6	54	34	4	71	26	2
Midwest	56	30	6	57	34	5	62	30	4	61	29	5	61	30	5	61	32	4
South	63	23	8	66	24	4	64	25	6	62	26	6	58	30	8	66	26	5
West	49	31	10	56	31	8	56	33	6	59	35	4	58	34	7	62	30	6
Religion																		
Protestant	59	26	8	60	29	5	61	28	6	64	28	4	60	29	7	67	26	4
Catholic	55	32	7	62	30	5	69	25	5	62	29	6	55	37	4	64	32	3
Jewish	49	32	8	52	36	7	78	22	0	65	18	6	52	35	4	60	20	20
None	48	27	16	49	34	8	56	33	8	49	38	6	54	33	7	51	37	7
Politics																		
Republican	51	32	10	57	32	6	57	30	8	58	31	5	52	37	7	58	38	3
Democrat	64	23	6	65	26	4	64	28	5	64	27	5	62	29	6	74	20	4
Independent	53	29	10	55	32	6	67	24	4	63	27	6	58	30	6	57	32	6

Note: The "don't know" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. Readers interested in responses to this question for previous years should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

^aIn 1996, education categories were revised slightly and therefore are not directly comparable to data presented for prior years.

Source: National Opinion Research Center, "General Social Surveys, 1972-94," "General Social Surveys, 1996," Storrs, CT: The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research, University of Connecticut. (Machine-readable data files.) Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

1988			1989			1990			1991			1993			1994			1996		
Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much
68%	24%	4%	71%	19%	6%	64%	26%	7%	58%	32%	7%	60%	27%	8%	60%	26%	9%	58%	27%	11%
72	21	5	74	15	7	60	28	8	48	41	8	55	32	9	57	28	11	58	26	12
66	27	3	68	22	6	67	24	5	64	26	7	64	23	7	62	25	7	58	27	10
67	25	4	69	20	6	63	27	6	54	34	8	58	29	8	57	28	10	55	29	12
75	20	5	80	11	6	68	20	7	72	19	4	73	19	7	73	17	5	71	18	8
50	40	5	67	33	0	68	24	8	69	31	0	62	33	5	58	33	6	66	26	3
57	34	7	69	22	7	66	28	4	57	34	7	61	32	4	66	28	3	60	31	6
73	22	2	72	18	6	66	26	5	58	32	8	60	28	8	58	30	8	57	28	13
71	20	4	71	18	7	61	26	9	56	30	8	60	24	10	60	20	12	58	23	12
70	25	4	74	19	4	64	29	6	52	36	8	56	32	8	55	32	9	55	30	12
67	26	3	69	19	8	67	22	7	60	31	7	65	23	6	66	22	7	61	26	10
68	17	8	65	20	12	50	28	13	72	16	6	58	18	18	56	17	15	64	19	10
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	55	31	9	58	30	10	53	31	14
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	62	28	7	56	32	8	57	30	11
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	66	26	7	68	24	8	64	26	8
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	62	25	8	62	21	9	61	24	9
68	25	4	73	18	6	62	30	6	53	34	11	54	34	9	55	30	10	53	29	14
64	29	3	67	23	4	68	26	3	61	28	6	66	20	9	61	28	7	58	26	13
72	22	4	71	18	7	63	24	9	56	34	7	64	25	7	65	22	8	62	25	8
90	10	0	77	8	15	71	14	14	53	35	0	50	36	14	52	38	7	48	19	14
71	23	5	69	20	4	58	29	8	56	34	7	67	21	8	61	25	8	57	28	12
68	27	2	73	18	6	63	28	7	57	35	6	58	30	6	59	31	7	61	25	10
66	24	4	71	18	7	71	23	4	64	25	8	61	26	10	62	23	10	57	26	12
70	21	6	70	21	7	61	25	9	48	38	8	55	32	6	56	28	9	58	28	10
68	24	4	72	18	7	67	25	6	60	29	6	60	26	8	62	25	8	60	26	10
71	24	3	69	23	3	58	30	8	55	36	6	60	30	10	58	28	9	60	26	10
67	33	0	91	9	0	65	29	0	48	28	22	54	27	9	64	29	7	59	26	11
64	23	9	59	21	16	57	26	12	42	42	1	56	31	10	53	29	13	52	28	15
68	26	4	69	23	5	60	32	7	51	37	10	50	34	12	54	31	9	49	32	16
70	24	4	80	12	5	64	25	6	66	23	6	70	23	4	67	22	7	68	22	7
67	24	4	61	26	9	69	22	6	55	35	6	58	27	8	58	28	9	57	27	11

Table 2.49

Attitudes toward the justice systems' dealing with people who commit crime

United States, 1996

Question: "I would like to ask you a few questions about dealing with people who commit crime. Please tell me for each of the following statements whether or not you think each is very important, somewhat important, neither important nor unimportant, not very important, or not important at all. How important is it to you that the criminal justice system. . . ? "

	Very important	Somewhat important	Neither important nor unimportant	Not very important	Not important at all
Process cases efficiently	78.6%	17.6%	1.1%	1.3%	0.2%
Treat people who have been accused of a crime fairly	67.4	25.9	1.9	2.9	0.8
Decide cases quickly	64.5	25.8	2.0	5.5	1.0
Provide legal assistance for persons accused of crime who cannot afford a lawyer	60.7	29.7	1.4	4.9	2.1
Respect the constitutional rights of persons accused of crimes	60.1	28.2	1.8	6.3	2.0
Limit the ability of persons convicted of crimes to appeal their convictions	41.8	33.2	4.8	11.1	5.4

Note: See Note, table 2.16. The "don't know" and "refused" categories have been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the Survey Research Program, College of Criminal Justice, Sam Houston State University.

Table 2.50

Attitudes toward severity of courts in own area

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1982-96

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

	1982			1983			1984			1985			1986			1987		
	Too harshly	Not harshly enough	About right	Too harshly	Not harshly enough	About right	Too harshly	Not harshly enough	About right	Too harshly	Not harshly enough	About right	Too harshly	Not harshly enough	About right	Too harshly	Not harshly enough	About right
National	3%	86%	8%	4%	86%	6%	3%	82%	11%	3%	84%	9%	3%	85%	8%	3%	79%	12%
Sex																		
Male	2	84	9	4	84	8	5	80	12	4	84	10	4	84	8	4	78	14
Female	3	88	6	3	86	6	2	83	10	3	85	8	3	86	8	3	80	11
Race																		
White	2	87	7	3	87	6	3	84	10	3	85	9	2	87	8	2	81	12
Black/other	10	79	9	10	74	8	6	71	16	5	80	8	9	77	9	7	70	14
Age																		
18 to 20 years	0	90	5	4	87	7	7	73	11	6	78	14	8	79	8	0	76	17
21 to 29 years	0	81	12	4	85	6	6	78	12	6	79	10	5	81	9	4	78	9
30 to 49 years	3	85	8	3	86	8	3	83	11	3	85	9	3	86	8	4	78	13
50 years and older	2	89	5	3	86	6	6	84	11	2	87	8	2	88	7	2	82	12
Education^a																		
College	3	83	11	4	82	8	2	82	11	3	83	11	2	84	9	3	77	14
High school graduate	2	89	5	4	89	5	4	82	10	4	86	7	3	88	7	3	84	9
Less than high school graduate	4	84	6	3	81	7	2	79	14	4	81	10	4	81	9	5	71	18
Income																		
\$50,000 and over	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
\$30,000 to \$49,999	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
\$20,000 to \$29,999	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Under \$20,000	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Occupation																		
Professional/business	1	85	12	2	84	7	2	83	11	2	84	11	1	88	8	2	80	13
Clerical	3	92	2	2	92	4	2	86	9	2	90	6	4	88	7	2	81	12
Manual	3	84	7	6	83	8	4	80	11	5	83	8	4	83	9	5	78	11
Farmer	5	79	16	3	87	5	3	87	10	3	89	5	3	83	6	2	82	12
Region																		
Northeast	1	85	6	2	88	7	3	82	11	2	86	8	3	88	6	3	82	10
Midwest	1	90	7	2	87	5	4	82	11	3	85	9	3	87	7	4	80	10
South	5	83	9	2	85	6	3	80	11	4	82	11	4	82	10	4	78	14
West	3	87	7	4	81	9	2	83	11	4	84	8	3	85	8	3	79	12
Religion																		
Protestant	3	87	7	3	86	6	2	82	12	3	84	10	3	85	8	3	80	12
Catholic	2	88	6	3	87	6	4	82	10	3	87	8	2	88	6	2	81	12
Jewish	0	91	9	2	86	9	0	89	0	3	78	6	8	90	3	0	80	20
None	2	72	14	5	74	12	7	72	13	6	76	10	4	72	14	7	70	7
Politics																		
Republican	1	89	7	2	90	5	2	88	9	2	88	8	2	87	8	2	86	10
Democrat	4	87	7	4	84	7	4	80	11	3	84	10	3	88	6	4	78	13
Independent	2	84	9	4	84	7	3	80	12	5	82	8	3	82	10	4	76	12

Note: The "don't know" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. Readers interested in responses to this question for previous years should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see [Appendix 6](#).

Source: National Opinion Research Center, "General Social Surveys, 1972-94," "General Social Surveys, 1996," Storrs, CT: The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research, University of Connecticut. (Machine-readable data files.) Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

^aIn 1996, education categories were revised slightly and therefore are not directly comparable to data presented for prior years.

1988			1989			1990			1991			1993			1994			1996		
Too harshly	Not harshly enough	About right	Too harshly	Not harshly enough	About right	Too harshly	Not harshly enough	About right	Too harshly	Not harshly enough	About right	Too harshly	Not harshly enough	About right	Too harshly	Not harshly enough	About right	Too harshly	Not harshly enough	About right
4%	82%	10%	3%	84%	9%	3%	83%	9%	4%	80%	11%	3%	81%	10%	3%	85%	8%	5%	78%	11%
5	79	13	4	79	12	3	82	11	5	78	12	5	81	10	3	83	9	5	78	11
3	84	8	1	87	6	4	83	8	3	81	11	2	82	10	2	87	6	4	78	10
3	83	10	2	83	10	3	84	9	3	80	12	2	82	10	2	86	8	3	79	11
8	73	11	4	87	3	8	77	8	10	76	8	9	76	11	5	82	8	11	72	10
8	84	8	10	83	8	10	80	5	3	70	20	16	74	7	7	70	14	11	75	5
8	77	10	2	86	8	5	80	9	8	77	9	2	86	8	4	81	9	6	76	10
3	82	11	3	83	9	4	81	10	4	80	11	4	81	9	2	87	7	5	79	11
2	83	9	2	84	9	2	86	8	3	81	12	2	81	11	2	86	7	3	78	11
3	78	13	2	81	10	4	82	10	4	78	12	3	80	11	2	84	10	5	76	12
4	85	7	3	86	8	4	83	9	5	82	9	4	84	8	4	87	6	3	82	9
3	82	8	3	82	8	3	86	6	2	78	17	5	78	9	3	86	6	6	77	9
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	81	10	2	84	9	4	78	12
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	85	10	2	87	8	4	82	10
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	86	7	2	87	7	4	76	13
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5	78	11	4	84	7	6	76	10
3	83	10	2	82	11	3	82	11	3	78	11	2	80	12	2	83	10	3	78	11
3	84	9	1	87	7	4	84	8	3	80	12	3	83	8	2	88	6	5	81	9
4	81	10	4	84	8	3	84	8	5	82	11	5	82	9	3	86	6	5	77	11
8	79	8	0	86	9	0	85	15	0	89	8	3	94	3	5	81	10	4	81	8
6	83	9	2	86	5	4	83	10	4	83	8	2	82	11	3	86	6	6	76	12
4	80	11	3	81	12	4	80	10	3	78	12	4	79	11	2	84	8	5	75	13
3	83	10	3	86	8	3	85	8	5	82	10	4	84	8	2	86	8	4	81	9
5	80	8	3	80	11	4	82	9	4	73	16	4	80	10	3	84	9	4	77	11
4	83	9	2	85	9	3	85	8	4	81	10	3	82	9	2	87	7	4	80	10
3	86	9	3	83	9	4	84	8	2	80	13	3	82	9	3	85	7	5	79	11
3	73	17	0	96	0	0	82	15	0	81	9	0	81	12	2	79	10	3	76	9
11	64	18	7	72	9	1	74	16	8	72	14	3	77	14	3	76	12	8	70	10
2	85	9	1	91	6	2	87	8	2	82	11	3	85	8	2	88	7	4	84	10
5	80	10	3	83	10	4	82	9	5	79	12	4	79	12	3	85	8	5	75	13
4	80	11	4	77	10	5	80	10	5	79	10	4	81	9	3	84	8	5	76	9

Table 2.51

Attitudes toward a law requiring teenagers to pass a drug test to get a drivers' license

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1996

Question: "Would you favor or oppose a law in your State which would require teenagers to pass a drug test in order to get their drivers' license?"

	Favor	Oppose	Don't know/ refused
National	71%	26%	3%
Sex			
Male	63	34	3
Female	78	17	5
Race			
White	69	27	4
Black	86	11	3
Nonwhite ^a	81	15	4
Age			
18 to 29 years	70	27	3
30 to 49 years	68	29	3
50 to 64 years	77	18	5
50 years and older	76	20	4
65 years and older	75	22	3
Education			
College post graduate	64	31	5
College graduate	58	40	2
Some college	73	24	3
No college	76	21	3
Income			
\$50,000 and over	68	30	2
\$30,000 to \$49,999	71	25	4
\$20,000 to \$29,999	69	26	5
Under \$20,000	79	20	1
Community			
Urban area	69	27	4
Suburban area	69	28	3
Rural area	79	17	4
Region			
East	71	26	3
Midwest	67	28	5
South	75	22	3
West	70	27	3
Politics			
Republican	73	24	3
Democrat	76	21	3
Independent	64	31	5

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see [Appendix 6](#).^aIncludes black respondents.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.52

Attitudes toward a law requiring anyone renewing or obtaining a new drivers' license to pass a drug test

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1996

Question: "Would you favor or oppose a law in your State which would require anyone renewing or obtaining a new drivers' license to pass a drug test?"

	Favor	Oppose	Don't know/ refused
National	68%	27%	5%
Sex			
Male	62	32	6
Female	72	24	4
Race			
White	68	28	4
Black	68	29	3
Nonwhite ^a	68	26	6
Age			
18 to 29 years	62	34	4
30 to 49 years	65	31	4
50 to 64 years	75	21	4
50 years and older	75	19	6
65 years and older	76	16	8
Education			
College post graduate	66	32	2
College graduate	61	37	2
Some college	68	28	4
No college	70	24	6
Income			
\$50,000 and over	70	27	3
\$30,000 to \$49,999	61	36	3
\$20,000 to \$29,999	76	19	5
Under \$20,000	69	28	3
Community			
Urban area	61	32	7
Suburban area	70	26	4
Rural area	76	22	2
Region			
East	74	21	5
Midwest	61	36	3
South	67	29	4
West	69	23	8
Politics			
Republican	71	26	3
Democrat	71	26	3
Independent	62	30	8

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see [Appendix 6](#).^aIncludes black respondents.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.53

Attitudes toward the most important goal of prison

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1996

Question: "Once people who commit crimes are in prison, which of the following do you think should be the most important goal of prison?"

	Rehabilitation	Punishment	Crime prevention/ deterrence
National	48.4%	14.6%	33.1%
Sex			
Male	48.6	16.8	30.5
Female	48.2	12.5	35.5
Race, ethnicity			
White	47.7	16.1	31.9
Black	56.4	11.8	30.9
Hispanic	42.3	7.7	42.3
Age			
18 to 24 years	50.7	17.6	29.6
25 to 39 years	47.5	14.3	33.5
40 to 59 years	49.1	13.6	33.2
60 years and older	46.3	16.5	33.5
Education			
College graduate	54.9	11.5	28.5
Some college	50.9	14.5	32.4
High school graduate	40.4	17.1	38.3
Less than high school graduate	47.6	15.3	31.5
Income			
Over \$60,000	53.3	15.7	26.2
\$30,000 to \$60,000	49.3	11.7	36.0
\$15,000 to \$29,999	47.7	15.4	34.4
Less than \$15,000	47.1	18.6	30.0
Community			
Urban	54.2	8.9	31.5
Suburban	46.7	13.9	34.1
Small city	46.1	17.8	33.9
Rural/small town	48.0	16.1	32.8
Region			
Northeast	52.0	17.1	27.4
Midwest	49.6	14.3	34.6
South	44.2	14.7	35.7
West	51.0	13.3	30.9
Politics			
Republican	43.3	14.9	39.0
Democrat	53.8	13.5	30.0
Independent/other	47.5	17.0	31.5

Note: See Note, table 2.16. The "other," "don't know," and "refused" categories have been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the Survey Research Program, College of Criminal Justice, Sam Houston State University.

Table 2.54

Attitudes toward the effectiveness of various alternatives to prison

United States, 1996

Question: "To reduce crowding in jails and prisons, state and local officials use various alternatives to prisons. How effective do you think each of the following alternatives to prison are at protecting citizens against crime? Would you say it is very effective, somewhat effective, not very effective, or not effective at all at protecting citizens against crime?"

	Very effective	Somewhat effective	Not very effective	Not effective at all	Don't know
Regular probation supervision	15.6%	49.6%	21.0%	10.9%	3.0%
Electronic monitoring of offenders	24.7	43.2	14.6	10.5	6.7
House arrest (home confinement)	12.4	39.6	21.9	19.7	6.1
Requiring offenders to pay fines					
instead of other penalties	11.4	33.9	29.3	20.2	5.1
Weekend jail sentences	10.5	34.3	25.8	24.0	5.4
Short-term boot camps	30.0	41.0	12.5	7.0	9.3
Requiring probationers to work					
to repay victims	43.3	38.5	9.9	5.7	2.4
Requiring probationers to perform					
community services	28.3	46.7	15.3	6.8	2.7
Intensive probation supervision					
(close monitoring)	18.8	51.1	16.7	8.2	5.1

Note: See Note, table 2.16. The "refused" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the Survey Research Program, College of Criminal Justice, Sam Houston State University.

Table 2.55

Attitudes toward the penalty for murderUnited States, selected years 1985-97^a

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

	Death penalty	Life imprisonment without possibility of parole	No opinion ^b
1985	56%	34%	10%
1986	55	35	10
1991	53	35	11
1992	50	37	13
1993	59	29	12
1997	61	29	10

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.^bIncludes volunteered responses such as "other," "neither," and "depends."Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 383 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, August 1997), p. 34. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.56

Attitudes toward the death penalty

United States, selected years 1965-97

Question: "Do you believe in capital punishment, that is, the death penalty, or are you opposed to it?"

	Believe in it	Opposed to it	Not sure
1965	38%	47%	15%
1969	48	38	14
1970	47	42	11
1973	59	31	10
1976	67	25	8
1983	68	27	5
1997	75	22	3

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, [see Appendix 6](#).Source: Louis Harris and Associates, Inc., *The Harris Poll* (Los Angeles: Creators Syndicate, Inc., June 11, 1997), p. 3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.57

Attitudes toward the death penalty

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1997

Question: "Do you believe in capital punishment, that is, the death penalty, or are you opposed to it?"

	Believe in it	Opposed to it
National	75%	22%
Sex		
Male	80	19
Female	71	25
Race, ethnicity		
White	80	17
Black	46	53
Hispanic	72	28
Region		
East	71	26
Midwest	72	24
South	76	22
West	84	14
Politics		
Republican	87	11
Democrat	67	31
Independent	72	23

Note: The "not sure" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, [see Appendix 6](#).Source: Louis Harris and Associates, Inc., *The Harris Poll* (Los Angeles: Creators Syndicate, Inc., June 11, 1997), p. 3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.58

Attitudes toward the death penalty for persons convicted of murderBy demographic characteristics, United States, 1996^a

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

	Yes	No	Don't know/ refused
National	73.4%	19.9%	6.7%
<u>Sex</u>			
Male	81.7	13.7	4.6
Female	65.6	25.7	8.7
<u>Race, ethnicity</u>			
White	77.2	16.5	6.3
Black	58.6	32.4	9.0
Hispanic	61.0	33.8	5.2
<u>Age</u>			
18 to 24 years	70.4	26.8	2.8
25 to 39 years	70.6	23.4	6.0
40 to 59 years	77.0	14.1	8.9
60 years and older	73.0	20.2	6.7
<u>Education</u>			
College graduate	67.2	26.4	6.4
Some college	74.5	18.5	7.1
High school graduate	80.5	14.5	5.0
Less than high school graduate	67.2	21.3	11.5
<u>Income</u>			
Over \$60,000	74.1	19.7	6.1
\$30,000 to \$60,000	78.8	16.6	4.6
\$15,000 to \$29,999	71.0	20.7	8.3
Less than \$15,000	65.0	30.0	5.0
<u>Community</u>			
Urban	65.3	28.7	6.0
Suburban	76.7	15.3	8.0
Small city	71.8	21.0	7.2
Rural/small town	75.0	19.0	6.0
<u>Region</u>			
Northeast	67.6	26.7	5.7
Midwest	75.5	15.0	9.5
South	72.2	21.6	6.2
West	77.1	17.7	5.2
<u>Politics</u>			
Republican	81.0	14.1	4.9
Democrat	68.0	26.4	5.6
Independent/other	72.8	18.5	8.7

Note: See Note, table 2.16.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the Survey Research Program, College of Criminal Justice, Sam Houston State University.

Table 2.59

Attitudes toward the death penalty if murderers were given sentence of life without parole

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1996

Question: "If you knew that murderers would be given a true life sentence without the possibility of parole, would you continue to favor the death penalty?"

	Yes	No	Don't know
National	75.7%	20.1%	3.9%
<u>Sex</u>			
Male	81.6	15.6	2.8
Female	68.8	25.3	5.2
<u>Race, ethnicity</u>			
White	77.5	18.2	3.8
Black	61.5	35.4	3.1
Hispanic	74.5	21.3	4.3
<u>Age</u>			
18 to 24 years	74.0	24.0	2.0
25 to 39 years	77.6	16.9	4.8
40 to 59 years	71.8	23.8	4.1
60 years and older	81.7	14.2	4.2
<u>Education</u>			
College graduate	75.9	18.1	6.0
Some college	80.1	17.4	2.5
High school graduate	72.2	23.1	3.7
Less than high school graduate	74.4	22.0	3.7
<u>Income</u>			
Over \$60,000	77.5	20.1	2.4
\$30,000 to \$60,000	75.2	21.0	3.4
\$15,000 to \$29,999	76.2	17.4	5.2
Less than \$15,000	71.4	23.1	5.5
<u>Community</u>			
Urban	75.2	18.3	6.4
Suburban	77.4	19.5	3.2
Small city	72.3	23.8	3.8
Rural/small town	75.9	19.3	3.9
<u>Region</u>			
Northeast	73.1	22.7	3.4
Midwest	79.0	16.6	3.4
South	74.3	21.4	4.3
West	76.0	19.8	4.2
<u>Politics</u>			
Republican	79.4	17.4	3.2
Democrat	69.3	25.5	5.2
Independent/other	75.1	20.4	4.0

Note: See Note, table 2.16. This question was asked only of the respondents who answered "yes" to the question in table 2.58. The "refused" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the Survey Research Program, College of Criminal Justice, Sam Houston State University.

Table 2.60

Attitudes toward the death penalty for persons convicted of murder

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1976-96

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

	1976		1977		1978		1980		1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose
National	66%	30%	67%	26%	66%	28%	67%	27%	74%	20%	73%	22%	70%	24%	76%	19%
Sex																
Male	73	24	75	22	74	24	75	21	80	16	80	16	77	19	80	17
Female	60	34	61	30	61	31	61	32	69	24	68	27	66	27	72	22
Race																
White	68	28	70	24	69	25	70	24	77	18	76	19	75	20	79	17
Black/other	44	51	46	47	44	48	40	51	51	42	49	44	46	46	53	35
Age																
18 to 20 years	55	42	69	30	63	33	70	27	68	26	64	29	68	27	69	29
21 to 29 years	58	38	62	31	64	31	66	31	74	20	74	22	76	19	75	20
30 to 49 years	69	27	67	27	67	28	69	26	74	21	76	19	70	24	76	18
50 years and older	68	26	70	23	68	25	66	25	74	20	71	25	67	26	76	20
Education^a																
College	63	33	66	29	66	29	67	30	71	21	75	22	73	22	73	22
High school graduate	68	27	69	24	68	26	71	23	78	17	75	20	71	23	78	17
Less than high school graduate	61	30	65	29	60	31	56	33	64	26	61	29	59	33	72	21
Income																
\$50,000 and over	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
\$30,000 to \$49,999	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
\$20,000 to \$29,999	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Under \$20,000	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Occupation																
Professional/business	67	30	64	28	68	28	68	28	72	23	73	23	75	20	76	19
Clerical	66	27	64	26	72	23	69	26	79	17	78	18	71	23	76	19
Manual	68	29	71	25	65	28	68	26	73	21	71	23	69	25	76	19
Farmer	70	20	74	20	76	20	71	15	77	15	85	10	61	39	76	22
Region																
Northeast	70	26	64	31	67	28	68	26	74	22	70	25	74	20	74	21
Midwest	65	31	68	25	69	24	66	26	72	21	75	21	65	28	73	20
South	63	31	64	28	64	30	66	28	74	21	70	25	68	27	76	19
West	65	32	77	20	64	31	70	25	76	18	79	16	78	16	79	17
Religion																
Protestant	65	30	67	26	67	27	67	26	73	21	74	22	70	24	76	19
Catholic	68	27	70	25	68	27	71	23	76	20	72	22	72	23	78	19
Jewish	74	26	66	26	79	21	75	22	73	19	67	26	85	4	62	31
None	55	41	64	34	58	38	54	39	73	16	72	26	68	26	75	20
Politics																
Republican	73	23	74	21	73	23	77	18	79	16	85	13	80	16	83	13
Democrat	65	30	67	27	63	31	63	31	71	24	67	28	64	30	70	24
Independent	62	34	64	29	66	27	66	28	73	20	72	22	70	23	75	19

Note: The "don't know" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. Readers interested in responses to this question for previous years should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Source: National Opinion Research Center, "General Social Surveys, 1972-94," "General Social Surveys, 1996," Storrs, CT: The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research, University of Connecticut. (Machine-readable data files.) Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

^aIn 1996, education categories were revised slightly and therefore are not directly comparable to data presented for prior years.

1986		1987		1988		1989		1990		1991		1993		1994		1996	
Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose
71%	23%	70%	24%	71%	22%	74%	20%	74%	19%	72%	22%	72%	21%	74%	20%	71%	22%
79	17	73	22	77	18	81	16	79	18	77	19	78	16	79	17	79	17
66	28	67	26	66	26	69	24	71	21	67	25	67	24	71	22	65	25
75	20	74	21	76	18	77	18	78	16	75	19	75	18	78	16	75	18
49	43	46	43	46	44	57	36	58	36	53	37	54	38	56	34	54	35
68	24	64	36	61	35	69	25	66	34	60	33	70	23	73	21	70	22
72	23	69	27	73	24	71	24	79	16	74	23	69	26	72	21	72	22
70	27	74	21	72	21	76	20	74	21	71	22	73	20	75	20	71	22
74	20	66	26	70	22	74	19	74	18	71	21	73	20	75	18	71	21
72	23	70	26	71	23	72	22	73	21	69	25	69	24	73	21	69	24
73	23	73	20	73	20	77	18	77	18	74	20	75	18	77	17	76	17
64	26	54	38	59	27	69	24	70	21	72	21	71	18	67	25	68	23
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	73	22	77	18	75	20
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	74	18	76	18	74	18
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	81	14	75	19	72	24
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	67	25	71	22	64	25
76	21	72	25	72	21	75	19	72	20	67	25	70	23	75	20	70	22
70	25	74	19	72	21	73	21	81	14	73	22	72	21	74	19	73	20
69	25	68	24	71	24	74	21	74	22	75	20	74	19	75	19	72	21
83	17	65	28	67	29	91	4	78	7	81	11	74	21	74	18	72	20
70	26	72	23	66	26	72	19	75	20	71	23	65	26	70	24	66	26
69	26	67	26	70	24	72	22	76	20	70	24	72	18	72	20	72	22
67	26	67	26	72	21	75	21	72	20	71	22	75	19	76	19	72	20
83	13	76	19	76	17	76	19	76	16	76	20	72	24	78	16	74	19
72	23	70	24	72	22	75	20	75	19	72	22	74	20	75	18	72	20
69	26	70	24	73	21	73	20	76	18	75	21	68	22	75	19	70	23
79	16	80	10	63	23	87	13	74	15	53	34	70	21	72	26	63	28
73	24	65	28	67	26	71	24	72	24	65	28	72	23	73	20	69	22
80	15	83	14	81	12	82	14	83	12	84	13	81	13	84	12	85	12
66	30	61	32	62	32	68	26	68	24	63	29	64	30	65	28	61	30
72	23	69	24	72	20	73	21	74	21	69	23	71	20	76	17	70	21

Table 2.61

Attitudes toward the death penalty for persons convicted of murderUnited States, selected years 1953-95^a

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

	Yes, in favor	No, not in favor	No opinion ^b
1953	68%	25%	7%
1956	53	34	13
1957	47	34	18
1960	53	36	11
1965	45	43	12
1966	42	47	11
1967	54	38	8
1969	51	40	9
1971	49	40	11
1972 ^c	50	41	9
1972 ^d	57	32	11
1976	66	26	8
1978	62	27	11
1981	66	25	9
1985	72	20	8
1988	79	16	5
1991	76	18	6
1994	80	16	4
1995	77	13	10

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, [see Appendix 6](#).^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.^bMay include other response categories such as "depends" or "refused."^cMar. 3-5.^dNov. 10-13.Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 357 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, June 1995), p. 25. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.62

Attitudes toward the death penalty for persons convicted of murder

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1995

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

	Yes, in favor	No, not in favor	Depends
National	77%	13%	8%
Sex			
Male	80	12	6
Female	74	15	9
Race			
White	81	10	7
Black	53	31	14
Nonwhite ^a	56	30	12
Age			
18 to 29 years	80	14	4
30 to 49 years	77	13	8
50 to 64 years	79	12	7
50 years and older	75	12	11
65 years and older	71	13	14
Education			
College post graduate	69	22	7
College graduate	75	17	6
Some college	81	9	8
No college	76	14	8
Income			
\$50,000 and over	81	14	4
\$30,000 to \$49,999	82	7	9
\$20,000 to \$29,999	75	14	8
Under \$20,000	71	17	11
Community			
Urban area	72	17	8
Suburban area	83	9	7
Rural area	79	11	8
Region			
East	75	17	8
Midwest	78	10	9
South	77	12	8
West	78	15	6
Politics			
Republican	89	7	4
Democrat	67	20	10
Independent	76	13	9

Note: The "no opinion" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, [see Appendix 6](#).^aIncludes black respondents.Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 357 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, June 1995), p. 25; and data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.63

Respondents reporting having a gun in their home

United States, selected years 1959-97

Question: "Do you have a gun in your home?"

	Yes	No
1959	49%	51%
1965	48	52
1968	50	50
1972	43	55
1975	44	54
1980	45	53
1983	40	58
1985	44	55
1989	47	51
1990	47	52
1991	46	53
March 1993	48	51
October 1993	51	48
1996	38	60
1997	42	57

Note: The "no opinion" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, [see Appendix 6](#).

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 371 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, August 1996), p. 37; and data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.64

Respondents reporting a firearm in their home

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1973-96

Question: "Do you happen to have in your home (or garage) any guns or revolvers?"

(Percent reporting having any firearms)

	1973	1974	1976	1977	1980	1982	1984	1985	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1993	1994	1996
National	47%	46%	47%	51%	48%	45%	45%	44%	46%	40%	46%	43%	40%	42%	41%	40%
Sex																
Male	53	51	52	55	56	54	53	54	51	50	55	53	50	53	50	47
Female	43	42	43	47	41	39	40	36	43	33	39	34	32	34	33	34
Race																
White	49	48	58	53	50	48	48	46	49	43	50	45	42	45	44	44
Black/other	38	32	37	34	29	30	30	29	33	28	23	29	29	26	24	24
Age																
18 to 20 years	50	34	38	54	48	51	44	39	43	33	35	40	22	48	42	35
21 to 29 years	43	48	45	45	48	41	37	40	35	34	33	34	36	38	34	32
30 to 49 years	51	49	52	55	50	51	48	48	51	42	48	46	40	44	41	39
50 years and older	46	44	44	49	46	44	49	44	47	42	50	42	42	42	43	47
Education^a																
College	45	42	44	45	41	39	42	40	43	37	41	37	34	38	38	38
High school graduate	50	48	50	54	51	51	48	49	50	43	51	47	46	46	44	46
Less than high school graduate	44	49	42	51	51	41	43	38	44	39	46	47	39	47	37	38
Income																
\$50,000 and over	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	49	52	49
\$30,000 to \$49,999	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	48	50	44
\$20,000 to \$29,999	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	44	38	44
Under \$20,000	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	32	28	26
Occupation																
Professional/business	48	45	46	48	45	42	42	40	45	39	46	38	35	38	38	39
Clerical	42	43	40	49	45	39	41	40	45	37	37	38	35	36	36	40
Manual	48	48	48	52	48	49	48	48	46	41	52	50	47	51	45	43
Farmer	83	79	62	66	81	77	84	78	75	82	87	83	56	68	67	67
Region																
Northeast	22	27	29	32	27	32	32	28	31	25	32	30	28	29	26	24
Midwest	51	49	48	53	52	48	44	48	46	41	46	44	42	41	46	42
South	62	59	60	62	59	52	52	53	55	47	53	52	50	52	48	48
West	47	42	44	46	44	47	49	40	47	42	48	39	32	39	35	39
Religion																
Protestant	56	52	53	57	56	52	52	50	52	46	53	48	46	47	46	46
Catholic	35	37	36	39	36	36	34	35	36	31	36	36	30	36	34	34
Jewish	14	7	26	17	6	11	22	9	25	0	18	6	10	9	18	11
None	32	40	43	50	39	37	36	44	39	41	36	34	31	37	32	35
Politics																
Republican	53	49	50	56	53	50	56	47	51	46	50	48	42	51	49	49
Democrat	44	45	45	49	46	44	42	47	44	39	43	40	41	35	37	35
Independent	49	47	48	50	47	44	40	39	44	36	46	42	37	42	39	38

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

^aIn 1996, education categories were revised slightly and therefore are not directly comparable to data presented for prior years.

Source: National Opinion Research Center, "General Social Surveys, 1972-94," "General Social Surveys, 1996," Storrs, CT: The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research, University of Connecticut. (Machine-readable data files.) Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.65

Respondents reporting a firearm in their home

By type of firearm and demographic characteristics, United States, 1996

Question: "Do you happen to have in your home (or garage) any guns or revolvers?" If yes, "Is it a pistol, shotgun, rifle, or what?"

(Percent reporting having a firearm)

	Firearm in the home			
	Any type	Type of firearm ^a		
		Pistol	Shotgun	Rifle
National	40%	56%	62%	58%
Sex				
Male	47	57	70	64
Female	34	54	52	53
Race				
White	44	55	64	62
Black/other	24	59	40	26
Age				
18 to 20 years	35	39	67	44
21 to 29 years	32	55	60	54
30 to 49 years	39	59	60	60
50 years and older	47	53	64	58
Education^b				
College	38	58	59	58
High school graduate	46	55	64	64
Less than high school graduate	38	48	66	48
Income				
\$50,000 and over	49	57	66	64
\$30,000 to \$49,999	44	58	61	64
\$20,000 to \$29,999	44	59	58	52
Under \$20,000	26	50	59	51
Occupation				
Professional/business	39	57	61	61
Clerical	40	57	54	58
Manual	43	53	66	56
Farmer	67	75	65	85
Region				
Northeast	24	50	61	60
Midwest	42	43	69	61
South	48	60	64	56
West	39	66	49	57
Religion				
Protestant	46	55	65	58
Catholic	34	55	56	59
Jewish	11	100	25	50
None	35	58	56	61
Politics				
Republican	49	62	70	62
Democrat	35	54	52	53
Independent	38	51	61	60

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, [see Appendix 6](#).^aPercents for pistol, shotgun, and rifle are based on the 40% subsample of respondents reporting that they have a gun in their home. Percents add to more than 100 because some respondents reported owning more than one type.^bIn 1996, education categories were revised slightly and therefore are not directly comparable to previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: National Opinion Research Center, "General Social Surveys, 1996," Storrs, CT: The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research, University of Connecticut. (Machine-readable data file.) Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.66

Respondents reporting a firearm in their home

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1996

Question: "Do you happen to have in your home or garage any guns or revolvers?"

(Percent saying "yes")

National	40%
Race, ethnicity	
White	45
Black	17
Hispanic	37
Education	
College post graduate	30
College graduate	35
Some college	40
High school graduate	45
Less than high school graduate	36
Income	
\$50,001 and over	47
\$35,001 to \$50,000	52
\$25,001 to \$35,000	54
\$15,001 to \$25,000	28
\$7,501 to \$15,000	25
\$7,500 or less	17
Community	
City	25
Suburb	40
Small town	58
Rural area	62
Region	
East	29
Midwest	45
South	46
West	39
Politics	
Conservative	52
Moderate	36
Liberal	30

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, [see Appendix 6](#).Source: Louis Harris and Associates, Inc., *The Harris Poll* (Los Angeles: Creators Syndicate, Inc., Aug. 26, 1996), p. 3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.67

Respondents reporting owning a firearm

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1996

Question: "Do you own a handgun, rifle, shotgun or any other type of firearm?"

	Yes	No
National	37%	62%
<u>Sex</u>		
Male	55	44
Female	21	78
<u>Race</u>		
White	43	56
Black	20	80
<u>Age</u>		
18 to 29 years	32	68
30 to 44 years	34	65
45 to 64 years	47	52
65 years and older	42	57
<u>Education</u>		
College graduate	29	71
Some college	37	62
High school graduate	36	62
Less than high school graduate	47	52
<u>Income</u>		
More than \$60,000	36	63
\$40,000 to \$60,000	45	54
\$20,000 to \$39,999	37	63
Less than \$20,000	32	65
<u>Community</u>		
City	25	74
Suburb	34	66
Small town	42	56
Rural	51	48
<u>Region</u>		
East	33	66
Midwest	35	64
South	49	49
West	28	72
<u>Politics</u>		
Republican	45	55
Democrat	31	68
Independent	41	58

Note: These data are from a nationwide telephone survey of 1,333 adults age 18 and older, including 1,265 registered voters, conducted by the Los Angeles Times Poll Sept. 7-10, 1996. Telephone numbers were generated from a computer list that includes all telephone exchanges in the Nation. Random-digit dialing techniques were used to ensure that both listed and unlisted residences had an opportunity to be contacted. Results were adjusted to conform with U.S. Bureau of the Census figures on characteristics such as sex, race, age, education, region, and political party identification. The "not sure" and "refused" categories have been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the Los Angeles Times Poll. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.68

Attitudes toward laws covering the sale of firearms

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1996

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

	More strict	Less strict	Kept as they are now	Don't know/refused
National	61%	9%	26%	4%
<u>Sex</u>				
Male	48	13	36	3
Female	73	5	17	5
<u>Race</u>				
White	59	9	28	4
Black	77	4	17	2
Nonwhite ^a	75	4	16	5
<u>Age</u>				
18 to 29 years	65	8	25	2
30 to 49 years	61	10	26	3
50 to 64 years	57	9	29	5
55 years and older	60	7	27	6
65 years and older	63	6	24	7
<u>Education</u>				
College post graduate	65	7	24	4
College graduate	58	14	23	5
Some college	66	8	23	3
No college	58	8	30	4
<u>Income</u>				
\$50,000 and over	61	11	26	2
\$30,000 to \$49,999	59	9	29	3
\$20,000 to \$29,999	62	6	29	3
Under \$20,000	66	7	23	4
<u>Community</u>				
Urban area	72	6	19	3
Suburban area	57	10	29	4
Rural area	51	10	34	5
<u>Region</u>				
East	68	8	20	4
Midwest	63	4	29	4
South	55	11	30	4
West	62	10	23	5
<u>Politics</u>				
Republican	51	13	33	3
Democrat	73	4	20	3
Independent	58	10	26	6

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

^aIncludes black respondents.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.69

Attitudes toward restricting the sale of handguns

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1996

Question: "Now I am going to read you a list of some programs and proposals that are being discussed in this country today. For each one, please tell me whether you strongly favor, favor, oppose, or strongly oppose it: Restricting the sale of handguns?"

	Strongly favor	Favor	Oppose	Strongly oppose
National	29.5%	23.7%	25.9%	18.6%
<u>Sex</u>				
Male	21.8	24.7	29.1	22.2
Female	36.4	22.7	22.9	15.3
<u>Race</u>				
White	29.3	23.9	25.7	18.7
Black	30.9	22.0	27.9	17.1
Nonwhite ^a	31.1	22.4	26.7	17.9
<u>Age</u>				
18 to 29 years	29.7	27.8	23.3	18.3
30 to 49 years	28.5	25.1	24.8	19.4
50 to 64 years	31.0	20.5	26.3	20.0
65 years and older	29.7	16.2	33.3	15.2
<u>Education</u>				
College graduate	41.5	24.0	18.8	13.9
Some college	26.0	28.0	27.1	17.6
High school graduate	26.6	21.9	28.5	20.2
Less than high school graduate	24.8	21.5	27.4	22.5
<u>Family income</u>				
\$75,000 and over	37.7	23.2	20.5	17.1
\$50,000 to \$74,999	30.5	27.7	24.4	15.9
\$30,000 to \$49,999	26.4	24.4	25.5	22.0
\$20,000 to \$29,999	30.7	23.9	26.2	16.6
Under \$20,000	27.2	23.0	30.1	18.0
<u>Region</u>				
Northeast	34.2	20.2	22.3	20.2
Midwest	31.2	22.8	28.3	15.8
South	26.8	24.9	25.8	19.7
West	27.4	26.1	26.5	18.4
<u>Politics</u>				
Republican	22.8	27.2	28.0	19.7
Democrat	34.0	22.0	26.4	15.8
Independent	31.8	23.1	22.3	20.4

Note: These data are derived from telephone interviews of a nationwide sample of 1,975 adults, 18 years of age and older. The interviews were conducted May 31-June 9, 1996 by Princeton Survey Research Associates for The Pew Research Center for The People & The Press. The "don't know" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

^aIncludes black respondents.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Pew Research Center for The People & The Press. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.70

Attitudes toward a law requiring a police permit prior to gun purchase

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1973-96

Question: "Would you favor or oppose a law which would require a person to obtain a police permit before he or she could buy a gun?"

	1973		1974		1975		1976		1977		1980		1982		1984	
	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose
National	74%	25%	75%	24%	74%	24%	72%	27%	72%	26%	69%	29%	72%	26%	70%	27%
Sex																
Male	67	32	66	33	66	32	64	35	64	35	63	36	68	31	62	37
Female	79	19	83	15	80	17	78	20	78	19	74	23	75	23	76	20
Race																
White	73	25	75	24	73	25	71	27	70	28	68	30	71	27	69	29
Black/other	74	24	77	22	81	15	74	24	81	17	81	15	78	19	79	18
Age																
18 to 20 years	73	27	75	23	74	26	78	22	69	31	71	29	77	23	71	24
21 to 29 years	76	23	77	23	79	19	71	27	72	26	73	27	76	24	73	25
30 to 49 years	72	26	76	24	70	27	73	25	70	29	70	29	72	26	70	29
50 years and older	74	24	74	24	73	24	70	29	74	24	67	29	69	29	70	26
Education^a																
College	76	23	77	22	76	22	71	27	74	25	70	29	76	23	74	25
High school graduate	73	25	75	23	74	24	72	27	70	28	69	29	71	27	68	30
Less than high school graduate	70	27	71	27	68	26	71	28	72	25	70	27	64	30	72	23
Income																
\$50,000 and over	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
\$30,000 to \$49,999	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
\$20,000 to \$29,999	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Under \$20,000	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Occupation																
Professional/business	71	27	74	25	73	24	74	25	76	23	70	28	75	23	71	27
Clerical	78	21	84	16	81	18	78	20	75	22	77	21	77	23	76	23
Manual	74	24	74	24	70	27	68	30	68	30	67	32	69	29	68	29
Farmer	56	42	52	48	60	33	56	44	66	31	53	47	36	60	48	48
Region																
Northeast	88	10	88	12	85	12	86	13	85	14	86	13	85	13	80	18
Midwest	72	28	77	22	76	22	72	27	67	31	71	27	73	24	70	25
South	67	31	70	28	66	30	63	35	69	28	64	34	62	36	66	31
West	69	29	66	32	70	29	68	30	68	31	60	38	69	30	67	32
Religion																
Protestant	68	31	71	28	70	27	67	31	67	30	64	34	68	30	66	31
Catholic	83	15	85	14	83	15	82	18	80	20	83	16	81	17	79	20
Jewish	98	2	98	2	96	4	89	11	89	9	88	12	89	5	93	7
None	81	18	70	29	71	28	68	28	73	26	71	28	72	28	78	22
Politics																
Republican	70	28	74	25	74	23	71	27	71	26	64	35	66	33	66	32
Democrat	76	22	78	22	77	20	74	25	73	26	74	25	75	24	75	23
Independent	73	26	73	25	70	28	69	29	71	28	68	29	72	26	70	28

Note: The "don't know" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100.
 For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see [Appendix 6](#).

Source: National Opinion Research Center, "General Social Surveys, 1972-94," "General Social Surveys, 1996," Storrs, CT: The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research, University of Connecticut. (Machine-readable data files.) Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

^aIn 1996, education categories were revised slightly and therefore are not directly comparable to data presented for prior years.

1985		1987		1988		1989		1990		1991		1993		1994		1996	
Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose
72%	26%	70%	28%	74%	24%	78%	21%	79%	20%	81%	18%	81%	17%	78%	20%	80%	18%
65	34	62	36	66	33	69	30	72	27	74	25	73	26	70	29	73	25
78	20	76	22	79	17	85	13	84	14	86	12	87	11	84	14	86	12
72	27	69	29	74	24	77	21	77	21	81	18	80	18	77	22	80	19
76	22	74	23	75	23	81	18	86	12	84	15	84	15	84	14	84	13
71	29	69	29	73	24	66	34	91	9	70	30	83	17	85	15	69	29
74	25	76	23	73	26	81	17	83	15	82	18	83	17	78	20	78	21
71	28	68	30	72	26	74	25	76	23	82	17	82	17	77	22	83	15
72	26	69	29	75	20	81	17	78	19	80	17	80	18	79	19	80	19
75	24	74	25	76	22	80	19	81	18	85	14	84	15	79	19	83	16
71	28	67	31	74	24	75	23	77	20	79	20	79	19	76	22	79	19
69	26	70	27	66	27	82	17	73	22	70	24	76	20	78	18	76	20
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	84	15	79	20	82	16
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	83	16	74	25	82	17
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	84	15	80	19	81	18
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	79	20	80	18	78	19
75	24	74	24	77	21	82	17	78	20	89	11	84	15	79	20	82	17
79	21	77	22	78	19	80	16	84	15	84	15	89	10	85	14	83	16
68	31	64	33	71	26	72	26	77	22	75	23	75	23	74	24	80	18
43	57	48	50	24	65	73	27	56	39	72	28	72	24	56	38	53	43
82	17	83	15	84	13	90	10	85	15	84	15	90	9	85	15	84	13
73	25	68	31	76	22	80	19	78	20	81	17	82	16	78	21	84	14
67	32	66	31	69	28	72	26	77	20	78	21	75	22	77	21	78	20
71	29	67	31	68	28	74	24	75	24	85	15	82	17	74	25	77	21
68	30	67	31	72	26	75	23	76	22	78	20	79	19	75	23	81	17
79	20	74	24	77	20	84	16	84	14	84	15	84	14	84	15	83	15
94	6	85	10	100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	96	4	94	6	89	11
74	26	77	20	73	25	70	26	76	23	87	13	80	20	76	22	72	26
70	28	71	27	68	29	76	22	78	21	81	18	76	22	71	28	77	22
74	25	70	29	79	19	84	15	83	15	82	16	86	13	85	14	86	12
72	27	70	28	73	24	71	26	76	23	80	19	81	17	77	21	79	19

Table 2.71

Attitudes toward legalization of the use of marijuana

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1973-96

Question: "Do you think the use of marijuana should be made legal or not?"

	1973		1975		1976		1978		1980		1983		1984		1986	
	Should	Should not	Should	Should not	Should	Should not	Should	Should not	Should	Should not	Should	Should not	Should	Should not	Should	Should not
National	18%	80%	20%	75%	28%	69%	30%	67%	25%	72%	20%	76%	23%	73%	18%	80%
Sex																
Male	22	75	25	69	32	64	34	63	30	67	25	71	28	68	23	75
Female	15	83	16	80	24	73	26	71	21	76	16	80	19	77	14	84
Race																
White	18	80	20	75	27	70	29	68	25	72	19	77	23	73	18	81
Black/other	18	79	22	71	33	60	38	59	27	71	28	69	22	75	19	77
Age																
18 to 20 years	42	56	34	56	57	39	51	48	45	52	33	67	36	62	16	82
21 to 29 years	38	60	40	54	49	48	49	49	42	56	29	68	34	62	27	71
30 to 49 years	14	84	18	79	25	72	29	69	27	71	21	76	27	68	20	79
50 years and older	9	89	9	86	16	81	16	80	13	84	13	83	9	87	12	87
Education^a																
College	32	66	35	59	40	56	42	55	35	61	23	74	29	66	22	75
High school graduate	15	83	16	79	26	70	27	70	23	75	21	76	21	75	17	82
Less than high school graduate	6	94	5	89	11	86	13	84	3	88	9	87	7	91	8	91
Income																
\$50,000 and over	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
\$30,000 to \$49,999	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
\$20,000 to \$29,999	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Under \$20,000	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Occupation																
Professional/business	23	74	29	65	36	60	37	60	30	66	22	75	27	68	20	79
Clerical	15	83	20	76	26	72	27	71	23	75	18	79	22	72	16	82
Manual	17	82	17	79	25	71	28	69	23	74	22	75	20	77	19	79
Farmer	6	89	3	93	8	92	16	80	12	79	8	82	3	94	9	91
Region																
Northeast	22	74	26	70	32	64	33	62	27	70	20	76	24	74	20	80
Midwest	20	78	20	75	25	72	26	72	20	77	18	79	23	72	16	82
South	11	89	12	84	22	74	27	72	20	78	17	80	20	76	14	84
West	24	73	32	63	37	61	38	59	38	57	30	66	26	70	25	73
Religion																
Protestant	14	84	15	81	22	74	24	74	20	77	17	80	20	76	15	83
Catholic	18	81	21	73	32	64	31	64	26	71	17	78	20	76	18	80
Jewish	33	67	48	48	37	63	62	38	28	62	33	54	48	48	40	60
None	52	43	53	43	54	39	64	33	60	36	54	44	44	50	37	60
Politics																
Republican	11	87	12	86	20	78	19	80	18	80	15	82	17	80	13	86
Democrat	17	82	19	77	26	71	29	67	24	73	20	77	21	75	18	80
Independent	25	72	26	67	34	62	37	60	30	66	24	72	28	68	21	76

Note: The "don't know" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100.
 For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see [Appendix 6](#).

Source: National Opinion Research Center, "General Social Surveys, 1972-94," "General Social Surveys, 1996," Storrs, CT: The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research, University of Connecticut. (Machine-readable data files.) Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

^aIn 1996, education categories were revised slightly and therefore are not directly comparable to data presented for prior years.

1987		1988		1989		1990		1991		1993		1994		1996	
Should	Should not	Should	Should not	Should	Should not	Should	Should not	Should	Should not	Should	Should not	Should	Should not	Should	Should not
16%	81%	17%	79%	16%	81%	16%	81%	18%	78%	22%	73%	23%	72%	26%	69%
19	78	21	74	20	76	19	79	23	74	27	68	27	69	30	66
14	83	14	82	14	84	14	82	14	81	19	76	20	75	22	72
17	80	17	80	18	80	17	80	18	78	22	73	23	73	26	69
12	84	18	75	10	85	13	82	16	76	20	75	24	71	22	70
21	74	16	74	19	75	22	78	21	79	24	69	50	50	38	60
25	70	24	70	21	76	19	76	25	73	25	70	24	71	30	66
19	79	19	78	19	78	19	79	22	74	27	67	26	70	28	67
8	90	12	86	11	86	12	85	10	86	15	81	17	78	19	75
21	75	20	75	20	77	18	79	21	74	25	70	26	69	27	68
13	84	16	80	15	82	16	81	16	81	19	76	22	74	24	71
10	88	12	88	9	88	12	87	8	88	19	80	10	84	22	72
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	23	72	24	70	25	70
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	22	72	21	76	25	71
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	27	69	20	77	27	68
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	23	73	27	69	29	66
20	77	16	80	20	77	21	77	19	76	24	71	26	69	26	68
11	83	14	82	10	88	9	87	16	80	19	75	18	79	23	71
16	81	20	75	17	80	16	80	17	79	24	71	24	72	26	69
2	95	6	94	25	75	6	88	15	80	5	90	15	82	26	71
18	78	19	76	14	80	12	84	18	77	24	70	19	75	26	67
14	83	18	78	14	84	16	81	13	83	19	77	19	76	23	74
13	85	12	86	14	83	12	84	15	81	19	77	22	74	24	70
23	72	23	72	26	72	29	71	30	66	28	64	32	64	31	64
13	85	13	84	13	86	12	85	16	80	18	78	19	77	19	74
16	81	16	80	16	80	15	84	15	82	21	75	21	74	29	68
40	55	52	44	35	65	33	60	36	59	30	60	42	49	37	54
42	51	38	55	40	49	44	51	40	52	47	45	46	49	42	54
13	84	14	84	14	85	11	86	16	80	14	84	15	82	20	77
15	82	18	78	16	81	18	79	16	80	28	68	24	73	24	69
19	76	20	75	19	76	18	78	21	75	23	69	29	64	30	64

Table 2.72

Teenagers' and parents' attitudes toward the legalization of marijuanaUnited States, 1996^a

Question: "Do you favor or oppose the legalization of marijuana--meaning ending the laws against having and using marijuana?"

	Teenagers	Parents
Strongly favor	17%	8%
Somewhat favor	14	18
Somewhat oppose	18	13
Strongly oppose	47	57
Don't know/no response	5	4

Note: See Note, table 2.41.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University, *National Survey of American Attitudes on Substance Abuse II: Teens and Their Parents* (New York: National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University, 1996), pp. 57, 67. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.73

High school seniors reporting that they worry about selected social problems

United States, 1985-97

Question: "Of all the problems facing the nation today, how often do you worry about each of the following?"

(Percent responding "often" or "sometimes")

	Class of 1985 (N=3,286)	Class of 1986 (N=3,073)	Class of 1987 (N=3,370)	Class of 1988 (N=3,326)	Class of 1989 (N=2,849)	Class of 1990 (N=2,595)	Class of 1991 (N=2,595)	Class of 1992 (N=2,736)	Class of 1993 (N=2,807)	Class of 1994 (N=2,664)	Class of 1995 (N=2,646)	Class of 1996 (N=2,502)	Class of 1997 (N=2,651)
Crime and violence	82.3%	79.4%	81.9%	83.9%	86.3%	88.8%	88.1%	91.6%	90.8%	92.7%	90.2%	90.1%	86.5%
Drug abuse	69.1	69.2	75.4	78.6	79.5	82.6	79.5	77.8	75.5	76.7	72.6	71.0	71.1
Hunger and poverty	69.7	65.9	62.2	64.2	64.1	65.9	66.4	68.1	71.1	65.7	62.3	62.6	61.1
Chance of nuclear war	64.5	69.1	58.3	57.3	52.4	45.1	41.5	33.4	28.8	27.9	20.0	21.6	20.4
Economic problems	60.4	60.6	55.6	56.2	57.6	56.8	63.9	70.6	71.8	62.6	55.7	57.9	51.5
Pollution	46.9	44.2	45.2	45.5	55.9	67.2	72.1	71.9	72.8	66.5	63.6	62.9	61.6
Race relations	43.4	43.4	44.2	53.3	53.6	57.1	59.4	68.7	75.4	71.6	68.9	70.7	64.7
Energy shortages	33.7	28.7	28.1	25.1	27.9	32.6	38.2	35.2	29.8	23.8	17.9	19.2	19.4
Using open land for housing or industry	30.4	26.8	30.5	29.4	30.8	33.9	33.8	34.7	32.9	32.7	28.9	32.6	32.7
Population growth	25.7	24.1	26.6	27.5	29.6	33.0	30.6	35.2	38.9	35.4	34.9	37.4	38.2
Urban decay	17.9	17.0	18.5	19.9	19.8	20.4	21.7	25.8	25.3	25.6	23.0	25.1	22.1

Note: These data are from a series of nationwide surveys of high school seniors conducted by the Monitoring the Future Project at the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research from 1975 through 1997. The survey design is a multistage random sample of high school seniors in public and private schools throughout the continental United States. All percentages reported are based on weighted cases; the N's that are shown in the tables refer to the number of weighted cases.

Response categories were "never," "seldom," "sometimes," and "often." Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1984 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1985*, pp. 174, 175; *1987*, pp. 180, 181; *1989*, pp. 180, 181; *1991*, pp. 188, 189; *1993*, pp. 190, 191; *1995*, pp. 191, 192 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1986*, pp. 176, 177; *1988*, pp. 180, 181; *1990*, pp. 186, 187; *1992*, pp. 189, 190; *1994*, pp. 189, 190 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.74

High school seniors reporting that they worry about crime and violence

By sex, race, region, college plans, and illicit drug use, United States, 1985-97

Question: "Of all the problems facing the nation today, how often do you worry about . . . crime and violence?"

(Percent responding "often" or "sometimes")

	Class of 1985 (N=3,286)	Class of 1986 (N=3,073)	Class of 1987 (N=3,370)	Class of 1988 (N=3,326)	Class of 1989 (N=2,849)	Class of 1990 (N=2,595)	Class of 1991 (N=2,595)	Class of 1992 (N=2,736)	Class of 1993 (N=2,807)	Class of 1994 (N=2,664)	Class of 1995 (N=2,646)	Class of 1996 (N=2,502)	Class of 1997 (N=2,651)
Total	82.3%	79.4%	81.9%	83.9%	86.3%	88.8%	88.1%	91.6%	90.8%	92.7%	90.2%	90.1%	86.5%
Sex													
Male	76.6	70.8	73.7	76.0	80.9	84.8	82.6	87.6	85.7	88.4	85.8	84.8	79.4
Female	88.0	87.4	90.3	91.8	92.2	93.4	93.6	95.7	95.6	96.5	95.1	95.4	93.7
Race													
White	80.9	78.4	80.8	82.8	84.6	88.1	86.6	90.5	89.4	92.9	90.0	89.5	84.5
Black	88.9	81.9	94.2	88.2	91.8	92.7	94.5	96.9	95.1	90.7	93.0	92.9	90.4
Region													
Northeast	80.0	77.0	77.9	81.9	83.0	87.7	86.0	92.0	90.6	91.0	91.7	89.4	83.2
North Central	81.7	78.9	81.6	81.7	83.0	87.0	88.8	87.6	90.2	93.2	86.7	87.4	85.1
South	83.6	82.3	85.3	86.1	89.4	90.4	88.4	93.8	91.2	93.3	91.3	91.1	88.7
West	84.0	78.4	81.3	85.4	88.2	89.4	89.0	93.0	91.4	92.4	92.2	93.4	88.2
College plans													
Yes	83.3	80.9	82.8	85.4	88.0	89.8	89.9	93.1	92.4	94.1	92.6	91.6	88.4
No	81.4	77.2	79.4	80.8	82.8	88.0	83.9	87.7	85.8	89.4	84.0	86.2	80.7
Lifetime illicit drug use													
None	84.5	80.3	83.2	85.8	88.8	90.6	90.7	92.9	91.9	94.1	91.8	90.5	89.1
Marijuana only	80.5	79.2	81.7	83.9	86.6	87.1	85.4	89.6	91.1	91.5	90.9	91.9	85.7
Few pills	81.9	80.0	80.8	83.7	85.2	87.6	86.6	89.4	90.7	95.6	92.6	91.0	88.3
More pills	81.6	77.8	81.2	81.2	81.7	85.7	84.8	90.6	87.4	89.5	84.1	87.4	81.0

Note: See Note, table 2.73. Data are given for those who identify themselves as white or Caucasian and those who identify themselves as black or African-American because these are the two largest racial/ethnic subgroups in the population. Data are not given for the other ethnic categories because each of these groups comprises a small portion of the sample in any given year (Source, **1992**, p. 9). "College plans" distinguishes those seniors who expect to graduate from a 4-year college from those who expect to receive some college training or none. The four drug use categories are based on an index of seriousness of involvement. The "pills" category indicates use of any of a number of drugs including some that usually are not taken in pill form. Respondents indicating the use of one or more of a number of illicit drugs but who had not used any one class of them on three or more occasions and did not use heroin at all fall into the "few pills" category. Respondents indicating such use on three or more occasions and who did not use heroin at all fall into the "more pills" category. Respondents reporting heroin use were included in a separate category that is not presented here due to the small number of respondents indicating such use. (Source, **1995**, pp. 8, 9, 14.)

Response categories were "never," "seldom," "sometimes," and "often." Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1984 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1985*, p. 174; **1987**, p. 180; **1989**, p. 180; **1991**, p. 188; **1993**, p. 190; **1995**, p. 191 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1986*, p. 176; **1988**, p. 180; **1990**, p. 186; **1992**, p. 189; **1994**, p. 189 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.75

High school seniors reporting positive attitudes toward the performance of selected institutions

United States, 1985-97

Question: "Now we'd like you to make some ratings of how good or bad a job you feel each of the following organizations is doing for the country as a whole. . . . How good or bad a job is being done for the country as a whole by. . .?"

(Percent responding "good" or "very good")

	Class of 1985 (N=3,294)	Class of 1986 (N=3,159)	Class of 1987 (N=3,357)	Class of 1988 (N=3,378)	Class of 1989 (N=2,852)	Class of 1990 (N=2,600)	Class of 1991 (N=2,582)	Class of 1992 (N=2,684)	Class of 1993 (N=2,773)	Class of 1994 (N=2,642)	Class of 1995 (N=2,658)	Class of 1996 (N=2,455)	Class of 1997 (N=2,648)
Large corporations	44.9%	47.6%	46.9%	47.4%	45.1%	38.4%	36.3%	31.8%	31.5%	34.6%	37.9%	36.3%	35.3%
Major labor unions	32.6	32.6	31.8	32.7	35.5	31.7	31.3	28.9	27.2	29.2	28.0	30.8	29.2
The Nation's colleges and universities	76.1	78.6	78.8	76.8	73.7	73.8	70.2	67.2	61.1	67.7	66.6	70.5	65.7
The Nation's public schools	43.3	46.8	46.2	44.2	37.9	36.1	33.6	32.5	29.0	27.2	31.8	30.6	30.0
Churches and religious organizations	55.1	54.8	48.4	47.4	47.3	47.0	49.2	50.3	46.9	50.3	50.2	49.0	48.3
The national news media (TV, magazines, news services)	58.8	65.5	58.8	58.3	55.3	54.7	51.1	47.9	40.5	37.9	33.1	34.5	34.8
The President and his administration	45.9	54.4	35.2	35.3	36.4	41.8	56.8	23.8	24.9	22.1	19.7	24.0	26.8
Congress--that is, the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives	35.1	42.3	36.9	33.4	31.6	32.9	38.3	15.9	16.6	18.8	20.6	18.1	21.7
The U.S. Supreme Court	42.1	46.3	45.7	42.1	42.7	40.9	44.1	35.7	31.0	31.0	29.8	30.4	30.5
All the courts and the justice system in general	28.7	34.4	33.7	31.6	31.7	27.8	31.2	23.4	21.1	19.3	20.6	21.2	22.4
The police and other law enforcement agencies	37.3	40.5	39.5	37.4	33.6	34.3	28.0	26.9	27.1	29.3	28.7	27.6	28.7
The U.S. military	60.2	66.4	62.2	60.9	60.1	58.8	80.6	62.2	57.0	54.3	54.8	55.6	52.9

Note: See Note, table 2.73. Response categories were "very poor," "poor," "fair," "good," "very good," and "no opinion." Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1984 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1985*, pp. 126-128; *1987*, pp. 132-134; *1989*, pp. 132-134; *1991*, pp. 136-138; *1993*, pp. 138-140; *1995*, pp. 139-141 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1986*, pp. 129-131; *1988*, pp. 132-134; *1990*, pp. 135-137; *1992*, pp. 137-139; *1994*, pp. 137-139 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.76

High school seniors reporting positive attitudes toward the performance of the police and other law enforcement agencies

By sex, race, region, college plans, and illicit drug use, United States, 1985-97

Question: "Now we'd like you to make some ratings of how good or bad a job you feel each of the following organizations is doing for the country as a whole. . . . How good or bad a job is being done for the country as a whole by . . . the police and other law enforcement agencies?"

(Percent responding "good" or "very good")

	Class of 1985 (N=3,294)	Class of 1986 (N=3,159)	Class of 1987 (N=3,357)	Class of 1988 (N=3,378)	Class of 1989 (N=2,852)	Class of 1990 (N=2,600)	Class of 1991 (N=2,582)	Class of 1992 (N=2,684)	Class of 1993 (N=2,773)	Class of 1994 (N=2,642)	Class of 1995 (N=2,658)	Class of 1996 (N=2,455)	Class of 1997 (N=2,648)
Total	37.3%	40.5%	39.5%	37.4%	33.6%	34.3%	28.0%	26.9%	27.1%	29.3%	28.7%	27.6%	28.7%
Sex													
Male	38.1	39.9	40.4	37.3	33.5	33.4	29.3	27.4	30.1	30.2	29.1	28.6	30.3
Female	36.5	40.9	38.5	37.5	34.2	35.0	27.2	26.8	24.3	28.4	28.1	26.5	27.7
Race													
White	38.9	42.4	41.9	40.5	35.5	35.4	31.5	30.0	31.1	32.2	31.5	30.7	32.1
Black	29.4	30.3	24.8	22.6	28.3	22.4	11.0	12.4	9.2	16.9	16.8	14.6	16.3
Region													
Northeast	32.7	32.5	37.4	34.0	33.4	28.3	26.3	26.6	28.0	29.5	25.5	30.7	32.7
North Central	36.9	41.4	39.4	38.5	33.8	35.2	35.7	27.7	28.5	29.9	29.9	24.5	25.4
South	36.5	42.7	39.5	38.5	35.2	36.0	22.1	24.5	25.4	29.3	27.3	26.5	28.9
West	44.7	46.2	41.9	37.3	30.7	36.3	30.0	30.7	27.8	28.4	32.9	31.1	28.6
College plans													
Yes	38.6	39.9	40.7	38.7	34.2	34.0	28.5	25.8	26.9	29.5	28.9	27.8	29.3
No	34.9	42.6	38.3	35.4	34.0	33.8	28.7	31.0	27.3	29.7	29.4	28.1	26.6
Lifetime illicit drug use													
None	41.4	43.4	43.0	39.7	35.1	37.7	31.1	29.5	29.7	32.9	31.7	29.4	33.0
Marijuana only	39.3	39.6	39.8	35.1	33.1	33.6	27.0	23.5	24.0	25.8	26.3	25.5	27.7
Few pills	33.8	40.3	38.2	35.9	28.0	31.5	29.4	23.3	25.2	26.7	24.2	36.3	26.1
More pills	30.3	36.9	32.6	35.7	32.8	26.6	17.5	21.3	22.2	22.9	25.8	20.0	21.6

Note: See Notes, tables 2.73 and 2.74. Response categories were "very poor," "poor," "fair," "good," "very good," and "no opinion." Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1984 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1985*, p. 128; *1987*, p. 134; *1989*, p. 134; *1991*, p. 138; *1993*, p. 140; *1995*, p. 141 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1986*, p. 131; *1988*, p. 134; *1990*, p. 137; *1992*, p. 139; *1994*, p. 139 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.77

High school seniors reporting positive attitudes toward the performance of the U.S. Supreme Court

By sex, race, region, college plans, and illicit drug use, United States, 1985-97

Question: "Now we'd like you to make some ratings of how good or bad a job you feel each of the following organizations is doing for the country as a whole. . . . How good or bad a job is being done for the country as a whole by . . . the U.S. Supreme Court?"

(Percent responding "good" or "very good")

	Class of 1985 (N=3,294)	Class of 1986 (N=3,159)	Class of 1987 (N=3,357)	Class of 1988 (N=3,378)	Class of 1989 (N=2,852)	Class of 1990 (N=2,600)	Class of 1991 (N=2,582)	Class of 1992 (N=2,684)	Class of 1993 (N=2,773)	Class of 1994 (N=2,642)	Class of 1995 (N=2,658)	Class of 1996 (N=2,455)	Class of 1997 (N=2,648)
Total	42.1%	46.3%	45.7%	42.1%	42.7%	40.9%	44.1%	35.7%	31.0%	31.0%	29.8%	30.4%	30.5%
Sex													
Male	43.9	48.8	50.0	44.6	45.8	44.6	46.2	39.7	34.5	32.6	35.0	35.6	33.3
Female	40.6	44.0	41.9	40.5	39.5	37.2	41.7	32.1	27.8	29.6	24.8	25.7	28.3
Race													
White	43.8	48.1	47.9	45.0	43.7	42.0	47.1	38.4	33.3	32.9	32.5	31.3	33.5
Black	37.8	42.3	38.5	32.0	37.0	36.9	29.9	27.8	23.8	22.9	21.9	27.5	22.3
Region													
Northeast	40.1	41.1	44.1	39.4	38.9	38.4	40.1	31.9	31.5	31.5	26.6	32.7	30.2
North Central	41.3	47.1	47.9	42.1	41.1	42.1	47.9	38.3	33.4	32.2	32.8	27.4	27.8
South	43.3	48.5	44.9	46.5	46.7	41.6	43.9	35.9	28.9	30.3	30.4	34.0	34.0
West	43.8	48.3	45.9	37.4	40.9	40.4	42.8	34.8	31.0	30.2	27.5	25.0	28.7
College plans													
Yes	45.5	47.8	49.2	45.8	44.5	42.4	47.5	37.8	34.0	33.6	30.9	31.6	32.1
No	36.4	44.0	39.7	35.9	39.7	36.7	36.3	31.6	23.3	24.7	27.1	25.9	26.7
Lifetime illicit drug use													
None	44.1	47.4	49.7	43.5	44.2	44.1	46.8	39.3	33.4	32.6	30.7	30.5	31.7
Marijuana only	43.0	48.7	44.7	41.5	41.6	38.6	41.6	31.3	29.6	30.0	29.6	33.1	30.7
Few pills	42.5	43.5	44.1	38.1	35.5	36.0	41.9	30.7	27.6	29.1	34.5	32.5	32.3
More pills	37.5	43.6	40.3	41.8	45.7	36.7	37.2	27.7	27.7	29.3	24.5	26.4	28.6

Note: See Notes, tables 2.73 and 2.74. Response categories were "very poor," "poor," "fair," "good," "very good," and "no opinion." Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1984 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1985*, p. 127; *1987*, p. 133; *1989*, p. 133; *1991*, p. 137; *1993*, p. 139; *1995*, p. 140 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1986*, p. 130; *1988*, p. 133; *1990*, p. 136; *1992*, p. 138; *1994*, p. 138 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.78

High school seniors reporting positive attitudes toward the performance of the courts and the justice system in general

By sex, race, region, college plans, and illicit drug use, United States, 1985-97

Question: "Now we'd like you to make some ratings of how good or bad a job you feel each of the following organizations is doing for the country as a whole. . . . How good or bad a job is being done for the country as a whole by . . . all the courts and the justice system in general?"

(Percent responding "good" or "very good")

	Class of 1985 (N=3,294)	Class of 1986 (N=3,159)	Class of 1987 (N=3,357)	Class of 1988 (N=3,378)	Class of 1989 (N=2,852)	Class of 1990 (N=2,600)	Class of 1991 (N=2,582)	Class of 1992 (N=2,684)	Class of 1993 (N=2,773)	Class of 1994 (N=2,642)	Class of 1995 (N=2,658)	Class of 1996 (N=2,455)	Class of 1997 (N=2,648)
Total	28.7%	34.4%	33.7%	31.6%	31.7%	27.8%	31.2%	23.4%	21.1%	19.3%	20.6%	21.2%	22.4%
Sex													
Male	30.0	33.0	36.1	31.7	33.2	30.9	33.8	25.3	24.0	20.5	22.3	25.7	23.9
Female	27.2	35.2	31.3	32.1	30.1	24.9	28.8	21.5	18.7	18.2	18.6	16.8	20.9
Race													
White	28.8	34.7	33.8	34.0	32.2	27.3	32.5	24.6	22.4	20.5	21.4	21.5	23.5
Black	28.9	35.4	30.9	21.6	26.8	26.4	23.5	18.6	13.6	12.0	17.3	20.8	17.6
Region													
Northeast	29.2	29.2	32.3	31.2	27.2	22.8	31.0	18.1	19.7	18.5	17.6	20.4	23.5
North Central	28.3	34.8	33.3	31.7	33.7	27.2	34.4	24.5	22.6	19.0	23.2	19.5	21.5
South	27.2	36.8	34.4	34.1	33.4	31.1	28.0	24.5	20.8	19.5	20.0	25.2	23.5
West	31.2	36.3	34.6	27.4	29.9	28.8	32.7	24.8	20.6	20.4	20.6	16.3	20
College plans													
Yes	28.9	34.2	34.7	32.7	32.3	27.6	32.7	24.0	21.8	20.6	20.4	20.6	22.8
No	27.7	34.6	31.8	30.2	31.2	27.8	27.6	22.8	17.6	16.4	21.0	23.2	21.6
Lifetime illicit drug use													
None	28.6	33.9	35.0	32.7	31.6	29.9	34.3	25.8	23.0	21.0	20.9	19.4	24.1
Marijuana only	31.4	36.4	33.8	31.5	33.2	25.7	29.3	22.0	19.6	18.3	19.5	23.4	21.8
Few pills	27.7	36.1	35.8	30.8	28.2	25.4	27.0	15.4	18.5	16.8	25.2	29.1	19.7
More pills	26.4	33.1	28.9	29.2	33.6	24.2	25.2	19.6	16.9	17.9	18.4	19.7	20.7

Note: See Notes, tables 2.73 and 2.74. Response categories were "very poor," "poor," "fair," "good," "very good," and "no opinion." Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1984 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1985*, p. 127; *1987*, p. 133; *1989*, p. 133; *1991*, p. 137; *1993*, p. 139; *1995*, p. 140 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1986*, p. 130; *1988*, p. 133; *1990*, p. 136; *1992*, p. 138; *1994*, p. 138 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.79

High school seniors' perceptions of the harmfulness of drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette smoking

By type of drug and frequency of use, United States, 1985-97

Question: "How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways), if they. . .?"

(Percent responding "great risk"^a)

Type of drug and frequency of use	Class of 1985 (N=3,250)	Class of 1986 (N=3,020)	Class of 1987 (N=3,315)	Class of 1988 (N=3,276)	Class of 1989 (N=2,796)	Class of 1990 (N=2,553)	Class of 1991 (N=2,549)	Class of 1992 (N=2,684)	Class of 1993 (N=2,759)	Class of 1994 (N=2,591)	Class of 1995 (N=2,603)	Class of 1996 (N=2,449)	Class of 1997 (N=2,579)
Try marijuana once or twice	14.8%	15.1%	18.4%	19.0%	23.6%	23.1%	27.1%	24.5%	21.9%	19.5%	16.3%	15.6%	14.9%
Smoke marijuana occasionally	24.5	25.0	30.4	31.7	36.5	36.9	40.6	39.6	35.6	30.1	25.6	25.9	24.7
Smoke marijuana regularly	70.4	71.3	73.5	77.0	77.5	77.8	78.6	76.5	72.5	65.0	60.8	59.9	58.1
Try LSD once or twice	43.5	42.0	44.9	45.7	46.0	44.7	46.6	42.3	39.5	38.8	36.4	36.2	34.7
Take LSD regularly	82.9	82.6	83.8	84.2	84.3	84.5	84.3	81.8	79.4	79.1	78.1	77.8	76.6
Try PCP once or twice	NA	NA	55.6	58.8	56.6	55.2	51.7	54.8	50.8	51.5	49.1	51.0	48.8
Try cocaine once or twice	34.0	33.5	47.9	51.2	54.9	59.4	59.4	56.8	57.6	57.2	53.7	54.2	53.6
Take cocaine occasionally	NA	54.2	66.8	69.2	71.8	73.9	75.5	75.1	73.3	73.7	70.8	72.1	72.4
Take cocaine regularly	79.0	82.2	88.5	89.2	90.2	91.1	90.4	90.2	90.1	89.3	87.9	88.3	87.1
Try crack once or twice	NA	NA	57.0	62.1	62.9	64.3	60.6	62.4	57.6	58.4	54.6	56.0	54.0
Smoke crack occasionally	NA	NA	70.4	73.2	75.3	80.4	76.5	76.3	73.9	73.8	72.8	71.4	70.3
Take crack regularly	NA	NA	84.6	84.8	85.6	91.6	90.1	89.3	87.5	89.6	88.6	88.0	86.2
Try cocaine powder once or twice	NA	NA	45.3	51.7	53.8	53.9	53.6	57.1	53.2	55.4	52.0	53.2	51.4
Take cocaine powder occasionally	NA	NA	56.8	61.9	65.8	71.1	69.8	70.8	68.6	70.6	69.1	68.8	67.7
Take cocaine powder regularly	NA	NA	81.4	82.9	83.9	90.2	88.9	88.4	87.0	88.6	87.8	86.8	86.0
Try heroin once or twice	47.3	45.8	53.6	54.0	53.8	55.4	55.2	50.9	50.7	52.8	50.9	52.5	56.7
Take heroin occasionally	69.8	68.2	74.6	73.8	75.5	76.6	74.9	74.2	72.0	72.1	71.0	74.8	76.3
Take heroin regularly	86.0	87.1	88.7	88.8	89.5	90.2	89.6	89.2	88.3	88.0	87.2	89.5	88.9
Try amphetamines once or twice	25.2	25.1	29.1	29.6	32.8	32.2	36.3	32.6	31.3	31.4	28.8	30.8	31.0
Take amphetamines regularly	67.2	67.3	69.4	69.8	71.2	71.2	74.1	72.4	69.9	67.0	65.9	66.8	66.0
Try crystal methamphetamine (ice) once or twice	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	61.6	61.9	57.5	58.3	54.4	55.3	54.4
Try barbiturates once or twice	26.1	25.4	30.9	29.7	32.2	32.4	35.1	32.2	29.2	29.9	26.3	29.1	26.9
Take barbiturates regularly	68.3	67.2	69.4	69.6	70.5	70.2	70.5	70.2	66.1	63.3	61.6	60.4	56.8
Try one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor)	5.0	4.6	6.2	6.0	6.0	8.3	9.1	8.6	8.2	7.6	5.9	7.3	6.7
Take one or two drinks nearly every day	24.4	25.1	26.2	27.3	28.5	31.3	32.7	30.6	28.2	27.0	24.8	25.1	24.8
Take four or five drinks nearly every day	69.8	66.5	69.7	68.5	69.8	70.9	69.5	70.5	67.8	66.2	62.8	65.6	63.0
Have five or more drinks once or twice each weekend	43.0	39.1	41.9	42.6	44.0	47.1	48.6	49.0	48.3	46.5	45.2	49.5	43.0
Smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day	66.5	66.0	68.6	68.0	67.2	68.2	69.4	69.2	69.5	67.6	65.6	68.2	68.7
Take steroids	NA	NA	NA	NA	63.8	69.9	65.6	70.7	69.1	66.1	66.4	67.6	67.2

Note: These data are from a series of nationwide surveys of high school seniors conducted by the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research for the National Institute on Drug Abuse from 1975 through 1997. The survey design is a multistage random sample of high school seniors in public and private schools. Depending on the survey year, approximately 65% of the schools initially invited to participate agreed to do so. Completed questionnaires were obtained from approximately 83% of all sampled students in participating schools each year. Beginning in 1991, eighth and tenth grade students also were included in the survey. All percentages reported are based on weighted cases; the N's that are shown in the tables also refer to the number of weighted cases. "Crack" is a highly potent and addictive form of cocaine. Alcohol and cigarette use are included in selected tables. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1984 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see [Appendix 7](#).

^aAnswer alternatives were: (1) no risk, (2) slight risk, (3) moderate risk, (4) great risk, and (5) can't say, drug unfamiliar.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, **National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1997**, Vol. 1, Secondary School Students, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, forthcoming). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.80

Students' perceptions of the harmfulness of drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette smoking

By type of drug, frequency of use, and student grade level, United States, 1994-97

Question: "How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways), if they . . .?"

(Percent responding "great risk"^a)

Type of drug and frequency of use	Eighth grade				Tenth grade				Twelfth grade			
	1994 (N=17,394)	1995 (N=17,501)	1996 (N=17,926)	1997 (N=18,765)	1994 (N=15,880)	1995 (N=17,006)	1996 (N=15,670)	1997 (N=15,640)	1994 (N=2,591)	1995 (N=2,603)	1996 (N=2,449)	1997 (N=2,579)
Try marijuana once or twice	31.6%	28.9%	27.9%	25.3%	24.4%	21.5%	20.0%	18.8%	19.5%	16.3%	15.6%	14.9%
Smoke marijuana occasionally	48.6	45.9	44.3	43.1	38.9	35.4	32.8	31.9	30.1	25.6	25.9	24.7
Smoke marijuana regularly	74.3	73.0	70.9	72.7	71.3	67.9	65.9	65.9	65.0	60.8	59.9	58.1
Try inhalants once or twice ^b	37.9	36.4	40.8	40.1	42.7	41.6	47.2	47.5	NA	NA	NA	NA
Take inhalants regularly ^b	65.5	64.8	68.2	68.7	71.5	71.8	75.8	74.5	NA	NA	NA	NA
Try LSD once or twice ^c	38.3	36.7	36.5	37.0	46.5	44.7	45.1	44.5	38.8	36.4	36.2	34.7
Take LSD regularly ^c	65.8	64.4	63.6	64.1	75.9	75.5	75.3	73.8	79.1	78.1	77.8	76.6
Try crack once or twice ^b	54.4	50.8	51.0	49.9	64.7	60.9	60.9	59.2	58.4	54.6	56.0	54.0
Take crack occasionally ^b	74.4	72.1	71.6	71.2	83.1	81.2	80.3	78.7	73.8	72.8	71.4	70.3
Try cocaine powder once or twice ^b	48.4	44.9	45.2	45.0	56.4	53.5	53.6	52.2	55.4	52.0	53.2	51.4
Take cocaine powder occasionally ^b	69.1	66.4	65.7	65.8	77.8	75.6	75.0	73.9	70.6	69.1	68.8	67.7
Try heroin once or twice without using a needle ^c	NA	60.1	61.3	63.0	NA	70.7	72.1	73.1	NA	55.6	58.6	60.5
Try heroin occasionally without using a needle ^c	NA	76.8	76.6	79.2	NA	85.1	85.8	86.5	NA	71.2	71.0	74.3
Try one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor)	11.6	11.6	11.8	10.4	9.4	9.3	8.9	9.0	7.6	5.9	7.3	6.7
Take one or two drinks nearly every day	29.9	30.5	28.6	29.1	32.5	31.7	31.2	31.8	27.0	24.8	25.1	24.8
Have five or more drinks once or twice each weekend	54.7	54.1	51.8	55.6	52.9	52.0	50.9	51.8	46.5	45.2	49.5	43.0
Smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day	50.8	49.8	50.4	52.6	59.0	57.0	57.9	59.9	67.6	65.6	68.2	68.7
Take steroids ^d	67.6	NA	NA	NA	72.5	NA	NA	NA	66.1	66.4	67.6	67.2

Note: See Note, table 2.79. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1991 through 1993 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aAnswer alternatives were: (1) no risk, (2) slight risk, (3) moderate risk, (4) great risk, and (5) can't say, drug unfamiliar.

^bData for eighth and tenth grades in 1997 are based on two-thirds of N indicated, due to changes in questionnaire forms.

^cData for eighth and tenth grades are based on a single form in 1994 through 1996; N is one-half of N indicated. In 1997, data were based on one-third of N indicated, due to changes in questionnaire forms.

^dData for eighth and tenth grades are based on a single questionnaire form; N is one-half of N indicated.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1997*, Vol. 1, Secondary School Students, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, forthcoming). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.81

Young adults' perceptions of the harmfulness of drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette smoking

By type of drug, frequency of use, and age group, United States, 1985-97

Question: "How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways), if they. . .?"

(Percent responding "great risk"^a)

	Age groups												
	19 to 22 years old												
Type of drug and frequency of use	1985 (N=547)	1986 (N=581)	1987 (N=570)	1988 (N=551)	1989 (N=565)	1990 (N=552)	1991 (N=533)	1992 (N=527)	1993 (N=480)	1994 (N=490)	1995 (N=500)	1996 (N=469)	1997 (N=465)
Try marijuana once or twice	11.2%	13.0%	12.9%	16.8%	16.9%	17.8%	19.1%	19.7%	19.4%	18.8%	13.3%	16.9%	14.8%
Smoke marijuana occasionally	20.6	22.4	23.0	28.7	29.1	30.1	30.2	29.5	30.3	31.3	25.5	25.6	22.0
Smoke marijuana regularly	66.8	67.6	69.4	72.4	74.9	73.0	75.0	69.3	69.2	65.0	62.1	61.3	60.6
Try LSD once or twice	44.3	47.6	49.4	49.2	49.5	49.3	48.0	45.6	42.4	42.3	40.3	44.4	40.1
Take LSD regularly	86.4	87.1	85.6	85.4	85.5	85.8	86.6	87.0	81.3	81.0	80.5	82.4	83.6
Try cocaine once or twice	33.2	35.5	45.9	51.9	51.5	58.1	58.7	56.1	60.5	63.8	57.7	61.9	55.5
Take cocaine occasionally	NA	53.8	61.3	67.1	72.6	74.6	72.6	74.9	75.4	78.0	73.4	76.6	76.0
Take cocaine regularly	82.9	82.0	88.0	90.3	89.1	93.9	93.5	92.9	91.7	92.2	91.5	92.2	91.6
Try crack once or twice	NA	NA	59.4	67.3	68.5	69.4	66.9	65.4	63.5	70.1	61.9	65.2	62.0
Take crack occasionally	NA	NA	75.0	77.3	81.8	82.3	82.7	81.9	83.6	84.3	78.8	83.5	79.1
Take crack regularly	NA	NA	89.6	91.1	94.1	94.9	95.6	93.4	96.2	96.0	94.2	94.7	93.3
Try heroin once or twice	51.0	55.5	57.9	58.9	59.6	58.3	59.9	59.8	58.9	60.8	58.9	61.0	63.9
Take heroin occasionally	73.6	77.2	77.6	77.5	79.8	80.8	80.2	81.6	78.8	79.0	77.9	82.1	84.7
Take heroin regularly	90.2	90.7	90.2	89.6	90.8	91.2	91.5	92.2	89.2	91.2	89.9	94.0	93.7
Try amphetamines once or twice	23.9	27.1	27.4	31.7	28.9	35.6	32.8	34.5	33.3	36.3	32.9	36.8	30.1
Take amphetamines regularly	68.5	72.3	72.0	73.9	71.3	74.0	77.1	73.5	73.5	71.6	72.2	75.8	72.3
Try crystal methamphetamine (ice)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	57.8	58.6	57.7	57.5	61.4	58.9	61.1	56.4
Try barbiturates once or twice	25.0	30.7	29.6	32.7	30.5	36.4	33.5	33.5	33.4	35.0	30.5	34.1	31.3
Take barbiturates regularly	71.7	74.5	73.0	74.0	71.7	75.5	75.5	73.6	71.1	69.4	66.4	70.7	69.5
Try one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor)	3.1	5.4	3.5	3.9	5.9	6.1	5.4	5.8	6.6	6.5	4.5	3.3	3.2
Take one or two drinks nearly every day	26.3	27.3	26.1	26.5	28.1	30.1	29.1	30.2	28.0	27.5	24.0	23.0	24.2
Take four or five drinks nearly every day	74.1	74.0	76.4	72.8	75.7	76.1	75.5	71.8	72.1	70.3	72.5	68.5	71.4
Have five or more drinks once or twice each weekend	40.2	34.6	36.7	36.9	42.4	40.6	40.8	41.8	42.4	41.9	39.9	40.7	36.6
Smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day	71.4	70.4	70.6	71.0	73.4	72.5	77.9	72.6	76.0	71.2	71.6	73.8	76.3

Note: See Note, table 2.79. "Young adults" includes high school graduates 1 to 10 years beyond high school. Some data for 1995 have been revised by the Source and therefore will differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1997*, Vol. 2, College Students and Young Adults, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, forthcoming). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

^aAnswer alternatives were: (1) no risk, (2) slight risk, (3) moderate risk, (4) great risk, and (5) can't say, drug unfamiliar.

23 to 26 years old									27 to 30 years old					
1989 (N=498)	1990 (N=511)	1991 (N=505)	1992 (N=518)	1993 (N=503)	1994 (N=465)	1995 (N=445)	1996 (N=438)	1997 (N=420)	1992 (N=482)	1993 (N=473)	1994 (N=443)	1995 (N=448)	1996 (N=422)	1997 (N=434)
14.0%	17.7%	14.0%	15.0%	13.0%	15.0%	15.8%	18.5%	15.1%	15.1%	14.0%	14.8%	16.1%	16.2%	16.1%
25.3	30.4	26.2	27.4	24.0	25.5	27.7	27.3	26.4	27.5	26.8	28.1	28.3	28.1	26.0
72.1	71.0	70.9	67.3	64.1	63.2	64.2	62.7	64.0	68.8	69.4	65.6	69.2	67.3	65.0
50.7	52.0	50.1	49.7	49.0	46.8	45.8	46.1	46.6	53.0	51.5	53.5	52.5	50.1	51.9
89.0	88.2	89.1	87.3	85.3	87.5	86.3	84.7	85.6	88.5	89.0	89.2	88.4	87.0	87.2
51.3	51.5	50.5	53.5	54.1	56.0	58.7	57.2	63.1	51.8	54.7	53.5	56.4	53.6	54.6
69.9	69.9	70.3	69.9	72.8	70.3	76.0	71.3	76.4	69.9	69.1	69.9	70.0	67.8	73.8
91.2	91.2	92.7	89.9	91.9	92.6	93.3	90.6	93.2	92.0	91.6	92.1	91.3	91.6	92.7
69.8	67.3	66.9	67.1	64.2	69.3	64.8	68.6	64.7	64.3	68.8	65.6	66.4	66.7	68.5
79.9	81.1	83.9	84.4	81.6	83.2	81.4	85.9	80.8	79.1	83.6	78.6	81.1	81.3	85.2
91.5	94.2	95.4	94.1	93.4	94.9	95.5	96.1	91.4	93.3	93.5	93.0	94.0	94.3	96.0
62.3	64.1	62.4	63.7	65.0	63.3	64.1	63.5	67.3	66.5	69.3	69.6	66.4	66.4	67.9
80.8	83.4	84.4	81.5	82.1	80.8	85.3	82.4	86.5	84.9	86.2	86.8	83.1	83.8	85.8
91.3	91.0	92.6	91.3	91.6	93.0	93.5	92.7	94.4	91.3	92.6	93.8	92.4	92.1	93.8
32.5	35.3	31.0	32.7	32.6	32.9	34.3	34.9	37.8	36.2	34.0	37.5	36.0	36.2	34.5
76.7	77.8	79.4	76.4	76.2	73.6	80.5	78.5	79.1	80.3	79.8	78.4	77.7	75.6	77.4
NA	56.5	56.0	55.6	52.0	61.0	57.8	64.1	60.7	52.7	60.3	57.9	58.5	59.1	59.7
32.9	37.9	31.8	33.5	32.8	34.0	34.8	35.8	37.3	38.2	36.5	40.5	36.6	37.2	35.6
76.6	80.5	77.7	76.3	75.0	74.3	77.6	77.1	75.2	78.6	80.2	78.3	77.7	74.1	77.1
5.1	5.7	4.4	5.6	3.2	4.5	4.3	4.8	4.4	5.6	4.7	4.1	6.7	4.7	4.0
27.8	31.1	30.4	31.6	25.9	26.2	26.1	22.0	20.2	30.9	28.0	27.4	27.2	24.0	24.8
76.9	79.7	80.2	78.0	76.7	77.5	75.2	72.0	75.1	79.9	79.1	76.6	82.2	76.1	79.2
37.7	40.2	39.3	37.6	36.2	40.2	37.9	39.1	37.4	45.1	42.9	43.2	44.6	41.5	40.0
71.4	78.5	75.3	76.3	78.4	76.4	76.0	76.0	77.6	77.6	75.0	75.3	75.6	73.0	80.3

Table 2.82

Respondents' perceptions of the harmfulness of selected drug use behaviors

By age group, United States, 1996

Question: "How much do you think people risk harming themselves physically and in other ways, when they do each of the following activities?"

(Percent responding "great risk")

Risk behavior	Total all ages	Age group			
		12 to 17 years	18 to 25 years	26 to 34 years	35 years and older
Marijuana					
Smoke occasionally	44.1%	32.6%	28.4%	35.3%	52.1%
Smoke regularly	59.9	57.1	46.0	52.3	65.6
Cocaine					
Use occasionally	76.0	54.4	66.7	71.2	83.2
Use regularly	90.0	81.4	86.9	88.4	92.7
Alcohol					
Four or five drinks nearly every day	76.9	66.7	68.6	75.9	80.8
Five or more drinks once or twice a week	53.4	45.2	40.0	47.6	59.4
Cigarettes					
Smoke one or more packs per day	68.1	54.0	62.1	68.8	71.8

Note: These data are from the 1996 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse sponsored by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. Households were randomly sampled from all households in the United States and interviews were conducted throughout the year. Due to improved survey procedures implemented in 1994, these estimates are not comparable to previous year estimates and should not be used for trends with pre-1994 data.

Answer alternatives to the question were "no risk," "slight risk," "moderate risk," and "great risk." The term "occasionally" is defined as once a month, and "regularly" is defined as once or twice a week.

For survey methodology, see Appendix 8.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1996* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1998), p. 156. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.83

High school seniors' perceptions of availability of drugs

By type of drug, United States, 1985-97

Question: "How difficult do you think it would be for you to get each of the following types of drugs, if you wanted some?"

(Percent responding "fairly easy" or "very easy"^a)

Type of drug	Class of 1985 (N=3,274)	Class of 1986 (N=3,077)	Class of 1987 (N=3,271)	Class of 1988 (N=3,231)	Class of 1989 (N=2,806)	Class of 1990 (N=2,549)	Class of 1991 (N=2,476)	Class of 1992 (N=2,586)	Class of 1993 (N=2,670)	Class of 1994 (N=2,526)	Class of 1995 (N=2,552)	Class of 1996 (N=2,340)	Class of 1997 (N=2,517)
Marijuana	85.5%	85.2%	84.8%	85.0%	84.3%	84.4%	83.3%	82.7%	83.0%	85.5%	88.5%	88.7%	89.6%
Amyl and butyl nitrites	NA	NA	23.9	25.9	26.8	24.4	22.7	25.9	25.9	26.7	26.0	23.9	23.8
LSD	30.5	28.5	31.4	33.3	38.3	40.7	39.5	44.5	49.2	50.8	53.8	51.3	50.7
PCP	NA	NA	22.8	24.9	28.9	27.7	27.6	31.7	31.7	31.4	31.0	30.5	30.0
Some other psychedelic	26.1	24.9	25.0	26.2	28.2	28.3	28.0	29.9	33.5	33.8	35.8	33.9	33.9
MDMA (ecstasy)	NA	NA	NA	NA	21.7	22.0	22.1	24.2	28.1	31.2	34.2	36.9	38.8
Cocaine powder	NA	NA	52.9	50.3	53.7	49.0	46.0	48.0	45.4	43.7	43.8	44.4	43.3
Crack	NA	NA	41.1	42.1	47.0	42.4	39.9	43.5	43.6	40.5	41.9	40.7	40.6
Cocaine	48.9	51.5	54.2	55.0	58.7	54.5	51.0	52.7	48.5	46.6	47.7	48.1	48.5
Heroin	21.0	22.0	23.7	28.0	31.4	31.9	30.6	34.9	33.7	34.1	35.1	32.2	33.8
Some other narcotic (including methadone)	33.1	32.2	33.0	35.8	38.3	38.1	34.6	37.1	37.5	38.0	39.8	40.0	38.9
Amphetamines	66.4	64.3	64.5	63.9	64.3	59.7	57.3	58.8	61.5	62.0	62.8	59.4	59.8
Crystal methamphetamine (ice)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	24.1	24.3	26.0	26.6	25.6	27.0	26.9	27.6
Barbiturates	51.3	48.3	48.2	47.8	48.4	45.9	42.4	44.0	44.5	43.3	42.3	41.4	40.0
Tranquilizers	54.7	51.2	48.6	49.1	45.3	44.7	40.8	40.9	41.1	39.2	37.8	36.0	35.4
Steroids	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	46.7	46.8	44.8	42.9	45.5	40.3	41.7

Note: See Note, table 2.79. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1984 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^a Answer alternatives were: (1) probably impossible, (2) very difficult, (3) fairly difficult, (4) fairly easy, and (5) very easy.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1997*, Vol. 1, Secondary School Students, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, forthcoming). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.84

Students' perceptions of availability of drugs

By type of drug and student grade level, United States, 1994-97

Question: "How difficult do you think it would be for you to get each of the following types of drugs, if you wanted some?"

(Percent responding "fairly easy" or "very easy"^a)

Type of drug	Eighth grade				Tenth grade				Twelfth grade			
	1994 (N=16,119)	1995 (N=15,496)	1996 (N=16,318)	1997 (N=16,482)	1994 (N=15,192)	1995 (N=16,209)	1996 (N=14,887)	1997 (N=14,856)	1994 (N=2,526)	1995 (N=2,552)	1996 (N=2,340)	1997 (N=2,517)
Marijuana	49.9%	52.4%	54.8%	54.2%	75.0%	78.1%	81.1%	80.5%	85.5%	88.5%	88.7%	89.6%
LSD	21.8	23.5	23.6	22.7	36.1	39.8	41.0	38.3	50.8	53.8	51.3	50.7
PCP ^b	17.7	19.0	19.6	19.2	23.8	24.7	26.8	24.8	31.4	31.0	30.5	30.0
Crack	26.9	28.7	27.9	27.5	34.2	34.6	36.4	36.0	40.5	41.9	40.7	40.6
Cocaine powder	26.4	27.8	27.2	26.9	34.5	35.3	36.9	37.1	43.7	43.8	44.4	43.3
Heroin	19.4	21.1	20.6	19.8	24.7	24.6	24.8	24.4	34.1	35.1	32.2	33.8
Other opiates ^b	18.3	20.3	20.0	20.6	26.9	27.8	29.4	29.0	38.0	39.8	40.0	38.9
Amphetamines	31.0	33.4	32.6	30.6	46.6	47.7	47.2	44.6	62.0	62.8	59.4	59.8
Crystal methamphetamine (ice) ^b	14.1	16.0	16.3	15.7	17.8	20.7	22.6	22.9	25.6	27.0	26.9	27.6
Barbiturates	25.3	26.5	25.6	24.4	38.3	38.8	38.1	35.6	43.3	42.3	41.4	40.0
Tranquilizers	20.4	21.3	20.4	19.6	29.8	30.6	30.3	28.7	39.2	37.8	36.0	35.4
Alcohol	74.5	74.9	75.3	74.9	89.8	89.7	90.4	89.0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Steroids	23.1	23.8	24.1	23.6	33.6	34.8	34.8	34.2	42.9	45.5	40.3	41.7

Note: See Note, table 2.79. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1992 and 1993 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aAnswer alternatives were: (1) probably impossible, (2) very difficult, (3) fairly difficult, (4) fairly easy, and (5) very easy. For eighth and tenth grades the response "can't say, drug unfamiliar" was also available.

^bData for eighth and tenth grades are based on a single questionnaire form; N is one-half of N indicated in 1994-97.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1997*, Vol. 1, Secondary School Students, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, forthcoming). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.85

High school seniors disapproving of drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette smoking

By type of drug and frequency of use, United States, 1985-97

Question: "Do you disapprove of people (who are 18 or older) doing each of the following?"

(Percent responding "disapprove" or "strongly disapprove"^a)

Type of drug and frequency of use	Class of 1985 (N=3,265)	Class of 1986 (N=3,113)	Class of 1987 (N=3,302)	Class of 1988 (N=3,311)	Class of 1989 (N=2,799)	Class of 1990 (N=2,566)	Class of 1991 (N=2,547)	Class of 1992 (N=2,645)	Class of 1993 (N=2,723)	Class of 1994 (N=2,588)	Class of 1995 (N=2,603)	Class of 1996 (N=2,399)	Class of 1997 (N=2,601)
Try marijuana once or twice	51.4%	54.6%	56.6%	60.8%	64.6%	67.8%	68.7%	69.9%	63.3%	57.6%	56.7%	52.5%	51.0%
Smoke marijuana occasionally	65.8	69.0	71.6	74.0	77.2	80.5	79.4	79.7	75.5	68.9	66.7	62.9	63.2
Smoke marijuana regularly	85.5	86.6	89.2	89.3	89.8	91.0	89.3	90.1	87.6	82.3	81.9	80.0	78.8
Try LSD once or twice	89.5	89.2	91.6	89.8	89.7	89.8	90.1	88.1	85.9	82.5	81.1	79.6	80.5
Take LSD regularly	97.0	96.6	97.8	96.4	96.4	96.3	96.4	95.5	95.8	94.3	92.5	93.2	92.9
Try cocaine once or twice	79.3	80.2	87.3	89.1	90.5	91.5	93.6	93.0	92.7	91.6	90.3	90.0	88.0
Take cocaine regularly	93.8	94.3	96.7	96.2	96.4	96.7	97.3	96.9	97.5	96.6	96.1	95.6	96.0
Try crack once or twice	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	92.3	92.1	93.1	89.9	89.5	91.4	87.4	87.0
Smoke crack occasionally	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	94.3	94.2	95.0	92.8	92.8	94.0	91.2	91.3
Take crack regularly	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	94.9	95.0	95.5	93.4	93.1	94.1	93.0	92.3
Try heroin once or twice	94.0	93.3	96.2	95.0	95.4	95.1	96.0	94.9	94.4	93.2	92.8	92.1	92.3
Take heroin occasionally	96.8	96.6	97.9	96.9	97.2	96.7	97.3	96.8	97.0	96.2	95.7	95.0	95.4
Take heroin regularly	97.6	97.6	98.1	97.2	97.4	97.5	97.8	97.2	97.5	97.1	96.4	96.3	96.4
Try amphetamines once or twice	74.9	76.5	80.7	82.5	83.3	85.3	86.5	86.9	84.2	81.3	82.2	79.9	81.3
Take amphetamines regularly	93.3	93.5	95.4	94.2	94.2	95.5	96.0	95.6	96.0	94.1	94.3	93.5	94.3
Try barbiturates once or twice	84.9	86.8	89.6	89.4	89.3	90.5	90.6	90.3	89.7	87.5	87.3	84.9	86.4
Take barbiturates regularly	95.5	94.9	96.4	95.3	95.3	96.4	97.1	96.5	97.0	96.1	95.2	94.8	95.3
Try one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor)	20.3	20.9	21.4	22.6	27.3	29.4	29.8	33.0	30.1	28.4	27.3	26.5	26.1
Take one or two drinks nearly every day	70.9	72.8	74.2	75.0	76.5	77.9	76.5	75.9	77.8	73.1	73.3	70.8	70.0
Take four or five drinks nearly every day	92.0	91.4	92.2	92.8	91.6	91.9	90.6	90.8	90.6	89.8	88.8	89.4	88.6
Have five or more drinks once or twice each weekend	60.4	62.4	62.0	65.3	66.5	68.9	67.4	70.7	70.1	65.1	66.7	64.7	65.0
Smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day	72.3	75.4	74.3	73.1	72.4	72.8	71.4	73.5	70.6	69.8	68.2	67.2	67.1
Take steroids	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	90.8	90.5	92.1	92.1	91.9	91.0	91.7	91.4

Note: See Note, table 2.79. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1977 through 1984 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^a Answer alternatives were: (1) don't disapprove, (2) disapprove, and (3) strongly disapprove.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, **National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1997**, Vol. 1, Secondary School Students, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, forthcoming). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.86

Students disapproving of drug use and alcohol use

By type of drug, frequency of use, and student grade level, United States, 1994-97

Question: "Do you disapprove of people who . . .?"

(Percent responding "disapprove" or "strongly disapprove"^a)

Type of drug and frequency of use	Eighth grade				Tenth grade				Twelfth grade ^b			
	1994 (N=17,429)	1995 (N=17,560)	1996 (N=17,998)	1997 (N=18,765)	1994 (N=15,891)	1995 (N=17,016)	1996 (N=15,686)	1997 (N=15,627)	1994 (N=2,588)	1995 (N=2,603)	1996 (N=2,399)	1997 (N=2,601)
Try marijuana once or twice	72.9%	70.7%	67.5%	67.6%	62.4%	59.8%	55.5%	54.1%	57.6%	56.7%	52.5%	51.0%
Smoke marijuana occasionally	80.9	79.7	76.5	78.1	72.3	70.0	66.9	66.2	68.9	66.7	62.9	63.2
Smoke marijuana regularly	85.3	85.1	82.8	84.6	82.2	81.1	79.7	79.7	82.3	81.9	80.0	78.8
Try inhalants once or twice ^c	81.6	81.8	82.9	84.1	84.9	84.5	86.0	86.9	NA	NA	NA	NA
Take inhalants regularly ^c	88.1	88.8	89.3	90.3	91.0	90.9	91.7	91.7	NA	NA	NA	NA
Try LSD once or twice ^d	75.2	71.6	70.9	72.1	79.3	77.9	76.8	76.6	82.5	81.1	79.6	80.5
Take LSD regularly ^d	78.4	75.8	75.3	76.3	85.6	84.8	84.5	83.4	94.3	92.5	93.2	92.9
Try crack once or twice ^c	86.9	85.9	85.0	85.7	89.9	88.7	88.2	87.4	89.5	91.4	87.4	87.0
Take crack occasionally ^c	89.9	89.8	89.3	90.3	92.5	91.7	91.9	91.0	92.8	94.0	91.2	91.3
Try cocaine powder once or twice ^c	86.1	85.3	83.9	85.1	88.1	86.8	86.1	85.1	87.1	88.3	83.1	83.0
Take cocaine powder occasionally ^c	89.7	89.7	88.7	90.1	92.1	91.4	91.1	90.4	91.0	92.7	89.7	89.3
Try heroin once or twice without using a needle ^d	NA	85.8	85.0	87.7	NA	89.7	89.5	89.1	NA	92.9	90.8	92.3
Take heroin occasionally without using a needle ^d	NA	88.5	87.7	90.1	NA	91.6	91.7	91.4	NA	94.7	93.2	94.4
Try one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor)	47.8	48.0	45.5	45.7	36.5	36.1	34.2	33.7	28.4	27.3	26.5	26.1
Take one or two drinks nearly every day	76.7	75.9	74.1	76.6	75.2	75.4	73.8	75.4	73.1	73.3	70.8	70.0
Have five or more drinks once or twice each weekend	80.7	80.7	79.1	81.3	72.3	72.2	70.7	70.2	65.1	66.7	64.7	65.0
Take steroids ^e	87.9	NA	NA	NA	90.8	NA	NA	NA	91.9	91.0	91.7	91.4

Note: See Note, table 2.79. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1991 through 1993 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^a Answer alternatives were: (1) don't disapprove, (2) disapprove, and (3) strongly disapprove. For eighth and tenth grades the response "can't say, drug unfamiliar" was also available.

^b The twelfth grade questions ask about people who are 18 or older.

^c Data for eighth and tenth grades in 1997 are based on two-thirds of N indicated, due to changes in questionnaire forms.

^d Data for eighth and tenth grades are based on a single questionnaire form for 1994-96; N is one-half of N indicated. In 1997, N is one-third of N indicated, due to changes in questionnaire forms.

^e Data for eighth and tenth grades are based on a single form in 1994; N is one-half of N indicated.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1997*, Vol. 1, Secondary School Students, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, forthcoming). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.87

High school seniors favoring prohibition of drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette smoking

By type of drug and place of use, United States, 1985-97

Question: "Do you think that people (who are 18 or older) should be prohibited by law from doing each of the following?"

(Percent responding "yes"^a)

	Class of 1985 (N=3,254)	Class of 1986 (N=3,074)	Class of 1987 (N=3,332)	Class of 1988 (N=3,288)	Class of 1989 (N=2,813)	Class of 1990 (N=2,571)	Class of 1991 (N=2,512)	Class of 1992 (N=2,671)	Class of 1993 (N=2,759)	Class of 1994 (N=2,603)	Class of 1995 (N=2,578)	Class of 1996 (N=2,422)	Class of 1997 (N=2,587)
Smoke marijuana in private	44.7%	43.8%	47.6%	51.8%	51.5%	56.0%	51.6%	52.4%	48.0%	42.9%	44.0%	40.4%	38.8%
Smoke marijuana in public places	78.2	78.9	79.7	81.3	80.0	81.9	79.8	78.3	77.3	72.5	72.9	70.0	69.4
Take LSD in private	70.6	69.0	70.8	71.5	71.6	72.9	68.1	67.2	63.5	63.2	64.3	62.0	61.2
Take LSD in public places	84.8	84.9	85.2	86.0	84.4	84.9	83.9	82.2	82.1	80.5	81.5	79.2	80.3
Take heroin in private	73.3	71.7	75.0	74.2	74.4	76.4	72.8	71.4	70.7	70.1	72.2	70.8	70.6
Take heroin in public places	85.8	85.0	86.2	86.6	85.2	86.7	85.4	83.3	84.5	82.9	84.8	82.3	84.3
Take amphetamines or barbiturates in private	56.3	56.8	59.1	60.2	61.1	64.5	59.7	60.5	57.4	55.7	57.5	54.6	54.6
Take amphetamines or barbiturates in public places	78.3	79.1	79.8	80.2	79.2	81.6	79.7	78.5	78.0	76.4	77.6	74.3	76.5
Get drunk in private	19.8	18.5	18.6	19.2	20.2	23.0	22.0	24.4	22.1	21.0	21.6	21.4	20.5
Get drunk in public places	53.1	52.2	53.2	53.8	52.6	54.6	54.3	54.1	53.6	54.3	54.5	52.8	51.7
Smoke cigarettes in certain specified public places	42.8	45.1	44.4	48.4	44.5	47.3	44.9	47.6	45.9	47.3	45.1	43.4	41.3

Note: See Note, table 2.79. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1984 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1997*, Vol. 1, Secondary School Students, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, forthcoming). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

^aAnswer alternatives were: (1) no, (2) not sure, and (3) yes.

Table 2.88

High school seniors' attitudes toward the legalization of marijuana use

United States, 1985-97

Question: "There has been a great deal of public debate about whether marijuana use should be legal. Which of the following policies would you favor?"

(Percent favoring policy)

Policy	Class of 1985 (N=3,230)	Class of 1986 (N=3,080)	Class of 1987 (N=3,330)	Class of 1988 (N=3,277)	Class of 1989 (N=2,812)	Class of 1990 (N=2,570)	Class of 1991 (N=2,515)	Class of 1992 (N=2,672)	Class of 1993 (N=2,768)	Class of 1994 (N=2,597)	Class of 1995 (N=2,574)	Class of 1996 (N=2,426)	Class of 1997 (N=2,585)
Using marijuana should be entirely legal	16.6%	14.9%	15.4%	15.1%	16.6%	15.9%	18.0%	18.7%	22.8%	26.8%	30.4%	31.2%	30.8%
It should be a minor violation like a parking ticket but not a crime	25.7	25.9	24.6	21.9	18.9	17.4	19.2	18.0	18.7	19.0	18.0	21.0	20.7
It should be a crime	40.8	42.5	45.3	49.2	50.0	53.2	48.6	47.6	43.4	39.4	37.3	33.8	34.0
Don't know	16.9	16.7	14.8	13.9	14.6	13.6	14.3	15.7	15.1	14.8	14.4	13.9	14.5

Note: See Note, table 2.79. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1984 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1997*, Vol. 1, Secondary School Students, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, forthcoming). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.89

High school seniors' attitudes toward legalization of the sale of marijuana if the use of marijuana were legal

United States, 1985-97

Question: "If it were legal for people to USE marijuana, should it also be legal to SELL marijuana?"

	Class of 1985 (N=3,230)	Class of 1986 (N=3,080)	Class of 1987 (N=3,330)	Class of 1988 (N=3,277)	Class of 1989 (N=2,812)	Class of 1990 (N=2,570)	Class of 1991 (N=2,515)	Class of 1992 (N=2,672)	Class of 1993 (N=2,768)	Class of 1994 (N=2,597)	Class of 1995 (N=2,574)	Class of 1996 (N=2,426)	Class of 1997 (N=2,585)
No	32.6%	33.0%	36.0%	36.8%	38.8%	40.1%	36.8%	37.8%	36.7%	33.1%	32.3%	29.4%	29.1%
Yes, but only to adults	43.2	42.2	41.2	39.9	37.9	38.8	41.4	39.5	40.7	41.7	43.4	46.7	44.8
Yes, to anyone	11.2	10.4	9.2	10.5	9.2	9.6	9.4	9.6	10.1	11.6	11.7	11.1	12.5
Don't know	13.1	14.4	13.6	12.8	14.1	11.6	12.5	13.1	12.5	13.7	12.6	12.8	13.7

Note: See Note, table 2.79. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1984 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1997*, Vol. 1, Secondary School Students, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, forthcoming). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.90

College freshmen reporting that marijuana should be legalized

By sex, United States, 1968-97

(Percent indicating "agree strongly" or "agree somewhat")

	Marijuana should be legalized		
	Total	Male	Female
1968	19.4%	21.4%	16.9%
1969	25.6	28.1	22.4
1970	38.4	41.0	35.2
1971	38.7	41.7	35.0
1972	46.6	49.6	43.0
1973	48.2	50.9	45.2
1974	46.7	49.7	43.4
1975	47.2	50.7	43.3
1976	48.9	51.6	46.1
1977	52.9	56.6	49.2
1978	49.5	52.1	47.1
1979	46.0	48.6	43.6
1980	39.3	42.1	36.6
1981	34.0	36.3	31.9
1982	29.4	32.5	26.4
1983	25.7	28.4	23.1
1984	22.9	25.8	20.3
1985	21.8	24.8	18.9
1986	21.3	25.0	18.0
1987	19.3	23.1	15.9
1988	19.3	22.8	16.4
1989	16.7	20.1	13.7
1990	18.6	21.7	16.0
1991	20.9	24.2	18.0
1992	23.0	26.6	19.9
1993	28.2	32.1	25.0
1994	32.1	36.4	28.3
1995	33.8	38.3	30.0
1996	33.0	37.2	29.6
1997	35.2	39.0	32.0

Note: These figures are taken from the Cooperative Institutional Research Program Freshman Survey, which is conducted annually by the Higher Education Research Institute (HERI) at the University of California, Los Angeles. The survey covers a wide range of student characteristics including demographic and background information, high school activities, college plans, values, attitudes, and beliefs. Each fall, the HERI surveys approximately 300,000 full-time students entering the freshman classes from a nationally representative sample of 2-year and 4-year colleges and universities in the United States. From 1966 to 1970, approximately 15% of the Nation's institutions of higher education were selected by sampling procedures to participate in the program. Beginning in 1971, a stratified sample was selected from all institutions that have entering freshman classes and that respond to the U.S. Department of Education's Higher Education General Information Survey. An institution is considered eligible if it was operating at the time of the survey and if it had a freshman class of at least 25 students. The data presented above are weighted estimates of all first-time, full-time students entering higher education institutions in the fall of each year. Published reports on trends over 30 years or reports on individual annual survey results can be obtained by writing to the Higher Education Research Institute, 3005 Moore Hall, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA 90095-1521. Response categories were "agree strongly," "agree somewhat," "disagree somewhat," and "disagree strongly." The text or format of the questions or responses may differ slightly in different years.

Source: Alexander W. Astin et al., *The American Freshman: Thirty Year Trends*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1997), pp. 58, 59, 88, 89, 118, 119; and Linda J. Sax et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1997*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1997), pp. 29, 49, 69. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.91

College freshmen reporting that abortion should be legal

By sex, United States, 1977-97

(Percent indicating "agree strongly" or "agree somewhat")

	Abortion should be legal		
	Total	Male	Female
1977	55.7%	55.8%	55.6%
1978	56.7	56.5	56.9
1979	53.3	53.0	53.6
1980	53.6	53.3	53.8
1981	53.9	53.0	54.7
1982	54.8	53.7	55.9
1983	54.8	54.7	54.8
1984	53.8	53.3	54.2
1985	54.9	54.5	55.3
1986	58.6	58.3	59.0
1987	58.7	58.7	58.7
1988	57.0	56.8	57.2
1989	64.7	63.6	65.5
1990	64.9	65.0	64.8
1991	63.0	63.0	63.0
1992	64.1	63.9	64.2
1993	62.4	61.8	62.8
1994	59.7	59.0	60.3
1995	58.4	57.8	58.9
1996	56.3	55.7	56.7
1997	53.5	53.7	53.3

Note: See Note, table 2.90.

Source: Alexander W. Astin et al., *The American Freshman: Thirty Year Trends*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1997), pp. 58, 59, 88, 89, 118, 119; and Linda J. Sax et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1997*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1997), pp. 29, 49, 69. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.92

College freshmen reporting there is too much concern in the courts for the rights of criminals

By sex, United States, 1969-83 and 1987-97

(Percent indicating "agree strongly" or "agree somewhat")

	There is too much concern in the courts for the rights of criminals		
	Total	Male	Female
1969	54.3%	60.0%	46.8%
1970	51.6	57.5	44.5
1971	48.1	53.9	41.1
1972	50.3	56.4	43.0
1973	50.1	55.7	43.7
1974	51.5	56.9	45.6
1975	53.5	59.1	47.1
1976	59.7	64.8	54.3
1977	64.3	69.2	59.2
1978	65.4	70.3	60.6
1979	62.4	68.1	57.0
1980	65.9	70.5	61.6
1981	69.1	74.2	64.2
1982	69.8	74.3	65.5
1983	68.8	72.5	65.2
1987	68.3	71.4	65.5
1988	69.1	72.7	66.0
1989	68.5	71.9	65.5
1990	66.3	69.8	63.2
1991	65.3	67.6	63.4
1992	66.7	68.8	64.8
1993	67.6	70.1	65.5
1994	73.0	75.0	71.3
1995	73.3	74.4	72.5
1996	71.6	73.0	70.4
1997	70.2	70.6	69.9

Note: See Note, table 2.90.

Source: Alexander W. Astin et al., *The American Freshman: Thirty Year Trends*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1997), pp. 58, 59, 88, 89, 118, 119; and Linda J. Sax et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1997*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1997), pp. 29, 49, 69. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.93

College freshmen reporting that capital punishment should be abolished

By sex, United States, 1969, 1970, 1971, and 1978-97

(Percent indicating "agree strongly" or "agree somewhat")

	Capital punishment should be abolished		
	Total	Male	Female
1969	53.9%	50.0%	59.0%
1970	56.3	53.4	59.8
1971	57.6	53.2	62.8
1978	32.6	26.8	38.2
1979	34.5	28.0	40.7
1980	34.5	28.0	40.5
1981	30.1	24.7	35.2
1982	28.4	23.1	33.5
1983	28.9	23.9	33.7
1984	26.0	22.2	29.6
1985	26.6	22.6	30.2
1986	25.4	21.4	29.1
1987	23.8	20.4	27.0
1988	23.0	19.6	26.0
1989	21.3	18.4	23.8
1990	21.5	18.5	24.1
1991	21.2	18.8	23.2
1992	21.0	18.1	23.5
1993	22.1	19.2	24.5
1994	20.1	17.7	22.1
1995	20.9	18.1	23.2
1996	22.2	19.0	24.8
1997	23.7	20.9	26.1

Note: See Note, table 2.90.

Source: Alexander W. Astin et al., *The American Freshman: Thirty Year Trends*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1997), pp. 58, 59, 88, 89, 118, 119; and Linda J. Sax et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1997*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1997), pp. 29, 49, 69. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.94

College freshmen reporting that homosexual relations should be legally prohibited

By sex, United States, 1976-97

(Percent indicating "agree strongly" or "agree somewhat")

	It is important to have laws prohibiting homosexual relations		
	Total	Male	Female
1976	47.0%	55.0%	38.6%
1977	48.6	56.7	40.3
1978	46.3	54.4	38.5
1979	47.3	56.2	39.0
1980	48.9	58.1	40.3
1981	48.6	57.8	39.9
1982	47.2	57.0	37.6
1983	49.0	58.3	39.9
1984	47.8	57.9	38.4
1985	47.9	58.3	38.3
1986	52.2	62.5	42.8
1987	53.1	62.5	44.6
1988	49.0	59.7	39.9
1989	45.4	57.3	35.1
1990	44.4	56.0	34.5
1991	42.2	53.4	32.5
1992	37.6	48.6	28.3
1993	36.2	47.7	26.6
1994	33.9	45.4	24.0
1995	30.6	42.4	20.7
1996	33.5	45.2	24.1
1997	33.9	45.5	24.1

Note: See Note, table 2.90.

Source: Alexander W. Astin et al., *The American Freshman: Thirty Year Trends*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1997), pp. 58, 59, 88, 89, 118, 119; and Linda J. Sax et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1997*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1997), pp. 29, 49, 69. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.95

College freshmen reporting that drug testing by employers should be allowed

By sex, United States, 1988-97

(Percent indicating "agree strongly" or "agree somewhat")

	Employers should be allowed to require drug testing of employees or job applicants		
	Total	Male	Female
1988	71.0%	69.8%	72.0%
1989	77.8	76.5	78.9
1990	80.4	78.5	82.1
1991	80.8	79.1	82.3
1992	82.4	80.5	83.9
1993	79.6	77.4	81.5
1994	80.6	78.3	82.5
1995	77.3	74.1	80.0
1996	79.2	76.4	81.4
1997	78.4	75.0	81.2

Note: See Note, table 2.90.

Source: Alexander W. Astin et al., *The American Freshman: Thirty Year Trends*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1997), pp. 58, 59, 88, 89, 118, 119; and Linda J. Sax et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1997*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1997), pp. 29, 49, 69. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.96

College freshmen reporting that the Federal Government should do more to control the sale of handguns

By sex, United States, 1989-97

(Percent indicating "agree strongly" or "agree somewhat")

	The Federal Government should do more to control the sale of handguns		
	Total	Male	Female
1989	78.2%	67.2%	87.6%
1990	77.1	65.5	87.0
1991	78.1	66.8	87.8
1992	80.4	69.4	89.6
1993	81.8	71.8	90.2
1994	79.9	69.2	89.2
1995	80.8	70.2	89.7
1996	81.6	71.6	89.5
1997	81.3	70.8	90.1

Note: See Note, table 2.90.

Source: Alexander W. Astin et al., *The American Freshman: Thirty Year Trends*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1997), pp. 58, 59, 88, 89, 118, 119; and Linda J. Sax et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1997*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1997), pp. 29, 49, 69. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.97

Attitudes toward laws regulating the distribution of pornography

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1983-96

Question: "Which of these statements comes closest to your feelings about pornography laws:

There should be laws against the distribution of pornography whatever the age;
 there should be laws against the distribution of pornography to persons under 18;
 or there should be no laws forbidding the distribution of pornography?"

	1983			1984			1986			1987			1988		
	Laws forbidding distribution		No laws forbidding distribution	Laws forbidding distribution		No laws forbidding distribution	Laws forbidding distribution		No laws forbidding distribution	Laws forbidding distribution		No laws forbidding distribution	Laws forbidding distribution		No laws forbidding distribution
	What-ever the age	To persons under 18		What-ever the age	To persons under 18		What-ever the age	To persons under 18		What-ever the age	To persons under 18		What-ever the age	To persons under 18	
National	41%	53%	4%	41%	54%	4%	43%	53%	4%	40%	55%	4%	43%	50%	5%
Sex															
Male	31	63	5	30	63	7	30	64	4	26	67	5	33	59	6
Female	49	46	4	48	48	2	52	44	4	50	46	3	51	43	4
Race															
White	42	52	4	41	54	4	43	53	3	41	54	4	45	49	5
Black/other	32	62	5	37	54	5	38	53	6	33	61	3	35	58	6
Age															
18 to 20 years	24	73	2	20	69	9	21	74	5	26	74	0	23	71	6
21 to 29 years	25	71	3	22	73	5	26	71	2	25	70	5	28	67	4
30 to 49 years	35	60	4	34	62	4	35	60	4	32	63	4	38	57	4
50 years and older	38	56	4	36	60	4	40	55	4	36	60	4	32	61	7
Education^a															
College	35	60	5	33	62	5	38	58	4	32	63	4	37	58	4
High school graduate	42	53	4	44	52	3	42	54	4	43	53	3	46	47	5
Less than high school graduate	59	31	5	54	36	5	61	31	2	56	34	7	55	30	6
Income															
\$50,000 and over	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
\$30,000 to \$49,999	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
\$20,000 to \$29,999	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Under \$20,000	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Occupation															
Professional/business	38	55	5	35	60	4	40	55	4	35	59	4	40	54	4
Clerical	46	50	4	43	54	2	50	48	2	51	46	3	53	44	2
Manual	38	56	5	43	51	4	40	55	4	39	55	4	41	51	6
Farmer	38	51	5	55	39	6	60	40	0	38	58	5	56	31	12
Region															
Northeast	59	33	6	62	32	4	60	34	4	57	37	4	58	32	5
Midwest	38	56	4	40	54	4	42	54	3	39	55	5	45	48	3
South	46	48	4	43	51	4	47	48	4	43	52	4	48	45	5
West	40	54	6	42	53	5	38	58	4	39	55	4	44	52	4
Religion															
Protestant	46	48	4	44	50	4	47	49	3	43	53	3	48	46	4
Catholic	36	59	5	40	58	2	40	56	3	40	56	3	40	55	3
Jewish	19	72	7	19	77	4	18	71	10	20	65	15	13	65	17
None	27	65	6	21	70	9	24	66	8	16	71	11	21	64	12
Politics															
Republican	45	49	5	44	52	3	47	49	3	44	51	4	46	48	3
Democrat	41	54	5	44	51	4	44	50	4	41	54	4	44	49	6
Independent	39	55	4	35	58	6	37	59	3	34	61	4	39	54	5

Note: The "don't know" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. Readers interested in responses to this question for previous years should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Source: National Opinion Research Center, "General Social Surveys, 1972-94," "General Social Surveys, 1996," Storrs, CT: The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research, University of Connecticut. (Machine-readable data files.) Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

^aIn 1996, education categories were revised slightly and therefore are not directly comparable to data presented for prior years.

1989			1990			1991			1993			1994			1996		
Laws forbidding distribution	No laws forbidding distribution	No laws forbidding distribution	Laws forbidding distribution	No laws forbidding distribution	No laws forbidding distribution	Laws forbidding distribution	No laws forbidding distribution	No laws forbidding distribution	Laws forbidding distribution	No laws forbidding distribution	No laws forbidding distribution	Laws forbidding distribution	No laws forbidding distribution	No laws forbidding distribution	Laws forbidding distribution	No laws forbidding distribution	No laws forbidding distribution
What-ever the age	To persons under 18		What-ever the age	To persons under 18		What-ever the age	To persons under 18		What-ever the age	To persons under 18		What-ever the age	To persons under 18		What-ever the age	To persons under 18	
40%	54%	5%	41%	52%	6%	40%	55%	4%	42%	54%	3%	37%	60%	3%	38%	58%	4%
29	63	7	33	59	6	26	66	6	32	62	5	26	68	5	25	70	4
49	46	3	47	47	5	49	47	3	48	48	2	45	52	2	48	48	4
41	54	4	42	51	5	41	54	4	44	53	3	38	58	3	39	56	4
38	52	7	34	57	7	31	60	6	31	60	6	31	65	3	31	64	3
36	56	8	17	65	13	16	79	0	28	59	10	15	79	3	23	70	6
27	68	3	29	67	3	30	66	3	24	72	3	25	72	2	25	72	2
30	65	4	36	60	4	33	63	4	33	64	3	28	69	3	30	66	3
59	33	6	53	36	8	54	38	5	60	34	3	54	41	4	54	39	5
34	59	5	36	57	7	36	59	4	36	60	3	30	66	3	32	63	4
43	53	4	44	51	5	42	53	4	46	49	3	42	56	2	41	57	2
59	29	7	47	38	5	51	43	4	55	39	4	54	34	9	48	43	6
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	35	60	5	32	65	2	31	65	3
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	37	60	2	34	63	3	34	62	3
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	41	53	4	35	60	4	39	56	4
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	47	49	2	41	55	3	39	54	4
37	58	4	38	55	6	35	60	4	38	58	3	32	64	3	34	62	4
48	48	3	47	50	4	45	51	4	48	48	4	43	55	1	41	56	3
39	53	6	40	52	5	41	53	4	42	54	3	35	61	4	38	57	3
44	38	12	35	59	6	25	65	5	42	53	5	38	52	5	45	47	3
36	56	5	32	62	5	34	61	3	38	56	5	32	63	4	34	60	5
39	56	4	38	54	7	41	54	5	40	56	3	34	63	2	40	56	3
44	49	6	49	44	5	39	54	5	47	49	2	43	53	3	42	53	3
40	56	4	38	55	6	44	53	3	38	57	4	32	64	3	30	65	4
46	50	4	46	48	5	43	52	3	49	47	2	43	54	2	45	51	3
34	61	2	39	56	4	38	58	4	35	62	3	32	66	2	30	65	4
24	71	6	20	53	20	4	82	9	20	80	0	20	76	5	24	63	11
22	59	16	22	66	9	18	66	11	15	75	9	17	75	7	18	73	6
42	53	4	43	50	5	43	54	2	52	45	3	43	55	2	43	53	4
44	51	5	44	47	7	38	55	4	41	55	3	36	61	2	36	59	4
34	58	5	34	60	5	38	56	5	35	60	4	33	63	4	35	61	3

Table 2.98

Attitudes toward pornographic material leading to rape

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1973-94

Question: "The next questions are about pornography--books, movies, magazines, and photographs that show or describe sex activities. I'm going to read some opinions about the effects of looking at or reading such sexual materials. As I read each one, please tell me if you think sexual materials do or do not have that effect: Sexual materials lead people to commit rape."

	1973		1975		1976		1978		1980		1983		1984		1986		1987	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
National	50%	43%	52%	38%	53%	38%	57%	36%	54%	37%	55%	38%	55%	37%	57%	36%	54%	37%
<u>Sex</u>																		
Male	43	51	46	46	46	46	50	45	47	45	48	46	46	48	50	43	45	45
Female	56	36	57	31	58	32	61	30	59	30	61	31	61	30	62	31	61	30
<u>Race</u>																		
White	50	43	53	38	54	38	57	36	54	38	56	38	55	38	57	37	55	37
Black/other	52	43	47	41	44	44	55	38	59	31	53	35	56	34	56	33	49	37
<u>Age</u>																		
18 to 20 years	41	56	44	51	39	54	53	45	50	43	46	50	40	49	53	42	43	38
21 to 29 years	36	60	37	55	38	54	47	46	45	50	51	42	46	47	44	50	50	45
30 to 49 years	47	47	47	42	49	44	50	42	48	44	49	45	50	43	50	45	45	46
50 years and older	62	28	66	23	65	23	69	23	65	22	65	26	69	23	71	19	68	22
<u>Education</u>																		
College	34	60	37	54	40	53	40	51	35	56	45	49	44	47	48	45	41	50
High school	53	40	55	35	56	36	61	33	62	30	61	33	59	34	58	35	61	30
Grade school	69	23	70	18	67	19	76	15	68	17	65	21	74	16	80	12	73	14
<u>Income</u>																		
\$50,000 and over	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
\$30,000 to \$49,999	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
\$20,000 to \$29,999	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Under \$20,000	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<u>Occupation</u>																		
Professional/business	41	50	46	45	43	51	46	46	43	48	48	44	48	44	49	43	43	48
Clerical	47	44	50	37	55	35	62	30	62	30	60	33	54	37	58	36	65	29
Manual	56	38	56	36	58	34	58	35	58	33	58	36	60	34	61	33	58	32
Farmer	64	31	60	23	46	26	64	28	50	32	60	26	64	29	74	17	75	18
<u>Region</u>																		
Northeast	42	49	54	38	49	47	48	42	51	38	55	37	48	43	54	39	50	41
Midwest	53	39	51	41	56	34	57	35	53	38	53	40	53	38	58	37	57	36
South	53	41	57	30	53	34	65	29	61	32	60	33	63	30	59	32	58	32
West	50	45	40	50	51	41	52	43	46	42	52	41	52	42	54	40	48	41
<u>Religion</u>																		
Protestant	54	39	56	33	56	34	62	32	59	33	59	34	61	33	61	31	58	34
Catholic	50	41	54	38	54	39	56	35	48	42	55	37	50	40	54	41	54	37
Jewish	24	67	26	56	38	58	41	48	39	45	23	74	27	50	30	62	40	40
None	21	75	20	73	26	65	26	66	36	55	38	53	37	52	33	60	29	62
<u>Politics</u>																		
Republican	54	39	58	30	56	31	63	29	57	34	59	36	61	31	60	34	59	34
Democrat	52	40	54	36	56	35	57	38	57	34	56	37	56	37	59	34	54	37
Independent	44	50	46	44	47	45	53	39	50	40	52	39	50	41	51	41	50	39

Note: The "don't know" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100.
For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, [see Appendix 6](#).

Source: National Opinion Research Center, "General Social Surveys, 1972-94," Storrs, CT: The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research, University of Connecticut. (Machine-readable data file.) Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

1988		1989		1990		1991		1993		1994	
Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
56%	36%	60%	33%	56%	33%	52%	37%	57%	34%	48%	42%
47	45	49	45	48	42	40	50	50	43	40	51
64	28	68	24	64	26	61	27	62	27	55	34
57	35	59	34	56	33	53	36	57	33	48	42
52	38	66	24	56	34	49	40	56	35	49	38
36	58	64	33	61	26	26	68	52	38	41	47
49	44	50	42	49	44	46	44	55	39	40	52
52	42	53	40	52	38	48	43	45	44	42	49
67	23	72	21	65	22	63	24	74	18	61	27
44	46	48	45	47	42	45	43	49	40	39	49
66	29	68	25	64	27	58	33	64	27	55	37
65	23	76	16	64	19	71	20	71	23	67	15
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	48	41	38	54
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	50	41	47	42
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	61	33	45	44
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	67	26	58	34
50	41	51	41	50	40	45	44	48	40	37	51
63	29	70	25	65	29	55	35	62	31	60	33
57	35	64	29	60	29	58	32	60	31	50	40
62	38	56	25	53	29	40	20	90	10	50	38
50	42	55	35	50	46	45	42	55	36	44	47
56	36	59	36	57	31	53	38	54	35	48	40
65	27	66	27	60	29	56	34	61	29	53	39
50	42	55	37	57	30	53	34	55	37	44	44
60	32	65	28	62	27	55	33	62	30	53	38
57	36	56	36	53	37	56	36	56	35	45	45
48	44	65	35	20	73	18	59	40	40	28	61
33	52	38	59	37	56	31	65	36	51	30	53
56	35	59	35	56	31	52	36	64	29	56	36
58	34	66	27	59	30	54	35	56	36	48	40
54	38	54	38	55	38	51	39	54	35	41	49

Table 2.99

Attitudes toward the legalization of prostitution

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1996

Question: "In your opinion, should prostitution involving adults aged 18 years of age and older be legal or illegal in your state?"

	Legal	Illegal	Don't know/ refused
National	26%	70%	4%
Sex			
Male	32	63	5
Female	21	77	2
Race			
White	27	70	3
Black	20	79	1
Nonwhite ^a	22	75	3
Age			
18 to 29 years	25	74	1
30 to 49 years	28	68	4
50 to 64 years	32	65	3
65 years and older	18	77	5
Education			
College post graduate	41	57	2
College graduate	28	69	3
Some college	28	68	4
No college	21	76	3
Income			
\$75,000 and over	34	61	5
\$50,000 and over ^b	33	64	3
\$30,000 to \$49,999	26	70	4
\$20,000 to \$29,999	27	71	2
Under \$20,000	18	80	2
Community			
Urban area	30	68	2
Suburban area	26	69	5
Rural area	22	77	1
Region			
East	28	68	4
Midwest	20	78	2
South	24	75	1
West	34	58	8
Politics			
Republican	23	74	3
Democrat	25	71	4
Independent	31	66	3

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, [see Appendix 6](#).^aIncludes black respondents.^bIncludes \$75,000 and over category.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.100

Attitudes toward the legality of homosexual relations

United States, selected years 1977-96

Question: "Do you think homosexual relations between consenting adults should or should not be legal?"

	Legal	Not legal	No opinion
1977	43%	43%	14%
1982	45	39	16
1985	44	47	9
1986	33	54	13
1987	33	55	12
1989	47	36	17
1992	48	44	8
1996	44	47	9

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, [see Appendix 6](#).Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 375 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, December 1996), p. 13. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.101

Attitudes toward the legality of homosexual relations

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1996

Question: "Do you think homosexual relations between consenting adults should or should not be legal?"

	Legal	Not legal	Don't know/ refused
National	44%	47%	9%
Sex			
Male	48	45	7
Female	41	49	10
Race			
White	45	47	8
Black	43	48	9
Nonwhite ^a	42	49	9
Age			
18 to 29 years	55	38	7
30 to 49 years	49	43	8
50 to 64 years	41	49	10
65 years and older	24	65	11
Education			
College post graduate	64	26	10
College graduate	67	26	7
Some college	46	45	9
No college	32	60	8
Income			
\$75,000 and over	49	40	11
\$50,000 and over ^b	51	40	9
\$30,000 to \$49,999	47	45	8
\$20,000 to \$29,999	47	47	6
Under \$20,000	38	55	7
Community			
Urban area	45	47	8
Suburban area	46	44	10
Rural area	39	53	8
Region			
East	47	45	8
Midwest	41	46	13
South	39	52	9
West	52	43	5
Politics			
Republican	33	62	5
Democrat	52	40	8
Independent	45	43	12

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, [see Appendix 6](#).^aIncludes black respondents.^bIncludes \$75,000 and over category.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.102

Attitudes toward the legality of abortion

United States, selected years 1975-97

Question: "Do you think abortions should be legal under any circumstances, legal only under certain circumstances, or illegal in all circumstances?"

	Always legal	Legal under certain circumstances	Never legal	No opinion
1975	21%	54%	22%	3%
1977	22	55	19	4
1979	22	54	19	5
1980	25	53	18	4
1981	23	52	21	4
1983	23	58	16	3
1988	24	57	17	2
April 1989	27	50	18	5
July 1989	29	51	17	3
1990	31	53	12	4
May 1991	32	50	17	1
September 1991	33	49	14	4
January 1992	31	53	14	2
June 1992	34	48	13	5
1993	32	51	13	4
March 1994	31	51	15	3
September 1994	33	52	13	2
1995	33	50	15	2
1996	25	58	15	2
1997	22	61	15	2

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, [see Appendix 6](#).Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 383 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, August 1997), p. 36. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.103

Attitudes toward the legality of abortion

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1997

Question: "Do you think abortions should be legal under any circumstances, legal only under certain circumstances, or illegal in all circumstances?"

	Always legal	Legal under certain circumstances	Never legal
National	22%	61%	15%
<u>Sex</u>			
Male	23	59	15
Female	22	63	14
<u>Race</u>			
White	21	64	14
Black	25	44	27
Nonwhite ^a	29	45	23
<u>Age</u>			
18 to 29 years	29	59	12
30 to 49 years	24	61	13
50 to 64 years	22	57	17
65 years and older	11	67	21
<u>Education</u>			
College post graduate	34	55	10
College graduate	31	55	12
Some college	26	65	9
No college	15	62	21
<u>Income</u>			
\$75,000 and over	29	61	9
\$50,000 and over ^b	28	59	11
\$30,000 to \$49,999	27	60	12
\$20,000 to \$29,999	16	67	16
Under \$20,000	15	61	22
<u>Community</u>			
Urban area	24	58	16
Suburban area	25	61	12
Rural area	13	65	22
<u>Region</u>			
East	23	61	15
Midwest	16	61	20
South	21	63	14
West	31	57	11
<u>Politics</u>			
Republican	18	63	19
Democrat	26	59	12
Independent	22	61	15

Note: The "don't know, refused" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

^aIncludes black respondents.^bIncludes \$75,000 and over category.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.104

Attitudes toward legalization of doctor-assisted suicide

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1997

Question: "When a person has a disease that cannot be cured, do you think doctors should be allowed by law to assist the patient to commit suicide if the patient requests it, or not?"

	Yes, should be allowed	No, should not be allowed	Don't know/refused
National	53%	39%	8%
<u>Sex</u>			
Male	60	34	6
Female	47	43	10
<u>Race</u>			
White	57	35	8
Black	22	73	5
Nonwhite ^a	30	64	6
<u>Age</u>			
18 to 29 years	56	40	4
30 to 49 years	62	30	8
50 to 64 years	43	47	10
50 years and older	42	48	10
65 years and older	40	50	10
<u>Education</u>			
College post graduate	68	25	7
College graduate	58	38	4
Some college	57	35	8
No college	47	45	8
<u>Income</u>			
\$50,000 and over	66	29	5
\$30,000 to \$49,999	52	39	9
\$20,000 to \$29,999	48	44	8
Under \$20,000	38	55	7
<u>Community</u>			
Urban area	52	37	11
Suburban area	58	35	7
Rural area	47	47	6
<u>Region</u>			
East	64	27	9
Midwest	54	37	9
South	39	55	6
West	61	32	7
<u>Politics</u>			
Republican	46	46	8
Democrat	55	39	6
Independent	58	32	10

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

^aIncludes black respondents.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Appendix 6

Public opinion survey sampling procedures

Note: Information on Gallup survey sampling procedures was excerpted from George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Poll, Public Opinion 1934-1971, Vol. 1, 1935-1948* (New York: Random House, 1972), pp. vi-viii; George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Opinion Index*, Report No. 162 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, January 1979), pp. 29, 30; George Gallup, *The Sophisticated Poll Watcher's Guide* (Princeton, NJ: Princeton Opinion Press, 1976), p. 102; and from information provided to SOURCEBOOK staff from The Gallup Organization, Inc. Information on the Harris Poll survey sampling procedures was provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by Louis Harris and Associates, Inc.; similar procedures used in earlier surveys are described in Louis Harris and Associates, Inc., *The Harris Yearbook of Public Opinion 1970: A Compendium of Current American Attitudes* (New York: Louis Harris and Associates, Inc., 1971), pp. 511-514. Information on the survey procedures employed by the National Opinion Research Center was excerpted from the National Opinion Research Center, *General Social Surveys, 1972-1996: Cumulative Codebook* (Chicago: National Opinion Research Center, University of Chicago, 1996), pp. v-vii, 54, 965, 966, 1184-1186. Information on the Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll was excerpted from Stanley M. Elam, Lowell C. Rose, and Alec M. Gallup, "The 26th Annual Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan* (September 1994), p. 56; Stanley M. Elam and Lowell C. Rose, "The 27th Annual Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan* (September 1995), p. 56; Stanley M. Elam, Lowell C. Rose, and Alec M. Gallup, "The 28th Annual Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan* (September 1996), p. 58; and Lowell C. Rose, Alec M. Gallup, and Stanley M. Elam, "The 29th Annual Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan* [Online]. Available: <http://www.pdkintl.org/kappan/kpoll97.htm> [Dec.31, 1997]. Information also was excerpted from material provided by The Pew Research Center for The People & The Press. Information on the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System was excerpted from Laura Kann et al., "Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance--United States, 1995," CDC

Surveillance Summaries, *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 45 SS-4 (Washington, DC: USGPO, Sept. 27, 1996).

The sampling procedures of six public opinion surveys or survey organizations are presented in this appendix: The Gallup Poll, the Gallup/Phi Delta Kappa Education Poll, the Harris Survey, the National Opinion Research Center, The Pew Research Center for The People & The Press, and the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System.

GALLUP POLLS

All Gallup polls since 1950, excluding certain special surveys, have been based on a national probability sample of interviewing areas. Refinements in the sample design have been introduced at various points in time since then. However, over this period the design essentially has conformed to the current procedure, as described in the following paragraphs.

The United States is divided into seven size-of-community strata: cities of population 1,000,000 and over, 250,000 to 999,999, and 50,000 to 249,000, with the urbanized areas of all these cities forming a single stratum; cities of 2,500 to 49,999; rural villages; and farm or open country rural areas. Within each of these strata, the population is further divided into seven regions: New England, Middle Atlantic, East Central, West Central, South, Mountain, and Pacific Coast. Within each size-of-community and regional stratum the population is arrayed in geographic order and zoned into equal sized groups of sampling units. Pairs of localities in each zone are selected with probability of selection proportional to the size of each locality's population--producing two replicated samples of localities.

Within selected cities for which population data are reported by census tracts or enumeration districts, these sample subdivisions are drawn with probability of selection proportional to the size of the population. For other cities, minor civil divisions, and rural areas in the sample for which population data are not reported by census tracts or enumeration districts, small, definable geographic areas are drawn, with the probability of selection proportional to size where available data permit; otherwise with equal probability.

A block or block cluster is drawn with probability of selection proportional to the number of dwelling units from within each subdivision selected for which block statistics are available. In cities and towns for which block statistics are not available, blocks are drawn at random, that is, with equal probability. In subdivisions that are

rural or open country in character, segments approximately equal in size of population are delineated and drawn with equal probability.

In each cluster of blocks and each segment so selected, a randomly selected starting point is designated on the interviewer's map of the area. Starting at this point, interviewers are required to follow a given direction in the selection of households, taking households in sequence, until their assigned number of interviews has been completed. Within each occupied dwelling unit or household reached, the interviewer asks to speak to the youngest man 18 or older at home, or if no man is at home, the oldest woman 18 or older. This method of selection within the household has been developed empirically to produce an age distribution by men and women separately which compares closely with the age distribution of the population. It increases the probability of selecting younger men, who are at home relatively infrequently, and the probability of reaching older women in the household who tend to be under-represented unless given a disproportionate chance of being drawn from among those at home. The method of selection among those at home within the household is not strictly random, but it is systematic and objective, and eliminates interviewer judgment in the selection process. Interviewing is conducted at times when adults are most likely to be at home, which means on weekends or if on weekdays, after 4 p.m. for women and after 6 p.m. for men. Allowance for persons not at home is made by a "times-at-home" weighting procedure rather than by "call-backs." This procedure is a standard method for reducing the sample bias that would otherwise result from under-representation of persons who are difficult to find at home.

The pre-stratification by regions is routinely supplemented by fitting each obtained sample to the latest available U.S. Bureau of the Census estimates of the regional distribution of the population. Also minor adjustments of the sample are made by educational attainment (for men and women separately), based on the annual estimates of the U.S. Bureau of the Census derived from their Current Population Survey. The sample procedure described is designed to produce an approximation of the adult civilian population living in the United States, except for those persons in institutions such as prisons or hospitals. The four regions of the country, as reported in Gallup public opinion surveys, have been defined in the following manner:

East--Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, West Virginia, District of Columbia;

Midwest--Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas;

South--Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas; and

West--Montana, Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, New Mexico, California, Oregon, Washington, Hawaii, Alaska.

Urbanization--Central cities have populations of 50,000 and above. Suburbs constitute the fringe and include populations of 2,500 to 49,999. Rural areas are those that have populations of under 2,500.

Race/ethnicity--Nonwhite is comprised of individuals who report themselves as any combination of the following classifications: Hispanic, American Indian, Other Indian, Oriental, and Black. Black and Hispanic are subcategories of Nonwhite. However, due to variation in respondent reporting the category White may also include some Hispanics.

According to Gallup policy, if the interviewee does not hear or does not understand a question, the interviewer repeats the question and if on the second reading the person does not understand or does not get the point of the question, the interviewer checks the "no opinion" box. It should also be noted that seldom more than 10% of all those contacted refuse to be interviewed. Gallup Poll Surveys of a nationwide sample usually include approximately 1,000 respondents.

Sampling error

All sample surveys are subject to sampling error, that is, the extent to which the results may differ from those that would be obtained if the entire population surveyed had been interviewed. The size of sampling errors depends largely on the number of interviews. The following table may be used in estimating sampling error. The computed allowances have taken into account the effect of the sample design upon sampling error. They may be interpreted as indicating the range (plus or minus the figure shown) within which the results of repeated samplings in the same time period could be expected to vary, 95% of the time, assuming the same sampling procedure, the same interviewers, and the same questionnaire.

Recommended allowance for sampling error (plus or minus) at 95% confidence level

(Percent)

Percent- ages near	Sample size					
	1,000	750	600	400	200	100
10	2	3	3	4	5	7
20	3	4	4	5	7	9
30	4	4	4	6	8	10
40	4	4	5	6	8	11
50	4	4	5	6	8	11
60	4	4	5	6	8	11
70	4	4	4	6	8	10
80	3	4	4	5	7	9
90	2	3	3	4	5	7

The table would be used in the following manner: Assume a reported percentage is 33 for a group which includes 1,000 respondents. Proceed to row "Percentages near 30" in the table and then to the column headed, "1,000." The figure in this cell is four, which means that at the 95% confidence level, the 33% obtained in the sample is subject to a sampling error of plus or minus four points.

PHI DELTA KAPPA/GALLUP POLL

The Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup polls are modified probability samples of adults 18 years of age and older living in the United States. The 1994 sample was comprised of 1,326 adults; interviewing took place May 10-June 8, 1994. The 1995 sample was comprised of 1,311 adults; interviewing took place May 25-June 15, 1995. The 1996 sample was comprised of 1,329 adults; interviewing took place May 2-22, 1996. The 1997 sample was comprised of 1,517 adults, including 1,017 parents of public school children; interviewing took place June 3-22, 1997. The data collection design employed the Gallup Organization's standard national telephone sample, i.e., an unclustered, directory-assisted, random-digit telephone sample, based on a proportionate stratified sampling design. "Nonpublic school parents" includes parents of students who attend parochial schools, private schools, or independent schools. For further information on the survey sampling procedures see Lowell C. Rose, Alec M. Gallup, and Stanley M. Elam, "The 29th Annual Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan* [Online]. Available: <http://www.pdkintl.org/kappan/kpoll97.htm> [Dec. 31, 1997].

HARRIS SURVEYS

Harris surveys are based on a national sample of the civilian population of the continental United States. Alaska and Hawaii are not represented in the sample, nor are those in prisons, hospitals, or religious and

educational institutions. The sample is based on census information on the population of each State in the country, and on the population living in standard metropolitan areas and in the rest of the country. These population figures are updated by intercensal estimates produced annually by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, and sample locations are selected biennially to reflect changes in the country's demographic profile.

National samples are stratified in two dimensions--geographic region and metropolitan (and non-metropolitan) residence. Stratification insures that the samples will reflect, within 1%, the actual proportions of those living in the country in different regions and metropolitan (and non-metropolitan) areas. Within each stratum the selection of the ultimate sampling unit is achieved through a series of steps, a process which is technically called multi-stage unclustered sampling. Each sampling unit yields one interview. First States, then counties, and then minor civil divisions (cities, towns, townships) are selected with probability proportional to census estimates of their respective household populations.

The Harris Survey has four of these national samples, and they are used in rotation from study to study. The specific sample locations in one study generally are adjacent to those used in the next study. For most surveys covering the entire country, more than one national sample may be employed. Harris Surveys of a nationwide sample usually include approximately 1,250 respondents. All interviews prior to 1978 were conducted in person, in the homes of respondents. At each household the respondent was chosen by means of a random selection pattern, geared to the number of adults of each sex who live in the household. Interviews lasted approximately 1 hour. Almost all interviews conducted as of 1978 have been telephone interviews. Respondents are selected on the basis of random digit dialing. When the completed interviews are received in New York, a subsample of the respondents are re-contacted to verify that the data have been accurately recorded. Questionnaires are edited and coded in the New York office. The Harris sampling procedure is designed to produce a national cross-section that accurately reflects the actual population of the country 18 years of age and older living in private households. This means that the results of a survey among a national sample can be projected as representative of the country's civilian population 18 years of age and older.

Harris Survey national results are reported for the East, Midwest, South, and West regions of the country, defined as follows:

East--Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Massachusetts, Rhode

Island, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey, Delaware, West Virginia;

Midwest--North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio;

South--Kentucky, Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas; and

West--Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico.

Sampling error

The results of the surveys are subject to sampling error, i.e., the difference between the results obtained from the sample and those that would be obtained by surveying the entire population. The size of a possible sampling error varies to some extent with the size of the sample and with the percentage giving a particular answer. The following table sets forth the range of error in samples of different sizes and at different percentages of response.

For example, if the response for a sample size of 1,200 is 30%, in 95 cases out of 100 the response in the population will be between 27% and 33%. This error accounts only for sampling error. Survey research also is susceptible to other errors, such as data handling and interview recording.

Recommended allowance for sampling error (plus or minus) at 95% confidence level

Re- sponse percent	Sample size					
	1,600	1,200	900	500	250	100
10(90)	2	2	2	3	5	7
20(80)	2	3	3	4	6	10
30(70)	3	3	4	5	7	11
40(60)	3	3	4	5	7	12
50	3	3	4	5	8	12

NATIONAL OPINION RESEARCH CENTER

The National Opinion Research Center (NORC) maintains a national probability sample. The General Social Surveys (GSS) are interviews administered to the NORC national samples using a standard questionnaire. They have been conducted during February, March, and April from 1972 to 1978, 1980, 1982 to 1991, 1993, 1994, and 1996. There are a total of 35,284 completed interviews (1,613 in 1972; 1,504 in 1973; 1,484 in 1974; 1,490 in 1975; 1,499 in 1976; 1,530 in 1977; 1,532 in 1978; 1,468 in 1980; 1,506 and an oversample of 354 blacks in 1982; 1,599 in 1983; 1,473 in 1984; 1,534 in 1985; 1,470 in 1986; 1,466 and an oversample of 353 blacks in 1987; 1,481 in 1988;

1,537 in 1989; 1,372 in 1990; 1,517 in 1991; 1,606 in 1993; 2,992 in 1994; and 2,904 in 1996). Sampling frames are based on 1970 census information for surveys conducted in 1972-78, 1980, and 1982. For all interviews conducted from 1984-91, the national sampling frame was based on 1980 census information. A split sample transition design was used in the 1983 survey. One-half of the sample was drawn from the 1970 frame and one-half from the 1980 frame. Again in 1993, a split sample transaction design was employed on the 1993 survey to measure the effect of switching from the 1980 sample frame to the 1990 sample frame. Half the sample was drawn from each frame. Since 1973, the median length of the interview has been about one and a half hours. This study employed standard field procedures for national surveys, including interviewer hiring and training by area supervisors in interviewing locations when necessary.

Each survey is an independently drawn sample of English-speaking persons 18 years of age and older, living in non-institutional arrangements within the United States. Alaska and Hawaii are not included in samples drawn from the 1970 sampling frame, but are represented in one-half of the 1983 surveys and all those conducted from 1984-96. Block quota sampling was used in the 1972, 1973, and 1974 surveys and for half of the 1975 and 1976 surveys. Full probability sampling was employed in half of the 1975 and 1976 surveys and in all of the surveys conducted subsequent to 1976.

The sample is a multi-stage area probability sample to the block or segment level. At the block level, quota sampling is used with quotas based on sex, age, and employment status. The cost of the quota samples is substantially less than the cost of a full probability sample of the same size, but there is, of course, the chance of sample biases mainly due to not-at-homes which are not controlled by the quotas. However, in order to reduce this bias, the interviewers are given instructions to canvass and interview only after 3:00 p.m. on weekdays or during the weekend or holidays. The first stage of sample selection includes selection of the Primary Sampling Units (PSUs). The PSUs employed are Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs) or nonmetropolitan counties selected in NORC's Master Sample. These SMSAs and counties were stratified by region, age, and race before selection. The units of selection of the second stage were block groups (BGs) and enumeration districts (EDs). These EDs and BGs were stratified according to race and income. The third stage of selection was that of blocks, which were selected with probabilities proportional to size. In places without block statistics, measures of size for

the blocks were obtained by field counting. The average cluster size is five respondents per cluster.

The quotas call for approximately equal numbers of men and women with the exact proportion in each segment determined by the 1970 census tract data. For women, the additional requirement is imposed that there be the proper proportion of employed and unemployed women in the location. Again, these quotas are based on the 1970 census tract data. For men, the added requirement is that there be the proper proportion of men over and under age 35 in the location. Past experience suggests that, for most purposes, this quota sample of 1,500 could be considered as having about the same efficiency as a simple random sample of 1,000 cases.

The 1975 and 1976 studies were conducted with a traditional sample design, one-half full probability and one-half block quota. The sample was divided into two parts for several reasons: (1) to provide data for possibly interesting methodological comparisons; and (2) on the chance that there are some differences over time, that it would be possible to assign these differences to either shifts in sample designs, or changes in response patterns. Having allowed for the appearance of all items in the transitional sample design, the GSS then switched to a full probability sample beginning with the 1977 survey.

Rotation

Since its inception the GSS employed a *rotation design* under which most of its items appeared on two out of every three surveys. While this design proved to be useful for both monitoring change and augmenting the content of the GSS, it had the disadvantage of irregularly spacing the data and allowing gaps in the time series. This situation was particularly acute during 1978-82 because of the lack of funding for surveys in 1979 and 1981. At that juncture 4-year gaps regularly appeared in the data and 6-year lapses existed for bivariate correlations between items from different rotations. Even with annual surveys 2-year gaps and 3-year intervals for bivariate correlations occur. To reduce this imbalance in the time series and reduce the length of intervals, in 1988 the rotation, across-time design previously used was changed to a *split-ballot design*. Under this design rotations 1, 2, and 3 occur across random sub-samples within each survey rather than across surveys (and years). Each sub-sample (known as ballots) consists of 1/3 of the sample. Permanent items are not affected by this switch. They continue to appear on all cases for all surveys. Rotating items now appear on all surveys and are asked of two-thirds of

respondents on each survey. Over a 3-year cycle the same number of respondents are asked the "rotating" items as before (3,000), but instead of coming in two segments of 1,500 each from two surveys, they appear in three segments of 1,000 each from three surveys.

The 1993 GSS was the last survey conducted under this design. In 1994 two major innovations were introduced to the GSS.

First, the traditional core was substantially reduced to allow for the creation of mini-modules (i.e. blocks of about 15 minutes devoted to some combination of small- to medium-sized supplements). The mini-modules space provides greater flexibility to incorporate innovations and to include important items proposed by the social science community.

Second, a new biennial, split-sample design was used. The sample consists of two parallel sub-samples of approximately 1,500 cases each. The two sub-samples both contain the identical core. The A sample also contains a standard, topical module, the mini-modules, and an International Social Survey Program (ISSP) module (on women, work, and the family). The B sample has a second topical module, mini-modules, and an ISSP module (on the environment). In effect, one can think of the A sample as representing a traditional GSS for 1994 and the B sample representing a traditional GSS for 1995. Rather than being fielded separately in two different years they are fielded together.

In 1996 (and in subsequent even-numbered years), the same design described for 1994 was repeated. In addition, in 1994 only, a transitional design was utilized to calibrate any impact of deletions from the core.

Survey results are reported for four regional categories, with the States classified in the following way:

Northeast--Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont;

North Central--Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin;

South--Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia;

West--Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

THE PEW RESEARCH CENTER FOR THE PEOPLE & THE PRESS

Both the May/June and November/December 1996 surveys were conducted by Princeton Survey Research Associates for The Pew Research Center for The People & The Press. The survey results are based on telephone interviews among nationwide samples of adults 18 years of age and older. The samples are random digit dialing samples of telephone numbers selected from telephone exchanges in the continental United States. Both listed and unlisted numbers (including not-yet-listed numbers) are represented. The telephone exchanges were selected with probabilities proportional to their size. The first eight digits of the sampled telephone numbers (area code, exchange, bank number) were selected to be proportionally stratified by county and by telephone exchange within county. That is, the number of telephone numbers randomly sampled from within a given county is proportional to that county's share of telephone households in the United States. Estimates of the number of telephone households within each county are derived from 1990 Census data on residential telephone incidence that have been updated with State-level information on new telephone installations and county-level projections of the number of households.

At least four attempts were made to complete an interview at every sampled telephone number. The calls were staggered over times of the day and days of the week to maximize the chances of making a contact with a potential respondent. All interview breakoffs and refusals were recontacted at least once in order to attempt to convert them to completed interviews. In each contacted household, interviewers asked to speak with the "youngest male 18 or older who is at home." If there was no eligible male at home, interviewers asked to speak with "the oldest woman 18 or older who lives in the household." This systematic respondent selection technique has been shown empirically to produce samples that closely mirror the population in terms of age and gender. To compensate for potential biases in survey-derived estimates the sample data have been weighted in the analysis. The demographic weighting parameters were derived from an analysis of the most recently available U.S. Bureau of the Census' Current Population Survey (March 1994). This analysis produced population parameters for the demographic characteristics of households with adults 18 years of age and older, which are then compared with the sample characteristics to construct sample weights. The analysis included only households in the United States that contained a telephone.

YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM

The Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS) is conducted by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and monitors priority health risk behaviors among youth and adults. The 1995 national school-based survey, a component of the YRBSS, employed a three-stage cluster sample design to produce a nationally representative sample of students in grades 9 through 12. The first-stage sampling frame contained 1,955 primary sampling units (PSUs), consisting of large counties or groups of smaller, adjacent counties. From the 1,955 PSUs, 52 were selected from 16 strata formed on the basis of the degree of urbanization and the relative percentage of black (non-Hispanic) and Hispanic students in the PSU. The PSUs were selected with probability proportional to school enrollment size. At the second sampling stage, 157 schools were selected with probability proportional to school enrollment size. To enable separate analysis of black and Hispanic students, schools with substantial numbers of black (non-Hispanic) and Hispanic students were sampled at relatively higher rates than were all other schools. The third stage of sampling consisted of randomly selecting one or two intact classes of a required subject (e.g., English or social studies) from grades 9 through 12 at each chosen school. All students in the selected classes were eligible to participate in the study. The school response rate was 70% and the student response rate was 86%, for an overall response rate of 60%. A total of 10,904 questionnaires were completed in 110 schools.

A weighting factor was applied to each student record to adjust for nonresponse and for the varying probabilities of selection, including those resulting from the oversampling of black (non-Hispanic) and Hispanic students. Numbers of students in racial/ethnic groups other than white (non-Hispanic), black (non-Hispanic), and Hispanic were too small for meaningful analysis. The weights were scaled so that the weighted count of students was equal to the total sample size and so that the weighted proportions of students in each grade matched national population proportions.

The data are representative of students in grades 9 through 12 in public and private schools in the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Appendix 7

Monitoring the Future Survey methodology and definitions of terms

Note: The following information was excerpted from Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1995* (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, 1997), pp. 2-11, 13, 14; Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use From the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1997*, Volumes I and II (Washington, DC: USGPO, forthcoming); and information provided by the Monitoring the Future Project. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Survey methodology

The basic research design involves annual data collections from high school seniors during the spring of each year, beginning with the class of 1975. Each data collection takes place in approximately 130 public and private high schools selected to provide an accurate cross-section of high school seniors throughout the coterminous United States.

Since 1986, the results of a followup survey of those young adults 1 to 10 years beyond high school have been presented. These results should accurately characterize 85% of the young adults in the class cohorts 1 to 10 years beyond high school who are high school graduates. The high school dropout segment, missing from the senior year surveys, also is missing from the followup segments.

Also since 1980, the results of followup surveys of those high school students who have continued on to college have been presented. The college sample is limited to the most typical one for college attendance: 1 to 4 years past high school, which corresponds to the modal ages of 19 to 22 years old. This age category should encompass about 75% of all students enrolled in college full-time.

Sampling procedures

The procedure for securing a nationwide sample of high school seniors is a multistage one. Stage 1 is the selection of particular geographic areas, Stage 2 is the selection of one or more high schools in each area, and Stage 3 is the selection of seniors within each high school.

Stage 1: Geographic areas. The geographic areas used in this study are the primary sampling units (PSUs) developed by the Sampling Section of the Survey Research Center (SRC) for use in the Center's nationwide interview studies. These consist of 74 primary areas throughout the coterminous United States—including the 12 largest metropolitan areas, which contain about 30% of the Nation's population. Of the 62 other primary areas, 10 are in the Northeast, 18 in the North Central area, 24 in the South, and 10 in the West. Because these same PSUs are used for personal interview studies by the SRC, local field representatives can be assigned to administer the data collections in practically all schools.

Stage 2: Schools. In the major metropolitan areas more than one high school is often included in the sampling design; in most other sampling areas a single high school is sampled. In all cases, the selections of high schools are made such that the probability of drawing a school is proportionate to the size of its senior class. The larger the senior class (according to recent records), the higher the selection probability assigned to the high school. When a sampled school is unwilling to participate, a replacement school as similar to it as possible is selected from the same geographic area.

Stage 3: Students. Within each selected school, up to about 400 seniors may be included in the data collection. In schools with fewer than 400 seniors, the usual procedure is to include all of them in the data collection. In larger schools, a subset of seniors is selected either by randomly sampling classrooms or by some other random method that is convenient for the school and judged to be unbiased. Sample weights are assigned to each respondent so as to take account of variations in the sizes of samples from one school to another, as well as the (smaller) variations in selection probabilities occurring at the earlier stages of sampling.

The three-stage sampling procedure described above yielded the number of participating schools and students indicated in Table 1.

One limitation in the design is that it does not include in the target population those young men and women who drop out of high school before graduation (or before the last few months of the senior year, to be more precise). This excludes a relatively small proportion of each age cohort—between 15 and 20%. This is not an unimportant segment, since certain behaviors such as illicit drug use and delinquency tend to be higher than average in this group. However, the addition of a representative sample of dropouts would increase the cost of the present research enormously, because of their dispersion and generally higher level of resistance to being located and interviewed.

For the purposes of estimating characteristics of the entire age group, the omission of high school dropouts does introduce certain biases; however, their small proportion sets outer limits on the bias. For the purposes of estimating changes from one cohort of high school seniors to another, the omission of dropouts represents a problem only if different cohorts have considerably different proportions who drop out. The Source has no reason to expect dramatic changes in those rates for the foreseeable future, and recently published government statistics indicate a great deal of stability in dropout rates since 1970.

Some may use the high school data to draw conclusions about changes for the entire age group. While the Source does not encourage such extrapolation, the Source suspects that the conclusions reached often would be valid, since over 80% of the age group is in the surveyed segment of the population and the Source expects that changes among those not in school are very likely to parallel the changes among those who are. Nevertheless, for purposes of characterizing the entire age group the Source would urge the user to check the results emanating from the present monitoring system against those emerging from other data collection systems using different methods, such as household interviews.

One other important feature of the base-year sampling procedures should be noted. All schools (except for half of the initial 1975 sample) are asked to participate in two data collections, thereby permitting replacement of half of the total sample of schools each year. One motivation for requesting that schools participate for 2 years is administrative efficiency; it is a costly and time-consuming procedure to secure the cooperation of schools, and a 2-year period of participation cuts down that effort substantially. Another important advantage is that whenever an appreciable shift in scores from one graduating class to the next is observed, it is possible to check whether the shift might be attributable to some differences in the newly sampled schools. This is done simply by repeating the analysis using only the 60 or so schools that participated both years. Thus far, the half-sample approach has worked quite well; and examination of drug prevalence data from the "matched half-samples" shows that the half samples of repeat schools yielded drug prevalence trends that were virtually identical to trends based on all schools.

Questionnaire administration

The questionnaire administration in each school is carried out by the local SRC representatives and their assistants, following standardized procedures detailed in a

project instruction manual. The questionnaires are administered in classrooms during normal class periods whenever possible, although circumstances in some schools require the use of larger group administrations. Teachers are not asked to do anything more than introduce the SRC staff members and (in most cases) remain in the classroom to help guarantee an orderly atmosphere for the survey. Teachers are urged to avoid walking around the room, so that students may feel free to write their answers without fear of being observed.

The actual process of completing the questionnaires is quite straightforward. Respondents are given sharpened pencils and asked to use them because the questionnaires are designed for automatic scanning. Most respondents can finish within a 45-minute class period; for those who cannot, an effort is made to provide a few minutes of additional time.

Content areas and questionnaire design

Drug use and related attitudes are the topics that receive the most extensive coverage in the Monitoring the Future Project; but the questionnaires also deal with a wide range of other subject areas, including attitudes about government, social institutions, race relations, changing roles for women, educational aspirations, occupational aims, and marital and family plans, as well as a variety of background and demographic factors. The list below provides an outline of the 20 general subject areas into which all items are categorized. Given this breadth of content, the study is not presented to respondents as a "drug use study," nor do they tend to view it as such.

Measurement content areas

A. Drugs. Drug use and related attitudes and beliefs, drug availability and exposure, surrounding conditions and social meanings of drug use. Views of significant others regarding drugs.

B. Education. Educational lifestyle, values, experiences, and environments.

C. Work and leisure. Vocational values, meaning of work and leisure, work and leisure activities, preferences regarding occupational characteristics and type of work setting.

D. Sex roles and family. Values, attitudes, and expectations about marriage, family structure, sex roles, and sex discrimination.

E. Population concerns. Values and attitudes about overpopulation and birth control.

F. Conservation, materialism, equity, etc. Values, attitudes, and expectations related to conservation, pollution, materialism, equity, and the sharing of resources. Preferences regarding type of dwelling and urbanicity.

G. Religion. Religious affiliation, practices, and views.

H. Politics. Political affiliation, activities, and views.

I. Social change. Values, attitudes, and expectations about social change.

J. Social problems. Concern with various social problems facing the Nation and the world.

K. Major social institutions. Confidence in and commitment to various major social institutions (business, unions, branches of government, press, organized religion, military, etc.).

L. Military. Views about the armed services and the use of military force. Personal plans for military service.

M. Interpersonal relationships. Qualitative and quantitative characteristics of cross-age and peer relationships. Interpersonal conflict.

N. Race relations. Attitudes toward and experiences with other racial groups.

O. Concern for others. Concern for others; voluntary and charitable activities.

P. Happiness. Happiness and life satisfaction, overall and in specific life domains.

Q. Other personality variables. Attitudes about self (including self-esteem), locus of control, loneliness, risk-taking, trust in others, importance placed on various life goals, counter-culture orientation, hostility.

R. Background. Demographic and family background characteristics, living arrangements.

S. Deviant behavior and victimization. Delinquent behaviors, driving violations and accidents (including those under the influence of drugs), victimization experiences.

T. Health. Health habits, somatic symptoms, medical treatments.

Because many questions are needed to cover all of these topic areas, much of the questionnaire content was divided into five different questionnaire forms in 1976-88 and six different questionnaire forms for 1989 and beyond, which are distributed to

participants in an ordered sequence that produces virtually identical subsamples. About one-third of each questionnaire form consists of key or "core" variables that are common to all forms. All demographic variables and some measures of drug use are included in this "core" set of measures. This use of the full sample for drug and demographic measures provides a more accurate estimation on these dimensions and also makes it possible to link them statistically to all of the other measures that are included in a single form only.

Representativeness and validity

The samples for this study are intended to be representative of high school seniors throughout the 48 coterminous States. As previously mentioned, this definition of the sample excludes one important portion of the age cohort: those who have dropped out of high school before nearing the end of the senior year. But given the aim of representing high school seniors, it is useful to consider the extent to which the obtained samples of schools and students are likely to be representative of all seniors and the degree to which the data obtained are likely to be valid.

There are at least four ways in which survey data of this sort might fall short of being fully accurate. First, some sampled schools refuse to participate, which could introduce some bias. Second, the failure to obtain questionnaire data from 100% of the students sampled in participating schools would also introduce bias. Third, the answers provided by participating students are open to both conscious and unconscious distortions, which could reduce validity. Finally, limitations in sample size and/or design could place limits on the accuracy of estimates.

School participation

As noted in the description of the sampling design, schools are invited to participate in the study for a 2-year period. With very few exceptions, each school that has participated for one data collection has agreed to participate for a second. Thus far, approximately 65% of the schools initially invited to participate have agreed to do so each year; for each school refusal, a similar school (in terms of size, geographic area, urbanicity, etc.) was recruited as a replacement.

The selection of replacement schools almost entirely removes problems of bias in region, urbanicity, and the like that might result from certain schools refusing to participate. Other potential biases are more subtle, however. For example, if it turned out that most schools with "drug problems" refused to participate, that could seriously bias the drug estimates derived from the sample. And if

any other single factor was dominant in most refusals, that also might suggest a source of serious bias. In fact, however, the reason for schools' refusals to participate are varied and largely a function of happenstance events of the particular year. Thus, there is a fair amount of confidence that school refusals have not seriously biased the surveys.

Student participation

Completed questionnaires are obtained from approximately 83% of all students sampled. The single most important reason that students are missed is that they are absent from class at the time of data collection, and in most cases it is not workable to schedule a special followup data collection for them.

In addition to absenteeism, student nonparticipation occurs because of schedule conflicts with school trips and other activities that tend to be more frequent than usual during the final months of the senior year. Of course, some students refuse to complete or turn in a questionnaire. However, the SRC representatives in the field estimate this proportion to be only about 1%.

Research design for the surveys of lower grades

Beginning in 1991 the study was expanded to include nationally representative samples of eighth and tenth grade students. In general, the procedures used for the annual surveys of eighth and tenth grade students closely parallel those used for high school seniors, including the procedures for selecting schools and students, questionnaire administrations, and questionnaire formats. A major exception is that only two different questionnaire forms were used in 1991-96 and four forms were used in 1997, rather than the six forms used with seniors. Identical forms are used for both eighth and tenth grades, and, for the most part, questionnaire content is drawn from the twelfth grade questionnaires. Thus, key demographic variables and measures of drug use and related attitudes and beliefs are generally identical for all three grades. Fewer questions about lifestyles and values are included in these forms than in the twelfth grade forms, in part because it is believed that many of these attitudes are more likely to be formed by twelfth grade, and therefore are best monitored there. For the national survey of eighth graders, approximately 160 schools are sampled, and approximately 18,000 to 19,000 students are surveyed. For the tenth graders, approximately 130 schools are sampled, and approximately 16,000 students are surveyed.

Research design for the followup surveys after high school

Beginning with the graduating class of 1976, each class is followed up and surveyed each year after high school for seven followup data collections. From the approximately 15,000 to 17,000 seniors originally participating in a given class, a representative sample of 2,400 individuals was chosen for followup. In order to ensure sufficient numbers of drug users in the followup surveys, those fitting certain criteria of current drug use (that is, those reporting 20 or more uses of marijuana or use of any of the other illicit drugs in the previous 30 days) were selected with higher probability (by a factor of 3.0) than the remaining seniors. Differential weighting is used in all followup analyses to compensate for the differential sampling probabilities.

The 2,400 selected respondents from each class were randomly assigned to one of two matching groups of 1,200 each; one group was surveyed on even-numbered calendar years, while the other group was surveyed on odd-numbered years. This biannual procedure was intended to reduce respondent burden.

Followup procedures

Using information provided by respondents at the time of the senior survey (name, address, phone number, and the name and address of someone who would always know how to reach them), students selected for the panels were contacted by mail. Newsletters were sent each year, and name and address corrections were requested. Questionnaires were sent by certified mail in the spring of each year. A check for \$5.00 made out to the respondent was attached to the front. Beginning with the class of 1992, the followup checks have been raised to \$10.00 to compensate for the effects of inflation over the life of the study. Reminder letters and post cards went out at fixed intervals thereafter and finally, those not responding received a prompting phone call from the Survey Research Center's phone interviewing facility in Ann Arbor. If requested, a second copy of the questionnaire was sent.

Panel retention rates

To date the panel retention rates have remained quite high. In the first followup after high school, about 80% of the original panel returned questionnaires. The retention rate decreases ordinally with time; however, the 1997 panel retention from the class of 1983--the oldest of the panels, now age 32 (14 years past their first data collection in high school)--is 55%.

Since attrition is to a modest degree associated with drug use, corrections to the prevalence estimates are presented for the followup panels. These raise the prevalence estimates from what they would be uncorrected, but only slightly. It is believed that the resulting estimates are the most accurate obtainable, but still low for the age group as a whole due to the omission of dropouts and absentees from the population covered by the original panels.

Validity of self-report data

Survey measures of delinquency and of drug use depend upon respondents reporting what are, in many cases, illegal acts. Thus, a critical question is whether such self-reports are likely to be valid. Like most studies dealing with these areas, there is no direct, objective validation of the present measures; however, the considerable amount of inferential evidence that exists strongly suggests that the self-report questions produce largely valid data. A number of factors suggest a reasonable amount of confidence about the validity of the responses to what are presumably among the most sensitive questions in the study: a low nonresponse on the drug question, a large proportion admitting to some illicit drug use, the consistency of findings across several years of the present study, strong evidence of construct validity (based on relationships observed between variables), a close match between these data and the findings from other studies using other methods, and the findings from several methodological studies that have used objective validation methods.

Accuracy of the sample

A sample survey never can provide the same level of accuracy as would be obtained if the entire target population were to participate in the survey--in the case of the present study, about 2.8 million seniors per year. But perfect accuracy of this sort would be extremely expensive and certainly not worthwhile considering the fact that a high level of accuracy can be provided by a carefully designed probability sample. The accuracy of the sample in this study is affected both by the size of the student sample and by the number of schools in which they are clustered. Virtually all estimates based on the total sample have confidence intervals of plus or minus 1.5 percentage points or smaller--sometimes considerably smaller.

Interpreting racial differences

Data are given for the two largest racial/ethnic subgroups in the population--those who identify themselves as white or Caucasian and those who identify themselves as black or African-American. Data are not given for the other ethnic categories

(American Indians, Asian Americans, Mexican Americans, Puerto Ricans, or other Latin Americans) since each of these groups comprises a small percentage of the sample in any given year, which means that their small N's (in combination with their clustered groupings in a limited number of schools) would yield estimates that would be too unreliable. In fact, even blacks--who constitute approximately 12% of each year's sample--are represented by only 350 to 425 respondents per year on any single questionnaire form. Further, because the sample is a stratified clustered sample, it yields less accuracy than would be yielded by a pure random sample of equal size. Therefore, because of the limited number of cases, the margin of sampling error around any statistic describing blacks is larger than for most other subgroups described in this survey.

There are factors in addition to unreliability, however, that could be misleading in the interpretation of racial differences. Given the social importance that has been placed on various racial differences reported in the social science literature, the reader is cautioned to consider the various factors that could account for differences. These factors fall into three categories: differential representation in the sample, differential response tendencies, and the confounding of race with a number of other background and demographic characteristics.

Differential representation--A smaller segment of the black population than of the white population of high school age is represented by the data contained here. Insofar as any characteristic is associated with being a school dropout or absentee, it is likely to be somewhat disproportionately underrepresented among blacks in the sample.

Differential response tendencies--In examining the full range of variables, certain racial differences in response tendencies were noted. First, the tendency to state agreement in response to agree-disagree questions is generally somewhat greater among blacks than among whites.

There also is a somewhat greater than average tendency for black respondents to select extreme answer categories on attitudinal scales. For example, even if the same proportion of blacks as whites felt positively (or negatively) about some subject, fewer of the whites are likely to say they feel very positively (or very negatively). In the process of interpreting racial differences, the reader should be aware that differences in responses to particular questions may be related to these more general tendencies.

A somewhat separate issue in response tendency is a respondent's willingness to answer particular questions. An exaggerated

missing data rate for black males on the set of questions dealing with the respondent's own use of illicit drugs has been observed. Clearly a respondent's willingness to be candid on such questions depends on his or her trust of the research process and of the researchers themselves. The reader is advised to check for exceptional levels of missing data when making comparisons on any variable in which candor is likely to be reduced by lower system trust. One bit of additional evidence related to trust in the research process is that higher proportions of blacks than whites indicated that if they had used marijuana or heroin they would not have been willing to report it in the survey.

Covariance with other factors--Some characteristics such as race are highly confounded (correlated) with other variables--variables that may in fact explain some observed racial differences. Put another way, at the aggregate level one might observe a considerable racial difference on some characteristic, but once one controls for some background characteristics such as socioeconomic level or region of the country--that is, comparing the black respondents with whites who come from similar backgrounds--there may be no racial difference at all.

Definitions of terms

Drug types--Definitions or identifiers used in survey forms include:

- Marijuana--pot, grass or hashish;
- Other psychedelics--mescaline, peyote, psilocybin, PCP;
- Amphetamines--uppers, pep pills, bennies, speed;
- Quaaludes--quads, methaqualone;
- Barbiturates--downers, goofballs, reds, yellows;
- Heroin--smack, horse;
- Other narcotics--methadone, opium, codeine, paregoric;
- Inhalants--glue, aerosols, laughing gas;
- Tranquilizers--Librium, Valium, Miltown.

Beginning with the 1979 survey, amyl and butyl nitrites were considered "other inhalants" for questions on one alternate survey form (N=one-fifth of total sample size in 1979-88 and N is one-sixth of total sample size in 1989-97). This was due to the fact that not all users of this subclass of inhalants were reporting themselves as inhalant users. Hallucinogen use had been similarly underestimated because some users of the hallucinogenic drug PCP do not report themselves as users of hallucinogens--even though PCP was included as an example of a hallucinogenic drug in earlier surveys and on other questions. The alternate questionnaire form contained a special set of questions about PCP, that provided other street names for it (e.g., angel dust). As a result of these definition changes, since 1979 data for

drug use in these two drug classes have been adjusted for underreporting. For more information, see the Source.

Four-year college plans--Percentage distributions are given separately for (1) respondents who indicate that they "definitely will" or "probably will" graduate from a four-year college program and (2) those who say that they "definitely won't" or "probably won't" graduate from a four-year college program. Respondents not responding are omitted from both columns. A number of those who do not expect to complete a four-year college program do expect to get some post-secondary education.

Illicit drug use: Lifetime--Percentage distributions are given separately for five mutually exclusive subgroups differentiated by their degree of involvement with illicit drugs. Eligibility for each category is defined below.

None--This column contains data from those respondents who indicated that they had not used marijuana at any time and did not report use of any of the following illicit drugs in their lifetime: LSD, other psychedelics, cocaine, amphetamines, tranquilizers, methaqualone, barbiturates, heroin, or other narcotics.

Marijuana only--This column contains data from other respondents who indicated that they had used marijuana (or hashish) but had never used any of the other illicit drugs just listed.

Few pills--This column contains data from those respondents who indicated having used one or more of the above listed drugs (other than marijuana) but who had not used any one class of them on three or more occasions and who had not used heroin at all.

More pills--This column contains data from respondents who had used any of the above listed drugs (other than marijuana) on three or more occasions but who had never used heroin.

Any heroin--This column contains data from those respondents who indicated having used heroin on one or more occasions in their lifetime.

Race--Percentage distributions are given separately for those describing themselves as "white or Caucasian" and "black or African-American." Comparable columns for the other racial or ethnic groups (Mexican Americans, Asian Americans, American Indians, etc.) are not shown because of the low number of cases in each group.

Region--Percentage distributions are given separately for respondents living in each of four mutually exclusive regions of the country. The regional classifications are based on U.S. Bureau of the Census categories and are defined as follows:

Northeast--Census classifications of New England and Middle Atlantic States; includes Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont,

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

North Central--Census classifications of East North Central and West North Central States; includes Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas.

South--Census classifications of South Atlantic, East South Central, and West South Central States; includes Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.

West--Census classifications of Mountain and Pacific States; includes Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Washington, Oregon, and California.

Sex--Percentage distributions are given separately for males and females. Respondents with missing data on the question asking the respondent's sex are omitted from both groupings.

Weighted number of cases (N)--The number of cases is stated in terms of the weighted number of respondents rather than the actual number, since all percentages have been calculated using weighted cases. The actual number of respondents is about 15% higher than the weighted number for data collected in 1975, 1976, and 1977. For data collected in 1978 or later, the actual number of respondents is roughly equal to the weighted number. Weighting is used to improve the accuracy of estimates by correcting for unequal probabilities of selection, which arise in the multi-stage sampling procedures. Table 3 presents the number of weighted cases for each subgroup of the high school seniors samples.

Table 1. Sample sizes and student response rates for high school seniors

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Number of public schools	117	115	113	117	113	111	114	117	120	121	119	120	118	125
Number of private schools	17	17	16	18	19	22	23	19	18	18	20	24	21	21
Total number of schools	134	132	129	135	132	133	137	136	138	139	139	144	139	146
Actual number of participating students ^a	16,499	16,502	15,713	16,843	16,795	17,142	15,676	15,483	16,251	16,763	15,929	15,876	14,824	15,963
Student response rate (percent) ^b	83	84	83	84	83	86	86	83	84	84	84	84	83	83

^aSample weights are assigned to each respondent to correct for unequal probabilities of selection that arise in the multi-stage sampling procedure.

^bThe student response rate is derived by dividing the attained sample by the target sample (both based on weighted numbers of cases). The target sample is based upon listings provided by schools. Because such listings may fail to take account of recent student attrition, the actual response rate may be slightly underestimated.

Table 2. Sample size and student response rates for eighth and tenth grades

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
<u>Tenth grade</u>							
Number of public schools	107	106	111	116	117	113	113
Number of private schools	14	19	17	14	22	20	18
Total number of schools	121	125	128	130	139	133	131
Total number of participating students ^a	14,996	14,997	15,516	16,080	17,285	15,873	15,778
Student response rate (percent) ^b	87	88	86	88	87	87	86
<u>Eighth grade</u>							
Number of public schools	131	133	126	116	118	122	125
Number of private schools	31	26	30	34	34	30	27
Total number of schools	162	159	156	150	152	152	152
Total number of participating students ^a	17,844	19,015	18,820	17,708	17,929	18,368	19,066
Student response rate (percent) ^b	90	90	90	89	89	91	89

^aSample weights are assigned to each respondent to correct for unequal probabilities of selection that arise in the multi-stage sampling procedure.

^bThe student response rate is derived by dividing the attained sample by the target sample (both based on weighted numbers of cases). The target sample is based upon listings provided by schools. Because such listings may fail to take account of recent student attrition, the actual response rate may be slightly underestimated.

Table 3. Weighted sample sizes in subgroups for high school seniors, by year

	Class of 1985	Class of 1986	Class of 1987	Class of 1988	Class of 1989	Class of 1990	Class of 1991	Class of 1992	Class of 1993	Class of 1994	Class of 1995	Class of 1996	Class of 1997
Total sample	16,502	15,713	16,843	16,795	17,142	15,676	15,483	16,251	16,251	15,389	15,876	14,824	15,963
<u>Sex</u>													
Male	7,776	7,261	7,912	7,861	8,156	7,862	7,617	7,582	7,582	6,918	7,293	6,806	7,269
Female	8,164	7,855	8,340	8,342	8,471	7,241	7,277	8,053	8,053	7,957	7,891	7,261	7,793
<u>Race</u>													
White	12,291	11,713	12,478	12,051	12,250	11,410	10,754	11,029	11,029	10,656	11,012	9,890	10,210
Black	1,995	1,649	1,708	2,063	2,038	1,614	1,757	2,244	2,244	1,671	1,693	1,719	2,001
<u>Region</u>													
Northeast	3,878	3,720	3,611	3,348	3,305	3,358	2,862	2,887	2,887	2,695	2,881	3,122	3,405
North Central	4,516	4,440	4,489	4,435	4,589	4,284	4,089	4,529	4,529	4,031	4,380	3,878	4,249
South	5,028	4,855	5,431	5,753	6,255	5,262	5,330	5,787	5,787	5,636	5,593	5,345	5,469
West	3,079	2,698	3,313	3,260	2,992	2,773	3,202	3,048	3,048	3,027	3,022	2,479	2,839
<u>College plans</u>													
Complete 4 years	9,448	9,291	10,465	10,774	11,108	10,245	10,402	11,339	11,339	11,064	11,396	10,954	11,226
None or under 4 years	5,770	5,277	5,135	4,822	4,889	4,332	4,089	3,813	3,813	3,424	3,351	2,746	3,342
<u>Illicit drug use</u>													
None	6,412	6,535	7,188	7,606	8,253	8,006	8,464	9,441	9,441	8,395	7,996	7,101	7,054
Marijuana only	3,449	3,125	3,514	3,605	3,374	2,901	2,657	2,523	2,523	2,854	3,255	3,254	3,835
Few pills	2,264	2,223	2,142	2,133	2,057	1,872	1,742	1,757	1,757	1,736	1,756	1,654	1,708
More pills	3,802	3,264	3,410	2,896	2,889	2,380	2,128	1,974	1,974	2,221	2,247	2,149	2,532
Any heroin	193	161	203	186	222	194	141	199	199	171	250	263	320

Note: Data for 1985-88 are based on five questionnaire forms; N's for one-form questions are approximately one-fifth of the total sample N. Data for 1989-97 are based on six questionnaire forms; N's for one-form questions are approximately one-sixth of the total sample N.

Appendix 8

National Household Survey on Drug Abuse Survey methodology

Note: The following information was excerpted from U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Population Estimates 1996* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1998), pp. 1-13; and *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1996* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1998), pp. 12, 13, Appendix A, and Appendix E. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Survey methodology

The National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA) is a series of annual national surveys measuring the prevalence of drug, alcohol, and tobacco product use among the American household population age 12 and older. Estimates of drug use prevalence for the civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States are presented.

The NHSDA is based on a stratified, multi-stage area probability sample. For 1996, 115 primary sampling units (PSUs) were selected as the first stage of sampling. Within each PSU, area segments were selected with unequal probability proportional to a composite size measure designed to overrepresent concentrated Hispanic and black neighborhoods. Dwelling units were selected from each sample segment. The target population included all civilian residents of households (including civilians residing on military installations) and non-institutional group quarters (e.g., college dormitories, homeless shelters, rooming houses) 12 years of age and older. Persons excluded from the universe include military personnel on active duty, transient populations (such as homeless people that do not reside in shelters), and residents of institutional group quarters (e.g., jails, hospitals, etc.). Data collection was continuous over the calendar year with approximately one-fourth of the sample allocated to each quarter.

Survey data were collected through personal visits to each selected residence. Introductory letters were mailed to each residence, explaining the survey prior to the interviewer's visit. Upon arrival, field

representatives conduct a short voluntary screening procedure with any resident of the household 18 years of age or older that is capable of providing information on the age, race/ethnicity, sex, and marital status of each resident 12 years of age or older. This information is used in a random selection procedure that determines whether any resident members are eligible for an in-depth interview (either one, two, or no individuals are selected). The interviewer has no control over the selection procedure. The 1996 within-household person selection probabilities were based on the race/ethnicity of the head of household and the ages of each household member. Selected individuals were then asked if they would complete a voluntary interview. NHSDA field representatives conducted the interviews using a paper and pencil questionnaire that included both interviewer-administered questions and self-administered answer sheets (for collection of sensitive information). All screening and interview responses are kept confidential.

In 1996, a total of 23,240 eligible dwelling unit members were selected for an interview; of these, a total of 18,269 interviews were completed. Response rates for screening and interviewing were 92.7% and 78.6%, respectively.

Age and race/ethnicity were the two primary correlates of drug use on which the samples were stratified. The sample design ensured adequate sample sizes for four age groups (12 to 17, 18 to 25, 26 to 34, and 35 and older) and three race/ethnicity groups. This oversampling allowed certain subgroups to be large enough to support estimation. Based on the respondents' self-classifications the race/ethnicity groups were classified as: (1) Hispanic in origin, regardless of race; (2) white, not of Hispanic origin; and (3) black, not of Hispanic origin. As defined, these groups are mutually exclusive. Those who did not identify themselves as Hispanic, non-Hispanic white, or non-Hispanic black were included in the category "other." This includes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Pacific Islanders, Asians, and other groups. Separate estimates are not provided for this category because the sample size is too small.

The NHSDA surveys have used basically the same multistage area probability sample design that has been employed since the 1988 survey. This design uses a composite size measure methodology and a specially designed within-dwelling selection procedure to ensure that desired sample sizes would be achieved for subpopulations defined by age and race/ethnicity. In some survey years, oversampling was used to meet specified precision constraints for these subpopulations. Like the 1993

through 1995 NHSDAs, the 1996 NHSDA oversampled Hispanics in areas of high Hispanic concentration to reduce survey costs. Unlike the 1993 through 1995 NHSDAs, the 1996 NHSDA did not oversample cigarette smokers ages 18 to 34.

A revised questionnaire and editing procedure were introduced beginning with the 1994 NHSDA. Data for 1994, 1995, and 1996 presented in SOURCEBOOK are based on the new questionnaire; data for years prior to 1994 presented in SOURCEBOOK have been adjusted by the Source (see discussion on next page).

In addition, beginning in 1991, the survey differs from previous years in two ways: Alaska and Hawaii were included in the sample and some individuals living in group quarters (e.g., civilians living on military installations, individuals living in college dormitories, or individuals living in homeless shelters) were included.

Table 1 1996 NHSDA sample size and U.S. population, by demographic characteristics

	1996	
	Sample	Population
Total	18,269	214,047,483
<u>Sex</u>		
Male	7,774	102,927,665
Female	10,495	111,119,818
<u>Race, ethnicity</u>		
White	8,481	160,358,355
Black	4,372	24,052,967
Hispanic	4,841	20,813,157
Other	575	8,823,004
<u>Age</u>		
12 to 17	4,538	22,511,596
18 to 25	4,366	27,796,374
26 to 34	5,262	35,474,425
35 years and older	4,103	128,265,088
<u>Region</u>		
Northeast	3,148	42,234,040
North Central	3,525	51,754,891
South	7,202	74,548,663
West	4,394	45,509,888

Note: Sample size is the unweighted number of respondents in the 1996 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse. Population in the United States as of July 1, 1990 is based on data provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Development of weights

An analysis weight was calculated for each completed interview to reflect selection probabilities and to compensate for nonresponse and undercoverage. Poststratification adjustments are made to force the respondent

weight totals to equal U.S. Bureau of the Census projections for the civilian, noninstitutionalized population according to age group, sex, race, and Hispanic origin. Each weight can be viewed as the number of U.S. population members that the responding sample member represents.

Adjusting for nonresponse through imputation

The prevalence estimates are based on the total sample or all cases in a subgroup, including some cases for which missing data for some recency-of-use and frequency-of-use variables were replaced with logically or statistically imputed (replaced) values. Prior to determining the completeness of a case, an editing procedure was implemented to check for inconsistencies and to determine if missing information was retrievable by using other information in the questionnaire. Logical imputation was then done to replace inconsistent, missing, or invalid data. Determination of completeness of a case was then made. To be classified as a minimally complete interview, and therefore included in the database, data on the recency of use of alcohol, marijuana, and cocaine had to have been provided by the respondent or logically imputed from other answers supplied by the respondent.

For some key variables that still had missing values after the application of logical imputation, statistical imputation was used to replace the missing data with appropriate valid response codes. Data still missing for recency-of-use questions (for drugs other than alcohol, cocaine, and marijuana) were statistically imputed using a technique known as "hot deck imputation." The first step in this procedure involves sorting the data file progressively using data on recency-of-use of alcohol, marijuana, and cocaine; age; sex; Hispanic origin; and race. The hot deck imputation procedure replaces a missing item on a particular record by the last encountered nonmissing response for that item (from a previous record) on the sorted database. The hot deck imputation procedure is appropriate for recency-of-use variables because the level of item nonresponse is low. Missing data for the frequency-of-use-in-the-past-12-months variables are statistically imputed using a logistic regression-based method of imputation. The potential for bias due to item nonresponse or imputation is minimal because item nonresponse is less than 2% for the drug use recency questions.

Sampling error and confidence intervals

In the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, as in every sample survey, there is some degree of statistical uncertainty or error. The estimates provided are subject to uncertainties of two types: nonsampling and sampling errors. Some sources of nonsampling error are recording and coding errors, nonresponse, computer processing errors, differences in respondents' interpretations of questions, and purposely false answers. Nonsampling errors cannot be quantified, however, rigorous attempts were made to minimize their occurrence through pretesting, interviewer training and evaluation, interview verification, coder training, coding verification, and other quality control measures.

Sampling errors denote the random fluctuations that occur in estimates when a sample of the population is drawn rather than conducting a complete census. Different samples drawn using the same procedures from the same population would be expected to result in different estimates. Many of these observed estimates would differ to some degree from the "true" population value and these differences are due to sampling error. Sampling errors are quantified by way of confidence intervals. Asymmetrical 95% confidence intervals were calculated for all estimated proportions and corresponding population estimates.

Regions

North Central--Includes the East North Central States--Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin; and the West North Central States--Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

Northeast--Includes the New England States--Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont; and the Middle Atlantic States--New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania.

South--Includes the South Atlantic States--Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia; the East South Central States--Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee; and the West South Central States--Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, and Oklahoma.

West--Includes the Mountain States--Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming; and the Pacific States--Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, and Washington.

Adjustment procedures for trend data

Beginning in 1994, the NHSDA began using an improved questionnaire and estimation procedure based on a series of studies and consultations with drug survey experts and data users. When the new questionnaire was introduced in 1994, a supplemental sample was selected for use with the old methodology (i.e., a questionnaire identical to previous years). This provided the capability to assess the impact of the new questionnaire and to measure the effects of the change in methodology. Because this new methodology produces estimates that are not directly comparable to previous estimates, the 1985-93 NHSDA estimates presented in tables 3.82-3.84 were adjusted to account for the new methodology that was begun in 1994. The substance use prevalence estimates, for nearly all of the substances presented, were adjusted using a simple ratio correction factor. The simple ratio correction factor measured the effect of the new methodology, relative to the old methodology, using data from the 1993 and 1994 NHSDAs. For the remaining substances, the prevalence estimates were adjusted by using a model-based method. Similar to the ratio adjustment, this method of adjusting previous estimates models the combined effect of all measurement error differences between the new and old methodologies.

Nature and distribution of known offenses

I am delighted to comment on this 25th edition of the *Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics* for it gives me occasion to remember back to my graduate school days when the much smaller inaugural edition, edited by Hindelang, Dunn, Sutton, and Aumick, was published. As someone whose own research focused on crime trends and patterns of offending, I was particularly intrigued back in 1973 by Section 3 - the "nature and distribution of known offenses."

Thinking back, I must confess to having been a bit skeptical of what the new encyclopedia of crime and criminal justice data had to contribute. In terms of offense data, the first *Sourcebook* seemed little more than a repackaging of the Uniform Crime Reports and other government publications. The barely 100-page Section 3 in the 1973 edition was two-thirds a reproduction of Uniform Crime Reports tables, plus a number of tables from the National Center for Health Statistics on homicide and suicide, some early victim surveys results, and drug-use self-reports primarily of marijuana.

Boy, have things changed! Perhaps more than other section, Section 3 has developed tremendously over the past quarter century, expanding to accommodate major developments in available crime data. In the intervening years, the National Crime Victimization Survey (formerly the National Crime Survey) has matured into a most valuable and usable data resource. Similarly, the Supplementary Homicide Reports enhanced the accessibility of homicide data in ways that Marvin Wolfgang could only have dreamed when he wrote his 1958 *Patterns of Criminal Homicide*. We have so many more ways to examine and track criminal behavior today, which has made the *Sourcebook* series an indispensable tool for researchers, policymakers, students, and journalists alike.

Thus, in sharp contrast to the early years of *Sourcebook*, Section 3 now provides depth in coverage of victimization, including supplements on school incidents, and detailed trends in victimization, offending, and drug use among high school seniors from the Monitoring the Future series. The wide range of information on substance abuse now encompasses cigarettes, inhalants, alcohol, cocaine and heroin, and alcohol.

A scan of this year's collection of Section 3 tabulations also reflects major shifts in the character of crime over the past quarter century. The inclusion of data on stalking, juvenile killings, domestic abuse, workplace homicide, terrorist incidents, and even weapons uncovered from airline passenger screenings characterizes the broader dimension of today's crime problem.

My own particular interest - and contribution to *Sourcebook* - surrounds patterns and trends in homicide. And over the past 25 years, the nature of homicide has changed significantly due to a "youth movement" among offenders and victims. Despite much media hyperbole, current levels of homicide are not exceptional. In fact, the 1991 peak in the homicide rate was lower than the 1980 crest and even close to par with trends during the Great Depression. Moreover, since 1991, the murder rate has regressed to levels not seen since the 1960s.

But the most sobering patterns, hidden within the overall trend, are those pertaining to homicides committed by and against youth. As table 3.137 clearly shows, there have been two different homicide patterns in America - one for the young and one for the mature. The rates of homicide at the hands of adults ages 25 and older have declined steadily over the past two decades (including a rather dramatic decline in homicides by intimates), but increases in homicides involving youngsters - especially teenagers - have been truly staggering. Back in 1973, delinquency focused primarily on offenses such as joyriding and larceny. Today, as indicated by these and other data, the nature of youthful offending has changed dramatically and much for the worse.

As *Sourcebook* celebrates its 25th anniversary, its utility is both augmented and to some extent threatened by the Internet. Not only are the *Sourcebook's* tabulations far more accessible to a wider audience, but many of the same data can just as easily be obtained elsewhere. However, it is the dispersed nature of the Internet that makes the printed *Sourcebook*, and its Internet counterpart *Sourcebook Online*, that much more valuable: one stop shopping for crime data.

Looking ahead, *Sourcebook* may very well become even more significant as a tool. As the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) expands into a data resource of incredible size and richness, the kinds of tabulations offered by *Sourcebook* may be for some analysts their only access to NIBRS.

Notwithstanding my early reservations, I must conclude that *Sourcebook*, on the occasion of its silver anniversary, is a real treasure. . . .corny, yes, but true nonetheless. It is because of my early skepticism - and the fact that I've moved residences much too often over the years - that I did not become an early collector of *Sourcebook* editions. I regret that now, and look with envy at the shelves of my colleague in the next office that support a colorfully-arrayed, complete set of *Sourcebooks*, 1973 through 1997.

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Table 3.1

Estimated number, rate, and percent change of personal and property victimizationBy type of crime, United States, 1995 and 1996^a

Type of crime	Number of victimizations (in thousands)		Victimization rates (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older or per 1,000 households)		
	1995	1996	1995	1996	Percent change 1995 to 1996
All crimes	39,926	36,796	X	X	X
Personal crimes	10,436	9,443	48.5	43.5	-10.3%
Crimes of violence	10,022	9,125	46.6	42.0	-9.9
Completed violence	2,960	2,700	13.8	12.4	-10.1
Attempted/threatened violence	7,061	6,425	32.8	29.6	-9.8
Rape/sexual assault	363	307	1.7	1.4	-17.6
Rape/attempted rape	252	197	1.2	0.9	-25.0
Rape	153	98	0.7	0.4	-42.9
Attempted rape	99	99	0.5	0.5	0.0
Sexual assault	112	110	0.5	0.5	0.0
Robbery	1,171	1,134	5.4	5.2	-3.7
Completed/property taken	753	757	3.5	3.5	0.0
With injury	224	250	1.0	1.1	10.0
Without injury	529	508	2.5	2.3	-8.0
Attempted to take property	418	377	1.9	1.7	-10.5
With injury	84	79	0.4	0.4	0.0
Without injury	335	298	1.6	1.4	-12.5
Assault	8,487	7,683	39.5	35.4	-10.4
Aggravated	2,050	1,910	9.5	8.8	-7.4
With injury	533	513	2.5	2.4	-4.0
Threatened with weapon	1,517	1,397	7.1	6.4	-9.9
Simple	6,437	5,773	29.9	26.6	-11.0
With minor injury	1,426	1,240	6.6	5.7	-13.6
Without injury	5,012	4,533	23.3	20.9	-10.3
Personal theft ^b	414	318	1.9	1.5	-21.1
Property crimes	29,490	27,353	290.5	266.3	-8.3
Household burglary	5,004	4,845	49.3	47.2	-4.3
Completed	4,232	4,056	41.7	39.5	-5.3
Forcible entry	1,570	1,511	15.5	14.7	-5.2
Unlawful entry without force	2,662	2,545	26.2	24.8	-5.3
Attempted forcible entry	773	789	7.6	7.7	1.3
Motor vehicle theft	1,717	1,387	16.9	13.5	-20.1
Completed	1,163	938	11.5	9.1	-20.9
Attempted	554	449	5.5	4.4	-20.0
Theft	22,769	21,120	224.3	205.7	-8.3
Completed ^c	21,857	20,303	215.3	197.7	-8.2
Less than \$50	8,652	7,580	85.2	73.8	-13.4
\$50 to \$249	7,712	7,374	76.0	71.8	-5.5
\$250 or more	4,270	4,216	42.1	41.1	-2.4
Attempted	911	818	9.0	8.0	-11.1

Note: The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) is conducted annually for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. These estimates are based on data derived from a continuous survey of a representative sample of housing units in the United States. For the 1995 survey, approximately 90,000 residents in 47,750 housing units were interviewed. Response rates were 95% of eligible housing units and 91% of individuals in interviewed households. For the 1996 survey, approximately 94,000 residents in 45,400 housing units were interviewed. Response rates were 93% of eligible housing units and 91% of individuals in interviewed households. In 1995, the total population age 12 and older was 215,080,690; and in 1996, 217,234,280. The total number of households in 1995 was 101,504,820; and in 1996, 102,697,490. Readers should note that the NCVS is based on interviews with victims and therefore cannot measure murder.

The number of victimizations for 1995 presented above may differ from those reported elsewhere in SOURCEBOOK because the estimates are now based on data collected in each calendar year rather than data about events within a calendar year. For more information, see the Source, p. 9. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bIncludes pocket picking, purse snatching, and attempted purse snatching.

^cIncludes thefts with unknown losses.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization 1996: Changes 1995-96 with Trends 1993-96*, Bulletin NCJ-165812 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, November 1997), p. 3.

Table 3.2

Estimated rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older) of personal victimization

By type of crime and selected characteristics of victim, United States, 1996

Victim characteristics		Type of crime						
		Crimes of violence						Personal theft ^a
		All crimes of violence	Rape/ sexual assault	Robbery	Assault			
Population	Total				Aggravated	Simple		
Sex								
Male	105,054,160	49.9	0.4	7.2	42.3	11.6	30.8	1.3
Female	112,180,110	34.6	2.3	3.4	28.9	6.2	22.7	1.6
Age								
12 to 15 years	15,587,620	95.0	2.6	10.0	82.3	15.6	66.8	3.3
16 to 19 years	14,866,000	102.7	4.9	12.0	85.7	25.3	60.4	2.5
20 to 24 years	17,533,290	74.3	2.1	10.0	62.2	15.9	46.4	2.9
25 to 34 years	40,876,720	51.1	1.8	7.1	42.2	9.8	32.4	1.2
35 to 49 years	61,741,430	32.8	1.3	3.8	27.7	7.4	20.3	1.0
50 to 64 years	34,889,360	15.7	0.1	1.8	13.8	3.8	10.0	1.2
65 years and older	31,739,850	4.9	0.0	1.1	3.8	0.8	3.0	0.7
Race								
White	182,853,380	40.9	1.3	4.2	35.3	8.2	27.2	1.4
Black	26,274,270	52.3	1.8	11.4	39.1	13.4	25.6	1.9
Other	8,106,620	33.2	2.1	7.4	23.8	7.2	16.6	1.3
Ethnicity								
Hispanic	20,502,470	44.0	1.2	8.4	34.5	10.6	23.9	2.7
Non-Hispanic	194,729,590	41.6	1.4	4.9	35.3	8.5	26.8	1.3
Household income								
Under \$7,500	14,774,050	65.3	2.9	9.9	52.5	17.3	35.2	2.6
\$7,500 to \$14,999	24,184,130	52.1	1.8	8.5	41.9	11.9	30.0	1.1
\$15,000 to \$24,999	31,709,970	44.1	1.4	5.4	37.3	10.3	26.9	1.5
\$25,000 to \$34,999	29,229,150	43.0	1.9	5.5	35.6	6.8	28.8	0.9
\$35,000 to \$49,999	34,958,450	43.0	1.4	4.5	37.1	8.6	28.5	1.5
\$50,000 to \$74,999	31,007,900	37.5	0.8	3.3	33.3	7.9	25.4	1.8
\$75,000 and over	23,924,850	30.5	1.0	2.0	27.5	5.5	22.0	1.5
Marital status								
Never married	66,576,940	79.1	2.8	10.4	65.9	16.0	49.9	2.5
Married	13,157,450	20.5	0.3	2.0	18.2	4.6	13.6	0.8
Divorced/separated	22,925,490	62.5	3.5	8.8	50.2	12.8	37.4	2.2
Widowed	13,724,460	7.2	0.3	1.1	5.8	2.2	3.6	0.9
Region								
Northeast	42,545,610	37.7	1.4	5.4	30.9	7.0	23.9	1.9
Midwest	51,833,600	43.7	1.7	5.2	36.8	7.9	28.9	1.5
South	76,436,860	37.5	1.0	4.4	32.1	8.6	23.5	1.2
West	46,418,200	51.5	1.8	6.3	43.4	11.8	31.5	1.5
Residence								
Urban	63,137,110	55.1	2.0	10.4	42.7	11.7	31.1	2.4
Suburban	104,794,740	38.9	1.3	3.3	34.2	7.8	26.4	1.4
Rural	49,302,420	31.9	0.9	2.6	28.3	7.2	21.1	0.5

Note: See Note, 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

^aIncludes pocket picking, purse snatching, and attempted purse snatching.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Criminal Victimization 1996: Changes 1995-96 with Trends 1993-96**, Bulletin NCJ-165812 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, November 1997), pp. 4, 5. Table adapted by SOURCE-BOOK staff.

Table 3.3

Estimated percent distribution of households reporting personal and property victimization

By type of crime, race of head of household, and locality of residence, United States, 1995

	Percent of households						
	White				Black		
	Total	Urban	Suburban	Rural	Urban	Suburban	Rural
Total crime	23.4%	27.7%	22.7%	17.4%	29.7%	25.2%	18.6%
Personal crime ^a	6.5	7.6	6.4	4.5	9.1	7.3	5.6
Crimes of violence ^b	6.3	7.2	6.2	4.5	8.6	6.9	5.5
Serious violent crime ^c	2.6	3.2	2.3	1.5	4.9	3.5	2.9
Rape/attempted rape	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.3
Sexual assault	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Robbery	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.3	2.6	1.3	1.0
Assault	5.4	6.2	5.4	4.2	6.2	5.9	4.5
Aggravated assault	1.5	1.9	1.4	1.0	2.1	2.3	1.8
Simple assault	4.3	4.8	4.4	3.4	4.4	4.0	3.0
Personal theft ^d	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.3
Property crime	19.9	23.8	19.2	14.8	24.7	20.8	15.5
Household burglary	4.1	4.7	3.5	3.8	5.7	4.4	4.1
Motor vehicle theft	1.5	2.2	1.2	0.6	2.9	2.9	0.6
Theft	16.1	19.3	16.1	11.8	18.9	15.7	12.3
Number of households (in millions) ^e	101.5	23.7	42.0	20.4	6.8	3.6	1.8

Note: These data are from the 1995 National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), sponsored by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics and conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. For additional information on the NCVS, [see Note, table 3.1](#). Detail does not add to total because of overlap in households experiencing various crimes. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, [see Appendix 9](#).

^aThe NCVS is based on interviews with victims and therefore cannot measure murder.

^bViolent crime includes rape, sexual assault, robbery, assault, and aggravated and simple assault. Attempted crimes are included.

^cSerious violent crime includes rape, robbery, aggravated assault, and sexual assault.

^dPersonal theft includes pocket picking, purse snatching, and attempted purse snatching.

^eThe number of households includes other racial categories not presented in the table.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Perceptions of Neighborhood Crime, 1995*, Special Report NCJ-165811 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, April 1998), p. 5, Table 5.

Table 3.4

Estimated number and rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older) of personal victimizationBy type of crime and sex of victim, United States, 1995^a

Type of crime	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
All personal crimes	9,969,940	46.2	5,672,090	54.4	4,297,850	38.6
Crimes of violence	9,604,570	44.5	5,539,260	53.1	4,065,310	36.5
Completed violence	2,785,570	12.9	1,421,460	13.6	1,364,110	12.2
Attempted/threatened violence	6,819,000	31.6	4,117,810	39.5	2,701,200	24.2
Rape/sexual assault	340,380	1.6	32,130	0.3	308,250	2.8
Rape/attempted rape	234,170	1.1	19,390 ^b	0.2 ^b	214,780	1.9
Rape	140,820	0.7	1,940 ^b	0.0 ^b	138,880	1.2
Attempted rape ^c	93,350	0.4	17,450 ^b	0.2 ^b	75,900	0.7
Sexual assault ^d	106,210	0.5	12,740 ^b	0.1 ^b	93,470	0.8
Robbery	1,141,820	5.3	782,910	7.5	358,910	3.2
Completed/property taken	744,810	3.5	491,040	4.7	253,770	2.3
With injury	217,780	1.0	139,680	1.3	78,100	0.7
Without injury	527,040	2.4	351,360	3.4	175,680	1.6
Attempted to take property	397,010	1.8	291,870	2.8	105,140	0.9
With injury	94,560	0.4	62,690	0.6	31,870	0.3
Without injury	302,450	1.4	229,190	2.2	73,270	0.7
Assault	8,122,370	37.7	4,724,220	45.3	3,398,150	30.5
Aggravated	1,882,810	8.7	1,229,730	11.8	653,080	5.9
With injury	506,890	2.3	299,780	2.9	207,110	1.9
Threatened with weapon	1,375,910	6.4	929,950	8.9	445,970	4.0
Simple	6,239,560	28.9	3,494,500	33.5	2,745,070	24.6
With minor injury	1,299,700	6.0	618,320	5.9	681,370	6.1
Without injury	4,939,870	22.9	2,876,170	27.6	2,063,690	18.5
Purse snatching/pocket picking	365,370	1.7	132,830	1.3	232,540	2.1
Population age 12 and older	215,709,450	X	104,268,820	X	111,440,640	X

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9. Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1995*, NCJ-171129 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1998), Table 2.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.^cIncludes verbal threats of rape.^dIncludes threats.

Table 3.5

Estimated rate (per 1,000 persons in each age group) of personal victimizationBy type of crime and age of victim, United States, 1995^a

Type of crime	Age of victim (in years)						
	12 to 15	16 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	65 and older
All personal crimes	110.7	110.3	79.8	56.1	35.6	15.6	6.9
Crimes of violence	107.0	107.7	78.8	54.8	33.8	14.0	5.9
Completed violence	32.4	37.0	22.3	15.7	9.3	2.4	1.6
Attempted/threatened violence	74.5	70.6	56.5	39.1	24.4	11.6	4.3
Rape/sexual assault	2.2	5.7	3.0	2.0	1.4	0.1 ^b	0.0 ^b
Rape/attempted rape	1.3 ^b	4.6	1.8	1.5	0.9	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b
Rape	1.1 ^b	3.3	0.7 ^b	0.7	0.5	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b
Attempted rape ^c	0.2 ^b	1.3 ^b	1.1 ^b	0.8	0.3 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b
Sexual assault ^d	0.9 ^b	1.1 ^b	1.2 ^b	0.5 ^b	0.5	0.1 ^b	0.0 ^b
Robbery	9.5	9.0	10.8	6.9	4.7	1.8	1.3
Completed/property taken	5.8	4.7	7.1	4.9	3.2	1.1	0.8
With injury	1.1 ^b	1.7	2.1	1.2	1.1	0.4 ^b	0.1 ^b
Without injury	4.7	3.0	5.0	3.8	2.0	0.7	0.7 ^b
Attempted to take property	3.6	4.3	3.7	1.9	1.5	0.7	0.5 ^b
With injury	1.1 ^b	1.1 ^b	0.9 ^b	0.5 ^b	0.4	0.1 ^b	0.0 ^b
Without injury	2.6	3.2	2.8	1.5	1.1	0.6 ^b	0.5 ^b
Assault	95.2	93.0	65.0	45.9	27.7	12.1	4.6
Aggravated	15.4	24.4	15.2	11.6	6.8	2.6	1.3
With injury	4.4	8.5	3.3	3.0	2.0	0.1 ^b	0.2 ^b
Threatened with weapon	11.0	15.9	11.9	8.5	4.8	2.5	1.0
Simple	79.9	68.6	49.8	34.4	20.9	9.5	3.3
With minor injury	20.4	19.4	10.3	6.6	3.2	1.1	0.6 ^b
Without injury	59.5	49.2	39.5	27.8	17.7	8.4	2.8
Purse snatching/pocket picking	3.8	2.7	1.1 ^b	1.2	1.8	1.6	1.0
Population in each age group	15,575,940	14,539,170	17,813,630	41,138,060	60,635,010	34,451,280	31,556,350

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

^cIncludes verbal threats of rape.^dIncludes threats.^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1995*, NCJ-171129 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1998), Table 3.

Table 3.6

Estimated rate (per 1,000 persons in each age group) of personal victimizationBy sex and age of victim, and type of crime, United States, 1995^a

by sex and age of victim, and type of crime, United States, 1999												
Sex and age of victim	Total population	Crimes of violence	Completed violence	Attempted/threatened violence	Rape/sexual assault ^b	Robbery			Assault			Purse snatching/pocket picking
						Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple	
Male												
12 to 15 years	7,948,970	128.3	40.8	87.5	0.3 ^c	15.9	3.3	12.6	112.1	20.3	91.8	4.7
16 to 19 years	7,409,820	125.0	33.6	91.4	0.7 ^c	13.0	3.2 ^c	9.8	111.3	31.2	80.2	1.3 ^c
20 to 24 years	8,839,090	88.2	23.1	65.0	0.3 ^c	15.4	3.8	11.7	72.4	20.1	52.3	0.3 ^c
25 to 34 years	20,408,480	63.0	14.3	48.8	0.7 ^c	8.4	2.0	6.4	54.0	16.2	37.8	1.0 ^c
35 to 49 years	29,930,470	37.7	8.9	28.8	0.2 ^c	6.2	2.1	4.1	31.3	8.0	23.3	1.2
50 to 64 years	16,548,640	16.8	3.5	13.3	0.1 ^c	2.6	0.8 ^c	1.8	14.0	3.6	10.4	0.9 ^c
65 years and older	13,183,350	9.2	2.2	7.1	0.0 ^c	1.7 ^c	0.2 ^c	1.6 ^c	7.5	2.2	5.3	1.0 ^c
Female												
12 to 15 years	7,626,970	84.7	23.8	60.9	4.2	2.8 ^c	1.1 ^c	1.7 ^c	77.7	10.2	67.5	2.8 ^c
16 to 19 years	7,129,340	89.7	40.6	49.0	10.9	4.8	2.4 ^c	2.4 ^c	73.9	17.4	56.5	4.1
20 to 24 years	8,974,540	69.5	21.4	48.1	5.6	6.2	2.3 ^c	4.0	57.6	10.3	47.3	1.8 ^c
25 to 34 years	20,729,580	46.7	17.1	29.6	3.3	5.4	1.3	4.1	38.1	7.0	31.0	1.4
35 to 49 years	30,704,540	29.9	9.7	20.2	2.6	3.2	1.1	2.1	24.1	5.6	18.5	2.4
50 to 64 years	17,902,650	11.5	1.4	10.0	0.0 ^c	1.1 ^c	0.1 ^c	1.0 ^c	10.4	1.7	8.7	2.4
65 years and older	18,373,000	3.5	1.2 ^c	2.3	0.0 ^c	1.0 ^c	0.1 ^c	0.8 ^c	2.5	0.6 ^c	1.9	1.0 ^c

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1995*, NCJ-171129 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1998), Table 4.^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.^bIncludes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.^cEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 3.7

Estimated number and rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older) of personal victimizationBy type of crime and race of victim, United States, 1995^a

Type of crime	White		Black		Other	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
All personal crimes	8,106,070	44.6	1,520,880	58.5	342,990	43.8
Crimes of violence	7,842,730	43.1	1,441,440	55.4	320,410	40.9
Completed violence	2,127,380	11.7	576,620	22.2	81,560	10.4
Attempted/threatened violence	5,715,340	31.4	864,810	33.3	238,850	30.5
Rape/sexual assault	289,000	1.6	41,720	1.6	9,650 ^b	1.2 ^b
Rape/attempted rape	196,010	1.1	30,870	1.2	7,290 ^b	0.9 ^b
Rape	117,440	0.6	18,770 ^b	0.7 ^b	4,610 ^b	0.6 ^b
Attempted rape ^c	78,570	0.4	12,090 ^b	0.5 ^b	2,690 ^b	0.3 ^b
Sexual assault ^d	92,990	0.5	10,860 ^b	0.4 ^b	2,360 ^b	0.3 ^b
Robbery	768,030	4.2	324,410	12.5	49,380	6.3
Completed/property taken	465,280	2.6	246,400	9.5	33,130	4.2
With injury	123,000	0.7	85,130	3.3	9,650 ^b	1.2 ^b
Without injury	342,280	1.9	161,260	6.2	23,490 ^b	3.0 ^b
Attempted to take property	302,750	1.7	78,010	3.0	16,250 ^b	2.1 ^b
With injury	57,640	0.3	25,480	1.0	11,440 ^b	1.5 ^b
Without injury	245,110	1.3	52,540	2.0	4,810 ^b	0.6 ^b
Assault	6,785,690	37.3	1,075,300	41.4	261,380	33.4
Aggravated	1,488,900	8.2	321,880	12.4	72,030	9.2
With injury	399,690	2.2	96,140	3.7	11,060 ^b	1.4 ^b
Threatened with weapon	1,089,210	6.0	225,730	8.7	60,970	7.8
Simple	5,296,790	29.1	753,430	29.0	189,350	24.2
With minor injury	1,061,820	5.8	207,470	8.0	30,410	3.9
Without injury	4,234,970	23.3	545,950	21.0	158,940	20.3
Purse snatching/pocket picking	263,340	1.4	79,450	3.1	22,580 ^b	2.9 ^b
Population age 12 and older	181,880,850	X	25,998,040	X	7,830,570	X

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1995*, NCJ-171129 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1998), Table 5.^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.^cIncludes verbal threats of rape.^dIncludes threats.

Table 3.8

Estimated number and rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older) of personal victimizationBy type of crime and ethnicity of victim, United States, 1995^a

Type of crime	Total ^b		Hispanic		Non-Hispanic	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
All personal crimes	9,969,940	46.2	1,102,890	56.1	8,726,610	45.0
Crimes of violence	9,604,570	44.5	1,050,910	53.4	8,419,690	43.4
Completed violence	2,785,570	12.9	366,040	18.6	2,399,150	12.4
Attempted/threatened violence	6,819,000	31.6	684,870	34.8	6,020,550	31.0
Rape/sexual assault	340,380	1.6	25,950	1.3	312,060	1.6
Rape/attempted rape	234,170	1.1	20,780 ^c	1.1 ^c	211,030	1.1
Rape	140,820	0.7	11,520 ^c	0.6 ^c	129,300	0.7
Attempted rape ^d	93,350	0.4	9,250 ^c	0.5 ^c	81,730	0.4
Sexual assault ^e	106,210	0.5	5,170 ^c	0.3 ^c	101,030	0.5
Robbery	1,141,820	5.3	207,740	10.6	921,340	4.8
Completed/property taken	744,810	3.5	144,100	7.3	594,420	3.1
With injury	217,780	1.0	27,440	1.4	187,930	1.0
Without injury	527,040	2.4	116,650	5.9	406,500	2.1
Attempted to take property	397,010	1.8	63,640	3.2	326,920	1.7
With injury	94,560	0.4	5,040 ^c	0.3 ^c	89,520	0.5
Without injury	302,450	1.4	58,600	3.0	237,400	1.2
Assault	8,122,370	37.7	817,220	41.5	7,186,290	37.1
Aggravated	1,882,810	8.7	264,670	13.5	1,590,920	8.2
With injury	506,890	2.3	73,900	3.8	423,880	2.2
Threatened with weapon	1,375,910	6.4	190,770	9.7	1,167,040	6.0
Simple	6,239,560	28.9	552,550	28.1	5,595,360	28.9
With minor injury	1,299,700	6.0	131,340	6.7	1,163,370	6.0
Without injury	4,939,870	22.9	421,200	21.4	4,431,990	22.9
Purse snatching/pocket picking	365,370	1.7	51,980	2.6	306,910	1.6
Population age 12 and older	215,709,450	X	19,674,030	X	193,918,300	X

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

^dIncludes verbal threats of rape.

^eIncludes threats.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bIncludes data on persons whose ethnicity was not ascertained, which are not shown separately.

^cEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1995*, NCJ-171129 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1998), Table 7.

Table 3.9

Estimated number and rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older) of personal victimizationBy type of crime, and sex and race of victim, United States, 1995^a

Type of crime	Male				Female			
	White		Black		White		Black	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
All personal crimes	4,808,510	54.2	661,640	55.9	3,297,560	35.4	859,250	60.7
Crimes of violence	4,702,420	53.1	639,260	54.0	3,140,310	33.7	802,170	56.7
Completed violence	1,104,540	12.5	268,540	22.7	1,022,840	11.0	308,080	21.8
Attempted/threatened violence	3,597,880	40.6	370,720	31.3	2,117,470	22.7	494,090	34.9
Rape/sexual assault ^b	29,110	0.3	3,010 ^c	0.3 ^c	259,890	2.8	38,710	2.7
Robbery	525,770	5.9	219,600	18.5	242,270	2.6	104,810	7.4
Completed/property taken	307,940	3.5	159,570	13.5	157,350	1.7	86,830	6.1
With injury	73,790	0.8	58,600	4.9	49,210	0.5	26,530	1.9
Without injury	234,150	2.6	100,970	8.5	108,140	1.2	60,300	4.3
Attempted to take property	217,830	2.5	60,030	5.1	84,920	0.9	17,980 ^c	1.3 ^c
With injury	37,250	0.4	14,000 ^c	1.2 ^c	20,400 ^c	0.2 ^c	11,470 ^c	0.8 ^c
Without injury	180,590	2.0	46,030	3.9	64,520	0.7	6,510 ^c	0.5 ^c
Assault	4,147,530	46.8	416,650	35.2	2,638,160	28.3	658,650	46.5
Aggravated	1,017,610	11.5	160,000	13.5	471,300	5.1	161,880	11.4
With injury	251,010	2.8	40,600	3.4	148,680	1.6	55,540	3.9
Threatened with weapon	766,600	8.6	119,400	10.1	322,620	3.5	106,340	7.5
Simple	3,129,930	35.3	256,650	21.7	2,166,860	23.2	496,770	35.1
With minor injury	533,280	6.0	68,370	5.8	528,530	5.7	139,100	9.8
Without injury	2,596,650	29.3	188,280	15.9	1,638,320	17.6	357,670	25.3
Purse snatching/pocket picking	106,090	1.2	22,370 ^c	1.9 ^c	157,250	1.7	57,070	4.0
Population age 12 and older	88,640,500	X	11,840,340	X	93,240,340	X	14,157,700	X

Note: See Note, table 3.1. Table excludes data on persons of "other" races. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1995*, NCJ-171129 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1998), Table 6.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bIncludes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

^cEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 3.10

Estimated rate (per 1,000 persons in each age group) of personal victimizationBy race and age of victim, and type of crime, United States, 1995^a

by race and age of victim and type of crime, United States, 1995												
Race and age of victim	Total population	Crimes of violence	Completed violence	Attempted/threatened violence	Rape/sexual assault ^b	Robbery			Assault			Purse snatching/pocket picking
						Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple	
White												
12 to 15 years	12,344,090	106.8	30.5	76.3	2.0	8.2	1.6 ^c	6.5	96.6	14.2	82.4	3.4
16 to 19 years	11,650,200	110.5	37.0	73.6	6.8	7.3	2.1	5.1	96.4	24.9	71.6	2.7
20 to 24 years	14,422,530	76.5	20.9	55.6	2.8	8.6	1.8	6.8	65.1	13.6	51.5	0.7 ^c
25 to 34 years	34,035,150	53.8	14.1	39.7	2.0	5.9	1.3	4.6	45.8	11.1	34.8	1.3
35 to 49 years	51,052,860	33.3	8.4	24.8	1.4	3.5	0.9	2.6	28.3	6.4	21.9	1.5
50 to 64 years	29,993,610	14.7	2.3	12.4	0.1 ^c	1.6	0.4 ^c	1.1	13.1	2.9	10.1	1.1
65 years and older	28,382,400	5.8	1.4	4.4	0.0 ^c	1.2	0.2 ^c	1.0	4.6	1.2	3.4	0.9
Black												
12 to 15 years	2,549,310	120.4	46.7	73.7	2.8 ^c	15.7	3.7 ^c	12.0	101.9	20.3	81.6	5.2 ^c
16 to 19 years	2,238,630	100.0	43.3	56.8	1.7 ^c	19.3	5.8 ^c	13.5	79.0	21.4	57.6	1.9 ^c
20 to 24 years	2,523,970	97.3	32.9	64.4	5.3 ^c	24.6	9.4 ^c	15.1	67.4	24.2	43.2	2.4 ^c
25 to 34 years	5,440,320	60.2	26.2	34.0	1.7 ^c	12.9	4.0 ^c	9.0	45.6	14.3	31.3	0.9 ^c
35 to 49 years	7,205,740	39.8	16.4	23.4	1.2 ^c	12.3	5.6	6.7	26.3	10.8	15.5	4.1
50 to 64 years	3,465,920	10.0	2.7 ^c	7.3	0.0 ^c	3.4 ^c	0.7 ^c	2.7 ^c	6.6 ^c	0.7 ^c	5.9 ^c	5.0 ^c
65 years and older	2,574,140	6.2 ^c	2.9 ^c	3.3 ^c	0.0 ^c	3.1 ^c	0.0 ^c	3.1 ^c	3.1 ^c	0.9 ^c	2.1 ^c	1.8 ^c

Note: See Note, table 3.1. Table excludes data on persons of "other" races. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1995*, NCJ-171129 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1998), Table 9.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bIncludes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

^cEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 3.11

Estimated rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older) of personal victimizationBy type of crime and annual household income of victim, United States, 1995^a

Type of crime	Annual household income						
	Less than \$7,500	\$7,500 to \$14,999	\$15,000 to \$24,999	\$25,000 to \$34,999	\$35,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$74,999	\$75,000 or more
All personal crimes	75.0	49.7	49.2	48.1	45.8	44.1	37.7
Crimes of violence	71.4	48.4	47.7	46.4	44.2	42.7	36.0
Completed violence	28.4	18.4	13.6	12.0	11.1	9.4	8.1
Attempted/threatened violence	42.9	29.9	34.0	34.4	33.1	33.3	27.9
Rape/sexual assault	3.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.2	0.8 ^b
Rape/attempted rape	2.6	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.5 ^b	0.7 ^b
Rape	1.5 ^b	0.7 ^b	0.8	0.3 ^b	0.6 ^b	0.3 ^b	0.4 ^b
Attempted rape ^c	1.2 ^b	0.3 ^b	0.4 ^b	0.8 ^b	0.4 ^b	0.2 ^b	0.3 ^b
Sexual assault ^d	0.8 ^b	0.6 ^b	0.4 ^b	0.4 ^b	0.7	0.7 ^b	0.1 ^b
Robbery	11.8	9.1	6.5	5.1	3.6	3.1	2.4
Completed/property taken	8.4	6.7	3.9	3.1	2.1	1.7	1.6
With injury	2.9	2.0	1.3	0.6 ^b	0.6 ^b	0.1 ^b	0.7 ^b
Without injury	5.5	4.7	2.6	2.5	1.5	1.6	0.9 ^b
Attempted to take property	3.4	2.4	2.6	2.0	1.6	1.5	0.8 ^b
With injury	1.1 ^b	0.3 ^b	0.8	0.7 ^b	0.3 ^b	0.2 ^b	0.0 ^b
Without injury	2.3	2.1	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.2	0.8 ^b
Assault	56.1	37.7	39.5	39.8	38.9	38.4	32.8
Aggravated	16.5	10.0	9.0	8.9	8.8	8.4	5.5
With injury	5.0	3.0	2.0	2.5	1.8	2.4	1.9
Threatened with weapon	11.4	7.0	7.0	6.4	7.0	6.0	3.5
Simple	39.6	27.7	30.5	30.8	30.1	30.0	27.3
With minor injury	13.0	7.4	6.5	5.7	6.0	4.5	4.1
Without injury	26.6	20.3	24.0	25.2	24.0	25.5	23.2
Purse snatching/pocket picking	3.6	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.7
Population age 12 and older	15,917,890	25,169,790	32,095,240	29,608,960	34,914,380	29,657,010	22,091,400

Note: See Note, table 3.1. Table excludes data on persons whose family income level was not ascertained. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

^cIncludes verbal threats of rape.

^dIncludes threats.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1995*, NCJ-171129 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1998), Table 14.

Table 3.12

Estimated rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older) of personal victimizationBy type of crime, size of population, and locality of residence, United States, 1995^a

Type of crime	All areas	Size of population and locality of residence										
		Total		50,000 to 249,999		250,000 to 499,999		500,000 to 999,999		1,000,000 or more		Rural
		Urban	Suburban	Urban	Suburban	Urban	Suburban	Urban	Suburban	Urban	Suburban	
Personal crimes	46.2	59.8	43.6	54.6	40.9	55.9	45.6	62.8	42.8	66.4	43.2	35.6
Crimes of violence	44.5	56.7	42.1	53.2	39.8	53.6	44.4	59.4	40.7	60.8	41.3	35.0
Completed violence	12.9	18.0	11.6	16.8	9.3	15.4	12.8	19.7	12.4	20.6	12.8	9.5
Attempted/threatened violence	31.6	38.7	30.5	36.4	30.5	38.1	31.6	39.8	28.4	40.3	28.5	25.5
Rape/sexual assault ^b	1.6	2.0	1.6	2.7	1.5	1.5 ^c	1.7	1.8 ^c	1.3	1.2 ^c	2.0	1.2
Robbery	5.3	9.7	4.0	5.5	3.0	7.1	4.5	9.9	4.1	16.8	4.9	2.6
Completed/property taken	3.5	6.7	2.5	3.7	1.7	5.3	2.9	7.9	2.4	10.8	3.5	1.4
With injury	1.0	2.1	0.6	1.1 ^c	0.6 ^c	2.7	0.7 ^c	2.3	0.6 ^c	2.8	0.9 ^c	0.4
Without injury	2.4	4.6	1.9	2.6	1.1	2.6	2.2	5.6	1.8	8.0	2.6	0.9
Attempted to take property	1.8	3.0	1.5	1.8	1.4	1.8 ^c	1.7	2.0	1.7	6.0	1.4	1.2
With injury	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3 ^c	0.5 ^c	0.6 ^c	0.1 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.6 ^c	0.9 ^c	0.5 ^c	0.5
Without injury	1.4	2.5	1.1	1.5	0.9	1.2 ^c	1.6	2.0	1.1 ^c	5.1	0.9 ^c	0.7
Assault	37.7	45.0	36.6	45.0	35.3	45.0	38.1	47.8	35.3	42.8	34.4	31.3
Aggravated	8.7	11.7	8.1	12.2	8.3	14.3	8.4	9.0	6.3	11.6	8.7	6.6
With injury	2.3	3.0	2.2	3.4	2.2	4.0	2.2	2.6	1.9	2.2	2.1	1.8
Threatened with weapon	6.4	8.7	5.8	8.8	6.2	10.4	6.2	6.5	4.4	9.3	6.6	4.8
Simple	28.9	33.3	28.5	32.8	26.9	30.6	29.8	38.8	29.0	31.2	25.7	24.7
With minor injury	6.0	7.0	5.8	7.9	4.7	5.3	6.4	7.9	7.2	6.8	5.6	5.4
Without injury	22.9	26.4	22.8	25.0	22.2	25.3	23.4	30.9	21.8	24.4	20.1	19.3
Purse snatching/pocket picking	1.7	3.1	1.4	1.4	1.1	2.3	1.2	3.4	2.1	5.6	1.9	0.6
Population age 12 and older	215,709,450	62,255,840	98,073,550	18,100,790	29,523,540	11,962,000	23,790,210	13,127,140	20,282,110	17,236,200	18,379,320	55,380,060

Note: See Note, table 3.1. "Urban" denotes central cities; "suburban" denotes outside central cities; "rural" denotes nonmetropolitan areas. The population range categories shown for "urban" and "suburban" are based on the size of the core city of a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) and do not reflect the population of the entire MSA. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bIncludes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

^cEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1995*, NCJ-171129 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1998), Table 52.

Table 3.13

Estimated number and percent of violent victimization incidentsBy type of crime and victim-offender relationship, United States, 1995^a

Type of crime	All incidents		Involving strangers		Involving nonstrangers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Crimes of violence	8,727,230	100%	4,483,260	51.4%	4,243,970	48.6%
Completed violence	2,515,470	100	1,158,950	46.1	1,356,520	53.9
Attempted/threatened violence	6,211,770	100	3,324,310	53.5	2,887,450	46.5
Rape/sexual assault	335,450	100	101,280	30.2	234,170	69.8
Rape/attempted rape	229,250	100	56,440	24.6	172,810	75.4
Rape	138,240	100	12,650 ^b	9.2 ^b	125,590	90.8
Attempted rape ^c	91,000	100	43,790	48.1	47,210	51.9
Sexual assault ^d	106,210	100	44,840	42.2	61,370	57.8
Robbery	1,039,490	100	810,180	77.9	229,320	22.1
Completed/property taken	673,440	100	517,950	76.9	155,490	23.1
With injury	196,880	100	144,050	73.2	52,830	26.8
Without injury	476,560	100	373,900	78.5	102,660	21.5
Attempted to take property	366,050	100	292,220	79.8	73,830	20.2
With injury	87,610	100	55,890	63.8	31,720	36.2
Without injury	278,440	100	236,330	84.9	42,110	15.1
Assault	7,352,290	100	3,571,810	48.6	3,780,480	51.4
Aggravated	1,622,360	100	911,750	56.2	710,620	43.8
With injury	439,660	100	172,690	39.3	266,960	60.7
Threatened with weapon	1,182,700	100	739,050	62.5	443,650	37.5
Simple	5,729,920	100	2,660,060	46.4	3,069,860	53.6
With minor injury	1,170,780	100	415,720	35.5	755,060	64.5
Without injury	4,559,140	100	2,244,340	49.2	2,314,800	50.8

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

^cIncludes verbal threats of rape.

^dIncludes threats.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1995*, NCJ-171129 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1998), Table 27.

Table 3.14

Estimated percent distribution of violent victimizationBy type of crime and relationship to offender, United States, 1995^a

Victim-offender relationship													
Type of crime	Total number of victimizations	Total crimes	Related						Well known ^b	Casual acquaintances	Don't know relationship	Strangers	Don't know number of offenders
			Total	Spouse	Ex-spouse	Parent	Own child	Other relatives					
Crimes of violence	9,604,570	100%	9.1%	3.5%	1.3%	0.9%	0.7%	2.7%	23.2%	15.0%	1.4%	49.5%	1.8%
Completed violence	2,785,570	100	12.4	6.4	0.9	1.4	0.6 ^c	3.1	27.4	12.7	1.8	44.1	1.5
Attempted/threatened violence	6,819,000	100	7.8	2.3	1.5	0.7	0.8	2.6	21.5	16.0	1.2	51.7	1.9
Rape/sexual assault ^d	340,380	100	12.0	6.0 ^c	1.3 ^c	3.5 ^c	0.0 ^c	1.3 ^c	33.1	24.5	0.6 ^c	28.5	1.4 ^c
Robbery	1,141,820	100	4.7	2.1 ^c	0.8 ^c	0.2 ^c	0.3 ^c	1.3 ^c	11.2	5.5	2.4	74.3	1.9 ^c
Completed/property taken	744,810	100	5.1	2.9 ^c	0.4 ^c	0.2 ^c	0.0 ^c	1.6 ^c	11.9	5.4	2.7 ^c	72.7	2.2 ^c
Attempted to take property	397,010	100	3.9 ^c	0.6 ^c	1.6 ^c	0.0 ^c	1.0 ^c	0.6 ^c	9.8	5.8 ^c	2.0 ^c	77.2	1.2 ^c
Assault	8,122,370	100	9.6	3.6	1.4	0.9	0.8	3.0	24.5	16.0	1.3	46.9	1.8
Aggravated	1,882,810	100	8.5	3.0	0.7 ^c	0.2 ^c	0.6 ^c	4.1	21.8	12.1	1.7	53.8	2.0
Simple	6,239,560	100	10.0	3.7	1.6 ^c	1.1	0.9	2.7	25.2	17.2	1.1	44.8	1.7

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

^cEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.^dIncludes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.^bIncludes data on offenders well known to the victim whose relationship to the victim could not be ascertained.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1995*, NCJ-171129 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1998), Table 34.

Table 3.15

Estimated percent distribution of type of weapon used by offenders in violent victimization incidentsBy type of crime and victim-offender relationship, United States, 1995^a

All incidents	Total incidents		No weapon used	Weapon used										Don't know if weapon present
				Total	Total firearm	Hand gun	Other gun	Gun type unknown	Knife	Sharp object	Blunt object	Other weapon	Weapon type unknown	
	Number	Percent												
Crimes of violence	8,727,230	100%	67.2%	23.9%	9.3%	8.2%	1.1%	0.0% ^b	5.2%	0.8%	3.4%	4.4%	0.6%	8.9%
Completed violence	2,515,470	100	64.7	29.3	11.1	10.5	0.6 ^b	0.0 ^b	5.5	1.1	4.8	6.0	0.8 ^b	6.0
Attempted/threatened violence	6,211,770	100	68.3	21.7	8.6	7.2	1.3	0.0 ^b	5.2	0.7	2.9	3.8	0.5	10.0
Rape/sexual assault ^c	335,450	100	87.5	5.4 ^b	2.9 ^b	2.9 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	2.1 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.3 ^b	0.0 ^b	7.1 ^b
Robbery	1,039,490	100	37.6	51.1	28.2	27.7	0.5 ^b	0.0 ^b	11.8	2.1 ^b	4.9	2.7	1.4 ^b	11.3
Completed/property taken	673,440	100	34.6	55.5	35.2	34.4	0.8 ^b	0.0 ^b	7.6	1.5 ^b	6.8	2.9 ^b	1.4 ^b	10.0
With injury	196,880	100	38.2	55.3	26.2	24.9	1.3 ^b	0.0 ^b	9.3 ^b	1.9 ^b	12.5	3.9 ^b	1.4 ^b	6.5 ^b
Without injury	476,560	100	33.1	55.5	38.9	38.4	0.5 ^b	0.0 ^b	7.0	1.3 ^b	4.4 ^b	2.5 ^b	1.4 ^b	11.4
Attempted to take property	366,050	100	43.2	43.0	15.4	15.3	0.2 ^b	0.0 ^b	19.4	3.2 ^b	1.4 ^b	2.2 ^b	1.4 ^b	13.8
With injury	87,610	100	54.4	39.9	7.7 ^b	7.0 ^b	0.7 ^b	0.0 ^b	19.1 ^b	3.9 ^b	2.7 ^b	2.9 ^b	3.6 ^b	5.7 ^b
Without injury	278,440	100	39.7	44.0	17.9	17.9	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	19.4	3.0 ^b	1.0 ^b	2.0 ^b	0.8 ^b	16.3
Assault	7,352,290	100	70.5	20.9	7.0	5.7	1.2	0.0 ^b	4.5	0.7	3.4	4.9	0.5	8.6
Aggravated	1,622,360	100	5.0	94.7	31.6	25.7	5.7	0.2 ^b	20.2	3.1	15.4	22.1	2.4	0.2 ^b
With injury	439,660	100	18.6	80.6	7.9	5.9	2.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	19.0	3.8 ^b	17.3	29.8	2.6 ^b	0.8 ^b
Threatened with weapon	1,182,700	100	X	100.0	40.3	33.1	7.0	0.3 ^b	20.7	2.8	14.7	19.2	2.4	0.0 ^b
Simple ^d	5,729,920	100	89.0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	11.0
With minor injury	1,170,780	100	94.3	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	5.7
Without injury	4,559,140	100	87.7	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	12.3
<u>Involving strangers</u>														
Crimes of violence	4,483,260	100	57.0	30.1	14.0	12.7	1.2	0.1 ^b	5.5	0.9	4.0	5.2	0.6	12.8
Rape/sexual assault ^c	101,280	100	75.8	7.4 ^b	2.5 ^b	2.5 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	4.9 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	16.8 ^b
Robbery	810,180	100	30.2	56.7	32.3	31.6	0.7 ^b	0.0 ^b	12.9	2.3 ^b	5.2	2.5 ^b	1.6 ^b	13.1
Aggravated assault	911,750	100	2.6 ^b	97.0	39.7	34.3	5.0	0.3 ^b	14.9	2.1 ^b	15.2	23.5	1.6 ^b	0.4 ^b
Simple assault ^d	2,660,060	100	83.1	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	16.9
<u>Involving nonstrangers</u>														
Crimes of violence	4,243,970	100	78.0	17.3	4.5	3.4	1.1	0.0 ^b	5.0	0.8	2.8	3.6	0.6	4.7
Rape/sexual assault ^c	234,170	100	92.6	4.5 ^b	3.1 ^b	3.1 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.9 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.5 ^b	0.0 ^b	2.9 ^b
Robbery	229,320	100	63.8	31.1	13.9	13.9	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	7.9 ^b	1.4 ^b	3.8 ^b	3.3 ^b	0.9 ^b	5.1 ^b
Aggravated assault	710,620	100	8.2	91.8	21.1	14.7	6.4	0.0 ^b	27.1	4.2	15.7	20.3	3.5	0.0 ^b
Simple assault ^d	3,069,860	100	94.1	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	5.9

Note: See Note, table 3.1. Responses for weapons use are tallied once, based upon a hierarchy. Prior to 1993, multiple responses for weapons were tallied. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

^cIncludes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.^dSimple assault, by definition, does not involve the use of a weapon.^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1995*, NCJ-171129 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1998), Table 66.

Table 3.16

Estimated percent of violent victimizations in which victim took self-protective measures

By type of crime and victim-offender relationship, United States, 1995

Type of crime	Percent of all victimizations		
	All victimizations	Involving strangers	Involving nonstrangers
Crimes of violence	70.8%	68.9%	72.9%
Completed violence	70.8	62.6	78.3
Attempted/threatened violence	70.7	71.1	70.3
Rape/sexual assault ^a	73.2	66.5	76.1
Robbery	62.2	59.2	73.4
Completed/property taken	50.0	43.7	72.0
With injury	70.7	65.1	87.1
Without injury	41.5	35.3	64.4
Attempted to take property	85.2	87.3	76.5
With injury	88.4	96.3	73.7
Without injury	84.2	85.2	78.6
Assault	71.9	71.1	72.6
Aggravated	72.7	72.2	73.4
With injury	74.5	73.3	75.3
Threatened with weapon	72.0	71.9	72.3
Simple	71.6	70.7	72.4
With minor injury	81.2	79.3	82.3
Without injury	69.1	69.0	69.1

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

^aIncludes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1995*, NCJ-171129 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1998), Table 68.

Table 3.17

Estimated percent distribution of self-protective measures employed by victims of violent crimeBy sex and race of victim, United States, 1995^a

Self-protective measure	Sex			Race ^b	
	Both sexes	Male	Female	White	Black
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Attacked offender with weapon	1.3	1.8	0.8	1.1	2.8
Attacked offender without weapon	11.1	13.0	8.8	11.1	10.7
Threatened offender with weapon	1.9	2.3	1.3	2.0	1.6 ^c
Threatened offender without weapon	2.1	3.1	0.8	2.3	1.0 ^c
Resisted or captured offender	20.4	23.1	17.1	20.2	20.2
Scared or warned offender	8.3	5.9	11.2	8.2	10.0
Persuaded or appeased offender	12.4	12.5	12.4	13.0	10.0
Ran away or hid	15.6	13.9	17.7	15.7	14.8
Got help or gave alarm	8.7	6.1	11.9	8.5	9.4
Screamed from pain or fear	1.8	0.6	3.2	1.5	3.5
Took other measures	16.3	17.6	14.8	16.4	16.0

Note: See Note, table 3.1. Some respondents may have cited more than one self-protective measure employed. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.^bExcludes data on persons of "other" races.^cEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1995*, NCJ-171129 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1998), Table 71.

Table 3.18

Estimated percent distribution of the outcomes of self-protective measures employed by victims of violent crime
By person taking measure and type of crime, United States, 1995^a

Person taking action and type of crime	Number of victimizations	Total	Percent of victimizations					
			Helped situation	Hurt situation	Both helped and hurt situation	Neither helped nor hurt situation	Don't know	Not available
<u>Measure taken by victim</u>								
Crimes of violence	6,796,570	100%	66.7%	8.4%	6.8%	12.2%	5.6%	0.3% ^b
Rape/sexual assault ^c	249,000	100	47.2	8.2 ^b	7.9 ^b	27.3	9.4 ^b	0.0 ^b
Robbery	710,780	100	65.0	8.5	8.3	11.9	6.3	0.0 ^b
Assault	5,836,790	100	67.7	8.4	6.6	11.6	5.4	0.3 ^b
Aggravated	1,368,640	100	68.2	6.6	8.0	11.3	5.5	0.4 ^b
Simple	4,468,160	100	67.6	9.0	6.2	11.6	5.3	0.3 ^b
<u>Measure taken by others</u>								
Crimes of violence	6,627,660	100	34.0	11.7	3.2	43.0	6.3	1.9
Rape/sexual assault ^c	112,340	100	32.9	12.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	41.4	7.2 ^b	6.6 ^b
Robbery	583,120	100	24.1	12.9	2.2 ^b	48.0	9.7	3.2 ^b
Assault	5,932,200	100	34.9	11.6	3.4	42.5	5.9	1.7
Aggravated	1,384,260	100	36.5	10.6	3.0	42.4	6.2	1.4 ^b
Simple	4,547,940	100	34.5	11.9	3.5	42.5	5.8	1.8

Note: See Note, table 3.1. Table excludes victimizations in which no self-protective actions were taken. Of those victimizations in which a self-protective measure or measures was/were employed, the victim and/or someone else may have taken action. Therefore, the above categories are not mutually exclusive. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

^cIncludes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1995*, NCJ-171129 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1998), Table 72.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

Table 3.19

Respondents reporting whether something was taken from them by force during the last year

United States, selected years 1973-94

Question: "During the last year, did anyone take something directly from you by using force--such as a stickup, mugging, or threat?"

	Yes	No
1973	2%	98%
1974	4	96
1976	2	98
1977	2	98
1980	2	98
1982	2	98
1984	2	98
1985	2	98
1987	2	98
1988	2	98
1989	1	98
1990	1	98
1991	2	98
1993	3	97
1994	2	97

Note: The "no answer" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Source: National Opinion Research Center, "General Social Surveys, 1972-94," Storrs, CT: The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research, University of Connecticut. (Machine-readable data file.) Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.20

Respondents reporting whether they have been hit by another person

United States, selected years 1973-94

Question: "Have you ever been punched or beaten by another person?"

	Yes	No
1973	28%	72%
1975	32	68
1976	28	72
1978	35	65
1980	33	67
1983	46	54
1984	40	60
1986	36	64
1987	36	64
1988	35	64
1989	36	64
1990	37	63
1991	34	65
1993	36	64
1994	38	62

Note: The "don't know" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Source: National Opinion Research Center, "General Social Surveys, 1972-94," Storrs, CT: The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research, University of Connecticut. (Machine-readable data file.) Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.21

Estimated rate (per 1,000 households) of property victimization

By type of crime and characteristics of head of household, United States, 1996

Characteristics of head of household	Number of households	Type of crime			
		Total	Burglary	Motor vehicle theft	Theft
<u>Race</u>					
White	86,828,970	259.9	44.3	12.1	203.5
Black	12,610,740	310.0	69.3	22.2	218.5
Other	3,257,780	268.4	39.4	16.5	212.5
<u>Ethnicity</u>					
Hispanic	8,029,100	328.1	55.2	24.6	247.3
Non-Hispanic	94,046,690	261.2	46.4	12.5	202.3
<u>Household income</u>					
Under \$7,500	9,169,350	282.7	74.5	11.8	196.5
\$7,500 to \$14,999	13,196,430	247.5	59.5	11.5	176.5
\$15,000 to \$24,999	15,715,240	273.1	45.9	14.1	213.1
\$25,000 to \$34,999	13,529,800	285.1	47.8	14.5	222.8
\$35,000 to \$49,999	14,894,950	287.6	39.3	16.1	232.1
\$50,000 to \$74,999	12,444,620	284.0	38.1	14.4	231.6
\$75,000 and over	9,471,690	304.6	41.8	14.4	248.3
<u>Region</u>					
Northeast	20,287,590	215.2	35.5	12.0	167.8
Midwest	24,933,490	249.6	44.4	10.0	195.1
South	36,181,470	259.9	51.0	13.2	195.7
West	21,294,940	345.6	55.0	19.6	271.0
<u>Residence</u>					
Urban	31,501,620	334.5	64.2	20.3	250.0
Suburban	48,322,180	250.5	37.8	12.9	199.8
Rural	22,873,690	206.0	43.7	5.4	156.9
<u>Home ownership</u>					
Owned	66,798,710	233.7	38.9	10.7	184.1
Rented	35,898,780	327.1	62.6	18.8	245.8

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization 1996: Changes 1995-96 with Trends 1993-96*, Bulletin NCJ-165812 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, November 1997), p. 7. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.22

Estimated number and rate (per 1,000 households) of property victimizationBy type of crime and race of head of household, United States, 1995^a

Type of crime	Race of head of household							
	All races		White		Black		Other	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Property crimes	28,482,360	279.5	23,574,150	272.9	3,989,730	322.3	918,480	292.6
Household burglary	4,822,480	47.3	3,914,730	45.3	762,070	61.6	145,680	46.4
Completed	4,070,160	39.9	3,324,560	38.5	616,570	49.8	129,030	41.1
Forcible entry	1,506,770	14.8	1,151,570	13.3	314,680	25.4	40,520	12.9
Unlawful entry without force	2,563,390	25.2	2,172,990	25.2	301,890	24.4	88,510	28.2
Attempted forcible entry	752,320	7.4	590,160	6.8	145,510	11.8	16,650 ^b	5.3 ^b
Motor vehicle theft	1,653,820	16.2	1,209,030	14.0	376,180	30.4	68,610	21.9
Completed	1,098,280	10.8	784,330	9.1	262,890	21.2	51,060	16.3
Attempted	555,540	5.5	424,700	4.9	113,290	9.2	17,550 ^b	5.6 ^b
Theft ^c	22,006,050	216.0	18,450,390	213.6	2,851,480	230.3	704,180	224.3
Completed	21,153,190	207.6	17,708,760	205.0	2,759,650	222.9	684,780	218.2
Less than \$50	8,240,010	80.9	7,046,560	81.6	908,010	73.3	285,430	90.9
\$50 to \$249	7,590,920	74.5	6,221,060	72.0	1,119,890	90.5	249,970	79.6
\$250 or more	4,163,170	40.9	3,498,430	40.5	546,510	44.1	118,230	37.7
Amount not available	1,159,100	11.4	942,720	10.9	185,240	15.0	31,140	9.9
Attempted	852,860	8.4	741,630	8.6	91,830	7.4	19,400 ^b	6.2 ^b
Total number of households	101,888,380	X	86,369,290	X	12,380,170	X	3,138,930	X

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.^cIncludes crimes previously classified as "personal larceny without contact" and "household larceny."

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1995*, NCJ-171129 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1998), Table 16.

Table 3.23

Estimated number and rate (per 1,000 households) of property victimizationBy type of crime and ethnicity of head of household, United States, 1995^a

Type of crime	Ethnicity of head of household					
	Total ^b		Hispanic		Non-Hispanic	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Property crimes	28,482,360	279.5	2,824,670	364.1	25,492,750	272.7
Household burglary	4,822,480	47.3	457,780	59.0	4,326,490	46.3
Completed	4,070,160	39.9	373,360	48.1	3,665,300	39.2
Forcible entry	1,506,770	14.8	154,310	19.9	1,339,040	14.3
Unlawful entry without force	2,563,390	25.2	219,050	28.2	2,326,260	24.9
Attempted forcible entry	752,320	7.4	84,420	10.9	661,190	7.1
Motor vehicle theft	1,653,820	16.2	215,640	27.8	1,426,970	15.3
Completed	1,098,280	10.8	135,680	17.5	958,270	10.3
Attempted	555,540	5.5	79,960	10.3	468,700	5.0
Theft ^c	22,006,050	216.0	2,151,250	277.3	19,739,290	211.2
Completed	21,153,190	207.6	2,039,190	262.8	19,000,840	203.3
Less than \$50	8,240,010	80.9	620,120	79.9	7,582,910	81.1
\$50 to \$249	7,590,920	74.5	839,240	108.2	6,713,430	71.8
\$250 or more	4,163,170	40.9	491,220	63.3	3,643,770	39.0
Amount not available	1,159,100	11.4	88,600	11.4	1,060,740	11.3
Attempted	852,860	8.4	112,070	14.4	738,440	7.9
Total number of households	101,888,380	X	7,758,960	X	93,478,170	X

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.^bIncludes data on persons whose ethnicity was not ascertained, which are not shown separately.^cIncludes crimes previously classified as "personal larceny without contact" and "household larceny."Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1995*, NCJ-171129 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1998), Table 17.

Table 3.24

Estimated rate (per 1,000 households) of property victimizationBy type of crime and annual household income, United States, 1995^a

Type of crime	Annual household income						
	Less than \$7,500	\$7,500 to \$14,999	\$15,000 to \$24,999	\$25,000 to \$34,999	\$35,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$74,999	\$75,000 or more
Property crimes	290.7	256.1	287.0	283.0	293.6	317.1	335.8
Household burglary	71.4	55.0	48.7	42.0	42.6	41.8	43.0
Completed	59.8	45.5	38.6	37.0	36.6	37.2	36.3
Forcible entry	19.7	18.5	14.8	14.6	14.6	11.8	10.3
Unlawful entry without force	40.0	27.0	23.8	22.5	22.1	25.4	26.0
Attempted forcible entry	11.6	9.5	10.1	4.9	6.0	4.6	6.7
Motor vehicle theft	13.9	15.6	15.7	16.5	18.3	17.2	19.1
Completed	11.0	11.8	10.4	10.7	11.8	10.6	11.1
Attempted	2.9	3.8	5.3	5.8	6.5	6.6	8.0
Theft ^b	205.4	185.5	222.6	224.5	232.6	258.1	273.7
Completed	196.5	176.4	213.9	215.1	224.3	248.0	265.3
Less than \$50	69.3	71.9	81.4	85.3	95.8	98.9	100.6
\$50 to \$249	79.9	62.6	78.3	74.4	80.5	86.6	91.1
\$250 or more	36.1	31.2	40.9	43.1	37.4	50.8	62.5
Amount not available	11.2	10.7	13.3	12.3	10.7	11.6	11.2
Attempted	8.9	9.0	8.7	9.4	8.3	10.1	8.3
Total number of households	9,865,540	13,610,140	15,901,710	13,694,260	14,746,080	11,763,840	8,627,350

Note: See Note, table 3.1. Table excludes data on families whose income level was not ascertained. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.^bIncludes crimes previously classified as "personal larceny without contact" and "household larceny."Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1995*, NCJ-171129 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1998), Table 20.

Table 3.25

Estimated rate (per 1,000 households) of property victimizationBy type of crime, size of population, and locality of residence, United States, 1995^a

Size of population and locality of residence												
Type of crime	All areas	Total		50,000 to 249,999		250,000 to 499,999		500,000 to 999,999		1,000,000 or more		Rural
		Urban	Suburban	Urban	Suburban	Urban	Suburban	Urban	Suburban	Urban	Suburban	
Property crimes	279.5	347.8	267.0	351.8	234.5	368.7	275.0	341.3	270.1	331.4	308.7	218.5
Household burglary	47.3	59.8	39.0	67.7	38.6	58.7	40.9	58.0	33.9	52.1	41.1	46.8
Completed	39.9	49.8	33.4	56.9	33.2	49.8	34.2	48.1	30.0	42.1	34.2	39.6
Forcible entry	14.8	20.4	11.3	18.7	11.4	24.2	10.3	22.8	11.4	18.2	10.4	14.0
Unlawful entry without force	25.2	29.4	22.0	38.2	21.8	25.6	23.9	25.3	18.7	23.9	23.8	25.6
Attempted forcible entry	7.4	10.1	5.6	10.8	5.5	8.9	6.7	9.9	3.9	10.0	6.9	7.2
Motor vehicle theft	16.2	25.7	15.0	20.3	9.3	23.4	15.0	23.8	17.4	34.7	24.1	6.9
Completed	10.8	16.3	10.0	15.7	6.9	14.6	9.7	12.1	9.5	22.3	17.4	5.5
Attempted	5.5	9.4	5.0	4.6	2.4	8.8	5.3	11.7	7.9	12.5	6.7	1.4
Theft ^b	216.0	262.3	213.0	263.8	186.6	286.5	219.1	259.5	218.8	244.6	243.5	164.9
Completed	207.6	250.4	205.4	252.8	181.1	275.4	211.5	245.1	209.0	233.5	234.9	159.5
Less than \$50	80.9	87.1	81.9	91.9	72.5	99.4	83.3	79.8	83.7	77.7	94.0	71.5
\$50 to \$249	74.5	96.3	71.1	99.1	62.7	109.8	74.7	95.7	69.4	85.3	82.4	54.0
\$250 or more	40.9	52.7	40.6	52.6	36.3	50.5	41.2	52.3	45.2	53.4	43.0	26.9
Amount not available	11.4	14.3	11.8	9.2	9.6	15.7	12.3	17.2	10.7	17.2	15.5	7.1
Attempted	8.4	11.9	7.6	11.0	5.5	11.1	7.6	14.4	9.8	11.1	8.6	5.4
Total number of households	101,888,380	31,186,290	45,038,890	8,894,790	13,328,410	6,110,870	11,086,320	6,650,160	9,525,880	8,621,360	8,274,700	25,663,190

Note: See Notes, tables 3.1 and 3.12. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1995*, NCJ-171129 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1998), Table 53.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bIncludes crimes previously classified as "personal larceny without contact" and "household larceny."

Table 3.26

Estimated rate (per 1,000 households) of property victimizationBy locality of residence, race of head of household, and type of crime, United States, 1995^a

Locality and race of head of household	Total households	Property crimes	Household burglary	Motor vehicle theft	Theft ^b
<u>All areas</u>					
White	86,369,290	272.9	45.3	14.0	213.6
Black	12,380,170	322.3	61.6	30.4	230.3
<u>Urban</u>					
White	22,959,580	344.7	57.8	23.2	263.6
Black	6,927,450	367.8	68.3	34.8	264.6
<u>Suburban</u>					
White	40,104,980	264.7	38.3	13.2	213.2
Black	3,508,860	293.1	52.5	33.4	207.2
<u>Rural</u>					
White	23,304,720	216.6	45.2	6.3	165.1
Black	1,943,870	212.7	53.8	9.0 ^c	149.9

Note: See Notes, tables 3.1 and 3.12. Table excludes data on persons of "other" races. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bIncludes crimes previously classified as "personal larceny without contact" and "household larceny."

^cEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1995*, NCJ-171129 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1998), Table 55.

Table 3.27

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

United States, selected years 1973-94

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

	Yes	No
1973	8%	92%
1974	8	92
1976	7	93
1977	7	93
1980	8	92
1982	8	92
1984	7	93
1985	7	93
1987	6	93
1988	7	93
1989	6	94
1990	6	94
1991	5	94
1993	6	94
1994	6	94

Note: The "no answer" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Source: National Opinion Research Center, "General Social Surveys, 1972-94," Storrs, CT: The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research, University of Connecticut. (Machine-readable data file.) Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.28

Estimated percent distribution of violent victimizations by lone offendersBy type of crime and perceived age of offender, United States, 1995^a

		Perceived age of lone offender (in years)								
Type of crime	Number of lone-offender victimizations	Total	Under 12	12 to 20				21 to 29	30 and older	Not known and not available
				Total	12 to 14	15 to 17	18 to 20			
Crimes of violence	7,287,430	100%	1.3%	33.5%	10.6%	12.0%	10.9%	26.0%	36.6%	2.5%
Completed violence	2,023,180	100	1.1 ^b	33.1	9.1	12.3	11.7	28.8	34.3	2.6
Attempted/threatened violence	5,264,250	100	1.4	33.7	11.2	11.9	10.6	25.0	37.5	2.5
Rape/sexual assault ^c	303,240	100	0.0 ^b	25.8	3.2 ^b	6.0 ^b	16.6	27.6	43.9	2.7 ^b
Robbery	623,710	100	1.2 ^b	33.8	7.4	9.3	17.1	36.2	23.7	5.1
Completed/property taken	381,850	100	0.0 ^b	35.4	7.8	10.1	17.5	34.5	25.0	5.2 ^b
With injury	90,660	100	0.0 ^b	24.2 ^b	0.0 ^b	6.3 ^b	17.9 ^b	45.0	30.8	0.0 ^b
Without injury	291,190	100	0.0 ^b	38.8	10.2	11.3	17.4	31.2	23.1	6.9 ^b
Attempted to take property	241,850	100	3.2 ^b	31.4	6.9 ^b	8.1 ^b	16.4	39.0	21.7	4.8 ^b
With injury	51,130	100	0.0 ^b	37.1 ^b	13.1 ^b	5.5 ^b	18.6 ^b	34.4 ^b	28.5 ^b	0.0 ^b
Without injury	190,720	100	4.0 ^b	29.9	5.3 ^b	8.8 ^b	15.8	40.2	19.8	6.1 ^b
Assault	6,360,470	100	1.4	33.9	11.3	12.6	10.0	25.0	37.5	2.2
Aggravated	1,346,930	100	1.6 ^b	26.2	6.6	11.5	8.1	28.7	41.2	2.3
Simple	5,013,530	100	1.3	36.0	12.6	12.9	10.5	24.0	36.6	2.2

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1995*, NCJ-171129 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1998), Table 39.^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.^cIncludes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

Table 3.29

Estimated percent distribution of violent victimizations by lone offendersBy type of crime and perceived race of offender, United States, 1995^a

Type of crime	Number of lone-offender victimizations	Perceived race of lone offender				Not known and not available
		Total	White	Black	Other	
Crimes of violence	7,287,430	100%	63.1%	27.3%	8.0%	1.6%
Completed violence	2,023,180	100	60.7	30.6	7.4	1.4
Attempted/threatened violence	5,264,250	100	64.0	26.0	8.3	1.7
Rape/sexual assault ^b	303,240	100	68.8	24.6	6.6 ^c	0.0 ^c
Robbery	623,710	100	33.9	53.3	10.9	1.9 ^c
Completed/property taken	381,850	100	36.2	56.7	5.8 ^c	1.3 ^c
With injury	90,660	100	30.9	63.3	5.8 ^c	0.0 ^c
Without injury	291,190	100	37.9	54.7	5.8 ^c	1.7 ^c
Attempted to take property	241,850	100	30.2	47.9	19.0	2.9 ^c
With injury	51,130	100	28.4 ^c	36.3 ^c	27.9 ^c	7.4 ^c
Without injury	190,720	100	30.7	51.0	16.7	1.6 ^c
Assault	6,360,470	100	65.6	24.9	7.8	1.7
Aggravated	1,346,930	100	59.6	27.7	11.2	1.5 ^c
Simple	5,013,530	100	67.3	24.1	6.9	1.7

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.^bIncludes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.^cEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1995*, NCJ-171129 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1998), Table 40.

Table 3.30

Estimated percent distribution of violent victimizations by multiple offendersBy type of crime and perceived age of offenders, United States, 1995^a

Type of crime	Number of multiple-offender victimizations	Perceived age of multiple offenders (in years)						Not known and not available
		Total	All under 12	All 12 to 20	All 21 to 29	All 30 and older	Mixed ages	
Crimes of violence	2,147,890	100%	0.9% ^b	46.9%	13.4%	5.8%	27.9%	5.2%
Completed violence	720,030	100	0.3 ^b	41.9	14.8	7.4	30.4	5.2
Attempted/threatened violence	1,427,860	100	1.1 ^b	49.5	12.7	4.9	26.6	5.1
Rape/sexual assault ^c	32,480	100	0.0 ^b	55.9 ^b	6.7 ^b	0.0 ^b	28.8 ^b	8.6 ^b
Robbery	496,710	100	0.0 ^b	44.6	18.3	7.5	23.6	6.0
Completed/property taken	346,500	100	0.0 ^b	43.3	17.1	9.4	24.1	6.0 ^b
With injury	127,110	100	0.0 ^b	42.9	18.6 ^b	6.2 ^b	31.1	1.2 ^b
Without injury	219,380	100	0.0 ^b	43.6	16.3	11.3	20.0	8.9 ^b
Attempted to take property	150,200	100	0.0 ^b	47.5	20.9	3.2 ^b	22.6	5.9 ^b
With injury	43,420	100	0.0 ^b	50.4 ^b	32.5 ^b	0.0 ^b	17.1 ^b	0.0 ^b
Without injury	106,770	100	0.0 ^b	46.3	16.1 ^b	4.5 ^b	24.8	8.3 ^b
Assault	1,618,700	100	1.2 ^b	47.5	12.0	5.3	29.1	4.8
Aggravated	497,580	100	0.9 ^b	37.6	10.9	6.2	37.6	6.7
Simple	1,121,110	100	1.3 ^b	51.9	12.6	5.0	25.4	4.0

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1995*, NCJ-171129 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1998), Table 45.^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.^cIncludes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

Table 3.31

Estimated percent distribution of violent victimizations by multiple offendersBy type of crime and perceived race of offenders, United States, 1995^a

Type of crime	Number of multiple-offender victimizations	Perceived race of multiple offenders					Not known and not available
		Total	All white	All black	All other	Mixed races	
Crimes of violence	2,147,890	100%	37.7%	31.8%	14.0%	13.8%	2.7%
Completed violence	720,030	100	29.7	42.0	13.5	11.7	3.2 ^b
Attempted/threatened violence	1,427,860	100	41.8	26.6	14.3	14.9	2.4
Rape/sexual assault ^c	32,480	100	20.6 ^b	33.1 ^b	23.8 ^b	22.5 ^b	0.0 ^b
Robbery	496,710	100	19.2	55.8	12.4	9.6	3.0 ^b
Completed/property taken	346,500	100	16.2	59.6	13.7	7.5	3.0 ^b
With injury	127,110	100	17.9 ^b	63.3	12.2 ^b	3.9 ^b	2.6 ^b
Without injury	219,380	100	15.1	57.4	14.5	9.6 ^b	3.3 ^b
Attempted to take property	150,200	100	26.3	47.1	9.4 ^b	14.4 ^b	2.9 ^b
With injury	43,420	100	28.3 ^b	48.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	23.7 ^b	0.0 ^b
Without injury	106,770	100	25.5	46.7	13.2 ^b	10.6 ^b	4.0 ^b
Assault	1,618,700	100	43.7	24.4	14.3	14.9	2.7
Aggravated	497,580	100	44.7	20.8	17.6	12.6	4.3 ^b
Simple	1,121,110	100	43.3	25.9	12.9	15.9	2.0 ^b

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.^cIncludes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1995*, NCJ-171129 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1998), Table 46.

Table 3.32

Estimated percent distribution of personal and property incidentsBy type of crime and place of occurrence, United States, 1995^a

Type of crime	Number of incidents	Total	Place of occurrence											Other
			At or in respondent's home	Near home	On the street near home	At, in, or near a friend's, relative's, or neighbor's home	Inside a restaurant, bar, or nightclub	Other commercial building	Parking lot or garage	Inside school building/ on school property	In apartment yard, park, field, or playground	On street other than near own home	On public transportation or inside station	
Crimes of violence	8,727,230	100%	14.0%	8.3%	3.9%	8.6%	4.2%	8.0%	7.7%	14.2%	2.7%	19.3%	0.9%	8.1%
Completed violence	2,515,470	100	22.5	6.1	3.3	11.8	4.1	3.5	5.2	11.1	3.1	22.4	0.6 ^b	6.2
Attempted/threatened violence	6,211,770	100	10.5	9.2	4.2	7.3	4.2	9.8	8.7	15.4	2.6	18.1	1.1	8.9
Rape/sexual assault ^c	335,450	100	38.5	2.9 ^b	1.5 ^b	23.6	0.7 ^b	3.7 ^b	5.3 ^b	4.0 ^b	2.2 ^b	4.6 ^b	1.5 ^b	11.5
Robbery	1,039,490	100	11.9	8.0	5.8	5.7	0.9 ^b	3.0	9.7	5.7	1.4 ^b	38.6	2.2 ^b	7.2
Completed/property taken	673,440	100	14.6	7.6	5.4	6.0	0.9 ^b	2.8 ^b	5.6	5.1	1.3 ^b	42.6	1.7 ^b	6.2
With injury	196,880	100	14.9	9.9 ^b	7.3 ^b	2.8 ^b	0.0 ^b	1.6 ^b	2.4 ^b	0.0 ^b	3.5 ^b	52.8	1.7 ^b	3.2 ^b
Without injury	476,560	100	14.5	6.7	4.6 ^b	7.3	1.3 ^b	3.3 ^b	7.0	7.2	0.5 ^b	38.4	1.7 ^b	7.5
Attempted to take property	366,050	100	7.0	8.7	6.5 ^b	5.0 ^b	0.8 ^b	3.3 ^b	17.0	6.7	1.4 ^b	31.3	3.2 ^b	9.1
With injury	87,610	100	5.0 ^b	6.8 ^b	10.5 ^b	5.7 ^b	0.0 ^b	2.6 ^b	19.6 ^b	12.8 ^b	0.0 ^b	19.3 ^b	4.4 ^b	13.5 ^b
Without injury	278,440	100	7.6 ^b	9.3	5.2 ^b	4.8 ^b	1.1 ^b	3.5 ^b	16.2	4.8 ^b	1.9 ^b	35.0	2.8 ^b	7.8 ^b
Assault	7,352,290	100	13.1	8.6	3.8	8.3	4.8	8.9	7.5	15.8	2.9	17.3	0.7	8.1
Aggravated	1,622,360	100	12.8	8.8	3.3	11.7	4.7	5.6	7.4	6.4	3.6	27.4	0.3 ^b	7.8
Simple	5,729,920	100	13.2	8.6	3.9	7.4	4.9	9.8	7.5	18.5	2.7	14.4	0.9	8.2
Purse snatching/ pocket picking	362,100	100	1.4 ^b	2.3 ^b	1.3 ^b	1.6 ^b	7.9	25.4	2.3 ^b	14.2	0.6 ^b	20.7	10.7	11.8
Motor vehicle theft	1,653,820	100	0.2 ^b	27.2	18.4	4.7	X	0.1 ^b	29.6	2.0	0.1 ^b	14.5	0.1 ^b	3.0
Completed	1,098,280	100	0.4 ^b	29.3	16.8	6.0	X	0.0 ^b	26.7	1.9 ^b	0.2 ^b	16.0	0.0 ^b	2.7
Attempted	555,540	100	0.0 ^b	22.9	21.7	2.2 ^b	X	0.4 ^b	35.3	2.2 ^b	0.0 ^b	11.5	0.4 ^b	3.5 ^b
Theft ^d	22,006,050	100	9.9	28.1	5.9	3.7	1.6	6.4	15.1	13.3	1.3	5.6	0.7	8.5

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

^dIncludes crimes previously classified as "personal larceny without contact" and "household larceny."^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.^cIncludes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1995*, NCJ-171129 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1998), Table 61.

Table 3.33

Estimated percent distribution of personal and property victimizationBy type of crime and whether or not reported to police, United States, 1995^a

Type of crime	Number of victimizations	Percent of victimizations reported to the police			
		Total	Yes ^b	No	Not known and not available
All crimes	38,452,300	100%	35.3%	63.5%	1.2%
Personal crimes	9,969,940	100	41.6	57.1	1.3
Crimes of violence	9,604,570	100	41.7	56.9	1.4
Completed violence	2,785,570	100	55.0	43.0	2.0
Attempted/threatened violence	6,819,000	100	36.3	62.6	1.1
Rape/sexual assault	340,380	100	32.0	67.3	0.7 ^c
Rape/attempted rape	234,170	100	33.9	65.1	1.0 ^c
Rape	140,820	100	35.3	64.7	0.0 ^c
Attempted rape ^d	93,350	100	31.7	65.7	2.5 ^c
Sexual assault ^e	106,210	100	27.9	72.1	0.0 ^c
Robbery	1,141,820	100	55.1	43.9	1.0 ^c
Completed/property taken	744,810	100	60.6	37.9	1.5 ^c
With injury	217,780	100	71.9	28.1	0.0 ^c
Without injury	527,040	100	55.9	41.9	2.1 ^c
Attempted to take property	397,010	100	44.7	55.3	0.0 ^c
With injury	94,560	100	57.4	42.6	0.0 ^c
Without injury	302,450	100	40.7	59.3	0.0 ^c
Assault	8,122,370	100	40.2	58.3	1.5
Aggravated	1,882,810	100	53.9	44.3	1.8
With injury	506,890	100	64.5	32.9	2.6 ^c
Threatened with weapon	1,375,910	100	50.0	48.5	1.5 ^c
Simple	6,239,560	100	36.1	62.5	1.4
With minor injury	1,299,700	100	52.5	45.0	2.4
Without injury	4,939,870	100	31.8	67.1	1.1
Purse snatching/pocket picking	365,370	100	37.8	61.4	0.8 ^c
Completed purse snatching	66,520	100	68.4	31.6 ^c	0.0 ^c
Attempted purse snatching	21,000 ^c	100 ^c	30.0 ^c	70.0 ^c	0.0 ^c
Pocket picking	277,850	100	31.0	67.9	1.0 ^c
Property crimes	28,482,360	100	33.2	65.7	1.1
Household burglary	4,822,480	100	50.3	48.9	0.7
Completed	4,070,160	100	51.8	47.4	0.8
Forcible entry	1,506,770	100	73.6	25.8	0.7 ^c
Unlawful entry without force	2,563,390	100	39.0	60.1	0.9 ^c
Attempted forcible entry	752,320	100	42.5	57.3	0.3 ^c
Motor vehicle theft	1,653,820	100	74.4	24.8	0.8 ^c
Completed	1,098,280	100	88.8	10.9	0.3 ^c
Attempted	555,540	100	45.8	52.3	1.9 ^c
Theft ^f	22,006,050	100	26.3	72.5	1.2
Completed	21,153,190	100	26.3	72.5	1.2
Less than \$50	8,240,010	100	11.4	87.8	0.8
\$50 to \$249	7,590,920	100	26.8	72.0	1.2
\$250 or more	4,163,170	100	55.0	43.4	1.6
Amount not available	1,159,100	100	26.2	71.1	2.8
Attempted	852,860	100	25.6	73.1	1.4 ^c

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.^bFigures in this column represent the rates at which victimizations were reported to the police, or "police reporting rates."^cEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.^dIncludes verbal threats of rape.^eIncludes threats.^fIncludes crimes previously classified as "personal larceny without contact" and "household larceny."Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1995*, NCJ-171129 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1998), Table 91.

Table 3.34

Estimated percent distribution of reasons for reporting personal and property victimizations to policeBy type of crime, United States, 1995^a

Reasons for reporting to police	Personal crimes				Property crimes			
	Total	Crimes of violence			Total	Household burglary	Motor vehicle theft	Theft ^b
Number of reasons for reporting victimizations ^c	3,112,960	2,930,450	581,840	2,247,670	9,511,580	2,783,800	1,217,080	5,510,700
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Stop or prevent this incident	14.2	14.9	6.5	16.6	6.3	9.5	4.9	5.0
Needed help due to injury	1.9	2.0	3.7 ^d	1.3	0.2 ^d	0.1 ^d	0.0 ^d	0.2 ^d
To recover property	5.1	3.5	15.7	0.5 ^d	22.8	18.5	32.0	22.9
To collect insurance	0.7 ^d	0.8 ^d	1.0 ^d	0.8 ^d	5.9	3.8	10.2	6.1
To prevent further crimes by offender against victim	16.6	17.3	12.0	18.5	7.4	12.0	3.2	6.1
To prevent crime by offender against anyone	8.6	8.4	8.8	8.1	4.8	5.3	3.6	4.9
To punish offender	7.4	7.6	8.1	7.4	3.2	3.6	3.4	3.0
To catch or find offender	5.9	5.4	9.8	4.6	5.9	7.5	4.5	5.3
To improve police surveillance	2.7	2.7	4.0 ^d	2.2	4.9	6.1	3.1	4.8
Duty to notify police	4.2	4.1	6.1	3.6	6.5	5.6	5.8	7.2
Because it was a crime	24.3	24.7	20.8	26.7	26.5	23.2	25.9	28.3
Some other reason	7.3	7.5	2.7 ^d	8.7	4.9	4.1	2.6	5.8
Not available	1.1	1.1	0.9 ^d	1.2	0.7	0.7 ^d	0.7 ^d	0.6

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

^dEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1995*, NCJ-171129 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1998), Table 101. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bIncludes crimes previously classified as "personal larceny without contact" and "household larceny."

^cSome respondents may have cited more than one reason for reporting victimizations to the police.

Table 3.35

Estimated percent distribution of reasons for not reporting personal and property victimizations to policeBy type of crime, United States, 1995^a

Reasons for not reporting to police	Personal crimes				Property crimes			
	Total	Crimes of violence			Total	Household burglary	Motor vehicle theft	Theft ^b
Number of reasons for not reporting victimizations ^c	6,601,080	6,323,350	629,140	5,407,320	22,706,580	2,901,670	496,760	19,308,140
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Reported to another official	12.5	12.3	4.5	13.4	10.4	5.7	2.4 ^d	11.3
Private or personal matter	20.7	21.6	12.7	22.5	5.7	7.4	10.4	5.3
Object recovered; offender unsuccessful	18.6	18.7	17.9	19.4	28.5	23.1	23.4	29.4
Not important enough	6.3	6.3	3.5 ^d	6.9	3.1	4.9	1.7 ^d	2.9
Insurance would not cover	0.2 ^d	0.1 ^d	1.5 ^d	0.0 ^d	1.8	1.3	3.8 ^d	1.8
Not aware crime occurred until later	0.4	0.2 ^d	0.3 ^d	0.1 ^d	5.0	7.6	6.7	4.5
Unable to recover property; no ID number	0.6	0.4	4.1	0.0 ^d	6.4	6.1	0.9 ^d	6.6
Lack of proof	3.7	3.2	8.4	2.5	10.2	11.7	11.7	10.0
Police would not want to be bothered	5.4	5.4	9.7	5.0	8.4	8.6	9.1	8.4
Police inefficient, ineffective, or biased	3.5	3.4	5.4	3.0	3.0	5.2	6.1	2.6
Fear of reprisal	4.1	4.1	5.8	3.4	0.4	0.7 ^d	0.0 ^d	0.4
Too inconvenient or time consuming	3.1	3.1	5.8	2.8	3.2	2.7	5.1	3.3
Other reasons	20.9	21.1	20.2	20.9	13.8	15.2	18.7	13.4

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

^dEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1995*, NCJ-171129 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1998), Table 102. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bIncludes crimes previously classified as "personal larceny without contact" and "household larceny."

^cSome respondents may have cited more than one reason for not reporting victimizations to the police.

Table 3.36

Estimated percent of persons stalked during their lifetime

By sex, race, and ethnicity of victim, and victim-offender relationship, United States, 1996

	Male	Female
Total	2.2%	8.1%
<u>Race</u>		
White	2.1	8.2
Black	2.4	6.5
Asian, Pacific Islander	1.8 ^a	4.5
American Indian, Alaska Native	4.8	17.0
Other	3.9	10.6
<u>Ethnicity</u>		
Hispanic ^b	3.3	7.6
Non-Hispanic	2.1	8.2
<u>Victim-offender relationship</u>		
Intimate	0.6	4.8
Relative	0.1 ^a	0.3
Acquaintance	0.8	1.6
Stranger	0.8	1.8

Note: These data are from the National Violence Against Women Survey, a nationally representative telephone survey of 8,000 men and 8,000 women ages 18 and older. Data were collected from November 1995 to May 1996 using random digit dialing sampling and a computer-assisted interviewing system. The survey defines stalking as a course of conduct directed at a specific person that involves repeated (two or more occasions) visual or physical proximity, nonconsensual communication, or verbal, written or implied threats, or a combination thereof, that would cause a reasonable person fear. This definition of stalking is similar to the definition of stalking used in the model antistalking code for States developed by the National Institute of Justice. (Source, p. 2.) A series of screening questions was used to determine whether the experiences of respondents met this definition, and only those who reported being very frightened or feared bodily harm were counted as stalking victims.

^aBased on five or fewer cases.

^bPersons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, *Stalking in America: Findings from the National Violence Against Women Survey*, NCJ-169592 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1998), p. 3, Exhibit 1; p. 5; and p. 7, Exhibit 10. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.37

Stalking incidents reported to police and outcome

By sex of victim, United States, 1996

	Total	Male	Female
<u>Reported to police</u>			
Yes	53.1%	47.7%	54.6%
No	46.9	52.3	45.4
<u>Reported by</u>			
Victim	82.3	75.0	84.0
Other	17.7	25.0	16.0
<u>Police response^a</u>			
Took report	68.0	66.7	68.6
Arrested or detained perpetrator	23.5	16.7	25.1
Referred to prosecutor or court	23.3	19.0	24.3
Referred to victim services	13.8	8.3	15.1
Gave advice on self-protective measures	33.2	29.8	34.0
Did nothing	18.9	16.7	19.4
<u>Victim obtained a protective or restraining order</u>			
Yes	23.8	9.7	28.0
No	76.2	90.3	72.0
<u>Order violated</u>			
Yes	69.8	81.3	68.7
No	30.2	18.7	31.3
<u>Perpetrator prosecuted</u>			
Yes	12.1	9.0	13.1
No	87.9	91.0	86.9
<u>Perpetrator convicted</u>			
Yes	54.0	60.0	52.8
No	46.0	40.0	47.2
<u>Perpetrator sentenced to jail or prison</u>			
Yes	63.0	77.8	59.5
No	37.0	22.2 ^b	40.5

Note: See Note, table 3.36.

^aPercents add to more than 100 because of multiple responses.

^bBased on five or fewer cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, *Stalking in America: Findings from the National Violence Against Women Survey*, NCJ-169592 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1998), p. 9, Exhibit 15; p. 11, Exhibit 19; and p. 12, Exhibit 20. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.38

Respondents reporting knowing of a situation where a woman has been physically abused by her husband or boyfriend

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1997

Question: "Do you personally know of any situation where a woman has been physically abused by her husband or boyfriend?"

	Yes	No
National	53%	46%
Sex		
Male	46	53
Female	60	40
Race		
White	53	46
Black	52	47
Nonwhite ^a	54	45
Age		
18 to 29 years	58	42
30 to 49 years	61	39
50 to 64 years	47	52
65 years and older	34	65
Education		
College post graduate	60	38
College graduate	56	44
Some college	61	39
No college	45	54
Income		
\$75,000 and over	60	39
\$50,000 and over ^b	55	44
\$30,000 to \$49,999	59	41
\$20,000 to \$29,999	58	42
Under \$20,000	51	48
Community		
Urban area	55	44
Suburban area	52	48
Rural area	55	45
Region		
East	48	51
Midwest	55	44
South	48	52
West	65	34
Politics		
Republican ^c	54	46
Democrat ^c	52	47
Independent	55	43

Note: The "don't know" and "refused" categories have been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, [see Appendix 6](#).

^aIncludes black respondents.

^bIncludes \$75,000 and over category.

^cIncludes respondents who indicated that they lean toward this designation.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.39

Respondents reporting ever being physically abused by their spouse or companion

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1997

Question: "In most families, people get angry at each other for one reason or another. Thinking about your own situation, have you, yourself, ever been physically abused by your spouse or companion?"

	Yes	No
National	15%	84%
Sex		
Male	8	91
Female	22	77
Race		
White	14	85
Black	20	79
Nonwhite ^a	21	79
Age		
18 to 29 years	13	86
30 to 49 years	17	82
50 to 64 years	18	81
65 years and older	9	89
Education		
College post graduate	10	88
College graduate	12	88
Some college	16	84
No college	16	82
Income		
\$75,000 and over	8	92
\$50,000 and over ^b	11	89
\$30,000 to \$49,999	12	87
\$20,000 to \$29,999	18	82
Under \$20,000	23	76
Community		
Urban area	16	83
Suburban area	14	85
Rural area	16	83
Region		
East	12	87
Midwest	13	86
South	18	80
West	16	84
Politics		
Republican ^c	13	87
Democrat ^c	15	84
Independent	20	77

Note: The volunteered response category "doesn't apply" and the "don't know" and "refused" categories have been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, [see Appendix 6](#).

^aIncludes black respondents.

^bIncludes \$75,000 and over category.

^cIncludes respondents who indicated that they lean toward this designation.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.40

High school seniors reporting victimization experiences in last 12 months

By type of victimization, United States, 1985-97

Question: "During the last 12 months, how often. . ."

Type of victimization	Class of 1985 (N=3,327)	Class of 1986 (N=3,159)	Class of 1987 (N=3,361)	Class of 1988 (N=3,350)	Class of 1989 (N=2,852)	Class of 1990 (N=2,627)	Class of 1991 (N=2,569)	Class of 1992 (N=2,690)	Class of 1993 (N=2,770)	Class of 1994 (N=2,645)	Class of 1995 (N=2,656)	Class of 1996 (N=2,452)	Class of 1997 (N=2,638)
Has something of yours (worth under \$50) been stolen?													
Not at all	55.6%	52.7%	52.2%	52.5%	56.3%	54.6%	55.4%	55.4%	55.3%	56.6%	55.4%	52.5%	54.0%
Once	26.9	28.6	28.4	28.5	26.2	24.8	26.2	27.0	25.6	25.3	25.7	27.0	26.8
Twice	10.6	11.2	11.5	11.5	10.6	12.2	10.9	10.6	11.0	11.0	10.7	11.0	11.0
3 or 4 times	5.0	5.4	5.2	5.3	4.7	6.0	5.2	5.0	5.7	5.1	5.2	6.4	5.3
5 or more times	1.9	2.1	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.0	2.4	2.1	3.0	3.1	3.0
Has something of yours (worth over \$50) been stolen?													
Not at all	85.1	82.5	79.7	78.0	79.4	77.9	77.2	77.5	75.1	76.8	76.0	73.3	74.2
Once	10.7	13.5	15.2	15.9	15.6	15.2	15.7	15.3	17.2	16.8	16.4	17.0	17.2
Twice	3.1	2.6	3.2	3.8	3.0	4.1	4.8	4.6	4.0	4.1	4.7	5.7	5.5
3 or 4 times	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.3	2.0	1.7	1.9	2.6	1.6	2.1	2.5	2.3
5 or more times	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.7	1.5	0.8
Has someone deliberately damaged your property (your car, clothing, etc.)?													
Not at all	68.9	67.9	66.2	65.7	66.7	66.3	65.8	66.4	66.1	67.0	66.4	65.6	67.4
Once	19.4	21.7	21.5	21.1	21.3	19.5	21.6	19.8	19.1	19.6	19.5	20.9	19.9
Twice	7.6	7.0	8.4	8.6	7.8	8.9	7.7	9.4	9.2	8.5	8.6	8.8	8.2
3 or 4 times	3.0	2.5	3.0	3.5	2.9	4.0	3.6	3.4	4.2	3.8	3.7	3.0	3.4
5 or more times	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.9	1.4	1.2	1.8	1.6	1.1
Has someone injured you with a weapon (like a knife, gun, or club)?													
Not at all	95.2	95.3	95.0	95.5	94.7	94.4	94.5	94.3	93.9	94.9	95.0	95.0	94.9
Once	3.1	3.3	3.8	3.0	3.9	3.7	4.1	4.0	3.6	3.5	3.0	2.9	2.8
Twice	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.7	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.1
3 or 4 times	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.8
5 or more times	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.4
Has someone threatened you with a weapon, but not actually injured you?													
Not at all	83.8	84.2	83.2	82.8	81.3	81.9	81.4	80.7	79.6	80.9	82.1	81.0	81.8
Once	10.0	10.4	10.6	10.8	12.2	10.4	11.1	10.9	11.5	11.3	9.3	10.7	11.1
Twice	3.7	3.3	3.2	3.5	3.1	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.7	4.5	4.6	3.3
3 or 4 times	1.4	1.1	1.6	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.8	2.4	2.2	1.9	2.3
5 or more times	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.8	1.6	2.1	2.3	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.5
Has someone injured you on purpose without using a weapon?													
Not at all	83.6	84.4	82.8	84.1	84.2	83.3	83.8	84.0	83.6	84.9	84.1	84.4	85.4
Once	9.4	10.1	10.5	9.2	9.6	10.1	9.6	9.3	9.2	9.3	9.0	7.9	7.8
Twice	3.5	2.9	3.5	3.2	3.0	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.4	2.7	3.7	3.2	2.7
3 or 4 times	2.0	1.6	2.0	1.3	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.8	2.6	2.1
5 or more times	1.6	1.1	1.3	2.1	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.9	2.0
Has an unarmed person threatened you with injury, but not actually injured you?													
Not at all	71.8	71.7	70.3	69.3	69.6	66.8	69.1	69.3	69.0	70.1	70.2	69.9	71.7
Once	13.3	15.2	14.1	14.7	14.2	15.3	13.5	13.7	13.1	13.2	12.8	13.4	13.5
Twice	6.2	5.8	6.3	7.1	6.2	8.0	6.8	6.2	7.6	6.8	6.4	6.2	5.3
3 or 4 times	4.0	4.0	4.6	4.8	4.4	4.7	4.9	5.3	4.2	4.5	4.5	4.0	3.8
5 or more times	4.7	3.3	4.7	4.1	5.5	5.2	5.7	5.4	6.1	5.5	6.1	6.5	5.8

Note: These data are from a series of nationwide surveys of high school seniors conducted from 1975 through 1997 by the Monitoring the Future Project at the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research. The survey design is a multistage random sample of high school seniors in public and private schools throughout the continental United States. All percentages reported are based on weighted cases; the N's that are shown in the tables also refer to the number of weighted cases. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1984 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see [Appendix 7](#).

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1985*, pp. 102, 103; *1987*, pp. 106, 107; *1989*, pp. 106, 107; *1991*, pp. 109, 110; *1993*, pp. 110, 111; *1995*, pp. 111, 112 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1986*, pp. 105, 106; *1988*, pp. 106, 107; *1990*, pp. 109, 110; *1992*, pp. 109, 110; *1994*, pp. 109, 110 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.41

High school seniors reporting victimization experiences in last 12 months

By type of victimization and sex, United States, 1985-97

Question: "During the last 12 months, how often. . ."

Type of victimization	Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987		Class of 1988		Class of 1989		Class of 1990	
	Male (N=1,573)	Female (N=1,651)	Male (N=1,481)	Female (N=1,591)	Male (N=1,565)	Female (N=1,679)	Male (N=1,582)	Female (N=1,651)	Male (N=1,363)	Female (N=1,431)	Male (N=1,338)	Female (N=1,178)
Has something of yours (worth under \$50) been stolen?												
Not at all	50.7%	60.7%	47.7%	57.4%	47.0%	57.1%	46.5%	58.8%	53.2%	59.8%	52.8%	57.3%
Once	28.2	25.3	29.8	27.7	30.4	26.4	30.3	26.2	27.0	25.4	24.6	24.9
Twice	12.6	8.7	12.3	9.8	12.9	10.2	13.1	10.0	12.0	9.3	12.5	11.5
3 or 4 times	6.2	3.8	7.1	3.8	6.1	4.5	6.7	3.9	5.4	3.9	6.6	5.1
5 or more times	2.3	1.6	3.1	1.3	3.6	1.8	3.4	1.1	2.4	1.6	3.5	1.2
Has something of yours (worth over \$50) been stolen?												
Not at all	81.9	88.3	77.9	86.9	75.1	84.2	72.4	84.0	76.8	81.8	75.6	81.2
Once	12.7	8.8	16.8	10.5	18.5	12.0	19.6	11.9	16.7	15.1	16.5	13.6
Twice	4.4	1.6	3.5	1.8	4.2	2.1	4.7	3.0	3.6	2.3	4.9	2.9
3 or 4 times	0.7	1.0	1.3	0.7	1.4	1.1	2.2	0.9	2.1	0.5	2.0	2.0
5 or more times	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.8	0.6	1.1	0.1	0.8	0.3	1.1	0.3
Has someone deliberately damaged your property (your car, clothing, etc.)?												
Not at all	62.5	75.3	61.1	74.0	62.0	70.6	59.7	72.1	60.9	72.6	60.8	73.2
Once	23.3	15.7	25.2	18.5	23.6	19.6	24.8	17.7	25.4	17.6	21.9	16.1
Twice	9.6	5.5	8.8	5.5	9.9	6.6	9.7	7.2	9.6	5.9	10.5	7.3
3 or 4 times	3.4	2.5	3.8	1.3	3.5	2.3	4.3	2.4	2.5	3.0	4.9	2.8
5 or more times	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.9	1.5	0.6	1.6	1.0	1.9	0.6
Has someone injured you with a weapon (like a knife, gun, or club)?												
Not at all	93.3	97.3	93.3	97.4	92.5	97.6	92.7	98.2	91.8	97.4	91.2	98.3
Once	4.2	2.0	4.6	1.9	5.6	2.1	5.0	1.2	5.6	2.2	5.9	1.3
Twice	1.7	0.5	1.2	0.6	1.3	(a)	1.3	0.5	1.4	0.4	1.8	0.2
3 or 4 times	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.6	(a)	0.6	0.1
5 or more times	0.4	0.1	0.4	(a)	0.3	0.2	0.4	(a)	0.6	(a)	0.5	0.2
Has someone threatened you with a weapon, but not actually injured you?												
Not at all	78.9	89.2	79.4	89.2	76.7	89.6	76.7	88.9	74.8	87.4	76.1	88.7
Once	12.6	7.2	12.6	8.1	14.4	6.8	14.1	7.8	16.2	8.6	13.6	7.0
Twice	4.5	2.7	4.9	1.6	4.7	1.9	5.0	1.9	4.5	1.8	5.3	2.1
3 or 4 times	2.2	0.5	1.7	0.4	2.2	0.9	2.1	0.9	2.2	1.1	3.0	0.8
5 or more times	1.8	0.4	1.4	0.7	2.0	0.8	2.1	0.4	2.3	1.1	2.0	1.4
Has someone injured you on purpose without using a weapon?												
Not at all	82.9	84.9	83.8	85.4	81.2	84.5	83.4	84.9	84.6	84.2	83.3	83.1
Once	9.5	8.8	10.4	9.5	11.9	8.7	9.5	8.8	10.0	9.1	10.9	9.5
Twice	3.5	3.3	3.2	2.5	4.0	3.1	3.8	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.3	3.5
3 or 4 times	2.2	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.9	2.2	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.5	2.5
5 or more times	1.8	1.5	1.3	0.9	0.9	1.5	2.1	2.3	0.9	1.8	1.0	1.4
Has an unarmed person threatened you with injury, but not actually injured you?												
Not at all	65.1	79.1	65.6	77.8	65.2	75.0	62.1	76.7	63.1	75.9	60.9	73.3
Once	15.2	10.9	16.9	13.3	14.9	13.2	17.8	11.5	16.3	12.4	16.7	14.1
Twice	8.1	4.4	7.4	4.4	7.4	5.3	8.8	5.3	7.7	4.9	9.9	6.2
3 or 4 times	5.4	2.6	5.3	2.6	6.5	3.0	5.9	3.6	5.4	3.5	5.7	3.7
5 or more times	6.2	3.1	4.8	1.8	6.0	3.4	5.4	2.9	7.5	3.3	6.8	2.8

Note: See Note, table 3.40. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1984 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aLess than 0.05%.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1985*, pp. 102, 103; *1987*, pp. 106, 107; *1989*, pp. 106, 107; *1991*, pp. 109, 110; *1993*, pp. 110, 111; *1995*, pp. 111, 112 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1986*, pp. 105, 106; *1988*, pp. 106, 107; *1990*, pp. 109, 110; *1992*, pp. 109, 110; *1994*, pp. 109, 110 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Class of 1991		Class of 1992		Class of 1993		Class of 1994		Class of 1995		Class of 1996		Class of 1997	
Male (N=1,280)	Female (N=1,205)	Male (N=1,276)	Female (N=1,308)	Male (N=1,294)	Female (N=1,321)	Male (N=1,208)	Female (N=1,302)	Male (N=1,238)	Female (N=1,313)	Male (N=1,142)	Female (N=1,197)	Male (N=1,204)	Female (N=1,304)
50.4%	60.9%	49.9%	60.8%	50.9%	60.3%	53.8%	59.5%	50.7%	60.3%	48.4%	57.1%	49.3%	57.9%
28.1	23.9	28.8	25.5	25.9	24.4	24.1	26.5	26.2	24.8	26.0	27.9	26.6	27.4
12.1	9.8	12.7	8.3	13.1	9.0	12.9	9.1	12.1	9.3	13.1	9.0	13.7	8.6
6.1	4.0	5.7	4.2	6.6	5.0	6.4	3.6	6.7	4.1	8.1	4.4	6.1	4.4
3.2	1.4	2.9	1.2	3.5	1.3	2.8	1.2	4.3	1.6	4.4	1.6	4.3	1.7
73.2	81.6	73.3	82.7	69.0	81.3	73.6	81.0	70.8	82.3	68.8	78.2	69.0	78.6
18.5	13.1	17.5	12.2	20.8	13.9	19.0	14.4	19.6	12.9	18.0	15.9	20.3	14.7
5.6	3.7	6.0	3.1	5.3	2.6	4.6	3.2	6.2	2.9	7.9	3.6	7.1	4.2
1.9	1.2	2.4	1.4	3.3	1.9	2.2	0.9	2.9	1.4	3.2	1.8	2.4	2.1
0.7	0.4	0.8	0.6	1.6	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	2.1	0.5	1.1	0.4
59.7	72.3	61.3	71.8	61.6	71.1	61.8	72.1	61.2	71.1	59.6	71.9	59.3	74.6
24.5	18.8	21.5	18.4	21.7	16.2	22.0	17.2	22.1	17.5	24.6	17.3	24.3	16.3
10.0	5.1	11.9	6.8	9.8	8.6	10.9	6.0	10.1	7.2	9.8	7.9	10.4	6.1
3.9	3.1	4.2	2.3	4.8	3.5	4.4	3.3	4.8	2.6	3.7	2.4	4.6	2.3
1.9	0.7	1.1	0.7	2.2	0.6	0.9	1.4	1.8	1.6	2.3	0.5	1.3	0.8
92.0	97.2	90.8	98.4	91.3	97.1	93.1	96.9	93.0	97.3	92.0	98.6	92.4	97.8
5.9	2.3	6.2	1.3	4.6	2.1	5.1	1.8	4.2	1.7	4.8	1.1	3.8	1.7
1.0	0.4	2.4	0.3	2.6	0.1	1.4	0.9	1.8	0.4	1.4	0.2	1.8	0.3
0.7	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.3	1.1	0.1	1.4	0.1
0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.3	(a)	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.1
75.2	87.9	73.8	88.3	72.7	86.5	74.3	87.8	74.4	90.4	74.6	88.5	74.0	89.0
14.0	8.2	13.3	8.6	14.0	8.6	13.4	8.6	12.7	5.6	12.6	8.1	14.7	7.9
5.4	2.4	6.3	1.3	4.8	2.9	6.2	1.5	6.4	2.3	7.3	1.7	5.1	1.7
2.9	1.1	3.7	1.0	4.8	1.1	3.7	1.3	3.4	1.0	2.9	0.9	3.8	0.8
2.6	0.5	2.9	0.7	3.7	0.9	2.4	0.9	3.1	0.6	2.6	0.8	2.4	0.7
83.2	84.6	82.8	86.3	82.7	84.9	84.1	85.6	82.7	85.7	82.3	87.0	84.7	86.6
10.3	8.7	10.8	7.5	10.6	7.3	10.9	8.1	9.8	7.7	9.7	6.3	8.2	7.3
3.3	3.0	2.8	3.2	3.2	3.8	2.5	2.7	4.1	3.4	3.7	2.7	3.1	2.2
1.7	2.1	2.5	1.5	1.8	2.0	1.5	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.7	2.3	1.9	2.1
1.6	1.7	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.0	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.7	2.1	1.8
62.3	75.9	63.4	75.6	63.5	74.7	63.4	76.5	61.9	77.9	63.9	76.3	64.3	79.0
14.5	12.7	14.8	12.9	14.4	11.6	14.7	11.7	14.4	11.2	15.6	11.7	16.6	10.5
8.8	4.8	8.2	4.5	8.7	6.6	7.8	5.4	8.4	4.9	6.0	6.3	6.6	4.2
5.7	4.0	5.7	4.5	4.4	3.9	6.3	2.9	6.2	2.9	5.8	2.0	4.7	2.7
8.7	2.5	7.9	2.6	9.0	3.1	7.7	3.5	9.1	3.1	8.7	3.7	7.8	3.6

Table 3.42

High school seniors reporting victimization experiences in last 12 months

By type of victimization and race, United States, 1985-97

Question: "During the last 12 months, how often. . ."

Type of victimization	Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987		Class of 1988		Class of 1989		Class of 1990	
	White (N=2,485)	Black (N=388)	White (N=2,367)	Black (N=338)	White (N=2,524)	Black (N=336)	White (N=2,450)	Black (N=405)	White (N=2,090)	Black (N=318)	White (N=1,907)	Black (N=277)
Has something of yours (worth under \$50) been stolen?												
Not at all	56.8%	52.6%	53.0%	53.8%	52.1%	54.8%	53.7%	47.8%	57.9%	51.1%	54.1%	54.0%
Once	26.3	29.3	28.2	27.8	28.1	31.5	27.9	29.7	24.9	29.7	25.4	24.6
Twice	10.4	8.5	11.1	10.7	12.1	8.2	11.2	11.8	11.1	11.0	12.5	11.7
3 or 4 times	4.7	6.6	5.5	5.2	5.1	4.6	5.1	6.2	4.3	5.3	5.7	8.4
5 or more times	1.8	3.0	2.1	2.5	2.6	1.0	2.2	4.6	1.8	2.8	2.3	1.3
Has something of yours (worth over \$50) been stolen?												
Not at all	86.2	79.5	84.2	79.8	80.8	79.2	81.3	67.1	81.5	71.1	79.9	71.4
Once	10.3	14.0	12.6	15.2	14.5	14.5	13.7	22.6	14.6	20.3	14.3	19.9
Twice	2.7	3.5	2.3	2.3	3.1	3.5	3.0	6.8	2.1	5.7	3.9	5.6
3 or 4 times	0.7	2.6	0.7	1.7	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.4	2.3
5 or more times	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.5	1.3	0.4	2.2	0.4	1.8	0.5	0.8
Has someone deliberately damaged your property (your car, clothing, etc.)?												
Not at all	68.8	72.5	67.8	72.6	66.0	71.4	66.3	67.5	67.2	70.5	67.3	69.4
Once	19.9	16.7	22.1	18.5	22.1	17.4	21.6	18.0	21.1	18.7	19.7	15.3
Twice	7.8	5.3	7.3	5.5	8.2	8.1	8.3	7.9	7.5	6.1	8.7	9.6
3 or 4 times	2.6	4.1	2.3	2.2	2.9	2.0	2.8	5.8	2.9	2.8	3.2	4.6
5 or more times	0.9	1.4	0.6	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.7	1.3	1.9	1.1	1.0
Has someone injured you with a weapon (like a knife, gun, or club)?												
Not at all	95.4	94.0	96.1	94.8	95.8	91.8	96.3	92.7	95.3	94.0	95.3	94.4
Once	3.0	4.9	2.6	4.1	3.4	7.1	2.7	4.7	3.6	4.9	3.1	4.3
Twice	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.7	1.8	0.7	0.3	1.0	0.8
3 or 4 times	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.3
5 or more times	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	(a)	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2
Has someone threatened you with a weapon, but not actually injured you?												
Not at all	85.7	74.9	85.8	78.4	84.4	75.0	84.0	78.0	82.6	73.9	82.6	79.7
Once	8.7	16.5	9.8	12.9	9.8	16.8	10.7	12.6	11.5	16.5	10.1	11.4
Twice	3.2	5.9	2.8	4.8	3.2	3.8	3.2	4.7	2.7	5.8	3.7	4.1
3 or 4 times	1.2	2.3	0.7	2.1	1.6	1.2	1.2	2.6	1.8	0.7	2.1	2.4
5 or more times	1.2	0.4	0.9	1.7	1.0	3.2	0.9	2.0	1.4	3.0	1.6	2.4
Has someone injured you on purpose without using a weapon?												
Not at all	83.6	86.5	83.9	88.7	81.9	88.3	84.1	87.3	83.7	89.5	83.0	83.9
Once	9.3	7.5	10.7	8.3	11.0	9.4	9.4	6.7	10.5	6.0	10.2	11.4
Twice	3.6	3.4	3.1	1.5	3.8	0.5	3.2	3.6	2.6	2.8	3.5	1.8
3 or 4 times	1.9	0.8	1.3	1.3	2.0	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.9	0.8	2.1	0.8
5 or more times	1.6	1.8	1.0	0.3	1.2	0.8	1.9	1.3	1.4	1.0	1.2	2.2
Has an unarmed person threatened you with injury, but not actually injured you?												
Not at all	71.1	75.5	71.3	72.4	69.4	71.9	68.9	73.3	68.8	70.1	65.1	69.4
Once	13.3	12.0	15.4	15.2	14.3	14.9	14.8	14.2	14.8	14.2	15.6	17.2
Twice	6.6	3.9	5.9	5.1	6.6	5.0	7.4	5.4	6.1	5.5	8.6	7.6
3 or 4 times	4.2	4.5	4.1	3.7	4.9	4.5	4.8	2.8	5.0	3.8	5.1	3.4
5 or more times	4.8	4.1	3.3	3.7	4.8	3.7	4.1	4.3	5.4	6.4	5.6	2.4

Note: See Note, table 3.40. Data are given for those who identify themselves as white or Caucasian and those who identify themselves as black or African-American because these are the two largest racial/ethnic subgroups in the population. Data are not given for the other ethnic categories because these groups comprise a small percentage of the sample in any given year (Source, 1992, p. 9). Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1984 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aLess than 0.05%.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1985*, pp. 102, 103; *1987*, pp. 106, 107; *1989*, pp. 106, 107; *1991*, pp. 109, 110; *1993*, pp. 110, 111; *1995*, pp. 111, 112 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1986*, pp. 105, 106; *1988*, pp. 106, 107; *1990*, pp. 109, 110; *1992*, pp. 109, 110; *1994*, pp. 109, 110 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Class of 1991		Class of 1992		Class of 1993		Class of 1994		Class of 1995		Class of 1996		Class of 1997	
White (N=1,818)	Black (N=289)	White (N=1,806)	Black (N=368)	White (N=1,895)	Black (N=334)	White (N=1,815)	Black (N=282)	White (N=1,841)	Black (N=282)	White (N=1,628)	Black (N=287)	White (N=1,726)	Black (N=343)
57.9%	47.3%	58.2%	52.0%	55.6%	54.2%	59.0%	48.7%	57.7%	49.9%	53.9%	46.4%	54.8%	53.3%
25.4	25.3	26.2	25.0	25.6	23.0	23.8	29.5	25.4	26.4	26.0	27.1	27.6	22.2
10.2	15.6	9.7	11.5	11.1	10.3	10.5	11.2	8.9	13.1	11.5	11.7	10.6	12.8
4.4	7.8	4.6	7.6	5.6	8.1	5.2	5.7	5.2	7.2	6.0	10.1	4.6	8.3
2.1	3.9	1.4	3.8	2.2	4.3	1.5	4.9	2.7	3.4	2.6	4.6	2.4	3.3
80.4	68.8	80.6	71.3	77.5	67.5	79.8	65.8	79.2	65.9	75.1	66.2	76.4	67.7
14.3	20.5	14.1	18.3	16.5	19.9	15.5	21.8	14.9	23.0	16.2	19.9	16.6	17.3
4.0	5.7	3.4	6.4	3.2	5.3	3.3	7.4	4.1	5.0	5.7	8.0	5.2	6.4
1.0	3.4	1.6	2.4	2.1	5.6	1.1	2.5	1.5	5.3	1.9	3.5	1.3	6.5
0.3	1.6	0.2	1.7	0.8	1.7	0.3	2.5	0.4	0.8	1.0	2.4	0.5	2.1
66.3	67.3	67.3	73.4	66.4	70.9	66.9	68.9	67.0	68.9	65.6	71.1	66.9	73.2
21.3	22.8	20.7	14.8	19.7	17.1	21.3	12.8	19.7	15.8	21.7	13.6	20.5	15.7
7.8	4.7	8.5	8.0	8.4	7.3	7.6	9.3	8.4	8.0	8.5	9.1	8.8	5.8
3.5	3.6	3.1	2.5	4.2	3.5	3.3	6.1	3.7	4.3	3.0	3.6	2.8	3.6
1.1	1.6	0.4	1.3	1.4	1.2	0.9	2.9	1.2	3.0	1.3	2.7	1.0	1.7
95.1	92.1	96.0	93.3	95.0	93.6	96.7	87.6	96.1	93.2	95.8	92.1	96.3	91.5
3.7	5.7	3.0	4.9	3.1	3.9	2.5	8.4	2.4	4.7	2.9	3.8	2.2	4.8
0.4	1.8	0.8	1.6	1.4	0.7	0.6	2.6	0.9	1.8	0.7	2.2	0.8	2.4
0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.4	0.2	1.3	0.4	0.0	0.3	1.2	0.6	0.5
0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.9
83.5	71.2	83.1	74.1	81.0	76.0	82.6	71.9	84.6	73.2	82.9	79.3	83.9	74.9
10.3	15.7	9.9	14.0	11.0	14.6	10.4	14.3	8.5	12.2	9.8	10.8	9.8	15.0
3.3	6.9	3.5	4.5	3.4	5.0	3.5	5.0	3.8	5.6	4.8	3.1	2.5	6.4
1.3	3.8	2.0	3.7	2.5	2.8	2.2	4.6	1.8	4.7	1.5	5.0	2.3	2.0
1.6	2.4	1.5	3.7	2.2	1.6	1.3	4.2	1.3	4.3	1.1	1.9	1.5	1.7
83.7	83.1	83.9	87.3	83.5	85.6	85.5	80.7	85.3	81.4	86.0	79.3	85.5	85.7
9.7	9.3	9.8	6.6	10.0	6.9	9.0	11.4	8.1	9.6	6.7	12.8	8.0	6.4
3.2	2.3	3.2	2.5	3.4	2.8	2.7	3.0	3.6	5.0	3.4	2.3	2.7	2.9
1.9	2.6	1.9	1.2	1.3	3.2	1.6	3.4	1.6	3.4	2.4	4.6	2.0	2.8
1.5	2.7	1.2	2.3	1.8	1.6	1.2	1.6	1.4	0.6	1.6	1.1	1.7	2.2
68.6	65.7	68.0	73.8	67.5	72.3	69.2	69.0	70.4	68.4	69.0	67.6	70.5	75.7
12.7	16.1	13.5	12.6	13.7	11.3	14.2	8.6	13.0	13.6	14.6	13.7	14.0	10.6
7.0	6.7	7.2	3.0	8.4	6.6	6.3	9.3	6.9	5.6	6.5	9.0	5.1	6.9
5.2	5.7	5.6	4.2	4.4	5.2	5.0	3.7	3.7	7.6	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.2
6.4	5.7	5.7	6.4	6.1	4.6	5.3	9.6	6.0	4.8	6.1	5.8	6.7	3.7

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Table 3.43

High school seniors reporting victimization experiences at school in last 12 months

By type of victimization, United States, 1985-97

Question: "The next questions are about some things which may have happened to you while you were at school (inside or outside or in a schoolbus). During the last 12 months, how often. . ."

Type of victimization	Class of 1985 (N=3,327)	Class of 1986 (N=3,159)	Class of 1987 (N=3,357)	Class of 1988 (N=3,378)	Class of 1989 (N=2,852)	Class of 1990 (N=2,600)	Class of 1991 (N=2,582)	Class of 1992 (N=2,684)	Class of 1993 (N=2,773)	Class of 1994 (N=2,642)	Class of 1995 (N=2,658)	Class of 1996 (N=2,455)	Class of 1997 (N=2,648)
Has something of yours (worth under \$50) been stolen?													
Not at all	64.0%	63.0%	60.5%	61.7%	63.7%	61.6%	62.7%	66.4%	62.1%	63.9%	64.6%	66.3%	65.3%
Once	23.1	24.3	26.8	24.5	24.5	25.5	25.6	22.0	24.9	24.8	22.8	23.0	24.1
Twice	9.0	8.6	8.9	10.0	7.9	8.2	7.7	8.0	8.0	6.9	7.6	7.1	7.0
3 or 4 times	2.7	3.0	3.1	2.6	2.8	3.2	2.6	2.4	3.6	3.6	3.3	2.6	2.7
5 or more times	1.3	1.1	0.6	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.4	0.9	1.7	1.0	0.8
Has something of yours (worth over \$50) been stolen?													
Not at all	87.9	85.9	86.2	84.7	84.3	84.4	81.5	83.7	81.4	82.1	81.0	81.9	82.4
Once	8.7	11.2	11.4	11.3	11.7	10.5	13.6	12.3	12.8	13.4	13.8	14.0	12.9
Twice	2.0	1.8	1.7	2.4	2.7	3.4	3.2	2.8	3.6	3.1	3.3	2.7	3.1
3 or 4 times	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.9	0.9	1.4	1.3	0.9	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2
5 or more times	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.4
Has someone deliberately damaged your property (your car, clothing, etc.)?													
Not at all	73.1	74.1	73.4	72.5	73.4	70.6	71.7	73.6	74.2	72.8	72.7	74.1	75.3
Once	18.2	18.5	18.1	19.0	17.7	20.2	18.9	18.5	17.3	18.9	18.6	17.6	16.9
Twice	5.8	4.5	5.8	5.5	6.3	5.8	5.8	4.1	5.6	4.8	5.4	5.6	5.3
3 or 4 times	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.1	1.8	2.6	2.5	2.8	2.0	2.8	2.3	2.0	1.8
5 or more times	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.7
Has someone injured you with a weapon (like a knife, gun, or club)?													
Not at all	94.1	94.6	95.1	95.3	94.4	94.2	93.5	94.9	95.3	95.3	95.1	95.1	94.8
Once	3.6	2.9	3.3	3.3	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.2	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.8	3.0
Twice	1.5	1.5	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.3
3 or 4 times	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.3
5 or more times	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.6
Has someone threatened you with a weapon, but not actually injured you?													
Not at all	86.5	86.8	87.6	87.5	86.4	86.8	83.7	86.0	84.4	85.0	86.7	86.8	89.2
Once	8.6	8.3	7.8	8.7	8.4	8.0	9.3	8.6	8.6	9.0	8.4	8.1	6.8
Twice	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.6	2.8	3.9	3.2	2.1	2.6	1.7
3 or 4 times	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.2	1.4	1.4	0.7
5 or more times	1.1	1.3	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.9	1.7	0.9	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.0	1.6
Has someone injured you on purpose without using a weapon?													
Not at all	85.8	86.2	84.5	86.5	86.0	86.4	84.7	87.2	88.6	88.3	88.4	88.2	87.8
Once	8.7	8.5	10.3	8.4	8.3	8.7	9.0	7.4	6.8	6.5	6.5	7.4	7.5
Twice	2.9	2.4	3.0	2.4	2.8	2.3	3.1	3.2	2.3	2.9	2.2	2.4	2.2
3 or 4 times	1.5	1.6	1.2	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.6	0.8	1.0
5 or more times	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.5	1.1	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.5
Has an unarmed person threatened you with injury, but not actually injured you?													
Not at all	75.4	75.2	75.2	76.3	76.0	74.9	74.2	75.4	76.9	76.3	76.5	78.4	78.8
Once	13.0	13.4	13.9	13.0	11.8	12.8	12.6	13.5	10.5	12.6	10.8	11.6	10.6
Twice	5.0	5.2	5.2	4.2	4.8	5.2	4.9	3.8	5.5	4.3	4.9	3.3	4.5
3 or 4 times	3.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	3.3	3.2	3.7	3.8	2.9	3.0	3.6	2.7	2.7
5 or more times	2.8	3.4	3.0	3.8	4.1	3.9	4.7	3.4	4.1	3.8	4.2	4.0	3.4

Note: See Note, table 3.40. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1984 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1985*, pp. 140, 141; *1987*, pp. 145, 146; *1989*, pp. 145, 146; *1991*, pp. 151, 152; *1993*, pp. 154, 155; *1995*, pp. 155, 156 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1986*, pp. 142, 143; *1988*, pp. 145, 146; *1990*, pp. 150, 151; *1992*, pp. 153, 154; *1994*, pp. 153, 154 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.44

High school seniors reporting victimization experiences at school in last 12 months

By type of victimization and sex, United States, 1985-97

Question: "The next questions are about some things which may have happened to you while you were at school (inside or outside or in a schoolbus). During the last 12 months, how often. . ."

Type of victimization	Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987		Class of 1988		Class of 1989		Class of 1990	
	Male (N=1,549)	Female (N=1,638)	Male (N=1,456)	Female (N=1,581)	Male (N=1,558)	Female (N=1,691)	Male (N=1,624)	Female (N=1,658)	Male (N=1,352)	Female (N=1,452)	Male (N=1,291)	Female (N=1,230)
Has something of yours (worth under \$50) been stolen?												
Not at all	62.8%	65.6%	59.9%	65.8%	58.0%	63.1%	58.8%	64.1%	62.4%	64.5%	56.6%	66.7%
Once	22.4	23.6	25.7	23.4	26.9	26.8	25.2	24.0	24.4	24.9	28.8	22.2
Twice	10.0	8.1	8.4	8.3	10.4	7.6	11.0	9.2	8.2	7.7	8.9	7.6
3 or 4 times	3.3	2.0	4.4	1.9	3.8	2.4	3.0	2.3	3.4	2.3	3.9	2.6
5 or more times	1.6	0.7	1.6	0.6	1.0	0.1	2.0	0.4	1.6	0.7	1.8	0.9
Has something of yours (worth over \$50) been stolen?												
Not at all	86.1	89.9	82.1	89.5	82.8	89.9	81.2	88.3	81.7	86.9	80.3	88.7
Once	9.7	7.8	13.1	9.4	13.6	9.0	13.3	9.4	13.2	10.1	12.7	8.2
Twice	2.1	1.8	2.9	0.9	2.4	0.8	3.2	1.7	3.2	2.3	4.9	1.8
3 or 4 times	1.4	0.3	1.5	0.3	0.9	0.3	1.6	0.3	1.3	0.6	1.7	1.0
5 or more times	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.3
Has someone deliberately damaged your property (your car, clothing, etc.)?												
Not at all	65.8	79.9	68.5	78.9	68.8	77.8	66.1	78.8	68.1	78.5	66.5	74.7
Once	23.1	14.0	20.6	17.1	20.9	15.3	22.8	15.4	21.2	14.2	21.9	18.5
Twice	7.1	4.4	6.7	2.7	6.6	5.2	7.3	3.7	8.0	4.9	6.6	5.0
3 or 4 times	2.3	1.5	2.9	1.0	2.3	1.3	2.7	1.6	1.9	1.6	3.9	1.4
5 or more times	1.7	0.3	1.3	0.4	1.3	0.3	1.1	0.5	0.8	0.8	1.2	0.4
Has someone injured you with a weapon (like a knife, gun, or club)?												
Not at all	91.2	97.4	91.4	97.6	92.3	98.2	92.2	98.2	92.0	96.9	91.1	97.3
Once	5.6	1.5	4.4	1.7	5.2	1.2	5.3	1.6	5.3	2.3	5.8	1.9
Twice	2.0	0.7	2.8	0.3	1.3	0.3	1.6	0.1	1.4	0.1	2.1	0.5
3 or 4 times	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.6	(a)	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.2
5 or more times	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.0
Has someone threatened you with a weapon, but not actually injured you?												
Not at all	80.5	92.4	79.8	93.3	82.6	92.9	81.0	93.5	81.0	91.6	81.8	91.9
Once	11.6	5.6	12.1	4.8	10.3	5.2	12.4	5.1	10.7	6.1	10.6	5.4
Twice	3.5	1.2	4.0	1.1	3.9	1.1	3.2	0.8	3.9	1.2	4.4	1.6
3 or 4 times	2.7	0.4	1.7	0.6	1.8	0.6	1.9	0.3	2.3	1.0	1.9	0.7
5 or more times	1.7	0.4	2.5	0.3	1.4	0.2	1.4	0.2	2.1	0.1	1.3	0.4
Has someone injured you on purpose without using a weapon?												
Not at all	81.6	90.0	82.8	89.2	81.2	87.9	83.3	89.6	82.9	88.8	83.9	88.7
Once	11.5	5.9	10.3	7.2	12.2	8.5	9.7	7.0	9.2	7.4	10.1	7.5
Twice	3.6	2.3	3.3	1.7	4.3	1.8	3.5	1.5	3.9	1.7	3.2	1.3
3 or 4 times	2.0	1.1	1.7	1.2	1.1	1.2	2.1	1.4	1.7	1.2	1.5	1.3
5 or more times	1.2	0.8	1.9	0.7	1.3	0.6	1.5	0.5	2.3	0.8	1.2	1.1
Has an unarmed person threatened you with injury, but not actually injured you?												
Not at all	67.5	82.8	67.0	82.3	68.5	81.9	68.1	83.5	68.8	82.5	68.1	81.5
Once	16.4	9.7	15.7	11.5	16.7	11.0	16.4	10.1	12.5	11.1	14.4	11.4
Twice	6.6	3.6	8.0	2.6	5.9	4.1	5.1	3.4	6.3	3.3	7.3	3.0
3 or 4 times	5.4	2.3	3.9	2.0	4.1	1.8	4.0	1.5	4.8	2.0	4.6	1.8
5 or more times	4.1	1.6	5.4	1.5	4.8	1.2	6.4	1.5	7.6	1.1	5.5	2.3

Note: See Note, table 3.40. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1984 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aLess than 0.05%.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1985*, pp. 140, 141; *1987*, pp. 145, 146; *1989*, pp. 145, 146; *1991*, pp. 151, 152; *1993*, pp. 154, 155; *1995*, pp. 155, 156 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1986*, pp. 142, 143; *1988*, pp. 145, 146; *1990*, pp. 150, 151; *1992*, pp. 153, 154; *1994*, pp. 153, 154 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Class of 1991		Class of 1992		Class of 1993		Class of 1994		Class of 1995		Class of 1996		Class of 1997	
Male (N=1,292)	Female (N=1,194)	Male (N=1,267)	Female (N=1,334)	Male (N=1,291)	Female (N=1,377)	Male (N=1,221)	Female (N=1,326)	Male (N=1,225)	Female (N=1,327)	Male (N=1,142)	Female (N=1,207)	Male (N=1,252)	Female (N=1,262)
58.7%	67.1%	62.5%	70.2%	61.3%	63.2%	59.1%	68.3%	61.2%	67.8%	62.0%	70.0%	61.9%	69.1%
27.2	24.3	23.7	20.6	25.0	25.1	26.5	23.0	24.3	21.5	24.8	21.5	26.3	22.1
9.4	5.8	9.6	6.7	8.4	7.4	9.0	5.2	8.2	6.9	8.8	5.6	7.7	6.1
3.0	1.8	3.1	1.8	3.8	3.5	4.1	3.0	3.9	2.7	3.2	2.2	3.1	2.1
1.7	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.6	0.9	1.3	0.5	2.3	1.2	1.3	0.7	1.1	0.6
77.2	86.6	80.6	87.1	78.9	84.3	76.9	87.0	78.2	83.8	78.4	85.1	78.8	86.3
16.4	10.7	14.6	10.3	14.6	11.0	17.2	9.8	15.5	12.4	16.2	12.0	15.3	10.5
4.1	1.6	3.8	1.8	4.0	3.1	4.0	2.2	3.9	2.6	3.7	1.8	3.6	2.3
1.7	0.8	0.6	0.8	1.6	1.3	1.5	0.8	1.4	0.8	1.4	0.6	1.8	0.7
0.6	0.2	0.4	(a)	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.2	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3
65.9	78.4	66.4	80.8	70.2	77.8	66.3	79.4	66.9	77.5	67.6	79.9	71.3	79.5
22.1	15.4	22.9	14.6	18.9	15.9	23.3	14.3	22.4	15.6	21.3	14.1	18.6	14.9
7.6	4.1	5.4	2.5	6.9	4.5	6.4	3.5	6.9	4.0	7.5	4.0	7.0	3.7
3.2	1.4	3.5	1.8	2.5	1.4	3.1	2.2	2.6	2.1	3.0	1.2	2.4	1.3
1.3	0.7	1.9	0.4	1.4	0.4	0.9	0.5	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.7
91.3	96.6	91.9	98.2	93.0	98.0	92.2	98.3	92.5	97.7	93.3	96.9	92.1	97.7
5.0	2.6	5.3	1.0	4.1	1.5	4.6	0.9	4.3	1.5	3.9	1.7	4.7	1.3
2.3	0.6	1.6	0.3	1.1	0.3	1.7	0.4	2.0	0.4	1.4	0.9	1.9	0.8
0.4	(a)	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.2	1.1	0.1	0.8	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.1
1.0	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.9	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.1
78.7	89.7	79.2	92.8	78.6	90.4	78.0	91.5	80.1	92.6	82.7	90.5	85.1	93.4
11.6	6.8	12.5	4.9	11.6	5.6	12.9	5.6	12.4	5.1	9.9	6.5	8.9	5.0
5.1	1.8	3.9	1.7	4.9	2.5	4.6	1.7	2.8	1.4	3.9	1.5	2.1	1.1
2.0	1.0	2.8	0.4	3.0	0.7	1.7	0.7	2.3	0.6	2.1	0.8	1.1	0.4
2.6	0.7	1.6	0.2	1.9	0.8	2.8	0.5	2.3	0.3	1.4	0.7	2.8	0.1
82.7	87.8	84.4	90.0	86.2	91.0	85.0	92.0	84.8	91.8	86.8	89.2	85.2	90.7
10.7	6.7	8.2	6.6	8.0	5.5	8.2	4.6	8.5	4.7	7.8	7.1	9.5	5.4
3.1	3.0	3.8	2.6	2.7	2.0	3.9	1.8	3.1	1.2	3.0	1.9	2.7	1.8
1.6	1.5	1.9	0.2	2.1	0.6	1.7	0.9	2.1	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.0
1.8	1.1	1.8	0.5	1.0	0.9	1.3	0.8	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.0	1.7	1.1
68.3	80.6	68.6	81.8	70.1	83.0	68.9	83.3	69.1	83.0	73.6	82.7	72.7	84.8
14.1	11.2	15.3	12.1	12.5	9.2	15.5	9.8	12.3	9.4	11.9	11.2	12.5	8.7
6.8	3.2	4.9	2.8	7.0	4.2	5.6	2.9	6.2	3.9	4.4	2.4	6.2	3.1
4.5	2.4	5.7	1.9	4.6	1.4	4.1	1.8	5.9	1.6	4.3	1.2	3.4	2.0
6.3	2.6	5.5	1.4	5.7	2.2	5.8	2.2	6.4	2.1	5.9	2.4	5.3	1.5

Table 3.45

High school seniors reporting victimization experiences at school in last 12 months

By type of victimization and race, United States, 1985-97

Question: "The next questions are about some things which may have happened to you while you were at school (inside or outside or in a schoolbus). During the last 12 months, how often. . ."

Type of victimization	Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987		Class of 1988		Class of 1989		Class of 1990	
	White (N=2,485)	Black (N=388)	White (N=2,367)	Black (N=338)	White (N=2,484)	Black (N=339)	White (N=2,445)	Black (N=424)	White (N=2,090)	Black (N=318)	White (N=1,907)	Black (N=277)
Has something of yours (worth under \$50) been stolen?												
Not at all	63.8%	66.5%	61.8%	68.3%	60.6%	61.2%	62.3%	58.0%	64.3%	60.5%	61.5%	61.2%
Once	23.8	19.6	25.1	21.4	27.4	26.8	24.0	28.4	24.4	26.5	26.3	21.7
Twice	8.6	8.4	8.7	6.7	8.3	9.0	10.1	8.5	7.6	7.8	7.5	12.4
3 or 4 times	2.5	4.0	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.6	4.9	3.4	3.2
5 or more times	1.3	1.6	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.5	1.1	2.5	1.2	0.2	1.3	1.6
Has something of yours (worth over \$50) been stolen?												
Not at all	89.4	83.7	86.8	84.3	87.6	80.8	86.7	78.2	86.2	72.4	86.3	79.1
Once	8.2	8.2	10.9	11.0	10.6	14.9	10.1	14.6	10.4	19.8	9.6	13.0
Twice	1.3	4.8	1.3	3.0	1.3	3.7	2.2	4.4	2.2	4.9	2.7	4.7
3 or 4 times	0.6	2.3	1.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.8	1.4	0.7	2.7	1.1	3.2
5 or more times	0.5	1.0	(a)	1.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	1.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.0
Has someone deliberately damaged your property (your car, clothing, etc.)?												
Not at all	73.4	72.0	74.3	75.5	73.0	75.0	72.6	74.2	74.0	71.1	71.1	73.9
Once	18.5	17.0	18.6	16.5	18.3	19.0	19.2	16.6	17.2	21.7	20.2	16.8
Twice	5.4	6.3	4.5	6.2	5.9	4.1	5.4	5.4	6.3	5.5	5.8	2.8
3 or 4 times	1.8	2.5	1.8	0.6	1.9	1.5	2.2	1.9	1.7	0.6	2.4	4.7
5 or more times	0.9	2.3	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.4	0.6	1.9	0.8	1.1	0.5	1.8
Has someone injured you with a weapon (like a knife, gun, or club)?												
Not at all	94.6	91.1	95.1	93.1	95.6	94.4	96.1	91.0	95.1	88.7	95.4	90.0
Once	3.2	5.6	2.6	4.8	2.8	4.5	2.7	6.8	3.2	8.6	3.1	6.0
Twice	1.4	2.4	1.4	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.8	1.5	1.1	1.7	1.1	2.9
3 or 4 times	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	1.1
5 or more times	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.4	1.1	0.2	0.0
Has someone threatened you with a weapon, but not actually injured you?												
Not at all	88.4	77.4	87.4	84.3	88.8	82.5	88.7	77.8	88.0	75.9	88.0	84.0
Once	7.0	14.0	7.9	9.6	6.9	12.0	8.1	13.6	7.4	15.4	7.5	8.4
Twice	2.2	4.6	2.5	2.8	2.3	3.9	1.8	3.7	2.4	2.5	2.5	7.1
3 or 4 times	1.5	2.1	0.9	2.7	1.1	1.3	0.9	2.4	1.2	4.1	1.1	0.0
5 or more times	1.0	1.9	1.3	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.4	2.6	1.0	2.1	0.9	0.5
Has someone injured you on purpose without using a weapon?												
Not at all	86.4	81.8	85.5	87.2	84.6	84.6	86.5	83.4	86.3	82.2	86.4	90.0
Once	7.7	12.5	8.8	9.1	10.3	12.5	8.3	11.2	8.0	11.0	8.9	6.3
Twice	3.3	2.5	2.6	2.0	2.9	1.7	2.5	2.8	2.6	3.6	2.1	3.5
3 or 4 times	1.4	2.3	1.7	0.9	1.3	0.1	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	0.2
5 or more times	1.2	0.9	1.4	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.8	1.2	0.0
Has an unarmed person threatened you with injury, but not actually injured you?												
Not at all	75.5	74.8	74.3	77.3	74.6	79.8	75.7	72.3	75.5	79.0	73.9	78.3
Once	12.0	14.9	13.5	11.8	14.1	10.2	12.9	16.6	11.7	9.2	13.2	12.3
Twice	5.3	4.2	5.7	3.1	5.4	3.5	4.8	3.7	5.1	2.4	5.4	5.1
3 or 4 times	4.1	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.3	2.8	1.1	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.3
5 or more times	3.0	3.2	3.6	4.8	2.8	3.2	3.9	6.2	4.1	5.8	4.1	1.1

Note: See Notes, tables 3.40 and 3.42. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1984 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aLess than 0.05%.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1985*, pp. 140, 141; *1987*, pp. 145, 146; *1989*, pp. 145, 146; *1991*, pp. 151, 152; *1993*, pp. 154, 155; *1995*, pp. 155, 156 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1986*, pp. 142, 143; *1988*, pp. 145, 146; *1990*, pp. 150, 151; *1992*, pp. 153, 154; *1994*, pp. 153, 154 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Class of 1991		Class of 1992		Class of 1993		Class of 1994		Class of 1995		Class of 1996		Class of 1997	
White (N=1,808)	Black (N=301)	White (N=1,840)	Black (N=383)	White (N=1,883)	Black (N=340)	White (N=1,814)	Black (N=291)	White (N=1,833)	Black (N=301)	White (N=1,638)	Black (N=294)	White (N=1,708)	Black (N=323)
62.6%	62.6%	67.2%	59.4%	61.8%	59.3%	63.6%	59.5%	64.3%	65.3%	67.0%	62.2%	66.1%	65.0%
26.1	25.4	22.3	25.4	25.7	24.6	24.6	28.8	23.6	17.2	23.6	21.0	23.9	22.5
8.1	6.7	6.9	11.9	8.0	7.8	7.3	5.5	7.7	8.6	6.2	8.6	6.6	8.2
2.3	4.2	2.6	3.0	3.4	6.4	3.8	4.5	2.9	7.8	2.2	6.0	2.5	3.7
0.9	1.0	1.1	0.3	1.1	1.9	0.7	1.7	1.6	1.1	0.9	2.3	0.8	0.7
83.6	74.6	85.3	77.4	83.1	73.1	83.1	75.2	82.4	74.8	84.1	70.9	84.2	76.8
12.3	19.4	11.6	16.4	11.6	18.0	12.7	19.4	12.9	17.6	13.2	18.9	12.3	13.7
2.8	3.8	2.3	5.6	3.6	4.7	3.0	2.2	3.2	5.3	1.8	5.6	2.2	6.5
0.9	1.8	0.5	0.4	1.2	3.0	0.9	3.2	1.0	0.8	0.8	2.3	0.9	2.8
0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.5	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.5	1.6	0.2	2.4	0.4	0.3
71.6	75.4	74.3	73.7	74.2	73.7	71.7	78.5	72.0	72.7	74.8	74.0	74.5	81.2
19.4	15.1	18.3	16.2	18.0	15.8	19.6	17.0	19.5	16.8	17.7	14.4	18.0	10.0
5.9	2.5	3.4	6.8	5.3	6.3	4.7	3.8	5.6	5.1	5.5	6.5	4.9	6.0
2.2	3.7	2.9	1.3	1.7	2.3	3.2	0.5	2.1	3.8	1.4	3.4	1.8	2.6
0.8	3.2	1.0	2.0	0.8	1.9	0.8	0.2	0.8	1.7	0.5	1.7	0.8	0.3
94.7	90.4	95.5	94.8	95.7	93.6	96.0	91.9	95.9	91.3	96.3	90.2	95.7	92.9
3.2	6.4	2.9	3.5	2.5	4.9	2.5	3.2	2.6	4.5	2.5	3.8	3.0	3.4
1.5	1.4	1.0	1.5	0.6	1.0	0.5	3.8	1.0	2.7	0.8	3.4	0.7	3.1
0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.6	1.1	0.4	1.5	0.1	1.2	0.2	0.4
0.5	1.6	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	1.5	0.5	0.3
84.3	79.8	87.7	80.6	86.2	76.5	85.2	81.9	87.7	81.1	87.7	82.9	90.4	86.3
8.8	12.2	8.1	9.8	7.1	15.0	9.1	10.6	8.1	9.8	8.3	8.6	6.9	7.0
3.6	4.2	2.4	6.1	3.8	3.7	3.4	3.1	1.8	3.3	2.3	3.8	1.3	2.3
1.6	2.9	1.2	2.9	1.7	2.4	1.1	1.7	1.2	3.5	0.9	2.9	0.2	2.8
1.7	0.9	0.6	0.6	1.3	2.3	1.1	2.7	1.2	2.2	0.8	1.9	1.2	1.5
84.6	82.9	87.3	86.2	89.0	88.5	88.5	88.5	88.4	90.8	88.8	84.3	88.0	88.9
9.2	9.5	7.5	6.4	6.5	5.5	6.2	6.2	6.5	4.4	7.3	8.6	7.7	4.1
3.1	3.2	3.2	5.3	2.4	2.7	2.8	3.4	2.0	2.9	2.4	3.5	2.1	3.1
1.7	2.2	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.9	1.6	1.2	0.6	1.3	1.0	0.4
1.5	2.2	0.9	1.2	0.7	2.1	1.2	0.0	1.4	0.6	1.0	2.3	1.2	3.5
73.5	72.5	74.5	79.5	76.2	77.7	75.3	77.9	74.9	77.1	78.1	78.1	77.6	80.7
12.4	13.2	13.7	12.4	10.8	13.8	13.2	11.5	11.1	14.4	11.3	13.8	11.2	9.3
5.2	5.3	4.1	2.6	5.8	3.1	3.9	6.4	5.1	3.7	3.5	2.6	4.7	4.1
4.0	4.0	4.3	2.6	3.1	1.4	3.1	2.5	4.0	2.3	3.0	2.3	2.7	3.4
4.9	4.9	3.4	2.9	4.1	3.9	4.5	1.6	4.9	2.4	4.1	3.2	3.8	2.6

Table 3.46

High school seniors reporting involvement in selected delinquent activities in last 12 months

United States, 1985-97

Question: "During the last 12 months, how often have you. . ."

Delinquent activity	Class of 1985 (N=3,327)	Class of 1986 (N=3,179)	Class of 1987 (N=3,361)	Class of 1988 (N=3,350)	Class of 1989 (N=2,879)	Class of 1990 (N=2,627)	Class of 1991 (N=2,569)	Class of 1992 (N=2,690)	Class of 1993 (N=2,770)	Class of 1994 (N=2,645)	Class of 1995 (N=2,656)	Class of 1996 (N=2,452)	Class of 1997 (N=2,638)
Argued or had a fight with either of your parents?													
Not at all	11.1%	11.1%	8.8%	9.7%	9.6%	9.3%	10.0%	9.3%	12.1%	10.1%	9.8%	11.0%	11.6%
Once	9.4	8.7	8.5	8.2	8.7	8.8	8.9	8.7	9.4	10.3	9.4	9.6	10.3
Twice	12.1	11.6	12.1	11.0	10.2	12.8	12.7	11.7	12.4	12.1	15.1	13.3	13.1
3 or 4 times	23.6	24.2	23.1	23.7	23.6	23.2	24.7	24.7	20.2	24.9	23.2	24.0	22.6
5 or more times	43.8	44.3	47.5	47.5	47.9	45.9	43.6	45.5	45.9	42.7	42.5	42.2	42.4
Hit an instructor or supervisor?													
Not at all	96.9	96.9	97.6	97.3	96.7	97.4	97.0	96.7	96.2	97.0	96.9	96.3	96.4
Once	2.0	1.9	1.5	1.4	2.0	1.5	1.6	1.9	2.2	1.5	1.6	2.0	1.8
Twice	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.8
3 or 4 times	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3
5 or more times	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.8
Gotten into a serious fight in school or at work?													
Not at all	81.8	82.8	82.1	81.8	80.3	81.1	82.1	81.1	82.3	83.8	85.2	83.3	82.6
Once	11.2	11.3	10.4	10.6	11.6	11.4	10.3	11.5	10.3	9.1	8.2	9.3	10.1
Twice	3.6	3.4	4.6	4.2	4.9	4.4	4.0	4.0	3.6	3.9	3.4	3.9	3.8
3 or 4 times	2.2	1.7	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.8	2.4	2.0	2.2	1.6	1.8
5 or more times	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.8	1.7
Taken part in a fight where a group of your friends were against another group?													
Not at all	79.4	80.5	80.4	80.5	79.7	78.8	79.6	78.7	77.8	80.7	81.4	79.8	78.5
Once	12.0	11.3	11.3	11.1	12.1	11.4	11.2	11.5	11.2	10.2	10.1	10.8	11.0
Twice	4.8	4.4	4.4	4.4	3.9	4.4	5.0	4.4	5.8	4.0	3.6	4.3	5.1
3 or 4 times	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.4	3.3	2.5	3.2	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.3	3.4
5 or more times	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.1	1.7	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.0	2.8	2.0
Hurt someone badly enough to need ban- dages or a doctor?													
Not at all	88.5	88.9	88.3	89.6	87.7	87.1	87.1	87.2	86.6	86.6	87.7	85.7	85.4
Once	6.9	7.0	7.6	6.2	8.0	7.6	8.2	7.3	7.1	7.5	6.5	8.4	8.9
Twice	2.2	2.3	2.6	1.8	1.8	3.0	2.3	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.9	2.7
3 or 4 times	1.4	0.9	0.8	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.6	1.7	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.6
5 or more times	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.6
Used a knife or gun or some other thing (like a club) to get something from a person?													
Not at all	96.5	96.6	96.7	97.2	96.3	96.5	96.6	95.7	95.4	95.2	96.5	96.3	95.5
Once	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.7	1.9	1.6	2.2	1.8	2.4	1.9	1.5	1.5
Twice	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	1.2
3 or 4 times	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	1.2	0.7	0.4	0.6	1.0
5 or more times	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.8
Taken something not belonging to you worth under \$50?													
Not at all	69.9	68.0	66.1	66.6	68.4	67.7	68.1	67.4	67.9	69.3	68.6	67.6	65.8
Once	14.2	16.2	15.9	15.1	13.7	13.5	13.7	14.2	13.8	13.1	14.0	14.2	12.5
Twice	6.6	6.9	6.9	7.2	6.9	6.8	7.7	7.5	7.3	6.6	7.2	6.9	9.3
3 or 4 times	4.5	4.5	5.3	5.3	4.7	5.7	4.1	5.6	4.5	5.7	4.6	4.7	5.9
5 or more times	4.8	4.4	5.9	5.9	6.4	6.3	6.5	5.2	6.5	5.3	5.6	6.6	6.4
Taken something not belonging to you worth over \$50?													
Not at all	93.0	93.4	91.5	91.5	91.9	89.9	89.9	89.5	88.7	89.0	90.7	87.7	87.2
Once	3.4	3.5	4.0	4.1	3.7	4.8	4.6	5.5	5.0	5.1	3.7	5.3	6.3
Twice	1.3	1.2	1.7	2.0	1.5	1.9	2.1	1.7	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.6	2.6
3 or 4 times	0.9	1.0	1.5	0.9	1.3	1.2	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.8	1.8	1.6
5 or more times	1.4	0.9	1.3	1.5	1.6	2.1	1.8	1.7	2.8	2.3	1.9	2.6	2.3

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.46

High school seniors reporting involvement in selected delinquent activities in last 12 months

United States, 1985-97--Continued

Delinquent activity	Class of 1985 (N=3,327)	Class of 1986 (N=3,179)	Class of 1987 (N=3,361)	Class of 1988 (N=3,350)	Class of 1989 (N=2,879)	Class of 1990 (N=2,627)	Class of 1991 (N=2,569)	Class of 1992 (N=2,690)	Class of 1993 (N=2,770)	Class of 1994 (N=2,645)	Class of 1995 (N=2,656)	Class of 1996 (N=2,452)	Class of 1997 (N=2,638)
Taken something from a store without paying for it?													
Not at all	73.5%	72.1%	70.3%	69.6%	70.8%	68.1%	68.9%	69.6%	69.3%	69.7%	70.1%	67.8%	66.6%
Once	11.7	12.8	13.5	12.9	12.8	13.2	11.9	12.6	13.4	11.5	12.0	12.9	11.4
Twice	6.1	6.1	4.5	6.4	5.4	6.6	7.4	6.7	5.8	6.9	6.0	6.5	7.3
3 or 4 times	4.2	4.4	4.7	4.9	4.1	5.2	5.3	5.2	4.9	5.2	5.5	5.2	7.4
5 or more times	4.5	4.5	6.9	6.1	6.9	6.9	6.5	5.9	6.5	6.7	6.4	7.6	7.2
Taken a car that didn't belong to someone in your family without permission of the owner?													
Not at all	94.4	94.9	94.4	94.4	94.6	93.4	93.8	94.0	93.6	94.1	95.2	94.8	93.9
Once	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.6	3.0	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.4	3.4
Twice	1.0	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.1	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.2
3 or 4 times	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.6
5 or more times	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.9
Taken part of a car without permission of the owner?													
Not at all	93.3	94.4	93.3	94.1	93.2	93.1	93.7	93.9	92.7	94.3	94.9	94.7	94.6
Once	3.4	3.2	3.6	3.3	3.8	3.8	3.3	3.2	3.2	2.9	2.6	2.7	2.2
Twice	1.8	1.2	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.4
3 or 4 times	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.6	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.9
5 or more times	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.9
Gone into some house or building when you weren't supposed to be there?													
Not at all	73.8	75.5	73.0	72.7	74.4	74.4	75.7	74.0	73.7	75.2	76.5	76.0	75.3
Once	13.4	12.1	12.4	12.7	11.9	10.6	10.8	12.1	12.1	11.2	10.9	10.6	10.5
Twice	6.5	6.3	7.9	6.9	7.1	7.8	6.7	6.9	7.0	6.5	6.1	7.1	7.0
3 or 4 times	3.2	3.1	4.0	4.0	3.4	4.3	3.4	3.9	3.4	4.1	3.1	3.5	3.8
5 or more times	3.1	3.0	2.7	3.8	3.2	2.9	3.6	3.2	3.8	3.0	3.3	2.9	3.5
Set fire to someone's property on purpose?													
Not at all	98.1	98.0	98.4	98.3	97.5	97.8	97.9	97.2	96.6	96.8	97.5	97.0	96.9
Once	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.7
Twice	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4
3 or 4 times	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
5 or more times	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.7
Damaged school property on purpose?													
Not at all	86.2	86.8	84.9	85.8	86.8	86.6	87.2	85.3	85.3	86.2	86.0	85.7	84.8
Once	6.7	6.8	8.2	7.8	6.3	6.4	6.5	7.9	6.4	6.5	6.5	7.2	7.7
Twice	3.7	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.8	3.0	3.5	4.0	3.5	3.2	3.1	3.1
3 or 4 times	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.2	2.0	2.0	2.6	2.0	2.2
5 or more times	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.6	2.2	1.6	2.0	2.1	2.2	1.9	1.7	2.0	2.2
Damaged property at work on purpose?													
Not at all	94.5	94.8	94.7	94.0	93.6	93.4	93.4	94.0	93.6	94.4	93.8	93.7	93.3
Once	2.7	2.7	2.5	3.3	2.9	3.0	3.2	2.7	2.9	2.3	3.3	3.3	2.8
Twice	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.9	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.2	0.8	1.7
3 or 4 times	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7	1.0
5 or more times	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.1
Been arrested and taken to a police station?													
Not at all	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	90.4	91.1	91.0	90.0	90.6
Once	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	5.9	5.5	5.9	5.5	5.6
Twice	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1.8	1.7	1.6	2.6	1.9
3 or 4 times	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.8	1.1
5 or more times	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	0.6	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.9

Note: See Note, table 3.40. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1984 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1985*, pp. 99-101; *1987*, pp. 103-105; *1989*, pp. 103-105; *1991*, pp. 106-109; *1993*, pp. 107-110; *1995*, pp. 108-110 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1986*, pp. 102-104; *1988*, pp. 103-105; *1990*, pp. 106-109; *1992*, pp. 106-109; *1994*, pp. 106-109 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.47

High school seniors reporting involvement in selected delinquent activities in last 12 months

By sex, United States, 1985-97

Question: "During the last 12 months, how often have you. . ."

Delinquent activity	Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987		Class of 1988		Class of 1989		Class of 1990	
	Male (N=1,573)	Female (N=1,651)	Male (N=1,481)	Female (N=1,591)	Male (N=1,565)	Female (N=1,679)	Male (N=1,582)	Female (N=1,651)	Male (N=1,363)	Female (N=1,431)	Male (N=1,338)	Female (N=1,178)
Argued or had a fight with either of your parents?												
Not at all	14.0%	8.2%	13.0%	8.9%	11.7%	5.5%	10.8%	8.0%	12.8%	6.8%	11.2%	6.5%
Once	11.2	7.4	10.4	7.1	9.5	7.3	9.6	6.7	10.4	6.8	10.0	7.0
Twice	12.6	11.9	12.8	10.4	14.0	10.3	12.6	9.2	10.0	10.5	13.0	12.8
3 or 4 times	23.5	23.5	24.5	24.0	23.0	23.3	23.8	23.9	23.5	24.0	24.1	22.8
5 or more times	38.7	49.1	39.2	49.6	41.9	53.5	43.2	52.2	43.3	51.9	41.8	50.9
Hit an instructor or supervisor?												
Not at all	94.9	99.0	95.5	98.3	96.1	98.9	95.8	99.0	94.3	99.1	96.6	98.6
Once	3.1	0.8	2.7	1.3	2.5	0.6	2.2	0.6	3.4	0.6	1.6	1.2
Twice	0.5	0.2	1.0	(a)	0.7	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.1	1.1	0.1
3 or 4 times	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.3	0.0
5 or more times	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.4	(a)
Gotten into a serious fight in school or at work?												
Not at all	76.3	87.3	79.5	86.6	78.2	86.1	77.6	86.6	76.3	84.3	75.9	86.9
Once	13.8	8.6	12.6	9.4	12.4	8.0	12.0	9.1	12.7	10.9	13.1	9.6
Twice	4.5	2.8	4.6	2.2	5.3	4.0	5.8	2.5	6.5	3.1	6.2	2.4
3 or 4 times	3.3	1.2	2.1	1.4	2.6	1.3	2.9	1.2	2.3	1.3	2.7	1.0
5 or more times	2.1	0.2	1.2	0.4	1.5	0.5	1.7	0.7	2.2	0.4	2.1	0.1
Taken part in a fight where a group of your friends were against another group?												
Not at all	73.9	85.1	76.5	84.6	76.3	84.3	75.6	85.5	72.2	87.4	73.2	85.0
Once	13.2	10.5	12.4	10.2	12.7	9.9	12.8	9.7	15.8	8.4	12.4	10.5
Twice	6.5	3.0	6.1	2.7	5.5	3.5	5.4	3.4	5.6	2.2	6.0	2.7
3 or 4 times	3.8	1.0	3.2	1.7	3.4	1.8	3.6	1.0	3.4	1.3	4.7	1.6
5 or more times	2.6	0.5	1.7	0.8	2.2	0.5	2.5	0.4	3.0	0.6	3.8	0.1
Hurt someone badly enough to need bandages or a doctor?												
Not at all	81.0	96.3	81.0	97.0	79.9	96.4	82.5	96.6	79.0	96.6	79.8	95.9
Once	11.1	2.7	11.7	2.2	12.8	2.7	10.2	2.2	13.4	2.5	11.2	3.3
Twice	3.7	0.7	4.3	0.4	4.5	0.5	3.0	0.8	3.2	0.3	4.9	0.7
3 or 4 times	2.4	0.3	1.5	0.4	1.4	0.3	2.7	0.3	2.8	0.2	2.3	0.1
5 or more times	1.8	0.0	1.5	0.1	1.4	0.2	1.6	0.1	1.7	0.4	1.9	(a)
Used a knife or gun or some other thing (like a club) to get something from a person?												
Not at all	94.7	98.7	95.1	98.5	94.9	98.5	95.6	99.0	93.5	99.0	94.6	99.2
Once	2.1	1.2	2.8	0.8	2.6	1.1	2.4	0.6	2.9	0.5	3.1	0.5
Twice	1.2	0.1	0.8	0.3	1.1	0.2	0.6	0.3	1.5	0.1	1.4	(a)
3 or 4 times	0.7	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.5	(a)	0.9	(a)	0.4	0.1
5 or more times	1.3	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.9	0.2	1.3	0.5	0.6	0.1
Taken something not belonging to you worth under \$50?												
Not at all	61.4	78.5	62.3	72.8	59.2	72.1	57.8	74.7	61.3	75.5	60.3	75.0
Once	16.7	11.4	18.5	14.4	17.8	14.2	17.8	12.7	16.0	11.3	15.4	11.5
Twice	8.9	4.5	7.2	6.7	7.8	5.9	9.8	5.0	8.2	5.9	8.0	5.9
3 or 4 times	6.3	2.8	5.0	4.0	6.9	3.9	6.6	3.9	5.7	3.6	7.7	3.8
5 or more times	6.7	2.9	6.9	2.2	8.2	3.8	8.0	3.6	8.9	3.7	8.6	3.8
Taken something not belonging to you worth over \$50?												
Not at all	88.1	97.9	90.6	96.0	86.4	96.2	86.9	96.3	87.5	96.6	84.9	95.8
Once	5.7	1.1	4.6	2.5	6.0	2.1	6.3	1.8	5.6	1.9	6.6	2.6
Twice	1.9	0.5	1.9	0.7	2.7	0.7	3.0	1.0	2.6	0.3	2.7	1.0
3 or 4 times	1.7	0.2	1.7	0.2	2.5	0.6	1.3	0.4	2.0	0.7	2.2	0.2
5 or more times	2.7	0.3	1.3	0.6	2.4	0.4	2.4	0.4	2.3	0.5	3.5	0.5

See notes at end of table.

Class of 1991		Class of 1992		Class of 1993		Class of 1994		Class of 1995		Class of 1996		Class of 1997	
Male (N=1,280)	Female (N=1,205)	Male (N=1,276)	Female (N=1,308)	Male (N=1,294)	Female (N=1,321)	Male (N=1,208)	Female (N=1,302)	Male (N=1,238)	Female (N=1,313)	Male (N=1,142)	Female (N=1,197)	Male (N=1,204)	Female (N=1,304)
12.2%	7.0%	11.5%	6.6%	15.5%	8.0%	13.1%	6.3%	13.1%	5.9%	14.0%	7.7%	13.2%	9.9%
9.6	8.3	9.7	7.4	11.8	7.3	12.3	8.0	11.2	7.4	10.2	8.9	12.4	7.9
13.1	12.2	12.9	10.7	12.2	12.1	11.6	12.9	15.8	14.0	15.2	11.8	14.0	12.2
24.9	25.3	25.3	24.0	18.5	22.1	23.1	27.3	22.4	24.1	22.8	25.7	24.7	20.8
40.2	47.2	40.6	51.3	42.0	50.5	40.0	45.6	37.5	48.5	37.9	45.9	35.8	49.2
95.3	98.9	94.8	98.9	94.3	98.3	95.0	99.3	95.8	98.3	94.2	98.9	94.5	98.4
2.4	0.8	2.6	0.8	3.3	1.1	2.4	0.5	1.7	1.0	3.3	0.7	2.9	0.7
0.9	0.1	1.0	0.1	1.0	0.1	1.5	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.9	0.2	1.0	0.5
0.4	(a)	0.6	(a)	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.2
1.0	0.2	0.9	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.7	(a)	1.0	0.3	0.8	0.1	1.2	0.3
76.6	88.1	76.9	85.8	78.4	87.0	80.3	87.9	82.1	88.6	77.4	90.0	78.5	87.3
12.4	8.2	12.7	10.2	11.2	8.5	10.3	7.6	9.3	7.0	11.8	6.3	11.8	7.8
5.5	2.4	5.4	2.5	5.2	2.3	4.9	2.9	4.1	2.5	6.1	1.9	4.9	2.9
2.8	1.0	2.4	0.9	3.1	1.9	2.8	1.0	2.8	1.6	1.9	1.3	2.3	1.2
2.7	0.3	2.6	0.6	2.1	0.4	1.8	0.6	1.7	0.3	2.9	0.5	2.5	0.8
73.8	86.4	73.0	85.3	71.0	85.5	75.4	86.0	76.7	86.1	73.0	86.9	73.1	84.2
13.4	8.7	12.9	9.3	13.8	8.2	10.8	9.6	11.3	9.1	13.3	8.2	12.5	9.6
6.8	2.8	6.0	2.8	7.2	4.3	5.9	2.2	4.5	2.6	5.7	3.0	6.0	3.6
3.5	1.2	4.7	1.9	4.1	1.4	3.8	1.7	4.1	1.8	3.4	1.1	5.0	1.9
2.5	0.9	3.4	0.8	3.9	0.6	4.1	0.5	3.4	0.6	4.6	0.7	3.4	0.8
79.1	96.0	78.5	96.0	78.6	95.0	79.1	94.5	79.6	95.9	77.5	94.6	77.0	93.9
13.4	2.9	11.9	2.8	11.1	3.0	10.8	4.1	10.1	2.8	12.2	4.1	12.9	4.6
3.7	0.5	5.2	0.6	4.1	1.4	4.3	0.8	4.2	0.7	4.9	0.9	4.7	0.9
1.9	0.4	2.5	0.4	2.9	0.5	3.6	0.3	3.9	0.3	3.1	0.3	3.0	0.2
2.0	0.2	1.9	0.2	3.3	0.1	2.3	0.3	2.2	0.3	2.3	0.1	2.4	0.4
94.7	98.8	93.3	98.6	91.9	99.0	92.5	98.3	94.6	98.6	94.1	98.9	93.6	97.8
2.5	0.6	3.2	0.9	2.6	0.7	3.7	1.1	2.8	0.6	2.5	0.4	1.6	1.2
0.9	0.4	1.9	0.2	1.7	0.1	1.4	0.5	1.1	0.3	0.9	0.5	2.1	0.5
0.5	0.2	0.9	0.2	2.2	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.2	1.8	(a)
1.4	0.1	0.8	0.2	1.6	0.0	1.4	(a)	1.0	0.2	1.6	0.0	0.9	0.5
58.2	78.3	59.7	75.3	59.9	76.5	60.6	77.0	59.6	76.9	61.3	73.3	58.4	72.5
16.5	10.8	16.6	11.9	15.8	11.9	14.9	11.4	16.5	11.8	16.1	12.9	14.2	11.1
9.5	5.7	9.8	5.5	7.7	6.2	8.4	5.0	9.3	4.9	6.9	7.2	12.0	7.0
5.9	2.2	6.4	4.6	5.7	3.1	8.2	3.6	6.1	3.4	6.1	3.1	7.2	4.9
9.9	3.0	7.5	2.7	11.0	2.3	7.9	3.0	8.5	3.1	9.6	3.6	8.1	4.5
85.0	95.6	84.8	94.9	82.5	95.6	82.6	95.3	85.6	95.5	82.2	93.5	82.3	92.0
6.2	2.7	8.2	2.7	7.6	2.3	8.2	2.2	5.3	2.1	6.7	3.7	8.2	4.3
3.5	0.4	2.3	0.9	3.4	0.6	3.2	1.2	3.5	0.6	4.2	1.2	4.1	1.1
2.8	0.3	2.2	0.5	2.1	0.7	2.2	0.6	2.6	1.1	2.8	0.7	2.2	1.2
2.5	0.9	2.5	0.9	4.5	0.9	3.8	0.8	3.1	0.8	4.1	1.0	3.1	1.4

Table 3.47

High school seniors reporting involvement in selected delinquent activities in last 12 months

By sex, United States, 1985-97--Continued

Delinquent activity	Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987		Class of 1988		Class of 1989		Class of 1990	
	Male (N=1,573)	Female (N=1,651)	Male (N=1,481)	Female (N=1,591)	Male (N=1,565)	Female (N=1,679)	Male (N=1,582)	Female (N=1,651)	Male (N=1,363)	Female (N=1,431)	Male (N=1,338)	Female (N=1,178)
Taken something from a store without paying for it?												
Not at all	68.2%	79.2%	67.2%	76.8%	64.0%	76.4%	63.2%	76.2%	65.3%	76.8%	63.1%	73.9%
Once	12.6	10.5	13.5	12.0	15.5	11.6	13.8	11.9	13.8	11.7	14.3	11.9
Twice	7.5	4.3	7.5	4.6	4.8	4.1	8.5	4.5	6.8	3.9	6.9	6.1
3 or 4 times	5.4	3.2	4.9	4.0	5.8	3.8	6.2	3.5	4.5	3.7	6.3	4.1
5 or more times	6.2	2.8	6.9	2.6	9.9	4.0	8.4	3.9	9.7	3.9	9.4	3.9
Taken a car that didn't belong to someone in your family without permission of the owner?												
Not at all	92.2	96.6	93.3	96.6	91.9	96.9	92.9	96.2	93.0	96.3	91.5	95.6
Once	3.9	2.3	4.1	2.1	4.0	2.1	4.1	2.7	3.4	2.3	4.4	2.3
Twice	1.4	0.5	1.2	1.0	2.2	0.4	1.3	0.5	1.7	0.6	1.6	1.8
3 or 4 times	1.1	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.4	1.1	0.1
5 or more times	1.4	0.4	0.7	0.1	1.1	0.2	0.9	0.2	1.3	0.4	1.4	0.2
Taken part of a car without permission of the owner?												
Not at all	88.9	97.7	90.6	98.0	88.8	97.6	91.6	96.7	89.5	97.0	88.7	98.3
Once	5.1	1.5	5.2	1.3	5.8	1.6	4.3	2.4	5.9	1.9	6.4	1.0
Twice	3.2	0.4	2.2	0.3	3.1	0.2	1.5	0.6	1.8	0.6	2.4	0.4
3 or 4 times	0.8	0.2	0.9	0.4	1.2	0.4	1.2	0.1	1.5	0.3	1.0	0.1
5 or more times	1.9	0.1	1.1	0.1	1.1	0.2	1.4	0.2	1.2	0.2	1.5	0.2
Gone into some house or building when you weren't supposed to be there?												
Not at all	65.5	82.0	70.6	80.1	66.9	78.8	67.1	78.2	69.4	79.2	68.3	81.8
Once	17.5	9.2	12.2	11.8	13.9	10.8	15.0	10.4	12.9	11.2	13.0	7.8
Twice	8.3	4.8	8.4	4.4	9.9	6.2	8.2	5.4	9.6	4.7	8.2	7.1
3 or 4 times	3.7	2.4	4.3	1.9	5.6	2.5	5.4	2.8	4.3	2.6	6.0	2.3
5 or more times	4.9	1.5	4.4	1.8	3.7	1.7	4.2	3.2	3.8	2.3	4.4	1.0
Set fire to someone's property on purpose?												
Not at all	97.1	99.4	96.7	99.4	97.3	99.5	97.3	99.4	95.7	99.3	96.5	99.3
Once	1.5	0.5	1.9	0.2	1.6	0.4	1.5	0.5	2.6	0.4	1.9	0.5
Twice	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.5	(a)	0.5	0.1	0.8	(a)	1.0	0.0
3 or 4 times	0.3	(a)	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	(a)	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.1
5 or more times	0.5	(a)	0.7	0.1	0.4	(a)	0.4	(a)	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.1
Damaged school property on purpose?												
Not at all	81.1	91.5	81.3	92.4	78.6	90.8	79.8	91.8	80.7	92.5	81.7	92.3
Once	8.5	4.8	9.0	4.8	11.2	5.4	10.6	5.3	7.9	4.6	7.8	4.6
Twice	5.2	2.0	4.6	1.6	5.0	1.6	4.6	1.6	5.3	1.2	5.5	2.0
3 or 4 times	2.5	1.1	3.2	0.7	2.5	1.5	2.4	0.8	2.7	0.7	2.6	0.6
5 or more times	2.6	0.6	1.9	0.6	2.7	0.7	2.6	0.5	3.4	1.0	2.4	0.5
Damaged property at work on purpose?												
Not at all	90.1	99.0	91.0	98.3	90.7	98.3	89.6	98.4	89.7	97.1	89.2	98.1
Once	4.8	0.7	4.2	1.2	4.3	0.9	5.4	1.1	4.0	1.9	5.0	0.7
Twice	2.7	0.1	2.2	0.3	2.8	0.2	2.6	0.3	3.3	0.4	2.9	0.7
3 or 4 times	1.1	0.2	1.5	0.1	1.0	0.4	0.8	0.1	1.7	0.3	1.2	0.1
5 or more times	1.3	0.0	1.1	(a)	1.2	0.2	1.6	0.1	1.4	0.3	1.6	0.3
Been arrested and taken to a police station?												
Not at all	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Once	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Twice	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
3 or 4 times	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
5 or more times	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Note: See Note, table 3.40. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1984 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aLess than 0.05%.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1985*, pp. 99-101; *1987*, pp. 103-105; *1989*, pp. 103-105; *1991*, pp. 106-109; *1993*, pp. 107-110; *1995*, pp. 108-110 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1986*, pp. 102-104; *1988*, pp. 103-105; *1990*, pp. 106-109; *1992*, pp. 106-109; *1994*, pp. 106-109 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Class of 1991		Class of 1992		Class of 1993		Class of 1994		Class of 1995		Class of 1996		Class of 1997	
Male (N=1,280)	Female (N=1,205)	Male (N=1,276)	Female (N=1,308)	Male (N=1,294)	Female (N=1,321)	Male (N=1,208)	Female (N=1,302)	Male (N=1,238)	Female (N=1,313)	Male (N=1,142)	Female (N=1,197)	Male (N=1,204)	Female (N=1,304)
60.4%	78.0%	62.5%	76.5%	62.4%	76.7%	63.9%	74.8%	64.3%	76.0%	63.1%	72.3%	62.4%	70.1%
14.7	8.7	14.2	11.3	15.1	11.5	12.7	10.4	12.8	10.8	14.3	11.4	12.3	10.7
7.6	7.2	8.6	5.0	6.1	5.1	8.2	6.0	6.7	5.0	6.8	6.7	8.7	6.5
7.7	2.9	6.6	3.8	7.1	3.0	6.2	4.1	7.0	4.4	5.1	5.3	7.9	7.1
9.7	3.3	8.1	3.4	9.4	3.6	9.0	4.7	9.2	3.9	10.7	4.3	8.7	5.7
91.7	96.1	91.5	96.6	91.2	96.2	91.6	97.3	93.4	97.0	92.6	97.4	91.6	96.2
3.8	2.9	4.0	2.0	4.3	1.7	3.7	2.1	3.6	1.7	3.1	1.5	4.0	3.0
1.8	0.4	1.9	0.8	1.7	1.3	2.3	0.4	1.5	0.5	1.6	0.8	2.0	0.3
1.5	0.4	1.1	0.3	1.4	0.4	1.2	0.1	0.6	0.5	1.7	(a)	1.2	0.1
1.2	0.3	1.4	0.2	1.4	0.4	1.2	0.1	0.9	0.3	1.0	0.3	1.2	0.5
89.4	98.3	90.4	98.0	87.5	97.9	90.3	98.3	91.9	97.7	90.6	99.1	90.9	98.1
5.6	1.1	4.6	1.4	5.9	0.7	4.5	1.2	4.1	1.3	4.6	0.8	3.6	0.8
2.0	0.4	1.9	0.2	2.1	1.0	2.0	0.1	1.9	0.5	2.9	0.0	2.6	0.3
1.1	0.1	1.7	0.3	2.3	0.1	1.3	0.3	1.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	1.7	0.2
1.9	0.1	1.4	0.1	2.2	0.3	1.8	(a)	1.1	0.3	1.4	0.0	1.2	0.6
69.3	82.7	68.7	79.6	65.9	82.5	67.8	82.6	70.4	82.9	71.0	81.6	69.4	81.2
12.8	8.7	12.4	11.8	13.9	9.4	13.0	8.9	12.4	9.1	12.1	9.1	12.2	8.5
7.5	6.0	9.4	4.4	8.2	5.4	9.5	4.0	8.2	4.0	8.7	5.2	8.6	5.6
4.9	1.3	5.0	2.4	5.2	1.7	5.4	2.8	4.4	1.9	4.4	2.6	5.2	2.5
5.6	1.3	4.5	1.8	6.8	0.9	4.3	1.6	4.6	2.1	3.8	1.5	4.7	2.2
96.4	99.4	95.3	99.1	94.1	99.1	94.7	99.2	96.3	98.8	95.1	99.1	95.2	98.7
1.6	0.5	2.6	0.6	2.4	0.4	2.6	0.5	2.4	0.6	2.6	0.6	2.7	0.8
0.7	0.0	0.7	0.2	1.1	0.4	1.1	(a)	0.5	0.1	1.0	0.2	0.5	(a)
0.3	0.0	0.6	0.1	1.0	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.3	(a)	0.4	0.0
1.0	0.1	0.8	(a)	1.3	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.1	1.1	0.4
81.2	93.5	79.7	91.5	77.7	92.8	78.9	92.6	78.6	92.6	79.4	92.5	78.8	90.4
8.7	4.1	10.0	5.2	8.6	4.3	8.8	4.5	9.1	4.1	9.6	4.8	10.3	5.7
4.5	1.4	5.1	2.0	6.2	1.9	5.6	1.5	4.8	1.7	4.5	1.4	4.3	1.8
2.0	0.4	1.4	0.8	3.3	0.7	3.3	0.9	4.3	1.1	3.1	1.0	3.0	1.4
3.6	0.5	3.7	0.5	4.2	0.3	3.4	0.5	3.2	0.5	3.3	0.3	3.6	0.6
89.2	98.2	90.5	97.8	89.5	98.0	90.7	98.0	89.8	97.6	89.6	98.2	90.0	96.7
4.9	1.1	4.0	1.2	4.4	1.2	3.7	0.9	5.6	1.0	5.1	1.4	3.9	1.7
2.1	0.2	1.9	0.6	2.6	0.4	2.6	0.5	1.9	0.6	1.3	0.3	2.6	0.8
1.4	0.2	1.7	0.3	1.4	0.3	1.4	0.4	1.0	0.3	1.5	0.1	1.8	0.3
2.4	0.3	1.9	0.1	2.1	0.1	1.6	0.3	1.7	0.4	2.4	0.1	1.7	0.4
X	X	X	X	85.5	95.5	86.8	95.5	85.9	96.2	85.7	94.8	85.7	95.5
X	X	X	X	8.2	3.3	7.1	3.6	8.8	2.9	7.3	3.9	8.2	3.0
X	X	X	X	2.8	0.8	2.8	0.6	2.7	0.6	3.9	0.9	3.1	0.7
X	X	X	X	2.4	0.2	1.8	0.2	1.3	0.2	1.5	0.3	1.7	0.2
X	X	X	X	1.0	0.2	1.5	0.1	1.3	0.2	1.6	0.1	1.3	0.5

Table 3.48

High school seniors reporting involvement in selected delinquent activities in last 12 months

By race, United States, 1985-97

Question: "During the last 12 months, how often have you. . ."

Delinquent activity	Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987		Class of 1988		Class of 1989		Class of 1990	
	White (N=2,485)	Black (N=388)	White (N=2,367)	Black (N=338)	White (N=2,524)	Black (N=336)	White (N=2,450)	Black (N=405)	White (N=2,090)	Black (N=318)	White (N=1,907)	Black (N=277)
Argued or had a fight with either of your parents?												
Not at all	7.5%	30.1%	7.1%	30.4%	5.3%	25.6%	6.0%	25.4%	5.8%	27.9%	6.3%	21.7%
Once	7.2	16.7	7.1	17.1	7.2	14.0	7.4	13.4	7.2	14.7	6.9	14.4
Twice	12.7	10.3	10.9	15.3	11.8	14.9	10.6	11.2	9.7	11.4	12.0	13.7
3 or 4 times	24.9	18.0	25.6	17.2	23.9	21.1	25.0	20.0	24.5	17.7	24.8	21.8
5 or more times	47.7	24.8	49.3	19.9	51.7	24.3	50.9	30.1	52.8	28.3	50.0	28.4
Hit an instructor or supervisor?												
Not at all	96.9	98.4	97.3	97.1	97.6	98.4	97.8	96.5	97.0	97.5	97.7	95.9
Once	2.1	1.2	1.7	2.4	1.6	0.4	1.4	1.9	2.1	0.4	1.1	2.7
Twice	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.3	1.2	0.3	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.4
3 or 4 times	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.5	1.7	0.2	0.2
5 or more times	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8
Gotten into a serious fight in school or at work?												
Not at all	81.5	83.4	83.3	83.1	83.2	83.0	82.5	84.2	79.8	84.3	80.4	82.2
Once	11.5	11.5	10.9	10.3	9.8	10.7	10.7	8.3	12.5	9.0	11.8	12.4
Twice	3.7	3.4	3.7	2.9	4.3	2.9	3.8	4.7	4.7	5.4	5.0	2.2
3 or 4 times	2.2	0.9	1.5	2.2	1.8	1.2	1.9	1.9	2.0	0.8	2.0	1.3
5 or more times	1.1	0.9	0.6	1.5	0.9	2.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.9	1.9
Taken part in a fight where a group of your friends were against another group?												
Not at all	79.5	80.8	81.3	82.1	80.8	79.2	81.6	78.6	80.3	79.1	78.4	80.1
Once	11.9	10.7	11.3	10.4	11.7	9.2	10.8	11.4	12.6	11.6	12.0	8.8
Twice	4.6	4.9	3.8	4.3	4.0	5.9	3.9	5.7	3.5	5.6	4.8	3.8
3 or 4 times	2.6	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.5	1.8	2.5	1.8	2.5	1.5	3.2	3.7
5 or more times	1.4	1.5	1.1	0.9	1.0	4.0	1.2	2.5	1.2	2.3	1.7	3.6
Hurt someone badly enough to need ban- dages or a doctor?												
Not at all	88.9	88.4	89.8	88.8	89.2	87.3	90.3	89.3	88.2	89.2	87.7	85.3
Once	6.6	8.3	6.4	8.4	7.5	6.2	5.9	6.1	8.0	5.9	7.6	9.3
Twice	2.2	2.0	2.2	1.5	2.0	3.8	1.6	2.4	1.7	2.3	2.6	3.6
3 or 4 times	1.5	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.6	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.6	1.0	1.2	1.0
5 or more times	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.6	1.6	0.8	1.3	0.5	1.6	0.9	0.9
Used a knife or gun or some other thing (like a club) to get something from a person?												
Not at all	97.1	95.4	96.9	96.5	97.5	92.1	97.9	96.0	97.0	96.3	97.2	94.0
Once	1.4	3.0	1.8	2.2	1.5	4.0	1.2	2.5	1.5	0.6	1.6	3.0
Twice	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.5	1.8	0.4	0.8	0.9	0.1	0.6	1.7
3 or 4 times	0.3	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.4
5 or more times	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.9	0.3	0.7	0.4	2.1	0.4	0.9
Taken something not belonging to you worth under \$50?												
Not at all	68.8	78.3	65.2	83.6	64.1	72.4	65.3	73.3	65.5	81.4	64.8	78.7
Once	14.5	9.8	17.5	8.0	16.9	13.1	15.3	12.2	14.5	9.0	14.4	8.6
Twice	7.1	4.8	7.7	4.3	6.7	6.1	8.0	5.2	7.5	3.9	7.2	5.7
3 or 4 times	4.7	3.2	5.0	1.3	6.0	2.9	5.6	4.0	5.2	1.8	6.8	2.5
5 or more times	4.9	3.9	4.6	2.8	6.3	5.6	5.8	5.3	7.3	3.9	6.8	4.5
Taken something not belonging to you worth over \$50?												
Not at all	93.4	93.8	93.7	95.0	91.7	91.3	92.6	90.6	91.8	95.7	89.6	91.4
Once	3.3	2.7	3.2	2.7	3.8	4.7	3.6	5.6	4.1	1.0	4.8	4.7
Twice	1.0	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.7	2.0	1.8	2.1	1.4	1.5	2.2	0.8
3 or 4 times	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.6	1.5	0.9	0.4	1.3	0.3	1.4	1.3
5 or more times	1.4	0.9	1.1	0.2	1.3	0.6	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.5	2.0	1.9

See notes at end of table.

Class of 1991		Class of 1992		Class of 1993		Class of 1994		Class of 1995		Class of 1996		Class of 1997	
White (N=1,818)	Black (N=289)	White (N=1,806)	Black (N=368)	White (N=1,895)	Black (N=334)	White (N=1,815)	Black (N=282)	White (N=1,841)	Black (N=282)	White (N=1,628)	Black (N=287)	White (N=1,726)	Black (N=343)
6.8%	22.4%	5.5%	23.9%	7.7%	25.9%	6.0%	23.8%	6.6%	22.9%	7.2%	26.6%	7.4%	28.5%
7.7	8.4	7.5	11.1	8.5	11.3	9.0	12.9	8.9	9.8	8.9	9.2	9.4	12.9
11.9	15.0	11.1	12.3	12.5	12.7	12.4	13.5	15.9	13.1	14.0	13.3	13.3	13.4
26.1	24.4	24.3	24.0	21.1	17.0	26.5	20.3	23.9	21.6	25.0	20.8	24.5	15.2
47.6	29.9	51.5	28.7	50.2	33.0	46.1	29.5	44.7	32.5	44.9	30.0	45.4	29.9
97.3	95.9	97.2	96.4	96.9	96.1	97.5	95.2	97.7	95.2	97.1	94.0	96.9	94.6
1.5	1.9	1.8	2.2	1.9	1.7	1.1	2.9	1.0	3.2	1.7	2.9	1.7	1.9
0.5	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.4	2.4	0.6	2.1
0.1	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.2	(a)
0.5	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.3	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.5	1.3
83.1	76.8	82.1	80.6	82.8	83.5	85.3	77.5	86.4	82.0	84.9	81.4	84.9	79.3
9.7	13.6	10.8	12.7	10.3	9.2	8.3	11.7	7.3	11.4	9.0	11.3	8.6	12.6
4.0	5.3	4.3	2.7	3.6	4.2	3.5	6.5	3.2	3.5	3.3	3.7	3.5	4.0
1.7	2.1	1.7	1.9	2.3	1.7	1.8	3.0	2.1	2.4	1.4	1.4	1.8	2.0
1.6	2.2	1.2	2.1	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.1	0.7	1.4	2.2	1.2	2.1
80.8	76.5	79.3	76.3	78.7	75.4	81.7	74.0	82.3	76.7	81.1	79.7	80.0	76.8
11.3	9.7	11.6	12.8	11.1	9.0	10.1	10.8	10.2	9.4	11.1	9.5	10.2	11.9
4.6	6.6	4.1	4.4	6.0	8.5	4.1	3.6	3.1	7.0	3.5	6.0	5.0	4.1
2.2	3.9	2.8	3.7	2.5	2.4	2.5	6.5	2.4	5.2	2.1	2.4	3.4	3.6
1.2	3.3	2.2	2.8	1.8	4.6	1.5	5.1	1.9	1.7	2.2	2.4	1.4	3.7
88.2	84.4	87.9	84.7	87.5	85.5	88.0	77.0	88.9	83.9	87.3	84.4	87.9	83.2
7.7	10.0	7.3	7.8	7.2	6.2	6.9	12.2	5.7	7.6	7.8	8.1	7.5	7.8
2.0	1.7	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.0	2.1	5.6	2.7	2.8	2.6	3.5	2.3	4.2
1.1	0.7	1.3	1.9	1.4	2.0	1.8	2.7	1.7	4.3	1.6	2.1	1.2	2.7
0.9	3.2	0.6	2.8	1.0	4.3	1.2	2.5	1.0	1.3	0.7	1.8	1.1	2.1
97.4	94.1	97.1	93.2	96.0	94.2	96.4	90.2	97.5	92.8	97.5	93.1	96.6	91.7
1.4	1.7	1.5	2.9	1.2	3.1	1.8	5.0	1.5	3.4	1.4	2.7	1.1	2.3
0.3	2.1	0.9	1.5	1.0	0.6	0.7	1.4	0.3	2.2	0.4	1.4	1.0	3.0
0.1	0.5	0.3	1.3	1.0	1.3	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.8	0.3	2.2	0.7	1.4
0.8	1.6	0.2	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.6	2.6	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.6	1.6
67.2	74.9	65.3	79.0	66.1	78.3	69.4	65.7	69.4	69.9	67.8	68.1	66.0	69.0
13.9	11.2	14.9	7.8	15.4	8.4	13.1	13.9	14.2	8.4	14.4	10.2	12.8	9.4
7.9	6.5	9.2	3.9	7.2	3.4	6.7	5.5	6.9	8.5	7.0	8.2	9.5	8.3
3.8	3.0	5.7	5.3	5.0	2.8	5.3	7.8	4.6	5.2	4.5	7.8	6.0	4.7
7.2	4.5	5.0	4.0	6.3	7.0	5.6	7.1	4.9	7.9	6.3	5.8	5.7	8.7
90.5	93.2	89.9	92.2	89.2	90.6	90.2	84.1	91.6	87.6	90.0	82.1	89.2	83.2
4.4	3.0	5.2	3.4	5.4	2.1	4.5	7.8	3.5	4.0	4.7	7.3	5.4	6.6
2.1	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.6	3.4	1.8	3.7	1.8	5.6	2.2	3.6
1.3	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.8	1.5	2.1	1.5	2.6	1.2	3.5
1.7	0.8	1.8	1.2	2.4	4.1	2.4	3.0	1.7	2.6	2.0	2.4	2.0	3.1

Table 3.48

High school seniors reporting involvement in selected delinquent activities in last 12 months

By race, United States, 1985-97--Continued

Delinquent activity	Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987		Class of 1988		Class of 1989		Class of 1990	
	White (N=2,485)	Black (N=388)	White (N=2,367)	Black (N=338)	White (N=2,524)	Black (N=336)	White (N=2,450)	Black (N=405)	White (N=2,090)	Black (N=318)	White (N=1,907)	Black (N=277)
Taken something from a store without paying for it?												
Not at all	73.5%	79.2%	71.2%	80.8%	70.1%	76.8%	69.1%	75.3%	69.5%	80.2%	66.9%	74.3%
Once	11.8	9.7	12.7	10.6	13.1	11.9	13.3	9.7	13.0	10.2	14.1	10.0
Twice	6.3	3.2	6.6	3.6	4.5	3.0	6.5	5.1	5.4	3.2	6.2	6.9
3 or 4 times	3.9	3.9	4.7	2.9	5.2	2.2	5.0	4.8	4.4	2.0	5.5	3.6
5 or more times	4.5	4.1	4.7	2.2	7.2	6.1	6.2	5.1	7.7	4.4	7.3	5.2
Taken a car that didn't belong to someone in your family without permission of the owner?												
Not at all	94.9	94.7	95.0	96.1	95.1	92.9	94.9	95.0	94.9	96.2	93.5	93.7
Once	3.0	3.9	3.2	2.3	2.7	3.7	3.3	3.0	2.6	1.6	3.3	2.4
Twice	0.8	0.0	1.0	1.2	1.1	2.8	0.9	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.7	2.4
3 or 4 times	0.6	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.1
5 or more times	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.4
Taken part of a car without permission of the owner?												
Not at all	93.4	96.1	94.2	98.0	93.3	92.9	94.5	95.0	94.0	92.6	92.6	94.8
Once	3.2	1.8	3.3	0.8	3.9	3.6	3.3	2.7	3.4	4.6	4.1	2.0
Twice	1.9	1.0	1.3	0.7	1.4	2.5	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.3
3 or 4 times	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5
5 or more times	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.8	1.4
Gone into some house or building when you weren't supposed to be there?												
Not at all	72.9	80.7	74.2	82.6	71.7	77.7	71.3	75.8	72.5	83.1	72.3	80.7
Once	13.9	9.8	13.0	7.3	13.0	9.3	13.2	13.4	12.6	9.7	11.5	6.1
Twice	6.8	5.3	6.5	5.5	8.4	7.0	7.2	6.1	7.9	2.6	8.5	7.3
3 or 4 times	3.2	1.9	3.3	1.7	4.1	4.1	4.5	2.7	4.0	1.3	4.6	3.1
5 or more times	3.1	2.3	3.0	2.9	2.7	1.9	3.8	1.9	3.0	3.3	3.0	2.8
Set fire to someone's property on purpose?												
Not at all	98.3	98.6	98.4	96.2	98.7	97.9	98.8	96.9	98.0	96.8	98.1	97.2
Once	1.0	1.2	0.9	2.4	0.9	0.6	0.7	2.0	1.4	1.7	1.0	1.3
Twice	0.2	0.0	0.1	1.1	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.4
3 or 4 times	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3
5 or more times	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	(a)	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.8
Damaged school property on purpose?												
Not at all	86.0	91.7	86.7	90.2	85.0	86.0	84.1	93.0	86.6	88.9	86.0	87.9
Once	6.8	5.3	6.8	5.4	8.4	6.5	9.0	3.0	6.7	5.2	6.6	5.7
Twice	3.8	1.6	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.5	2.0	3.4	0.9	4.3	2.7
3 or 4 times	1.8	0.9	2.0	0.6	2.0	2.3	1.8	1.0	1.4	0.9	1.9	1.2
5 or more times	1.6	0.4	1.2	0.7	1.6	2.0	1.5	1.0	1.9	4.1	1.2	2.6
Damaged property at work on purpose?												
Not at all	94.4	96.5	94.7	95.9	94.9	96.4	93.7	97.0	93.4	95.6	93.1	95.1
Once	2.8	2.2	2.6	1.9	2.6	1.5	3.4	1.2	3.1	1.1	3.1	2.2
Twice	1.5	1.1	1.4	0.6	1.4	0.6	1.5	1.0	1.9	0.3	2.2	1.3
3 or 4 times	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.0
5 or more times	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.5	2.0	0.9	1.4
Been arrested or taken to a police station?												
Not at all	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Once	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Twice	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
3 or 4 times	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
5 or more times	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Note: See Notes, tables 3.40 and 3.42. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1984 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aLess than 0.05%.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1985*, pp. 99-101; *1987*, pp. 103-105; *1989*, pp. 103-105; *1991*, pp. 106-109; *1993*, pp. 107-110; *1995*, pp. 108-110 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1986*, pp. 102-104; *1988*, pp. 103-105; *1990*, pp. 106-109; *1992*, pp. 106-109; *1994*, pp. 106-109 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Class of 1991		Class of 1992		Class of 1993		Class of 1994		Class of 1995		Class of 1996		Class of 1997	
White (N=1,818)	Black (N=289)	White (N=1,806)	Black (N=368)	White (N=1,895)	Black (N=334)	White (N=1,815)	Black (N=282)	White (N=1,841)	Black (N=282)	White (N=1,628)	Black (N=287)	White (N=1,726)	Black (N=343)
68.3%	74.5%	70.0%	74.0%	69.4%	73.4%	71.0%	65.1%	72.1%	62.2%	69.1%	64.5%	67.6%	65.7%
12.1	9.4	12.3	10.6	13.6	8.9	10.8	12.0	11.7	13.6	12.3	12.8	11.7	9.6
7.1	6.8	6.6	5.8	5.6	5.5	7.4	7.4	5.2	6.3	7.2	6.3	7.3	9.3
5.3	4.1	5.5	5.0	5.5	3.9	4.6	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.0	6.9	7.0	7.5
7.1	5.2	5.6	4.6	5.9	8.3	6.1	10.0	5.5	12.2	6.4	9.6	6.4	7.9
94.4	92.2	95.1	91.9	94.7	93.4	95.4	89.7	96.1	90.7	95.6	94.0	95.6	88.2
3.2	4.2	2.3	4.6	2.9	1.1	2.6	4.1	2.3	3.2	2.3	2.2	2.5	5.8
1.1	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.7	1.0	2.6	0.6	3.4	0.9	2.9	0.9	2.3
0.9	1.4	0.5	1.4	0.7	1.3	0.3	2.2	0.6	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.5	2.2
0.5	1.1	0.8	1.1	0.6	2.5	0.7	1.4	0.3	1.5	0.4	0.3	0.6	1.5
94.6	91.8	94.7	95.0	93.3	92.7	95.3	88.5	95.8	90.4	95.8	94.5	95.2	92.8
3.1	4.6	2.7	3.2	3.1	2.6	2.2	6.9	2.1	4.9	2.5	2.1	1.9	2.1
1.0	1.8	0.9	0.8	1.3	2.1	1.0	1.2	1.0	2.0	1.0	2.2	1.4	2.5
0.5	0.5	1.2	0.6	1.1	1.2	0.6	1.5	0.4	1.3	0.2	0.8	0.9	1.4
0.9	1.2	0.5	0.4	1.1	1.4	0.8	2.0	0.6	1.3	0.4	0.3	0.6	1.2
75.0	78.6	71.7	81.1	72.8	80.5	75.5	72.4	77.5	74.9	75.5	79.8	74.1	79.8
11.6	8.0	13.1	8.0	12.5	9.0	11.0	9.7	10.8	11.3	11.5	6.7	11.9	6.5
6.8	5.2	8.1	3.6	7.1	3.4	6.6	6.2	5.9	5.2	6.9	8.3	7.2	7.8
3.2	3.6	4.1	4.1	3.7	3.2	4.3	5.7	3.3	2.0	3.9	2.4	3.8	3.1
3.4	4.6	2.9	3.2	4.0	3.9	2.5	6.0	2.5	6.7	2.1	2.8	2.9	2.8
98.1	98.3	97.3	98.2	96.8	96.6	97.1	95.6	97.8	96.7	97.5	96.0	97.6	97.3
1.0	0.8	1.8	0.7	1.4	2.1	1.7	2.3	1.3	2.1	1.2	2.6	1.1	2.2
0.3	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.9	0.1	0.1
(a)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.4	1.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	(a)	0.3	0.1
0.5	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.3
87.4	88.0	85.8	88.2	84.7	89.2	86.6	81.5	85.7	87.0	86.1	85.8	84.7	88.3
6.9	4.0	8.1	5.6	6.6	4.5	6.2	8.3	6.7	6.2	7.1	7.9	8.3	6.0
2.4	4.3	3.0	3.9	4.1	2.6	3.6	4.3	3.4	2.6	2.9	3.6	3.3	1.8
1.1	2.0	1.0	1.4	2.0	2.2	2.1	3.5	2.7	2.0	2.4	1.7	2.1	1.5
2.1	1.6	2.0	0.9	2.5	1.5	1.4	2.4	1.5	2.1	1.6	0.9	1.5	2.4
93.4	95.7	93.8	96.3	93.7	94.1	94.5	90.5	93.8	93.9	94.5	91.4	93.2	93.7
3.1	2.1	2.8	1.7	3.1	2.8	2.5	3.2	3.5	2.7	3.1	4.9	2.8	3.5
1.2	1.7	1.4	0.5	1.5	1.0	1.6	1.3	1.3	0.2	0.7	1.4	1.8	1.3
0.9	0.0	1.2	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.7	2.9	0.5	1.4	0.8	0.7	1.1	1.3
1.4	0.5	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.7	2.1	0.8	1.8	1.0	1.6	1.2	0.3
X	X	X	X	91.0	90.6	91.5	88.5	92.0	87.7	91.7	87.0	91.6	87.3
X	X	X	X	5.7	6.1	5.4	6.2	5.7	7.8	5.1	5.5	4.9	7.2
X	X	X	X	1.5	2.0	1.6	2.8	1.6	1.2	2.1	4.6	1.9	2.6
X	X	X	X	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.2	2.5	0.6	1.4	0.7	2.8
X	X	X	X	0.5	0.3	0.5	2.0	0.5	0.9	0.5	1.4	0.9	(a)

Table 3.49

High school seniors reporting receiving traffic ticket or warning for a moving violation in last 12 months

United States, 1985-97

Question: "Within the last 12 months how many times, if any, have you received a ticket (or been stopped and warned) for moving violations, such as speeding, running a stop light, or improper passing?"

Number of tickets/warnings	Class of 1985 (N=16,502)	Class of 1986 (N=15,713)	Class of 1987 (N=16,843)	Class of 1988 (N=16,795)	Class of 1989 (N=17,142)	Class of 1990 (N=15,676)	Class of 1991 (N=15,483)	Class of 1992 (N=16,251)	Class of 1993 (N=16,763)	Class of 1994 (N=15,929)	Class of 1995 (N=15,876)	Class of 1996 (N=14,824)	Class of 1997 (N=15,963)
None	72.3%	69.6%	68.1%	68.8%	68.1%	67.7%	68.4%	69.1%	71.3%	70.5%	68.9%	68.9%	68.9%
Once	17.3	18.9	19.0	18.9	19.5	19.4	19.2	18.6	17.8	17.7	19.1	18.4	19.1
Twice	6.1	6.5	7.4	7.0	7.0	7.7	6.9	7.1	6.7	6.8	6.7	7.2	6.9
Three times	2.7	2.9	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.1	2.9	2.3	2.8	3.1	3.2	2.8
Four or more times	1.7	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	1.9	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3

Note: See Note, table 3.40. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1984 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1985*, p. 22; *1987*, p. 22; *1989*, p. 22; *1991*, p. 22; *1993*, p. 22; *1995*, p. 22 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1986*, p. 22; *1988*, p. 22; *1990*, p. 22; *1992*, p. 22; *1994*, p. 22 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.50

High school seniors reporting receiving traffic ticket or warning for a moving violation in last 12 months

By sex, United States, 1985-97

Question: "Within the last 12 months how many times, if any, have you received a ticket (or been stopped and warned) for moving violations, such as speeding, running a stop light, or improper passing?"

Number of tickets/warnings	Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987		Class of 1988		Class of 1989		Class of 1990	
	Male (N=7,776)	Female (N=8,164)	Male (N=7,261)	Female (N=7,855)	Male (N=7,912)	Female (N=8,340)	Male (N=7,861)	Female (N=8,342)	Male (N=8,156)	Female (N=8,471)	Male (N=7,862)	Female (N=7,241)
None	62.6%	81.5%	59.2%	79.0%	58.3%	77.5%	59.7%	77.2%	59.1%	76.6%	59.3%	76.7%
Once	21.3	13.5	23.7	14.7	22.7	15.5	21.9	16.0	22.9	16.3	21.8	16.8
Twice	9.1	3.2	9.2	4.0	10.1	4.8	9.8	4.5	9.7	4.5	10.9	4.4
Three times	4.2	1.2	4.4	1.5	5.1	1.5	4.8	1.6	4.3	1.7	4.3	1.4
Four or more times	2.8	0.6	3.4	0.8	3.8	0.8	3.9	0.7	3.9	1.0	3.7	0.8

Note: See Note, table 3.40. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1984 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1985*, p. 22; *1987*, p. 22; *1989*, p. 22; *1991*, p. 22; *1993*, p. 22; *1995*, p. 22 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1986*, p. 22; *1988*, p. 22; *1990*, p. 22; *1992*, p. 22; *1994*, p. 22 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.51

High school seniors reporting receiving traffic ticket or warning for a moving violation in last 12 months

By race, United States, 1985-97

Question: "Within the last 12 months, how many times, if any, have you received a ticket (or been stopped and warned) for moving violations such as speeding, running a stop light, or improper passing?"

Number of tickets/warnings	Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987		Class of 1988		Class of 1989		Class of 1990	
	White (N=12,291)	Black (N=1,995)	White (N=11,713)	Black (N=1,649)	White (N=12,478)	Black (N=1,708)	White (N=12,051)	Black (N=2,063)	White (N=12,250)	Black (N=2,038)	White (N=11,410)	Black (N=1,614)
None	69.8%	86.7%	66.5%	84.6%	64.9%	85.3%	65.5%	82.3%	64.6%	84.7%	64.3%	82.9%
Once	19.0	9.1	20.6	10.9	20.9	9.8	20.8	12.0	21.7	10.2	21.5	11.2
Twice	6.5	2.9	7.1	3.4	8.2	3.0	7.6	4.1	7.7	2.8	8.5	3.8
Three times	2.9	1.0	3.3	0.7	3.6	0.8	3.6	1.1	3.4	1.1	3.3	0.9
Four or more times	1.8	0.3	2.4	0.5	2.4	1.0	2.6	0.5	2.6	1.2	2.5	1.2

Note: See Notes, tables 3.40 and 3.42. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1984 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1985*, p. 22; *1987*, p. 22; *1989*, p. 22; *1991*, p. 22; *1993*, p. 22; *1995*, p. 22 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1986*, p. 22; *1988*, p. 22; *1990*, p. 22; *1992*, p. 22; *1994*, p. 22 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Class of 1991		Class of 1992		Class of 1993		Class of 1994		Class of 1995		Class of 1996		Class of 1997	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
(N=7,617)	(N=7,277)	(N=7,582)	(N=8,053)	(N=7,708)	(N=8,310)	(N=7,095)	(N=8,075)	(N=7,293)	(N=7,891)	(N=6,806)	(N=7,261)	(N=7,269)	(N=7,793)
59.9%	77.0%	61.1%	76.5%	64.4%	77.7%	62.9%	77.2%	61.4%	75.4%	62.1%	75.4%	61.5%	75.5%
22.3	16.1	21.6	15.9	20.0	15.6	20.3	15.6	22.0	16.8	20.5	16.4	21.6	16.9
9.4	4.4	9.5	4.8	8.9	4.8	9.0	4.8	8.7	4.8	9.3	5.1	8.9	5.1
4.5	1.8	4.2	1.7	3.5	1.3	4.1	1.7	4.3	2.0	4.4	2.1	4.1	1.7
3.9	0.7	3.7	1.0	3.3	0.6	3.7	0.8	3.6	1.0	3.7	1.0	3.9	0.8

Class of 1991		Class of 1992		Class of 1993		Class of 1994		Class of 1995		Class of 1996		Class of 1997	
White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
(N=10,754)	(N=1,757)	(N=11,029)	(N=2,244)	(N=11,274)	(N=2,045)	(N=10,786)	(N=1,761)	(N=11,012)	(N=1,693)	(N=9,890)	(N=1,719)	(N=10,210)	(N=2,001)
65.4%	81.8%	65.4%	82.9%	67.8%	83.1%	67.0%	83.0%	65.8%	81.1%	65.7%	78.2%	65.5%	79.2%
21.0	11.1	21.2	10.3	19.7	10.9	19.6	10.4	21.0	11.7	20.6	13.0	21.1	13.2
7.4	4.2	7.5	4.8	7.7	4.2	7.6	4.2	7.3	4.3	7.6	5.7	7.8	4.3
3.5	1.8	3.3	1.4	2.7	1.1	3.2	1.3	3.4	1.9	3.6	1.9	3.1	2.1
2.6	1.1	2.6	0.6	2.1	0.7	2.5	1.1	2.5	1.0	2.5	1.2	2.6	1.3

Table 3.52

High school seniors reporting receiving traffic ticket or warning for a moving violation in last 12 months while under the influence of alcohol or drugs

By type of drug, United States, 1985-97

Question: "How many of these tickets or warnings occurred after you were. . ."

Type of drug	Class of 1985	Class of 1986	Class of 1987	Class of 1988	Class of 1989	Class of 1990	Class of 1991	Class of 1992	Class of 1993	Class of 1994	Class of 1995	Class of 1996	Class of 1997
Drinking alcoholic beverages?													
None	84.2%	85.9%	85.6%	86.2%	88.4%	89.8%	90.0%	91.2%	92.3%	91.1%	91.1%	91.2%	90.8%
One	12.1	11.1	11.2	10.4	8.8	8.1	8.2	6.3	5.8	6.6	6.7	6.3	6.7
Two	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.3	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5
Three	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.3
Four or more	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.7
Smoking marijuana or hashish?													
None	94.4	95.1	95.8	96.1	95.8	96.9	97.1	97.9	96.6	94.9	94.7	93.3	93.1
One	3.9	3.7	3.0	2.6	2.8	2.2	2.1	1.1	2.6	3.6	3.6	4.8	4.1
Two	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.4
Three	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.5
Four or more	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.8
Using other illegal drugs?													
None	97.8	98.7	98.6	98.5	98.3	98.9	99.1	99.0	98.9	98.6	98.4	97.7	97.4
One	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.3
Two	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6
Three	0.3	(a)	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	(a)	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3
Four or more	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4

Note: See Note, table 3.40. This question was asked of respondents who reported receiving one or more traffic tickets (or warnings). See table 3.49 for the screen question. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1984 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aLess than 0.05%.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1985*, pp. 22, 23; *1987*, pp. 22, 23; *1989*, pp. 22, 23; *1991*, pp. 22, 23; *1993*, p. 23; *1995*, p. 23 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1986*, pp. 22, 23; *1988*, pp. 22, 23; *1990*, pp. 22, 23; *1992*, pp. 22, 23; *1994*, p. 23 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.53

High school seniors reporting receiving traffic ticket or warning for a moving violation in last 12 months while under the influence of alcohol or drugs

By type of drug and sex, United States, 1985-97

Question: "How many of these tickets or warnings occurred after you were. . ."

Type of drug	Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987		Class of 1988		Class of 1989		Class of 1990	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Drinking alcoholic beverages?												
None	82.2%	87.7%	84.1%	88.8%	83.7%	89.1%	83.5%	90.7%	86.8%	91.4%	88.4%	92.9%
One	13.3	10.1	12.1	9.5	12.3	9.1	11.7	8.2	9.6	7.2	9.3	5.8
Two	2.7	1.5	2.8	1.2	2.6	1.2	3.3	0.8	2.4	1.1	1.8	1.0
Three	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.9	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.2
Four or more	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.1
Smoking marijuana or hashish?												
None	93.2	96.8	94.5	96.2	95.0	97.5	94.8	98.2	94.7	97.6	96.3	98.3
One	4.3	2.9	3.9	3.3	3.6	1.9	3.3	1.5	3.4	1.7	2.7	1.2
Two	1.5	0.1	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.2	1.2	0.3	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.4
Three	0.6	0.2	0.4	(a)	0.3	0.2	0.5	(a)	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.1
Four or more	(a)	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	(a)
Using other illegal drugs?												
None	97.4	98.7	98.6	99.0	98.4	99.1	98.0	99.3	97.9	98.9	99.0	98.7
One	1.4	1.1	0.8	0.9	1.2	0.4	1.0	0.5	1.2	0.8	0.6	1.0
Two	0.7	0.1	0.3	(a)	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1
Three	0.3	0.1	(a)	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
Four or more	0.3	(a)	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2

Note: See Note, table 3.40. This question was asked of respondents who reported receiving one or more traffic tickets (or warnings). See table 3.50 for the screen question. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1984 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aLess than 0.05%.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1985*, pp. 22, 23; *1987*, pp. 22, 23; *1989*, pp. 22, 23; *1991*, pp. 22, 23; *1993*, p. 23; *1995*, p. 23 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1986*, pp. 22, 23; *1988*, pp. 22, 23; *1990*, pp. 22, 23; *1992*, pp. 22, 23; *1994*, p. 23 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Class of 1991		Class of 1992		Class of 1993		Class of 1994		Class of 1995		Class of 1996		Class of 1997	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
88.6%	92.5%	89.1%	94.8%	90.4%	95.3%	88.4%	94.9%	89.1%	94.3%	89.1%	94.4%	89.0%	93.6%
9.0	6.5	7.6	4.2	7.1	3.9	8.4	4.4	7.9	4.8	7.4	4.6	7.6	5.1
1.8	1.0	2.3	0.8	1.9	0.7	1.9	0.6	1.9	0.7	2.3	0.5	2.1	0.7
0.3	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2
0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.5	(a)	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.9	0.4
96.4	98.5	97.3	98.8	95.6	97.9	94.2	96.5	93.4	96.9	91.3	96.6	91.4	95.5
2.5	1.1	1.2	0.7	3.2	1.6	4.0	3.0	4.1	2.5	6.1	2.6	5.1	2.9
0.7	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.3	1.1	0.4	1.1	0.3	1.5	0.5	1.7	0.8
0.2	(a)	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	(a)	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.2
0.2	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.8	0.1	1.0	0.6
98.8	99.5	99.0	99.4	98.8	99.1	98.4	99.2	98.1	99.3	97.1	98.9	96.8	98.4
0.8	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.8	1.3	0.6	1.9	0.6	1.6	0.9
0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.2
0.1	0.1	(a)	0.1	(a)	(a)	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3
0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	(a)	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.2

Table 3.54

High school seniors reporting receiving traffic ticket or warning for a moving violation in last 12 months while under the influence of alcohol or drugs

By type of drug and race, United States, 1985-97

Question: "How many of these tickets or warnings occurred after you were. . ."

Type of drug	Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987		Class of 1988		Class of 1989		Class of 1990	
	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
Drinking alcoholic beverages?												
None	83.2%	94.3%	85.2%	96.1%	84.9%	96.8%	85.5%	93.0%	88.2%	92.2%	89.4%	91.6%
One	12.8	3.6	11.7	3.0	11.7	2.8	10.9	5.7	9.1	3.5	8.4	7.0
Two	2.4	1.3	2.3	0.6	2.2	0.4	2.5	1.1	1.9	2.1	1.7	0.9
Three	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.0
Four or more	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.4	1.2	0.1	0.5
Smoking marijuana or hashish?												
None	94.3	97.0	94.9	98.1	96.1	98.1	95.9	96.7	95.7	97.0	96.9	97.8
One	4.0	1.3	4.0	1.3	2.9	1.7	2.9	1.6	2.9	0.9	2.2	1.0
Two	1.0	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.9
Three	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0
Four or more	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.3
Using other illegal drugs?												
None	98.1	98.0	98.8	99.6	98.8	100.0	98.6	97.5	98.6	97.0	98.9	99.0
One	1.2	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.9	1.3	0.9	1.8	0.7	0.6
Two	0.4	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Three	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.0
Four or more	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3

Note: See Notes, tables 3.40 and 3.42. This question was asked of respondents who reported receiving one or more traffic tickets (or warnings). See table 3.51 for the screen question. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1984 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1985*, pp. 22, 23; *1987*, pp. 22, 23; *1989*, pp. 22, 23; *1991*, pp. 22, 23; *1993*, p. 23; *1995*, p. 23 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1986*, pp. 22, 23; *1988*, pp. 22, 23; *1990*, pp. 22, 23; *1992*, pp. 22, 23; *1994*, p. 23 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

^aLess than 0.05%.

Table 3.55

High school seniors reporting involvement in driving accidents in last 12 months

United States, 1985-97

Question: "During the last 12 months, how many accidents have you had while you were driving (whether or not you were responsible)?"

Number of accidents	Class of 1985	Class of 1986	Class of 1987	Class of 1988	Class of 1989	Class of 1990	Class of 1991	Class of 1992	Class of 1993	Class of 1994	Class of 1995	Class of 1996	Class of 1997
	(N=16,502)	(N=15,713)	(N=16,843)	(N=16,795)	(N=17,142)	(N=15,676)	(N=15,483)	(N=16,251)	(N=16,763)	(N=15,929)	(N=15,876)	(N=14,824)	(N=15,963)
None	75.6%	74.9%	74.4%	73.9%	74.0%	73.9%	75.7%	76.9%	76.1%	75.7%	75.3%	74.1%	74.4%
One	18.5	18.8	19.5	19.9	19.6	19.4	18.3	17.5	18.2	18.6	18.7	19.1	19.3
Two	4.5	4.8	4.4	4.6	4.8	4.9	4.5	4.1	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.9	4.7
Three	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.0
Four or more	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6

Note: See Note, table 3.40. Respondents were informed that "accident" refers to "a collision involving property damage or personal injury - not bumps or scratches in parking lots" (Source, *1992*, p. 23). Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1984 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1985*, p. 23; *1987*, p. 23; *1989*, p. 23; *1991*, p. 23; *1993*, p. 23; *1995*, p. 23 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1986*, p. 23; *1988*, p. 23; *1990*, p. 23; *1992*, p. 23; *1994*, p. 23 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Class of 1991		Class of 1992		Class of 1993		Class of 1994		Class of 1995		Class of 1996		Class of 1997	
White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
89.3%	95.7%	91.3%	95.2%	92.0%	96.9%	90.9%	94.4%	91.0%	92.3%	91.3%	93.5%	90.1%	95.8%
8.6	3.4	6.3	2.7	6.2	1.7	6.8	3.9	6.8	7.4	6.3	4.1	7.4	2.6
1.7	0.6	1.7	2.0	1.4	1.5	1.3	0.6	1.6	0.3	1.6	1.0	1.7	0.8
0.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.5
0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.3
97.1	98.3	98.0	98.2	96.3	97.9	95.1	94.4	94.8	96.3	93.1	95.2	92.6	96.0
2.1	0.9	1.2	0.4	2.8	1.7	3.6	3.3	3.6	2.3	5.1	2.4	4.8	1.9
0.5	0.4	0.4	1.4	0.4	0.4	0.8	1.0	0.7	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.3
0.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3
0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6
98.9	100.0	99.2	98.7	99.0	99.3	98.7	97.8	98.8	99.7	98.0	97.8	97.6	97.0
0.8	0.0	0.2	1.2	0.8	0.4	0.8	1.5	0.9	0.0	1.4	0.1	1.4	0.9
0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	1.1	0.6	0.8
(a)	0.0	(a)	0.0	(a)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.6
0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.7

Table 3.56

High school seniors reporting involvement in driving accidents while under the influence of alcohol or drugs in last 12 months

By type of drug, United States, 1985-97

Question: "How many of these accidents occurred after you were. . ."

Type of drug	Class of 1985	Class of 1986	Class of 1987	Class of 1988	Class of 1989	Class of 1990	Class of 1991	Class of 1992	Class of 1993	Class of 1994	Class of 1995	Class of 1996	Class of 1997
Drinking alcoholic beverages?													
None	89.0%	91.2%	90.2%	91.6%	91.9%	92.2%	93.5%	93.4%	94.7%	94.6%	94.6%	94.8%	94.4%
One	9.4	7.4	8.7	7.0	6.6	6.7	5.7	5.4	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.4
Two	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6
Three	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Four or more	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5
Smoking marijuana or hashish?													
None	95.4	96.5	97.3	96.9	97.0	97.9	98.1	98.2	97.8	97.6	97.0	96.5	95.7
One	3.8	2.9	2.4	2.6	2.5	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.7	1.7	2.4	2.7	3.2
Two	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5
Three	(a)	0.1	0.1	0.1	(a)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Four or more	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	(a)	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4
Using other illegal drugs?													
None	98.5	98.8	98.9	98.7	98.8	99.4	99.2	98.9	98.9	99.1	99.0	98.7	98.5
One	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8
Two	0.1	(a)	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3
Three	0.1	0.2	(a)	0.2	0.1	(a)	(a)	0.1	0.1	(a)	(a)	0.0	0.1
Four or more	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	(a)	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3

Note: See Notes, tables 3.40 and 3.55. This question was asked of respondents who reported involvement in one or more accidents. See table 3.55 for the screen question. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1984 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aLess than 0.05%.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1985*, p. 23; *1987*, p. 23; *1989*, p. 23; *1991*, p. 23; *1993*, pp. 23, 24; *1995*, pp. 23, 24 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1986*, p. 23; *1988*, p. 23; *1990*, p. 23; *1992*, p. 23; *1994*, pp. 23, 24 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.57

Students reporting problem behaviorsBy grade level of respondent, 1996-97^a

	Never	Seldom	Some- times	Often	A lot
Have you been in trouble with the police?	74.4%	14.3%	6.4%	2.4%	2.6%
Grades 6 to 8	77.3	12.1	5.7	2.3	2.6
Grades 9 to 12	71.6	16.4	7.0	2.4	2.5
12th grade	72.2	17.8	6.3	1.6	2.1
Do you take part in gang activities?	88.0	5.4	3.0	1.4	2.2
Grades 6 to 8	87.0	6.0	3.3	1.5	2.2
Grades 9 to 12	88.9	4.8	2.8	1.2	2.3
12th grade	91.5	3.4	2.0	1.0	2.1
Have you thought about committing suicide?	70.0	14.4	8.8	3.2	3.6
Grades 6 to 8	74.6	11.8	7.2	2.8	3.6
Grades 9 to 12	65.8	16.9	10.2	3.5	3.6
12th grade	66.4	18.2	9.9	2.8	2.7

Note: These data are from a survey of 6th through 12th grade students conducted between September 1996 and June 1997 by PRIDE, Inc. Participating schools are sent the PRIDE questionnaire with explicit instructions for administering the anonymous, self-report survey. Schools that administer the PRIDE questionnaire do so voluntarily or in compliance with a school district or State request. For the 1996-97 academic year, survey results are based on students from 28 States. The following States participated in the 1996-97 PRIDE survey: Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin, West Virginia, and Wyoming. To prevent any one State from having a disproportionate influence on the summary results, random samples of students were drawn from those States where disproportionately large numbers of students were surveyed. Therefore, no one State comprises more than 10% of the sample. The results presented are based on a sample consisting of 141,077 students drawn from the total number of students who completed the PRIDE questionnaire.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: PRIDE, Inc., "1996-97 National Summary, Grades 6 through 12," Atlanta, GA: PRIDE, Inc., 1997. (Mimeographed.) P. 37, Tables 4.23 and 4.24; p. 38, Table 4.25. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.58

Students reporting suicide attempts and alcohol and marijuana use

By sex and grade level, United States, 1995

	Attempted suicide one or more times in the past year	Alcohol (beer and wine) use 2 days per month or more	Marijuana use at least once in the past month
<u>Sex</u>			
Male	2.1%	20.1%	13.5%
Female	5.1	15.6	11.9
<u>Grade level</u>			
7th and 8th grade	3.7	7.3	6.9
9th through 12th grade	3.6	23.1	15.7

Note: These data are from a survey by the Add Health project, funded by the National Institutes of Health, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development. Add Health is a school-based study of the health-related behaviors of adolescents in the United States. The survey was conducted in two phases. In the first phase, 90,000 students in grades 7 through 12 attending 145 schools around the country answered brief questionnaires about their lives, including health, friendships, self-esteem, and expectations for the future. Before students could participate, parental permission was obtained through procedures approved by each school. In the second phase, with written consent of both the parent and adolescent, over 20,000 in-home interviews of students were conducted between April and December of 1995. No paper questionnaires were used. (Source, p. 7.)

Source: Robert W. Blum and P.M. Rinehart, *Reducing the Risk: Connections That Make a Difference in the Lives of Youth* (Minneapolis, MN: University of Minnesota, Division of General Pediatrics and Adolescent Health, 1997), pp. 10, 12, 13. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.59

Students reporting involvement in delinquent activities at schoolBy grade level of respondent, 1996-97^a

Question: "While at school have you...?"

	Never	One time	2 to 5 times	6 or more times
Carried a gun?	95.9%	1.6%	0.7%	1.8%
Grades 6 to 8	96.3	1.6	0.6	1.5
Grades 9 to 12	95.6	1.6	0.8	2.0
12th grade	95.8	1.3	0.9	2.1
Carried a knife, club or other weapon?	81.6	7.4	4.2	6.8
Grades 6 to 8	83.0	8.8	3.8	4.4
Grades 9 to 12	80.3	6.1	4.5	9.0
12th grade	82.8	4.2	3.7	9.3
Threatened a student with a gun, knife or club?	93.5	2.9	1.6	2.1
Grades 6 to 8	93.7	3.0	1.5	1.9
Grades 9 to 12	93.3	2.7	1.7	2.3
12th grade	94.8	1.8	1.4	2.0
Threatened to hurt a student by hitting, slapping or kicking?	58.0	14.4	14.2	13.4
Grades 6 to 8	55.4	15.6	14.3	14.7
Grades 9 to 12	60.5	13.2	14.0	12.3
12th grade	67.8	11.0	12.1	9.1
Hurt a student by using a gun, knife or club?	95.6	1.9	1.0	1.5
Grades 6 to 8	95.8	2.0	0.9	1.4
Grades 9 to 12	95.5	1.9	1.0	1.6
12th grade	96.4	1.4	0.8	1.4
Hurt a student by hitting, slapping or kicking?	66.7	14.2	10.9	8.2
Grades 6 to 8	61.8	16.4	12.2	9.6
Grades 9 to 12	71.3	12.1	9.7	7.0
12th grade	78.8	9.1	7.2	4.8

Note: See Note, table 3.57.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: PRIDE, Inc., "1996-97 National Summary, Grades 6 through 12," Atlanta, GA: PRIDE, Inc., 1997. (Mimeographed.) Pp. 60, 61. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.60

Students reporting victimization experiences at schoolBy grade level of respondent, 1996-97^a

Question: "While at school have you...?"

	Never	One time	2 to 5 times	6 or more times
Been threatened with a gun, knife or club by a student?	88.8%	6.2%	2.8%	2.1%
Grades 6 to 8	88.4	6.6	2.8	2.1
Grades 9 to 12	89.2	5.9	2.9	2.1
12th grade	91.4	4.7	2.2	1.7
Had a student threaten to hit, slap or kick you?	59.3	17.9	13.4	9.4
Grades 6 to 8	53.7	19.7	15.1	11.5
Grades 9 to 12	64.4	16.2	11.8	7.5
12th grade	73.3	12.3	9.2	5.2
Been afraid a student may hurt you?	74.7	15.1	6.3	4.0
Grades 6 to 8	70.2	17.3	7.4	5.1
Grades 9 to 12	78.8	13.1	5.2	3.0
12th grade	84.5	9.7	3.7	2.0
Been hurt by a student using a gun, knife or club?	96.7	1.7	0.7	0.9
Grades 6 to 8	96.5	1.9	0.7	0.9
Grades 9 to 12	96.9	1.5	0.6	0.9
12th grade	97.6	1.2	0.4	0.8
Been hurt by a student who hit, slapped or kicked you?	81.1	10.7	5.0	3.2
Grades 6 to 8	74.7	14.1	6.8	4.4
Grades 9 to 12	87.1	7.5	3.3	2.1
12th grade	91.6	4.9	2.0	1.6

Note: See Note, table 3.57.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: PRIDE, Inc., "1996-97 National Summary, Grades 6 through 12," Atlanta, GA: PRIDE, Inc., 1997. (Mimeographed.) Pp. 62, 63. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.61

Students reporting criminal victimization at school

By selected characteristics, United States, 1989 and 1995

Student characteristics	1989				1995			
	Number of students (in thousands)	Victimization			Number of students (in thousands)	Victimization		
		Any ^a	Violent ^b	Property ^c		Any ^a	Violent ^b	Property ^c
Total	21,554	14.5%	3.4%	12.2%	23,933	14.6%	4.2%	11.6%
Sex								
Male	11,166	15.2	4.8	12.1	12,331	15.8	5.1	12.0
Female	10,388	13.7	2.0	12.3	11,602	13.3	3.3	11.2
Race, ethnicity								
White, non-Hispanic	15,349	14.3	3.4	12.2	16,351	14.5	4.1	11.6
Black, non-Hispanic	3,391	14.9	3.3	12.3	3,752	16.8	5.1	13.4
Hispanic	2,027	14.7	4.4	11.1	2,898	12.4	3.9	9.5
Other, non-Hispanic	787	14.7	2.2	13.3	932	13.7	3.9	11.0
Age								
12 years	3,221	17.8	5.5	14.7	3,735	19.8	6.8	15.1
13 years	3,319	18.0	4.7	14.9	3,781	17.9	5.9	13.9
14 years	3,264	16.8	4.1	14.1	3,732	17.0	4.7	13.7
15 years	3,214	15.3	3.3	12.8	3,688	14.4	3.9	12.0
16 years	3,275	12.0	2.8	9.9	3,674	11.9	3.0	9.5
17 years	3,274	10.6	1.4	9.7	3,172	9.9	1.9	8.6
18 years	1,756	8.6	1.8	7.2	1,820	6.8	2.0	5.2
19 years	231	5.3	1.0	5.3	331	8.8	3.3	6.1
Grade								
Sixth	1,818	17.9	5.7	14.8	2,315	18.0	6.7	13.3
Seventh	3,170	18.9	5.4	15.5	3,736	20.4	6.6	16.0
Eighth	3,258	16.1	4.0	13.1	3,795	17.1	4.7	13.9
Ninth	3,391	17.1	3.6	14.7	3,689	15.5	4.6	12.1
Tenth	3,082	13.9	2.5	11.9	3,662	12.9	3.3	10.7
Eleventh	3,224	10.5	2.2	8.8	3,460	9.5	2.3	7.5
Twelfth	3,172	8.3	1.2	7.6	2,990	8.7	1.7	7.5
Other	439	13.5	7.0	10.0	285	10.3	4.6	6.4
Household income								
Less than \$7,500	2,041	16.3	3.6	14.0	1,487	15.8	5.6	11.8
\$7,500 to \$9,999	791	14.8	5.2	10.6	783	12.8	3.6	10.1
\$10,000 to \$14,999	1,823	15.5	3.5	13.0	1,657	14.4	5.4	10.7
\$15,000 to \$24,999	3,772	14.7	3.4	12.5	3,130	14.5	4.1	11.8
\$25,000 to \$29,999	1,845	14.3	3.8	11.9	1,729	17.2	5.5	12.9
\$30,000 to \$49,999	5,798	14.4	3.5	12.2	6,295	13.9	3.9	11.1
\$50,000 and over	3,498	14.2	3.4	12.0	6,562	14.2	3.7	11.8
Not ascertained	1,983	11.7	2.3	9.9	2,289	15.5	4.4	12.5
Place of residence								
Central city	5,816	16.1	3.9	13.4	6,309	14.7	4.7	11.3
Suburb	10,089	13.8	3.5	11.3	11,341	14.6	4.4	11.5
Nonmetropolitan area	5,648	14.0	2.9	12.3	6,283	14.3	3.5	12.0
School type								
Public	19,265	14.7	3.5	12.3	21,719	14.8	4.4	11.7
Private	1,873	12.8	2.9	10.8	2,163	12.4	2.3	10.7
Not ascertained	416	11.8	3.1	9.6	(d)	X	X	X

Note: These data are from the School Crime Supplement (SCS) to the 1989 and 1995 National Crime Victimization Surveys (NCVS). The SCS is an additional questionnaire fielded with the 1989 and 1995 NCVSs and was administered to nationally representative samples of approximately 10,000 students age 12 through 19. First, NCVS interviews were conducted with each household member 12 years of age and older. Once the NCVS interviews were completed, household members between the ages of 12 and 19 were given an SCS interview. Only those 12- to 19-year-olds who were in primary or secondary education programs leading to a high school diploma, and who had been enrolled sometime during the 6 months prior to the interview, were administered the SCS questionnaire. Students who were home schooled were not included. "At school" was defined as in the school building, on school grounds, or on a school bus. For information on survey methodology for the NCVS and the SCS, see [Appendix 9](#).

^aAny victimization is a combination of reported violent and property victimization. If the student reported an incident of either, he or she is counted as having experienced any victimization. If the respondent reported having experienced both, he or she is only counted once under "any victimization."

^bViolent victimization includes physical attacks or taking property from the student directly by force, weapons, or threats.

^cProperty victimization includes theft of property from a student's desk, locker, or other locations.

^dFewer than 30 sample cases.

Source: Kathryn A. Chandler et al., *Students' Reports of School Crime: 1989 and 1995*, NCES 98-241/NCJ-169607 (Washington, DC: U.S. Departments of Education and Justice, 1998), p. 13. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.62

Students reporting criminal victimization at school

By perceptions of conditions at school, United States, 1989 and 1995

	1989				1995			
Perceptions of conditions at school	Number of students (in thousands)	Victimization			Number of students (in thousands)	Victimization		
		Any ^a	Violent ^b	Property ^c		Any ^a	Violent ^b	Property ^c
<u>Student reports of street gangs at school</u>								
Yes	3,301	21.8%	6.7%	17.3%	6,796	21.4%	7.5%	16.4%
No	17,042	13.1	2.9	11.2	13,687	11.8	2.7	9.8
Do not know	1,124	13.8	3.0	11.8	3,224	12.5	3.7	9.8
Not ascertained	88	8.0	1.8	8.0	226	8.4	4.8	3.6
<u>Student reports of knowing a student who brought a gun to school^d</u>								
Yes	X	X	X	X	3,042	24.6	8.6	19.8
No	X	X	X	X	20,608	13.2	3.6	10.5
Not ascertained	X	X	X	X	282	9.4	4.6	4.8
<u>Student reports of seeing a student with a gun at school^d</u>								
Yes	X	X	X	X	1,270	31.2	12.4	24.7
No	X	X	X	X	22,359	13.7	3.8	10.9
Do not know	X	X	X	X	(e)	X	X	X
Not ascertained	X	X	X	X	263	11.8	5.0	6.8

Note: See Note, table 3.61. For information on survey methodology for the NCVS and the SCS, see Appendix 9.

^aAny victimization is a combination of reported violent and property victimization. If the student reported an incident of either, he or she is counted as having experienced any victimization. If the respondent reported having experienced both, he or she is only counted once under "any victimization."

^bViolent victimization includes physical attacks or taking property from the student directly by force, weapons, or threats.

^cProperty victimization includes theft of property from a student's desk, locker, or other locations.

^dQuestion not asked in the 1989 SCS.

^eFewer than 30 sample cases.

Source: Kathryn A. Chandler et al., *Students' Reports of School Crime: 1989 and 1995*, NCES 98-241/NCJ-169607 (Washington, DC: U.S. Departments of Education and Justice, 1998), p. 14. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.63

Students reporting the presence of street gangs at school

By selected characteristics, United States, 1989 and 1995

Student characteristics	Number of students (in thousands)	1989				Number of students (in thousands)	1995			
		Street gangs at school					Street gangs at school			
		Yes	No	Do not know	Not ascertained		Yes	No	Do not know	Not ascertained
Total	21,554	15.3%	79.1%	5.2%	0.4%	23,933	28.4%	57.2%	13.5%	0.9%
Sex										
Male	11,166	15.8	79.5	4.4	0.3	12,331	28.9	57.7	12.5	1.0
Female	10,388	14.8	78.6	6.1	0.5	11,602	27.9	56.7	14.6	0.9
Race, ethnicity										
White, non-Hispanic	15,349	11.7	83.4	4.6	0.4	16,351	23.0	63.1	13.1	0.7
Black, non-Hispanic	3,391	19.8	72.8	6.9	0.4	3,752	34.7	49.5	14.0	1.8
Hispanic	2,027	31.6	61.8	6.0	0.7	2,898	49.5	36.7	12.9	0.9
Other, non-Hispanic	787	25.4	66.4	8.2	(a)	932	31.2	48.1	19.4	1.3
Age										
12 years	3,221	12.1	83.2	4.4	0.4	3,735	19.3	65.1	14.3	1.4
13 years	3,319	14.5	80.1	5.3	0.2	3,781	26.7	58.0	14.4	0.9
14 years	3,264	17.9	76.3	5.5	0.3	3,732	30.6	56.1	12.7	0.7
15 years	3,214	16.2	77.6	6.0	0.2	3,688	32.7	52.6	13.7	1.0
16 years	3,275	16.4	78.8	4.7	0.1	3,674	30.2	56.4	12.6	0.9
17 years	3,274	15.3	78.6	5.5	0.6	3,172	31.0	54.8	13.6	0.7
18 years	1,756	14.5	79.6	4.6	1.4	1,820	28.8	57.4	12.3	1.5
19 years	231	16.9	72.9	8.8	1.4	331	30.7	53.9	15.5	(a)
Grade										
Sixth	1,818	10.3	84.4	4.8	0.5	2,315	15.7	67.8	14.8	1.7
Seventh	3,170	16.6	79.0	4.4	0.1	3,736	26.5	57.2	15.4	0.9
Eighth	3,258	13.6	80.4	5.7	0.3	3,795	28.7	58.9	11.9	0.4
Ninth	3,391	19.6	73.9	6.2	0.3	3,689	32.4	51.5	15.0	1.1
Tenth	3,082	16.0	79.0	4.9	0.2	3,662	33.7	52.7	12.7	0.9
Eleventh	3,224	15.3	78.4	5.6	0.6	3,460	30.6	57.3	11.4	0.7
Twelfth	3,172	14.2	80.9	4.2	0.7	2,990	27.5	57.6	13.9	1.0
Other	439	9.8	79.2	8.8	2.2	285	15.5	73.9	8.2	2.5
Household income										
Less than \$7,500	2,041	16.8	76.0	6.7	0.5	1,487	39.1	44.7	15.2	1.0
\$7,500 to \$9,999	791	20.7	69.9	9.5	0.0	783	31.0	46.0	19.6	3.4
\$10,000 to \$14,999	1,823	20.5	72.7	6.4	0.4	1,657	31.2	53.3	15.2	0.3
\$15,000 to \$24,999	3,772	17.8	76.9	4.9	0.4	3,130	29.8	54.7	14.0	1.5
\$25,000 to \$29,999	1,845	15.7	78.8	4.9	0.6	1,729	30.3	58.0	10.9	0.8
\$30,000 to \$49,999	5,798	12.8	82.0	4.7	0.5	6,295	27.4	58.6	13.4	0.6
\$50,000 and over	3,498	11.2	84.8	3.8	0.3	6,562	24.7	61.6	13.0	0.7
Not ascertained	1,984	16.3	77.4	5.7	0.5	2,289	28.6	58.2	11.7	1.5
Place of residence										
Central city	5,816	24.8	68.4	6.3	0.5	6,309	40.7	43.3	15.0	1.1
Suburb	10,089	14.0	81.1	4.4	0.4	11,341	26.3	59.8	13.2	0.7
Nonmetropolitan area	5,648	7.8	86.4	5.5	0.2	6,283	19.9	66.5	12.4	1.2
School type										
Public	19,265	16.4	77.9	5.3	0.3	21,719	30.6	54.4	14.2	0.8
Private	1,873	4.4	91.9	3.4	0.3	2,163	6.8	86.5	6.3	0.3
Not ascertained	416	12.1	75.6	8.5	3.9	(b)	X	X	X	X

Note: See Note, table 3.61. For information on survey methodology for the NCVS and the SCS, see Appendix 9.

^aNo cases of this type occurred in the data.

^bFewer than 30 sample cases.

Source: Kathryn A. Chandler et al., *Students' Reports of School Crime: 1989 and 1995*, NCES 98-241/NCJ-169607 (Washington, DC: U.S. Departments of Education and Justice, 1998), p. 18. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.64

Students reporting the presence of street gangs at school

By perceptions of conditions at school, United States, 1989 and 1995

Perceptions of conditions at school	Number of students (in thousands)	1989				Number of students (in thousands)	1995			
		Street gangs at school					Street gangs at school			
		Yes	No	Do not know	Not ascertained		Yes	No	Do not know	Not ascertained
<u>Student reports of being the victim of any violent or property crime at school</u> ^{a,b}										
Yes	3,116	23.1%	71.7%	5.0%	0.2%	3,485	41.6%	46.3%	11.6%	0.5%
No	18,400	14.0	80.4	5.3	0.3	20,315	26.3	59.4	13.9	0.4
Not ascertained	(c)	X	X	X	X	133	2.4	4.6	3.5	89.5
<u>Student reports of being the victim of any violent crime at school</u> ^a										
Yes	742	29.6	65.5	4.6	0.2	1,013	50.5	36.7	11.7	1.1
No	20,773	14.8	79.7	5.2	0.3	22,780	27.6	58.4	13.6	0.4
Not ascertained	(c)	X	X	X	X	140	2.3	7.8	5.1	84.9
<u>Student reports of being the victim of any property crime at school</u> ^b										
Yes	2,619	21.8	72.9	5.1	0.3	2,777	40.1	48.3	11.3	0.3
No	18,852	14.5	80.1	5.2	0.2	20,997	27.0	58.7	13.8	0.4
Not ascertained	83	7.0	47.8	6.5	38.7	159	4.9	9.6	6.5	79.0
<u>Student reports of knowing a student who brought a gun to school</u> ^d										
Yes	X	X	X	X	X	3,042	55.3	34.8	9.5	0.4
No	X	X	X	X	X	20,608	24.6	60.9	14.1	0.4
Not ascertained	X	X	X	X	X	282	13.4	29.9	10.7	46.0
<u>Student reports of seeing a student with a gun at school</u> ^d										
Yes	X	X	X	X	X	1,270	63.8	29.9	6.3	0.0
No	X	X	X	X	X	22,359	26.5	59.1	13.9	0.4
Do not know	X	X	X	X	X	(c)	X	X	X	X
Not ascertained	X	X	X	X	X	263	16.2	25.5	9.7	48.6

Note: See Note, table 3.61. For information on survey methodology for the NCVS and the SCS, see Appendix 9.

^cFewer than 30 sample cases.

^dQuestion not asked in the 1989 SCS.

^aViolent victimization includes physical attacks or taking property from the student directly by force, weapons, or threats.

^bProperty victimization includes theft of property from a student's desk, locker, or other locations.

Source: Kathryn A. Chandler et al., *Students' Reports of School Crime: 1989 and 1995*, NCES 98-241/NCJ-169607 (Washington, DC: U.S. Departments of Education and Justice, 1998), p. 19. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.65

Students reporting guns at school

By selected characteristics, United States, 1995

Student characteristics	Number of students (in thousands)	Took gun to school	Know student who brought gun to school	Saw student with a gun at school
Total	23,933	0.1%	12.7%	5.3%
Sex				
Male	12,331	0.1	12.4	6.1
Female	11,602	0.0 ^a	13.0	4.5
Race, ethnicity				
White, non-Hispanic	16,351	0.1	12.3	4.4
Black, non-Hispanic	3,752	0.1	15.5	8.7
Hispanic	2,898	0.1	11.8	6.2
Other, non-Hispanic	932	(b)	11.1	4.8
Age				
12 years	3,735	(b)	6.2	2.0
13 years	3,781	0.1	10.0	4.0
14 years	3,732	0.1	12.9	4.9
15 years	3,688	0.2	15.1	6.4
16 years	3,674	(b)	15.1	6.2
17 years	3,172	(b)	16.4	8.3
18 years	1,820	0.2	14.6	6.2
19 years	331	(b)	16.0	7.0
Grade				
Sixth	2,315	(b)	5.7	2.0
Seventh	3,736	(b)	8.9	3.0
Eighth	3,795	0.1	11.9	4.8
Ninth	3,689	0.3	15.1	6.6
Tenth	3,662	0.1	14.6	5.9
Eleventh	3,460	(b)	15.4	7.3
Twelfth	2,990	(b)	16.2	6.9
Other	285	(b)	5.3	4.3
Household income				
Less than \$7,500	1,487	(b)	10.9	5.2
\$7,500 to \$9,999	783	(b)	12.4	8.3
\$10,000 to \$14,999	1,657	(b)	12.1	6.2
\$15,000 to \$24,999	3,130	0.3	14.7	7.0
\$25,000 to \$29,999	1,729	(b)	13.7	5.7
\$30,000 to \$49,999	6,295	0.1	12.2	5.0
\$50,000 and over	6,562	0.0 ^a	12.6	4.4
Not ascertained	2,289	(b)	12.8	4.5
Place of residence				
Central city	6,309	(b)	15.0	6.8
Suburb	11,341	0.1	12.3	4.8
Nonmetropolitan area	6,283	0.0 ^a	11.1	4.8
School type				
Public	21,719	0.1	13.6	5.7
Private	2,163	0.1	4.4	2.0
Not ascertained	(c)	X	X	X

Note: See Note, table 3.61. For information on survey methodology for the NCVS and the SCS, see Appendix 9.

^aThere are cases in the cell but the estimate is less than 0.05%.

^bNo cases of this type occurred in the data.

^cFewer than 30 sample cases.

Source: Kathryn A. Chandler et al., *Students' Reports of School Crime: 1989 and 1995*, NCES 98-241/NCJ-169607 (Washington, DC: U.S. Departments of Education and Justice, 1998), p. 20. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.66

Students reporting guns at school

By perceptions of conditions at school, United States, 1995

Perceptions of conditions at school	Number of students (in thousands)	Took gun to school	Know student who brought gun to school	Saw student with a gun at school
Student reports of street gangs at school				
Yes	6,796	0.1%	24.8%	11.9%
No	13,687	0.0	7.7	2.8
Don't know if present	3,224	0.1	9.0	2.5
Not ascertained	226	(a)	5.0	(a)
Student reports of being the victim of any violent or property crime at school^{b,c}				
Yes	3,485	0.3	21.4	11.4
No	20,315	0.0	11.3	4.3
Not ascertained	133	(a)	(a)	(a)
Student reports of being the victim of any violent crime at school^b				
Yes	1,013	0.8	25.9	15.5
No	22,780	0.0	12.2	4.9
Not ascertained	140	(a)	(a)	(a)
Student reports of being the victim of any property crime at school^c				
Yes	2,777	0.2	21.6	11.3
No	20,997	0.1	11.6	4.6
Not ascertained	159	(a)	(a)	(a)

Note: See Note, table 3.61. For information on survey methodology for the NCVS and the SCS, see Appendix 9.

^aNo cases of this type occurred in the data.

^bViolent victimization includes physical attacks or taking property from the student directly by force, weapons, or threats.

^cProperty victimization includes theft of property from a student's desk, locker, or other locations.

Source: Kathryn A. Chandler et al., *Students' Reports of School Crime: 1989 and 1995*, NCES 98-241/NCJ-169607 (Washington, DC: U.S. Departments of Education and Justice, 1998), p. 21. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.67

High school students reporting involvement in delinquent and risk-related behaviors

By sex, race, ethnicity, and grade level, United States, 1995

(Percent reporting engaging in the behavior)

	Total	Sex		Race, ethnicity			Grade level			
		Male	Female	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	9th grade	10th grade	11th grade	12th grade
Rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol ^a	38.8%	39.5%	37.8%	37.7%	37.1%	49.4%	37.6%	37.3%	37.4%	42.2%
Drove after drinking alcohol ^a	15.4	18.5	11.9	16.8	10.5	15.3	9.6	10.4	16.1	24.0
Carried a weapon ^b	20.0	31.1	8.3	18.9	21.8	24.7	22.6	21.1	20.3	16.1
Carried a gun ^c	7.6	12.3	2.5	6.2	10.6	10.5	8.8	8.1	6.9	6.2
In a physical fight ^d	38.7	46.1	30.6	36.0	41.6	47.9	47.3	40.4	36.9	31.0
Injured in a physical fight ^e	4.2	5.7	2.5	3.4	4.4	6.4	4.7	3.4	4.3	4.3
Felt too unsafe to go to school ^c	4.5	4.7	4.3	2.8	7.7	8.4	5.6	5.0	4.1	3.3
Carried a weapon on school property ^b	9.8	14.3	4.9	9.0	10.3	14.1	10.7	10.4	10.2	7.6
Threatened or injured with a weapon on school property ^d	8.4	10.9	5.8	7.0	11.0	12.4	9.6	9.6	7.7	6.7
In a physical fight on school property ^d	15.5	21.0	9.6	12.9	20.3	21.1	21.6	16.5	13.6	10.6
Property stolen or deliberately damaged on school property ^d	34.9	41.4	28.0	34.9	33.6	34.0	39.0	36.2	35.2	29.4
Thought seriously about attempting suicide ^f	24.1	18.3	30.4	24.9	20.0	25.0	25.7	24.5	26.3	20.0
Made a suicide plan ^f	17.7	14.4	21.3	18.0	14.2	19.5	17.8	19.5	18.2	15.1
Attempted suicide ^d	8.7	5.6	11.9	7.6	9.5	13.4	10.6	10.1	8.5	5.6

Note: These data are from the 1995 national school-based survey conducted as part of the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS). The data were collected and analyzed by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. For survey methodology and sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

^aOne or more times during the 30 days preceding the survey.

^bCarried a weapon (e.g., a gun, knife, or club) on 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.

^cOn 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.

^dOne or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey.

^eStudents who were injured seriously enough to be treated by a doctor or nurse.

^fDuring the 12 months preceding the survey.

Source: Laura Kann et al., "Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance--United States, 1995," CDC Surveillance Summaries, *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 45 No. SS-4 (Washington, DC: USGPO, Sept. 27, 1996), pp. 29-41. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.68

Reported drug, alcohol, and cigarette use among high school students

By sex, race, ethnicity, and grade level, United States, 1995

(Percent reporting engaging in the behavior)

	Total	Sex		Race, ethnicity			Grade level			
		Male	Female	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	9th grade	10th grade	11th grade	12th grade
Marijuana use, lifetime ^a	42.4%	45.2%	39.4%	40.5%	47.2%	49.2%	33.8%	41.4%	45.8%	47.0%
Marijuana use, current ^b	25.3	28.4	22.0	24.6	28.6	27.8	20.9	25.5	27.6	26.2
Cocaine use, lifetime ^c	7.0	8.8	5.0	6.5	2.0	16.0	5.7	7.5	7.2	7.4
Cocaine use, current ^d	3.1	4.3	1.8	2.6	1.3	7.5	3.1	2.5	3.6	3.1
Crack or freebase use, lifetime ^a	4.5	5.6	3.4	4.2	1.6	10.5	4.7	4.9	4.4	4.2
Illegal steroid use, lifetime ^a	3.7	4.9	2.4	3.8	1.6	4.7	4.1	3.6	3.9	2.9
Injected illegal-drug use, lifetime ^d	2.0	3.0	1.0	2.0	1.1	2.2	2.8	2.2	1.7	1.6
Other illegal drug use, lifetime ^e	16.0	17.8	14.1	18.4	3.9	18.1	12.5	16.7	17.0	17.0
Sniffed or inhaled intoxicating substances, lifetime ^f	20.3	22.1	18.4	22.7	9.5	22.8	24.6	22.4	19.2	15.9
Alcohol use, lifetime ^g	80.4	81.1	79.5	81.7	73.7	82.9	72.4	78.9	83.2	85.5
Alcohol use, current ^h	51.6	53.2	49.9	54.1	42.0	54.7	45.6	49.5	53.7	56.5
Episodic heavy drinking ⁱ	32.6	36.2	28.6	35.6	18.8	37.7	24.5	30.3	34.9	39.0
Cigarette use, lifetime ^j	71.3	72.1	70.4	71.1	66.0	76.3	63.4	71.1	75.8	73.8
Cigarette use, current ^k	34.8	35.4	34.3	38.3	19.2	34.0	31.2	33.1	35.8	38.2
Cigarette use, frequent ^l	16.1	16.3	15.9	19.5	4.5	10.0	9.6	13.3	19.2	20.9
Before age 13										
Smoked whole cigarette	24.9	27.8	21.8	25.9	17.2	26.6	28.1	25.6	25.0	21.5
Drank alcohol ^m	32.4	38.6	25.5	30.3	35.9	39.5	41.0	34.1	29.6	25.8
Tried marijuana	7.6	10.2	4.8	5.6	11.1	12.6	9.2	9.1	6.7	5.4
Tried cocaine ⁿ	1.2	1.8	0.5	0.9	1.3	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.4	0.9
On school property										
Cigarette use ^k	16.0	16.8	15.1	17.6	7.6	14.9	13.9	15.4	16.7	17.5
Alcohol use ^k	6.3	7.2	5.3	5.6	7.6	9.7	7.5	6.0	5.7	6.2
Marijuana use ^b	8.8	11.9	5.5	7.0	12.3	12.9	8.7	9.8	8.6	8.0
Offered, sold, or given an illegal drug ^o	32.1	38.8	24.8	31.7	28.5	40.7	31.1	35.0	32.8	29.1

Note: See Note, table 3.67. For survey methodology and sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

^aEver used.

^bUsed one or more times during the 30 days preceding the survey.

^cEver tried any form of cocaine (e.g., powder, crack, and freebase).

^dEver injected illegal drugs. Respondents were classified as injecting-drug users only if they a) reported injecting-drug use not prescribed by a physician and b) answered "one or more" to any of these questions: "During your life, how many times have you used any form of cocaine including powder, crack, or freebase?"; "During your life, how many times have you used any other type of illegal drug, such as LSD, PCP, ecstasy, mushrooms, speed, ice, or heroin?"; "During your life, how many times have you taken steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription?"

^eEver used any other type of illegal drug, such as LSD, PCP, ecstasy, mushrooms, speed, ice, or heroin.

^fEver sniffed glue or breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans or inhaled any paint sprays to get high.

^gEver had at least one drink of alcohol.

^hDrank alcohol on 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.

ⁱDrank five or more drinks of alcohol on at least one occasion on 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.

^jEver tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs.

^kOn 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.

^lSmoked cigarettes on 20 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.

^mOther than a few sips.

ⁿIncluding powder, crack, or freebase forms of cocaine.

^oDuring the 12 months preceding the survey.

Source: Laura Kann et al., "Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance--United States, 1995," CDC Surveillance Summaries, *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 45 No. SS-4 (Washington, DC: USGPO, Sept. 27, 1996), pp. 44-61. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.69

Students reporting use of alcohol and drugs

By grade level of respondent and frequency of use, 1996-97

	Grades 6 to 8 (N=68,071)		Grades 9 to 12 (N=73,006)		12th grade (N=15,532)	
	Annual use ^a	Monthly use ^b	Annual use ^a	Monthly use ^b	Annual use ^a	Monthly use ^b
Any alcohol	44.7%	16.2%	71.0%	39.9%	76.5%	46.7%
Beer	33.2	12.1	59.6	34.4	65.3	41.7
Wine coolers	33.6	10.8	52.9	22.3	55.4	23.7
Liquor	23.7	9.1	54.9	28.7	62.3	34.0
Any illicit drugs	20.7	11.4	38.9	24.6	41.6	26.1
Marijuana	14.7	8.6	35.8	22.7	39.4	24.4
Cocaine ^c	3.0	1.7	5.9	3.0	7.0	3.6
Inhalants	8.9	3.7	7.1	3.1	5.8	2.7
Hallucinogens ^d	3.6	2.0	9.5	4.2	11.7	4.6
Heroin	2.4	1.5	3.1	1.9	3.4	2.1

Note: See Note, table 3.57.

^aUsed one or more times in the past year.^bUsed once a month or more in the past year.^cIncludes crack.^dIncludes LSD and PCP.

Source: PRIDE, Inc., "1996-97 National Summary, Grades 6 through 12," Atlanta, GA: PRIDE, Inc., 1997. (Mimeographed.) Pp. 72-76. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.70

Reported alcohol use and most recent use among high school seniors

By sex, region, population density, and college plans, United States, 1996 and 1997

Questions: "On how many occasions have you had alcoholic beverages to drink in your lifetime? On how many occasions have you had alcoholic beverages to drink during the last 12 months? On how many occasions have you had alcoholic beverages to drink during the last 30 days?"

	1996					1997				
	Never used	Ever used	Most recent use			Never used	Ever used	Most recent use		
			Within last 30 days	Within last 12 months, but not last 30 days	Not within last 12 months			Within last 30 days	Within last 12 months, but not last 30 days	Not within last 12 months
All seniors	20.8%	79.2%	50.8%	21.7%	6.7%	18.3%	81.7%	52.7%	22.1%	6.9%
Sex										
Male	21.2	78.8	54.8	18.5	5.5	18.2	81.8	56.2	19.5	6.1
Female	20.6	79.4	46.9	24.6	7.9	18.5	81.5	48.9	24.7	7.9
Region										
Northeast	17.5	82.5	56.5	21.2	4.8	14.2	85.8	56.7	23.3	5.8
North Central	19.0	81.0	51.5	22.2	7.3	18.5	81.5	51.5	23.0	7.0
South	20.7	79.3	51.1	21.0	7.2	20.7	79.3	51.1	20.9	7.3
West	28.2	71.8	42.1	22.8	6.9	18.2	81.8	52.7	21.5	7.6
Population density										
Large SMSA	19.4	80.6	51.6	23.1	5.9	18.3	81.7	51.1	23.7	6.9
Other SMSA	22.7	77.3	50.1	20.6	6.6	18.4	81.6	53.4	21.1	7.1
Non-SMSA	18.6	81.4	51.4	22.5	7.5	18.1	81.9	52.9	22.4	6.6
College plans										
None or under 4 years	16.7	83.3	54.8	22.0	6.5	15.1	84.9	56.1	21.9	6.9
Complete 4 years	22.0	78.0	49.3	21.9	6.8	19.4	80.6	51.4	22.4	6.8

Note: These data are from a series of nationwide surveys of high school seniors conducted by the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research for the National Institute on Drug Abuse from 1975 through 1997. The survey design is a multistage random sample of high school seniors in public and private schools. Depending on the survey year, approximately 65% of the schools initially invited to participate agreed to do so. Completed questionnaires were obtained from approximately 83% of all sampled students in participating schools each year. Beginning in 1991, eighth and tenth grade students also were included in the survey. All percentages reported are based on weighted cases; the N's that are shown in the tables

also refer to the approximate number (i.e., rounded to the nearest hundred) of weighted cases. The number of respondents for 1996 and 1997 were approximately 14,300 and 15,400 respectively, excluding cases with missing data. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see [Appendix 7](#).

Source: Tables provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the Monitoring the Future Project, Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.71

Reported marijuana, cocaine, and heroin use and most recent use among high school seniors

By sex, region, population density, and college plans, United States, 1996 and 1997

Questions: "On how many occasions, if any, have you had (marijuana, cocaine, heroin) in your lifetime? On how many occasions, if any, have you had (marijuana, cocaine, heroin) during the last 12 months? On how many occasions, if any, have you had (marijuana, cocaine, heroin) during the last 30 days?"

	Marijuana					Cocaine					Heroin ^a				
	Never used	Ever used	Most recent use			Never used	Ever used	Most recent use			Never used	Ever used	Most recent use		
			Within last 30 days	Within last 12 months, but not last 30 days	Not within last 12 months			Within last 30 days	Within last 12 months, but not last 30 days	Not within last 12 months			Within last 30 days	Within last 12 months, but not last 30 days	Not within last 12 months
1996															
All seniors (N=14,300)	55.1%	44.9%	21.9%	13.9%	9.1%	92.9%	7.1%	2.0%	2.9%	2.2%	98.2%	1.8%	0.5%	0.5%	0.8%
<u>Sex</u>															
Male	51.4	48.6	25.1	14.3	9.2	91.6	8.4	2.6	3.4	2.4	97.6	2.4	0.7	0.6	1.1
Female	59.3	40.7	18.3	13.3	9.1	94.6	5.4	1.4	2.1	1.9	98.8	1.2	0.2	0.5	0.5
<u>Region</u>															
Northeast	51.1	48.9	25.9	14.1	8.9	92.2	7.8	2.4	3.1	2.3	97.6	2.4	0.7	0.9	0.8
North Central	54.6	45.4	23.3	13.6	8.5	94.1	5.9	1.9	1.9	2.1	98.7	1.3	0.3	0.4	0.6
South	58.1	41.9	19.5	13.3	9.1	93.4	6.6	1.6	3.0	2.0	98.0	2.0	0.5	0.5	1.0
West	54.7	45.3	19.7	15.9	9.7	91.0	9.0	2.5	3.6	2.9	98.5	1.5	0.2	0.7	0.6
<u>Population density</u>															
Large SMSA	53.6	46.4	22.9	14.3	9.2	93.0	7.0	1.7	3.1	2.2	98.0	2.0	0.5	0.6	0.9
Other SMSA	52.2	47.8	23.7	14.9	9.2	92.8	7.2	2.0	2.9	2.3	98.1	1.9	0.5	0.6	0.8
Non-SMSA	61.8	38.2	17.6	12.0	8.6	93.1	6.9	2.2	2.7	2.0	98.5	1.5	0.4	0.5	0.6
<u>College plans</u>															
None or under 4 years	46.9	53.1	26.4	15.3	11.4	89.5	10.5	3.5	4.0	3.0	97.1	2.9	0.9	0.9	1.1
Complete 4 years	58.2	41.8	20.0	13.4	8.4	94.2	5.8	1.6	2.4	1.8	98.5	1.5	0.3	0.5	0.7
1997															
All seniors (N=15,400)	50.4	49.6	23.7	14.8	11.1	91.3	8.7	2.3	3.2	3.2	97.9	2.1	0.5	0.7	0.9
<u>Sex</u>															
Male	48.0	52.0	26.4	14.5	11.1	90.3	9.7	2.8	3.8	3.1	97.3	2.7	0.8	0.7	1.2
Female	53.4	46.6	20.3	15.2	11.1	92.6	7.4	1.6	2.6	3.2	98.5	1.5	0.3	0.6	0.6
<u>Region</u>															
Northeast	45.7	54.3	27.0	16.5	10.8	89.5	10.5	2.3	4.3	3.9	97.1	2.9	0.8	0.9	1.2
North Central	53.0	47.0	21.8	14.7	10.5	92.8	7.2	2.0	2.7	2.5	98.1	1.9	0.3	0.6	1.0
South	53.7	46.3	20.9	14.1	11.3	92.7	7.3	2.1	2.7	2.5	98.2	1.8	0.6	0.5	0.7
West	45.4	54.6	27.8	14.8	12.0	88.6	11.4	2.9	3.9	4.6	98.0	2.0	0.4	0.8	0.8
<u>Population density</u>															
Large SMSA	51.1	48.9	21.7	16.6	10.6	92.6	7.4	1.5	3.2	2.7	98.2	1.8	0.5	0.6	0.7
Other SMSA	47.4	52.6	25.6	14.9	12.1	90.7	9.3	2.4	3.2	3.7	97.7	2.3	0.5	0.8	1.0
Non-SMSA	55.5	44.5	22.0	12.9	9.6	91.2	8.8	2.8	3.2	2.8	98.0	2.0	0.5	0.5	1.0
<u>College plans</u>															
None or under 4 years	43.5	56.5	29.3	15.3	11.9	87.8	12.2	3.3	4.8	4.1	96.9	3.1	1.0	0.8	1.3
Complete 4 years	52.8	47.2	21.5	14.9	10.8	92.7	7.3	1.7	2.7	2.9	98.2	1.8	0.4	0.6	0.8

Note: See Note, table 3.70. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Reprinted by permission.

^aBeginning in 1995, the heroin question was changed in half of the questionnaire forms. Separate questions were asked for use with injection and without injection. Data presented for 1996 and 1997 represent the combined data from all forms.

Table 3.72

Reported drug and alcohol use in last 12 months among high school seniors

By type of drug, United States, 1985-97

Question: "On how many occasions, if any, have you used . . . during the last 12 months?"

(Percent who used in last 12 months)

Type of drug	Class of 1985 (N=16,000)	Class of 1986 (N=15,200)	Class of 1987 (N=16,300)	Class of 1988 (N=16,300)	Class of 1989 (N=16,700)	Class of 1990 (N=15,200)	Class of 1991 (N=15,000)	Class of 1992 (N=15,800)	Class of 1993 (N=16,300)	Class of 1994 (N=15,400)	Class of 1995 (N=15,400)	Class of 1996 (N=14,300)	Class of 1997 (N=15,400)
Marijuana/hashish	40.6%	38.8%	36.3%	33.1%	29.6%	27.0%	23.9%	21.9%	26.0%	30.7%	34.7%	35.8%	38.5%
Inhalants ^a	5.7	6.1	6.9	6.5	5.9	6.9	6.6	6.2	7.0	7.7	8.0	7.6	6.7
Adjusted ^b	7.5	8.9	8.1	7.1	6.9	7.5	6.9	6.4	7.4	8.2	8.4	8.5	7.3
Amyl and butyl nitrites ^{c,d}	4.0	4.7	2.6	1.7	1.7	1.4	0.9	0.5	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.6	1.2
Hallucinogens	6.3	6.0	6.4	5.5	5.6	5.9	5.8	5.9	7.4	7.6	9.3	10.1	9.8
Adjusted ^e	7.6	7.6	6.7	5.8	6.2	6.0	6.1	6.2	7.8	7.8	9.7	10.7	10.0
LSD	4.4	4.5	5.2	4.8	4.9	5.4	5.2	5.6	6.8	6.9	8.4	8.8	8.4
PCP ^{c,d}	2.9	2.4	1.3	1.2	2.4	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.6	2.3
Cocaine	13.1	12.7	10.3	7.9	6.5	5.3	3.5	3.1	3.3	3.6	4.0	4.9	5.5
Crack ^f	NA	4.1	3.9	3.1	3.1	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.4
Other cocaine ^g	NA	NA	9.8	7.4	5.2	4.6	3.2	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.4	4.2	5.0
Heroin ^h	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.1	1.0	1.2
Other opiates ⁱ	5.9	5.2	5.3	4.6	4.4	4.5	3.5	3.3	3.6	3.8	4.7	5.4	6.2
Stimulants ^j	15.8	13.4	12.2	10.9	10.8	9.1	8.2	7.1	8.4	9.4	9.3	9.5	10.2
Crystal methamphetamine ^j	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.8	2.4	2.8	2.3
Sedatives ^{i,k}	5.8	5.2	4.1	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	2.9	3.4	4.2	4.9	5.3	5.4
Barbiturates ⁱ	4.6	4.2	3.6	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	2.8	3.4	4.1	4.7	4.9	5.1
Methaqualone ^{i,l}	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.3	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.7	1.1	1.0
Tranquilizers ⁱ	6.1	5.8	5.5	4.8	3.8	3.5	3.6	2.8	3.5	3.7	4.4	4.6	4.7
Alcohol ^m	85.6	84.5	85.7	85.3	82.7	80.6	77.7	76.8	72.7	73.0	73.7	72.5	74.8
Steroids ^j	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.4

Note: See Note, table 3.70. Data for the categories "inhalants" and "hallucinogens" are underestimated because some users of amyl and butyl nitrites, and PCP fail to report in these drug categories. Since 1979, the survey addresses this issue by asking specific questions about amyl and butyl nitrites (inhalants) and PCP (a hallucinogen) on one survey alternate form. The results of this survey are used to adjust for underreporting in these drug categories. Since 1982, new questions were introduced on the use of controlled and non-controlled stimulants in order to exclude over-the-counter amphetamines, which were believed to have been inflating the statistic. Figures presented for "stimulants" are based on the data obtained from the new questions. "Crack" is a highly potent and addictive form of cocaine. "Other cocaine" refers to noncrack forms of this drug. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1984 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aData based on four questionnaire forms in 1985-88; N is four-fifths of N indicated. Data based on five questionnaire forms in 1989-97; N is five-sixths of N indicated.

^bAdjusted for underreporting of amyl and butyl nitrites.

^cData based on a single questionnaire form; N is one-fifth of N indicated in 1985-88 and one-sixth of N indicated in 1989-97.

^dQuestion text changed slightly in 1987.

^eAdjusted for underreporting of PCP.

^fData based on a single questionnaire form in 1986; N is one-fifth of N indicated. Data based on two questionnaire forms in 1987-89; N is two-fifths of N indicated in 1987-88 and one-third of N indicated in 1989. Data based on six questionnaire forms in 1990-97.

^gData based on a single questionnaire form in 1987-89; N is one-fifth of N indicated in 1987-88 and one-sixth of N indicated in 1989. Data based on four questionnaire forms in 1990-97; N is two-thirds of N indicated.

^hBeginning in 1995, the heroin question was changed in half of the questionnaire forms. Separate questions were asked for use with injection and without injection. Data presented here represent the combined data from all forms.

ⁱOnly drug use that was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

^jCrystal methamphetamine data based on two questionnaire forms; N is one-third of N indicated. Steroid data based on a single questionnaire form in 1989-90; N is one-sixth of N indicated in 1989-90. Beginning in 1991, steroid data are based on two questionnaire forms; N is one-third of N indicated.

^kData based on five questionnaire forms in 1985-88, six questionnaire forms in 1989, and one questionnaire form in 1990; N is one-sixth of N indicated in 1990; and six questionnaire forms of data adjusted by one-form data beginning in 1991.

^lData based on five questionnaire forms in 1985-88, six questionnaire forms in 1989, one questionnaire form beginning in 1990; N is one-sixth of N indicated beginning in 1990.

^mData based on five questionnaire forms in 1985-88 and six questionnaire forms in 1989-92. In 1993, the question was changed slightly in three of six forms to indicate that a "drink" meant "more than a few sips." N is one-half of N indicated for 1993. Beginning in 1994, all forms included the revised wording and data are based on all six forms.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1997*, Vol. 1, Secondary School Students, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, forthcoming). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.73

Reported drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette use in last 30 days among high school seniors

By type of drug, United States, 1985-97

Question: "On how many occasions, if any, have you used . . . during the last 30 days?"

(Percent who used in last 30 days)

Type of drug	Class of 1985 (N=16,000)	Class of 1986 (N=15,200)	Class of 1987 (N=16,300)	Class of 1988 (N=16,300)	Class of 1989 (N=16,700)	Class of 1990 (N=15,200)	Class of 1991 (N=15,000)	Class of 1992 (N=15,800)	Class of 1993 (N=16,300)	Class of 1994 (N=15,400)	Class of 1995 (N=15,400)	Class of 1996 (N=14,300)	Class of 1997 (N=15,400)
Marijuana/hashish	25.7%	23.4%	21.0%	18.0%	16.7%	14.0%	13.8%	11.9%	15.5%	19.0%	21.2%	21.9%	23.7%
Inhalants ^a	2.2	2.5	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.7	3.2	2.5	2.5
Adjusted ^b	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.0	2.7	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.8	2.9	3.5	2.9	2.9
Amyl and butyl nitrites ^{c,d}	1.6	1.3	1.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.7
Hallucinogens	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.7	3.1	4.4	3.5	3.9
Adjusted ^e	3.8	3.5	2.8	2.3	2.9	2.3	2.4	2.3	3.3	3.2	4.6	3.8	4.1
LSD	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.4	2.6	4.0	2.5	3.1
PCP ^{c,d}	1.6	1.3	0.6	0.3	1.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.6	1.3	0.7
Cocaine	6.7	6.2	4.3	3.4	2.8	1.9	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.3
Crack ^f	NA	NA	1.3	1.6	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.9
Other cocaine ^g	NA	NA	4.1	3.2	1.9	1.7	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.6	2.0
Heroin ^h	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.5
Other opiates ⁱ	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.3
Stimulants ^j	6.8	5.5	5.2	4.6	4.2	3.7	3.2	2.8	3.7	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.8
Crystal methamphetamine ^j	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.1	1.1	0.8
Sedatives ^{i,k}	2.4	2.2	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.8	2.3	2.3	2.1
Barbiturates ⁱ	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.7	2.2	2.1	2.1
Methaqualone ^{i,l}	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.3
Tranquilizers ⁱ	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.8	2.0	1.8
Alcohol ^m	65.9	65.3	66.4	63.9	60.0	57.1	54.0	51.3	48.6	50.1	51.3	50.8	52.7
Steroids ^j	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.7	1.0
Cigarettes	30.1	29.6	29.4	28.7	28.6	29.4	28.3	27.8	29.9	31.2	33.5	34.0	36.5

Note: See Notes, tables 3.70 and 3.72. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1984 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aData based on four questionnaire forms in 1985-88; N is four-fifths of N indicated. Data based on five questionnaire forms in 1989-97; N is five-sixths of N indicated.

^bAdjusted for underreporting of amyl and butyl nitrites.

^cData based on a single questionnaire form; N is one-fifth of N indicated in 1985-88 and one-sixth of N indicated in 1989-97.

^dQuestion text changed slightly in 1987.

^eAdjusted for underreporting of PCP.

^fData based on a single questionnaire form in 1986; N is one-fifth of N indicated. Data based on two questionnaire forms in 1987-89; N is two-fifths of N indicated in 1987-88 and one-third of N indicated in 1989. Data based on six questionnaire forms in 1990-97.

^gData based on a single questionnaire form in 1987-89; N is one-fifth of N indicated in 1987-88 and one-sixth of N indicated in 1989. Data based on four questionnaire forms in 1990-97; N is two-thirds of N indicated.

^hBeginning in 1995, the heroin question was changed in half of the questionnaire forms. Separate questions were asked for use with injection and without injection. Data presented here represent the combined data from all forms.

ⁱOnly drug use that was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

^jCrystal methamphetamine data based on two questionnaire forms; N is one-third of N indicated. Steroid data based on a single questionnaire form in 1989-90; N is one-sixth of N indicated in 1989-90. Beginning in 1991, steroid data are based on two questionnaire forms; N is one-third of N indicated.

^kData based on five questionnaire forms in 1985-88, six questionnaire forms in 1989, and one questionnaire form in 1990; N is one-sixth of N indicated in 1990; and six questionnaire forms of data adjusted by one-form data beginning in 1991.

^lData based on five questionnaire forms in 1985-88, six questionnaire forms in 1989, one questionnaire form beginning in 1990; N is one-sixth of N indicated beginning in 1990.

^mData based on five questionnaire forms in 1985-88 and six questionnaire forms in 1989-92. In 1993, the question was changed slightly in three of six forms to indicate that a "drink" meant "more than a few sips." N is one-half of N indicated for 1993. Beginning in 1994, all forms included the revised wording and data are based on all six forms.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1997*, Vol. 1, Secondary School Students, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, forthcoming). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.74

Reported drug use and most recent use among students

By type of drug and grade level, United States, 1991-97

Type of drug	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Ever used							
<u>Marijuana/hashish</u>							
Eighth grade	10.2%	11.2%	12.6%	16.7%	19.9%	23.1%	22.6%
Tenth grade	23.4	21.4	24.4	30.4	34.1	39.8	42.3
Twelfth grade	36.7	32.6	35.3	38.2	41.7	44.9	49.6
<u>Inhalants</u> ^{a,b}							
Eighth grade	17.6	17.4	19.4	19.9	21.6	21.2	21.0
Tenth grade	15.7	16.6	17.5	18.0	19.0	19.3	18.3
Twelfth grade	17.6	16.6	17.4	17.7	17.4	16.6	16.1
<u>Hallucinogens</u> ^b							
Eighth grade	3.2	3.8	3.9	4.3	5.2	5.9	5.4
Tenth grade	6.1	6.4	6.8	8.1	9.3	10.5	10.5
Twelfth grade	9.6	9.2	10.9	11.4	12.7	14.0	15.1
<u>LSD</u>							
Eighth grade	2.7	3.2	3.5	3.7	4.4	5.1	4.7
Tenth grade	5.6	5.8	6.2	7.2	8.4	9.4	9.5
Twelfth grade	8.8	8.6	10.3	10.5	11.7	12.6	13.6
Used in last 12 months							
<u>Marijuana/hashish</u>							
Eighth grade	6.2	7.2	9.2	13.0	15.8	18.3	17.7
Tenth grade	16.5	15.2	19.2	25.2	28.7	33.6	34.8
Twelfth grade	23.9	21.9	26.0	30.7	34.7	35.8	38.5
<u>Inhalants</u> ^{a,b}							
Eighth grade	9.0	9.5	11.0	11.7	12.8	12.2	11.8
Tenth grade	7.1	7.5	8.4	9.1	9.6	9.5	8.7
Twelfth grade	6.6	6.2	7.0	7.7	8.0	7.6	6.7
<u>Hallucinogens</u> ^b							
Eighth grade	1.9	2.5	2.6	2.7	3.6	4.1	3.7
Tenth grade	4.0	4.3	4.7	5.8	7.2	7.8	7.6
Twelfth grade	5.8	5.9	7.4	7.6	9.3	10.1	9.8
<u>LSD</u>							
Eighth grade	1.7	2.1	2.3	2.4	3.0	3.5	3.2
Tenth grade	3.7	4.0	4.2	5.2	6.5	6.9	6.7
Twelfth grade	5.2	5.6	6.8	6.9	8.4	8.8	8.4
Used in last 30 days							
<u>Marijuana/hashish</u>							
Eighth grade	3.2	3.7	5.1	7.8	9.1	11.3	10.2
Tenth grade	8.7	8.1	10.9	15.8	17.2	20.4	20.5
Twelfth grade	13.8	11.9	15.5	19.0	21.2	21.9	23.7
<u>Inhalants</u> ^{a,b}							
Eighth grade	4.4	4.7	5.4	5.6	6.1	5.8	5.6
Tenth grade	2.7	2.7	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.0
Twelfth grade	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.7	3.2	2.5	2.5
<u>Hallucinogens</u> ^b							
Eighth grade	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.7	1.9	1.8
Tenth grade	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.4	3.3	2.8	3.3
Twelfth grade	2.2	2.1	2.7	3.1	4.4	3.5	3.9
<u>LSD</u>							
Eighth grade	0.6	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.5
Tenth grade	1.5	1.6	1.6	2.0	3.0	2.4	2.8
Twelfth grade	1.9	2.0	2.4	2.6	4.0	2.5	3.1

Note: See Notes, tables 3.70 and 3.72. Approximate weighted Ns range from 17,300 to 18,600 for the eighth grade surveys; 14,800 to 17,000 for the tenth grade surveys; and 14,300 to 16,300 for the twelfth grade surveys. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aFor twelfth graders, data based on five questionnaire forms; N is five-sixths of N indicated.

^bInhalants are unadjusted for underreporting of amyl and butyl nitrites; hallucinogens are unadjusted for underreporting of PCP.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1997*, Vol. 1, Secondary School Students, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, forthcoming). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.75

Reported drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette use in last 12 months among college students

By type of drug, United States, 1982-97

Question: "On how many occasions, if any, have you used. . . during the last 12 months?"

Type of drug	Percent who used in last 12 months															
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Marijuana	44.7%	45.2%	40.7%	41.7%	40.9%	37.0%	34.6%	33.6%	29.4%	26.5%	27.7%	27.9%	29.3%	31.2%	33.1%	31.6%
Inhalants ^a	2.5	2.8	2.4	3.1	3.9	3.7	4.1	3.7	3.9	3.5	3.1	3.8	3.0	3.9	3.6	4.1
Hallucinogens	8.7	6.5	6.2	5.0	6.0	5.9	5.3	5.1	5.4	6.3	6.8	6.0	6.2	8.2	6.9	7.7
LSD	6.3	4.3	3.7	2.2	3.9	4.0	3.6	3.4	4.3	5.1	5.7	5.1	5.2	6.9	5.2	5.0
Cocaine	17.2	17.3	16.3	17.3	17.1	13.7	10.0	8.2	5.6	3.6	3.0	2.7	2.0	3.6	2.9	3.4
Crack ^b	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.3	2.0	1.4	1.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	1.1	0.6	0.4
Heroin	0.1	(c)	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3
Other opiates ^d	3.8	3.8	3.8	2.4	4.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.4	3.8	3.1	4.2
Stimulants ^d	21.1	17.3	15.7	11.9	10.3	7.2	6.2	4.6	4.5	3.9	3.6	4.2	4.2	5.4	4.2	5.7
Crystal meth- amphetamine ^e	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.8	1.1	0.3	0.8
Sedatives ^d	8.0	4.5	3.5	2.5	2.6	1.7	1.5	1.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Barbiturates ^d	3.2	2.2	1.9	1.3	2.0	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.2	2.0	2.3	3.0
Methaqualone ^d	6.6	3.1	2.5	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tranquilizers ^d	4.7	4.6	3.5	3.6	4.4	3.8	3.1	2.6	3.0	2.4	2.9	2.4	1.8	2.9	2.8	3.8
Alcohol ^f	92.2	91.6	90.0	92.0	91.5	90.9	89.6	89.6	89.0	88.3	86.9	86.5	82.7	83.2	82.9	82.4
Cigarettes	34.3	36.1	33.2	35.0	35.3	38.0	36.6	34.2	35.5	35.6	37.3	38.8	37.6	39.3	41.4	43.6

Note: See Note, table 3.70. These data are from a followup survey of respondents 1 to 4 years past high school who are presently enrolled in college. Included are those registered as full-time students in March of the year in question and who report that they are enrolled in a 2- or 4-year college. Those individuals previously in college and those who have already completed college are excluded. The approximate N for each year is as follows: 1982, 1,150; 1983, 1,170; 1984, 1,110; 1985, 1,080; 1986, 1,190; 1987, 1,220; 1988, 1,310; 1989, 1,300; 1990, 1,400; 1991, 1,410; 1992, 1,490; 1993, 1,490; 1994, 1,410; 1995, 1,450; 1996, 1,450; 1997, 1,480. Some data for 1995 have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Since 1982, new questions were introduced on the use of controlled and non-controlled stimulants in order to exclude over-the-counter amphetamines, which were believed to have been inflating the statistic for earlier years. Figures presented for "stimulants" are based on the data obtained from these new questions. "Crack" is a highly potent and addictive form of cocaine. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aThis drug was asked about in four of the five questionnaire forms in 1982-89, and in five of the six questionnaire forms in 1990-97. Total N in 1997 for college students is 1,240.

^bThis drug was asked about in one of the five questionnaire forms in 1986, two of the five questionnaire forms in 1987-89, and in all six forms in 1990-97.

^cLess than 0.05%.

^dOnly drug use that was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

^eThis drug was asked about in two of the six questionnaire forms. Total N in 1997 for college students is 490.

^fIn 1993, the question was changed slightly in half of the questionnaire forms to indicate that a "drink" meant "more than a few sips." Data for 1993 are from the revised question. Beginning in 1994, all forms include the revised wording.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1997*, Vol. 2, College Students and Young Adults, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, forthcoming). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.76

Reported drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette use in last 30 days among college students

By type of drug, United States, 1982-97

Question: "On how many occasions, if any, have you used. . . during the last 30 days?"

Type of drug	Percent who used in last 30 days															
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Marijuana	26.8%	26.2%	23.0%	23.6%	22.3%	20.3%	16.8%	16.3%	14.0%	14.1%	14.6%	14.2%	15.1%	18.6%	17.5%	17.7%
Inhalants ^a	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.3	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.3	0.6	1.6	0.8	0.8
Hallucinogens	2.6	1.8	1.8	1.3	2.2	2.0	1.7	2.3	1.4	1.2	2.3	2.5	2.1	3.3	1.9	2.1
LSD	1.7	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.1	0.8	1.8	1.6	1.8	2.5	0.9	1.1
Cocaine	7.9	6.5	7.6	6.9	7.0	4.6	4.2	2.8	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.6
Crack ^b	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Heroin	0.0	0.0	(c)	(c)	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	(c)	0.0	0.1	(c)	0.2
Other opiates ^d	0.9	1.1	1.4	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.4	1.2	0.7	1.3
Stimulants ^d	9.9	7.0	5.5	4.2	3.7	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.5	2.2	0.9	2.1
Crystal meth- amphetamine ^e	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2
Sedatives ^d	2.5	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Barbiturates ^d	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.2
Methaqualone ^d	1.9	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tranquilizers ^d	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.9	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.2
Alcohol ^f	82.8	80.3	79.1	80.3	79.7	78.4	77.0	76.2	74.5	74.7	71.4	70.1	67.8	67.5	67.0	65.8
Cigarettes	24.4	24.7	21.5	22.4	22.4	24.0	22.6	21.1	21.5	23.2	23.5	24.5	23.5	26.8	27.9	28.3

Note: See Notes, tables 3.70 and 3.75. Some data for 1995 have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aThis drug was asked about in four of the five questionnaire forms in 1982-89, and in five of the six questionnaire forms in 1990-97. Total N in 1997 for college students is 1,240.

^bThis drug was asked about in two of the five questionnaire forms in 1987-89, and in all six forms in 1990-97.

^cLess than 0.05%.

^dOnly drug use that was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

^eThis drug was asked about in two of the six questionnaire forms. Total N in 1997 for college students is 490.

^fIn 1993, the question was changed slightly in half of the questionnaire forms to indicate that a "drink" meant "more than a few sips." Data for 1993 are from the revised question. Beginning in 1994, all forms include the revised wording.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1997*, Vol. 2, College Students and Young Adults, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, forthcoming). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.77

Reported daily use in last 30 days of drugs, alcohol, and cigarettes among college students

By type of drug, United States, 1982-97

Type of drug	Percent who used daily in last 30 days															
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Marijuana	4.2%	3.8%	3.6%	3.1%	2.1%	2.3%	1.8%	2.6%	1.7%	1.8%	1.6%	1.9%	1.8%	3.7%	2.8%	3.7%
Cocaine	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	(a)	0.0	(a)	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Stimulants ^b	0.3	0.2	0.2	(a)	0.1	0.1	(a)	(a)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	(a)	0.2
Alcohol																
Daily ^c	6.1	6.1	6.6	5.0	4.6	6.0	4.9	4.0	3.8	4.1	3.7	3.2	3.7	3.0	3.2	4.5
5 or more drinks in a row in last 2 weeks	44.0	43.1	45.4	44.6	45.0	42.8	43.2	41.7	41.0	42.8	41.4	40.2	40.2	38.6	38.3	40.7
Cigarettes																
Daily	16.2	15.3	14.7	14.2	12.7	13.9	12.4	12.2	12.1	13.8	14.1	15.2	13.2	15.8	15.9	15.2
Half-pack or more per day	10.5	9.6	10.2	9.4	8.3	8.2	7.3	6.7	8.2	8.0	8.9	8.9	8.0	10.2	8.4	9.1

Note: See Notes, tables 3.70 and 3.75. For drugs not included in this table, daily use was below 0.05% in all years. Some data for 1995 have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aLess than 0.05%.

^bOnly drug use that was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

^cIn 1993, the question was changed slightly in half of the questionnaire forms to indicate that a "drink" meant "more than a few sips." Data for 1993 are from the revised question. Beginning in 1994, all forms include the revised wording.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1997*, Vol. 2, College Students and Young Adults, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, forthcoming). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.78

Reported drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette use in last 12 months among young adults

By type of drug, United States, 1986-97

Question: "On how many occasions, if any, have you used . . . during the last 12 months?"

Type of drug	Percent who used in last 12 months											
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Marijuana	36.5%	34.8%	31.8%	29.0%	26.1%	23.8%	25.2%	25.1%	25.5%	26.5%	27.0%	26.8%
Inhalants ^a	1.9	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.2	2.3
Adjusted ^b	3.0	2.8	2.4	NA	2.1	2.2	1.9	2.3	2.2	NA	NA	NA
Nitrites ^c	2.0	1.3	1.0	NA	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	NA	NA	NA
Hallucinogens	4.5	4.0	3.9	3.6	4.1	4.5	5.0	4.5	4.8	5.6	5.6	5.9
Adjusted ^d	4.9	4.1	3.9	NA	4.2	4.6	5.1	4.6	4.9	5.6	5.6	6.0
LSD	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.7	3.3	3.8	4.3	3.8	4.0	4.6	4.5	4.4
PCP ^e	0.8	0.4	0.4	NA	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5
Cocaine	19.7	15.7	13.8	10.8	8.6	6.2	5.7	4.7	4.3	4.4	4.1	4.7
Crack ^e	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.5	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0
Other cocaine ^f	NA	13.6	11.9	10.3	8.1	5.4	5.1	3.9	3.6	3.9	3.8	4.3
Heroin	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.3
Other opiates ^g	3.1	3.1	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.5	3.0	2.9	3.3
Stimulants ^g	10.6	8.7	7.3	5.8	5.2	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.5	4.6	4.2	4.6
Crystal metham- phetamine ^h	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.9	1.2	0.9	0.9
Sedatives ^g	3.0	2.5	2.1	1.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Barbiturates ^g	2.3	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.4
Methaqualone ^g	1.3	0.9	0.5	0.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tranquilizers ^g	5.4	5.1	4.2	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.1	2.9	3.4	3.2	3.1
Alcohol ⁱ	88.6	89.4	88.6	88.1	87.4	86.9	86.2	85.3	83.7	84.7	84.0	84.3
Steroids ^c	NA	NA	NA	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.5
Cigarettes	40.1	40.3	37.7	38.0	37.1	37.7	37.9	37.8	38.3	38.8	40.3	41.8

Note: See Notes, tables 3.70 and 3.75. "Young adults" includes high school graduates 1 to 10 years beyond high school. These data present the prevalence for young adults combined. The approximate N for each year is as follows: 1986, 6,900; 1987, 6,800; 1988, 6,700; 1989, 6,600; 1990, 6,700; 1991, 6,600; 1992, 6,800; 1993, 6,700; 1994, 6,500; 1995, 6,400; 1996, 6,300; 1997, 6,400. Some data for 1995 have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aThis drug was asked about in four of the five questionnaire forms in 1986-89, and five of the six questionnaire forms in 1990-97. Total N in 1997 is approximately 5,330.

^bAdjusted for underreporting of amyl and butyl nitrites.

^cThis drug was asked about in one questionnaire form. Total N in 1997 is approximately 1,067. Questions about nitrites were dropped in 1995.

^dAdjusted for underreporting of PCP.

^eThis drug was asked about in one of the five questionnaire forms in 1986, two of the five questionnaire forms in 1987-89, and in all six questionnaire forms in 1990-97.

^fThis drug was asked about in one of the five questionnaire forms in 1987-89, and in four of the six questionnaire forms in 1990-97. Total N in 1997 is approximately 4,270.

^gOnly drug use that was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

^hThis drug was asked about in two questionnaire forms. Total N in 1997 is approximately 2,130.

ⁱIn 1993, the question was changed slightly in half of the questionnaire forms to indicate that a "drink" meant "more than a few sips." Data for 1993 are from the revised question. Beginning in 1994, all forms include the revised wording.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1997*, Vol. 2, College Students and Young Adults, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, forthcoming). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.79

Reported drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette use in last 30 days among young adults

By type of drug, United States, 1986-97

Question: "On how many occasions, if any, have you used . . . during the last 30 days?"

Type of drug	Percent who used in last 30 days											
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Marijuana	22.0%	20.7%	17.9%	15.5%	13.9%	13.5%	13.3%	13.4%	14.1%	14.0%	15.1%	15.0%
Inhalants ^a	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5
Adjusted ^b	0.7	0.9	0.9	NA	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	NA	NA	NA
Nitrites ^c	0.5	0.5	0.4	NA	0.1	(d)	0.1	0.2	0.1	NA	NA	NA
Hallucinogens	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.2	1.5
Adjusted ^e	1.4	1.2	1.1	NA	1.0	1.2	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.3	1.5
LSD	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.8	1.1	0.8	1.1	1.3	0.7	0.9
PCP ^c	0.2	0.1	0.3	NA	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Cocaine	8.2	6.0	5.7	3.8	2.4	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.6
Crack ^f	NA	1.0	1.2	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Other cocaine ^g	NA	4.8	4.8	3.4	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.5
Heroin	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	(d)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other opiates ^h	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.9
Stimulants ^h	4.0	3.2	2.7	2.1	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.7
Crystal metham- phetamine ⁱ	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.1	(d)	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3
Sedatives ^h	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Barbiturates ^h	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.9
Methaqualone ^h	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tranquilizers ^h	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.1	0.7	1.1
Alcohol ^j	75.1	75.4	74.0	72.4	71.2	70.6	69.0	68.3	67.7	68.1	66.7	67.5
Steroids ^c	NA	NA	NA	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Cigarettes	31.1	30.9	28.9	28.6	27.7	28.2	28.3	28.0	28.0	29.2	30.1	29.9

Note: See Notes, tables 3.70, 3.75, and 3.78. Some data for 1995 have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aThis drug was asked about in four of the five questionnaire forms in 1986-89, and five of the six questionnaire forms in 1990-97. Total N in 1997 is approximately 5,330.

^bAdjusted for underreporting of amyl and butyl nitrites.

^cThis drug was asked about in one questionnaire form. Total N in 1997 is approximately 1,067. Questions about nitrites were dropped in 1995.

^dLess than 0.05%.

^eAdjusted for underreporting of PCP.

^fThis drug was asked about in two of the five questionnaire forms in 1987-89, and in all six questionnaire forms in 1990-97.

^gThis drug was asked about in one of the five questionnaire forms in 1987-89, and in four of the six questionnaire forms in 1990-97. Total N in 1997 is approximately 4,270.

^hOnly drug use that was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

ⁱThis drug was asked about in two questionnaire forms. Total N in 1997 is approximately 2,130.

^jIn 1993, the question was changed slightly in half of the questionnaire forms to indicate that a "drink" meant "more than a few sips." Data for 1993 are from the revised question. Beginning in 1994, all forms include the revised wording.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1997*, Vol. 2, College Students and Young Adults, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, forthcoming). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.80

Reported daily use within last 30 days of drugs, alcohol, and cigarettes among young adults

By type of drug, United States, 1986-97

Type of drug	Percent using daily in last 30 days											
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Marijuana	4.1%	4.2%	3.3%	3.2%	2.5%	2.3%	2.3%	2.4%	2.8%	3.3%	3.3%	3.8%
Cocaine	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	(a)	0.1	(a)	0.1	(a)	0.1	(a)	(a)
Stimulants ^b	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
<u>Alcohol</u>												
Daily ^c	6.1	6.6	6.1	5.5	4.7	4.9	4.5	4.5	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.6
5 or more drinks in a row in last 2 weeks	36.1	36.2	35.2	34.8	34.3	34.7	34.2	34.4	33.7	32.6	33.6	34.4
<u>Cigarettes</u>												
Daily	25.2	24.8	22.7	22.4	21.3	21.7	20.9	20.8	20.7	21.2	21.8	20.6
Half-pack or more per day	20.2	19.8	17.7	17.3	16.7	16.0	15.7	15.5	15.3	15.7	15.3	14.6

Note: See Notes, tables 3.70, 3.75, and 3.78. For drugs not included in this table, daily use was below 0.2% in all years. Some data for 1995 have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1997*, Vol. 2, College Students and Young Adults, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, forthcoming). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

^aLess than 0.05%.

^bOnly drug use that was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

^cIn 1993, the question was changed slightly in half of the questionnaire forms to indicate that a "drink" meant "more than a few sips." Data for 1993 are from the revised question. Beginning in 1994, all forms include the revised wording.

Table 3.81

College students reporting experiences of violence or harassment and involvement of alcohol or drugs before the experience

United States, 1995-96

Question: "Indicate whether any of the following have happened to you within the last year while you were in and around campus. Indicate if you had consumed alcohol or other drugs shortly before these incidents."

(Percent reporting experience; percent indicating consumption of alcohol or drugs shortly before)

	Happened to respondent	Respondent reporting consumption of alcohol or drugs shortly before incident ^a
Threats of physical violence	10%	51%
Ethnic or racial harassment	7	13
Actual physical violence	5	64
Forced sexual touching or fondling	5	71
Unwanted sexual intercourse	4	79
Theft involving force or threat of force	2	46

Note: These data are from the Core Alcohol and Drug Survey, a survey of college students that has collected data from over 1,100 institutions of higher education. The survey was conducted by the Core Institute, Southern Illinois University at Carbondale. The data utilized here are from a sample of 89,874 students from 171 institutions, collected during calendar years 1995 and 1996. One hundred twenty-seven of the schools were 4-year institutions and 44 were 2-year schools. Only institutions employing random sampling techniques to collect data representative of their campuses are included. Fifty-four of these institutions were located in the Northeast, 39 in the South, 34 were in the North Central region, and 44 were in the West. While these data were not obtained through a national probability sample of college students, the figures presented here are generally representative of the 14 million college students in the United States. (Source, p. 2.)

^aPercents are of those respondents reporting experiences of violence or harassment.

Source: Cheryl A. Presley et al., *Alcohol and Drugs on American College Campuses: Issues of Violence and Harassment* (Carbondale, IL: Core Institute, Southern Illinois University, 1997), pp. 3, 4. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.82

Estimated prevalence of drug and alcohol use during lifetime

By type of drug, United States, selected years 1985-96

(Percent reporting use during lifetime)

Type of drug	1985 (N=8,021)	1988 (N=8,814)	1990 (N=9,259)	1991 (N=32,594)	1992 (N=28,832)	1993 (N=26,489)	1994 (N=17,809)	1995 (N=17,747)	1996 (N=18,269)
Any illicit drug ^a	34.4%	34.0%	34.2%	34.1%	33.3%	34.2%	34.4%	34.2%	34.8%
Marijuana and hashish	29.4	30.6	30.5	30.5	30.2	31.0	31.1	31.0	32.0
Cocaine	11.2	10.6	11.2	11.5	10.9	11.3	10.4	10.3	10.3
Crack	NA	1.3	1.5	2.1	1.5	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.2
Inhalants	7.9	6.4	5.7	6.1	5.3	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.6
Hallucinogens	6.9	7.6	7.9	8.4	8.3	9.0	8.7	9.5	9.7
Heroin	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.2	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.1
Nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutic ^b	15.3	11.2	11.3	11.9	11.0	10.5	10.0	10.1	9.5
Stimulants	7.3	5.7	5.5	5.6	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.9	4.7
Sedatives	4.8	2.6	2.8	3.2	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.3
Tranquilizers	7.6	4.4	4.0	5.1	4.7	4.2	4.0	3.9	3.6
Analgesics	7.6	5.8	6.3	6.8	6.1	6.4	6.0	6.1	5.5
Any illicit drug other than marijuana ^c	22.4	19.3	19.5	19.8	18.9	19.7	18.8	19.1	18.9
Alcohol	84.9	84.0	82.2	83.6	81.9	82.6	84.2	82.3	82.6

Note: These data are from the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA) sponsored by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. Households were randomly sampled from all households in the United States and interviews conducted throughout the year. In 1996, the sample consisted of 18,269 persons. The 1996 survey is the 16th in a series of surveys measuring the prevalence of drug and alcohol use among the American household population age 12 and older.

Beginning in 1994, the NHSDA began using an improved questionnaire and estimation procedure. Because this new methodology produces estimates that are not directly comparable to previous estimates, the 1985-93 NHSDA estimates presented above and in tables 3.83 and 3.84 were adjusted to account for the new methodology that was begun in 1994. For survey methodology and a detailed description of the adjustment procedures, see Appendix 8.

^aIncludes use at least once of marijuana or hashish, cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens (including PCP and LSD), heroin, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

^bIncludes nonmedical use of any prescription-type stimulant, sedative, tranquilizer, or analgesic; does not include over-the-counter drugs.

^cIncludes use at least once of any of these listed drugs, regardless of marijuana use; marijuana users who also have used any of the other listed drugs are included.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1996* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1998), p. 29. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.83

Estimated prevalence of drug and alcohol use during the past year

By type of drug, United States, selected years 1985-96

(Percent reporting use during past year)

Type of drug	1985 (N=8,021)	1988 (N=8,814)	1990 (N=9,259)	1991 (N=32,594)	1992 (N=28,832)	1993 (N=26,489)	1994 (N=17,809)	1995 (N=17,747)	1996 (N=18,269)
Any illicit drug ^a	16.3%	12.4%	11.7%	11.1%	9.7%	10.3%	10.8%	10.7%	10.8%
Marijuana and hashish	13.6	9.8	9.4	8.9	7.9	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.6
Cocaine	5.1	3.6	2.7	2.6	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.9
Crack	NA	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6
Inhalants	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1
Hallucinogens	1.7	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.7
Heroin	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutic ^b	6.2	4.6	3.4	3.6	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.9	3.1
Stimulants	2.9	1.9	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.9
Sedatives	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
Tranquilizers	3.2	2.1	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1
Analgesics	3.6	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.0	1.9	2.1
Any illicit drug other than marijuana ^c	9.7	7.5	6.0	6.2	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.4
Alcohol	72.9	68.1	66.0	68.1	64.7	66.5	66.9	65.4	64.9

Note: See Note, table 3.82. For survey methodology and a detailed description of the adjustment procedures, see Appendix 8.

^aIncludes use at least once of marijuana or hashish, cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens (including PCP and LSD), heroin, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

^bIncludes nonmedical use of any prescription-type stimulant, sedative, tranquilizer, or analgesic; does not include over-the-counter drugs.

^cIncludes use at least once of any of these listed drugs, regardless of marijuana use; marijuana users who also have used any of the other listed drugs are included.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1996* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1998), p. 30. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.84

Estimated prevalence of drug and alcohol use during the past month

By type of drug, United States, selected years 1985-96

(Percent reporting use during past month)

Type of drug	1985 (N=8,021)	1988 (N=8,814)	1990 (N=9,259)	1991 (N=32,594)	1992 (N=28,832)	1993 (N=26,489)	1994 (N=17,809)	1995 (N=17,747)	1996 (N=18,269)
Any illicit drug ^a	12.1%	7.7%	6.7%	6.6%	5.8%	5.9%	6.0%	6.1%	6.1%
Marijuana and hashish	9.7	6.2	5.4	5.1	4.7	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.7
Cocaine	3.0	1.6	0.9	1.0	0.7	7.0	0.7	0.7	0.8
Crack	NA	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
Inhalants	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Hallucinogens	1.2	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.6
Heroin	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutic ^b	3.8	2.1	1.7	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.4
Stimulants	1.8	1.2	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4
Sedatives	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Tranquilizers	2.2	1.3	0.6	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4
Analgesics	1.4	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.9
Any illicit drug other than marijuana ^c	6.1	3.4	2.7	3.0	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.7
Alcohol	60.2	54.9	52.6	52.2	49.0	50.8	53.9	52.2	51.0
"Binge" alcohol use ^d	20.2	15.0	14.4	15.5	14.5	14.6	16.5	15.8	15.5
Heavy alcohol use ^d	8.3	5.8	6.3	6.8	6.2	6.7	6.2	5.5	5.4

Note: See Note, table 3.82. For survey methodology and a detailed description of the adjustment procedures, see Appendix 8.

^aIncludes use at least once of marijuana or hashish, cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens (including PCP and LSD), heroin, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

^bIncludes nonmedical use of any prescription-type stimulant, sedative, tranquilizer, or analgesic; does not include over-the-counter drugs.

^cIncludes use at least once of any of these listed drugs, regardless of marijuana use; marijuana users who also have used any of the other listed drugs are included.

^d"Binge" alcohol use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least one day in the past 30 days. "Occasion" means at the same time or within a couple hours of each other. Heavy alcohol use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on each of five or more days in the past 30 days; all Heavy alcohol users are also "Binge" alcohol users.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, **National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1996** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1998), p. 31. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.85

Estimated prevalence of drug use during the past year

By age group and family income, United States, 1996

(Percent reporting use in past year)

	Total	Age group			
		12 to 17 years	18 to 25 years	26 to 34 years	35 years and older
<u>Any illicit drug use in past year</u>					
Total family income					
Under \$9,000	16.1%	16.6%	28.2%	19.2%	9.7%
\$9,000 to \$19,999	11.5	18.6	27.5	20.5	4.5
\$20,000 to \$39,999	9.8	16.3	23.6	14.4	4.0
\$40,000 to \$74,999	10.5	17.9	25.6	11.3	6.0
\$75,000 and over	10.2	13.0	37.1	13.5	5.7
<u>Used marijuana in past year</u>					
Total family income					
Under \$9,000	12.6	15.3	25.7	14.4	5.6
\$9,000 to \$19,999	9.0	15.0	24.2	16.7	2.8
\$20,000 to \$39,999	8.0	11.5	20.9	11.6	3.2
\$40,000 to \$74,999	8.1	14.2	22.7	8.2	4.2
\$75,000 and over	8.3	10.0	33.6	10.0	4.5
<u>Used cocaine in past year</u>					
Total family income					
Under \$9,000	3.5	2.6	4.9	4.5	2.7
\$9,000 to \$19,999	2.0	2.3	4.6	5.7	0.4
\$20,000 to \$39,999	2.2	1.4	5.4	3.5	1.2
\$40,000 to \$74,999	1.6	0.8	4.8	2.8	0.7
\$75,000 and over	1.0	1.0	2.3	1.9	0.7

Note: See Note, table 3.82. For survey methodology, see Appendix 8.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, **National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1996** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1998), p. 158. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.86

Estimated prevalence and most recent use of alcohol and marijuana

By sex, race, ethnicity, age, and region, United States, 1996

	Alcohol			Marijuana		
	Ever used	Most recent use		Ever used	Most recent use	
		Within last year	Within last 30 days		Within last year	Within last 30 days
Total (N=18,269)	82.6%	64.9%	51.0%	32.0%	8.6%	4.7%
Sex						
Male	86.6	70.0	58.9	37.0	11.4	6.5
Female	78.8	60.2	43.6	27.5	6.0	3.1
Race, ethnicity						
White	86.2	68.0	54.2	34.4	8.6	4.6
Black	72.8	52.9	41.9	29.6	11.1	6.6
Hispanic	71.7	58.6	43.1	22.0	7.0	3.7
Age						
12 to 17 years	38.8	32.7	18.8	16.8	13.0	7.1
18 to 25 years	83.8	75.3	60.0	44.0	23.8	13.2
26 to 34 years	90.3	77.2	61.6	50.5	11.3	6.3
35 years and older	87.8	64.9	51.7	27.0	3.8	2.0
Region						
Northeast	86.5	69.5	55.0	31.4	7.5	3.7
North Central	86.6	71.4	54.4	32.6	9.4	5.5
South	78.8	59.3	47.1	29.3	8.2	4.3
West	80.6	62.4	49.8	36.4	9.3	5.4

Note: See Note, table 3.82. For survey methodology, see Appendix 8.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, **National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Population Estimates 1996** (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1997), pp. 23-27, 83-87. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.87

Estimated prevalence and most recent use of cocaine and crack

By sex, race, ethnicity, age, and region, United States, 1996

	Cocaine ^a			Crack		
	Ever used	Most recent use		Ever used	Most recent use	
		Within last year	Within last 30 days		Within last year	Within last 30 days
Total (N=18,269)	10.3%	1.9%	0.8%	2.2%	0.6%	0.3%
Sex						
Male	12.8	2.5	1.1	2.8	0.8	0.4
Female	8.0	1.3	0.5	1.6	0.5	0.2
Race, ethnicity						
White	11.0	1.7	0.8	1.9	0.5	0.3
Black	8.3	2.4	1.0	4.2	1.4	0.6
Hispanic	8.5	2.4	1.1	1.9	0.6	0.3
Age						
12 to 17 years	1.9	1.4	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.2
18 to 25 years	10.2	4.7	2.0	3.0	1.3	0.6
26 to 34 years	20.9	3.5	1.5	4.4	1.1	0.5
35 years and older	8.9	0.9	0.4	1.6	0.4	0.2
Region						
Northeast	9.4	1.5	0.5	1.8	0.5	0.2
North Central	10.1	1.6	0.9	2.2	0.6	0.3
South	8.5	2.2	1.0	2.0	0.8	0.4
West	14.5	2.1	0.8	2.6	0.7	0.4

Note: See Note, table 3.82. For survey methodology, see Appendix 8.

^aThe estimates for cocaine include crack.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Population Estimates 1996* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1997), pp. 29-39. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.88

Estimated prevalence and most recent use of inhalants and hallucinogens

By sex, race, ethnicity, age, and region, United States, 1996

	Inhalants			Hallucinogens ^a		
	Ever used	Most recent use		Ever used	Most recent use	
		Within last year	Within last 30 days		Within last year	Within last 30 days
Total (N=18,269)	5.6%	1.1%	0.4%	9.7%	1.7%	0.6%
Sex						
Male	7.3	1.6	0.6	12.6	2.2	0.7
Female	4.0	0.7	0.3	7.0	1.2	0.5
Race, ethnicity						
White	6.4	1.3	0.5	11.3	1.8	0.7
Black	1.6	0.5	0.3	3.3	0.8	0.3
Hispanic	3.7	0.7	0.2	6.0	1.6	0.8
Age						
12 to 17 years	5.9	4.0	1.7	5.6	4.3	2.0
18 to 25 years	10.8	3.0	1.0	16.3	6.9	2.3
26 to 34 years	8.3	0.7	0.3	15.4	1.1	0.2
35 years and older	3.6	0.3	0.1	7.3	0.2	0.1
Region						
Northeast	4.6	0.7	0.2	8.2	1.2	0.5
North Central	6.4	1.3	0.7	10.7	1.8	0.7
South	5.2	1.3	0.5	7.5	1.7	0.6
West	6.2	1.0	0.3	13.4	2.0	0.6

Note: See Note, table 3.82. For survey methodology, see Appendix 8.

^aIncludes LSD and PCP, as well as other hallucinogens.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Population Estimates 1996* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1997), pp. 41-51. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.89

Estimated prevalence and most recent use of psychotherapeutics, stimulants, and tranquilizers

By sex, race, ethnicity, age, and region, United States, 1996

	Any psychotherapeutics ^a			Stimulants			Tranquilizers		
	Ever used	Most recent use		Ever used	Most recent use		Ever used	Most recent use	
		Within last year	Within last 30 days		Within last year	Within last 30 days		Within last year	Within last 30 days
Total (N=18,269)	9.5%	3.1%	1.4%	4.7%	0.9%	0.4%	3.6%	1.1%	0.4%
Sex									
Male	11.2	3.7	1.8	5.7	1.1	0.5	4.5	1.3	0.5
Female	8.0	2.5	1.1	3.8	0.7	0.3	2.8	1.0	0.4
Race, ethnicity									
White	10.6	3.3	1.6	5.5	0.9	0.4	4.1	1.3	0.5
Black	6.4	2.3	0.9	2.0	0.5	0.2	2.5	0.6	0.2
Hispanic	6.8	2.6	0.9	2.4	0.9	0.3	2.1	0.6	0.2
Age									
12 to 17 years	6.8	4.7	1.9	2.2	1.5	0.5	1.7	1.0	0.2
18 to 25 years	12.7	6.7	2.9	4.3	2.0	0.6	5.0	2.6	0.9
26 to 34 years	13.4	4.2	1.9	6.5	1.3	0.4	5.8	1.6	0.5
35 years and older	8.3	1.8	0.9	4.7	0.4	0.3	3.1	0.7	0.4
Region									
Northeast	7.0	2.0	1.1	3.6	0.4	0.3	3.0	1.2	0.6
North Central	10.1	3.2	1.5	4.5	0.8	0.2	3.6	0.9	0.1
South	8.6	3.1	1.4	4.0	0.7	0.3	3.8	1.5	0.6
West	12.8	4.0	1.8	7.1	1.7	0.7	4.1	0.8	0.4

Note: See Note, table 3.82. For survey methodology, see Appendix 8.

^aIncludes nonmedical use of one or more of the following: sedatives, analgesics, stimulants, or tranquilizers.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Population Estimates 1996* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1997), pp. 53-63, 71-75. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.90

Estimated prevalence and past year use of PCP, LSD, heroin, and needle use

By sex, race, ethnicity, age, and region, United States, 1996

	PCP		LSD		Heroin		Needle use	
	Ever used	Used within past year	Ever used	Used within past year	Ever used	Used within past year	Ever used	Used within past year
Total (N=18,269)	3.2%	0.2%	7.7%	1.0%	1.1%	0.2%	1.2%	0.1%
Sex								
Male	4.5	0.2	10.3	1.3	1.7	0.3	1.6	0.1
Female	1.9	0.1	5.2	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.8	0.1
Race, ethnicity								
White	3.5	0.2	9.1	1.1	1.2	0.2	1.3	0.1
Black	1.9	0.2	2.1	0.2	1.4	0.2	0.8	0.1
Hispanic	2.1	0.2	4.9	0.8	0.9	0.2	0.9	0.1
Age								
12 to 17 years	1.2	0.7	4.3	2.8	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1
18 to 25 years	2.3	0.5	13.9	4.6	1.3	0.9	1.0	0.2
26 to 34 years	4.2	B	11.7	0.5	1.3	0.2	1.7	0.2
35 years and older	3.4	0.1	5.8	B	1.2	B	1.2	0.1
Region								
Northeast	3.2	0.3	6.7	0.6	1.5	0.2	1.2	0.1
North Central	3.1	0.1	8.8	1.3	1.1	0.2	1.3	B
South	2.6	0.1	5.8	0.9	0.9	0.3	1.0	0.2
West	4.2	0.2	10.2	1.1	1.3	0.1	1.2	0.1

Note: See Note, table 3.82. "Needle use" is derived from questions about use of any illegal or nonprescribed drug(s) with a needle; primarily includes heroin, cocaine, and stimulants. For survey methodology, see Appendix 8.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Population Estimates 1996* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1997), pp. 101-104. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.91

Estimated prevalence of cigarette, alcohol, and drug use during the past year among persons age 12 to 17

By selected characteristics, United States, 1994 and 1995

(Percent reporting use during past year)

	Cigarettes		Alcohol		Marijuana		Any illicit drugs ^a	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<u>Age</u>								
12 to 14 years	16.2%	14.2%	19.6%	17.5%	4.8%	3.6%	8.6%	7.5%
15 to 17 years	36.2	36.6	53.5	53.0	24.8	20.9	27.0	26.3
<u>Race, ethnicity</u>								
White	28.7	30.0	38.8	39.1	15.0	13.4	17.7	18.9
Black	16.1	13.5	24.6	25.5	13.1	8.6	16.5	12.2
Hispanic	19.8	16.8	32.8	32.0	13.6	11.0	17.7	14.0
Other	21.5	15.2	22.1	13.6	2.9	6.4	7.7	7.7
<u>Family type</u>								
Both biological parents present	23.8	21.0	34.1	32.8	10.9	9.5	14.4	13.5
Other ^b	31.3	31.2	39.1	40.2	18.3	16.8	22.8	21.0
<u>Number of times family moved in the past 5 years</u>								
None	26.2	29.4	39.8	31.9	15.0	12.7	18.9	16.8
Once	25.4	24.5	34.8	35.4	14.0	12.0	16.9	16.7
Twice or more	46.3	46.0	51.0	51.2	28.8	34.4	34.9	35.8
<u>School dropout</u>								
Yes	30.5	27.8	41.9	36.4	17.1	13.3	24.3	17.9
No	24.7	24.7	34.3	34.6	13.6	11.8	16.0	16.5
<u>Family on welfare^c</u>								
Yes	28.9	31.1	29.3	32.9	12.4	16.4	18.3	21.6
No	25.1	24.4	36.1	35.2	14.3	11.5	17.0	16.1

Note: See Note, table 3.82. The data in this table are based on combined 1994 and 1995 National Household Surveys on Drug Abuse. The estimates shown represent the average, for these 2 years, of respondents reporting use of the indicated substances at least once in the past year. For survey methodology, see Appendix 8.

^aIncludes use, at least once, of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens, heroin, and nonmedical use of psychotherapeutics.

^bIncludes single-parent families, step-parent families, foster families, and living with relatives.

^cIncludes receipt of welfare assistance by any family member in the past 12 months in the form of food stamps, Supplemental Security Income or SSI, public assistance or welfare payments, and Aid to Families with Dependent Children.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Substance Use Among Women in the United States*, Analytic Series: A-3 (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1997), p. 4-20. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.92

Full-time workers age 18 to 49 reporting illicit drug or heavy alcohol use during past month

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1994

	Total ^a	Illicit drug use ^b	Heavy alcohol use ^c
Total	100.0%	7.6%	8.4%
Sex			
Male	58.9	9.3	11.9
Female	41.1	5.2	3.3
Race, ethnicity			
White	78.5	8.3	8.9
Black	11.5	6.5	5.2
Hispanic	10.0	5.6	8.8
Age			
18 to 25 years	16.3	12.4	13.6
26 to 34 years	31.8	8.6	8.9
35 to 49 years	51.9	5.4	6.3
Education			
Less than high school	11.6	9.7	13.2
High school graduate	33.3	8.3	10.0
Some college	24.9	7.5	8.3
College graduate	30.1	6.1	4.7
Personal income			
Less than \$9,000	8.9	13.3	9.4
\$9,000 to \$19,999	28.8	9.6	10.5
\$20,000 to \$39,999	39.6	6.1	7.1
\$40,000 to \$74,999	19.5	4.3	7.9
\$75,000 and over	3.2	12.1	5.7
Region			
Northeast	17.9	7.6	8.1
North Central	23.8	7.4	11.1
South	36.4	8.2	8.4
West	21.9	6.7	5.6

Note: These data are from the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA) sponsored by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. In 1994, the survey included a special workplace questionnaire to examine the prevalence of drug and alcohol use, and a variety of employment-related issues. These data are based on 7,055 respondents, age 18 to 49, who reported that they were working full-time (35 hours or more per week) at the time they were interviewed. Part-time workers are excluded. For information on survey methodology, see Appendix 8.

^aDetail may not add to 100 because of missing data on the demographic variables and rounding.

^bIllicit drug use was defined as any nonmedical use of marijuana, cocaine, crack cocaine, hallucinogens, tranquilizers, stimulants, analgesics, and opiates in the past 30 days. The use of over-the-counter drugs was not included.

^cHeavy alcohol use was defined as having five or more drinks on five or more occasions in the past 30 days.

Source: John P. Hoffmann, Cindy Larison, and Allen Sanderson, *An Analysis of Worker Drug Use and Workplace Policies and Programs*, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Analytic Series: A-2 (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1997), p. 54. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.93

Full-time workers age 18 to 49 reporting illicit drug or heavy alcohol use during past month

By occupational category, United States, 1994

Occupational category	Illicit drug use ^a	Heavy alcohol use ^b
Total	7.6%	8.4%
Executive, administrative, and managerial	5.5	6.5
Professional specialty	5.1	4.3
Technicians and related support	5.5	6.2
Sales	11.4	8.3
Administrative support	5.9	3.5
Protective service	3.2	6.3
Food preparation, waitstaff, and bartenders	11.2	12.2
Other service	5.6	5.1
Precision production and repair	7.9	13.1
Construction	15.6	17.6
Extractive and precision production	8.6	12.9
Machine operators and inspectors	10.5	13.5
Transportation and material moving	5.3	13.1
Handlers, helpers, and laborers	10.6	15.7

Note: See Note, table 3.92. The NHSDA uses the U.S. Department of Labor's Standard Occupational Codes (SOC) to classify occupations into categories. The above 14 categories are based on the more numerous SOCs occurring in the NHSDA sample. The category "military" is excluded since the NHSDA does not include active military personnel as part of its target population. Workers in the occupation group "farmers, fishing, and forestry" also are excluded from the analysis because there were too few in the NHSDA sample to yield precise estimates (Source, pp. 61, 62). For information on survey methodology, see Appendix 8.

^aIllicit drug use was defined as any nonmedical use of marijuana, cocaine, crack cocaine, hallucinogens, tranquilizers, stimulants, analgesics, and opiates in the past 30 days. The use of over-the-counter drugs was not included.

^bHeavy alcohol use was defined as having five or more drinks on five or more occasions in the past 30 days.

Source: John P. Hoffmann, Cindy Larison, and Allen Sanderson, *An Analysis of Worker Drug Use and Workplace Policies and Programs*, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Analytic Series: A-2 (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1997), p. 27.

Table 3.94

Full-time workers age 18 to 49 reporting selected workplace outcomes

By illicit drug or heavy alcohol use during past month, United States, 1994

Workplace outcome	Illicit drug use ^a		Heavy alcohol use ^b	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Worked for three or more employers in the past year	32.1%	17.9%	27.1%	18.1%
Missed 2 or more days of work in the past month due to illness or injury	11.6	9.9	10.3	10.1
Skipped 1 or more days of work in the past month	12.1	6.1	10.9	6.2
Voluntarily left an employer in the past year	25.8	13.6	21.7	13.7
Fired by an employer in the past year	4.6	1.4	3.6	1.4
Had a workplace accident in the past year	7.5	5.5	7.6	5.5

Note: See Note, table 3.92. For information on survey methodology, see Appendix 8.

^aIllicit drug use was defined as any nonmedical use of marijuana, cocaine, crack cocaine, hallucinogens, tranquilizers, stimulants, analgesics, and opiates in the past 30 days. The use of over-the-counter drugs was not included.

^bHeavy alcohol use was defined as having five or more drinks on five or more occasions in the past 30 days.

Source: John P. Hoffmann, Cindy Larison, and Allen Sanderson, *An Analysis of Worker Drug Use and Workplace Policies and Programs*, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Analytic Series: A-2 (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1997), p. 53.

Table 3.95

Respondents reporting problems associated with alcohol, marijuana, or cocaine use

By type of problem and frequency of use, United States, 1996

Type of problem	Alcohol		Marijuana		Cocaine	
	Used in past year	Used in past month ^a	Used in past year	Used on 12 or more days in past year	Used in past year	Used on 12 or more days in past year
	(N=10,943)	(N=1,058)	(N=2,273)	(N=1,185)	(N=496)	(N=189)
Wanted or tried to cut down but couldn't	6.7%	26.6%	10.8%	15.9%	16.8%	35.9%
Built up tolerance	9.2	41.4	17.9	30.4	13.5	31.0
Spent month or more on drug	11.3	46.0	25.0	41.7	17.5	36.1
Used drug more than intended	11.2	43.5	18.9	30.8	20.8	43.3
Reduced important activities	2.9	12.9	6.9	10.1	10.5	26.8
Caused emotional or psychological problems	4.1	15.8	11.4	15.4	18.8	35.7
Caused health problems	2.3	10.1	6.9	11.2	8.8	16.8
Any of the above problems	21.5	67.8	40.4	59.7	35.8	62.5
Two or more of the above problems	11.5	50.1	24.8	40.6	24.1	49.1
Three or more of the above problems	7.0	37.0	16.6	27.9	18.2	40.6

Note: See Note, table 3.82. Respondents with missing data on problems are coded as not having problems and excluded from this table. This approach represents a conservative strategy that errs, if at all, in the direction of underestimating the prevalence of problems thought by respondents to have been caused by their drug or alcohol use.

For survey methodology, see Appendix 8.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1996* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1998), pp. 136-138. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

^aFive or more drinks on each of five or more occasions in the past 30 days.

Table 3.96

Estimated prevalence of illegal activities in the past yearBy age group and reported drug use in the past year, United States, 1995^a

(Percent reporting illegal activities in the past year)

Illegal activity during past year	Total		Age group					
	Used in past year	Did not use	12 to 17 years		18 to 25 years		26 years and older	
			Used in past year	Did not use	Used in past year	Did not use	Used in past year	Did not use
Took something from a store without paying	11.5%	1.1%	34.2%	5.3%	10.4%	2.2%	4.4%	0.4%
Took money or property belonging to another	8.0	0.9	24.7	4.2	7.9	1.6	2.3	0.4
Purposely damaged/destroyed property	7.2	0.7	26.7	4.7	7.2	1.9	0.5	0.1
Took a car without permission	1.3	0.1	4.5	0.5	1.1	0.1	0.3	(b)
Used a weapon or force to get money or things	0.8	(b)	2.8	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.1	(b)
Broke into a house to steal or look around	1.9	0.1	7.6	0.4	1.3	0.2	0.2	(b)
Hit someone or got into a physical fight	16.2	2.6	40.4	13.4	20.0	6.9	5.4	0.7
Hurt someone badly enough to need bandages or a doctor	5.2	0.6	15.4	2.1	5.7	1.6	1.4	0.2
Used a weapon to get something from a person	0.3	0.1	1.1	0.2	0.3	(b)	0.1	(b)
Drove a vehicle under the influence of alcohol and drugs together ^c	14.4	0.2	8.8	0.1	17.7	0.6	14.3	0.2
Drove a vehicle under the influence of alcohol ^c	28.5	4.8	13.0	0.8	34.4	9.8	30.3	4.6
Drove a vehicle under the influence of illegal drugs ^c	15.6	(b)	10.3	(b)	19.9	(b)	14.8	(b)
Sold illegal drugs	6.3	(b)	13.3	0.1	6.2	0.1	3.9	(b)

Note: These data are from the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA) sponsored by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. Households were randomly sampled from all households in the United States and interviews conducted throughout the year. In 1995, the sample consisted of 17,747 persons. The 1995 survey is the 15th in a series of surveys measuring the prevalence of drug and alcohol use among the American household population age 12 and older.

For survey methodology, see Appendix 8.

^aPast-year illicit drug use indicates use at least once during past year of marijuana or hashish, cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens (including PCP and LSD), heroin, or nonmedical use of psychotherapeutics.

^bEstimates based on only a few respondents are omitted because a high degree of confidence cannot be placed in their statistical accuracy.

^cFor the adolescent age group the estimates are based on all respondents age 12 to 17, however, those age 12 to 15 are less likely to drive at all given drivers license age limits.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1995* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1997), p. 146. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.97

Estimated percent of persons age 18 and older reporting involvement in the criminal justice system or criminal activities

By illicit drug use in the past year, United States, 1991-93

(Percent reporting use during past year)

	Any illicit drug use ^a		No illicit drug use		Cocaine use ^b		No cocaine use		Problem drug use ^c		No problem drug use	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Criminal arrests												
Any offense	10.1%	4.0%	1.4%	0.2%	17.7%	11.1%	2.0%	0.4%	20.6%	8.4%	2.1%	0.4%
Violent offense ^d	2.8	1.1	0.4	0.1	5.2	3.2	0.6	0.1	6.8	2.4	0.6	0.1
Property offense ^e	2.6	1.0	0.2	0.1	5.3	2.5	0.4	0.2	5.9	3.1	0.4	0.2
Driving under influence	5.5	1.5	0.9	0.1	9.6	4.2	1.3	0.2	11.4	2.0	1.3	0.2
Drug sales or possession	2.6	0.6	0.1	B	7.3	3.0	0.2	B	7.3	2.9	0.2	B
On probation or parole	7.9	2.3	1.2	0.3	15.1	7.3	1.6	0.4	19.3	7.1	1.6	0.4
Criminal activities												
Any offense	56.1	37.6	13.7	5.5	71.7	59.5	17.7	7.6	61.7	43.1	18.4	7.9
Violent crime ^f	18.7	10.5	3.7	1.4	27.3	17.7	5.0	2.0	29.1	17.6	5.1	2.0
Property crime ^g	14.1	10.1	2.2	1.2	21.4	16.6	3.2	1.8	21.8	15.1	3.3	1.8
Driving under influence of alcohol or drugs	42.3	25.6	8.9	3.1	56.6	44.8	11.9	4.5	43.5	29.0	12.7	4.8
Drug sales	7.1	2.3	0.1	B	16.9	6.4	0.5	0.1	18.0	7.5	0.6	0.1
Other alcohol or drug offense	6.4	4.8	0.4	0.2	9.3	8.3	0.9	0.5	7.3	7.0	1.0	0.5
Property damage	7.0	3.3	0.9	0.2	10.8	7.0	1.4	0.4	13.3	6.5	1.4	0.4

Note: See Note, table 3.82. These data are based on combined 1991, 1992, and 1993 National Household Surveys on Drug Abuse (NHSDA). For these 3 years, the NHSDA included a set of items asking about criminal activities and criminal justice system involvement. The estimates shown represent the average, for these 3 years, of respondents reporting involvement in the criminal justice system or criminal activities, and whether respondents reported the drug use indicated. Readers should also note that for the 1991-93 NHSDAs, six Metropolitan Statistical Areas were oversampled: Chicago, Denver, Los Angeles, Miami, New York, and the District of Columbia. For survey methodology, see Appendix 8.

^aIncludes use, at least once, of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens, heroin, and nonmedical use of psychotherapeutics.

^bIncludes crack.

^cIncludes respondents who reported any of the following in the previous 12 months: dependence on any illicit drug; receipt of treatment for drug use; frequent drug use (daily or more frequent use of marijuana, or weekly or more frequent use of psychotherapeutics, hallucinogens, inhalants, or cocaine); use of any heroin; or injection drug use.

^dIncludes aggravated assault, other assault, robbery, forcible rape, and murder/homicide/manslaughter.

^eIncludes larceny, theft, burglary, breaking and entering, and motor vehicle theft.

^fIncludes using weapons or force to steal from a person, hitting someone or getting into a physical fight, and seriously injuring someone.

^gIncludes stealing, car theft, and breaking into a house or building.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Substance Use Among Women in the United States*, Analytic Series: A-3 (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1997), pp. 8-16, 8-17. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.98

Estimated percent of persons age 12 to 17 reporting involvement in the criminal justice system or criminal activities

By illicit drug use in the past year, United States, 1991-93

(Percent reporting use during past year)

	Any illicit drug use ^a		No illicit drug use	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Arrested for any offense	18.2%	7.0%	2.2%	0.6%
On probation or parole	13.1	4.7	1.2	0.5
Criminal activities				
Any offenses	79.2	73.4	40.5	23.0
Violent crime ^b	62.6	43.7	30.4	13.9
Property crime ^c	52.1	46.6	17.1	9.5
Driving under influence of alcohol or drugs ^d	19.3	19.2	1.6	1.3
Drug sales	16.2	7.4	0.3	0.2

Note: See Notes, tables 3.82 and 3.97. For survey methodology, see Appendix 8.

^aIncludes use, at least once, of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens, heroin, and nonmedical use of psychotherapeutics.

^bIncludes using weapons or force to steal from a person, hitting someone or getting into a physical fight, and seriously injuring someone.

^cIncludes stealing, car theft, and breaking into a house or building.

^dThis estimate is based on all respondents age 12 to 17, but those 12 to 15 are less likely to drive given licensing age limits.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Substance Use Among Women in the United States*, Analytic Series: A-3 (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1997), p. 8-18. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.99

Type of drug mentioned in drug abuse-related emergency department episodes

By patient and episode characteristics, United States, 1993-96

Patient and episode characteristics	Type of drug											
	Marijuana/hashish				Heroin/morphine				Cocaine ^a			
	1993	1994	1995 ^b	1996 ^b	1993	1994	1995 ^b	1996 ^b	1993	1994	1995 ^b	1996 ^b
Total number of drug mentions ^c	28,873	40,183	45,775	50,037	63,232	64,013	72,229	70,463	123,423	142,878	137,979	144,180
Sex												
Male	20,241	28,053	31,743	34,335	44,672	44,000	50,265	47,398	82,687	96,125	91,379	95,591
Female	8,368	11,762	13,263	15,284	18,159	19,515	21,078	22,458	39,936	45,663	45,182	47,282
Age												
12 to 17 years	4,247	6,539	8,067	8,720	280	507	412	526	1,570	2,054	2,003	2,332
18 to 25 years	9,545	13,860	14,932	14,872	8,019	8,370	8,661	8,738	22,159	25,392	21,287	20,396
26 to 34 years	9,278	11,452	12,667	14,529	21,203	21,618	23,301	21,109	52,658	60,500	55,943	55,615
35 years and older	5,624	8,277	9,974	11,658	33,613	33,359	39,757	39,982	46,614	54,238	58,415	65,517
Race, ethnicity												
White	13,483	18,882	20,944	23,152	23,027	23,383	27,444	24,677	32,718	40,843	40,121	42,803
Black	10,104	15,053	17,229	17,887	23,347	25,989	27,814	27,332	68,706	76,984	74,856	74,506
Hispanic	2,690	3,109	3,726	4,945	11,327	9,452	9,927	10,485	12,713	13,373	11,512	15,155
Other race ^d	202	302	415	377	699	282	378	479	561	890	549	778
Race unknown	2,394	2,837	3,460	3,676	4,831	4,906	6,665	7,490	8,724	10,788	10,941	10,937
Drug use motive												
Recreational use	7,339	10,515	12,279	13,572	5,337	4,154	5,416	6,030	14,006	16,113	16,083	20,159
Dependence	10,780	15,014	18,462	20,192	47,911	50,505	56,422	54,629	77,892	91,265	88,545	90,191
Suicide	2,367	3,934	4,457	5,082	2,115	2,282	2,624	2,752	9,397	11,718	12,236	12,556
Other/unknown motive ^e	8,387	10,719	10,576	11,191	7,869	7,071	7,767	7,052	22,068	23,782	21,115	21,273
Reason for emergency department contact												
Unexpected reaction	8,846	11,484	12,146	13,250	6,848	6,306	6,338	6,381	27,852	33,762	26,096	29,235
Overdose	4,708	7,059	7,817	8,740	16,557	13,752	16,286	14,280	18,991	22,191	21,360	20,947
Chronic effects	2,553	4,185	6,560	5,753	14,280	16,532	18,149	17,247	22,944	27,029	31,802	27,055
Seeking detoxification	5,382	6,185	7,416	7,413	14,396	14,831	16,669	18,196	31,801	35,687	34,767	40,279
Withdrawal	360	612	430	587	5,559	6,933	8,350	7,442	3,071	3,355	3,486	3,348
Other/unknown reason	7,023	10,658	11,406	14,295	5,591	5,659	6,435	6,917	18,764	20,854	20,469	23,315

Note: These data were collected through the Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN) sponsored by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. The data are weighted estimates representing all drug abuse-related emergency department episodes from a stratified random sample of hospitals in the 48 contiguous States, the District of Columbia, and 21 metropolitan areas. These data are estimates derived from a sample and therefore subject to sampling variation.

For 1993, there was an estimated total of 460,910 drug abuse-related emergency department episodes involving 796,762 drug mentions; for 1994, an estimated total of 518,521 episodes involving 900,317 drug mentions; for 1995, an estimated total of 517,764 episodes involving 908,434 drug mentions; and for 1996, an estimated total of 487,564 episodes involving 860,260 drug mentions. A "drug mention" refers to a substance that was mentioned during a drug-related emergency department episode. In addition to alcohol-in-combination, up to four substances may be reported for each emergency department drug abuse episode; thus, the total number of mentions exceeds the number of total episodes. It should be noted that a particular drug mention may or may not be the confirmed "cause" of the episode in multiple-drug abuse cases. Even when only one substance is reported for an episode, allowance should still be made for reportable drugs not mentioned or for other contributory factors. (Source, p. 21.)

Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For information on methodology, estimation procedures, and data limitations, see [Appendix 10](#).

^aIncludes crack.

^bPreliminary.

^cTotal includes patients whose sex or age was unknown.

^dIncludes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, Pacific Islanders, and other racial/ethnic groups.

^eIncludes self-medication for physical ailment, to prevent pregnancy, induce abortion, accident, used unknowingly, etc.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Year-End Preliminary Estimates from the 1996 Drug Abuse Warning Network*. Drug Abuse Warning Network Series: D-3 (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, November 1997), pp. 49, 51, 53. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.100

Type and rate (per 100,000 population) of drug mentioned in drug abuse-related emergency department episodes

By patient characteristics, United States, 1993-96

Patient characteristics	Type of drug											
	Marijuana/hashish				Heroin/morphine				Cocaine ^a			
	1993	1994	1995 ^b	1996 ^b	1993	1994	1995 ^b	1996 ^b	1993	1994	1995 ^b	1996 ^b
Total rate of drug mentions ^c	12.6	17.5	19.7	21.3	27.6	27.8	31.0	29.9	53.9	62.0	59.3	61.3
Sex												
Male	18.3	25.2	28.3	30.2	40.3	39.6	44.8	41.7	74.6	86.5	81.4	84.1
Female	7.1	9.9	11.0	12.6	15.4	16.4	17.5	18.5	33.8	38.3	37.5	38.9
Age												
12 to 17 years	20.2	30.2	36.6	39.0	1.3	2.3	1.9	2.4	7.5	9.5	9.1	10.4
18 to 25 years	34.6	49.6	53.9	54.0	29.0	30.0	31.3	31.7	80.2	90.9	76.9	74.1
26 to 34 years	24.8	31.5	35.5	41.2	56.7	59.5	65.3	59.9	140.9	166.4	156.7	157.9
35 years and older	4.7	6.8	8.0	9.2	27.9	27.3	31.9	31.4	38.7	44.4	46.9	51.5

Note: See Note, table 3.99. For information on methodology, estimation procedures, and data limitations, see Appendix 10.

^aIncludes crack.

^bPreliminary.

^cTotal rate includes patients whose sex or age was unknown.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Year-End Preliminary Estimates from the 1996 Drug Abuse Warning Network*, Drug Abuse Warning Network Series: D-3 (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, November 1997), pp. 77, 79, 81. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.101

Reported alcohol use

By sex, United States, selected years 1939-97

Question: "Do you have occasion to use alcoholic beverages such as liquor, wine or beer, or are you a total abstainer?"

(Percent of respondents reporting that they use alcoholic beverages)

	National	Male	Female
1939	58%	70%	45%
1945	67	75	60
1946	67	NA	NA
1947	63	72	54
1949	58	66	49
1950	60	NA	NA
1951	59	70	46
1952	60	68	53
1956	60	NA	NA
1957	58	67	50
1958	55	66	45
1960	62	NA	NA
1964	63	NA	NA
1966	65	70	61
1969	64	NA	NA
1974	68	77	61
1976	71	NA	NA
1977	71	77	65
1978	71	75	64
1979	69	74	64
1981	70	75	66
1982	65	69	61
1983	65	71	58
1984	64	73	57
1985	67	72	62
1987	65	72	57
1988	63	72	55
1989	56	64	48
1990	57	64	51
1992	64	72	57
1994	65	70	61
1996	61	66	55
1997	61	63	58

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 288, p. 14; *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 303, p. 4; No. 317, p. 46 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll); *The Gallup Poll* (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, June 16, 1994), p. 2; and data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.102

Reported alcohol use

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1997

Question: "Do you have occasion to use alcoholic beverages such as liquor, wine or beer, or are you a total abstainer?"

	Yes	No, total abstainer
National	61%	39%
<u>Sex</u>		
Male	63	37
Female	58	42
<u>Race</u>		
White	62	38
Black	48	52
Nonwhite ^a	50	50
<u>Age</u>		
18 to 29 years	67	33
30 to 49 years	68	32
50 to 64 years	55	45
50 years and older	49	51
65 years and older	43	57
<u>Education</u>		
College post graduate	73	27
College graduate	76	24
Some college	68	32
No college	49	51
<u>Income</u>		
\$75,000 and over	80	20
\$50,000 and over ^b	76	24
\$30,000 to \$49,999	65	35
\$20,000 to \$29,999	60	40
Under \$20,000	42	58
<u>Community</u>		
Urban area	67	33
Suburban area	64	36
Rural area	43	57
<u>Region</u>		
East	66	34
Midwest	63	37
South	53	47
West	64	36
<u>Politics</u>		
Republican	60	40
Democrat	56	44
Independent	65	35

Note: The "don't know/refused" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see [Appendix 6](#).

^aIncludes black respondents.

^bIncludes \$75,000 and over category.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.103

Respondents reporting whether they drink more than they should

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1997

Question: "Do you sometimes drink more alcoholic beverages than you think you should?"

	Yes	No
National	22%	78%
<u>Sex</u>		
Male	28	71
Female	16	84
<u>Race</u>		
White	23	77
Black	18	81
Nonwhite ^a	15	84
<u>Age</u>		
18 to 29 years	35	65
30 to 49 years	20	80
50 to 64 years	20	80
50 years and older	15	84
65 years and older	10	89
<u>Education</u>		
College post graduate	20	80
College graduate	23	75
Some college	26	74
No college	19	81
<u>Income</u>		
\$75,000 and over	14	86
\$50,000 and over ^b	22	78
\$30,000 to \$49,999	26	73
\$20,000 to \$29,999	19	80
Under \$20,000	23	77
<u>Community</u>		
Urban area	26	74
Suburban area	21	79
Rural area	18	82
<u>Region</u>		
East	24	75
Midwest	20	80
South	22	78
West	22	78
<u>Politics</u>		
Republican	25	75
Democrat	20	79
Independent	22	78

Note: This question was asked of the 61% of respondents answering "yes" to the question: "Do you have occasion to use alcoholic beverages such as liquor, wine or beer, or are you a total abstainer?" presented in table 3.102. The "don't know/refused" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see [Appendix 6](#).

^aIncludes black respondents.

^bIncludes \$75,000 and over category.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.104

Respondents reporting whether drinking has ever been a source of family trouble

United States, selected years 1950-97

Question: "Has drinking ever been a cause of trouble in your family?"

	Yes	No
1950	14%	86%
1966	12	88
1974	12	88
1976	17	83
1978	22	78
1981	22	78
1984	18	82
1985	21	79
1987	24	76
1989	19	81
1990	23	76
1992	24	76
1994	27	72
1996	23	77
1997	30	70

Note: The "no opinion" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, [see Appendix 6](#).

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 384 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, September 1997), p. 24. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.105

Respondents reporting whether drinking has ever been a source of family trouble

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1997

Question: "Has drinking ever been a cause of trouble in your family?"

	Yes	No
National	30%	70%
<u>Sex</u>		
Male	27	73
Female	32	68
<u>Race</u>		
White	30	70
Black	27	73
<u>Age</u>		
18 to 29 years	27	73
30 to 49 years	31	69
50 to 64 years	34	66
65 years and older	28	72
<u>Education</u>		
College post graduate	26	74
College graduate	28	72
Some college	29	71
No college	32	68
<u>Income</u>		
\$75,000 and over	27	73
\$50,000 and over ^a	30	70
\$30,000 to \$49,999	28	72
\$20,000 to \$29,999	27	73
Under \$20,000	35	65
<u>Community</u>		
Urban area	31	69
Suburban area	29	71
Rural area	33	67
<u>Region</u>		
East	24	76
Midwest	28	72
South	31	69
West	37	63
<u>Politics</u>		
Republican	26	74
Democrat	36	64
Independent	28	72

Note: The "no opinion" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, [see Appendix 6](#).

^aIncludes \$75,000 and over category.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 384 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, September 1997), p. 24. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.106

Respondents reporting having driven a vehicle during the past year within 2 hours after alcohol or marijuana use

By age group, sex, and region, United States, 1996

	Total	Age group			
		16 to 17 years	18 to 25 years	26 to 34 years	35 years and older
Alcohol use, total	26.2%	12.7%	32.9%	33.6%	23.3%
<u>Sex</u>					
Male	35.7	17.1	40.3	41.9	33.8
Female	16.6	8.4	25.1	25.2	12.8
<u>Region</u>					
Northeast	25.1	7.8	32.4	33.5	22.3
North Central	31.9	14.3	40.0	41.9	28.3
South	23.7	15.4	30.8	28.2	21.3
West	24.6	9.1	29.0	33.0	21.4
Marijuana use, total	3.7	9.0	9.5	4.6	1.9
<u>Sex</u>					
Male	5.3	11.4	12.7	6.4	3.1
Female	2.0	6.6	6.2	2.8	0.7
<u>Region</u>					
Northeast	2.7	7.1	8.0	4.1	1.4
North Central	4.0	9.6	9.1	6.1	2.0
South	3.9	8.8	11.4	3.5	2.1
West	3.7	9.6	8.2	5.1	1.9

Note: See Note, table 3.82. For survey methodology, see Appendix 8.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1996* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1998), p. 163. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.107

Adults reporting drinking and driving in the past month^a

By sex and State, 1995

State	Total	Male	Female
Alabama	2.6%	4.7%	0.8%
Alaska	1.3	1.6	0.9
Arizona	2.7	3.7	1.7
Arkansas	1.5	2.8	0.3
California	1.9	3.0	0.8
Colorado	3.1	5.2	1.0
Connecticut	2.5	4.5	0.7
Delaware	1.4	2.4	0.4
Florida	2.6	4.4	1.0
Georgia	2.2	3.3	1.1
Hawaii	2.1	3.0	1.1
Idaho	2.0	2.9	1.2
Illinois	1.8	2.8	0.7
Indiana	2.6	4.8	0.6
Iowa	3.3	4.9	1.9
Kansas	3.2	5.3	1.2
Kentucky	0.6	1.0	0.2
Louisiana	2.8	4.8	1.0
Maine	0.9	1.3	0.6
Maryland	1.1	2.0	0.4
Massachusetts	3.5	5.9	1.3
Michigan	3.3	5.6	1.2
Minnesota	4.9	8.0	2.0
Mississippi	1.1	2.2	0.2
Missouri	2.1	3.7	0.8
Montana	3.4	5.3	1.6
Nebraska	2.8	4.6	1.1
Nevada	3.7	6.1	1.3
New Hampshire	1.6	2.4	0.9
New Jersey	2.0	3.8	0.3
New Mexico	3.3	5.1	1.5
New York	0.9	1.3	0.5
North Carolina	1.1	1.7	0.6
North Dakota	4.2	7.2	1.3
Ohio	1.6	3.1	0.4
Oklahoma	1.2	2.1	0.4
Oregon	1.8	2.7	0.9
Pennsylvania	3.6	6.5	1.0
Rhode Island	3.7	5.6	1.9
South Carolina	1.4	2.1	0.7
South Dakota	5.2	8.0	2.6
Tennessee	1.0	1.4	0.6
Texas	3.7	6.3	1.3
Utah	1.2	2.3	0.2
Vermont	2.4	3.4	1.5
Virginia	2.5	4.3	0.9
Washington	2.1	3.3	1.0
West Virginia	0.9	1.5	0.3
Wisconsin	4.5	7.0	2.3
Wyoming	3.2	5.7	0.8

Note: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is a continuous, State-based surveillance system that collects information about modifiable risk factors for chronic diseases and other leading causes of death. The BRFSS is a telephone survey of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population age 18 and older. In 1995, all 50 States participated; the District of Columbia did not participate. Each State health department used random digit dialing to select samples of adults in households with telephones. During the interview period each month, BRFSS data were collected from the random samples of adults. The data were sent to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) at the end of each monthly interviewing cycle. A computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) system, which permits direct entry of data into a computer file during an interview, was used in 47 States for the 1995 survey.

^aIncludes adults reporting at least once in the previous month, operating a motor vehicle after drinking too much alcohol.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, "State- and Sex-Specific Prevalence of Selected Characteristics--Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1994 and 1995," *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* (Washington, DC: USGPO, Aug. 1, 1997), p. 13. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.108

Total fatalities and fatalities in alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes

By highest blood alcohol concentration level in the crash, United States, 1982-96

	Total fatalities in motor vehicle crashes	Total fatalities in alcohol-related crashes		Blood alcohol concentration level					
				0.00%		0.01% to 0.09%		0.10% or more	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1982	43,945	25,165	57.3%	18,780	42.7%	4,809	10.9%	20,356	46.3%
1983	42,589	23,646	55.5	18,943	44.5	4,472	10.5	19,174	45.0
1984	44,257	23,758	53.7	20,499	46.3	4,766	10.8	18,992	42.9
1985	43,825	22,716	51.8	21,109	48.2	4,604	10.5	18,111	41.3
1986	46,087	24,045	52.2	22,042	47.8	5,109	11.1	18,936	41.1
1987	46,390	23,641	51.0	22,749	49.0	5,112	11.0	18,529	39.9
1988	47,087	23,626	50.2	23,461	49.8	4,895	10.4	18,731	39.8
1989	45,582	22,404	49.2	23,178	50.8	4,541	10.0	17,863	39.2
1990	44,599	22,084	49.5	22,515	50.5	4,434	9.9	17,650	39.6
1991	41,508	19,887	47.9	21,621	52.1	3,957	9.5	15,930	38.4
1992	39,250	17,858	45.5	21,392	54.5	3,625	9.2	14,234	36.3
1993	40,150	17,473	43.5	22,677	56.5	3,496	8.7	13,977	34.8
1994	40,716	16,580	40.7	24,136	59.3	3,480	8.5	13,100	32.2
1995	41,817	17,247	41.2	24,570	58.8	3,746	9.0	13,501	32.3
1996	41,907	17,126	40.9	24,781	59.1	3,732	8.9	13,395	32.0

Note: These data are based on information from two of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration's data systems: the Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS) and the National Automotive Sampling System/General Estimates System (GES). FARS contains data from a census of fatal traffic crashes occurring in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. FARS data include crashes involving motor vehicles traveling on a trafficway customarily open to the public and resulting in the death of a vehicle occupant or a nonmotorist within 30 days of the crash. GES data are obtained from a nationally representative probability sample selected from all police-reported crashes. To be eligible for the GES sample, a police accident report must be completed and the crash must involve at least one motor vehicle traveling on a trafficway, and result in property damage, injury, or death.

A fatal crash is defined as alcohol-related or alcohol-involved if either a driver or a nonmotorist (usually a pedestrian) had a measurable or estimated blood alcohol concentration (BAC) of 0.01 or more grams per deciliter. BAC values are estimated by the Source when alcohol test results are unknown.

Data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, **Traffic Safety Facts 1996** (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, 1997), p. 32. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.109

Blood alcohol concentration level of motor vehicle drivers involved in fatal crashes

By age, United States, 1986-96

Blood alcohol concentration	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
<u>Ages 15 and younger</u>											
0.01% or more	15.3	15.9	13.6	10.8	12.5	14.0	11.9	9.7	10.3	10.0	9.0
0.10% or more	8.1	7.9	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.4	4.4	3.6	6.5	4.4	3.7
Total number	504	469	448	402	409	364	350	383	397	410	414
<u>Ages 16 to 20</u>											
0.01% or more	36.4	33.4	32.3	29.9	31.7	29.8	26.8	24.5	22.6	20.6	21.5
0.10% or more	23.7	21.0	20.7	19.5	21.1	20.0	17.6	16.1	14.1	12.7	14.1
Total number	10,163	9,910	10,171	9,442	8,821	8,002	7,192	7,256	7,723	7,725	7,804
<u>Ages 21 to 24</u>											
0.01% or more	47.2	45.5	46.0	45.0	44.9	44.5	41.0	39.4	37.4	37.2	37.0
0.10% or more	36.1	34.1	35.2	34.5	34.7	33.8	30.7	30.7	28.2	27.7	27.0
Total number	9,129	8,808	8,555	7,723	7,195	6,748	6,323	6,406	6,291	6,263	6,172
<u>Ages 25 to 34</u>											
0.01% or more	41.5	41.6	41.1	40.1	41.3	40.1	38.4	36.1	33.9	33.9	33.4
0.10% or more	33.0	32.9	32.7	31.9	33.0	32.3	30.9	28.6	26.8	26.8	26.2
Total number	16,179	16,562	16,398	15,928	15,764	14,151	13,049	13,038	12,891	13,048	12,850
<u>Ages 35 to 44</u>											
0.01% or more	30.6	31.4	31.5	31.2	32.0	31.2	30.0	29.3	27.3	28.6	27.6
0.10% or more	24.5	25.4	25.4	25.2	25.8	25.2	24.2	23.5	22.3	22.7	21.9
Total number	9,240	9,778	10,077	10,106	10,177	9,482	9,284	9,738	9,951	10,677	10,918
<u>Ages 45 to 54</u>											
0.01% or more	23.7	22.4	23.2	23.8	22.5	23.0	21.0	20.1	19.5	19.6	19.9
0.10% or more	18.2	17.5	18.2	18.9	17.6	18.1	16.3	15.8	15.5	15.4	15.4
Total number	5,077	5,470	5,761	6,038	5,867	5,458	5,672	5,970	6,493	6,815	7,097
<u>Ages 55 to 64</u>											
0.01% or more	18.5	18.1	18.4	18.0	16.7	15.5	15.6	16.0	13.5	16.0	14.2
0.10% or more	13.6	13.8	14.1	13.7	12.5	12.0	11.5	12.4	10.5	12.3	10.5
Total number	4,019	4,223	4,320	4,202	4,068	3,695	3,688	3,824	3,828	4,079	4,216
<u>Ages 65 to 74</u>											
0.01% or more	13.5	12.6	13.8	12.4	11.9	12.1	11.9	10.2	10.7	9.6	10.5
0.10% or more	9.4	8.7	9.3	8.5	8.2	8.4	8.4	7.3	7.7	6.6	7.3
Total number	2,844	2,987	3,079	3,107	3,161	3,017	3,024	3,031	3,194	3,251	3,308
<u>Ages 75 and older</u>											
0.01% or more	6.3	6.4	7.0	6.6	6.6	6.4	5.4	5.8	4.7	5.1	5.5
0.10% or more	3.1	3.8	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.4	3.1	3.4	3.0	3.1	3.3
Total number	2,037	2,091	2,297	2,324	2,340	2,454	2,450	2,817	2,867	2,989	3,056

Note: See Note, table 3.108. The "0.01% or more" category includes the "0.10% or more" category. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, *Traffic Safety Facts 1996* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, 1997), p. 36. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.110

Total fatalities and fatalities in alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes

By highest blood alcohol concentration level in the crash and jurisdiction, 1996

Jurisdiction	Total fatalities in motor vehicle crashes	Total fatalities in alcohol-related crashes		Blood alcohol concentration level					
				0.00%		0.01% to 0.09%		0.10% or more	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	42,508	17,446	41.0%	25,062	59.0%	3,803	8.9%	13,645	32.1%
Alabama	1,143	487	42.6	656	57.4	98	8.6	389	34.1
Alaska	80	41	51.1	39	48.9	5	6.7	35	44.4
Arizona	993	436	43.9	557	56.1	91	9.2	345	34.8
Arkansas	615	214	34.7	401	65.3	48	7.8	165	26.9
California	3,989	1,606	40.2	2,383	59.8	404	10.1	1,202	30.1
Colorado	617	244	39.6	373	60.4	41	6.6	204	33.0
Connecticut	310	153	49.2	157	50.8	34	11.0	118	38.2
Delaware	116	48	41	68	59.0	14	12.5	33	28.5
District of Columbia	62	30	49.2	32	50.8	8	13.2	22	36.0
Florida	2,753	1,015	36.9	1,738	63.1	214	7.8	801	29.1
Georgia	1,574	567	36	1,007	64.0	132	8.4	434	27.6
Hawaii	148	66	44.4	82	55.6	19	12.9	47	31.5
Idaho	258	87	33.8	171	66.2	20	7.7	67	26.0
Illinois	1,477	664	45	813	55.0	132	8.9	533	36.1
Indiana	984	335	34.1	649	65.9	69	7.0	266	27.0
Iowa	465	198	42.5	267	57.5	44	9.4	154	33.0
Kansas	491	201	40.9	290	59.1	54	10.9	147	30.0
Kentucky	841	296	35.2	545	64.8	60	7.1	236	28.1
Louisiana	781	401	51.4	380	48.6	92	11.8	309	39.6
Maine	169	63	37.5	106	62.5	14	8.5	49	29.0
Maryland	608	201	33	407	67.0	55	9.0	146	24.0
Massachusetts	417	185	44.4	232	55.6	51	12.3	134	32.0
Michigan	1,505	613	40.7	892	59.3	138	9.1	476	31.6
Minnesota	576	218	37.9	358	62.1	45	7.9	173	30.0
Mississippi	811	338	41.6	473	58.4	69	8.5	269	33.1
Missouri	1,149	568	49.4	581	50.6	123	10.7	445	38.7
Montana	200	74	37.1	126	62.9	8	4.1	66	33.0
Nebraska	293	98	33.6	195	66.4	22	7.5	76	26.0
Nevada	348	174	50.1	174	49.9	44	12.8	130	37.3
New Hampshire	134	46	34.7	88	65.3	11	8.3	35	26.4
New Jersey	818	280	34.2	538	65.8	72	8.8	208	25.4
New Mexico	481	241	50.1	240	49.9	39	8.2	202	42.0
New York	1,564	523	33.4	1,041	66.6	147	9.4	376	24.0
North Carolina	1,493	524	35.1	969	64.9	109	7.3	415	27.8
North Dakota	85	45	53.4	40	46.6	7	8.5	38	44.9
Ohio	1,395	461	33	934	67.0	104	7.5	356	25.6
Oklahoma	772	280	36.3	492	63.7	63	8.1	217	28.2
Oregon	524	221	42.2	303	57.8	50	9.5	171	32.6
Pennsylvania	1,469	575	39.1	894	60.9	100	6.8	475	32.3
Rhode Island	69	33	48.4	36	51.6	8	12.1	25	36.2
South Carolina	930	394	42.4	536	57.6	82	8.8	312	33.6
South Dakota	175	70	39.9	105	60.1	15	8.8	54	31.1
Tennessee	1,239	499	40.2	740	59.8	92	7.4	407	32.8
Texas	3,741	1,991	53.2	1,750	46.8	410	11.0	1,581	42.3
Utah	321	76	23.7	245	76.3	16	5.0	60	18.7
Vermont	88	39	43.9	49	56.1	6	7.1	32	36.9
Virginia	875	338	38.6	537	61.4	74	8.4	265	30.2
Washington	712	356	50	356	50.0	70	9.9	285	40.1
West Virginia	345	131	38	214	62.0	22	6.4	109	31.6
Wisconsin	761	322	42.4	439	57.6	62	8.1	261	34.2
Wyoming	143	58	40.6	85	59.4	21	14.4	37	26.2
Puerto Rico	601	320	53.3	281	46.7	71	11.8	250	41.5

Note: See Note, table 3.108. The totals presented above include crashes occurring in Puerto Rico and therefore differ from totals presented in table 3.108.

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, *Traffic Safety Facts 1996* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, 1997), pp. 154, 155. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.111

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, United States, 1960-96

	Total Crime Index ^a	Violent crime ^b	Property crime ^b	Murder and non- negligent man- slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
Number of offenses										
1960	3,384,200	288,460	3,095,700	9,110	17,190	107,840	154,320	912,100	1,855,400	328,200
1961	3,488,000	289,390	3,198,600	8,740	17,220	106,670	156,760	949,600	1,913,000	336,000
1962	3,752,200	301,510	3,450,700	8,530	17,550	110,860	164,570	994,300	2,089,600	366,800
1963	3,109,500	316,970	3,792,500	8,640	17,650	116,470	174,210	1,086,400	2,297,800	408,300
1964	4,564,600	364,220	4,200,400	9,360	21,420	130,390	203,050	1,213,200	2,514,400	472,800
1965	4,739,400	387,390	4,352,000	9,960	23,410	138,690	215,330	1,282,500	2,572,600	496,900
1966	5,223,500	430,180	4,793,300	11,040	25,820	157,990	235,330	1,410,100	2,822,000	561,200
1967	5,903,400	499,930	5,403,500	12,240	27,620	202,910	257,160	1,632,100	3,111,600	659,800
1968	6,720,200	595,010	6,125,200	13,800	31,670	262,840	286,700	1,858,900	3,482,700	783,600
1969	7,410,900	661,870	6,749,000	14,760	37,170	298,850	311,090	1,981,900	3,888,600	878,500
1970	8,098,000	738,820	7,359,200	16,000	37,990	349,860	334,970	2,205,000	4,225,800	928,400
1971	8,588,200	816,500	7,771,700	17,780	42,260	387,700	368,760	2,399,300	4,424,200	948,200
1972	8,248,800	834,900	7,413,900	18,670	46,850	376,290	393,090	2,375,500	4,151,200	887,200
1973	8,718,100	875,910	7,842,200	19,640	51,400	384,220	420,650	2,565,500	4,347,900	928,800
1974	10,253,400	974,720	9,278,700	20,710	55,400	442,400	456,210	3,039,200	5,262,500	977,100
1975	11,292,400	1,039,710	10,252,700	20,510	56,090	470,500	492,620	3,265,300	5,977,700	1,009,600
1976	11,349,700	1,004,210	10,345,500	18,780	57,080	427,810	500,530	3,108,700	6,270,800	966,000
1977	10,984,500	1,029,580	9,955,000	19,120	63,500	412,610	534,350	3,071,500	5,905,700	977,700
1978	11,209,000	1,085,550	10,123,400	19,560	67,610	426,930	571,460	3,128,300	5,991,000	1,004,100
1979	12,249,500	1,208,030	11,041,500	21,460	76,390	480,700	629,480	3,327,700	6,601,000	1,112,800
1980	13,408,300	1,344,520	12,063,700	23,040	82,990	565,840	672,650	3,795,200	7,136,900	1,131,700
1981	13,423,800	1,361,820	12,061,900	22,520	82,500	592,910	663,900	3,779,700	7,194,400	1,087,800
1982	12,974,400	1,322,390	11,652,000	21,010	78,770	553,130	669,480	3,447,100	7,142,500	1,062,400
1983	12,108,600	1,258,090	10,850,500	19,310	78,920	506,570	653,290	3,129,900	6,712,800	1,007,900
1984	11,881,800	1,273,280	10,608,500	18,960	84,230	485,010	685,350	2,984,400	6,591,900	1,032,200
1985	12,431,400	1,328,800	11,102,600	18,980	88,670	497,870	723,250	3,073,300	6,926,400	1,102,900
1986	13,211,900	1,489,170	11,722,700	20,610	91,460	542,780	834,320	3,241,400	7,257,200	1,224,100
1987	13,508,700	1,484,000	12,024,700	20,100	91,110	517,700	855,090	3,236,200	7,499,900	1,288,700
1988	13,923,100	1,566,220	12,356,900	20,680	92,490	542,970	910,090	3,218,100	7,705,900	1,432,900
1989	14,251,400	1,646,040	12,605,400	21,500	94,500	578,330	951,710	3,168,200	7,872,400	1,564,800
1990	14,475,600	1,820,130	12,655,500	23,440	102,560	639,270	1,054,860	3,073,900	7,945,700	1,635,900
1991	14,872,900	1,911,770	12,961,100	24,700	106,590	687,730	1,092,740	3,157,200	8,142,200	1,661,700
1992	14,438,200	1,932,270	12,505,900	23,760	109,060	672,480	1,126,970	2,979,900	7,915,200	1,610,800
1993	14,141,800	1,926,020	12,218,800	24,530	106,010	659,870	1,135,610	2,834,800	7,820,900	1,563,100
1994	13,989,500	1,857,670	12,131,900	23,330	102,220	618,950	1,113,180	2,712,800	7,879,800	1,539,300
1995	13,862,700	1,798,790	12,063,900	21,610	97,470	580,510	1,099,210	2,593,800	7,997,700	1,472,400
1996	13,473,600	1,682,280	11,791,300	19,650	95,770	537,050	1,029,810	2,501,500	7,894,600	1,395,200
Rate (per 100,000 inhabitants)^c										
1960	1,887.2	160.9	1,726.3	5.1	9.6	60.1	86.1	508.6	1,034.7	183.0
1961	1,906.1	158.1	1,747.9	4.8	9.4	58.3	85.7	518.9	1,045.4	183.6
1962	2,019.8	162.3	1,857.5	4.6	9.4	59.7	88.6	535.2	1,124.8	197.4
1963	2,180.3	168.2	2,012.1	4.6	9.4	61.8	92.4	576.4	1,219.1	216.6
1964	2,388.1	190.6	2,197.5	4.9	11.2	68.2	106.2	634.7	1,315.5	247.4
1965	2,449.0	200.2	2,248.8	5.1	12.1	71.7	111.3	662.7	1,329.3	256.8
1966	2,670.8	220.0	2,450.9	5.6	13.2	80.8	120.3	721.0	1,442.9	286.9
1967	2,989.7	253.2	2,736.5	6.2	14.0	102.8	130.2	826.6	1,575.8	334.1
1968	3,370.2	298.4	3,071.8	6.9	15.9	131.8	143.8	932.3	1,746.6	393.0
1969	3,680.0	328.7	3,351.3	7.3	18.5	148.4	154.5	984.1	1,930.9	436.2
1970	3,984.5	363.5	3,621.0	7.9	18.7	172.1	164.8	1,084.9	2,079.3	456.8
1971	4,164.7	396.0	3,768.8	8.6	20.5	188.0	178.8	1,163.5	2,145.5	459.8
1972	3,961.4	401.0	3,560.4	9.0	22.5	180.7	188.8	1,140.8	1,993.6	426.1
1973	4,154.4	417.4	3,737.0	9.4	24.5	183.1	200.5	1,222.5	2,071.9	442.6
1974	4,850.4	461.1	4,389.3	9.8	26.2	209.3	215.8	1,437.7	2,489.5	462.2
1975	5,298.5	487.8	4,810.7	9.6	26.3	220.8	231.1	1,532.1	2,804.8	473.7
1976	5,287.3	467.8	4,819.5	8.8	26.6	199.3	233.2	1,448.2	2,921.3	450.0
1977	5,077.6	475.9	4,601.7	8.8	29.4	190.7	240.0	1,419.8	2,729.9	451.9
1978	5,140.3	497.8	4,642.5	9.0	31.0	195.8	262.1	1,434.6	2,747.4	460.5
1979	5,565.5	548.9	5,016.6	9.7	34.7	218.4	286.0	1,511.9	2,999.1	505.6
1980	5,950.0	596.6	5,353.3	10.2	36.8	251.1	298.5	1,684.1	3,167.0	502.2
1981	5,858.2	594.3	5,263.9	9.8	36.0	258.7	289.7	1,649.5	3,139.7	474.7
1982	5,603.6	571.1	5,032.5	9.1	34.0	238.9	289.2	1,488.8	3,084.8	458.8
1983	5,175.0	537.7	4,637.4	8.3	33.7	216.5	279.2	1,337.7	2,868.9	430.8
1984	5,031.3	539.2	4,492.1	7.9	35.7	205.4	290.2	1,263.7	2,791.3	437.1
1985	5,207.1	556.6	4,650.5	7.9	37.1	208.5	302.9	1,287.3	2,901.2	462.0
1986	5,480.4	617.7	4,862.6	8.6	37.9	225.1	346.1	1,344.6	3,010.3	507.8
1987	5,550.0	609.7	4,940.3	8.3	37.4	212.7	351.3	1,329.6	3,081.3	529.4
1988	5,664.2	637.2	5,027.1	8.4	37.6	220.9	370.2	1,309.2	3,134.9	582.9
1989	5,741.0	663.7	5,077.9	8.7	38.1	233.0	383.4	1,276.3	3,171.3	630.4
1990	5,820.3	731.8	5,088.5	9.4	41.2	257.0	424.1	1,235.9	3,194.8	657.8
1991	5,897.8	758.1	5,139.7	9.8	42.3	272.7	433.3	1,252.0	3,228.8	659.0
1992	5,660.2	757.5	4,902.7	9.3	42.8	263.6	441.8	1,168.2	3,103.0	631.5
1993	5,484.4	746.8	4,737.6	9.5	41.1	255.9	440.3	1,099.2	3,032.4	606.1
1994	5,373.5	713.6	4,660.0	9.0	39.3	237.7	427.6	1,042.0	3,026.7	591.3
1995	5,275.9	684.6	4,591.3	8.2	37.1	220.9	418.3	987.1	3,043.8	560.4
1996	5,078.9	634.1	4,444.8	7.4	36.1	202.4	388.2	943.0	2,975.9	525.9

See notes on next page.

Table 3.111

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, United States, 1960-96--Continued

Note: These data were compiled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation through the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program. On a monthly basis, law enforcement agencies (police, sheriffs, and State police) report the number of offenses that become known to them in the following crime categories: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. A count of these crimes, which are known as Part I offenses, is taken from records of all complaints of crime received by law enforcement agencies from victims or other sources and/or from officers who discovered the offenses. Whenever complaints of crime are determined through investigation to be unfounded or false, they are eliminated from an agency's count (Source, 1996, p. 388).

The UCR Program uses seven crime categories to establish a "crime index" in order to measure the trend and distribution of crime in the United States. Crime index offenses include murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft; the "Total Crime Index" is a simple sum of the index offenses. Arson was designated as a Part I Index offense in October 1978; data collection began in 1979. However, due to the incompleteness of arson reporting by police in 1979-96, arson data are not displayed nor are they included in the Total Crime Index of the offenses known to the police.

The figures in this table are subject to updating by the UCR Program and therefore may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. The number of agencies reporting and populations represented may vary from year to year. This table and tables 3.112 and 3.113 present data from all law enforcement agencies in the UCR Program, including those submitting less than 12 months of data. Estimates for nonreporting areas are included and are based on agencies reporting.

Due to ongoing National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) conversion efforts as well as other reporting problems, complete data were not available for a small number of States for certain years. As a result, the Source estimated State totals for these States for the years in question, but did not include these States in detailed breakdowns of the data. For instance, in 1996, complete data were not available for Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, and Montana. Therefore, estimates for these States were included in tables displaying State totals by offense type. However, these States were omitted from tables displaying detailed breakdowns. For a list of States supplying incomplete data for selected years, see Appendix 3.

For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

^aBecause of rounding, the offenses may not add to totals.

^bViolent crimes are offenses of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Data are not included for the property crime of arson.

^cAll rates were calculated on the number of offenses before rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, 1975, p. 49, Table 2; 1995, p. 58; 1996, p. 62 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.112

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense and extent of urbanization, 1996

Area	Population ^a	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^b	Property crime ^b	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
United States, total	265,284,000	13,473,614	1,682,278	11,791,336	19,645	95,769	537,050	1,029,814	2,501,524	7,894,620	1,395,192
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,078.9	634.1	4,444.8	7.4	36.1	202.4	388.2	943.0	2,975.9	525.9
Metropolitan Statistical Area	211,363,933										
Area actually reporting ^c	90.1%	11,412,400	1,481,233	9,931,167	16,891	77,935	509,897	876,510	2,049,069	6,594,309	1,287,789
Estimated totals	100.0%	11,650,725	1,510,225	10,140,500	17,156	80,541	515,967	896,561	2,098,367	6,739,198	1,302,935
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,512.2	714.5	4,797.6	8.1	38.1	244.1	424.2	992.8	3,188.4	616.4
Other cities	21,885,070										
Area actually reporting ^c	78.6%	1,032,477	89,380	943,097	881	6,769	13,900	67,830	181,097	716,185	45,815
Estimated totals	100.0%	1,166,114	100,950	1,065,164	994	7,595	15,819	76,542	204,550	808,568	52,046
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,328.4	461.3	4,867.1	4.5	34.7	72.3	349.7	934.7	3,694.6	237.8
Rural	32,034,997										
Area actually reporting ^c	75.9%	580,082	61,765	518,317	1,290	6,813	4,643	49,019	173,958	308,703	35,656
Estimated totals	100.0%	656,775	71,103	585,672	1,495	7,633	5,264	56,711	198,607	346,854	40,211
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	2,050.2	222.0	1,828.2	4.7	23.8	16.4	177.0	620.0	1,082.7	125.5

Note: See Note, table 3.111. These figures are aggregated from individual State statistics presented in table 3.113. These data include estimated offense totals for agencies submitting less than 12 months of offense reports (Source, p. 391). Complete data for 1996 were not available for Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, and Montana; crime counts for these States were estimated by the Source. For definitions of offenses and areas, see Appendix 3.

^aPopulations are U.S. Bureau of the Census provisional estimates as of July 1, 1996 and are subject to change.

^bViolent crimes are offenses of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Data are not included for the property crime of arson.

^cThe percentage representing area actually reporting will not coincide with the ratio between reported and estimated crime totals, since these data represent the sum of the calculations for individual States that have varying populations, portions reporting, and crime rates.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, 1996 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1997), p. 63, Table 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.113

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1996

Jurisdiction	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and non- negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
ALABAMA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,887,286										
Area actually reporting	99.6%	164,208	19,008	145,200	363	1,080	6,416	11,149	33,433	98,257	13,510
Estimated totals	100.0%	164,766	19,068	145,698	363	1,083	6,433	11,189	33,530	98,618	13,550
Cities outside metropolitan areas	603,124										
Area actually reporting	93.0%	29,269	3,570	25,699	53	190	545	2,782	5,446	18,885	1,368
Estimated totals	100.0%	31,456	3,837	27,619	57	204	586	2,990	5,853	20,296	1,470
Rural	782,590										
Area actually reporting	93.4%	9,094	1,171	7,923	22	103	98	948	3,210	4,142	571
Estimated totals	100.0%	9,740	1,254	8,486	24	110	105	1,015	3,438	4,436	612
State total	4,273,000	205,962	24,159	181,803	444	1,397	7,124	15,194	42,821	123,350	15,632
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,820.1	565.4	4,254.7	10.4	32.7	166.7	355.6	1,002.1	2,886.7	365.8
ALASKA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	254,774										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	16,178	2,078	14,100	25	198	558	1,297	2,353	10,163	1,584
Cities outside metropolitan areas	161,128										
Area actually reporting	66.6%	7,463	902	6,561	3	55	79	765	812	5,111	638
Estimated totals	100.0%	11,209	1,356	9,853	5	83	119	1,149	1,219	7,676	958
Rural	191,098										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	5,697	983	4,714	15	117	33	818	1,546	2,718	450
State total	607,000	33,084	4,417	28,667	45	398	710	3,264	5,118	20,557	2,992
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,450.4	727.7	4,722.7	7.4	65.6	117.0	537.7	843.2	3,386.7	492.9
ARIZONA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,747,461										
Area actually reporting	98.9%	281,916	25,388	256,528	361	1,261	7,148	16,618	49,895	167,456	39,177
Estimated totals	100.0%	284,934	25,586	259,348	362	1,271	7,198	16,755	50,473	169,363	39,512
Cities outside metropolitan areas	338,707										
Area actually reporting	89.8%	19,182	1,341	17,841	6	70	186	1,079	2,834	14,061	946
Estimated totals	100.0%	21,356	1,493	19,863	7	78	207	1,201	3,155	15,655	1,053
Rural	341,832										
Area actually reporting	78.7%	5,221	695	4,526	6	25	19	645	1,575	2,582	369
Estimated totals	100.0%	6,637	884	5,753	8	32	24	820	2,002	3,282	469
State total	4,428,000	312,927	27,963	284,964	377	1,381	7,429	18,776	55,630	188,300	41,034
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	7,067.0	631.5	6,435.5	8.5	31.2	167.8	424.0	1,256.3	4,252.5	926.7
ARKANSAS											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,204,110										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	75,344	8,761	66,583	116	724	2,177	5,744	13,602	47,618	5,363
Cities outside metropolitan areas	500,249										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	29,443	3,185	26,258	46	173	603	2,363	6,213	18,528	1,517
Rural	805,641										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	13,164	1,215	11,949	57	149	84	925	4,110	6,864	975
State total	2,510,000	117,951	13,161	104,790	219	1,046	2,864	9,032	23,925	73,010	7,855
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,699.2	524.3	4,174.9	8.7	41.7	114.1	359.8	953.2	2,908.8	312.9
CALIFORNIA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	30,806,175										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	1,614,420	268,752	1,345,668	2,867	9,911	93,493	162,481	300,242	806,405	239,021
Cities outside metropolitan areas	442,563										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	27,003	3,213	23,790	25	159	555	2,474	5,753	16,007	2,030
Rural	629,262										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	18,708	3,031	15,677	24	174	174	2,659	6,217	8,045	1,415
State total	31,878,000	1,660,131	274,996	1,385,135	2,916	10,244	94,222	167,614	312,212	830,457	242,466
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,207.8	862.7	4,345.1	9.1	32.1	295.6	525.8	979.4	2,605.1	760.6
COLORADO											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,218,581										
Area actually reporting	96.9%	163,544	13,652	149,892	157	1,539	3,534	8,422	29,299	106,932	13,661
Estimated totals	100.0%	169,389	14,087	155,302	161	1,584	3,652	8,690	30,189	111,041	14,072
Cities outside metropolitan areas	286,839										
Area actually reporting	92.9%	17,622	817	16,805	7	111	77	622	2,449	13,731	625
Estimated totals	100.0%	18,966	879	18,087	8	119	83	669	2,636	14,778	673
Rural	317,580										
Area actually reporting	99.0%	7,255	492	6,763	11	61	20	400	1,595	4,711	457
Estimated totals	100.0%	7,326	497	6,829	11	62	20	404	1,611	4,757	461
State total	3,823,000	195,681	15,463	180,218	180	1,765	3,755	9,763	34,436	130,576	15,206
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,118.5	404.5	4,714.0	4.7	46.2	98.2	255.4	900.8	3,415.5	397.8

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.113

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1996--Continued

Jurisdiction	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and non- negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
CONNECTICUT											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,013,673										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	132,621	12,849	119,772	154	725	5,481	6,489	26,089	78,045	15,638
Cities outside metropolitan areas	66,969										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	2,373	194	2,179	0	9	38	147	438	1,609	132
Rural	193,358										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	3,420	447	2,973	4	21	33	389	1,047	1,674	252
State total	3,274,000	138,414	13,490	124,924	158	755	5,552	7,025	27,574	81,328	16,022
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,227.7	412.0	3,815.6	4.8	23.1	169.6	214.6	842.2	2,484.1	489.4
DELAWARE											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	601,197										
Area actually reporting	99.9%	29,362	3,812	25,550	21	368	1,157	2,266	4,498	18,068	2,984
Estimated totals	100.0%	29,374	3,813	25,561	21	368	1,157	2,267	4,499	18,077	2,985
Cities outside metropolitan areas	30,772										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	2,419	247	2,172	2	14	65	166	366	1,748	58
Rural	93,031										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	3,695	785	2,910	8	72	82	623	965	1,840	105
State total	725,000	35,488	4,845	30,643	31	454	1,304	3,056	5,830	21,665	3,148
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,894.9	668.3	4,226.6	4.3	62.6	179.9	421.5	804.1	2,988.3	434.2
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA^c											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	543,000										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	64,599	13,411	51,188	397	260	6,444	6,310	9,828	31,385	9,975
Cities outside metropolitan areas	NONE										
Rural	NONE										
State total	543,000	64,599	13,411	51,188	397	260	6,444	6,310	9,828	31,385	9,975
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	11,896.7	2,469.8	9,426.9	73.1	47.9	1,186.7	1,162.1	1,809.9	5,779.9	1,837.0
FLORIDA^d											
State total	14,400,000	1,079,623	151,350	928,273	1,077	7,508	41,643	101,122	219,056	605,448	103,769
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	7,497.4	1,051.0	6,446.3	7.5	52.1	289.2	702.2	1,521.2	4,204.5	720.6
GEORGIA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	5,010,645										
Area actually reporting	97.7%	350,917	34,523	316,394	468	1,758	13,022	19,275	59,017	217,629	39,748
Estimated totals	100.0%	357,907	35,018	322,889	474	1,791	13,212	19,541	60,213	222,138	40,538
Cities outside metropolitan areas	894,913										
Area actually reporting	95.0%	62,219	7,053	55,166	73	259	1,422	5,299	10,446	42,064	2,656
Estimated totals	100.0%	65,515	7,427	58,088	77	273	1,497	5,580	10,999	44,292	2,797
Rural	1,447,442										
Area actually reporting	93.9%	38,064	4,245	33,819	74	275	367	3,529	10,102	21,012	2,705
Estimated totals	100.0%	40,530	4,521	36,009	79	293	391	3,758	10,756	22,373	2,880
State total	7,353,000	463,952	46,966	416,986	630	2,357	15,100	28,879	81,968	288,803	46,215
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,309.7	638.7	5,671.0	8.6	32.1	205.4	392.8	1,114.8	3,927.7	628.5
HAWAII											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	878,044										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	60,059	2,748	57,311	27	222	1,421	1,078	9,026	41,915	6,370
Cities outside metropolitan areas	40,475										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	2,875	86	2,789	2	14	30	40	517	2,147	125
Rural	265,481										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	15,027	488	14,539	11	90	155	232	3,238	10,639	662
State total	1,184,000	77,961	3,322	74,639	40	326	1,606	1,350	12,781	54,701	7,157
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,584.5	280.6	6,304.0	3.4	27.5	135.6	114.0	1,079.5	4,620.0	604.5
IDAHO											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	439,446										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	20,507	1,184	19,323	7	130	116	931	3,460	14,922	941
Cities outside metropolitan areas	353,621										
Area actually reporting	99.0%	19,351	1,253	18,098	12	110	99	1,032	2,930	14,360	808
Estimated totals	100.0%	19,541	1,265	18,276	12	111	100	1,042	2,959	14,501	816
Rural	395,933										
Area actually reporting	98.9%	7,577	720	6,857	24	71	25	600	1,990	4,400	467
Estimated totals	100.0%	7,661	728	6,933	24	72	25	607	2,012	4,449	472
State total	1,189,000	47,709	3,177	44,532	43	313	241	2,580	8,431	33,872	2,229
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,012.5	267.2	3,745.3	3.6	26.3	20.3	217.0	709.1	2,848.8	187.5
ILLINOIS^d											
State total	11,847,000	629,762	104,985	524,777	1,179	4,051	33,106	66,649	108,185	358,515	58,077
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,315.8	886.2	4,429.6	10.0	34.2	279.4	562.6	913.2	3,026.2	490.2

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.113

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1996--Continued

Jurisdiction	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and non- negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
INDIANA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	4,188,299										
Area actually reporting	82.8%	187,346	23,965	163,381	337	1,524	6,443	15,661	32,685	110,933	19,763
Estimated totals	100.0%	211,061	25,985	185,076	353	1,667	6,798	17,167	36,383	126,919	21,774
Cities outside metropolitan areas	595,163										
Area actually reporting	62.8%	21,235	1,988	19,247	15	98	236	1,639	2,962	15,092	1,193
Estimated totals	100.0%	33,814	3,166	30,648	24	156	376	2,610	4,717	24,031	1,900
Rural	1,057,538										
Area actually reporting	53.1%	9,491	1,177	8,314	23	90	40	1,024	2,487	5,220	607
Estimated totals	100.0%	17,867	2,215	15,652	43	169	75	1,928	4,682	9,827	1,143
State total	5,841,000	262,742	31,366	231,376	420	1,992	7,249	21,705	45,782	160,777	24,817
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,498.2	537.0	3,961.2	7.2	34.1	124.1	371.6	783.8	2,752.6	424.9
IOWA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,255,805										
Area actually reporting	96.3%	63,783	5,435	58,348	38	383	1,110	3,904	10,344	44,293	3,711
Estimated totals	100.0%	64,983	5,511	59,472	39	387	1,117	3,968	10,592	45,108	3,772
Cities outside metropolitan areas	710,580										
Area actually reporting	84.4%	25,117	1,484	23,633	6	115	135	1,228	4,670	17,987	976
Estimated totals	100.0%	29,764	1,758	28,006	7	136	160	1,455	5,534	21,315	1,157
Rural	885,615										
Area actually reporting	86.4%	8,049	434	7,615	6	33	8	387	2,442	4,724	449
Estimated totals	100.0%	9,320	502	8,818	7	38	9	448	2,828	5,470	520
State total	2,852,000	104,067	7,771	96,296	53	561	1,286	5,871	18,954	71,893	5,449
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,648.9	272.5	3,376.4	1.9	19.7	45.1	205.9	664.6	2,520.8	191.1
KANSAS^d											
State total	2,572,000	120,414	10,642	109,772	170	1,096	2,476	6,900	25,239	78,145	6,388
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,681.7	413.8	4,268.0	6.6	42.6	96.3	268.3	981.3	3,038.3	248.4
KENTUCKY^d											
State total	3,884,000	122,979	12,448	110,531	228	1,230	3,643	7,347	26,736	73,653	10,142
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,166.3	320.5	2,845.8	5.9	31.7	93.8	189.2	688.4	1,896.3	261.1
LOUISIANA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,267,474										
Area actually reporting	96.6%	243,993	32,475	211,518	662	1,444	11,135	19,234	45,614	140,496	25,408
Estimated totals	100.0%	250,701	33,239	217,462	670	1,477	11,284	19,808	46,824	144,754	25,884
Cities outside metropolitan areas	397,518										
Area actually reporting	79.1%	24,101	3,171	20,930	26	134	485	2,526	4,512	15,579	839
Estimated totals	100.0%	30,459	4,007	26,452	33	169	613	3,192	5,702	19,690	1,060
Rural	686,008										
Area actually reporting	81.6%	13,375	2,594	10,781	48	130	113	2,303	3,143	7,201	437
Estimated totals	100.0%	16,396	3,180	13,216	59	159	139	2,823	3,853	8,827	536
State total	4,351,000	297,556	40,426	257,130	762	1,805	12,036	25,823	56,379	173,271	27,480
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,838.8	929.1	5,909.7	17.5	41.5	276.6	593.5	1,295.8	3,982.3	631.6
MAINE											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	460,285										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	19,580	815	18,765	6	131	210	468	3,959	14,073	733
Cities outside metropolitan areas	434,976										
Area actually reporting	98.8%	15,848	550	15,298	9	73	69	399	2,764	11,878	656
Estimated totals	100.0%	16,034	557	15,477	9	74	70	404	2,796	12,017	664
Rural	347,739										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	6,575	181	6,394	10	55	12	104	2,548	3,467	379
State total	1,243,000	42,189	1,553	40,636	25	260	292	976	9,303	29,557	1,776
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,394.1	124.9	3,269.2	2.0	20.9	23.5	78.5	748.4	2,377.9	142.9
MARYLAND											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	4,706,522										
Area actually reporting	99.9%	290,578	45,121	245,457	571	1,773	19,588	23,189	46,933	163,122	35,402
Estimated totals	100.0%	290,715	45,138	245,577	571	1,773	19,595	23,199	46,952	163,211	35,414
Cities outside metropolitan areas	98,635										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	9,584	1,159	8,425	6	56	247	850	1,662	6,386	377
Rural	266,843										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	7,162	933	6,229	11	76	102	744	1,717	4,220	292
State total	5,072,000	307,461	47,230	260,231	588	1,905	19,944	24,793	50,331	173,817	36,083
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,061.9	931.2	5,130.7	11.6	37.6	393.2	488.8	992.3	3,427.0	711.4

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.113

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1996--Continued

Jurisdiction	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and non- negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
MASSACHUSETTS											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	5,793,412										
Area actually reporting	96.2%	214,928	36,225	178,703	150	1,615	7,611	26,849	38,973	108,945	30,785
Estimated totals	100.0%	220,829	36,955	183,874	152	1,651	7,701	27,451	40,049	112,367	31,458
Cities outside metropolitan areas	287,523										
Area actually reporting	88.7%	11,419	1,905	9,514	4	103	68	1,730	2,516	6,361	637
Estimated totals	100.0%	12,879	2,149	10,730	5	116	77	1,951	2,838	7,174	718
Rural	11,065										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	50	18	32	0	0	0	18	9	21	2
State total	6,092,000	233,758	39,122	194,636	157	1,767	7,778	29,420	42,896	119,562	32,178
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,837.1	642.2	3,194.9	2.6	29.0	127.7	482.9	704.1	1,962.6	528.2
MICHIGAN											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	7,916,331										
Area actually reporting	90.9%	408,757	54,380	354,377	673	4,033	16,143	33,531	70,269	222,983	61,125
Estimated totals	100.0%	440,866	57,099	383,767	692	4,274	16,718	35,415	74,837	244,347	64,583
Cities outside metropolitan areas	621,723										
Area actually reporting	78.1%	17,255	954	16,301	1	249	76	628	1,948	13,516	837
Estimated totals	100.0%	22,083	1,221	20,862	1	319	97	804	2,493	17,298	1,071
Rural	1,055,946										
Area actually reporting	89.6%	25,102	2,356	22,746	26	782	82	1,466	7,684	13,674	1,388
Estimated totals	100.0%	28,022	2,631	25,391	29	873	92	1,637	8,578	15,264	1,549
State total	9,594,000	490,971	60,951	430,020	722	5,466	16,907	37,856	85,908	276,909	67,203
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,117.5	635.3	4,482.2	7.5	57.0	176.2	394.6	895.4	2,886.3	700.5
MINNESOTA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,236,769										
Area actually reporting	99.8%	164,573	13,931	150,642	137	1,722	5,227	6,845	26,637	109,001	15,004
Estimated totals	100.0%	164,921	13,946	150,975	137	1,725	5,231	6,853	26,683	109,266	15,026
Cities outside metropolitan areas	544,942										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	25,408	963	24,445	10	290	117	546	3,433	19,567	1,445
Rural	876,289										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	17,562	873	16,689	20	312	37	504	5,399	9,838	1,452
State total	4,658,000	207,891	15,782	192,109	167	2,327	5,385	7,903	35,515	138,671	17,923
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,463.1	338.8	4,124.3	3.6	50.0	115.6	169.7	762.5	2,977.1	384.8
MISSISSIPPI											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	950,891										
Area actually reporting	68.1%	48,655	5,207	43,448	105	352	1,962	2,788	10,399	28,079	4,970
Estimated totals	100.0%	56,532	5,814	50,718	132	429	2,075	3,178	12,535	32,660	5,523
Cities outside metropolitan areas	654,447										
Area actually reporting	69.6%	35,144	3,147	31,997	69	263	849	1,966	8,245	21,637	2,115
Estimated totals	100.0%	50,502	4,522	45,980	99	378	1,220	2,825	11,848	31,093	3,039
Rural	1,110,662										
Area actually reporting	37.3%	5,895	1,091	4,804	26	65	131	869	2,376	2,068	360
Estimated totals	100.0%	15,808	2,925	12,883	70	174	351	2,330	6,372	5,546	965
State total	2,716,000	122,842	13,261	109,581	301	981	3,646	8,333	30,755	69,299	9,527
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,522.9	488.3	4,034.6	11.1	36.1	134.2	306.8	1,132.4	2,551.5	350.8
MISSOURI											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,648,247										
Area actually reporting	97.1%	224,491	26,984	197,507	352	1,238	8,719	16,675	37,109	138,907	21,491
Estimated totals	100.0%	227,978	27,226	200,752	354	1,257	8,765	16,850	37,713	141,292	21,747
Cities outside metropolitan areas	501,284										
Area actually reporting	88.8%	25,327	1,925	23,402	15	118	254	1,538	3,790	18,479	1,133
Estimated totals	100.0%	28,507	2,167	26,340	17	133	286	1,731	4,266	20,799	1,275
Rural	1,209,469										
Area actually reporting	50.5%	8,068	1,150	6,918	31	89	46	984	3,002	3,426	490
Estimated totals	100.0%	15,965	2,276	13,689	62	176	91	1,947	5,940	6,779	970
State total	5,359,000	272,450	31,669	240,781	433	1,566	9,142	20,528	47,919	168,870	23,992
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,084.0	590.9	4,493.0	8.1	29.2	170.6	383.1	894.2	3,151.1	447.7
MONTANA^d											
State total	879,000	39,499	1,415	38,084	34	238	261	882	4,908	30,928	2,248
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,493.6	161.0	4,332.7	3.9	27.1	29.7	100.3	558.4	3,518.5	255.7
NEBRASKA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	837,096										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	49,452	6,277	43,175	36	324	974	4,943	6,569	31,957	4,649
Cities outside metropolitan areas	394,496										
Area actually reporting	98.4%	17,772	643	17,129	9	91	68	475	2,220	14,221	688
Estimated totals	100.0%	18,059	653	17,406	9	92	69	483	2,256	14,451	699
Rural	420,408										
Area actually reporting	96.9%	5,599	244	5,355	3	30	9	202	1,285	3,784	286
Estimated totals	100.0%	5,781	252	5,529	3	31	9	209	1,327	3,907	295
State total	1,652,000	73,292	7,182	66,110	48	447	1,052	5,635	10,152	50,315	5,643
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,436.6	434.7	4,001.8	2.9	27.1	63.7	341.1	614.5	3,045.7	341.6

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.113

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1996--Continued

Jurisdiction	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and non- negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
NEVADA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,367,552										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	88,274	12,129	76,145	213	780	4,858	6,278	17,856	47,502	10,787
Cities outside metropolitan areas	48,936										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	2,456	250	2,206	1	32	18	199	451	1,644	111
Rural	186,512										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	5,322	626	4,696	6	44	55	521	1,251	3,149	296
State total	1,603,000	96,052	13,005	83,047	220	856	4,931	6,998	19,558	52,295	11,194
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,992.0	811.3	5,180.7	13.7	53.4	307.6	436.6	1,220.1	3,262.3	698.3
NEW HAMPSHIRE											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	683,195										
Area actually reporting	86.0%	18,031	765	17,266	9	216	239	301	2,635	13,428	1,203
Estimated totals	100.0%	20,554	872	19,682	9	255	255	353	3,028	15,304	1,350
Cities outside metropolitan areas	328,464										
Area actually reporting	74.0%	8,394	307	8,087	5	94	42	166	1,284	6,531	272
Estimated totals	100.0%	11,349	415	10,934	7	127	57	224	1,736	8,830	368
Rural	150,341										
Area actually reporting	92.7%	840	80	760	4	20	5	51	277	442	41
Estimated totals	100.0%	906	86	820	4	22	5	55	299	477	44
State total	1,162,000	32,809	1,373	31,436	20	404	317	632	5,063	24,611	1,762
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	2,823.5	118.2	2,705.3	1.7	34.8	27.3	54.4	435.7	2,118.0	151.6
NEW JERSEY											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	7,988,000										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	346,116	42,459	303,657	338	1,749	18,838	21,307	63,259	193,961	46,437
Cities outside metropolitan areas	NONE										
Rural	NONE										
State total	7,988,000	346,116	42,459	303,657	338	1,976	18,838	21,307	63,259	193,961	46,437
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,332.9	531.5	3,801.4	4.2	24.7	235.8	266.7	791.9	2,428.2	581.3
NEW MEXICO											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	964,350										
Area actually reporting	68.6%	64,289	7,562	56,727	84	491	2,242	4,745	11,942	36,694	8,091
Estimated totals	100.0%	69,831	8,726	61,105	123	592	2,279	5,732	13,280	39,494	8,331
Cities outside metropolitan areas	446,301										
Area actually reporting	85.8%	29,075	3,298	25,777	30	255	381	2,632	6,228	18,724	825
Estimated totals	100.0%	33,888	3,844	30,044	35	297	444	3,068	7,259	21,823	962
Rural	302,349										
Area actually reporting	66.2%	6,208	1,211	4,997	26	132	39	1,014	2,017	2,530	450
Estimated totals	100.0%	9,378	1,829	7,549	39	199	59	1,532	3,047	3,822	680
State total	1,713,000	113,097	14,399	98,698	197	1,088	2,782	10,332	23,586	65,139	9,973
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,602.3	840.6	5,761.7	11.5	63.5	162.4	603.2	1,376.9	3,802.6	582.2
NEW YORK											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	16,679,321										
Area actually reporting	99.0%	703,221	127,528	575,693	1,313	3,874	61,318	61,023	119,140	368,209	88,344
Estimated totals	100.0%	708,140	127,914	580,226	1,316	3,890	61,443	61,265	119,918	371,588	88,720
Cities outside metropolitan areas	650,213										
Area actually reporting	89.3%	21,911	1,898	20,013	8	130	255	1,505	3,851	15,615	547
Estimated totals	100.0%	24,544	2,127	22,417	9	146	286	1,686	4,314	17,490	613
Rural	855,466										
Area actually reporting	98.0%	18,403	2,122	16,281	27	135	91	1,869	5,486	10,239	556
Estimated totals	100.0%	18,772	2,165	16,607	28	138	93	1,906	5,596	10,444	567
State total	18,185,000	751,456	132,206	619,250	1,353	4,174	61,822	64,857	129,828	399,522	89,900
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,132.3	727.0	3,405.3	7.4	23.0	340.0	356.7	713.9	2,197.0	494.4
NORTH CAROLINA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	487,036										
Area actually reporting	99.2%	295,808	32,369	263,439	432	1,685	9,847	20,405	66,305	177,801	19,333
Estimated totals	100.0%	297,860	32,530	265,330	433	1,694	9,888	20,515	66,745	179,155	19,430
Cities outside metropolitan areas	757,429										
Area actually reporting	97.0%	59,417	6,065	53,352	60	234	1,565	4,206	13,616	37,337	2,399
Estimated totals	100.0%	61,283	6,255	55,028	62	241	1,614	4,338	14,044	38,510	2,474
Rural	1,689,535										
Area actually reporting	96.5%	43,958	4,135	39,823	120	342	482	3,191	17,133	20,121	2,569
Estimated totals	100.0%	45,541	4,283	41,258	124	354	499	3,306	17,750	20,846	2,662
State total	7,323,000	404,684	43,068	361,616	619	2,289	12,001	28,159	98,539	238,511	24,566
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,526.2	588.1	4,938.1	8.5	31.3	163.9	384.5	1,345.6	3,257.0	335.5

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.113

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1996--Continued

Jurisdiction	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and non- negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
NORTH DAKOTA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	271,128										
Area actually reporting	99.4%	10,567	343	10,224	8	92	49	194	1,110	8,326	788
Estimated totals	100.0%	10,627	347	10,280	8	93	49	197	1,115	8,373	792
Cities outside metropolitan areas	149,788										
Area actually reporting	81.4%	3,688	101	3,587	2	37	14	48	303	3,051	233
Estimated totals	100.0%	4,527	123	4,404	2	45	17	59	372	3,746	286
Rural	223,084										
Area actually reporting	92.0%	1,873	66	1,807	4	16	5	41	464	1,209	134
Estimated totals	100.0%	2,035	71	1,964	4	17	5	45	504	1,314	146
State total	644,000	17,189	541	16,648	14	155	71	301	1,991	13,433	1,224
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	2,669.1	84.0	2,585.1	2.2	24.1	11.0	46.7	309.2	2,085.9	190.1
OHIO											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	9,073,282										
Area actually reporting	78.1%	373,461	41,061	332,400	472	3,726	16,675	20,188	71,183	222,402	38,815
Estimated totals	100.0%	439,486	44,796	394,690	502	4,184	17,771	22,339	82,024	269,790	42,876
Cities outside metropolitan areas	770,164										
Area actually reporting	60.0%	22,369	1,174	21,195	9	157	281	727	3,483	16,819	893
Estimated totals	100.0%	37,258	1,956	35,302	15	262	468	1,211	5,801	28,014	1,487
Rural	1,329,554										
Area actually reporting	56.0%	11,808	641	11,167	12	96	54	479	3,086	7,429	652
Estimated totals	100.0%	21,087	1,144	19,943	21	171	97	855	5,511	13,267	1,165
State total	11,173,000	497,831	47,986	449,935	538	4,617	18,336	24,405	93,336	311,071	45,528
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,455.7	428.7	4,027.0	4.8	41.3	164.1	218.4	835.4	2,784.1	407.5
OKLAHOMA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,986,513										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	137,226	14,099	123,127	151	1,178	3,105	9,665	28,855	81,025	13,247
Cities outside metropolitan areas	679,289										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	38,202	4,057	34,145	30	267	364	3,396	8,383	23,861	1,901
Rural	635,198										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	11,174	1,554	9,620	42	100	50	1,362	4,209	4,620	791
State total	3,301,000	186,602	19,710	166,892	223	1,545	3,519	14,423	41,447	109,506	15,939
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,652.9	597.1	5,055.8	6.8	46.8	106.6	436.9	1,255.6	3,317.4	482.9
OREGON											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,244,016										
Area actually reporting	97.8%	144,125	12,602	131,523	102	994	3,452	8,054	22,089	95,326	14,108
Estimated totals	100.0%	146,928	12,733	134,195	103	1,010	3,494	8,126	22,506	97,349	14,340
Cities outside metropolitan areas	445,469										
Area actually reporting	98.9%	30,929	1,122	29,807	11	126	318	667	5,161	23,007	1,639
Estimated totals	100.0%	31,271	1,134	30,137	11	127	322	674	5,218	23,262	1,657
Rural	514,515										
Area actually reporting	87.6%	12,200	849	11,351	13	118	86	632	3,450	7,011	890
Estimated totals	100.0%	13,933	970	12,963	15	135	98	722	3,940	8,007	1,016
State total	3,204,000	192,132	14,837	177,295	129	1,272	3,914	9,522	31,664	128,618	17,013
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,996.6	463.1	5,533.6	4.0	39.7	122.2	297.2	988.3	4,014.3	531.0
PENNSYLVANIA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	10,217,690										
Area actually reporting	95.6%	355,847	47,428	308,419	633	2,514	23,553	20,728	56,284	205,906	46,229
Estimated totals	100.0%	368,228	48,488	319,740	639	2,576	23,824	21,449	57,865	214,522	47,353
Cities outside metropolitan areas	779,321										
Area actually reporting	82.5%	19,649	1,782	17,867	9	160	249	1,364	2,773	14,183	911
Estimated totals	100.0%	23,827	2,161	21,666	11	194	302	1,654	3,363	17,198	1,105
Rural	1,058,989										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	16,949	1,491	15,458	36	278	114	1,063	5,253	8,973	1,232
State total	12,056,000	409,004	52,140	356,864	686	3,048	24,240	24,166	66,481	240,693	49,690
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,392.5	432.5	2,960.1	5.7	25.3	201.1	200.4	551.4	1,996.5	412.2
PUERTO RICO^e											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	NA										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	87,896	17,987	69,909	794	259	12,894	4,040	23,184	31,577	15,148
Cities outside metropolitan areas	NA										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	11,892	2,160	9,732	74	57	1,006	1,023	4,682	4,075	975
Total	X	99,788	20,147	79,641	868	316	13,900	5,063	27,866	35,652	16,123
RHODE ISLAND											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	910,980										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	36,158	3,101	33,057	24	254	767	2,056	7,423	21,178	4,456
Cities outside metropolitan areas	79,020										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	3,346	316	3,030	1	26	56	233	709	2,181	140
Rural	NA										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	32	20	12	0	7	1	12	3	8	1
State total	990,000	39,536	3,437	36,099	25	287	824	2,301	8,135	23,367	4,597
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,993.5	347.2	3,646.4	2.5	29.0	83.2	232.4	821.7	2,360.3	464.3

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.113

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1996--Continued

Jurisdiction	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and non- negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
SOUTH CAROLINA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,581,562										
Area actually reporting	99.9%	170,438	25,712	144,726	211	1,359	4,918	19,224	34,264	98,029	12,433
Estimated totals	100.0%	170,589	25,729	144,860	211	1,360	4,921	19,237	34,288	98,130	12,442
Cities outside metropolitan areas	325,914										
Area actually reporting	98.9%	24,717	4,800	19,917	48	142	740	3,870	4,442	14,299	1,176
Estimated totals	100.0%	24,999	4,855	20,144	49	144	748	3,914	4,493	14,462	1,189
Rural	791,524										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	34,273	6,291	27,982	72	317	692	5,210	8,706	17,058	2,218
State total	3,699,000	229,861	36,875	192,986	332	1,821	6,361	28,361	47,487	129,650	15,849
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,214.1	996.9	5,217.2	9.0	49.2	172.0	766.7	1,283.8	3,505.0	428.5
SOUTH DAKOTA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	245,957										
Area actually reporting	92.1%	10,796	822	9,974	2	174	110	536	1,824	7,775	375
Estimated totals	100.0%	11,375	867	10,508	2	193	111	561	1,971	8,146	391
Cities outside metropolitan areas	193,718										
Area actually reporting	71.9%	5,510	204	5,306	1	48	13	142	871	4,214	221
Estimated totals	100.0%	7,660	283	7,377	1	67	18	197	1,211	5,859	307
Rural	292,325										
Area actually reporting	53.0%	1,433	78	1,355	3	21	5	49	474	809	72
Estimated totals	100.0%	2,705	147	2,558	6	40	9	92	895	1,527	136
State total	732,000	21,740	1,297	20,443	9	300	138	850	4,077	15,532	834
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	2,969.9	177.2	2,792.8	1.2	41.0	18.9	116.1	557.0	2,121.9	113.9
TENNESSEE											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,594,699										
Area actually reporting	77.7%	207,901	31,853	176,048	361	1,844	10,860	18,788	41,403	105,552	29,093
Estimated totals	100.0%	231,580	34,524	197,056	402	2,036	11,171	20,915	47,293	118,962	30,801
Cities outside metropolitan areas	626,192										
Area actually reporting	73.0%	26,151	2,985	23,166	30	168	420	2,367	5,154	16,528	1,484
Estimated totals	100.0%	35,838	4,091	31,747	41	230	576	3,244	7,063	22,650	2,034
Rural	1,099,109										
Area actually reporting	46.3%	10,421	1,187	9,234	28	97	72	990	3,494	5,002	738
Estimated totals	100.0%	22,486	2,560	19,926	60	209	155	2,136	7,540	10,793	1,593
State total	5,320,000	289,904	41,175	248,749	503	2,475	11,902	26,295	61,896	152,405	34,428
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,449.3	774.0	4,675.4	9.5	46.5	223.7	494.3	1,163.5	2,864.8	647.1
TEXAS											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	16,077,676										
Area actually reporting	99.9%	991,854	112,125	879,729	1,296	7,539	31,744	71,546	179,742	599,336	100,651
Estimated totals	100.0%	991,942	112,133	879,809	1,296	7,540	31,746	71,551	179,758	599,395	100,656
Cities outside metropolitan areas	1,419,906										
Area actually reporting	99.6%	68,293	7,506	60,787	80	519	843	6,064	13,366	44,751	2,670
Estimated totals	100.0%	68,490	7,528	60,962	80	520	845	6,083	13,405	44,879	2,678
Rural	1,630,418										
Area actually reporting	99.4%	31,374	3,587	27,787	100	314	212	2,961	11,157	15,046	1,584
Estimated totals	100.0%	31,570	3,609	27,961	101	316	213	2,979	11,227	15,140	1,594
State total	19,128,000	1,092,002	123,270	968,732	1,477	8,376	32,804	80,613	204,390	659,414	104,928
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,708.9	644.4	5,064.5	7.7	43.8	171.5	421.4	1,068.5	3,447.4	548.6
UTAH											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,540,265										
Area actually reporting	99.4%	100,123	5,651	94,472	55	680	1,300	3,616	13,780	72,999	7,693
Estimated totals	100.0%	100,679	5,681	94,998	55	683	1,305	3,638	13,857	73,414	7,727
Cities outside metropolitan areas	245,735										
Area actually reporting	95.6%	12,735	569	12,166	5	88	49	427	1,852	9,825	489
Estimated totals	100.0%	13,313	594	12,719	5	92	51	446	1,936	10,272	511
Rural	214,000										
Area actually reporting	88.6%	5,074	322	4,752	3	54	19	246	1,039	3,417	296
Estimated totals	100.0%	5,725	363	5,362	3	61	21	278	1,172	3,856	334
State total	2,000,000	119,717	6,638	113,079	63	836	1,377	4,362	16,965	87,542	8,572
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,985.9	331.9	5,654.0	3.2	41.8	68.9	218.1	848.3	4,377.1	428.6
VERMONT											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	145,357										
Area actually reporting	76.1%	6,029	162	5,867	2	62	22	76	1,459	4,157	251
Estimated totals	100.0%	7,370	188	7,182	2	72	22	92	1,662	5,219	301
Cities outside metropolitan areas	203,176										
Area actually reporting	22.8%	1,590	95	1,495	1	14	15	65	238	1,153	104
Estimated totals	100.0%	6,987	418	6,569	4	62	66	286	1,046	5,066	457
Rural	240,467										
Area actually reporting	94.8%	3,158	103	3,055	5	24	3	71	1,191	1,744	120
Estimated totals	100.0%	3,330	108	3,222	5	25	3	75	1,256	1,839	127
State total	589,000	17,687	714	16,973	11	159	91	453	3,964	12,124	885
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,002.9	121.2	2,881.7	1.9	27.0	15.4	76.9	673.0	2,058.4	150.3

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.113

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1996--Continued

Jurisdiction	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and non- negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
VIRGINIA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	5,187,620										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	231,025	19,691	211,334	411	1,484	7,750	10,046	32,350	162,203	16,781
Cities outside metropolitan areas	425,588										
Area actually reporting	99.9%	16,784	1,406	15,378	31	111	221	1,043	2,326	12,377	675
Estimated totals	100.0%	16,799	1,407	15,392	31	111	221	1,044	2,328	12,388	676
Rural	1,061,792										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	17,058	1,684	15,374	58	188	210	1,228	4,577	9,646	1,151
State total	6,675,000	264,882	22,782	242,100	500	1,783	8,181	12,318	39,255	184,237	18,608
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,968.3	341.3	3,627.0	7.5	26.7	122.6	184.5	588.1	2,760.1	278.8
WASHINGTON											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	4,587,715										
Area actually reporting	99.9%	273,946	20,893	253,053	204	2,311	6,235	12,143	48,135	178,454	26,464
Estimated totals	100.0%	274,360	20,915	253,445	204	2,315	6,242	12,154	48,198	178,743	26,504
Cities outside metropolitan areas	435,133										
Area actually reporting	90.4%	32,163	1,661	30,502	16	271	250	1,124	4,789	24,417	1,296
Estimated totals	100.0%	35,588	1,839	33,749	18	300	277	1,244	5,299	27,016	1,434
Rural	510,152										
Area actually reporting	94.9%	16,154	1,047	15,107	31	202	65	749	4,760	9,441	906
Estimated totals	100.0%	17,020	1,103	15,917	33	213	68	789	5,015	9,947	955
State total	5,533,000	326,968	23,857	303,111	255	2,828	6,587	14,187	58,512	215,706	28,893
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,909.4	431.2	5,478.2	4.6	51.1	119.0	256.4	1,057.5	3,898.5	522.2
WEST VIRGINIA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	762,957										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	26,107	2,027	24,080	28	203	563	1,233	5,076	17,199	1,805
Cities outside metropolitan areas	279,890										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	8,945	629	8,316	11	64	113	441	1,509	6,349	458
Rural	783,153										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	10,294	1,180	9,114	30	91	61	998	3,394	4,752	968
State total	1,826,000	45,346	3,836	41,510	69	358	737	2,672	9,979	28,300	3,231
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	2,483.4	210.1	2,273.3	3.8	19.6	40.4	146.3	546.5	1,549.8	176.9
WISCONSIN											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,511,127										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	152,688	11,254	141,434	178	837	4,819	5,420	21,987	103,730	15,717
Cities outside metropolitan areas	658,756										
Area actually reporting	99.5%	27,955	959	26,996	8	129	135	687	3,190	22,723	1,083
Estimated totals	100.0%	28,092	964	27,128	8	130	136	690	3,206	22,834	1,088
Rural	990,117										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	16,402	821	15,581	18	119	27	657	5,163	9,377	1,041
State total	5,160,000	197,182	13,039	184,143	204	1,086	4,982	6,767	30,356	135,941	17,846
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,821.4	252.7	3,568.7	4.0	21.0	96.6	131.1	588.3	2,634.5	345.9
WYOMING											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	143,486										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	7,361	315	7,046	2	59	52	202	1,161	5,616	269
Cities outside metropolitan areas	211,605										
Area actually reporting	99.2%	10,398	645	9,753	4	68	40	533	1,398	8,066	289
Estimated totals	100.0%	10,485	650	9,835	4	69	40	537	1,410	8,134	291
Rural	125,909										
Area actually reporting	85.7%	2,241	202	2,039	9	10	5	178	525	1,421	93
Estimated totals	100.0%	2,616	236	2,380	10	12	6	208	613	1,658	109
State total	481,000	20,462	1,201	19,261	16	140	98	947	3,184	15,408	669
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,254.1	249.7	4,004.4	3.3	29.1	20.4	196.9	662.0	3,203.3	139.1

Note: See Note, table 3.111. These data include estimated offense totals for agencies submitting less than 12 but more than 2 months of offense reports (Source, p. 391). For definitions of offenses and areas, see Appendix 3.

^aViolent crimes are offenses of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^bProperty crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Data are not included for the property crime of arson.

^cIncludes offenses reported by the Zoological Police.

^dAn aggregate Florida State total was supplied by the Florida Department of Law Enforcement. Complete data were not available for Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, and Montana; crime counts for these States were estimated by the Source.

^eU.S. Bureau of the Census estimates for Puerto Rico were unavailable.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1996* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1997), pp. 72-83. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.114

Offenses known to police

By offense and size of place, 1995 and 1996

(1996 estimated population)

Population group	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and non- negligent man- slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
TOTAL ALL AGENCIES										
11,020 agencies; total population 220,886,000:										
1995	11,888,644	1,580,309	10,308,335	19,293	81,317	531,866	947,833	2,217,144	6,780,486	1,310,705
1996	11,484,447	1,468,549	10,015,898	17,413	79,069	491,885	880,182	2,118,455	6,654,542	1,242,901
Percent change	-3.4%	-7.1	-2.8	-9.7	-2.8	-7.5	-7.1	-4.5	-1.9	-5.2
TOTAL CITIES										
7,785 cities; total population 151,579,000:										
1995	9,737,867	1,337,381	8,400,486	15,814	62,055	487,001	772,511	1,699,881	5,584,250	1,116,355
1996	9,407,948	1,243,781	8,164,167	14,218	60,948	449,413	719,202	1,626,489	5,478,639	1,059,039
Percent change	-3.4%	-7.0	-2.8	-10.1	-1.8	-7.7	-6.9	-4.3	-1.9	-5.1
Group I										
64 cities, 250,000 and over; population 46,674,000:										
1995	3,957,249	721,952	3,235,297	9,631	26,293	309,236	376,792	675,910	1,953,212	606,175
1996	3,778,750	669,799	3,108,951	8,587	25,602	283,210	352,400	641,240	1,897,255	570,456
Percent change	-4.5%	-7.2	-3.9	-10.8	-2.6	-8.4	-6.5	-5.1	-2.9	-5.9
10 cities, 1,000,000 and over; population 22,285,000:										
1995	1,698,749	367,731	1,331,018	4,796	8,945	166,591	187,399	280,744	758,761	291,513
1996	1,596,336	337,006	1,259,330	4,186	8,825	150,211	173,784	260,519	727,903	270,908
Percent change	-6.0%	-8.4	-5.4	-12.7	-1.3	-9.8	-7.3	-7.2	-4.1	-7.1
17 cities, 500,000 to 999,999; population 10,967,000:										
1995	959,302	146,625	812,677	1,956	7,232	61,915	75,522	163,046	520,913	128,718
1996	933,999	139,950	794,049	1,890	6,900	58,813	72,347	157,995	510,120	125,934
Percent change	-2.6%	-4.6	-2.3	-3.4	-4.6	-5.0	-4.2	-3.1	-2.1	-2.2
37 cities, 250,000 to 499,999; population 13,423,000:										
1995	1,299,198	207,596	1,091,602	2,879	10,116	80,730	113,871	232,120	673,538	185,944
1996	1,248,415	192,843	1,055,572	2,511	9,877	74,186	106,269	222,726	659,232	173,614
Percent change	-3.9%	-7.1	-3.3	-12.8	-2.4	-8.1	-6.7	-4.0	-2.1	-6.6
Group II										
147 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 21,674,000:										
1995	1,621,072	206,641	1,414,431	2,493	10,534	73,262	120,352	304,028	928,612	181,791
1996	1,556,398	191,597	1,364,801	2,203	10,159	67,618	111,617	287,832	907,006	169,963
Percent change	-4.0%	-7.3	-3.5	-11.6	-3.6	-7.7	-7.3	-5.3	-2.3	-6.5
Group III										
320 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 21,769,000:										
1995	1,273,929	149,553	1,124,376	1,429	8,412	47,064	92,648	229,671	762,191	132,514
1996	1,222,856	137,721	1,085,135	1,309	8,464	43,283	84,665	218,303	739,986	126,846
Percent change	-4.0%	-7.9	-3.5	-8.4	0.6	-8.0	-8.6	-4.9	-2.9	-4.3
Group IV										
590 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 20,446,000:										
1995	1,038,061	101,647	936,414	880	6,495	27,757	66,515	183,915	667,775	84,724
1996	1,015,634	95,778	919,856	824	6,401	26,117	62,436	176,601	662,248	81,007
Percent change	-2.2%	-5.8	-1.8	-6.4	-1.4	-5.9	-6.1	-4.0	-0.8	-4.4
Group V										
1,436 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 22,582,000:										
1995	1,015,386	89,606	925,780	810	6,029	19,507	63,260	171,893	685,776	68,111
1996	1,009,995	85,273	924,722	732	6,108	19,324	59,109	168,727	688,081	67,914
Percent change	-0.5%	-4.8	-0.1	-9.6	1.3	-0.9	-6.6	-1.8	0.3	-0.3
Group VI										
5,228 cities, under 10,000; population 18,434,000:										
1995	832,170	67,982	764,188	571	4,292	10,175	52,944	134,464	586,684	43,040
1996	824,315	63,613	760,702	563	4,214	9,861	48,975	133,786	584,063	42,853
Percent change	-0.9%	-6.4	-0.5	-1.4	-1.8	-3.1	-7.5	-0.5	-0.4	-0.4

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.114

Offenses known to police

By offense and size of place, 1995 and 1996--Continued

Population group	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and non- negligent man- slaughter ^c	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
SUBURBAN COUNTIES										
1,108 agencies; population 46,151,000:										
1995	1,634,073	186,134	1,447,939	2,337	13,480	40,798	129,519	360,432	924,060	163,447
1996	1,570,040	170,736	1,399,304	2,126	12,692	38,501	117,417	339,543	906,722	153,039
Percent change	-3.9%	-8.3	-3.4	-9.0	-5.8	-5.6	-9.3	-5.8	-1.9	-6.4
RURAL COUNTIES^c										
2,127 agencies; population 23,155,000:										
1995	516,704	56,794	459,910	1,142	5,782	4,067	45,803	156,831	272,176	30,903
1996	506,459	54,032	452,427	1,069	5,429	3,971	43,563	152,423	269,181	30,823
Percent change	-2.0%	-4.9	-1.6	-6.4	-6.1	-2.4	-4.9	-2.8	-1.1	-0.3
SUBURBAN AREAS^d										
5,452 agencies; population 87,516,000:										
1995	3,386,739	333,654	3,053,085	3,525	22,766	78,266	229,097	650,933	2,097,395	304,757
1996	3,286,230	309,803	2,976,427	3,248	21,918	74,383	210,254	618,291	2,068,643	289,493
Percent change	-3.0%	-7.1	-2.5	-7.9	-3.7	-5.0	-8.2	-5.0	-1.4	-5.0

Note: See Note, table 3.111. These data represent all law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for at least 6 common months in 1995 and 1996 (Source, p. 392). Forcible rape figures furnished by the State-level Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program administered by the Illinois Department of State Police, were not in accordance with national UCR guidelines and were excluded by the Source from the forcible rape, violent crime, and Total Crime Index categories. Complete data were not available for Delaware for 1995; Illinois, Kansas, and Montana for 1995 and 1996; and Florida and Kentucky for 1996. Crime counts for these States were estimated by the Source. For definitions of offenses, suburban and rural areas, see Appendix 3.

^aViolent crimes are offenses of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^bProperty crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Data are not included for the property crime of arson.

^cIncludes State police agencies with no county breakdown.

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

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1996* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1997), pp. 187, 188. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.115

Rank order of States according to rates (per 100,000 population) of violent crime, murder and non-negligent manslaughter, robbery, aggravated assault, and forcible rape

1996

Rank	Violent crime ^a		Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter		Robbery		Aggravated assault		Forcible rape	
	State	Rate	State	Rate	State	Rate	State	Rate	State	Rate
United States, total		634.1		7.4		202.4		388.2		36.1
1	District of Columbia ^b	2,469.8	District of Columbia	73.1	District of Columbia	1,186.7	District of Columbia	1,162.1	Alaska	65.6
2	Florida	1,051.0	Louisiana	17.5	Maryland	393.2	South Carolina	766.7	New Mexico	63.5
3	South Carolina	996.9	Nevada	13.7	New York	340.0	Florida	702.2	Delaware	62.6
4	Maryland	931.2	Maryland	11.6	Nevada	307.6	New Mexico	603.2	Michigan	57.0
5	Louisiana	929.1	New Mexico	11.5	California	295.6	Louisiana	593.5	Nevada	53.4
6	Illinois	886.2	Mississippi	11.1	Florida	289.2	Illinois	562.6	Florida	52.1
7	California	862.7	Alabama	10.4	Illinois	279.4	Alaska	537.7	Washington	51.1
8	New Mexico	840.6	Illinois	10.0	Louisiana	276.6	California	525.8	Minnesota	50.0
9	Nevada	811.3	Tennessee	9.5	New Jersey	235.8	Tennessee	494.3	South Carolina	49.2
10	Tennessee	774.0	California	9.1	Tennessee	223.7	Maryland	488.8	District of Columbia	47.9
11	Alaska	727.7	South Carolina	9.0	Georgia	205.4	Massachusetts	482.9	Oklahoma	46.8
12	New York	727.0	Arkansas	8.7	Pennsylvania	201.1	Oklahoma	436.9	Tennessee	46.5
13	Delaware	668.3	Georgia	8.6	Delaware	179.9	Nevada	436.6	Colorado	46.2
14	Texas	644.4	Arizona	8.5	Michigan	176.2	Arizona	424.0	Texas	43.8
15	Massachusetts	642.2	North Carolina	8.5	South Carolina	172.0	Delaware	421.5	Kansas	42.6
16	Georgia	638.7	Missouri	8.1	Texas	171.5	Texas	421.4	Utah	41.8
17	Michigan	635.3	Texas	7.7	Missouri	170.6	Michigan	394.6	Arkansas	41.7
18	Arizona	631.5	Michigan	7.5	Connecticut	169.6	Georgia	392.8	Louisiana	41.5
19	Oklahoma	597.1	Virginia	7.5	Arizona	167.8	North Carolina	384.5	Ohio	41.3
20	Missouri	590.9	Florida	7.5	Alabama	166.7	Missouri	383.1	South Dakota	41.0
21	North Carolina	588.1	New York	7.4	Ohio	164.1	Indiana	371.6	Oregon	39.7
22	Alabama	565.4	Alaska	7.4	North Carolina	163.9	Arkansas	359.8	Maryland	37.6
23	Indiana	537.0	Indiana	7.2	New Mexico	162.4	New York	356.7	Mississippi	36.1
24	New Jersey	531.5	Oklahoma	6.8	Hawaii	135.6	Alabama	355.6	New Hampshire	34.8
25	Arkansas	524.3	Kansas	6.6	Mississippi	134.2	Nebraska	341.1	Illinois	34.2
26	Mississippi	488.3	Kentucky	5.9	Massachusetts	127.7	Mississippi	306.8	Indiana	34.1
27	Oregon	463.1	Pennsylvania	5.7	Indiana	124.1	Oregon	297.2	Alabama	32.7
28	Nebraska	434.7	Connecticut	4.8	Virginia	122.6	Kansas	268.3	California	32.1
29	Pennsylvania	432.5	Ohio	4.8	Oregon	122.2	New Jersey	266.7	Georgia	32.1
30	Washington	431.2	Colorado	4.7	Washington	119.0	Washington	256.4	Kentucky	31.7
31	Ohio	428.7	Washington	4.6	Alaska	117.0	Colorado	255.4	North Carolina	31.3
32	Kansas	413.8	Delaware	4.3	Minnesota	115.6	Rhode Island	232.4	Arizona	31.2
33	Connecticut	412.0	New Jersey	4.2	Arkansas	114.1	Ohio	218.4	Missouri	29.2
34	Colorado	404.5	Oregon	4.0	Oklahoma	106.6	Utah	218.1	Wyoming	29.1
35	Rhode Island	347.2	Wisconsin	4.0	Colorado	98.2	Idaho	217.0	Massachusetts	29.0
36	Virginia	341.3	Montana	3.9	Wisconsin	96.6	Connecticut	214.6	Rhode Island	29.0
37	Minnesota	338.8	West Virginia	3.8	Kansas	96.3	Iowa	205.9	Hawaii	27.5
38	Utah	331.9	Idaho	3.6	Kentucky	93.8	Pennsylvania	200.4	Montana	27.1
39	Kentucky	320.5	Minnesota	3.6	Rhode Island	83.2	Wyoming	196.9	Nebraska	27.1
40	Hawaii	280.6	Hawaii	3.4	Utah	68.9	Kentucky	189.2	Vermont	27.0
41	Iowa	272.5	Wyoming	3.3	Nebraska	63.7	Virginia	184.5	Virginia	26.7
42	Idaho	267.2	Utah	3.2	Iowa	45.1	Minnesota	169.7	Idaho	26.3
43	Wisconsin	252.7	Nebraska	2.9	West Virginia	40.4	West Virginia	146.3	Pennsylvania	25.3
44	Wyoming	249.7	Massachusetts	2.6	Montana	29.7	Wisconsin	131.1	New Jersey	24.7
45	West Virginia	210.1	Rhode Island	2.5	New Hampshire	27.3	South Dakota	116.1	North Dakota	24.1
46	South Dakota	177.2	North Dakota	2.2	Maine	23.5	Hawaii	114.0	Connecticut	23.1
47	Montana	161.0	Maine	2.0	Wyoming	20.4	Montana	100.3	New York	23.0
48	Maine	124.9	Vermont	1.9	Idaho	20.3	Maine	78.5	Wisconsin	21.0
49	Vermont	121.2	Iowa	1.9	South Dakota	18.9	Vermont	76.9	Maine	20.9
50	New Hampshire	118.2	New Hampshire	1.7	Vermont	15.4	New Hampshire	54.4	Iowa	19.7
51	North Dakota	84.0	South Dakota	1.2	North Dakota	11.0	North Dakota	46.7	West Virginia	19.6

Note: These data were compiled by the National Rifle Association of America, Institute for Legislative Action, Research and Information Division from data provided by the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program. Where rates for States are reported as equal, rank was determined by calculating the rate to the decimal place necessary to make a distinction. Counts for murder and non-negligent manslaughter include certain homicides later ruled as self-defense or other justifiable homicides. Complete data were not available for Illinois, Kansas, and Montana; therefore certain crime counts were estimated by the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Program.

^aIncludes murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^bIncludes offenses reported by the Zoological Police.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Rifle Association of America, Institute for Legislative Action; data were made available through the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program.

Table 3.116

Number and rate (per 100,000 population) of violent crime and murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, and number and percent of firearm-related violent crime and weapon-related murder and nonnegligent manslaughter

By State, 1996

State	Violent crime ^a		Firearm-related violent crime		Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter								
			Number	Percent of all violent crime ^a	Number	Rate	Percent of all violent crime ^a	Percent of all murder and nonnegligent manslaughter					
	Firearm-related	Handgun-related						Rifle-related	Shotgun-related	Knife-related	Fists/feet-related		
United States, total ^b	1,682,278	634.1	482,954	28.7%	19,645	7.4	1.2%	67.8%	54.2%	3.4%	4.2%	13.5%	5.9%
Alabama	24,159	565.4	7,985	33.1	444	10.4	1.8	72.6	62.5	5.4	4.5	14.9	3.8
Alaska	4,417	727.7	1,084	24.5	45	7.4	1.0	67.5	60.0	0.0	7.5	15.0	5.0
Arizona	27,963	631.5	9,639	34.5	377	8.5	1.3	75.2	62.1	4.5	3.6	12.3	5.8
Arkansas	13,161	524.3	4,247	32.3	219	8.7	1.7	71.8	53.7	6.5	8.3	12.0	4.6
California	274,996	862.7	71,221	25.9	2,916	9.1	1.1	70.7	64.2	3.3	2.9	11.7	5.3
Colorado	15,463	404.5	4,021	26.0	180	4.7	1.2	51.5	39.1	4.1	3.6	21.3	8.9
Connecticut	13,490	412.0	2,926	21.7	158	4.8	1.2	69.0	55.1	1.9	1.9	10.8	8.9
Delaware	4,845	668.3	1,191	24.6	31	4.3	0.6	51.7	31.0	10.3	6.9	13.8	17.2
District of Columbia	13,411	2,469.8	(c)	X	397	73.1	3.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Florida	151,350	1,051.0	42,195	27.9	1,077	7.5	0.7	62.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.8	8.4
Georgia	46,966	638.7	16,358	34.8	630	8.6	1.3	73.0	62.0	3.4	4.8	13.0	4.9
Hawaii	3,322	280.6	347	10.5	40	3.4	1.2	42.1	26.3	2.6	10.5	13.2	23.7
Idaho	3,177	267.2	930	29.3	43	3.6	1.4	66.7	33.3	19.0	9.5	11.9	9.5
Illinois	104,985	886.2	34,943	33.3	1,179	10.0	1.1	76.5	67.1	0.5	0.9	9.4	6.0
Indiana	31,366	537.0	7,805	24.9	420	7.2	1.3	68.0	54.8	2.4	3.4	12.9	7.1
Iowa	7,771	272.5	1,063	13.7	53	1.9	0.7	61.4	47.7	2.3	2.3	11.4	13.6
Kansas	10,642	413.8	(c)	X	170	6.6	1.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kentucky	12,448	320.5	3,432	27.6	228	5.9	1.8	66.7	44.7	5.5	7.8	17.8	6.4
Louisiana	40,426	929.1	16,353	40.5	762	17.5	1.9	77.7	64.3	3.6	3.3	9.9	4.0
Maine	1,553	124.9	119	7.7	25	2.0	1.6	44.0	20.0	0.0	20.0	28.0	12.0
Maryland	47,230	931.2	16,083	34.1	588	11.6	1.2	73.4	68.9	0.5	2.4	11.9	3.1
Massachusetts	39,122	642.2	3,865	9.9	157	2.6	0.4	48.4	14.8	3.2	2.6	32.3	0.6
Michigan	60,951	635.3	18,957	31.1	722	7.5	1.2	69.1	32.4	5.0	4.5	11.4	4.2
Minnesota	15,782	338.8	3,877	24.6	167	3.6	1.1	53.4	43.6	3.8	2.3	18.8	10.5
Mississippi	13,261	488.3	5,446	41.1	301	11.1	2.3	76.4	60.1	3.4	5.6	11.8	3.4
Missouri	31,669	590.9	10,513	33.2	433	8.1	1.4	68.8	53.1	4.9	3.6	14.1	3.4
Montana	1,415	161.0	(c)	X	34	3.9	2.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nebraska	7,182	434.7	1,269	17.7	48	2.9	0.7	47.4	36.8	10.5	0.0	15.8	10.5
Nevada	13,005	811.3	3,756	28.9	220	13.7	1.7	60.5	54.9	1.4	2.3	17.2	6.0
New Hampshire	1,373	118.2	185	13.5	20	1.7	1.5	47.4	21.1	10.5	15.8	21.1	21.1
New Jersey	42,459	531.5	9,260	21.8	338	4.2	0.8	49.4	47.3	0.3	0.6	18.7	13.3
New Mexico	14,399	840.6	4,958	34.4	197	11.5	1.4	55.9	39.7	5.1	9.6	23.5	4.4
New York	132,206	727.0	41,195	31.2	1,353	7.4	1.0	55.1	41.0	3.9	6.2	23.6	7.5
North Carolina	43,068	588.1	14,442	33.5	619	8.5	1.4	64.6	51.7	4.2	7.8	13.3	6.3
North Dakota	541	84.0	50	9.2	14	2.2	2.6	42.9	14.3	14.3	14.3	28.6	14.3
Ohio	47,896	428.7	13,459	28.1	538	4.8	1.1	65.4	58.8	1.5	2.6	8.3	7.4
Oklahoma	19,710	597.1	4,401	22.3	223	6.8	1.1	63.6	46.3	4.7	9.8	13.1	7.5
Oregon	14,837	463.1	3,213	21.7	129	4.0	0.9	50.9	43.1	0.9	5.2	15.5	8.6
Pennsylvania	52,140	432.5	17,132	32.9	686	5.7	1.3	74.1	65.9	2.9	3.3	10.7	5.1
Rhode Island	3,437	347.2	485	14.1	25	2.5	0.7	52.0	36.0	8.0	0.0	16.0	12.0
South Carolina	36,875	996.9	9,997	27.1	332	9.0	0.9	68.1	48.6	2.4	7.6	12.5	6.1
South Dakota	1,297	177.2	257	19.8	9	1.2	0.7	50.0	0.0	16.7	16.7	33.3	16.7
Tennessee	41,175	774.0	16,716	40.6	503	9.5	1.2	72.5	63.1	2.3	5.5	13.5	8.3
Texas	123,270	644.4	35,637	28.9	1,477	7.7	1.2	65.2	46.7	4.9	6.0	15.9	5.7
Utah	6,638	331.9	1,432	21.6	63	3.2	0.9	56.5	38.7	0.0	4.8	16.1	12.9
Vermont	714	121.2	(d)	X	11	1.9	1.5	55.6	33.3	11.1	11.1	22.2	11.1
Virginia	22,782	341.3	6,190	27.2	500	7.5	2.2	65.7	51.0	3.7	5.9	15.9	6.9
Washington	23,857	431.2	5,527	23.2	255	4.6	1.1	54.2	44.1	5.0	3.8	16.8	3.8
West Virginia	3,836	210.1	721	18.8	69	3.8	1.8	67.2	40.3	7.5	16.4	9.0	6.0
Wisconsin	13,039	252.7	3,663	28.1	204	4.0	1.6	56.0	50.8	2.1	2.1	13.5	6.7
Wyoming	1,201	249.7	176	14.6	16	3.3	1.3	87.5	50.0	25.0	12.5	6.3	6.3

Note: See Note, table 3.115. Firearm-related figures are projections based on Uniform Crime Reporting Program data showing incomplete reports from the States and the District of Columbia. Not all States report each year; therefore comparisons between years should not be undertaken, except for States that have reported consistently.

For detailed information on State and Federal restrictions on the purchase, carrying, and ownership of firearms, see table 1.87.

^aIncludes murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^bWeapon-related violent crime figures for "United States, total" include projections for nonreporting States based on data from reporting States.

^cThe District of Columbia, Kansas, and Montana did not provide data on weapons used in murders and nonnegligent manslaughters.

^dVermont did not provide data on weapons used in robberies and aggravated assaults.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Rifle Association of America, Institute for Legislative Action; data were made available through the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program.

Table 3.117

Number and rate (per 100,000 population) of robbery and aggravated assault, and percent of weapon-related robbery and aggravated assault

By State, 1996

State	Robbery						Aggravated assault					
	Number	Rate	Percent of all violent crime ^a	Percent of all robberies			Number	Rate	Percent of all violent crime ^a	Percent of all aggravated assaults		
				Firearm-related	Knife-related	Strongarm-related				Firearm-related	Knife-related	Personal weapons-related
United States, total ^b	537,050	202.4	31.9%	42.1%	8.7%	40.0%	1,029,814	388.2	61.2%	22.7%	17.9%	26.0%
Alabama	7,124	166.7	29.5	46.5	8.1	37.2	15,194	355.6	62.9	27.7	17.7	24.8
Alaska	710	117.0	16.1	38.8	10.6	42.7	3,264	537.7	73.9	22.6	20.8	31.9
Arizona	7,429	167.8	26.6	39.4	9.6	40.9	18,776	424.0	67.1	33.5	14.9	24.3
Arkansas	2,864	114.1	21.8	47.2	7.2	37.3	9,032	359.8	68.6	29.2	16.6	31.7
California	94,222	295.6	34.3	39.5	9.7	41.7	167,614	525.8	61.0	18.5	12.7	37.7
Colorado	3,755	98.2	24.3	35.5	9.2	41.1	9,763	255.4	63.1	24.8	20.7	22.3
Connecticut	5,552	169.6	41.2	36.2	9.5	46.3	7,025	214.6	52.1	10.5	15.4	40.7
Delaware	1,304	179.9	26.9	41.0	4.8	47.8	3,056	421.5	63.1	19.5	20.2	12.9
District of Columbia	6,444	1,186.7	48.1	42.6	6.9	45.2	6,310	1,162.1	47.1	20.7	25.4	13.0
Florida	41,643	289.2	27.5	40.9	8.2	41.8	101,122	702.2	66.8	23.5	19.1	16.6
Georgia	15,100	205.4	32.2	51.7	5.5	31.2	28,879	392.8	61.5	27.2	19.5	21.1
Hawaii	1,606	135.6	48.3	8.3	7.8	82.0	1,350	114.0	40.6	12.1	11.5	54.7
Idaho	241	20.3	7.6	34.6	11.3	40.8	2,580	217.0	81.2	30.5	23.9	13.5
Illinois	33,106	279.4	31.5	41.9	10.7	38.3	66,649	562.6	63.5	29.7	23.0	4.7
Indiana	7,249	124.1	23.1	49.4	7.3	36.9	21,705	371.6	69.2	17.2	11.4	45.0
Iowa	1,286	45.1	16.5	23.4	10.7	46.9	5,871	205.9	75.6	11.5	16.1	43.0
Kansas	2,476	96.3	23.3	41.5	9.5	38.8	6,900	268.3	64.8	27.4	15.6	10.6
Kentucky	3,643	93.8	29.3	44.0	10.1	40.7	7,347	189.2	59.0	21.1	11.4	42.0
Louisiana	12,036	276.6	29.8	63.1	4.9	26.4	25,823	593.5	63.9	30.9	19.3	16.4
Maine	292	23.5	18.8	18.1	9.0	63.2	976	78.5	62.8	3.0	13.3	56.7
Maryland	19,944	393.2	42.2	52.1	7.5	33.6	24,793	488.8	52.5	20.4	20.2	16.2
Massachusetts	7,778	127.7	19.9	22.8	17.5	46.3	29,420	482.9	75.2	6.2	14.8	38.2
Michigan	16,907	176.2	27.7	46.5	5.9	30.1	37,856	394.6	62.1	26.6	18.6	10.0
Minnesota	5,385	115.6	34.1	29.8	8.6	53.2	7,903	169.7	50.1	24.7	27.7	23.5
Mississippi	3,646	134.2	27.5	57.2	4.3	29.1	8,333	306.8	62.8	36.4	16.1	21.4
Missouri	9,142	170.6	28.9	42.7	6.5	42.1	20,528	383.1	64.8	30.0	16.8	18.6
Montana	261	29.7	18.4	NA	NA	NA	882	100.3	62.3	NA	NA	NA
Nebraska	1,052	63.7	14.6	37.4	10.5	46.2	5,635	341.1	78.5	14.4	11.4	48.0
Nevada	4,931	307.6	37.9	40.8	9.5	41.1	6,998	436.6	53.8	21.8	15.2	30.5
New Hampshire	317	27.3	23.1	23.2	13.3	53.5	632	54.4	46.0	9.8	17.1	47.2
New Jersey	18,838	235.8	44.4	29.9	9.7	53.1	21,307	266.7	50.2	15.4	20.9	32.5
New Mexico	2,782	162.4	19.3	48.7	13.6	30.4	10,332	603.2	71.8	32.7	18.8	17.3
New York	61,822	340.0	46.8	40.6	11.0	38.8	64,857	356.7	49.1	23.0	20.2	24.2
North Carolina	12,001	163.9	27.9	45.0	6.9	38.4	28,159	384.5	65.4	29.9	19.2	22.0
North Dakota	71	11.0	13.1	8.7	30.4	47.8	301	46.7	55.6	7.4	17.4	32.1
Ohio	18,336	164.1	38.3	38.8	5.7	47.2	24,405	218.4	51.0	22.7	19.6	28.3
Oklahoma	3,519	106.6	17.9	36.8	8.8	47.4	14,423	436.9	73.2	19.5	15.3	31.3
Oregon	3,914	122.2	26.4	30.2	10.5	50.6	9,522	297.2	64.2	19.3	15.6	32.7
Pennsylvania	24,240	201.1	46.5	46.8	6.1	42.6	24,166	200.4	46.3	20.6	14.9	42.1
Rhode Island	824	83.2	24.0	23.7	1.1	66.7	2,301	232.4	66.9	10.8	18.2	29.3
South Carolina	6,361	172.0	17.3	41.2	8.8	37.6	28,361	766.7	76.9	24.6	23.6	15.3
South Dakota	138	18.9	10.6	40.6	7.8	43.0	850	116.1	65.5	19.6	28.7	27.3
Tennessee	11,902	223.7	28.9	61.0	6.3	26.1	26,295	494.3	63.9	33.6	18.1	15.2
Texas	32,804	171.5	26.6	42.7	9.3	37.2	80,613	421.4	65.4	24.6	21.4	21.3
Utah	1,377	68.9	20.7	34.4	7.5	42.2	4,362	218.1	65.7	19.2	17.8	23.2
Vermont	91	15.4	12.7	NA	NA	NA	453	76.9	63.4	NA	NA	NA
Virginia	8,181	122.6	35.9	45.5	5.7	35.5	12,318	184.5	54.1	15.9	19.9	37.5
Washington	6,587	119.0	27.6	31.3	9.7	51.0	14,187	256.4	59.5	21.5	18.7	28.6
West Virginia	737	40.4	19.2	36.4	6.9	49.4	2,672	146.3	69.7	13.9	15.5	51.7
Wisconsin	4,982	96.6	38.2	50.2	7.4	36.0	6,767	131.1	51.9	13.9	15.2	46.1
Wyoming	98	20.4	8.2	27.4	19.0	45.2	947	196.9	78.9	12.7	17.9	41.4

Note: See Notes, tables 3.115 and 3.116.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Rifle Association of America, Institute for Legislative Action; data were made available through the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program.

^aIncludes murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.^bWeapon-related figures for "United States, total" include projections for nonreporting States based on data from reporting States.

Table 3.118

Offenses known to police in cities over 100,000 population

1995 and 1996

City	Year	Population	Total Crime Index	Murder and non- negligent man- slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
Abilene, TX	1995	112,105	6,049	5	80	131	480	1,044	4,095	214	23
	1996	114,523	5,971	7	66	126	399	1,120	4,008	245	24
Akron, OH	1995	222,864	15,901	18	209	875	1,166	2,792	8,824	2,017	148
	1996	223,303	16,007	14	194	811	1,326	2,866	8,763	2,033	106
Albany, NY	1995	104,637	8,329	7	61	548	611	2,038	4,460	604	41
	1996	104,919	8,130	11	46	491	584	2,087	4,355	556	50
Albuquerque, NM ^a	1995	419,714	NA	53	296	1,623	NA	8,362	23,461	4,995	229
	1996	426,736	48,253	70	375	1,998	3,824	9,037	25,961	6,988	188
Alexandria, VA	1995	114,015	7,418	2	30	291	331	934	4,647	1,183	21
	1996	114,996	7,143	7	45	318	266	945	4,615	947	14
Allentown, PA	1995	105,513	7,031	7	48	414	307	1,435	4,174	646	44
	1996	105,372	7,443	6	49	321	276	1,513	4,670	608	50
Amarillo, TX	1995	168,142	13,293	16	84	242	1,038	2,419	8,883	611	85
	1996	171,770	14,088	11	71	334	1,012	2,116	9,857	687	87
Amherst Town, NY	1995	107,042	2,843	1	8	54	22	215	2,331	212	4
	1996	107,331	2,749	0	7	59	32	265	2,211	175	3
Anaheim, CA	1995	283,552	17,399	25	76	1,011	1,363	3,141	8,764	3,019	57
	1996	286,146	14,670	14	81	978	998	2,698	7,550	2,351	75
Anchorage, AK	1995	253,500	18,305	29	242	777	1,462	2,521	11,152	2,122	96
	1996	254,774	16,178	25	198	558	1,297	2,353	10,163	1,584	87
Ann Arbor, MI	1995	109,424	5,414	3	43	132	294	1,083	3,644	215	21
	1996	109,939	4,696	1	37	113	258	804	3,283	200	45
Arlington, TX	1995	292,324	20,404	9	154	521	1,892	3,224	12,306	2,298	67
	1996	298,632	21,312	17	156	618	1,687	3,395	13,165	2,274	60
Atlanta, GA	1995	404,337	69,011	184	441	5,260	8,859	11,694	34,221	8,352	226
	1996	413,123	70,521	196	392	4,805	8,306	10,471	37,104	9,247	239
Aurora, CO	1995	256,957	16,902	18	138	549	1,253	2,436	11,173	1,335	NA
	1996	262,168	15,982	11	193	559	866	2,589	10,366	1,398	79
Aurora, IL ^b	1995	113,058	NA	24	NA	231	576	1,151	3,756	492	65
	1996	113,220	NA	26	NA	226	567	1,241	3,964	357	61
Austin, TX	1995	523,691	42,586	46	308	1,336	2,360	7,521	27,434	3,581	491
	1996	537,484	42,278	40	270	1,376	2,135	7,575	27,187	3,695	448
Bakersfield, CA	1995	192,021	13,806	29	39	604	626	2,862	7,883	1,763	139
	1996	193,777	12,584	25	37	482	578	2,874	7,456	1,132	143
Baltimore, MD	1995	712,209	94,855	325	683	11,353	9,134	16,569	45,619	11,172	905
	1996	716,446	85,982	328	641	10,393	8,145	14,802	40,522	11,151	419
Baton Rouge, LA ^a	1995	229,027	30,794	65	173	1,394	4,919	5,164	15,796	3,283	208
	1996	229,501	27,361	71	118	1,210	1,999	5,577	15,179	3,207	262
Beaumont, TX	1995	117,187	11,181	14	189	420	607	1,749	7,414	788	53
	1996	119,715	10,309	15	203	420	614	1,958	6,362	737	53
Berkeley, CA	1995	100,332	11,407	10	33	619	591	1,538	7,541	1,075	51
	1996	101,250	10,333	8	32	492	555	1,502	6,683	1,061	41
Birmingham, AL	1995	270,728	33,037	121	248	2,158	4,122	6,399	16,309	3,680	283
	1996	272,169	29,283	113	229	1,838	2,236	5,973	15,280	3,614	246
Boise, ID	1995	149,856	8,873	3	53	76	513	1,424	6,311	493	53
	1996	153,258	8,797	1	60	56	391	1,511	6,400	378	81
Boston, MA	1995	550,715	52,278	96	379	3,597	5,497	6,671	26,002	10,036	627
	1996	552,519	44,711	59	414	3,470	5,211	5,052	21,234	9,271	618
Bridgeport, CT	1995	133,057	10,386	33	46	840	666	2,338	3,947	2,516	573
	1996	133,015	11,041	44	61	948	1,054	2,479	4,077	2,378	478
Brownsville, TX	1995	115,029	8,408	7	26	204	580	1,264	5,793	534	20
	1996	117,511	9,868	11	22	231	887	1,328	6,911	478	14
Buffalo, NY	1995	312,395	28,757	62	261	2,836	3,174	7,092	11,124	4,208	562
	1996	313,238	26,644	60	272	2,624	1,576	6,298	11,314	4,500	NA
Burbank, CA	1995	100,166	4,234	6	20	188	289	597	2,246	888	17
	1996	101,082	4,161	4	19	169	264	611	2,219	875	10
Cambridge, MA	1995	100,428	5,606	3	35	295	463	953	3,313	544	24
	1996	100,725	4,968	1	35	226	387	799	2,973	547	35
Chandler, AZ	1995	123,410	8,080	9	32	119	243	1,677	4,882	1,118	84
	1996	129,554	8,550	2	29	143	254	1,796	5,210	1,116	77
Charlotte- Mecklenberg, NC	1995	544,146	52,110	89	366	2,949	5,824	9,959	29,273	3,650	345
	1996	554,070	53,518	71	306	2,594	5,944	10,227	30,199	4,177	439
Chattanooga, TN	1995	154,641	14,269	28	62	532	1,330	2,595	8,341	1,381	88
	1996	156,524	14,688	21	86	556	1,482	2,668	8,665	1,210	126
Chesapeake, VA	1995	182,395	8,538	10	71	357	383	1,478	5,645	594	136
	1996	183,965	8,463	13	49	284	458	1,529	5,596	534	113
Chicago, IL ^b	1995	2,749,881	NA	824	NA	30,086	39,205	40,239	121,487	36,197	1,241
	1996	2,754,118	NA	789	NA	26,860	37,097	40,475	119,492	34,091	1,560
Chula Vista, CA	1995	150,005	9,069	12	34	405	636	1,662	4,524	1,796	54
	1996	151,377	8,822	5	37	399	653	1,451	4,591	1,686	42
Cincinnati, OH	1995	359,749	26,931	50	408	2,155	2,027	5,366	15,012	1,913	399
	1996	360,457	27,455	32	315	1,774	1,800	5,687	16,025	1,822	677
Clearwater, FL	1995	101,362	7,249	4	48	257	774	1,420	4,452	294	25
	1996	103,036	7,577	2	62	215	876	1,353	4,763	306	30
Cleveland, OH	1995	495,074	38,665	129	689	4,224	3,108	7,693	13,764	9,058	679
	1996	496,049	37,409	103	643	4,062	2,823	7,708	13,441	8,629	624

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.118

Offenses known to police in cities over 100,000 population

1995 and 1996--Continued

City	Year	Population	Total Crime Index	Murder and non- negligent man- slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
Colorado Springs, CO	1995	324,441	21,949	18	207	416	925	3,446	15,549	1,388	143
	1996	331,020	20,523	12	238	453	892	3,304	14,248	1,376	152
Columbia, SC	1995	104,457	12,832	9	89	677	1,401	2,256	7,559	841	41
	1996	105,316	12,170	19	75	481	1,244	1,909	7,511	931	33
Columbus, GA	1995	190,328	12,417	20	34	432	497	2,201	8,350	883	24
	1996	194,345	12,294	15	24	367	484	2,216	8,351	837	8
Columbus, OH	1995	638,729	58,715	77	636	3,329	2,582	13,146	31,905	7,040	915
	1996	640,297	61,083	89	571	3,318	2,238	13,013	34,244	7,610	811
Concord, CA	1995	112,451	7,696	4	50	156	452	1,378	4,830	826	17
	1996	113,479	7,302	4	38	167	437	1,186	4,780	690	24
Corpus Christi, TX	1995	280,605	29,274	31	216	504	2,013	3,785	21,271	1,454	195
	1996	286,660	30,467	18	276	485	2,241	3,773	22,006	1,668	216
Dallas, TX	1995	1,042,088	98,624	276	852	5,899	8,942	16,705	49,068	16,882	1,427
	1996	1,060,585	100,401	217	740	6,122	9,201	17,960	49,018	17,143	1,687
Dayton, OH	1995	179,327	18,949	39	237	1,360	789	4,022	9,357	3,145	260
	1996	179,680	17,841	38	201	1,085	702	3,720	8,859	3,236	237
Denver, CO	1995	505,843	34,769	81	320	1,413	2,543	7,410	17,761	5,241	389
	1996	516,224	34,314	64	358	1,327	2,083	7,788	17,269	5,425	380
Des Moines, IA	1995	194,654	16,108	19	127	312	547	1,933	11,911	1,259	164
	1996	195,455	15,157	19	100	321	486	1,794	11,226	1,211	119
Detroit, MI	1995	997,297	119,065	475	1,104	10,076	12,356	22,366	43,415	29,273	1,151
	1996	1,002,299	120,188	428	1,119	9,504	12,188	21,491	41,193	34,265	1,811
Downey, CA	1995	100,391	4,791	7	19	353	198	848	2,097	1,269	52
	1996	101,309	4,785	7	33	318	232	932	2,078	1,185	38
Durham, NC	1995	145,975	15,866	24	82	904	825	4,522	8,376	1,133	64
	1996	148,571	16,838	41	84	810	754	4,226	9,400	1,523	71
Elizabeth, NJ	1995	106,849	9,638	18	46	936	345	2,076	4,229	1,988	31
	1996	107,427	9,209	13	54	795	325	1,768	4,382	1,872	29
El Monte, CA	1995	105,187	5,176	30	33	531	801	996	1,782	994	55
	1996	106,149	4,597	9	43	572	658	854	1,608	853	69
El Paso, TX	1995	590,215	41,692	37	242	1,076	3,593	3,828	29,034	3,882	296
	1996	602,951	45,134	30	245	1,195	3,668	3,942	31,694	4,360	176
Erie, PA	1995	108,577	5,706	6	56	341	269	1,015	3,623	396	34
	1996	108,432	5,532	6	68	336	259	1,019	3,458	386	49
Escondido, CA	1995	116,934	7,993	11	36	252	581	1,450	4,346	1,317	45
	1996	118,003	6,857	7	50	215	547	1,079	3,943	1,016	45
Eugene, OR	1995	120,226	11,876	3	41	273	409	2,036	8,444	670	93
	1996	122,637	12,181	2	50	271	416	1,914	8,765	763	97
Evansville, IN	1995	130,600	7,478	5	33	154	532	1,537	4,772	445	72
	1996	131,455	7,405	7	41	166	566	1,439	4,733	453	55
Flint, MI	1995	138,934	17,338	41	206	1,030	2,615	4,137	7,346	1,963	346
	1996	139,588	16,054	40	182	937	2,166	4,141	6,340	2,248	215
Fontana, CA	1995	104,258	6,276	13	66	470	978	1,372	1,788	1,589	26
	1996	105,211	5,430	16	72	414	845	1,143	1,447	1,493	30
Fort Collins, CO	1995	101,416	5,573	2	66	30	360	790	4,132	193	45
	1996	103,472	5,448	3	70	46	300	829	4,042	158	42
Fort Lauderdale, FL	1995	165,328	25,036	27	102	1,113	1,051	4,876	14,836	3,031	66
	1996	168,059	25,487	34	96	1,186	1,268	4,744	15,125	3,034	70
Fort Wayne, IN	1995	184,985	12,765	23	84	594	230	1,800	8,081	1,953	99
	1996	186,196	13,966	13	121	499	436	1,927	9,407	1,563	86
Fort Worth, TX	1995	460,321	39,667	108	332	1,965	2,939	7,334	22,128	4,861	359
	1996	470,254	38,902	68	319	1,692	2,905	7,917	21,481	4,520	364
Fremont, CA	1995	184,498	8,606	2	32	199	981	1,424	4,855	1,113	46
	1996	186,186	7,769	3	32	186	591	1,306	4,689	962	44
Fresno, CA	1995	388,495	46,267	71	212	2,166	3,210	7,638	20,552	12,418	1,327
	1996	392,049	41,687	69	216	2,087	3,089	6,868	20,180	9,178	1,114
Fullerton, CA	1995	117,450	6,490	6	39	198	247	1,113	4,024	863	29
	1996	118,524	5,246	5	26	201	253	930	3,110	721	14
Garden Grove, CA	1995	148,702	7,740	6	39	347	532	1,293	3,994	1,529	26
	1996	150,062	6,478	5	34	309	498	1,229	3,245	1,158	42
Garland, TX	1995	197,875	11,418	7	102	271	580	2,146	7,244	1,068	68
	1996	201,336	9,562	14	63	210	490	1,786	6,150	849	78
Gary, IN ^c	1995	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	1996	116,024	11,229	104	185	702	2,889	2,278	2,823	2,248	617
Glendale, AZ	1995	174,349	15,468	9	53	320	1,018	2,850	8,489	2,729	119
	1996	183,029	13,480	11	51	301	858	2,277	7,883	2,099	78
Glendale, CA	1995	179,378	7,958	8	22	351	384	1,315	4,552	1,326	44
	1996	181,019	6,966	14	16	344	347	1,135	4,044	1,066	49
Grand Prairie, TX	1995	110,958	6,448	12	28	140	515	1,065	3,714	974	3
	1996	112,930	6,882	3	50	147	956	1,068	3,734	924	5
Grand Rapids, MI	1995	191,457	14,556	24	109	662	1,669	3,113	8,089	890	110
	1996	192,358	14,600	20	101	675	1,647	3,033	8,051	1,073	98
Greensboro, NC	1995	199,635	18,044	36	88	785	1,189	3,671	11,067	1,208	133
	1996	203,186	16,393	23	95	710	1,099	3,228	10,190	1,048	79
Green Bay, WI	1995	103,536	4,868	4	75	70	360	555	3,616	188	34
	1996	104,283	4,679	3	39	68	280	584	3,481	224	31

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.118

Offenses known to police in cities over 100,000 population

1995 and 1996--Continued

City	Year	Population	Total Crime Index	Murder and non negligent man- slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
Hampton, VA	1995	141,034	7,045	14	40	264	236	829	5,199	463	62
	1996	142,248	7,167	10	56	323	203	962	5,151	462	56
Hartford, CT	1995	124,196	16,573	33	112	1,278	1,176	3,137	8,278	2,559	165
	1996	124,223	13,188	20	94	1,089	929	2,072	7,036	1,948	103
Hayward, CA	1995	116,171	7,981	12	45	349	449	1,235	4,372	1,519	84
	1996	117,233	7,876	12	28	370	408	1,253	4,438	1,367	99
Henderson, NV	1995	107,107	4,982	3	79	124	110	917	3,061	688	38
	1996	112,217	5,028	7	81	122	112	1,028	3,033	645	33
Hialeah, FL	1995	197,084	15,654	17	41	809	993	2,433	7,637	3,724	64
	1996	200,339	18,210	12	63	887	1,051	2,894	9,123	4,180	91
Hollywood, FL	1995	126,900	12,146	5	63	518	537	2,024	7,515	1,484	18
	1996	128,996	12,535	10	56	502	590	2,411	7,545	1,421	17
Honolulu, HI	1995	880,266	67,145	38	217	1,371	1,256	10,127	46,696	7,440	299
	1996	878,044	60,059	27	222	1,421	1,078	9,026	41,915	6,370	293
Houston, TX	1995	1,734,335	131,602	316	837	9,222	11,885	24,830	61,976	22,536	1,492
	1996	1,772,143	135,329	261	1,002	8,276	12,917	25,402	65,080	22,391	1,753
Huntington Beach, CA	1995	190,171	8,093	8	44	176	338	2,084	4,474	969	24
	1996	191,911	7,305	0	26	194	391	1,629	4,161	904	31
Huntsville, AL	1995	161,617	13,102	10	56	384	825	2,413	8,393	1,021	50
	1996	162,376	14,330	11	71	310	947	2,251	9,516	1,224	62
Independence, MO	1995	112,642	8,981	2	40	146	442	1,382	6,309	660	60
	1996	113,382	8,771	1	26	124	436	1,229	6,213	742	69
Indianapolis, IN ^d	1995	NA	36,469	99	457	2,523	3,636	7,797	15,941	6,016	338
	1996	NA	37,917	114	424	2,600	4,280	7,797	16,842	5,860	325
Inglewood, CA	1995	110,638	6,817	40	60	1,067	814	1,096	2,095	1,645	53
	1996	111,650	6,241	27	61	952	903	1,082	1,851	1,365	45
Irvine, CA	1995	126,255	4,707	2	14	75	122	894	3,191	409	33
	1996	127,410	4,090	1	22	65	186	837	2,647	332	33
Irving, TX	1995	168,022	9,787	5	56	213	557	1,344	6,723	889	41
	1996	170,960	9,483	8	65	202	529	1,480	6,342	857	65
Jackson, MS	1995	195,123	23,046	92	186	1,469	920	5,455	10,868	4,056	108
	1996	196,619	20,466	67	209	1,309	781	4,924	9,744	3,432	84
Jacksonville, FL	1995	679,148	61,129	86	625	2,920	5,965	12,491	33,306	5,736	395
	1996	690,367	59,534	85	681	2,792	6,207	13,171	31,852	4,746	442
Jersey City, NJ	1995	227,195	18,053	25	92	2,306	1,908	3,810	6,397	3,515	104
	1996	228,424	16,704	26	91	1,859	1,815	3,425	5,994	3,494	135
Kansas City, MO	1995	445,549	52,575	107	470	3,346	5,811	9,748	26,301	6,792	479
	1996	448,474	52,300	104	412	2,881	5,488	8,947	28,124	6,344	426
Knoxville, TN	1995	171,960	13,667	19	110	716	2,335	2,810	5,898	1,779	126
	1996	174,054	10,767	23	67	593	844	2,341	5,304	1,595	107
Lafayette, LA	1995	102,921	10,006	8	63	279	672	1,624	6,680	680	26
	1996	103,134	8,483	8	75	247	515	1,375	5,589	674	33
Lakewood, CO	1995	129,167	7,348	6	49	130	361	1,153	5,207	442	57
	1996	131,786	7,595	4	54	179	394	1,209	5,193	562	36
Lancaster, CA	1995	119,785	6,269	9	49	301	961	1,414	2,579	956	43
	1996	120,881	5,947	12	58	308	1,005	1,455	2,338	771	56
Lansing, MI	1995	120,256	9,784	13	148	344	1,138	1,502	5,940	699	55
	1996	120,821	9,744	10	172	343	1,124	1,607	5,952	536	68
Laredo, TX	1995	152,736	10,150	14	22	174	897	1,628	6,529	886	84
	1996	156,032	11,240	11	27	242	760	1,672	7,477	1,051	82
Las Vegas, NV	1995	793,432	60,178	118	571	3,712	5,122	12,219	30,445	7,991	396
	1996	831,303	56,943	161	475	3,650	4,123	11,656	28,952	7,926	379
Lexington, KY	1995	239,660	15,933	14	131	636	1,318	2,978	9,912	944	108
	1996	241,150	15,328	14	122	579	1,283	2,893	9,522	915	77
Lincoln, NE	1995	204,828	14,433	2	80	122	1,127	1,880	10,765	457	105
	1996	206,704	14,349	3	83	142	987	1,877	10,742	515	54
Little Rock, AR	1995	180,821	22,212	53	172	1,056	2,418	3,701	13,069	1,743	170
	1996	182,799	21,016	29	166	837	1,725	3,382	13,253	1,624	154
Livonia, MI	1995	100,975	3,682	1	29	80	156	551	2,433	432	NA
	1996	101,450	3,422	2	22	65	150	507	2,271	405	NA
Long Beach, CA	1995	436,034	30,657	80	171	2,774	2,624	5,577	14,011	5,420	191
	1996	440,023	26,308	95	158	2,431	2,385	5,003	11,671	4,565	191
Los Angeles, CA	1995	3,466,211	266,204	849	1,590	29,134	38,945	41,325	108,149	46,212	3,379
	1996	3,498,139	235,258	709	1,463	25,189	35,477	35,865	95,069	41,486	3,593
Louisville, KY	1995	272,638	19,491	50	135	1,592	1,483	4,471	8,800	2,960	382
	1996	274,506	21,030	63	131	1,812	1,379	4,830	9,484	3,331	388
Lubbock, TX	1995	198,128	13,406	19	122	297	1,467	2,441	8,086	974	70
	1996	202,403	12,948	15	126	276	1,649	2,456	7,472	954	96
Macon, GA	1995	111,450	11,070	25	82	390	371	1,901	7,386	915	50
	1996	113,802	14,011	18	77	382	447	2,452	9,195	1,440	50
Madison, WI	1995	196,156	9,287	5	67	282	263	1,459	6,478	733	48
	1996	197,572	9,096	1	75	299	397	1,389	6,294	641	58
Memphis, TN	1995	623,902	65,597	181	785	5,779	4,294	16,026	24,695	13,837	711
	1996	631,626	70,281	161	789	5,970	5,615	16,634	26,828	14,284	620
Mesa, AZ	1995	324,654	28,877	17	128	507	1,986	4,764	16,991	4,484	144
	1996	340,818	25,735	18	110	506	1,825	3,883	15,582	3,811	127
Mesquite, TX	1995	115,770	7,403	1	20	89	491	825	5,195	672	110
	1996	117,795	6,452	3	8	64	363	564	4,781	669	128

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.118

Offenses known to police in cities over 100,000 population

1995 and 1996--Continued

City	Year	Population	Total Crime Index	Murder and non- negligent man- slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
Miami, FL	1995	378,720	59,170	110	198	5,676	6,943	9,874	27,537	8,832	237
	1996	384,976	52,918	124	201	5,139	6,526	9,804	23,431	7,693	232
Midland, TX	1995	97,973	4,838	8	68	88	309	1,004	3,074	287	25
	1996	100,087	4,966	4	58	80	235	1,030	3,273	286	18
Milwaukee, WI	1995	622,467	52,679	138	370	3,650	2,579	8,366	26,231	11,345	555
	1996	627,139	49,623	130	281	3,353	2,210	7,622	25,948	10,079	597
Minneapolis, MN	1995	357,709	41,299	96	578	3,550	2,852	8,024	21,710	4,489	NA
	1996	361,595	40,826	83	516	3,242	2,967	7,678	20,690	5,650	493
Mobile, AL	1995	206,138	18,915	56	106	1,384	786	4,236	10,416	1,931	87
	1996	207,106	19,512	51	119	1,283	732	4,404	10,990	1,933	140
Modesto, CA	1995	177,244	15,425	13	76	387	892	2,814	9,262	1,981	233
	1996	178,865	12,840	12	80	421	754	2,701	7,100	1,772	174
Montgomery, AL	1995	197,046	13,184	35	85	564	725	3,085	7,390	1,300	72
	1996	197,972	13,202	31	80	627	851	3,376	7,111	1,126	81
Moreno Valley, CA	1995	140,011	9,187	16	44	390	852	2,200	4,566	1,119	37
	1996	141,292	8,733	13	52	418	709	2,280	4,216	1,045	29
Naperville, IL ^{b,c}	1995	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	1996	101,980	NA	2	NA	16	49	407	2,235	106	8
Nashville, TN	1995	523,681	56,090	105	487	2,675	6,109	8,236	30,363	8,115	NA
	1996	530,059	59,467	89	487	2,910	6,535	8,025	33,195	8,226	NA
Newark, NJ	1995	260,232	40,367	102	216	5,480	4,573	7,369	12,762	9,865	251
	1996	261,909	34,437	92	179	4,219	4,271	5,991	11,693	7,992	157
New Haven, CT	1995	119,604	15,174	21	98	953	1,157	2,965	7,465	2,515	108
	1996	119,566	15,036	22	120	1,207	1,267	2,936	7,139	2,345	102
New Orleans, LA	1995	487,179	53,399	363	487	5,349	4,677	10,236	22,454	9,833	NA
	1996	488,300	53,919	351	390	5,700	4,580	9,954	22,774	10,170	NA
Newport News, VA	1995	180,930	11,239	28	139	538	1,045	1,669	7,181	639	79
	1996	182,487	9,829	27	110	363	676	1,224	6,850	579	97
New York, NY	1995	7,319,546	444,758	1,177	2,374	59,280	52,322	73,889	183,037	72,679	NA
	1996	7,339,594	382,555	983	2,332	49,670	45,674	61,270	162,246	60,380	NA
Norfolk, VA	1995	243,857	20,602	53	177	1,293	870	3,134	12,747	2,328	141
	1996	245,956	18,854	61	142	1,079	1,050	2,766	12,053	1,703	120
Norwalk, CA	1995	101,250	4,819	16	23	370	680	794	1,664	1,272	25
	1996	102,176	4,388	14	26	329	807	710	1,516	986	41
Oakland, CA ^c	1995	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	1996	372,145	39,174	93	322	3,622	4,131	6,058	19,878	5,070	405
Oceanside, CA	1995	146,964	7,587	23	72	409	1,041	1,861	2,997	1,184	35
	1996	148,308	7,197	10	75	330	824	1,737	3,309	912	27
Oklahoma City, OK ^e	1995	466,232	53,625	227	473	1,603	3,724	10,420	32,063	5,115	354
	1996	469,632	57,100	67	477	1,478	3,286	10,690	35,957	5,145	423
Omaha, NE	1995	348,089	27,324	27	80	808	2,670	3,883	16,071	3,785	241
	1996	350,607	26,939	27	207	782	3,726	3,552	14,999	3,646	253
Ontario, CA	1995	135,503	10,383	21	70	550	905	1,856	4,830	2,151	83
	1996	136,742	8,907	17	44	504	860	1,479	4,292	1,711	121
Orange, CA	1995	117,372	4,936	6	15	194	368	968	2,477	908	40
	1996	118,445	4,086	1	30	177	354	878	2,019	627	39
Orlando, FL	1995	179,649	20,750	19	141	1,048	2,564	3,862	11,255	1,861	56
	1996	182,616	24,055	13	165	1,080	2,744	4,418	13,444	2,191	73
Oxnard, CA	1995	146,596	7,771	11	65	419	948	1,335	4,102	891	19
	1996	147,937	7,910	16	57	460	849	1,255	4,332	941	24
Palmdale, CA	1995	103,943	5,134	7	38	289	823	1,067	2,123	787	50
	1996	104,894	5,311	6	38	260	837	1,231	2,246	693	41
Pasadena, CA	1995	134,844	9,399	12	53	721	635	1,713	5,232	1,033	57
	1996	136,077	7,423	14	40	521	603	1,365	4,142	738	89
Pasadena, TX	1995	131,726	6,821	15	63	176	801	1,225	3,661	880	69
	1996	134,568	7,278	9	63	189	642	1,408	3,983	984	93
Paterson, NJ	1995	139,007	9,339	12	45	829	771	2,231	4,047	1,404	96
	1996	139,759	8,448	7	48	805	774	1,948	3,486	1,380	52
Peoria, IL ^{b,c}	1995	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	1996	113,790	NA	11	NA	448	1,736	2,086	6,480	964	127
Philadelphia, PA	1995	1,529,848	108,278	432	773	13,612	7,155	16,165	46,332	23,809	2,350
	1996	1,528,403	105,766	414	704	15,485	6,764	16,204	43,064	23,131	2,681
Phoenix, AZ	1995	1,085,706	118,126	214	411	3,693	7,272	20,953	62,422	23,161	271
	1996	1,139,793	108,749	186	460	3,757	6,126	19,559	60,565	18,096	279
Pittsburgh, PA	1995	354,780	21,748	58	243	2,077	1,096	3,598	11,289	3,387	213
	1996	354,308	18,764	47	206	1,565	1,030	3,049	10,057	2,810	248
Plano, TX	1995	160,357	7,654	4	38	92	513	1,345	5,282	380	11
	1996	163,817	8,318	0	49	97	423	1,443	5,918	388	11
Pomona, CA	1995	144,593	8,468	32	59	614	1,016	1,786	3,454	1,507	42
	1996	145,916	7,789	19	47	545	926	1,697	3,039	1,516	35
Portland, OR	1995	458,623	55,348	43	426	2,298	6,066	7,813	29,589	9,113	486
	1996	467,906	50,306	51	402	2,057	5,325	7,142	28,823	6,506	499
Portsmouth, VA	1995	104,505	8,969	34	77	842	549	1,639	4,953	875	146
	1996	105,404	8,582	23	57	532	454	1,605	5,040	871	67
Providence, RI	1995	149,805	13,998	25	97	570	530	3,534	7,150	2,092	547
	1996	149,805	13,106	16	77	445	495	2,934	6,720	2,419	403
Pueblo, CO	1995	102,971	7,822	8	46	182	1,131	1,468	4,475	512	62
	1996	105,059	7,371	12	74	196	1,104	1,348	4,305	332	52

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.118

Offenses known to police in cities over 100,000 population

1995 and 1996--Continued

City	Year	Population	Total Crime Index	Murder and non- negligent man- slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
Raleigh, NC	1995	240,891	17,523	18	104	648	1,269	3,682	10,565	1,237	103
	1996	245,176	17,080	25	90	732	1,262	3,139	10,456	1,376	84
Rancho Cucamonga, CA	1995	115,376	4,843	7	22	179	158	998	2,498	981	21
	1996	116,431	4,828	8	14	157	191	990	2,531	937	27
Reno, NV	1995	152,294	10,947	14	94	421	568	1,846	7,193	811	69
	1996	159,559	10,854	12	113	507	491	1,676	7,330	725	29
Richmond, VA	1995	203,133	20,984	120	171	1,491	1,718	4,260	10,848	8,976	188
	1996	204,881	19,771	112	143	1,545	1,583	4,022	10,338	2,028	171
Riverside, CA	1995	242,859	19,683	34	117	1,010	2,648	4,232	8,545	3,097	244
	1996	245,081	15,493	18	115	874	2,162	2,894	7,121	2,309	289
Rochester, NY	1995	230,749	22,722	53	150	1,576	774	5,089	12,871	2,209	352
	1996	231,372	20,928	53	119	1,360	738	4,474	11,491	2,693	280
Rockford, IL ^b	1995	144,214	NA	19	NA	751	962	3,616	8,681	1,301	60
	1996	144,421	NA	31	NA	750	879	3,401	8,422	1,387	48
Sacramento, CA	1995	375,845	38,803	57	158	2,129	1,936	8,003	18,538	7,982	202
	1996	379,283	33,780	43	154	1,874	1,636	7,148	16,842	6,083	170
Saint Louis, MO	1995	371,425	59,736	204	273	5,136	6,839	10,692	28,587	8,005	769
	1996	374,041	56,588	166	269	4,086	5,682	9,887	29,228	7,270	784
Saint Paul, MN	1995	264,539	20,256	25	233	930	1,348	4,272	11,219	2,229	324
	1996	267,292	20,704	26	234	875	1,302	4,127	11,504	2,636	306
Saint Petersburg, FL	1995	242,228	22,899	30	172	1,417	3,555	4,217	12,076	1,432	132
	1996	246,229	23,843	26	166	1,380	3,156	4,535	12,373	2,207	252
Salem, OR	1995	117,466	12,346	9	65	247	111	1,852	8,967	1,095	56
	1996	119,822	10,732	7	94	191	102	1,282	8,310	746	52
Salinas, CA	1995	120,416	8,329	15	49	494	950	1,181	4,797	843	56
	1996	121,517	7,554	9	54	412	884	1,031	4,339	825	54
Salt Lake City, UT	1995	175,765	22,115	27	148	564	636	2,950	15,467	2,323	90
	1996	180,180	22,283	20	152	591	738	3,015	14,898	2,869	77
San Antonio, TX	1995	999,900	79,931	142	658	2,345	2,033	13,961	52,370	8,422	834
	1996	1,021,477	87,710	117	637	2,350	1,637	13,685	60,488	8,796	891
San Bernardino, CA	1995	182,632	19,319	67	101	1,442	2,318	3,991	7,897	3,503	188
	1996	184,303	16,970	42	79	1,281	1,831	3,544	7,201	2,992	149
San Diego, CA	1995	1,157,771	64,235	91	346	3,244	7,396	10,311	30,505	12,342	230
	1996	1,168,364	61,573	79	368	2,998	6,703	8,608	31,688	11,129	252
San Francisco, CA	1995	738,371	60,474	99	304	6,469	4,031	7,127	34,153	8,291	433
	1996	745,127	56,592	82	298	5,539	3,967	7,079	31,062	8,565	452
San Jose, CA	1995	822,845	36,096	38	387	1,209	5,015	5,477	19,745	4,225	539
	1996	830,374	34,287	40	341	1,098	4,596	4,700	19,793	3,719	655
Santa Ana, CA	1995	292,289	15,190	72	66	1,234	1,141	2,182	7,396	3,099	324
	1996	294,963	13,213	46	62	1,178	945	1,822	6,501	2,659	376
Santa Clarita, CA	1995	124,298	3,929	4	28	92	554	910	1,821	520	18
	1996	125,435	3,255	2	19	83	492	716	1,550	393	40
Santa Rosa, CA	1995	117,550	7,325	4	64	193	422	1,183	4,925	534	67
	1996	118,625	6,905	2	81	170	410	920	4,901	421	49
Savannah, GA	1995	143,505	12,016	27	76	840	447	1,946	7,669	1,011	63
	1996	146,534	13,089	22	63	849	483	2,158	8,427	1,087	98
Scottsdale, AZ	1995	157,788	10,816	6	18	138	296	2,076	6,627	1,655	45
	1996	165,644	9,737	8	23	133	281	1,786	6,455	1,051	58
Seattle, WA	1995	529,526	55,507	41	260	2,213	2,390	7,689	35,970	6,944	246
	1996	539,591	55,636	37	261	1,963	2,282	7,855	36,883	6,355	250
Shreveport, LA	1995	199,007	22,338	61	112	776	1,643	3,787	14,637	1,322	200
	1996	199,418	23,658	51	134	729	1,576	4,185	15,454	1,529	195
Simi Valley, CA	1995	107,486	2,908	4	12	57	123	626	1,759	327	33
	1996	108,469	2,401	1	12	38	105	460	1,532	253	34
Sioux Falls, SD	1995	110,385	5,766	5	70	82	344	904	4,136	225	26
	1996	110,891	5,354	1	82	65	325	864	3,808	209	51
South Bend, IN	1995	106,024	10,013	26	86	389	479	2,406	5,920	707	122
	1996	106,718	10,822	22	93	512	395	2,880	6,185	735	115
Spokane, WA	1995	195,956	16,484	23	132	471	960	2,966	11,000	932	74
	1996	199,636	16,286	15	89	346	858	3,032	11,101	845	41
Springfield, IL ^b	1995	106,641	NA	11	NA	564	1,024	2,487	6,183	515	57
	1996	106,794	NA	7	NA	452	1,008	2,359	5,697	363	33
Springfield, MA ^a	1995	149,978	11,165	19	134	748	1,406	2,490	3,798	2,570	577
	1996	150,421	NA	12	99	531	2,782	3,206	3,477	NA	NA
Springfield, MO	1995	151,032	12,092	5	82	145	597	2,123	8,440	700	97
	1996	152,024	11,505	4	76	173	542	2,182	7,851	677	103
Stamford, CT	1995	107,199	6,051	4	14	231	262	935	3,999	606	35
	1996	107,165	4,955	6	18	212	205	704	3,332	478	52
Sterling Heights, MI ^c	1995	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	1996	120,737	4,621	1	10	36	223	438	3,506	407	21
Stockton, CA	1995	223,752	20,782	42	133	1,228	1,784	3,836	10,278	3,481	114
	1996	225,799	19,401	46	123	1,313	1,633	3,418	9,815	3,053	111
Sunnyvale, CA	1995	120,185	3,777	3	29	110	112	459	2,714	350	11
	1996	121,284	3,488	0	29	80	122	420	2,522	315	18
Syracuse, NY	1995	159,603	11,340	18	84	633	732	3,048	6,032	793	98
	1996	160,033	10,999	15	62	579	742	2,821	5,940	840	106

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.118

Offenses known to police in cities over 100,000 population

1995 and 1996--Continued

City	Year	Population	Total Crime Index	Murder and non- negligent man- slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
Tacoma, WA	1995	186,074	21,766	28	171	925	2,099	3,655	12,250	2,638	137
	1996	189,568	20,143	20	137	792	1,836	3,284	11,255	2,819	125
Tallahassee, FL	1995	135,759	16,611	12	119	607	1,191	2,800	10,751	1,131	30
	1996	138,001	14,018	10	95	363	1,094	2,157	9,505	794	22
Tampa, FL	1995	289,882	41,112	47	277	2,626	5,785	6,622	19,773	5,982	212
	1996	294,670	42,873	43	264	2,671	5,711	7,373	20,787	6,024	227
Tempe, AZ	1995	149,352	14,723	7	49	299	478	2,103	9,374	2,413	57
	1996	156,788	14,031	3	35	321	512	2,047	9,169	1,944	52
Thousand Oaks, CA	1995	111,539	2,747	0	23	59	154	447	1,755	309	25
	1996	112,559	2,547	3	9	64	156	447	1,616	252	72
Toledo, OH	1995	323,972	27,196	35	278	1,414	1,146	6,298	14,821	3,204	492
	1996	324,610	27,488	30	277	1,297	1,031	5,597	16,218	3,038	606
Topeka, KA	1995	121,165	15,931	9	89	504	905	5,894	7,535	995	NA
	1996	121,495	15,394	17	89	533	863	3,563	9,659	670	NA
Torrance, CA	1995	138,914	7,637	5	10	393	283	1,294	4,216	1,436	38
	1996	140,185	7,054	3	31	317	281	1,385	3,826	1,211	26
Tucson, AZ	1995	449,981	54,706	65	292	1,192	3,878	5,995	37,235	6,049	277
	1996	472,385	46,385	46	282	1,288	3,583	6,710	28,460	6,016	282
Tulsa, OK	1995	377,152	27,824	30	255	947	3,127	6,072	12,991	4,402	271
	1996	379,798	27,373	31	304	868	3,225	6,131	12,545	4,269	240
Vallejo, CA	1995	112,044	9,040	13	52	508	1,058	1,670	4,701	1,038	70
	1996	113,069	8,996	15	59	523	967	1,658	4,901	873	59
Virginia Beach, VA	1995	435,959	20,280	16	99	479	374	2,915	15,244	1,153	211
	1996	439,851	20,819	20	127	455	473	3,063	15,688	993	222
Waco, TX	1995	107,885	10,064	16	131	457	904	1,900	5,553	1,103	65
	1996	110,213	11,553	14	92	386	860	2,092	6,832	1,277	85
Warren, MI ^f	1995	143,420	7,257	0	34	217	1,054	910	3,661	1,381	57
	1996	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Washington, DC	1995	554,000	67,402	361	292	6,864	7,228	10,184	32,281	10,192	122
	1996	543,000	64,557	397	260	6,444	6,310	9,828	31,343	9,975	162
Waterbury, CT	1995	103,523	8,799	9	32	260	225	2,049	4,923	1,301	14
	1996	103,490	7,952	13	39	245	360	1,930	4,396	969	10
West Covina, CA	1995	103,817	5,502	10	24	361	253	780	2,980	1,094	74
	1996	104,766	4,968	6	24	273	265	806	2,689	905	42
Wichita, KS	1995	311,675	25,625	41	203	895	1,046	5,364	15,429	2,647	NA
	1996	312,706	24,881	24	227	823	1,298	5,193	14,936	2,380	NA
Wichita Falls, TX	1995	99,606	7,011	8	90	211	552	1,183	4,601	366	106
	1996	101,755	6,704	9	81	152	636	1,020	4,436	370	38
Winston-Salem, NC	1995	157,870	19,636	23	142	926	1,307	4,644	11,304	1,290	144
	1996	160,678	18,929	28	123	871	1,245	3,812	11,062	1,788	161
Worcester, MA	1995	166,290	11,386	5	82	431	1,264	2,523	5,790	1,291	NA
	1996	166,782	10,048	7	108	412	1,038	2,231	5,139	1,113	95
Yonkers, NY	1995	183,156	8,364	9	25	730	373	1,400	4,140	1,687	69
	1996	183,650	8,210	13	34	639	418	1,381	4,125	1,600	56

Note: See Note, table 3.111. Arson is shown only if 12 months of arson data were received. The Total Crime Index is the sum of the Crime Index offenses, not including arson. Cities are included in the table if the population was 100,000 or more in either of the years presented. Complete data were not available for all jurisdictions in Illinois, Kansas, and Montana for 1995 and 1996, and for Kentucky and Vermont for 1996. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

^aDue to reporting changes or annexations, 1996 figures are not comparable to previous years.

^bForcible rape figures furnished by the State-level Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program administered by the Illinois Department of State Police for 1995 and 1996 were not in accordance with national UCR guidelines. Therefore, the figures were excluded from the forcible rape and Total Crime Index categories.

^cFigures not reported for 1995.

^dFigures for 1995 and 1996 are not for the unified city-county government of Indianapolis/Marion County, IN.

^eThe high number of murders in 1995 was the result of the bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building.

^fFigures not reported for 1996.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1995*, pp. 107-149; *1996*, pp. 112-156 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.119

Rate (per 100,000 population) of violent crime, murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault

In cities over 250,000 and 100,000 population, 1996

City	Population	Violent crime rate ^a	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter rate	Forcible rape rate	Robbery rate	Aggravated assault rate
<u>Cities 250,000 and over</u>						
Albuquerque, NM	426,736	1,468.6	16.4	87.9	468.2	896.1
Anaheim, CA	286,146	723.8	4.9	28.3	341.8	348.8
Anchorage, AK	254,774	815.6	9.8	77.7	219.0	509.1
Arlington, TX	298,632	829.8	5.7	52.2	206.9	564.9
Atlanta, GA	413,123	3,316.0	47.4	94.9	1,163.1	2,010.5
Aurora, CO	262,168	621.4	4.2	73.6	213.2	330.3
Austin, TX	537,484	710.9	7.4	50.2	256.0	397.2
Baltimore, MD	716,446	2,722.7	45.8	89.5	1,450.6	1,136.9
Birmingham, AL	272,169	1,622.5	41.5	84.1	675.3	821.5
Boston, MA	552,519	1,656.8	10.7	74.9	628.0	943.1
Buffalo, NY	313,238	1,446.8	19.2	86.8	837.7	503.1
Charlotte-Mecklenburg, NC	554,070	1,609.0	12.8	55.2	468.2	1,072.8
Chicago, IL ^b	2,754,118	NA	28.6	NA	975.3	1,347.0
Cincinnati, OH	360,457	1,087.8	8.9	87.4	492.2	499.4
Cleveland, OH	496,049	1,538.4	20.8	129.6	818.9	569.1
Colorado Springs, CO	331,020	481.8	3.6	71.9	136.8	269.5
Columbus, OH	640,297	970.8	13.9	89.2	518.2	349.5
Corpus Christi, TX	286,660	1,053.5	6.3	96.3	169.2	781.8
Dallas, TX	1,060,585	1,535.0	20.5	69.8	577.2	867.5
Denver, CO	516,224	742.3	12.4	69.3	257.1	403.5
Detroit, MI	1,002,299	2,318.6	42.7	111.6	948.2	1,216.0
District of Columbia	543,000	1,401.7	73.1	47.9	118.6	1,162.1
El Paso, TX	602,951	852.1	5.0	40.6	198.2	608.3
Fort Worth, TX	470,254	1,059.9	14.5	67.8	359.8	617.8
Fresno, CA	392,049	1,392.9	17.6	55.1	532.3	787.9
Honolulu, HI	878,044	313.0	3.1	25.3	161.8	122.8
Houston, TX	1,772,143	1,267.2	14.7	56.5	467.0	728.9
Indianapolis, IN	777,458	954.1	14.7	54.5	334.4	550.5
Jacksonville, FL	690,367	1,414.5	12.3	98.6	404.4	899.1
Kansas City, MO	448,474	1,981.2	23.2	91.9	642.4	1,223.7
Las Vegas, NV	831,303	1,011.5	19.4	57.1	439.1	496.0
Long Beach, CA	440,023	1,152.0	21.6	35.9	552.5	542.0
Los Angeles, CA	3,498,139	1,796.3	20.3	41.8	720.1	1,014.2
Louisville, KY	274,506	1,233.1	23.0	47.7	660.1	502.4
Memphis, TN	631,626	1,984.6	25.5	124.9	945.2	889.0
Mesa, AZ	340,818	721.5	5.3	32.3	148.5	535.5
Miami, FL	384,976	3,114.5	32.2	52.2	1,334.9	1,695.2
Milwaukee, WI	627,139	952.6	20.7	44.8	534.7	352.4
Minneapolis, MN	361,595	1,882.8	23.0	142.7	896.6	820.5
Nashville, TN	530,059	1,890.5	16.8	91.9	549.0	1,232.9
Newark, NJ	261,909	3,345.1	35.1	68.3	1,610.9	1,630.7
New Orleans, LA	488,300	2,257.0	71.9	79.9	1,167.3	937.9
New York City, NY	7,339,594	1,344.2	13.4	31.8	676.7	622.3
Oakland, CA	372,145	2,194.8	25.0	86.5	973.3	1,110.1
Oklahoma City, OK	469,632	1,130.2	14.3	101.6	314.7	699.7
Omaha, NE	350,607	1,352.5	7.7	59.0	223.0	1,062.7
Philadelphia, PA	1,528,403	1,528.9	27.1	46.1	1,013.1	442.6
Phoenix, AZ	1,139,793	923.8	16.3	40.4	329.6	537.5
Pittsburgh, PA	354,308	803.8	13.3	58.1	441.7	290.7
Portland, OR	467,906	1,674.5	10.9	85.9	439.6	1,138.0
Sacramento, CA	379,283	977.4	11.3	40.6	494.1	431.3
San Antonio, TX	1,021,477	463.8	11.5	62.1	230.1	160.3
San Diego, CA	1,168,364	868.6	6.8	31.5	256.6	573.7
San Francisco, CA	745,127	1,326.8	11.0	40.0	743.4	532.4
San Jose, CA	830,374	731.6	4.8	41.1	132.2	553.5
Santa Ana, CA	294,963	756.4	15.6	21.0	399.4	320.4
Seattle, WA	539,591	841.9	6.9	48.4	363.8	422.9
St. Louis, MO	374,041	2,727.8	44.4	71.9	1,092.4	1,519.1
St. Paul, MN	267,292	911.7	9.7	87.5	327.4	487.1
Tampa, FL	294,670	2,948.7	14.6	89.6	906.4	1,938.1
Toledo, OH	324,610	811.7	9.2	85.3	399.6	317.6
Tucson, AZ	472,385	1,100.6	9.7	59.7	272.7	758.5
Tulsa, OK	379,798	1,165.9	8.2	80.0	228.5	849.1
Virginia Beach, VA	439,851	244.4	4.5	28.9	103.4	107.5
Wichita, KS	312,706	755.7	7.7	72.6	263.2	412.2
<u>Cities 100,000 to 249,999</u>						
Abilene, TX	114,523	522.2	6.1	57.6	110.0	348.4
Akron, OH	223,303	1,050.1	6.3	86.9	363.2	593.8
Albany, NY	104,919	1,078.9	10.5	43.8	468.0	556.6
Alexandria, VA	114,996	553.1	6.1	39.1	276.5	231.3

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.119

Rate (per 100,000 population) of violent crime, murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault

In cities over 250,000 and 100,000 population, 1996--Continued

City	Population	Violent crime rate ^a	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter rate	Forcible rape rate	Robbery rate	Aggravated assault rate
Cities 100,000 to 249,999--Continued						
Allentown, PA	105,372	618.8	5.7	46.5	304.6	261.9
Amarillo, TX	171,770	831.3	6.4	41.3	194.4	589.2
Amherst Town, NY	107,331	91.3	0.0	6.5	55.0	29.8
Ann Arbor, MI	109,939	372.0	0.9	33.7	102.8	234.7
Aurora, IL ^b	113,220	NA	23.0	NA	199.6	500.8
Bakersfield, CA	193,777	579.0	12.9	19.1	248.7	298.3
Baton Rouge, LA	229,501	1,480.6	30.9	51.4	527.2	871.0
Beaumont, TX	119,715	1,045.8	12.5	169.6	350.8	512.9
Berkeley, CA	101,250	1,073.6	7.9	31.6	485.9	548.1
Boise, ID	153,258	331.5	0.7	39.1	36.5	255.1
Bridgeport, CT	133,015	1,584.0	33.1	45.9	712.7	792.4
Brownsville, TX	117,511	979.5	9.4	18.7	196.6	754.8
Burbank, CA	101,082	451.1	4.0	18.8	167.2	261.2
Cambridge, MA	100,725	644.3	1.0	34.7	224.4	384.2
Chandler, AZ	129,554	330.4	1.5	22.4	110.4	196.1
Chattanooga, TN	156,524	1,370.4	13.4	54.9	355.2	946.8
Chesapeake, VA	183,965	437.0	7.1	26.6	154.4	249.0
Chula Vista, CA	151,377	722.7	3.3	24.4	263.6	431.4
Clearwater, FL	103,036	1,121.0	1.9	60.2	208.7	850.2
Columbia, SC	105,316	1,727.2	18.0	71.2	456.7	1,181.2
Columbus, GA	194,345	457.9	7.7	12.3	188.8	249.0
Concord, CA	113,479	569.3	3.5	33.5	147.2	385.1
Dayton, OH	179,680	1,127.6	21.1	111.9	603.9	390.7
Des Moines, IA	195,455	473.8	9.7	51.2	164.2	248.7
Downey, CA	101,309	582.4	6.9	32.6	313.9	229.0
Durham, NC	148,571	1,136.8	27.6	56.5	545.2	507.5
El Monte, CA	106,149	1,207.7	8.5	40.5	538.9	619.9
Elizabeth, NJ	107,427	1,104.9	12.1	50.3	740.0	302.5
El Monte, CA	108,432	617.0	5.5	62.7	309.9	238.9
Erie, PA	118,003	694.1	5.9	42.4	182.2	463.5
Escondido, CA	122,637	602.6	1.6	40.8	221.0	339.2
Eugene, OR	131,455	593.4	5.3	31.2	126.3	430.6
Evansville, IN	139,588	2,382.0	28.7	130.4	671.3	1,551.7
Flint, MI	105,211	1,280.3	15.2	68.4	393.5	803.1
Fontana, CA	103,472	404.9	2.9	67.7	44.5	289.9
Fort Collins, CO	168,059	1,537.6	20.2	57.1	705.7	754.5
Fort Lauderdale, FL	186,196	574.1	7.0	65.0	268.0	234.2
Fort Wayne, IN	186,186	436.1	1.6	17.2	99.9	317.4
Fremont, CA	118,524	409.2	4.2	21.9	169.6	213.5
Fullerton, CA	150,062	563.8	3.3	22.7	205.9	331.9
Garden Grove, CA	201,336	385.9	7.0	31.3	104.3	243.4
Garland, TX	116,024	3,344.1	89.6	159.4	605.0	2,490.0
Glendale, AZ	183,029	667.1	6.0	27.9	164.5	468.8
Glendale, CA	181,019	398.3	7.7	8.8	190.0	191.7
Grand Prairie, TX	112,930	1,023.6	2.7	44.3	130.2	846.5
Grand Rapids, MI	192,358	1,270.0	10.4	52.5	350.9	856.2
Green Bay, WI	104,283	374.0	2.9	37.4	65.2	268.5
Greensboro, NC	203,186	948.4	11.3	46.8	349.4	540.9
Hampton, VA	142,248	416.2	7.0	39.4	227.1	142.7
Hartford, CT	124,223	1,716.3	16.1	75.7	876.6	747.8
Hayward, CA	117,233	697.8	10.2	23.9	315.6	348.0
Henderson, NV	112,217	286.9	6.2	72.2	108.7	99.8
Hialeah, FL	200,339	1,004.8	6.0	31.4	442.7	524.6
Hollywood, FL	128,996	897.7	7.8	43.4	389.2	457.4
Huntington Beach, CA	191,911	318.4	0.0	13.5	101.1	203.7
Huntsville, AL	162,376	824.6	6.8	43.7	190.9	583.2
Independence, MO	113,382	517.7	0.9	22.9	109.4	384.5
Inglewood, CA	111,650	1,740.3	24.2	54.6	852.7	808.8
Irvine, CA	127,410	215.1	0.8	17.3	51.0	146.0
Irving, TX	170,960	470.3	4.7	38.0	118.2	309.4
Jackson, MS	196,619	1,203.3	34.1	106.3	665.8	397.2
Jersey City, NJ	228,424	1,659.6	11.4	39.8	813.8	794.6
Knoxville, TN	174,054	877.3	13.2	38.5	340.7	484.9
Lafayette, LA	103,134	819.3	7.8	72.7	239.5	499.4
Lakewood, CO	131,786	478.8	3.0	41.0	135.8	299.0
Lancaster, CA	120,881	1,144.1	9.9	48.0	254.8	831.4
Lansing, MI	120,821	1,364.8	8.3	142.4	283.9	930.3
Laredo, TX	156,032	666.5	7.0	17.3	155.1	487.1
Lexington, KY	241,150	828.5	5.8	50.6	240.1	532.0
Lincoln, NE	206,704	587.8	1.5	40.2	68.7	477.5
Little Rock, AR	182,799	1,508.2	15.9	90.8	457.9	943.7
Livonia, MI	101,450	235.6	2.0	21.7	64.1	147.9

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.119

Rate (per 100,000 population) of violent crime, murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault

In cities over 250,000 and 100,000 population, 1996--Continued

City	Population	Violent crime rate ^a	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter rate	Forcible rape rate	Robbery rate	Aggravated assault rate
Cities 100,000 to 249,999--Continued						
Lubbock, TX	202,403	1,020.7	7.4	62.3	136.4	814.7
Macon, GA	113,802	811.9	15.8	67.7	335.7	392.8
Madison, WI	197,572	390.7	0.5	38.0	151.3	200.9
Mesquite, TX	117,795	371.8	2.5	6.8	54.3	308.2
Midland, TX	100,087	376.7	4.0	57.9	79.9	234.8
Mobile, AL	207,106	1,055.0	24.6	57.5	619.5	353.4
Modesto, CA	178,865	708.4	6.7	44.7	235.4	421.5
Montgomery, AL	197,972	802.6	15.7	40.4	316.7	429.9
Morena Valley, CA	141,292	843.6	9.2	36.8	295.8	501.8
Naperville, IL ^b	101,980	NA	2.0	NA	15.7	48.0
New Haven, CT	119,566	2,187.9	18.4	100.4	1,009.5	1,059.7
Newport News, VA	182,487	644.4	14.8	60.3	198.9	370.4
Norfolk, VA	245,956	948.1	24.8	57.7	438.7	426.9
Norwalk, CA	102,176	1,151.0	13.7	25.4	322.0	789.8
Oceanside, CA	148,308	835.4	6.7	50.6	222.5	555.6
Ontario, CA	136,742	1,042.1	12.4	32.2	368.6	628.9
Orange, CA	118,445	474.5	0.8	25.3	149.4	298.9
Orlando, FL	182,616	2,191.5	7.1	90.4	591.4	1,502.6
Oxnard, CA	147,937	934.2	10.8	38.5	310.9	573.9
Palmdale, CA	104,894	1,087.8	5.7	36.2	247.9	797.9
Pasadena, CA	136,077	865.7	10.3	29.4	382.9	443.1
Pasadena, TX	134,568	671.0	6.7	46.8	140.4	477.1
Paterson, NJ	139,759	1,169.2	5.0	34.3	576.0	553.8
Peoria, IL ^b	113,790	NA	9.7	NA	393.7	1,525.6
Plano, TX	163,817	347.3	0.0	29.9	59.2	258.2
Pomona, CA	145,916	1,053.3	13.0	32.2	373.5	634.6
Portsmouth, VA	105,404	1,011.3	21.8	54.1	504.7	430.7
Providence, RI	149,805	689.6	10.7	51.4	297.1	330.4
Pueblo, CO	105,059	1,319.3	11.4	70.4	186.6	1,050.8
Raleigh, NC	245,176	860.2	10.2	36.7	298.6	514.7
Rancho Cucamonga, CA	116,431	317.8	6.9	12.0	134.8	164.0
Reno, NV	159,559	703.8	7.5	70.8	317.8	307.7
Richmond, VA	204,881	1,651.2	54.7	69.8	754.1	772.6
Riverside, CA	245,081	1,293.0	7.3	46.9	356.6	882.2
Rochester, NY	231,372	981.1	22.9	51.4	587.8	319.0
Rockford, IL ^b	144,421	NA	21.5	NA	519.3	608.6
Salem, OR	119,822	328.8	5.8	78.4	159.4	85.1
Salinas, CA	121,517	1,118.4	7.4	44.4	339.0	727.5
Salt Lake City, UT	180,180	833.1	11.1	84.4	328.0	409.6
San Bernardino, CA	184,303	1,754.2	22.8	42.9	695.1	993.5
Santa Clarita, CA	125,435	475.1	1.6	15.1	66.2	392.2
Santa Rosa, CA	118,625	558.9	1.7	68.3	143.3	345.6
Savannah, GA	146,534	967.0	15.0	43.0	579.4	329.6
Scottsdale, AZ	165,644	268.6	4.8	13.9	80.3	169.6
Shreveport, LA	199,418	1,248.6	25.6	67.2	365.6	790.3
Simi Valley, CA	108,469	143.8	0.9	11.1	35.0	96.8
Sioux Falls, SD	110,891	426.5	0.9	73.9	58.6	293.1
South Bend, IN	106,718	957.7	20.6	87.1	479.8	370.1
Spokane, WA	199,636	655.2	7.5	44.6	173.3	429.8
Springfield, IL ^b	106,794	NA	6.6	NA	423.2	943.9
Springfield, MA	150,421	2,276.3	8.0	65.8	353.0	1,849.5
Springfield, MO	152,024	522.9	2.6	50.0	113.8	356.5
Stamford, CT	107,165	411.5	5.6	16.8	197.8	191.3
Sterling Heights, MI	120,737	223.6	0.8	8.3	29.8	184.7
Stockton, CA	225,799	1,379.5	20.4	54.5	581.5	723.2
St. Petersburg, FL	246,229	1,920.2	10.6	67.4	560.5	1,281.7
Sunnyvale, CA	121,284	190.5	0.0	23.9	66.0	100.6
Syracuse, NY	160,033	873.6	9.4	38.7	361.8	463.7
Tacoma, WA	189,568	1,469.1	10.6	72.3	417.8	968.5
Tallahassee, FL	138,001	1,131.9	7.2	68.8	263.0	792.7
Tempe, AZ	156,788	555.5	1.9	22.3	204.7	326.6
Thousand Oaks, CA	112,559	206.1	2.7	8.0	56.9	138.6
Topeka, KS	121,495	1,236.3	14.0	73.3	438.7	710.3
Torrance, CA	140,185	450.8	2.1	22.1	226.1	200.4
Vallejo, CA	113,069	1,383.2	13.3	52.2	462.5	855.2
Waco, TX	110,213	1,226.7	12.7	83.5	350.2	780.3
Waterbury, CT	103,490	634.8	12.6	37.7	236.7	347.9
West Covina, CA	104,766	542.2	5.7	22.9	260.6	252.9
Wichita Falls, TX	101,755	862.9	8.8	79.6	149.4	625.0
Winston-Salem, NC	160,678	1,410.9	17.4	76.6	542.1	774.8
Worcester, MA	166,782	938.4	4.2	64.8	247.0	622.4
Yonkers, NY	183,650	601.1	7.1	18.5	347.9	227.6

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.119

Rate (per 100,000 population) of violent crime, murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault

In cities over 250,000 and 100,000 population, 1996--Continued

Note: See Note, table 3.115. Population figures are July 1, 1996 U.S. Bureau of the Census estimates.

^aIncludes murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.^bForcible rape figures furnished by the State-level Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program administered by the Illinois Department of State Police were not in accordance with national UCR guidelines. Therefore the figures were excluded from the violent crime rate and rape rate categories.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Rifle Association of America, Institute for Legislative Action; data were made available through the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program.

Table 3.120

Percent changes in Total Crime Index rates and violent crime rates

United States, 1960-96

	Total Crime Index ^a	Violent crime				
		Total	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault
1960 to 1961	1.0%	-1.7%	-6.0%	-1.8%	-3.1%	-0.5%
1961 to 1962	6.0	2.6	-3.9	0.4	2.4	3.4
1962 to 1963	7.9	3.6	-0.2	-0.9	3.5	4.3
1963 to 1964	9.5	13.3	6.8	19.7	10.4	14.9
1964 to 1965	2.5	5.1	5.1	7.9	5.1	4.7
1965 to 1966	9.1	9.9	9.7	9.1	12.7	8.1
1966 to 1967	11.9	15.1	9.8	6.0	27.2	8.2
1967 to 1968	12.7	17.9	11.6	13.5	28.3	10.4
1968 to 1969	9.2	10.1	5.9	16.2	12.6	7.4
1969 to 1970	8.3	10.6	7.4	1.3	16.0	6.7
1970 to 1971	4.5	8.9	9.5	9.6	9.2	8.5
1971 to 1972	-4.9	1.3	4.0	9.8	-3.9	5.6
1972 to 1973	4.9	4.1	4.4	8.9	1.3	6.2
1973 to 1974	16.8	10.5	4.7	7.0	14.3	7.7
1974 to 1975	9.2	5.8	-1.8	0.4	5.5	7.1
1975 to 1976	-0.2	-4.1	-9.1	1.0	-9.7	0.9
1976 to 1977	-4.0	1.7	1.0	10.4	-4.3	5.9
1977 to 1978	1.2	4.6	1.5	5.6	2.7	6.1
1978 to 1979	8.3	10.3	8.7	11.9	11.6	9.1
1979 to 1980	6.9	8.7	4.9	6.1	15.0	4.4
1980 to 1981	-1.5	-0.4	-3.9	-2.2	3.0	-2.9
1981 to 1982	-4.3	-3.9	-7.7	-5.5	-7.7	-0.2
1982 to 1983	-7.6	-5.9	-9.1	-0.9	-9.4	-3.4
1983 to 1984	-2.8	0.3	-4.1	5.7	-5.1	3.9
1984 to 1985	3.5	3.2	0.5	4.1	1.5	4.4
1985 to 1986	5.2	11.0	7.5	2.1	8.0	14.2
1986 to 1987	1.3	-1.3	-3.4	-1.3	-5.5	1.5
1987 to 1988	2.1	4.5	1.9	0.5	3.9	5.4
1988 to 1989	1.4	4.1	2.9	1.2	5.5	3.5
1989 to 1990	1.4	10.4	8.8	8.3	10.3	10.6
1990 to 1991	1.3	3.6	3.9	2.5	6.1	2.2
1991 to 1992	-4.0	-0.1	-4.9	1.2	-3.3	2.0
1992 to 1993	-3.1	-1.5	2.1	-4.9	-3.0	-0.4
1993 to 1994	-2.0	-4.0	-5.9	-3.5	-7.1	-2.3
1994 to 1995	-1.8	-4.4	-8.2	-5.4	-7.0	-2.8
1995 to 1996	-3.8	-5.7	-7.4	-9.9	-2.7	-8.4
1960 to 1996	169.1	294.2	45.8	276.6	236.6	351.1
1970 to 1996	27.5	74.4	-5.9	93.1	17.6	135.5
1980 to 1996	-14.6	6.3	-27.6	-2.0	-19.4	30.1
1990 to 1996	-12.7	-13.3	-21.4	-12.5	-21.2	-8.5

Note: See Note, table 3.115. Crime rates are the number of offenses known to police per 100,000 population. These numbers represent percent changes in crime rates from one year to the next.

^aIncludes the violent crimes of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault, and the property crimes of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Rifle Association of America, Institute for Legislative Action; data were made available through the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program.

Table 3.121

Number of offenses known to police and average loss incurred

By selected offenses and type of target, United States, 1996

(11,040 agencies; 1996 estimated population 204,726,000)

Offense and type of target	Number of offenses 1996	Percent change over 1995 ^a	Percent ^b	Average property loss (in dollars)
Murder	14,326	-12.3%	100.0%	\$125
Forcible rape	71,135	-2.9	100.0	25
Robbery	377,335	-7.1	100.0	929
Street/highway	193,284	-11.1	51.2	667
Commercial house	50,761	-0.4	13.5	1,477
Gas or service station	9,205	-3.8	2.4	487
Convenience store	22,196	-1.5	5.9	567
Residence	40,143	-1.9	10.6	1,133
Bank	7,542	14.2	2.0	4,207
Miscellaneous	54,204	-6.4	14.4	969
Burglary	1,867,756	-4.2	100.0	1,332
Residence (dwelling)	1,241,856	-4.1	66.5	1,350
Night	367,784	-5.1	19.7	1,392
Day	522,471	-3.0	28.0	1,318
Unknown	351,601	-4.6	18.8	1,355
Nonresidence (store, office, etc.)	625,900	-4.3	33.5	1,296
Night	278,943	-4.9	14.9	1,197
Day	149,580	-2.5	8.0	1,167
Unknown	197,377	-4.6	10.6	1,533
Larceny-theft (except motor vehicle theft)	5,977,516	-1.8	100.0	532
By type				
Pocket-picking	26,660	-3.3	0.4	320
Purse-snatching	35,233	-7.3	0.6	296
Shoplifting	918,354	--	15.4	120
From motor vehicles (except accessories)	1,511,831	0.7	25.3	518
Motor vehicle accessories	638,468	-7.6	10.7	387
Bicycles	331,957	-10.6	5.6	263
From buildings	761,498	-2.2	12.7	894
From coin-operated machines	35,946	-5.3	0.6	296
All others	1,717,569	-0.1	28.7	723
By value				
Over \$200	2,303,402	-1.8	38.5	1,289
\$50 to \$200	1,398,518	-2.1	23.4	118
Under \$50	2,275,596	-1.6	38.1	20
Motor vehicle theft	1,092,014	-2.7	100.0	5,372

Note: See Note, table 3.111. "Commercial house" refers to nonresidential structures, with the exception of gas stations, convenience stores, and banking-type institutions. "Loss" refers to property taken during the commission of the offense only. All offenses, including those that involve no loss of property, were used in compiling "average loss." These data are based on law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for at least 6 months in 1996 (Source, p. 392). Complete data were not available for Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, and Montana; crime counts for these States were estimated by the Source. An aggregate Florida State total was supplied by the Florida Department of Law Enforcement. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

^aPercent change calculations are based only on agencies submitting 6 or more common months of data for both 1995 and 1996. As a result, direct comparisons should not be made with similar data presented in previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

^bBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1996* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1997), p. 202, Table 23.

Table 3.122

Bias-motivated (hate) crimes known to police

By offense, United States, 1996

	Offenses	Victims	Known offenders ^a
Total	10,706	11,039	10,021
Murder	12	12	21
Forcible rape	10	10	20
Robbery	155	205	355
Aggravated assault	1,444	1,444	2,150
Burglary	140	161	84
Larceny-theft	75	77	49
Motor vehicle theft	7	9	1
Arson	75	87	56
Simple assault	1,762	1,762	2,566
Intimidation	4,130	4,130	3,374
Destruction/damage/vandalism of property	2,874	3,120	1,312
Other ^b	22	22	33

Note: These data reflect the number of bias-motivated offenses reported to the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program. In accordance with the Hate Crime Statistics Act of 1990, the Federal Bureau of Investigation defines a crime motivated by racial, religious, ethnic, or sexual orientation bias as a bias-motivated or hate crime. For 1996, a total of 11,354 law enforcement agencies in 49 States and the District of Columbia participated in hate crime reporting. These agencies covered 84% of the U.S. population. Hate crime incidents were reported by 1,834 of the participating agencies.

^aTotal for known offenders is greater than that shown in table 3.123 because offenders committing more than one offense per incident are counted more than once.

^bIncludes offenses other than those listed that are collected as part of the National Incident-Based Reporting System.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Hate Crime Statistics 1996* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1998), p. 9.

Table 3.123

Bias motivations in hate crimes known to police

By race, ethnicity, religion, and sexual orientation, United States, 1996

	Incidents	Offenses	Victims	Known offenders
Total	8,759	10,706	11,039	8,935
Race	5,396	6,767	6,994	6,122
Anti-white	1,106	1,384	1,445	1,783
Anti-black	3,674	4,469	4,600	3,701
Anti-American Indian/Alaskan Native	51	69	71	56
Anti-Asian/Pacific Islander	355	527	544	374
Anti-multi-racial group	210	318	334	208
Ethnicity	940	1,163	1,207	1,095
Anti-Hispanic	564	710	728	734
Anti-other ethnicity/national origin	376	453	479	361
Religion	1,401	1,500	1,535	523
Anti-Jewish	1,109	1,182	1,209	371
Anti-Catholic	35	37	38	17
Anti-Protestant	75	80	81	44
Anti-Islamic (Moslem)	27	33	33	16
Anti-other religious group	129	139	145	64
Anti-multi-religious group	24	27	27	11
Anti-atheism/agnosticism/etc.	2	2	2	0
Sexual orientation	1,016	1,256	1,281	1,180
Anti-male homosexual	757	927	940	925
Anti-female homosexual	150	185	192	150
Anti-homosexual	84	94	99	93
Anti-heterosexual	15	38	38	4
Anti-bisexual	10	12	12	8
Multiple bias	6	20	22	15

Note: See Note, table 3.122.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Hate Crime Statistics 1996* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1998), p. 7.

Table 3.124

Offenses in Federal parks known to park rangers and park police

By offense, 1975-97

	Total offenses	Total annual visitation (in thousands)	Offense						
			Homicide ^a	Forcible rape ^b	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary ^b	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
1975	7,697	238,849	10	84	779	385	1,031	5,156	252
1976	7,521	267,827	10	66	281	470	954	5,570	170
1977	7,763	261,584	17	60	238	458	1,097	5,662	231
1978	8,247	283,090	12	91	261	494	1,188	5,986	215
1979	8,561	282,435	15	87	264	505	1,330	6,124	236
1980	9,074	300,324	16	89	294	643	1,552	6,230	250
1981	8,319	329,663	19	87	303	575	1,391	5,451	296
1982	7,892	344,448	30	83	330	607	1,083	5,468	220
1983	7,617	335,646	19	81	306	542	1,238	5,125	200
1984	6,612	332,507	18	57	266	527	717	4,766	178
1985	7,318	346,200	19	70	309	483	892	5,147	235
1986	7,945	364,600	24	88	261	637	922	5,732	179
1987	6,417	372,800	15	79	197	543	926	4,259	294
1988	6,195	368,000	20	79	215	300	801	4,378	313
1989	6,532	351,900	9	73	123	441	1,009	4,548	213
1990	7,009	337,900	24	92	184	448	1,180	4,643	310
1991	7,203	358,295	28	78	209	390	1,118	5,004	251
1992	7,212	360,352	23	71	222	386	928	5,204	241
1993	6,452	387,707	25	62	197	367	747	4,681	210
1994	4,508	380,156	20	37	208	337	389	3,180	201
1995	6,009	387,804	16	50	138	318	830	4,309	198
1996	5,992	399,765	24	40	146	299	677	4,465	177
1997	6,352	419,795	17	44	119	265	499	5,105	219

Note: The National Park Service is responsible for the administration of 375 park areas that are owned by the Federal Government. Three urban park areas are policed by the U.S. Park Police; other park areas are policed by the U.S. Park Rangers. In some park areas law enforcement responsibilities are shared with other police agencies, e.g., State police, sheriff departments, and city/town police. These data exclude offenses handled by other agencies. The offense categories listed above are the Uniform Crime Reporting Program Part I offenses; see Appendix 3 for definitions. Note, however, that these offenses are not counted in the Federal Bureau of Investigation's figures. In 1975, the "Human Kindness Day" activities held in Washington, DC accounted for approximately 500 robbery incidents.

^aIncludes negligent and nonnegligent manslaughter.^bIncludes attempts.^cIncluded in tabulations as a Part I offense beginning in 1981.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service.

Table 3.125

Offenses in Federal parks known to park rangers and park police

By offense, 1997

Offense	Total offenses	
	Park rangers	Park police
Total, all offenses	98,610	10,666
Part I offenses, total	5,495	857
<u>Homicide</u>		
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	8	2
Manslaughter by negligence	6	1
<u>Forcible rape</u>		
Rape by force	27	6
Attempted forcible rape	11	0
<u>Robbery</u>		
Firearm	5	16
Knife or cutting instrument	6	4
Strong arm; hands, fist, feet, etc.	15	52
Other dangerous weapon	1	20
<u>Aggravated assault</u>		
Firearm	16	7
Knife or cutting instrument	22	7
Other dangerous weapon	34	39
Hands, fist, feet, etc.	98	42
<u>Burglary</u>		
Forcible entry	275	10
Unlawful entry ^a	119	24
Attempted forcible entry	67	4
Larceny-theft ^b	4,515	590
<u>Motor vehicle theft</u>		
Automobiles	156	26
Trucks and buses	12	0
Other vehicles	22	3
<u>Arson</u>		
Structural	20	3
Mobile	8	1
Other	52	0
Part II offenses, total	93,115	9,809
Other assaults	248	104
Forgery and counterfeiting	19	19
Fraud	225	16
Embezzlement	23	0
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	264	272
Vandalism	3,474	166
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	1,386	170
Prostitution and commercialized vice	42	83
Sex offenses	418	141
Drug sale/manufacture	661	72
Drug possession	3,000	1,479
Offenses against family and children	136	17
Gambling	20	0
Driving while intoxicated	1,334	427
Liquor laws	4,473	930
Drunkenness	1,067	30
Disorderly conduct	2,394	477
Archaeological Resource Protection Act violations	339	8
All other offenses	72,328	4,497
Suspicion	640	894
Curfew and loitering	234	4
Runaways	38	3
Thefts	352	0

Note: See Note, table 3.124.

^aNo force used.^bExcludes motor vehicle theft.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service.

Table 3.126

Percent distribution of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By type of weapon used, United States, 1964-96

	Total number of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters	Total ^a	Type of weapon used					
			Firearm	Knife or other cutting instrument	Blunt object (club, hammer, etc.)	Personal weapons (hands, fists, feet, etc.) ^b	Non-personal weapons ^c	Other weapon or not stated ^d
1964	7,990	100%	55%	24%	5%	10%	3%	2%
1965	8,773	100	57	23	6	10	3	1
1966	9,552	100	59	22	5	9	2	1
1967	11,114	100	63	20	5	9	2	1
1968	12,503	100	65	18	6	8	2	1
1969	13,575	100	65	19	4	8	3	1
1970	13,649	100	66	18	4	8	3	1
1971	16,183	100	66	19	4	8	2	1
1972	15,832	100	66	19	4	8	2	1
1973	17,123	100	66	17	5	8	2	2
1974	18,632	100	67	17	5	8	1	1
1975	18,642	100	65	17	5	9	2	2
1976	16,605	100	64	18	5	8	2	3
1977	18,033	100	62	19	5	8	2	3
1978	18,714	100	64	19	5	8	2	3
1979	20,591	100	63	19	5	8	2	3
1980	21,860	100	62	19	5	8	2	4
1981	20,053	100	62	19	5	7	2	3
1982	19,485	100	60	21	5	8	2	3
1983	18,673	100	58	22	6	9	2	3
1984	16,689	100	59	21	6	8	3	4
1985	17,545	100	59	21	6	8	3	4
1986	19,257	100	59	20	6	9	2	4
1987	17,859	100	59	20	6	8	2	4
1988	18,269	100	61	19	6	8	2	4
1989	18,954	100	62	18	6	7	2	4
1990	20,045	100	64	18	5	7	2	4
1991	21,505	100	66	16	5	7	2	4
1992	22,540	100	68	14	5	6	2	5
1993	23,271	100	70	13	4	6	2	5
1994	22,076	100	70	13	4	7	2	5
1995	20,043	100	68	13	4	7	3	5
1996	15,848	100	68	14	5	7	2	5

Note: See Note, table 3.111. In trend tables "constructed" or "adapted" by SOURCEBOOK staff from *Crime in the United States*, the data were taken from the first year in which the data were reported. It should be noted that the number of agencies reporting and the populations represented vary from year to year.

The Uniform Crime Reporting Program requests that additional information be transmitted to the FBI when a murder or nonnegligent manslaughter has been committed. The actual number of offenses presented in the tables displaying characteristics of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to the police may differ from figures in other tables that reflect data from only the initial report of the offense. For example, supplemental data were provided by contributing agencies for 15,848 of the estimated total of 19,650 murders and nonnegligent manslaughters in 1996.

For information on States supplying incomplete data for selected years, see Appendix 3.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.^bThis category includes beatings and strangulations. "Pushed" also is included in personal weapons.^cThis category includes poison, explosives, fire, narcotics, and asphyxiation.^dBeginning in 1991, this category includes drownings.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, 1964, p. 104, Table 16; 1965, p. 106, Table 16; 1966, p. 107, Table 20; 1967, p. 112, Table 20; 1968, p. 108, Table 20; 1969, p. 106, Table 21; 1970, p. 188, Table 21; 1971, p. 114, Table 21; 1972, p. 188, Table 24; 1973, p. 8; 1974, p. 18; 1975, p. 18; 1976, p. 10; 1977, p. 11; 1978, p. 12; 1979, p. 11; 1980, p. 12; 1981, p. 11; 1982, p. 11; 1983, p. 10; 1984, p. 10; 1985, p. 10; 1986, p. 10; 1987, p. 10; 1988, p. 12; 1989, p. 11; 1990, p. 12; 1991, p. 18; 1992, p. 18, Table 2.10; 1993, p. 18, Table 2.11; 1994, p. 18, Table 2.11; 1995, p. 18, Table 2.11; 1996, p. 18, Table 2.11 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.127

Percent distribution of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By type of weapon used and region, 1996

Region	Total ^a	Type of weapon used			
		Firearm	Knife or other cutting instrument	Unknown or other dangerous weapon	Personal weapons (hands, fists, feet, etc.) ^b
Total	100.0%	67.8%	13.5%	12.8%	5.9%
Northeast	100.0	61.9	17.1	13.5	7.5
Midwest	100.0	68.4	11.5	14.2	6.0
South	100.0	69.2	13.7	11.5	5.6
West	100.0	67.5	13.2	13.5	5.8

Note: See Notes, tables 3.111 and 3.126. In this table, strangulations are classified in the "unknown or other dangerous weapon" category rather than in the category "personal weapons," as was done in table 3.126. For a list of States in regions, see Appendix 3.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

^b"Pushed" is included in personal weapons.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1996* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1997), p. 18, Table 2.9.

Table 3.128

Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By type of weapon used and age of victim, United States, 1996

Age of victim	Total	Type of weapon used										
		Firearm	Knife or other cutting instrument	Blunt object (club, hammer, etc.)	Personal weapons (hands, fists, feet, etc.) ^a	Poison	Explosives	Fire	Narcotics	Strangulation	Asphyxiation	Other weapon or weapon not stated ^b
Total	15,848	10,744	2,142	733	939	8	14	151	32	243	92	750
Infant (under 1)	247	9	6	15	139	1	1	2	4	3	25	42
1 to 4	375	45	10	21	202	2	0	29	3	3	7	53
5 to 8	101	34	13	7	20	1	0	10	0	1	3	12
9 to 12	81	53	8	2	4	0	0	6	0	1	3	4
13 to 16	692	558	59	12	18	0	1	4	0	9	1	30
17 to 19	1,669	1,423	130	21	29	0	1	6	1	12	1	45
20 to 24	2,739	2,261	260	56	53	0	0	6	5	25	5	68
25 to 29	2,219	1,695	273	62	61	1	0	10	4	28	5	80
30 to 34	1,838	1,266	276	82	71	0	2	8	2	44	7	80
35 to 39	1,685	1,074	330	79	81	1	1	21	2	25	4	67
40 to 44	1,212	728	223	93	61	2	5	13	5	16	7	59
45 to 49	877	512	169	66	61	0	0	14	0	10	7	38
50 to 54	539	340	79	38	28	0	1	6	1	13	1	32
55 to 59	362	202	70	36	19	0	0	3	1	8	2	21
60 to 64	276	136	54	27	24	0	0	2	1	7	2	23
65 to 69	223	105	45	25	16	0	1	2	0	13	4	12
70 to 74	174	74	42	29	9	0	0	1	0	7	2	10
75 and older	320	112	69	48	35	0	1	5	3	12	5	30
Unknown	219	117	26	14	8	0	0	3	0	6	1	44

Note: See Notes, tables 3.111 and 3.126.

^a"Pushed" is included in personal weapons.

^bIncludes drownings.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1996* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1997), p. 18, Table 2.11.

Table 3.129

Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By victim-offender relationship and circumstances of the offense, United States, 1996

(- represents zero)

Circumstances	Relationship of victim to offender ^a										
	Total	Husband	Wife	Mother	Father	Son	Daughter	Brother	Sister	Other family	Acquaintance
Total	15,848	206	679	107	125	261	207	98	19	283	4,797
Felony type, total	3,018	4	13	6	8	33	25	4	2	35	868
Rape	68	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	24
Robbery	1,493	-	1	4	4	-	-	-	-	15	290
Burglary	117	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	26
Larceny-theft	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Motor vehicle theft	23	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	8
Arson	95	1	4	-	-	8	5	-	-	4	12
Prostitution and commercialized vice	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Other sex offenses	27	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	12
Narcotic drug laws	819	-	3	-	2	1	1	1	-	7	404
Gambling	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Other - not specified	330	1	3	1	1	24	17	1	2	4	71
Suspected felony type	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Other than felony type, total	8,176	184	560	82	102	202	156	83	16	211	3,315
Romantic triangle	187	1	12	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	110
Child killed by babysitter	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	24
Brawl due to influence of alcohol	253	2	5	1	2	1	-	2	-	7	138
Brawl due to influence of narcotics	161	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	80
Argument over money or property	327	1	1	2	7	1	-	3	-	10	205
Other arguments	4,383	152	397	56	74	50	18	75	8	136	1,705
Gangland killings	83	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
Juvenile gang killings	855	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	427
Institutional killings	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Sniper attack	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Other - not specified	1,878	27	143	23	18	150	137	2	5	55	577
Unknown	4,582	18	106	19	15	26	26	11	1	37	598

Note: See Notes, tables 3.111 and 3.126. Law enforcement agencies are requested to describe the circumstances of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters. These descriptions are categorized by the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. These data include murder and nonnegligent manslaughter victims for which supplemental homicide data were received. "Felony type" refers to killings that occur in conjunction with the commission of another felony, such as robbery or burglary.

^aColumn headers refer to victims.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1996* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1997), p. 19. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Friend	Boyfriend	Girlfriend	Neighbor	Employee	Employer	Stranger	Unknown relationship
478	163	424	162	8	12	2,321	5,498
58	2	19	31	1	5	901	1,003
2	-	2	2	-	-	11	24
18	-	2	14	1	5	641	498
1	-	2	4	-	-	46	32
1	-	-	-	-	-	11	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	8	4
1	1	1	5	-	-	18	35
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5
-	-	-	1	-	-	8	4
30	1	6	3	-	-	98	262
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
4	-	6	2	-	-	59	134
1	-	-	-	-	-	13	42
346	150	360	113	4	7	1,143	1,142
8	5	17	2	-	-	23	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	1	9	5	-	-	42	18
7	1	1	-	-	-	16	51
25	-	4	14	-	2	14	38
216	132	263	75	2	5	600	419
-	-	1	-	-	-	17	28
1	-	-	1	-	-	226	199
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2
69	11	65	16	2	-	201	377
73	11	45	18	3	-	264	3,311

Table 3.130

Percent distribution of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By age of victim, United States, 1964, 1974, 1984-96

Age of victim	1964	1974	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Total number of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters	7,990	18,632	16,689	17,545	19,257	17,859	18,269	18,954	20,045	21,505	22,540	23,271	22,076	20,043	15,848
Total ^a	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Infant (under 1)	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
1 to 4	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
5 to 8 ^b	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	(c)	1	1
9 to 12 ^b	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1
13 to 16 ^b	7	9	7	8	8	9	9	11	12	13	13	13	4	5	4
17 to 19	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	10	11	11
20 to 24	12	16	16	16	16	16	16	17	17	18	19	19	19	18	17
25 to 29	12	15	17	17	18	18	18	17	17	16	15	15	15	14	14
30 to 34	12	12	13	14	14	14	14	14	14	13	14	13	13	13	12
35 to 39	12	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	11
40 to 44	10	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	8
45 to 49	8	7	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	6
50 to 54	6	6	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
55 to 59	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
60 to 64	3	4	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
65 to 69	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
70 to 74	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
75 and older	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Unknown	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1

Note: See Notes, tables 3.111 and 3.126. For information on States supplying incomplete data for selected years, see Appendix 3.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

^bIn 1994, these age categories were changed by the Source; previously the age groups were "5 to 9," "10 to 14," and "15 to 19."

^cLess than 0.5%.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, 1964, p. 104, Table 17; 1974, p. 17, Table 17; 1984, p. 8; 1985, p. 9; 1986, p. 9; 1987, p. 9; 1988, p. 11; 1989, p. 10; 1990, p. 11; 1991, p. 16, Table 2.4; 1992, p. 16, Table 2.4; 1993, p. 16, Table 2.5; 1994, p. 16, Table 2.5; 1995, p. 16, Table 2.5; 1996, p. 16, Table 2.5 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.131

Percent distribution of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By sex of victim, United States, 1964-96

	Total number of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters	Total	Sex of victim	
			Male	Female
1964	7,990	100%	74%	26%
1965	8,773	100	74	26
1966	9,552	100	74	26
1967	11,114	100	75	25
1968	12,503	100	78	22
1969	13,575	100	78	22
1970	13,649	100	78	22
1971	16,183	100	79	21
1972	15,832	100	78	22
1973	17,123	100	77	23
1974	18,632	100	77	23
1975	18,642	100	76	24
1976	16,605	100	76	24
1977	18,033	100	75	25
1978	18,714	100	76	24
1979	20,591	100	77	23
1980	21,860	100	77	23
1981	20,053	100	77	23
1982	19,485	100	76	24
1983	18,673	100	76	24
1984	16,689	100	75	25
1985	17,545	100	74	26
1986	19,257	100	75	25
1987	17,859	100	74	26
1988	18,269	100	75	25
1989	18,954	100	76	24
1990	20,045	100	78	22
1991	21,505	100	78	22
1992	22,540	100	78	22
1993	23,271	100	77	23
1994	22,076	100	78	22
1995	20,043	100	77	23
1996	15,848	100	77	23

Note: See Notes, tables 3.111 and 3.126. For information on States supplying incomplete data for selected years, see Appendix 3.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, 1964, p. 104, Table 17; 1965, p. 106, Table 17; 1966, p. 107, Table 21; 1967, p. 112, Table 21; 1968, p. 108, Table 21; 1969, p. 106, Table 22; 1970, p. 118, Table 22; 1971, p. 114, Table 22; 1972, p. 118, Table 25; 1973, p. 8; 1974, p. 17; 1975, p. 17; 1976, p. 11; 1977, p. 12; 1978, p. 9; 1979, p. 10; 1980, p. 11; 1981, p. 10; 1982, p. 8; 1983, p. 8; 1984, p. 8; 1985, p. 9; 1986, p. 9; 1987, p. 9; 1988, p. 11; 1989, p. 10; 1990, p. 11; 1991, p. 16, Table 2.4; 1992, p. 16, Table 2.4; 1993, p. 16, Table 2.5; 1994, p. 16, Table 2.5; 1995, p. 16, Table 2.5; 1996, p. 16, Table 2.5 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.132

Percent distribution of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By race of victim, United States, 1964-96

	Total number of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters	Total ^a	Race of victim		
			White	Black	All other (including race unknown)
1964	7,990	100%	45%	54%	1%
1965	8,773	100	45	54	1
1966	9,552	100	45	54	1
1967	11,114	100	45	54	1
1968	12,503	100	45	54	1
1969	13,575	100	44	55	2
1970	13,649	100	44	55	1
1971	16,183	100	44	55	2
1972	15,832	100	45	53	2
1973	17,123	100	47	52	1
1974	18,632	100	48	50	2
1975	18,642	100	51	47	2
1976	16,605	100	51	47	2
1977	18,033	100	52	45	2
1978	18,714	100	54	44	2
1979	20,591	100	54	43	2
1980	21,860	100	53	42	4
1981	20,053	100	54	44	2
1982	19,485	100	55	42	2
1983	18,673	100	55	42	3
1984	16,689	100	56	41	3
1985	17,545	100	56	42	3
1986	19,257	100	53	44	3
1987	17,859	100	52	45	3
1988	18,269	100	49	48	3
1989	18,954	100	48	49	3
1990	20,045	100	48	49	3
1991	21,505	100	47	50	2
1992	22,540	100	47	50	3
1993	23,271	100	46	51	3
1994	22,076	100	46	51	3
1995	20,043	100	48	48	4
1996	15,848	100	48	48	4

Note: See Notes, tables 3.111 and 3.126. For information on States supplying incomplete data for selected years, see Appendix 3.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, 1964, p. 104, Table 17; 1965, p. 106, Table 17; 1966, p. 107, Table 21; 1967, p. 112, Table 21; 1968, p. 108, Table 21; 1969, p. 106, Table 22; 1970, p. 118, Table 22; 1971, p. 114, Table 21; 1972, p. 118, Table 25; 1973, p. 8; 1974, p. 17; 1975, p. 17; 1976, p. 11; 1977, p. 12; 1978, p. 9; 1979, p. 10; 1980, p. 11; 1981, p. 10; 1982, p. 8; 1983, p. 8; 1984, p. 8; 1985, p. 9; 1986, p. 9; 1987, p. 9; 1988, p. 11; 1989, p. 10; 1990, p. 11; 1991, p. 16, Table 2.4; 1992, p. 16, Table 2.4; 1993, p. 16, Table 2.5; 1994, p. 16, Table 2.5; 1995, p. 16, Table 2.5; 1996, p. 16, Table 2.5 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.133

Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By sex, race, and age of victim, United States, 1996

Age of victim	Total	Sex of victim			Race of victim			
		Male	Female	Unknown	White	Black	Other	Unknown
Total	15,848	12,195	3,631	22	7,647	7,638	425	138
Infant (under 1)	247	124	120	3	153	80	7	7
1 to 4	375	204	171	0	198	159	15	3
5 to 8	101	57	44	0	63	36	2	0
9 to 12	81	42	39	0	46	34	1	0
13 to 16	692	557	135	0	320	344	21	7
17 to 19	1,669	1,447	222	0	667	954	36	12
20 to 24	2,739	2,379	360	0	1,050	1,601	72	16
25 to 29	2,219	1,807	411	1	908	1,234	63	14
30 to 34	1,838	1,389	447	2	867	904	53	14
35 to 39	1,685	1,235	450	0	878	756	39	12
40 to 44	1,212	897	315	0	660	511	32	9
45 to 49	877	628	248	1	493	358	24	2
50 to 54	539	398	141	0	320	190	25	4
55 to 59	362	277	85	0	232	116	12	2
60 to 64	276	205	71	0	179	91	5	1
65 to 69	223	152	71	0	156	62	5	0
70 to 74	174	106	68	0	125	44	5	0
75 and older	320	142	177	1	222	92	4	2
Unknown	219	149	56	14	110	72	4	33

Note: See Notes, tables 3.111 and 3.126.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1996* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1997), p. 16, Table 2.5. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.134

Rate (per 100,000 persons in each group) of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter victimization

By age, sex, and race of victim, United States, 1976-96

	Total	Age							Sex		Race	
		13 years and younger	14 to 17 years	18 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 49 years	50 to 64 years	65 years and older	Male	Female	White	Black
1976	8.7	1.8	4.6	14.0	15.6	12.8	7.9	5.5	13.6	4.2	5.2	37.3
1977	8.8	1.9	4.9	14.5	15.7	12.5	7.8	5.1	13.7	4.2	5.4	36.3
1978	9.0	1.9	5.2	14.8	16.3	12.4	7.5	4.9	14.1	4.1	5.6	35.2
1979	9.8	1.8	5.3	16.9	17.8	13.0	7.9	5.4	15.4	4.4	6.1	37.6
1980	10.2	1.9	6.0	17.8	18.8	13.4	8.0	5.4	16.3	4.5	6.5	38.9
1981	9.8	1.9	5.1	16.3	17.8	13.2	8.3	5.0	15.6	4.3	6.2	36.6
1982	9.1	2.0	4.8	15.2	16.0	12.0	7.5	4.9	14.1	4.3	5.9	32.4
1983	8.3	1.8	4.5	14.0	14.8	10.7	6.5	4.4	12.8	3.9	5.3	29.5
1984	7.9	1.8	4.3	13.5	14.1	10.3	6.1	4.1	12.1	3.9	5.3	27.4
1985	8.0	1.8	5.0	13.5	14.2	10.1	6.0	4.1	12.1	4.0	5.3	27.7
1986	8.5	2.0	5.3	15.6	15.5	10.3	5.8	4.3	13.2	4.1	5.4	31.5
1987	8.3	1.8	5.8	15.7	14.9	9.5	5.5	4.4	12.5	4.2	5.2	30.8
1988	8.4	2.1	6.6	16.6	15.5	9.3	5.2	4.3	12.9	4.2	5.0	33.6
1989	8.7	2.1	8.0	18.4	15.7	9.3	5.4	3.8	13.6	4.0	5.0	35.2
1990	9.4	2.0	9.9	21.5	17.0	10.0	5.3	3.7	15.1	4.0	5.5	38.1
1991	9.8	2.1	11.3	24.4	17.0	10.1	5.5	3.6	15.7	4.2	5.6	39.6
1992	9.3	2.0	11.4	23.7	16.4	9.6	5.0	3.5	14.9	4.0	5.3	37.5
1993	9.5	2.2	12.3	24.7	16.3	9.6	5.1	3.5	15.1	4.2	5.3	39.0
1994	9.0	2.1	11.4	24.0	15.7	9.0	4.6	3.1	14.4	3.8	5.0	36.7
1995	8.2	1.9	11.2	21.8	14.1	8.3	4.7	3.0	12.9	3.7	4.8	31.9
1996	7.4	2.0	9.4	19.8	12.4	7.8	4.2	2.7	11.7	3.3	4.4	28.5

Note: These data are from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) Supplementary Homicide Reports (SHR), a component of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. The SHR are incident-based reports, rather than the monthly aggregates that comprise the FBI Crime Index. Rates are calculated from U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Populations Reports. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: Fox, James Alan, *Trends in Juvenile Violence: 1997 Update* [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/tjv97up.pdf> [June 29, 1998].

Table 3.135

Rate (per 100,000 persons in each group) of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter victimization

By age, sex, and race of victim, United States, 1976-96

	14 to 17 years				18 to 24 years				25 years and older			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
1976	3.7	24.6	2.2	6.4	11.5	91.2	4.3	25.4	9.9	98.6	3.1	19.6
1977	4.1	22.7	2.4	8.8	12.7	88.1	4.5	24.8	10.0	95.3	3.2	17.5
1978	4.8	22.2	2.5	7.7	13.5	87.7	4.5	24.0	10.5	91.7	3.1	16.7
1979	5.0	23.6	2.3	7.9	16.3	92.7	5.3	24.4	11.3	97.5	3.2	18.6
1980	5.4	27.5	2.7	7.1	17.0	101.2	5.5	24.6	12.0	99.2	3.5	17.9
1981	4.4	23.6	2.4	6.2	15.3	91.8	5.1	20.8	11.6	95.4	3.3	16.4
1982	4.1	22.7	2.0	7.6	14.1	84.2	5.3	18.0	10.6	81.0	3.4	14.7
1983	3.9	21.7	2.1	5.3	13.0	76.3	4.2	19.7	9.6	71.9	3.2	13.3
1984	3.6	18.8	2.2	6.6	12.2	69.7	5.2	18.7	9.3	66.3	3.0	12.7
1985	4.0	24.2	2.0	7.5	12.3	74.9	4.3	16.9	9.1	63.8	3.3	13.5
1986	4.2	27.4	2.3	6.6	13.6	89.9	4.8	20.2	9.2	71.7	3.2	14.4
1987	3.8	36.9	2.3	7.2	12.6	98.2	4.7	19.9	8.6	65.3	3.3	14.7
1988	4.0	44.1	2.3	7.3	12.5	111.5	4.6	21.2	8.3	70.5	3.1	15.1
1989	5.4	55.2	2.1	8.8	13.7	130.4	4.5	20.3	8.3	71.7	2.9	14.9
1990	7.7	60.7	2.6	10.6	17.2	155.4	4.1	21.1	9.0	76.6	3.0	14.7
1991	8.7	73.6	2.6	9.6	18.7	177.8	4.7	24.0	9.0	74.4	2.9	15.3
1992	9.2	68.6	2.5	13.1	17.7	175.1	4.5	21.2	8.5	68.9	2.9	14.7
1993	9.3	77.9	2.8	12.9	17.5	187.1	4.4	24.6	8.2	69.6	3.1	14.8
1994	8.9	73.2	2.0	10.2	18.2	180.2	3.9	21.2	7.9	65.8	2.7	14.0
1995	8.9	64.7	2.8	12.2	17.7	152.2	4.3	17.5	7.1	57.7	2.8	12.6
1996	8.4	53.3	2.1	8.9	15.7	140.8	3.4	15.8	6.5	51.0	2.5	11.6

Note: See Note, table 3.134. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: Fox, James Alan, *Trends in Juvenile Violence: 1997 Update* [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/tjv97up.pdf> [June 29, 1998].

Table 3.136

Estimated rate (per 100,000 persons in each group) of offenders committing murder and nonnegligent manslaughter

By age, sex, and race of offender, United States, 1976-96

	14 to 17 years				18 to 24 years				25 years and older			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
1976	10.4	72.4	1.3	10.3	21.3	166.4	2.6	30.0	9.4	98.3	1.6	22.3
1977	10.6	66.6	1.3	6.2	21.7	155.4	2.7	29.0	9.8	93.3	1.6	21.2
1978	10.7	64.5	1.2	7.9	23.7	161.2	2.6	26.6	10.0	93.1	1.5	19.3
1979	13.3	70.0	1.2	8.3	26.8	181.5	2.8	27.1	10.8	97.7	1.6	18.6
1980	13.6	85.2	1.1	8.0	30.2	207.9	2.9	30.6	12.1	104.1	1.7	19.2
1981	10.9	73.1	1.3	8.6	26.9	173.1	2.5	24.5	11.4	97.1	1.6	18.1
1982	11.3	61.6	1.2	5.9	24.3	160.2	2.8	25.5	10.9	83.6	1.6	15.8
1983	10.3	50.5	1.6	7.0	23.5	137.7	2.4	23.1	9.7	76.9	1.5	14.2
1984	9.4	47.6	1.2	6.2	24.5	124.2	2.7	19.6	9.8	71.6	1.3	13.1
1985	9.7	62.7	1.0	6.6	22.8	133.7	2.3	18.7	9.7	68.6	1.2	12.9
1986	12.3	72.2	1.1	5.6	24.3	149.9	2.4	20.8	9.9	76.5	1.2	13.2
1987	11.4	81.7	1.4	7.3	23.8	163.0	2.8	17.5	9.7	69.3	1.2	11.6
1988	13.9	111.9	1.0	7.4	23.0	204.0	2.6	22.6	9.1	72.7	1.1	11.5
1989	14.9	141.0	1.0	7.7	25.8	236.9	2.7	19.0	8.8	68.7	1.1	11.7
1990	20.6	175.3	1.5	7.5	30.2	266.7	2.9	20.9	9.3	78.4	1.1	11.0
1991	21.9	199.1	1.3	12.1	32.6	337.5	2.6	23.4	9.4	71.7	1.1	11.2
1992	21.8	195.2	1.4	11.1	31.3	312.0	2.3	19.2	8.2	67.9	1.0	10.1
1993	21.8	244.1	1.5	9.3	31.5	347.6	2.2	21.3	8.0	63.8	1.1	9.4
1994	22.4	226.7	1.4	9.7	31.1	329.8	2.1	20.1	7.7	58.5	1.0	9.6
1995	20.8	165.7	1.4	8.1	31.6	288.1	2.0	15.3	7.5	53.6	0.9	7.2
1996	17.4	134.8	1.7	7.8	31.0	269.1	2.8	17.4	6.6	49.2	0.9	7.1

Note: See Note, table 3.134. These data are estimates based on characteristics of known offenders from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Supplementary Homicide Reports and an imputation procedure for cases where information on the offender was unknown. The imputation procedure is based on characteristics of the victim, and the location and year the incident occurred. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: Fox, James Alan, *Trends in Juvenile Violence: 1997 Update* [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/tjv97up.pdf> [June 29, 1998].

Table 3.137

Estimated rate (per 100,000 persons in each group) of offenders committing murder and nonnegligent manslaughter

By age, sex, and race of offender, United States, 1976-96

	Total	Age							Sex		Race	
		13 years and younger	14 to 17 years	18 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 49 years	50 to 64 years	65 years and older	Male	Female	White	Black
1976	9.5	0.2	10.6	22.4	19.4	11.1	5.2	2.3	16.3	3.1	5.1	44.7
1977	9.4	0.2	10.0	22.1	18.7	11.4	5.2	2.2	16.2	3.0	5.3	42.3
1978	9.6	0.3	10.1	23.1	19.0	11.4	4.9	2.2	16.8	2.8	5.5	42.3
1979	10.5	0.2	11.7	26.2	20.3	11.6	5.5	2.2	18.6	2.9	6.0	45.2
1980	11.6	0.2	12.9	29.5	22.2	13.3	5.1	2.0	20.6	3.1	6.7	49.9
1981	10.7	0.2	11.2	25.7	20.3	12.8	5.2	2.1	18.9	2.9	6.1	44.8
1982	9.9	0.2	10.4	24.2	19.0	11.3	4.8	1.8	17.4	2.8	5.8	39.8
1983	9.0	0.2	9.4	22.1	17.5	10.2	4.2	1.5	15.8	2.6	5.3	35.6
1984	8.6	0.2	8.5	21.5	16.9	9.5	4.0	1.7	15.2	2.3	5.3	32.8
1985	8.5	0.2	9.8	21.4	16.0	9.4	4.3	1.6	15.2	2.2	5.1	33.3
1986	9.2	0.2	11.7	23.4	17.6	9.9	4.1	1.6	16.5	2.3	5.4	36.8
1987	8.9	0.2	12.3	24.1	16.2	9.2	3.9	1.8	16.0	2.2	5.3	35.6
1988	9.3	0.2	15.5	26.9	16.5	8.9	3.6	1.7	16.8	2.2	5.0	40.3
1989	9.5	0.3	18.1	30.2	16.4	8.4	3.5	1.4	17.4	2.1	5.1	41.9
1990	10.6	0.2	23.7	34.4	17.6	9.5	3.5	1.4	19.6	2.2	5.6	46.9
1991	11.2	0.3	26.6	40.8	18.6	8.2	3.3	1.3	20.7	2.2	5.7	50.4
1992	10.4	0.3	26.3	38.4	16.8	7.7	3.3	1.3	19.3	1.9	5.2	46.8
1993	10.7	0.3	30.2	41.3	15.9	7.4	3.5	1.2	19.9	2.0	5.2	49.3
1994	10.2	0.3	29.3	39.6	15.2	7.4	2.9	1.0	18.8	1.9	5.0	46.1
1995	9.2	0.3	23.6	36.7	14.4	6.7	2.9	1.1	17.2	1.6	4.9	39.1
1996	8.5	0.2	19.8	35.8	13.3	6.2	2.6	1.0	15.6	1.7	4.5	35.7

Note: See Notes, tables 3.134 and 3.136. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: Fox, James Alan, *Trends in Juvenile Violence: 1997 Update* [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/tjv97up.pdf> [June 29, 1998].

Table 3.138

Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By race and sex of victim and offender, United States, 1996

Characteristics of victim	Characteristics of offender							
	Race					Sex		
	Total	White	Black	Other	Un-known	Male	Female	Un-known
Total	8,239	3,771	4,174	196	98	7,227	914	98
Race								
White	4,127	3,460	558	66	43	3,666	418	43
Black	3,854	247	3,562	15	30	3,348	476	30
Other	208	55	37	113	3	186	19	3
Unknown	50	9	17	2	22	27	1	22
Sex								
Male	5,986	2,577	3,208	136	65	5,243	678	65
Female	2,203	1,185	949	58	11	1,957	235	11
Unknown	50	9	17	2	22	27	1	22

Note: See Notes, tables 3.111 and 3.126. These data pertain only to the 8,239 murders and non-negligent manslaughters that involved a single offender and a single victim.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1996* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1997), p. 17, Table 2.8.

Table 3.139

Percent distribution of U.S. population, and murder and nonnegligent manslaughter victims and offenders

By age, sex, and race, United States, 1976-96

	13 years and younger				14 to 17 years				18 to 24 years				25 years and older			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
1976-80																
U.S. population	9.4%	1.6%	9.0%	1.6%	3.3%	0.5%	3.2%	0.5%	5.8%	0.8%	5.7%	0.9%	24.8%	2.5%	27.5%	3.1%
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter																
Victims	1.4	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.6	1.3	0.8	0.4	8.7	8.0	2.9	2.3	28.4	25.8	9.5	5.9
Offenders	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	3.7	3.6	0.4	0.4	14.0	13.9	1.5	2.4	25.3	23.9	4.3	6.0
1981-85																
U.S. population	8.8	1.6	8.4	1.6	2.8	0.5	2.7	0.5	5.5	0.9	5.3	0.9	25.7	2.8	28.5	3.5
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter																
Victims	1.4	1.0	1.3	0.8	1.3	1.3	0.7	0.4	8.5	7.8	3.0	2.0	29.7	24.7	10.7	5.7
Offenders	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.1	3.1	0.4	0.4	14.2	13.2	1.4	2.1	28.0	23.9	4.3	5.5
1986-90																
U.S. population	8.6	1.6	8.2	1.6	2.5	0.5	2.4	0.4	4.8	0.8	4.6	0.8	26.8	3.1	29.5	3.8
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter																
Victims	1.4	1.0	1.2	0.9	1.4	2.3	0.6	0.4	7.6	10.6	2.4	1.9	26.4	25.0	10.3	6.3
Offenders	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	3.7	5.5	0.3	0.3	12.7	16.8	1.3	1.7	25.8	23.3	3.5	4.6
1991-96																
U.S. population	8.8	1.7	8.3	1.7	2.3	0.4	2.2	0.4	4.3	0.8	4.1	0.8	27.3	3.3	29.7	4.0
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter																
Victims	1.4	1.2	1.2	0.9	2.3	3.4	0.6	0.5	8.3	14.1	1.9	1.8	23.8	23.4	9.1	6.1
Offenders	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	4.8	8.5	0.3	0.4	13.2	23.1	0.9	1.5	21.0	19.5	2.9	3.6

Note: See Notes, tables 3.134 and 3.136. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by James Alan Fox, College of Criminal Justice, Northeastern University.

Table 3.140

Workplace homicides

By victim characteristics, type of event, circumstances, and type of occupation and industry,
United States, 1996^a

	Homicides			Homicides	
	Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total	912	100%	Major occupation		
<u>Victim characteristics</u>			Managerial and professional specialty occupations	183	20%
<u>Employee status</u>			Technical, sales, and administrative support jobs	326	36
Wage and salary workers	665	73	Service occupations	185	20
Self-employed ^b	247	27	Police and detectives	54	6
<u>Sex</u>			Guards	50	5
Male	742	81	Operators, fabricators, and laborers	149	16
Female	170	19	Other and unspecified	69	8
<u>Age</u>			<u>Major industry</u>		
19 years and younger	31	3	Agriculture, forestry, fishing	18	2
20 to 24 years	74	8	Construction	12	1
25 to 34 years	215	24	Manufacturing	39	4
35 to 44 years	222	24	Transportation and public utilities	75	8
45 to 54 years	185	20	Taxicabs	49	5
55 to 64 years	120	13	Wholesale trade	24	3
65 years and older	65	7	Retail trade	429	47
<u>Race, ethnicity</u>			Grocery stores	141	15
White	598	66	Eating and drinking places	135	15
Black	173	19	Gasoline service stations	23	3
Asian or Pacific Islander	93	10	Finance, insurance, real estate	40	4
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	6	1	Services	166	18
Other or unspecified	42	5	Business services	42	5
Hispanic ^c	128	14	Detective and armored car services	29	3
<u>Type of event</u>			Government	100	11
Shooting	751	82	Federal	11	1
Stabbing	79	9	State	20	2
Hitting, kicking, beating	47	5	Local	69	8
Other	35	4	Other and unspecified	9	1
<u>Type of circumstance</u>					
Work associates	129	14			
Co-worker, former co-worker	75	8			
Customer or client	54	6			
Personal acquaintances	57	6			
Husband, ex-husband	20	2			
Boyfriend, ex-boyfriend	11	1			
Other relative or acquaintance	26	3			
Robberies and other crimes	726	80			

Note: These data were collected through the 1996 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in cooperation with numerous Federal, State, and local agencies. Data were collected from various Federal, State, and local administrative sources including death certificates, workers' compensation reports and claims, medical examiner reports, police reports, news reports, and reports to various regulatory agencies.

The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, therefore, includes data for all fatal work injuries, whether they are covered by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), another Federal or State agency, or are outside the scope of regulatory coverage. Federal agencies participating in the census include OSHA, the Employment Standards Administration, the Mine Safety and Health Administration, the Federal Aviation Administration, the Federal Railroad Administration, and the U.S. Coast Guard. State and local agencies participating in the census include State and local police departments; State vital statistics registrars; State departments of health, labor, and industries; and local coroners and medical examiners. Multiple sources were used because studies have shown that no

single source captures all job-related fatalities. Source documents were matched so that each fatality is counted only once. To ensure that a fatality occurred at work, information was verified from two or more independent source documents or from a source document and a followup questionnaire.

^aDetail may not add to total because of the omission of miscellaneous categories and because of rounding.

^bIncludes paid and unpaid family workers, and may include owners of incorporated businesses or members of partnerships.

^cPersons identified as Hispanic may be of any race; therefore detail will not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Job-Related Homicides Profiled," Fatal Work Injuries and Work Hazards Worker Profile, Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Labor, 1997. (Mimeographed.) Pp. 3-6. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.141

Suicide rate (per 100,000 persons in each age group) for persons 15 to 24 years of age

By age and sex, United States, 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990-95

Age and sex	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
15 to 19 years of age	2.7	3.6	5.9	8.5	11.1	11.1	10.8	10.9	11.1	10.5
Male	3.5	5.6	8.8	13.8	18.1	18.0	17.8	17.6	18.2	17.4
Female	1.8	1.6	2.9	3.0	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.8	3.5	3.1
20 to 24 years of age	6.2	7.1	12.2	16.1	15.1	14.9	14.9	15.8	16.4	16.2
Male	9.3	11.5	19.2	26.8	25.7	25.5	25.6	26.8	28.5	27.7
Female	3.3	2.9	5.6	5.5	4.1	3.9	3.9	4.4	3.9	4.3

Note: These data are based on information from all death certificates filed in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The mortality data files are maintained by the National Center for Health Statistics at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Rates for 1950-90 were calculated using U.S. Bureau of the Census decennial census counts; population estimates produced by the Census Bureau were used for noncensus years.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, "Programs for the Prevention of Suicide Among Adolescents and Young Adults," *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* (Washington, DC: USGPO, Apr. 22, 1992), p. 3; and data provided by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention [Online]. Available: <http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/osp/us9592/suic.htm> [Apr. 2, 1998]. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.142

Suicide rate (per 100,000 persons in each age group) for persons 10 years of age and older

By age, sex, and race, United States, 1995

Age	Total	Sex		Race			Race and sex					
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other	White		Black		Other	
							Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
10 to 14 years	1.7	2.6	0.8	1.9	1.0	1.6	2.8	0.9	1.6	0.4	2.2	1.0
15 to 19 years	10.5	17.4	3.1	11.0	8.1	8.4	18.4	3.3	13.8	2.3	13.3	3.4
20 to 24 years	16.2	27.7	4.3	16.9	12.2	16.7	28.7	4.5	22.7	2.1	26.3	7.1
25 to 29 years	15.2	25.7	4.6	15.9	12.4	11.5	26.7	4.7	22.0	3.5	18.6	4.7
30 to 34 years	15.6	25.5	5.7	16.6	11.0	11.6	26.8	6.1	19.8	3.3	18.0	5.5
35 to 39 years	15.0	23.9	6.1	16.2	9.5	8.1	25.5	6.7	16.7	3.2	12.2	4.2
40 to 44 years	15.5	24.4	6.9	16.9	9.1	6.7	26.2	7.6	15.6	3.5	10.9	2.9
45 to 49 years	14.7	22.8	6.8	16.0	7.1	6.9	24.6	7.5	12.6	2.5	9.0	5.1
50 to 54 years	14.5	22.8	6.5	15.8	6.5	6.5	24.6	7.2	12.4	1.7	8.9	4.4
55 to 59 years	13.0	21.2	5.3	14.1	5.4	7.4	22.8	5.8	10.2	1.7	10.4	4.7
60 to 64 years	13.6	23.0	5.3	14.7	6.0	9.3	24.5	5.7	11.3	2.0	14.7	4.8
65 to 69 years	14.5	25.4	5.4	15.4	6.2	11.3	27.0	5.6	10.2	3.2	18.4	6.2
70 to 74 years	17.3	32.6	5.5	18.2	8.8	12.0	34.2	5.7	18.2	2.4	19.1	6.5
75 to 79 years	19.6	40.5	5.2	20.8	7.3	12.0	42.9	5.4	16.5	1.6	17.9	7.8
80 to 84 years	22.5	51.9	5.9	24.0	6.0	11.8	55.3	6.3	16.8	0.5	15.3	9.1
85 years of age and older	21.6	63.1	5.5	23.0	4.8	21.6	68.2	5.6	12.6	1.5	26.3	18.8

Note: See Note, table 3.141.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention [Online]. Available: <http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/osp/us9592/suic.htm> [Apr. 2, 1998].

Table 3.143

Teenagers reporting knowing someone their age who has attempted suicide

By sex and age, United States, 1998

Question: "Do you know anyone your age who has ever attempted to commit suicide?"

	Yes	No	Self
National	48%	51%	1%
Sex			
Male	38	61	1
Female	58	41	1
Age			
13 to 15 years	44	57	(a)
16 and 17 years	53	46	1

Note: These data are from the New York Times/CBS News National Teenagers Survey. Interviews of 1,048 teenagers were conducted Apr. 2-7, 1998. The "don't know/no answer" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100.

^aLess than 0.5%.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the New York Times Poll/CBS News Poll.

Table 3.144

Percent distribution of robberies known to police

By type of weapon used, United States, 1974-96

	Total number of robberies	Total ^a	Type of weapon used			
			Firearm	Knife or other cutting instrument	Other weapon	Strong-armed
1974	422,989	100%	45%	13%	8%	34%
1975	444,937	100	45	12	8	35
1976	410,651	100	43	13	8	36
1977	391,128	100	42	13	8	37
1978	408,358	100	41	13	9	37
1979	458,749	100	40	13	9	38
1980	530,070	100	40	13	9	38
1981	548,038	100	40	13	9	38
1982	522,823	100	40	14	9	37
1983	489,227	100	37	14	10	40
1984	435,732	100	36	13	9	42
1985	461,725	100	35	13	9	42
1986	531,468	100	34	14	10	43
1987	498,632	100	33	14	10	44
1988	485,522	100	33	14	10	43
1989	562,340	100	33	13	10	43
1990	608,464	100	37	12	10	42
1991	653,432	100	40	11	9	40
1992	653,323	100	40	11	10	40
1993	594,850	100	42	10	10	38
1994	594,941	100	42	10	10	39
1995	540,015	100	41	9	9	41
1996	495,238	100	41	9	12	39

Note: See Notes, tables 3.111 and 3.126. For information on States supplying incomplete data for selected years, see Appendix 3.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, 1974, pp. 26, 160; 1975, pp. 26, 160; 1976, pp. 21, 153; 1977, pp. 19, 153; 1978, pp. 19, 170; 1979, pp. 18, 170; 1980, pp. 19, 173; 1981, pp. 18, 144; 1982, pp. 18, 149; 1983, pp. 18, 152; 1984, pp. 18, 145; 1985, pp. 18, 147; 1986, pp. 18, 147; 1987, pp. 18, 146; 1988, pp. 21, 150; 1989, pp. 20, 154; 1990, pp. 21, 156; 1991, p. 29, Table 2.21 and p. 192; 1992, p. 29, Table 2.21 and p. 196; 1993, p. 29, Table 2.22 and p. 196; 1994, p. 29, Table 2.22 and p. 196; 1995, p. 29, Table 2.22 and p. 187; 1996, p. 29, Table 2.22 and p. 193 (Washington, DC: US-GPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.145

Percent distribution of robberies known to police

By type of weapon used and region, 1996

Region	Total ^a	Type of weapon used			
		Firearm	Knife or other cutting instrument	Other weapon	Strong-armed
Total	100.0%	40.7%	9.0%	11.6%	38.7%
Northeast	100.0	32.2	11.1	19.1	37.6
Midwest	100.0	42.2	8.0	10.2	39.6
South	100.0	42.6	7.5	9.0	36.1
West	100.0	38.5	9.7	9.2	42.6

Note: See Note, table 3.111. For a list of States in regions, see Appendix 3.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, 1996 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1997), p. 29, Table 2.22.

Table 3.146

Percent distribution of robberies known to police

By place of occurrence, United States, 1973-96

	Total number of robberies	Total ^a	Place of occurrence						
			Street/highway	Commercial house	Gas or service station	Convenience store	Residence	Bank	Miscellaneous
1973	328,782	100%	49%	17%	4%	6%	11%	1%	14%
1974	375,901	100	50	17	3	6	12	1	11
1975	395,660	100	51	16	4	6	12	1	10
1976	399,674	100	47	15	5	6	12	1	14
1977	377,041	100	46	15	6	7	12	1	14
1978	393,814	100	47	14	6	7	11	1	13
1979	452,743	100	49	14	4	7	11	2	13
1980	533,053	100	52	14	4	7	11	2	11
1981	553,784	100	52	13	4	6	11	1	12
1982	492,793	100	54	12	4	6	11	1	12
1983	454,397	100	54	11	3	6	11	1	13
1984	409,042	100	54	12	3	6	11	1	13
1985	457,123	100	55	12	3	6	10	1	12
1986	513,423	100	56	12	3	5	10	1	12
1987	479,348	100	54	13	3	6	10	1	12
1988	461,184	100	54	12	3	6	10	1	13
1989	498,578	100	55	12	3	6	10	1	13
1990	599,100	100	56	12	3	6	10	2	12
1991	636,185	100	56	12	3	6	10	2	12
1992	636,079	100	56	12	2	5	10	2	13
1993	577,925	100	55	12	2	5	10	2	13
1994	544,618	100	55	12	2	5	11	1	14
1995	462,310	100	54	12	2	5	11	2	13
1996	377,335	100	51	14	2	6	11	2	14

Note: See Notes, tables 3.111, 3.121, and 3.126. For information on States supplying incomplete data for selected years, see Appendix 3.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, 1973, p. 120, Table 22; 1974, p. 178, Table 26; 1975, p. 178, Table 26; 1976, p. 159, Table 18; 1977, p. 159, Table 18; 1978, p. 174, Table 18; 1979, p. 176, Table 18; 1980, p. 179, Table 18; 1981, p. 150, Table 17; 1982, p. 155, Table 17; 1983, p. 158, Table 17; 1984, p. 151, Table 18; 1985, p. 153, Table 18; 1986, p. 153, Table 18; 1987, p. 152, Table 18; 1988, p. 156, Table 18; 1989, p. 160, Table 18; 1990, p. 162, Table 18; 1991, p. 201, Table 23; 1992, p. 205, Table 23; 1993, p. 205, Table 23; 1994, p. 205, Table 23; 1995, p. 196, Table 23; 1996, p. 202, Table 23 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.147

Percent distribution of aggravated assaults known to police

By type of weapon used, United States, 1964-96

	Total number of aggravated assaults	Total ^a	Type of weapon used			
			Firearm	Knife or other cutting instrument	Other weapons (clubs, blunt objects, etc.)	Personal weapons (hands, fists, feet, etc.)
1964	159,524	100%	15%	40%	23%	22%
1965	185,115	100	17	36	22	25
1966	208,043	100	19	34	22	25
1967	229,470	100	21	33	22	24
1968	255,906	100	23	31	24	22
1969	280,902	100	24	30	25	22
1970	300,263	100	24	28	24	23
1971	333,084	100	25	27	24	24
1972	349,245	100	25	26	23	25
1973	382,586	100	26	25	23	27
1974	409,886	100	25	24	23	27
1975	436,172	100	25	24	25	27
1976	459,761	100	24	24	26	27
1977	485,078	100	23	23	27	26
1978	531,006	100	22	23	28	27
1979	586,914	100	23	22	28	27
1980	622,879	100	24	22	28	27
1981	603,161	100	24	22	28	26
1982	611,134	100	22	23	28	26
1983	604,406	100	21	24	29	26
1984	594,440	100	21	23	31	25
1985	663,891	100	21	23	31	25
1986	794,573	100	21	22	32	25
1987	792,987	100	21	21	32	25
1988	784,053	100	21	20	31	27
1989	894,776	100	22	20	32	27
1990	967,050	100	23	20	32	26
1991	988,353	100	24	18	31	27
1992	1,056,570	100	25	18	31	26
1993	994,439	100	25	18	31	26
1994	1,036,553	100	24	18	32	26
1995	967,937	100	23	18	33	26
1996	883,459	100	22	18	34	26

Note: See Notes, tables 3.111 and 3.126. For information on States supplying incomplete data for selected years, see Appendix 3.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, 1964, pp. 9, 92; 1965, pp. 8, 94; 1966, pp. 9, 96; 1967, pp. 11, 100; 1968, pp. 10, 96; 1969, pp. 10, 94; 1970, pp. 12, 104; 1971, pp. 12, 100; 1972, pp. 10, 102; 1973, pp. 11, 104; 1974, pp. 20, 160; 1975, pp. 20, 160; 1976, pp. 13, 153; 1977, pp. 21, 153; 1978, pp. 21, 168; 1979, pp. 20, 170; 1980, pp. 21, 73; 1981, pp. 20, 144; 1982, pp. 22, 149; 1983, pp. 23, 152; 1984, pp. 23, 145; 1985, pp. 23, 147; 1986, pp. 22, 147; 1987, pp. 23, 146; 1988, pp. 24, 150; 1989, pp. 23, 154; 1990, pp. 24, 156; 1991, p. 32, Table 2.23 and p. 192; 1992, p. 32, Table 2.23 and p. 196; 1993, p. 32, Table 2.24 and p. 196; 1994, p. 32, Table 2.24 and p. 196; 1995, p. 32, Table 2.24 and p. 187; 1996, p. 32, Table 2.24 and p. 193 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.148

Percent distribution of aggravated assaults known to police

By type of weapon used and region, 1996

Region	Total	Firearm	Type of weapon used		
			Knife or other cutting instrument	Other weapons (clubs, blunt objects, etc.)	Personal weapons (hands, fists, feet, etc.)
Total	100.0%	22.0%	18.1%	34.4%	25.5%
Northeast	100.0	12.8	19.5	38.7	28.9
Midwest	100.0	25.0	19.1	36.6	19.3
South	100.0	25.2	19.7	34.1	20.9
West	100.0	20.7	14.2	31.0	34.2

Note: See Note, table 3.111. For a list of States in regions, see Appendix 3.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, 1996 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1997), p. 32, Table 2.24.

Table 3.149

Percent distribution of burglaries known to police

By place and time of occurrence, United States, 1976-96

	Total number of burglaries	Total ^a	Residence (dwelling)			Non-residence (store, office, etc.)		
			Night	Day	Unknown	Night	Day	Unknown
1976	2,912,050	100%	22%	25%	16%	23%	5%	9%
1977	2,832,287	100	23	26	16	21	5	9
1978	2,929,403	100	22	26	16	20	6	10
1979	3,142,796	100	21	26	16	21	6	10
1980	3,577,928	100	21	28	17	18	5	10
1981	3,520,825	100	22	29	17	18	5	9
1982	3,078,604	100	22	27	16	19	6	10
1983	2,859,583	100	23	26	18	18	6	10
1984	2,652,289	100	22	27	18	17	6	10
1985	2,860,605	100	21	27	18	17	6	10
1986	3,039,955	100	22	28	18	17	6	10
1987	2,945,073	100	21	28	18	16	6	10
1988	2,660,568	100	21	29	18	16	7	10
1989	2,669,009	100	20	28	17	16	8	10
1990	2,793,447	100	21	29	16	16	8	9
1991	2,763,793	100	21	28	17	16	8	10
1992	2,667,173	100	21	29	16	16	9	9
1993	2,413,232	100	21	29	16	16	8	10
1994	2,351,205	100	20	30	17	15	9	9
1995	2,136,379	100	20	29	17	14	9	10
1996	1,867,756	100	20	28	19	15	8	11

Note: See Notes, tables 3.111 and 3.126. For information on States supplying incomplete data for selected years, see Appendix 3.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, 1976, p. 159, Table 18; 1977, p. 159, Table 18; 1978, p. 174, Table 18; 1979, p. 176, Table 18; 1980, p. 179, Table 18; 1981, p. 150, Table 17; 1982, p. 155, Table 17; 1983, p. 158, Table 17; 1984, p. 151, Table 18; 1985, p. 153, Table 18; 1986, p. 153, Table 18; 1987, p. 152, Table 18; 1988, p. 156, Table 18; 1989, p. 160, Table 18; 1990, p. 162, Table 18; 1991, p. 201, Table 23; 1992, p. 205, Table 23; 1993, p. 205, Table 23; 1994, p. 205, Table 23; 1995, p. 196, Table 23; 1996, p. 202, Table 23 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.150

Percent distribution of larceny-thefts known to police

By type of target, United States, 1973-96

	Total number of larceny-thefts	Total ^a	Type of target							
			Pocket-picking	Purse-snatching	Shop-lifting	From motor vehicles (except accessories)	Motor vehicle accessories	Bicycles	From buildings	All others
1973	3,175,300	100%	1%	2%	11%	17%	16%	17%	17%	18%
1974	4,091,787	100	1	2	11	18	16	17	17	17
1975	4,842,335	100	1	2	11	18	19	13	17	18
1976	5,799,785	100	1	2	10	20	22	10	15	18
1977	5,524,660	100	1	2	11	17	20	11	16	20
1978	5,676,249	100	1	2	11	17	19	11	17	21
1979	6,259,041	100	1	1	11	17	19	11	16	22
1980	6,764,087	100	1	2	11	17	19	10	17	23
1981	6,743,638	100	1	2	11	18	19	9	17	22
1982	6,458,876	100	1	1	12	19	20	9	16	21
1983	6,185,011	100	1	1	13	19	19	8	16	22
1984	5,899,388	100	1	1	13	19	18	8	16	22
1985	6,453,030	100	1	1	14	20	17	8	16	23
1986	6,822,986	100	1	1	15	21	17	7	15	22
1987	6,851,548	100	1	1	15	21	17	6	15	23
1988	6,528,153	100	1	1	15	22	16	6	15	23
1989	6,785,174	100	1	1	16	22	16	6	15	24
1990	7,286,075	100	1	1	16	22	15	6	14	24
1991	7,150,692	100	1	1	16	22	14	6	14	24
1992	7,100,352	100	1	1	16	23	14	6	14	25
1993	6,635,120	100	1	1	15	23	14	6	13	26
1994	6,811,362	100	1	1	15	24	13	6	13	27
1995	6,574,478	100	1	1	15	24	12	6	12	28
1996	5,977,516	100	(b)	1	15	25	11	6	13	29

Note: See Notes, tables 3.111 and 3.126. For information on States supplying incomplete data for selected years, see Appendix 3.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

^bLess than 0.5%.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, 1976, p. 159, Table 18; 1977, p. 159, Table 18; 1978, p. 174, Table 18; 1979, p. 176, Table 18; 1980, p. 179, Table 18; 1981, p. 150, Table 17; 1982, p. 155, Table 17; 1983, p. 158, Table 17; 1984, p. 151, Table 18; 1985, p. 153, Table 18; 1986, p. 153, Table 18; 1987, p. 152, Table 18; 1988, p. 156, Table 18; 1989, p. 160, Table 18; 1990, p. 162, Table 18; 1991, p. 201, Table 23; 1992, p. 205, Table 23; 1993, p. 205, Table 23; 1994, p. 205, Table 23; 1995, p. 196, Table 23; 1996, p. 202, Table 23 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.151

Motor vehicle registrations and thefts

United States, 1980-96

	Number of motor vehicle registrations	Estimated number of motor vehicle thefts ^a	Ratio of vehicles stolen to registered	Thefts per 100,000 registrations
1980	161,614,294	1,131,700	1:143	700
1981	164,287,643	1,087,800	1:151	662
1982	165,298,024	1,062,400	1:156	643
1983	167,718,000	1,007,900	1:166	601
1984	169,446,281	1,032,200	1:164	609
1985	175,709,000	1,102,900	1:159	628
1986	181,890,000	1,224,100	1:149	673
1987	186,137,000	1,288,700	1:144	692
1988	183,930,000	1,432,900	1:128	779
1989	188,981,016	1,564,800	1:121	828
1990	194,502,000	1,635,900	1:119	841
1991	194,897,000	1,661,700	1:117	853
1992	193,775,000	1,610,800	1:120	831
1993	198,041,338	1,563,100	1:127	789
1994	201,763,492	1,539,300	1:131	763
1995	205,297,050	1,472,400	1:139	717
1996	210,236,393	1,395,200	1:151	664

Note: Data on motor vehicle thefts were obtained from the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Figures for number of thefts include motorcycles; beginning in 1993, figures for number of registrations also include motorcycles.

^aThe estimated number of motor vehicle thefts has been revised by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and therefore may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, *Highway Statistics 1996* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, 1997), p. II-3; and U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1996* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1997), p. 62. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.152

Financial institution fraud and failure matters handled by the U.S. Department of Justice

United States, 1986-97

	Cases pending		Convictions		Indictments	Dollar amounts (in millions)			Failed financial institutions under investigation at end of fiscal year
	Total	Major cases ^a	Total	Major cases ^a		Recovered	Restitution	Fine	
1986	7,286	2,948	1,957	533	X	X	X	X	202
1987	7,622	3,393	2,309	740	X	X	X	X	282
1988	7,385	3,446	2,197	851	X	X	X	X	357
1989	7,819	3,605	2,174	791	X	X	X	X	404
1990	7,613	3,672	2,461	1,043	X	X	X	X	530
1991	8,678	4,336	2,559	986	2,784	\$59.4	\$490.7	\$7.8	670
1992 ^b	9,772	5,071	2,751	1,136	3,064	67.1	402.7	14.6	740
1993	10,088	5,405	3,233	1,407	3,446	89.6	1,333.5	10.5	651
1994	9,286	4,926	2,926	1,348	2,867	240.6	865.0	10.4	531
1995	8,641	4,413	2,616	1,298	2,880	185.1	1,139.9	16.8	395
1996	8,574	4,070	2,510	1,255	2,630	67.2	359.1	442.7	247
1997	8,512	3,859	2,551	1,342	2,437	41.2	537.1	25.7	200

Note: Financial institutions include banks, savings and loans, and credit unions. Prior to 1992, data for cases pending and convictions are reported on a fiscal year basis, data for dollar losses are reported on a calendar year basis, and data for failed financial institutions under investigation are as of February of each year. Beginning in 1992, all data are reported for the fiscal year.

^aA major case is defined as a case where the amount of reported loss or exposure is \$100,000 or more.

^bSome data for 1992 have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Criminal Division, *Attacking Financial Institution Fraud, Annual Report, Fiscal Year 1992* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993), pp. 131, 133; and U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Financial Institution Fraud and Failure Report, Fiscal Year 1997* [Online], pp. 3, 8, 12, 17, 20. Available: <http://www.fbi.gov/publish/financial/dfin.pdf> [May 19, 1998]. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.153

Violations of the Federal Bank Robbery and Incidental Crimes Statute

By type of violation, United States, 1985-96

	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Extortion
1985	5,427	359	209	106
1986	5,672	397	209	78
1987	6,078	312	187	73
1988	6,549	288	158	67
1989	6,691	273	142	65
1990	7,837	279	119	72
1991	9,388	298	124	57
1992	9,063	361	88	48
1993	8,647	310	78	39
1994	7,029	271	84	33
1995	6,758	234	75	36
1996	8,046	290	47	40

Note: These bank crime statistics were compiled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Violations of the Federal Bank Robbery and Incidental Crimes Statute include robbery, burglary (entry of bank and/or theft from bank during non-business hours), and larceny (theft not involving direct confrontation between offender and bank personnel or customers) of commercial banks, mutual savings banks, savings and loan institutions, and credit unions. Extortion violations also are investigated under the Statute and include extortion and kidnapping of bank officials or their families.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Bank Crime Statistics, Federally Insured Financial Institutions, January 1, 1985-December 31, 1985," p. 13; "January 1, 1986-December 31, 1986," p. 13; "January 1, 1987-December 31, 1987," p. 13; "January 1, 1988-December 31, 1988," p. 13; "January 1, 1989-December 31, 1989," p. 13; "January 1, 1990-December 31, 1990," p. 13; "January 1, 1991-December 31, 1991," p. 12; "January 1, 1992-December 31, 1992," p. 11; "January 1, 1993-December 31, 1993," p. 10; "January 1, 1994-December 31, 1994," p. 10; "January 1, 1995-December 31, 1995," p. 11; "January 1, 1996-December 31, 1996," p. 11. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice. (Mimeographed.) Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.154

Violations of the Federal Bank Robbery and Incidental Crimes Statute

By type of violation and jurisdiction, 1993-96

Jurisdiction	1993				1994				1995				1996			
	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Extor- tion	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Extor- tion	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Extor- tion	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Extor- tion
Total	8,647	310	78	39	7,029	271	84	33	6,758	234	75	36	8,046	290	47	40
Alabama	47	7	1	0	73	3	0	2	89	3	1	0	83	1	0	3
Alaska	8	1	0	0	12	0	0	0	11	1	0	0	10	1	0	0
Arizona	239	2	1	0	115	4	1	0	147	2	2	1	260	4	0	0
Arkansas	29	9	0	0	17	9	3	1	19	3	2	0	19	1	1	0
California	3,050	23	11	5	2,215	32	7	6	2,012	17	5	11	2,048	17	0	4
Colorado	85	2	0	2	67	7	0	3	100	1	0	1	169	3	0	1
Connecticut	62	2	1	6	48	3	1	0	36	8	1	0	66	4	3	0
Delaware	16	2	0	0	13	1	0	0	12	2	0	0	15	0	0	0
District of Columbia	27	1	0	0	29	0	0	0	58	1	0	0	68	3	2	0
Florida	689	9	7	1	662	17	5	0	556	4	7	2	628	5	3	3
Georgia	187	10	2	1	152	1	1	2	93	4	0	3	145	9	0	0
Guam	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	55	0	0	0	46	1	0	0	64	0	0	0	33	0	0	0
Idaho	9	2	1	0	6	1	0	0	8	2	1	0	9	2	0	1
Illinois	133	8	2	0	136	5	5	0	192	9	9	0	248	15	3	4
Indiana	96	13	3	2	129	7	3	1	110	0	1	1	116	1	3	1
Iowa	18	3	2	0	15	2	4	0	19	2	0	0	18	1	0	2
Kansas	30	1	0	0	32	2	0	1	32	0	2	0	45	1	0	0
Kentucky	48	5	1	0	42	4	2	0	49	3	0	1	70	3	1	1
Louisiana	67	3	7	0	60	1	3	1	47	0	1	0	113	0	4	0
Maine	10	1	0	0	7	2	0	0	14	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Maryland	322	12	1	1	252	2	2	0	291	3	2	0	316	4	0	1
Massachusetts	150	3	1	2	180	3	1	2	133	4	0	0	119	0	1	0
Michigan	220	9	8	5	261	4	4	3	221	6	2	1	343	1	2	2
Minnesota	67	7	0	0	29	5	1	0	62	1	1	0	79	15	0	0
Mississippi	39	2	2	0	30	5	1	0	39	2	1	0	39	7	1	0
Missouri	53	2	1	1	74	3	1	0	94	6	0	0	75	4	1	1
Montana	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	6	0	0	0	4	5	0	0
Nebraska	21	4	0	0	16	2	0	0	16	2	1	0	19	2	2	0
Nevada	128	3	0	0	101	0	0	0	122	6	0	0	169	9	0	0
New Hampshire	4	0	1	0	8	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	6	0	0	0
New Jersey	103	17	1	0	83	13	3	0	88	17	1	2	127	28	0	1
New Mexico	32	3	0	1	42	1	1	1	68	0	3	0	85	1	0	1
New York	675	40	0	1	329	45	9	1	315	48	7	2	355	59	0	0
North Carolina	232	7	4	0	172	11	2	1	143	5	0	1	179	7	2	0
North Dakota	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Ohio	268	12	2	0	253	9	6	0	212	18	3	1	355	15	3	0
Oklahoma	28	1	5	1	21	9	4	0	19	1	1	1	19	3	0	0
Oregon	232	0	0	0	215	1	0	0	194	0	3	1	241	2	1	1
Pennsylvania	202	15	3	2	276	15	1	0	212	14	3	0	167	14	1	3
Puerto Rico	38	0	0	0	16	1	0	0	35	3	0	0	22	1	0	0
Rhode Island	14	1	0	0	14	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	11	0	0	0
South Carolina	88	10	0	1	65	3	0	1	51	3	0	0	95	8	2	0
South Dakota	4	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	6	0	0	1	2	0	0	0
Tennessee	106	8	2	0	82	8	2	0	88	8	0	1	161	3	1	3
Texas	181	28	5	3	167	18	5	2	149	14	5	3	301	18	6	4
Utah	36	1	1	4	26	1	0	2	38	4	0	0	32	4	2	2
Vermont	3	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	134	4	0	0	94	1	0	1	107	3	4	0	168	2	1	0
Washington	265	3	0	0	227	0	0	0	269	0	1	2	262	2	1	1
West Virginia	5	2	0	0	10	5	0	0	11	0	0	0	10	1	0	0
Wisconsin	87	7	2	0	100	1	6	2	82	3	3	0	117	3	0	0
Wyoming	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	0

Note: See Note, table 3.153.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Bank Crime Statistics, Federally Insured Financial Institutions, January 1, 1993-December 31, 1993," pp. 10-12; "January 1, 1994-December 31, 1994," pp. 10-12; "January 1, 1995-December 31, 1995," pp. 11-13; "January 1, 1996-December 31, 1996," pp. 11-13. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice. (Mimeographed.) Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.155

Injuries, deaths, and hostages taken during violations of the Federal Bank Robbery and Incidental Crimes Statute

By type of victim, United States, 1996

Type of victim	Injuries	Deaths	Hostages taken
Total	270	19	57
Customer	44	0	9
Employee	160	0	38
Employee family	0	0	5
Perpetrator	26	17	X
Law officer	14	1	1
Guard	20	0	2
Other	6	1	2

Note: See Note, table 3.153.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Bank Crime Statistics, Federally Insured Financial Institutions, January 1, 1996-December 31, 1996," Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1997. (Mimeographed.) Pp. 5, 6. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.156

Assaults on Federal officers

By department and agency, 1981-96

Department and agency	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Total	728	712	580	672	808	629	690	880	751	1,154	683	661	770	1,028	744	556
U.S. Department of the Interior	29	22	11	47	30	9	33	35	33	38	96	167	199	340	105	36
Bureau of Indian Affairs	22	19	7	20	6	6	9	9	8	5	NA	110	104	133	NA	36
National Park Service	7	3	4	27	24	3	24	26	25	33	96	57	95	207	105	NA
U.S. Department of Justice	316	252	143	143	211	192	310	312	570	968	404	376	358	395	299	320
Bureau of Prisons	111	115	59	60	51	61	33	146	161	185	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Drug Enforcement Administration	95	63	18	32	92	53	80	70	77	65	47	66	94	87	65	64
Federal Bureau of Investigation	42	40	22	32	32	37	14	18	17	24	31	50	28	31	40	53
Immigration and Naturalization Service	46	22	18	14	21	31	118	37	288 ^b	409	296	228 ^c	210	260	180	194
U.S. and Assistant U.S. attorney	8	4	5	4	8	7	45	6	6	269 ^d	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
U.S. Marshals Service	14	8	21	4	7	4	20	35	21	16	30	32	26	17	14	9
U.S. Department of the Treasury	333	395	396	438	524	369	270	467	99	73	127	89	181	253	306	171
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	31	9	15	5	17	16	5	7	18	7	31	36	69	42	112	66
Internal Revenue Service	251	347	334	409	465	323	220	391	18 ^e	3	1	9	10	17	10	4
U.S. Customs Service	25	15	19	3	15	4	21	51	21	35	66	7	67	128	138	77
U.S. Secret Service	26	24	28	21	27	26	24	18	42	28	29	37	35	66	46	24
Judicial branch	24	22	21	19	23	23	41	26	23	36	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
U.S. Capitol Police	NA	NA	NA	10	10	10	7	8	8	16	17	5	7	9	7	4
U.S. Postal Service	26	21	9	12	10	26	29	32	18	23	39	24	25	31	27	25

Note: These data were compiled from reports of investigations conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the U.S. Department of the Treasury, the U.S. Capitol Police, and the U.S. Postal Service. The Federal Bureau of Investigation is responsible for the investigation of assaults on personnel of the U.S. Department of the Interior, the U.S. Department of Justice, and the Federal judiciary. Customarily, the U.S. Department of the Treasury, the U.S. Capitol Police, and the U.S. Postal Service investigate assaults against officers assigned to their agencies. All assaults and threats of assault are included in the analysis even though no injury to an officer may have resulted, as are assaults that resulted in the death of an officer (Source, 1990, p. 2).

Beginning in 1989, totals and subtotals may not be directly comparable due to modifications in reporting procedures, failures to report, or changes in Federal agencies included. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

^aBeginning in 1991, assault statistics from the Bureau of Prisons, U.S. and Assistant U.S. attorneys, and the judicial branch were no longer collected.

^bBeginning in 1989, the increase in Immigration and Naturalization Service figures is due to changes in reporting procedures.

^cCovers only Border Patrol Division.

^dIncrease in U.S. and Assistant U.S. attorney figures is due to changes in reporting procedures.

^eBeginning in 1989, the decrease in Internal Revenue Service figures is due to changes in reporting procedures.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Assaults on Federal Officers, 1981*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1982), p. 4, Table 1; *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1983*, p. 49, Table 1; 1985, p. 52; 1987, p. 51; 1989, p. 61; 1990, p. 51; 1992, p. 73; 1994, p. 79; 1996, p. 79; FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.157

Assaults on Federal officers

By extent of injury and type of weapon used, 1977-96

	Total victims	Firearm	Personal weapon	Knife	Blunt object	Threat	Vehicle	Bomb	Other
Total, 1977-96 ^{a,b}	13,966	1,719	4,387	321	683	5,240	784	50	782
Killed, total	61	45	2	3	2	X	1	7	1
1977	0	0	0	0	0	X	0	0	0
1978	1	0	1	0	0	X	0	0	0
1979	5	5	0	0	0	X	0	0	0
1980	2	2	0	0	0	X	0	0	0
1981	1	1	0	0	0	X	0	0	0
1982	2	2	0	0	0	X	0	0	0
1983	7	4	0	2	1	X	0	0	0
1984	2	1	0	1	0	X	0	0	0
1985	1	0	0	0	1	X	0	0	0
1986	6	6	0	0	0	X	0	0	0
1987	1	1	0	0	0	X	0	0	0
1988 ^a	4	3	0	0	0	X	0	0	1
1989	2	2	0	0	0	X	0	0	0
1990	4	3	0	0	0	X	1	0	0
1991 ^b	1	1	0	0	0	X	0	0	0
1992 ^c	4	4	0	0	0	X	0	0	0
1993	4	4	0	0	0	X	0	0	0
1994	3	3	0	0	0	X	0	0	0
1995 ^b	8	1	0	0	0	X	0	7	0
1996	3	2	1	0	0	X	0	0	0
Injured, total	2,672	224	1,696	87	181	6	218	20	240
1977	140	13	88	8	22	0	8	1	0
1978	121	8	91	5	13	0	4	0	0
1979	126	15	91	3	14	0	1	0	2
1980	118	6	85	11	7	0	8	0	1
1981	133	17	80	7	19	0	8	0	2
1982	123	13	73	8	4	0	7	1	17
1983	78	8	43	7	4	0	4	0	12
1984	60	7	41	3	0	0	3	0	6
1985	62	6	46	1	1	0	5	0	3
1986	58	8	35	6	2	0	3	0	4
1987	36	11	17	1	0	0	7	0	0
1988 ^a	55	6	40	2	2	0	3	0	2
1989	130	7	88	5	17	0	11	0	2
1990	151	9	90	5	23	0	19	0	5
1991 ^b	189	7	137	2	19	0	14	0	10
1992 ^c	176	9	118	4	14	0	26	0	5
1993	215	20	150	0	6	2	14	7	16
1994	314	23	185	7	7	4	30	0	58
1995 ^b	271	9	129	0	5	0	29	11	88
1996	116	22	69	2	2	0	14	0	7
No injury, total	11,233	1,450	2,689	231	500	5,234	565	23	541
1977	740	109	216	21	15	346	32	1	0
1978	649	83	157	14	26	336	28	4	1
1979	491	48	139	3	15	271	13	0	2
1980	604	64	154	8	18	326	23	1	10
1981	594	107	117	11	18	312	16	0	13
1982	587	69	104	16	11	324	26	0	37
1983	495	50	81	12	14	312	9	0	17
1984	610	61	112	11	1	387	17	0	21
1985	745	60	110	4	13	518	14	2	24
1986	565	41	116	14	2	357	10	2	23
1987	534	40	151	18	24	247	36	4	14
1988 ^a	643	50	108	6	12	431	25	1	10
1989	429	91	154	13	42	73	31	0	25
1990	509	58	173	11	135	80	48	2	2
1991 ^b	393	77	97	17	59	101	35	1	6
1992 ^c	481	89	144	10	51	143	37	0	7
1993	551	84	188	7	11	168	30	1	62
1994	711	94	196	22	29	166	58	2	144
1995 ^b	465	86	80	4	3	177	48	0	67
1996	437	89	92	9	1	159	29	2	56

Note: See Note, table 3.156. Beginning in 1984, data include assaults on officers of the U.S. Capitol Police. Data for this agency are not available for years prior to 1984. Beginning in 1991, assault statistics on Bureau of Prisons officers, U.S. and Assistant U.S. attorneys, and the judicial branch were no longer collected. Therefore, data from 1991 and beyond are not directly comparable with preceding years. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

^aDoes not include 1988 data from the Bureau of Prisons where 23 officers were assaulted with weapons and 123 without weapons.

^bNo report concerning assaults on Bureau of Indian Affairs officers was received for 1991 and 1995. The data for 1991 do not include 96 National Park Service victims and 4 Immigration and Naturalization Service victims for whom type of weapon was not reported.

^cData reported by the Immigration and Naturalization Service include the Border Patrol Division only.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Assaults on Federal Officers, 1981*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1982), p. 5, Table 3; *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1985*, p. 54; *1990*, p. 53; *1993*, p. 79; *1996*, p. 81; FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.158

Law enforcement officers killed

United States, 1972-96

	Officers killed in the line of duty	
	Feloniously	Accidentally
Total	2,194	1,438
1972	117	NA
1973	134	42
1974	132	47
1975	129	56
1976	111	29
1977	93	32
1978	93	52
1979	106	58
1980	104	61
1981	91	66
1982	92	72
1983	80	72
1984	72	75
1985	78	70
1986	66	67
1987	74	74
1988	78	77
1989	66	79
1990	66	67
1991	71	53
1992	63	66
1993	70	59
1994	79	62
1995	74	57
1996	55	45

Note: These data are from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program. Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies participating in the UCR Program submit preliminary data on any officer killed feloniously or accidentally in the line of duty within their jurisdictions. FBI field divisions and legal attaché offices also report such incidents occurring in the United States and its territories, as well as those in which a United States law enforcement officer dies while assigned to duties in another country (Source, **1996**, p. 1).

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, **Law Enforcement Officers Killed, 1981**, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1982), p. 12; **Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1982**, pp. 10, 40; **1992**, pp. 23, 57; **1996**, pp. 23, 61; FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.159

Law enforcement officers killed

By circumstances at scene of incident, United States, 1978-96

Circumstances at scene of incident	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Total	93	106	104	91	92	80	72	78	66	74	78	66	66	71	63	70	79	74	55
Disturbance calls	10	17	12	19	18	15	8	13	7	23	7	13	10	17	11	10	8	8	4
Bar fights, man with gun, etc.	5	13	6	14	11	10	7	6	5	10	4	5	5	8	2	5	4	2	1
Family quarrels	5	4	6	5	7	5	1	7	2	13	3	8	5	9	9	5	4	6	3
Arrest situations	39	47	49	38	36	31	33	29	26	27	33	24	30	14	26	28	33	21	22
Burglaries in progress/pursuing burglary suspects	3	7	8	6	3	4	2	4	1	6	3	0	1	3	5	1	4	4	3
Robberies in progress/pursuing robbery suspects	15	19	22	17	14	11	9	12	9	4	7	8	13	4	10	9	17	7	8
Drug-related matters	6	6	9	2	5	6	4	6	7	4	12	7	5	3	3	3	4	4	3
Attempting other arrests	15	15	10	13	14	10	18	7	9	13	11	9	11	4	8	15	8	6	8
Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	7	3	1	1	3	3	3	4	5	6	2	6	2	6	2	1	1	4	0
Investigating suspicious persons/circumstances	8	9	16	10	11	10	12	9	11	5	23	10	9	10	7	15	15	17	12
Ambush situations	12	11	7	9	9	9	8	7	4	4	6	4	8	11	7	5	8	14	5
Entrapment/premeditation	11	8	2	5	7	6	4	5	2	3	2	2	2	5	5	3	1	6	2
Unprovoked attack	1	3	5	4	2	3	4	2	2	1	4	2	6	6	2	2	7	8	3
Mentally deranged	3	4	2	2	2	1	0	0	3	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	4	1	1
Traffic pursuits/stops	14	15	17	12	12	11	8	16	10	8	6	7	6	13	10	10	11	9	11

Note: See Note, table 3.158. These data include Federal, State, and local law enforcement officers feloniously killed in the line of duty. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1987*, p. 17; *1996*, p. 29; FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.160

Law enforcement officers killed

By circumstances at scene of incident and type of assignment, United States, 1987-96 (aggregate)

Circumstances at scene of incident	Total	Type of assignment							
		2-officer vehicle		1-officer vehicle		Foot patrol		Detective, special assignment	
		Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	Alone	Off-duty
Total	696	84	216	124	4	6	45	107	110
Disturbance calls	111	22	35	38	0	0	0	6	10
Bar fights, man with gun, etc.	46	9	8	17	0	0	0	5	7
Family quarrels	65	13	27	21	0	0	0	1	3
Arrest situations	258	23	44	48	1	4	13	67	58
Burglaries in progress/pursuing burglary suspects	30	5	13	3	0	0	1	3	5
Robberies in progress/pursuing robbery suspects	87	6	12	14	0	1	3	5	46
Drug-related matters	48	4	2	4	0	1	6	31	0
Attempting other arrests	93	8	17	27	1	2	3	28	7
Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	30	4	7	2	0	0	8	9	0
Investigating suspicious persons/circumstances	123	19	50	19	2	2	6	10	15
Ambush situations	72	5	13	4	1	0	17	10	22
Entrapment/premeditation	31	2	6	4	1	0	5	1	12
Unprovoked attack	41	3	7	0	0	0	12	9	10
Mentally deranged	12	1	4	3	0	0	0	4	0
Traffic pursuits/stops	90	10	63	10	0	0	1	1	5

Note: See Notes, tables 3.158 and 3.159.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1996*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1998), p. 30.

Table 3.161

Law enforcement officers killed

By circumstances at scene of incident and type of assignment, United States, 1996

by circumstances at scene of incident and type of assignment, United States, 1995

Circumstances at scene of incident	Type of assignment								Off-duty
	Total	2-officer vehicle	1-officer vehicle		Foot patrol		Detective, special assignment		
			Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	
Total	55	9	21	10	0	1	1	6	7
Disturbance calls	4	0	2	2	X	0	0	0	0
Bar fights, man with gun, etc.	1	0	1	0	X	0	0	0	0
Family quarrels	3	0	1	2	X	0	0	0	0
Arrest situations	22	3	6	6	X	1	1	3	2
Burglaries in progress/pursuing burglary suspects	3	1	2	0	X	0	0	0	0
Robberies in progress/pursuing robbery suspects	8	1	2	3	X	0	0	0	2
Drug-related matters	3	0	0	0	X	1	1	1	0
Attempting other arrests	8	1	2	3	X	0	0	2	0
Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Investigating suspicious persons/circumstances	12	4	6	1	X	0	0	0	1
Ambush situations	5	0	0	0	X	0	0	1	4
Entrapment/premeditation	2	0	0	0	X	0	0	0	2
Unprovoked attack	3	0	0	0	X	0	0	1	2
Mentally deranged	1	0	0	0	X	0	0	1	0
Traffic pursuits/stops	11	2	7	1	X	0	0	1	0

Note: See Notes, tables 3.158 and 3.159.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, **Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1996**, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1998), p. 31.

Table 3.162

Percent distribution of law enforcement officers killedBy selected characteristics of officers, United States, 1979-96^a

Characteristics of officers killed	1979 (N=106)	1980 (N=104)	1981 (N=91)	1982 (N=92)	1983 (N=80)	1984 (N=72)	1985 (N=78)	1986 (N=66)	1987 (N=73)	1988 (N=78)	1989 (N=66)	1990 (N=65)	1991 (N=71)	1992 (N=62)	1993 (N=70)	1994 (N=76)	1995 (N=74)	1996 (N=55)
Race																		
White	88%	86%	85%	84%	84%	85%	88%	89%	90%	91%	89%	80%	87%	82%	86%	84%	84%	80%
Black	9	13	14	15	13	14	10	11	10	9	11	18	13	16	14	14	12	15
Other ^b	3	0	1	1	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	4	5
Sex																		
Male	99	99	98	97	100	94	96	98	100	97	97	98	96	100	94	96	99	96
Female	1	1	2	3	X	6	4	2	X	3	3	2	4	X	6	4	1	4
Age^c																		
Under age 25	9	12	13	9	10	6	5	8	11	15	4	5	7	6	6	8	8	4
25 to 30 years	20	26	23	24	30	28	26	30	26	15	20	14	27	21	37	26	26	35
31 to 40 years	41	43	42	44	45	40	35	29	32	40	38	42	37	39	33	38	24	40
41 years and older	30	19	22	23	15	26	35	33	32	30	38	40	30	34	21	28	42	22
Length of service^d																		
Less than 1 year of service	10	2	4	4	4	4	6	3	8	4	3	3	6	6	3	11	12	4
1 to 4 years of service	24	29	34	25	38	30	20	33	22	31	23	26	38	22	34	20	20	38
5 to 10 years of service	40	42	33	38	32	40	24	30	29	22	29	26	24	24	24	34	27	33
Over 10 years of service	26	27	29	32	26	24	49	32	41	40	44	45	31	44	34	36	41	24
In uniform	71	69	80	52	80	75	73	67	79	68	67	63	73	64	81	63	66	78
Wearing protective body armor	NA	NA	12	15	25	24	19	24	25	26	32	25	34	27	56	47	46	56

Note: See Notes, tables 3.158 and 3.159.

^a Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.^b Includes Asian, Pacific Islander, American Indian, and Alaskan Native.^c For 1993, age was not reported for two cases. Percents are computed on total number of cases and therefore may not total 100.^d For some years, length of service was not reported for as many as three cases. Percents are computed on total number of cases and therefore may not total 100.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, **Law Enforcement Officers Killed, 1979**, p. 22; **1980**, p. 23; **1981**, p. 18; FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO); **Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1982**, p. 20; **1983**, p. 20; **1984**, p. 20; **1985**, p. 21; **1986**, p. 22; **1987**, p. 20; **1988**, p. 20; **1989**, p. 21; **1990**, p. 20; **1991**, p. 31; **1992**, p. 35; **1993**, p. 35; **1994**, p. 37; **1995**, p. 35; **1996**, p. 35; FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.163

Persons identified in the killing of law enforcement officersBy demographic characteristics and prior record, United States, 1987-96 (aggregate) and 1996^a

Characteristics of persons identified	1987 to 1996		1996	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	958	100%	74	100%
Age				
Under age 18	111	12	5	7
18 to 24 years	328	34	29	39
25 to 30 years	183	19	20	27
31 to 40 years	164	17	6	8
Over 40 years	118	12	10	14
Not reported	54	6	4	5
Sex				
Male	890	93	72	97
Female	33	3	1	1
Not reported	35	4	1	1
Race				
White	490	51	31	42
Black	397	41	33	45
Other ^b	26	3	5	7
Not reported	45	5	5	7
Prior record^c				
Prior criminal arrest	621	65	43	58
Convicted on prior criminal charges	499	52	38	51
Prior arrest for crime of violence	351	37	28	38
On parole or probation at time of killing	191	20	18	24
Prior arrest on murder charge	34	4	1	1
Prior arrest on drug law violation	245	26	18	24
Prior arrest for assaulting an officer or resisting arrest	132	14	11	15
Prior arrest for weapons violation	324	34	25	34

Note: See Notes, tables 3.158 and 3.159.

^aText left^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.^bIncludes Asian, Pacific Islander, American Indian, and Alaskan Native.^cOffenders may fall into multiple categories for prior record therefore percents will not add to 100.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, **Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1996**, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1998), p. 36. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.164

Persons identified in the killing of law enforcement officersBy type of disposition, United States, 1985-94 (aggregate)^a

Type of disposition	Number	Percent
Persons identified	973 ^b	100%
Fugitives	11	1
Justifiably killed	116	12
Committed suicide	56	6
Arrested and charged	789	81
Persons arrested and charged	789	100%
Guilty of murder	567	72
Guilty of a lesser offense related to murder	72	9
Guilty of crime other than murder	43	5
Acquitted or otherwise dismissed	68	9
Committed to mental institution	15	2
Case pending or disposition unknown	10	1
Died in custody	11	1
Probation	1	(c)
Other	2	(c)

Note: See Notes, tables 3.158 and 3.159.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.^bOne offender was murdered in 1989 while at large.^cLess than 0.5%.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, **Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1996**, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1998), p. 37. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.165

Law enforcement officers accidentally killed

By circumstances at scene of incident, United States, 1980-96

	Circumstances at scene of incident									
	Total	Automobile accidents	Motorcycle accidents	Aircraft accidents	Struck by vehicles		Accidental shootings			Other (falls, drownings, etc.)
					Traffic stops, road blocks, etc.	Directing traffic, assisting motorists, etc.	Crossfires, mistaken identities, firearm mishaps	Training sessions	Self-inflicted	
Total	1,122	525	86	137	105	120	56	14	9	70
1980	61	35	2	6	6	6	4	0	1	1
1981	66	21	3	11	12	11	3	0	3	2
1982	72	22	6	11	12	11	3	1	1	5
1983	72	28	8	10	10	8	1	3	1	3
1984	75	34	6	11	6	6	5	1	1	5
1985	70	32	3	8	9	10	3	1	1	3
1986	67	24	5	12	2	10	8	2	0	4
1987	74	36	5	5	7	11	4	1	0	5
1988	77	35	6	7	7	9	6	0	1	6
1989	79	43	5	10	8	4	4	0	0	5
1990	67	27	10	7	6	9	4	1	0	3
1991	53	24	6	7	5	3	1	0	0	7
1992	66	34	5	5	6	5	3	0	0	8
1993	59	38	1	9	1	3	3	2	0	2
1994	62	32	8	10	3	4	1	1	0	3
1995	57	32	3	8	1	8	2	0	0	3
1996	45	28	4	0	4	2	1	1	0	5

Note: See Note, table 3.158. These data include Federal, State, and local law enforcement officers accidentally killed while performing official duties in the line of duty. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, **Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1989**, p. 47; **1996**, p. 63; FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.166

Law enforcement officers assaultedBy circumstances at scene of incident and type of weapon, United States, 1996^a

Circumstances at scene of incident	Type of weapon				
	Total	Firearm	Knife or cutting instrument	Other dangerous weapon	Personal weapon
Total	46,695	1,887	871	5,084	38,853
Percent of total	100%	4.0	1.9	10.9	83.2
Disturbance calls (family quarrels, man with gun, etc.)	14,063	558	394	996	12,115
Percent	100%	4.0	2.8	7.1	86.1
Burglaries in progress or pursuing burglary suspects	792	46	19	129	598
Percent	100%	5.8	2.4	16.3	75.5
Robberies in progress or pursuing robbery suspects	713	152	25	134	402
Percent	100%	21.3	3.5	18.8	56.4
Attempting other arrests	9,250	263	129	899	7,959
Percent	100%	2.8	1.4	9.7	86.0
Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	556	2	9	77	468
Percent	100%	0.4	1.6	13.8	84.2
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	5,784	26	29	277	5,452
Percent	100%	0.4	0.5	4.8	94.3
Investigating suspicious persons and circumstances	4,506	262	78	532	3,634
Percent	100%	5.8	1.7	11.8	80.6
Ambush (no warning)	236	74	8	89	65
Percent	100%	31.4	3.4	37.7	27.5
Mentally deranged	762	29	48	79	606
Percent	100%	3.8	6.3	10.4	79.5
Traffic pursuits and stops	4,333	155	39	1,048	3,091
Percent	100%	3.6	0.9	24.2	71.3
All other	5,700	320	93	824	4,463
Percent	100%	5.6	1.6	14.5	78.3

Note: These data are based on 7,808 agencies reporting assaults to the Uniform Crime Reporting Program for all 12 months of 1996. These agencies cover approximately 63% of the total population. (Source, p. 65.)

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, **Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1996**, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1998), p. 69.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Table 3.167

Law enforcement officers assaultedBy circumstances at scene of incident and type of assignment, United States, 1996^a

Circumstances at scene of incident	Type of assignment							
	Total	2-officer vehicle	1-officer vehicle		Detective, special assignment		Other	
			Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted
Total	46,695	11,628	9,627	16,471	865	1,878	2,026	4,200
Percent of total	100%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Disturbance calls (family quarrels, man with gun, etc.)	14,063	3,643	2,710	6,445	178	203	238	646
Percent	30.1%	31.3	28.1	39.1	20.6	10.8	11.7	15.4
Burglaries in progress or pursuing burglary suspects	792	290	122	290	7	39	22	22
Percent	1.7%	2.5	1.3	1.8	0.8	2.1	1.1	0.5
Robberies in progress or pursuing robbery suspects	713	275	74	160	17	57	74	56
Percent	1.5%	2.4	0.8	1.0	2.0	3.0	3.7	1.3
Attempting other arrests	9,250	2,421	1,757	2,955	199	691	333	894
Percent	19.8%	20.8	18.3	17.9	23.0	36.8	16.4	21.3
Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	556	151	71	185	13	18	20	98
Percent	1.2%	1.3	0.7	1.1	1.5	1.0	1.0	2.3
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	5,784	1,062	1,071	1,515	76	226	512	1,322
Percent	12.4%	9.1	11.1	9.2	8.8	12.0	25.3	31.5
Investigating suspicious persons and circumstances	4,506	1,377	1,007	1,352	109	259	165	237
Percent	9.6%	11.8	10.5	8.2	12.6	13.8	8.1	5.6
Ambush (no warning)	236	73	63	25	6	12	18	39
Percent	0.5%	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.9
Mentally deranged	762	248	122	286	9	12	23	62
Percent	1.6%	2.1	1.3	1.7	1.0	0.6	1.1	1.5
Traffic pursuits and stops	4,333	1,100	1,174	1,700	64	81	100	114
Percent	9.3%	9.5	12.2	10.3	7.4	4.3	4.9	2.7
All other	5,700	988	1,456	1,558	187	280	521	710
Percent	12.2%	8.5	15.1	9.5	21.6	14.9	25.7	16.9

Note: See Note, table 3.166.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, **Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1996**, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1998), p. 70.^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Table 3.168

Assaults on law enforcement officers and percent receiving personal injury

By type of weapon used, 1980-96

	Total victims	Type of weapon used			
		Firearm	Personal weapon	Knife or cutting instrument	Other dangerous weapon
<u>Total</u>					
1980	57,847	3,295	47,484	1,653	5,415
1981	57,174	3,334	47,304	1,733	4,803
1982	55,775	2,642	46,802	1,452	4,879
1983	62,324	3,067	51,901	1,829	5,527
1984	60,153	2,654	50,689	1,662	5,148
1985	61,724	2,793	51,953	1,715	5,263
1986	64,259	2,852	54,072	1,614	5,721
1987	63,842	2,789	53,807	1,561	5,685
1988	58,752	2,759	49,053	1,367	5,573
1989	62,172	3,154	51,861	1,379	5,778
1990	71,794	3,662	59,101	1,641	7,390
1991	62,852	3,532	50,813	1,493	7,014
1992	81,252	4,455	66,098	2,095	8,604
1993	66,975	4,002	53,848	1,574	7,551
1994	64,912	3,168	53,021	1,513	7,210
1995	56,686	2,238	46,848	1,301	6,299
1996	46,695	1,887	38,853	871	5,084
<u>Percent receiving personal injury</u>					
1980	37.2%	22.5%	38.2%	34.4%	38.0%
1981	35.5	18.3	36.2	34.3	40.6
1982	30.7	16.4	30.7	27.0	39.1
1983	33.4	21.8	33.4	31.4	40.2
1984	33.6	20.1	33.5	30.0	42.2
1985	33.7	20.8	33.9	27.4	41.1
1986	33.7	22.3	33.9	29.9	38.3
1987	33.3	21.7	33.5	30.7	38.4
1988	35.8	27.3	35.6	32.3	42.1
1989	35.2	30.2	35.0	30.5	40.8
1990	36.3	29.4	36.1	29.4	42.5
1991	37.6	30.8	37.5	30.6	43.5
1992	36.5	25.5	36.9	30.4	40.9
1993	35.9	27.4	36.6	31.0	36.3
1994	35.7	26.3	36.3	29.4	36.7
1995	28.5	15.2	29.2	21.7	29.6
1996	32.1	24.9	31.5	30.7	39.5

Note: These data are based on agencies reporting assaults to the Uniform Crime Reporting Program during the particular year. Number of agencies reporting and percent of total population represented vary from year to year. Data for 1996 are based on 7,808 agencies covering approximately 63% of the total population. Data for previous years are from agencies covering from 74% to 85% of the total population.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted*, 1989, p. 55; 1996, p. 71; FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.169

Explosives incidents reported to or investigated by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms

By type of incident, United States, 1976-95

	Type of incident									Threats to U.S. Department of the Treasury facilities
	Total	Bombings	Recoveries and seizures of explosives	Incendiary bombings	Thefts of explosives	Attempted bombings	Attempted incendiary bombings	Hoax devices	Noncriminal accidents	
1976	2,706	870	579	352	327	319	101	67	47	44
1977	3,177	1,058	853	339	227	319	81	105	62	33
1978	3,256	963	987	446	362	287	71	47	71	22
1979	3,093	901	1,167	346	335	179	44	26	60	35
1980	2,875	922	908	368	349	163	68	11	64	22
1981	2,338	805	637	329	243	152	99	12	37	24
1982	1,762	597	503	235	201	127	41	8	40	10
1983	1,690	575	499	164	208	131	40	15	49	9
1984	1,828	648	566	155	212	144	34	10	52	7
1985	2,226	720	828	151	219	169	63	17	51	8
1986	2,432	842	879	204	170	167	58	75	31	6
1987	2,228	816	740	169	122	157	45	127	42	10
1988	2,507	912	684	196	191	189	35	253	40	7
1989	2,960	1,065	769	319	126	268	47	317	44	5
1990	3,541	1,275	896	389	138	298	100	404	36	5
1991	3,961	1,585	848	414	127	380	111	438	56	2
1992	4,638	1,911	1,066	582	93	384	112	448	39	3
1993	4,862	1,880	1,350	538	83	375	187	404	36	9
1994	5,290	1,916	1,538	545	81	522	180	474	33	1
1995	5,196	1,562	1,997	406	97	417	192	481	28	16

Note: These figures are from reports to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (BATF) and other law enforcement agencies; these reports may not include all explosives incidents that occurred each year. "Explosives incidents" are any explosives-involved situations that have an impact on BATF jurisdiction. "Bombings" are any incidents in which a device constructed with criminal intent and using high explosives, low explosives, or blasting agents explodes. This includes incidents where premature detonation occurs during preparation, transportation, or placement of a device so constructed. "Attempted bombings" are incidents in which a device designed or purposely contrived to detonate/ignite fails to function; intent of activity was criminal in nature. This pertains to malfunctioning, recovered, and/or disarmed devices. "Incendiary bombings" are criminally-motivated bombing incidents in which an incendiary/chemical

device that induces burning is used. "Hoax devices" are inactive or "dummy" devices designed to appear as bombs or explosive materials. (Source, **1993**, p. 89.)

Bombing figures for the years 1976 and 1977 include 30 and 21 criminal accidents, respectively, that were separately enumerated by the Source.

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, **Explosives Incidents Report 1985**, p. 9; **1990**, p. 11; **1993**, p. 13 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury); and U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, **1995 Arson and Explosives Incidents Report** (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1997), p. 13. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.170

Bombing incidents reported to or investigated by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms

By jurisdiction, 1978-95

Jurisdiction	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Alabama	21	9	13	11	9	11	15	9	13	11	10	13	7	10	8	17	16	10
Alaska	9	4	4	0	3	3	0	1	6	3	4	0	2	4	1	5	4	4
Arizona	14	9	27	16	24	11	17	10	10	16	28	13	48	65	191	155	132	98
Arkansas	11	7	5	7	9	2	10	9	5	9	15	8	15	12	37	12	4	13
California	161	133	162	124	106	61	99	124	154	183	149	203	283	382	326	405	418	376
Colorado	37	20	28	27	11	17	22	30	57	31	20	22	39	50	46	63	43	28
Connecticut	16	9	7	13	4	7	6	7	9	9	14	13	7	19	26	20	15	15
Delaware	0	1	2	2	1	0	2	5	3	0	5	2	7	3	7	3	2	6
District of Columbia	10	2	7	2	2	8	6	6	2	0	2	0	0	9	4	4	2	1
Florida	23	36	25	27	25	28	27	29	60	77	83	119	128	166	191	218	277	190
Georgia	14	17	17	15	20	14	16	17	8	13	15	20	14	21	31	18	21	19
Hawaii	0	3	8	1	13	0	3	3	1	4	1	2	2	7	2	28	4	0
Idaho	6	6	15	8	4	4	7	5	11	2	10	1	5	8	6	6	7	7
Illinois	74	85	97	102	62	76	49	65	72	69	65	53	85	122	202	155	188	134
Indiana	25	24	16	12	10	13	12	15	15	17	38	41	23	39	49	47	26	38
Iowa	4	8	11	8	0	6	4	2	4	1	5	23	22	42	64	57	47	28
Kansas	6	4	10	10	3	4	11	19	11	19	15	17	24	22	20	13	15	9
Kentucky	90	29	27	32	31	21	18	25	13	9	18	28	23	33	18	14	43	32
Louisiana	6	10	4	4	9	3	6	9	10	4	9	11	24	17	40	35	25	17
Maine	1	0	0	2	1	1	3	6	2	4	10	0	4	7	4	2	11	2
Maryland	25	19	28	24	11	16	39	18	17	18	28	34	40	46	50	35	55	39
Massachusetts	18	19	15	13	13	14	9	9	12	6	12	17	18	23	13	16	15	11
Michigan	29	31	29	28	21	19	23	20	26	37	28	60	74	102	109	87	105	93
Minnesota	12	21	23	23	6	4	11	8	8	13	7	17	25	27	30	67	60	70
Mississippi	5	6	4	5	5	1	7	5	9	3	1	7	4	8	4	12	9	5
Missouri	32	38	41	34	17	13	13	15	10	20	11	13	19	23	39	22	39	31
Montana	1	10	2	7	3	1	1	1	5	10	3	12	6	6	5	11	10	3
Nebraska	3	6	4	4	3	6	1	10	4	3	1	3	5	7	15	15	9	9
Nevada	3	5	19	6	8	9	20	8	11	8	12	9	17	20	19	14	29	19
New Hampshire	1	1	0	1	3	2	2	7	3	2	7	4	8	6	1	5	7	4
New Jersey	31	29	29	15	17	19	10	9	16	22	23	35	24	54	44	34	39	31
New Mexico	11	12	9	18	7	7	10	26	12	12	21	16	28	44	31	37	29	16
New York	115	54	57	52	71	56	55	57	77	48	66	87	91	98	84	97	88	64
North Carolina	19	18	22	8	10	20	14	12	11	12	13	18	16	14	30	19	13	32
North Dakota	1	3	2	5	3	0	0	1	4	1	3	2	5	4	3	3	18	13
Ohio	83	71	50	45	30	26	36	40	49	44	41	48	58	59	90	74	125	74
Oklahoma	9	21	10	11	12	11	17	16	33	22	21	23	25	24	17	26	31	29
Oregon	23	20	14	15	10	9	8	5	2	9	27	26	30	47	39	30	50	54
Pennsylvania	38	14	34	14	17	23	11	23	28	25	46	33	52	44	54	39	59	34
Rhode Island	4	3	4	1	4	3	4	2	1	5	7	2	5	9	3	3	2	6
South Carolina	6	9	14	10	5	12	5	4	10	5	4	6	4	7	5	8	10	4
South Dakota	1	3	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	6	5	4	7	2	1	6	6	7
Tennessee	32	55	31	32	20	26	35	21	36	16	18	23	29	31	54	25	34	27
Texas	49	34	43	19	18	35	37	74	44	53	60	75	72	51	109	113	108	85
Utah	19	9	11	15	6	13	6	8	12	7	5	9	19	10	25	16	22	42
Vermont	2	1	0	1	0	0	2	2	3	1	4	3	2	6	8	3	5	1
Virginia	38	49	19	20	12	7	17	26	45	30	34	75	35	45	34	44	46	38
Washington	21	32	27	44	12	35	35	27	11	32	40	44	44	51	47	53	65	49
West Virginia	17	24	21	7	2	1	2	19	8	1	11	17	8	18	7	14	7	6
Wisconsin	21	18	12	15	12	6	17	9	4	10	13	10	24	17	35	22	30	27
Wyoming	6	0	6	6	4	5	3	2	2	2	6	4	3	15	5	9	11	5
Guam	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1
Puerto Rico	47	27	18	33	15	17	9	8	28	9	7	8	13	8	12	18	2	22
Virgin Islands	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Note: See Note, table 3.169. Bombing incidents include "bombings" and "attempted bombings."

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, *Explosives Incidents Report 1985*, pp. 10, 11; *1990*, pp. 12, 13; (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury); and U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, *1995 Arson and Explosives Incidents Report* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1997), pp. 14, 15. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.171

Bombing incidents known to police

By type of incident and device, value of property damage, and outcome of incident, United States, 1973-95

	Total actual and attempted bombings	Actual		Attempted		Property damage (dollar value) ^a	Persons injured	Deaths
		Explosive	Incendiary	Explosive	Incendiary			
Total	36,686	21,502	8,019	4,772	2,336	\$861,959,405	5,965	774
1973	1,955	742	787	253	173	7,261,832	187	22
1974	2,044	893	758	236	157	9,886,563	207	24
1975	2,074	1,088	613	238	135	27,003,981 ^b	326 ^b	69 ^b
1976	1,570	852	405	188	125	11,265,426	212	50
1977	1,318	867	248	118	85	8,943,300	162	22
1978	1,301	768	349	105	79	9,161,485	135	18
1979	1,220	728	305	104	83	9,273,024	173	22
1980	1,249	742	336	99	72	12,562,257	160	34
1981	1,142	637	315	92	98	67,082,456 ^b	133 ^b	30
1982	795	485	194	77	39	7,202,848	99	16
1983	687	442	127	77	41	6,342,652	100	12
1984	803	518	127	118	40	5,618,581	112	6
1985	847	575	102	113	57	6,352,000	144	28
1986	858	580	129	101	48	3,405,000 ^b	185 ^b	14
1987	848	600	104	102	42	4,201,000	107	21
1988	977 ^c	593	156	161	40	2,257,000	145	20
1989	1,208 ^d	641	203	243	91	5,000,000	202	11
1990	1,582	931	267	254	130	9,600,000	222	27
1991	2,499	1,551	423	395	130	6,440,000	230	29
1992	2,989	1,911	582	384	112	12,500,000	349	26
1993	2,980	1,880	538	375	187	518,000,000 ^e	1,323 ^e	49
1994	3,163	1,916	545	522	180	7,500,000	308	31
1995	2,577	1,562	406	417	192	105,100,000 ^f	744 ^f	193 ^f

Note: Prior to 1988, detailed information concerning bombing incidents occurring in the United States, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands was gathered by the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) Uniform Crime Reporting Program. Since 1988, the FBI Bomb Data Center has collected these data. Reports of bombing incidents are gathered from State and local public safety agencies, the U.S. Postal Inspection Service, Military Explosive Ordnance Disposal units, and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

Bombing incidents refer to actual and attempted detonations of explosive or incendiary devices in violation of a State, local, or Federal law. Prior to 1990, these tabulations excluded threats to bomb, hoax bomb devices, accidental explosions, recoveries of explosive or incendiary devices, and such misdemeanor offenses as the illegal use of fireworks. Beginning in 1990, only bomb threats and such violations as the illegal use of fireworks were excluded from the tabulations.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding. Beginning in 1985, the Source presented only rounded dollar values.

^bIncludes major bombing incidents resulting in an unusually high number of personal injuries and deaths, or substantial damage to property.

^cIncludes 27 incidents involving combination devices.

^dIncludes 30 incidents involving combination devices.

^eThese figures include \$510,000,000 in property damage and 1,042 persons injured resulting from the bombing of the World Trade Center in New York City on Feb. 26, 1993.

^fThese figures include \$100,000,000 in property damage, 518 persons injured, and 168 deaths resulting from the bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal building in Oklahoma City on Apr. 19, 1995.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, **Bomb Summary 1982**, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1983), Table 1; U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, **1993 Bomb Summary** (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), p. 15; U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, "1994 Bombing Incidents," FBI Explosives Unit-Bomb Data Center General Information Bulletin 95-2, Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995. (Mimeographed.) P. 3; U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, **1995 Bomb Summary**, FBI Explosives Unit-Bomb Data Center General Information Bulletin 97-1 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1997), p. 6. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.172

Bombing incidents known to police

By type of target and device, and value of property damage, United States, 1995

Type of target	Number		Property damage
	Explosive	Incendiary	
Total	1,979	598	\$105,082,954 ^a
Residential properties			
Private residences	136	214	1,049,945
Mailboxes/other private property	846	86	78,671
Commercial properties			
Financial institutions	12	2	5,125
Commercial/retail	97	61	1,923,205
Restaurants	27	7	61,700
Offices	13	4	6,350
Other commercial operations	36	8	47,380
Vehicles			
Automobiles	195	111	612,929
Other vehicles	14	9	66,880
Federal Government property			
Postal facility/equipment	35	4	11,012
Law enforcement/judiciary	5	1	1,500
Other Federal Government	7	1	100,018,000 ^a
Utilities			
Electric facilities	7	0	1,000
Water/sewer	8	0	1,000
Medical facilities			
Abortion clinics	8	4	2,300
Other targets			
State/local government property	46	2	106,250
Law enforcement/judiciary	15	9	88,500
Bridge/highway	23	7	150,000
Academic facilities	100	17	62,217
Radio/television/telecommunications	23	1	13,700
Church/synagogue/temple	10	6	703,700
Vending machines	16	0	8,400
Open area	159	28	780
Other	68	15	49,410
Accidental detonation/unknown target	73	1	13,000

Note: See Note, table 3.171.

^aThese figures include \$100,000,000 in property damage resulting from the bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal building in Oklahoma City on Apr. 19, 1995.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, **1995 Bomb Summary**, FBI Explosives Unit-Bomb Data Center General Information Bulletin 97-1 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1997), p. 11.

Table 3.173

Explosives stolen and recovered as reported to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms

By type of explosive, United States, 1981-95

	Type of explosive										
	Low explosives (lbs.)			High explosives (lbs.)				Detonators (each)	Detonating cord, safety fuse, ignitor cord (ft.)	Grenades (each)	Other (lbs.) ^a
	Blasting agents (lbs.)	Black powder	Smokeless powder	Boosters	Military explosives, TNT	Dynamite	Primers				
Amount stolen											
1981	24,036	325	973	494	20	21,317	1,461	33,990	80,356	40	291
1982	31,476	558	73	243	1,871	29,267	474	42,466	56,047	0	150
1983	4,975	1,034	47	1,331	75	25,588	821	26,455	85,813	191	0
1984	35,891	418	0	1,017	135	28,468	2,171	33,086	106,537	93	NA
1985	7,132	428	87	491	235	24,013	562	46,352	85,066	1	NA
1986	8,210	170	115	788	2	24,945	1,676	31,497	172,588	35	NA
1987	4,705	150	0	696	1	8,372	1,304	33,112	47,450	10	NA
1988	9,439	347	0	1,306	244	12,730	339	43,092	57,058	1	NA
1989	3,584	318	0	544	5	10,801	1,485	21,797	68,807	36	NA
1990	3,895	25	0	304	1	11,599	563	13,562	30,337	13	NA
1991	9,576	158	30	487	85	6,023	0	11,527	60,397	6	NA
1992	1,063	0	20	531	2	7,983	89	11,067	29,640	0	NA
1993	4,022	303	24	127	74	4,409	25	7,075	28,534	224	NA
1994	6,905	100	0	2,593	22	5,320	0	5,226	83,771	69	NA
1995	5,300	25	0	76	16	3,234	78	7,818	19,267	58	NA
Amount recovered											
1981	12,822	19	114	377	502	24,546	47	11,386	48,375	96	580
1982	16,046	41	6	604	2,661	22,574	124	17,000	82,887	138	175
1983	319	363	49	298	143	20,755	170	15,053	57,492	49	184
1984	3,065	319	312	87	304	9,962	247	12,061	79,306	402	2,319
1985	3,793	1,044	162	1,179	329	22,536	339	29,571	87,820	314	NA
1986	1,603	261	625	200	424	16,635	148	17,017	111,033	295	NA
1987	4,147	588	414	171	285	14,226	1,004	15,619	31,311	299	NA
1988	8,695	1,720	340	1,545	377	15,305	219	35,389	55,212	144	NA
1989	7,318	1,224	174	371	1,955	11,810	0	19,512	100,752	356	NA
1990	9,028	149	121	841	350	77,005	90	11,653	47,078	461	NA
1991	1,960	281	285	746	363	9,498	1	18,132	57,606	461	NA
1992	7,369	276	80	233	223	5,694	28	9,382	32,802	661	NA
1993	3,347	244	35	496	163	6,102	41	11,689	80,862	615	NA
1994	1,584	295	487	2,392	131	39,392	0	7,429	26,518	440	25,662
1995	8,031	215	205	162	320	7,201	48	9,205	66,126	717	NA

Note: See Note, table 3.169. "Blasting agents" refers to any material or mixture of materials, consisting of fuel and oxidizer, intended for blasting purposes, not otherwise defined as an explosive (e.g., ammonium nitrate and fuel oil composition).

^aMay include photoflash cartridge powder, potassium chlorate, RDX (an extremely powerful military explosive), as well as small quantities of other types of explosives.

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, *Explosives Incidents Report 1988*, pp. 28, 35; *1993*, p. 29; p. 37, Table 18 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury); and U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, *1995 Arson and Explosives Incidents Report* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1997), p. 29; p. 36, Table 19. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.174

Deaths, injuries, and property damage resulting from criminal bombings and accidental explosions

Reported to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, United States, 1976-95

	Deaths	Injuries	Property damage (in millions)
1976	73	272	\$12.1
1977	127	374	61.3
1978	68	707	27.5
1979	54	328	16.0
1980	91	483	31.2
1981	75	262	105.6
1982	56	221	12.3
1983	71	400	34.3
1984	47	288	74.9
1985	104	477	26.5
1986	64	373	29.3
1987	57	384	45.6
1988	60	691	165.9
1989	74	495	48.9
1990	64	385	16.3
1991	75	695	27.1
1992	45	469	22.6
1993	70	1,375	526.4
1994	52	478	574.9
1995	214	842	106.3

Note: See Note, table 3.169. These data include detonated and incendiary bombings, and criminal and noncriminal explosives incidents. The increase in the 1978 injury figure is due to two major incidents: 150 people in New York City were injured in the accidental, noncriminal explosion of an ice cream truck; 250 people in Kentucky and West Virginia were injured by illegal fireworks. The increases in 1993 for injuries and property damage are due to the explosion at the World Trade Center in New York City on February 26. The increases in 1995 for deaths and injuries are due to the explosion at the Alfred P. Murrah Federal building in Oklahoma City on April 19.

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, *Explosives Incidents Report 1985*, p. 9; *1990*, p. 11 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury); and U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, *1995 Arson and Explosives Incidents Report* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1997), p. 13. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.175

Estimated number of structure fires, civilian fire deaths, and value of property loss due to fires of incendiary or suspicious origin

United States, 1996

	Estimated number of fires	Estimated number of civilian fire deaths	Estimated value of property loss (in thousands)
Total, all fires in structures	578,500	4,990	\$7,933,000
Total, incendiary and suspicious fires	85,500	520	1,405,000
Incendiary fires	52,500	330	897,000
Suspicious fires	33,000	190	508,000

Note: These data are weighted estimates from an annual survey of fire departments conducted by the National Fire Protection Association. All U.S. fire departments that protect communities of 100,000 population or more are included in the sample. For departments that protect communities of less than 100,000 population, the sample is stratified by community size. A total of 2,946 fire departments responded to the 1996 survey. Readers are advised to consult the Source for more detailed information on methodology and weighting procedures.

"Incendiary fires" are fires in which a legal decision or physical evidence indicates that a fire was deliberately set. "Suspicious fires" are fires that involve circumstances, such as multiple ignitions, that indicate that a fire may have been deliberately set, or when no accidental or natural ignition factor could be found. "Civilians" include anyone other than a fire fighter. "Property loss" includes all forms of direct loss, but does not include indirect losses, such as interruption of business or temporary shelter provisions. (Source, p. 81.)

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from data presented in Michael J. Karter, Jr., "1996 U.S. Fire Loss," *NFPA Journal* 91 (September/October 1997), pp. 78, 79, 81. *NFPA Journal*® is a registered trademark of the National Fire Protection Association, Quincy, MA 02269.

Table 3.176

Estimated number of structure fires, civilian fire deaths, vehicle fires, and dollar losses resulting from fires of incendiary or suspicious origin

United States, 1977-96

	Fires of incendiary or suspicious origin				
	Structure fires			Vehicle fires	
	Estimated number	Estimated dollar losses (in millions)	Estimated civilian fire deaths ^a	Estimated number	Estimated dollar losses (in millions)
Total	2,303,000	\$31,175	13,870	923,000	\$2,689
1977	167,500	1,067	635	X	X
1978	160,000	1,111	930	48,000	55
1979	148,500	1,328	675	63,500	167
1980	146,000	1,706	770	45,000	75
1981	154,500	1,658	820	44,500	107
1982	129,000	1,604	910	48,000	138
1983	122,000	1,421	970	48,000	122
1984	110,500	1,417	530	50,500	138
1985	117,000	1,670	670	45,500	134
1986	111,000	1,677	705	57,000	151
1987	105,000	1,590	730	51,000	135
1988	99,500	1,594	740	53,000	151
1989	97,000	1,558	615	46,000	139
1990	97,000	1,394	705	51,000	167
1991	98,000	1,531 ^b	490	49,000	182
1992	94,000	1,999	605	44,000	158
1993	84,500	2,351	560	41,500	137
1994	86,000	1,447	550	43,500	156
1995	90,500	1,647	740	47,000	175
1996	85,500	1,405	520	47,000	202

Note: See Note, table 3.175.

^aIncludes deaths occurring in incendiary or suspicious structure fires only.

^bDoes not include Oakland fire storm.

Source: John R. Hall, Jr., *U.S. Arson Trends and Patterns - 1996* (Quincy, MA: National Fire Protection Association, 1997), pp. 6, 8, 9, 12, 13. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.177

Arson offenses and average cost of property damage

By type of target, 1996

(11,250 agencies; 1996 estimated population 190,496,000)

Target	Number of offenses	Percent ^a	Average damage
Total	76,642	100.0%	\$10,280
Total structure	37,047	48.3	17,892
Single occupancy residential	14,949	19.5	14,032
Other residential	6,758	8.8	16,333
Storage	3,073	4.0	16,274
Industrial/manufacturing	518	0.7	119,273
Other commercial	3,861	5.0	38,121
Community/public	4,149	5.4	15,288
Other structure	3,739	4.9	5,480
Total mobile	22,162	28.9	5,048
Motor vehicles	20,926	27.3	4,723
Other mobile	1,236	1.6	10,553
Other	17,433	22.7	758

Note: Arson was designated as a Part I Index Offense in October 1978; data collection began in 1979. In 1996, 11,453 law enforcement agencies reported 88,887 arson offenses to the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. The data presented above are from 11,250 agencies that furnished detailed reports. Readers should be aware that these data do not represent the Nation's total arson experience. For a definition of arson, see Appendix 3.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1996* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1997), p. 54, Table 2.32; p. 55, Table 2.34. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.178

Arson of structures and percent not in use

By type of structure, 1996

(11,250 agencies; 1996 estimated population 190,496,000)

Structure	Arson of structures	
	Number	Percent not in use
Total	37,047	20.0%
Single occupancy residential	14,949	25.0
Other residential	6,758	15.7
Storage	3,073	24.2
Industrial/manufacturing	518	26.3
Other commercial	3,861	15.3
Community/public	4,149	10.0
Other structure	3,739	19.8

Note: See Note, table 3.177. Structures not in use are structures that were uninhabited or abandoned at the time the arson occurred. For a definition of arson, see Appendix 3.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1996* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1997), p. 55, Table 2.33.

Table 3.179

Terrorist incidents and preventions

United States, 1982-96

	Terrorist incidents	Suspected terrorist incidents	Terrorism preventions
Total	181	48	88
1982	51	0	3
1983	31	2	6
1984	13	3	9
1985	7	6	23
1986	25	2	9
1987	9	8	5
1988	9	5	3
1989	4	16	7
1990	7	1	5
1991	5	1	4
1992	4	0	0
1993	12	2	7
1994	0	1	0
1995	1	1	2
1996	3	0	5

Note: "A terrorist incident is a violent act, or an act dangerous to human life, in violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any State, to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof. A suspected terrorist incident is a potential act of terrorism in which responsibility for the act cannot be attributed at the time to a known or suspected terrorist group or individual(s). A terrorism prevention is a documented instance in which a violent act by a known or suspected terrorist group or individual(s) with the means and a proven propensity for violence is successfully interdicted through investigative activity." (Source, **1996**, p. 3.)

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Terrorism in the United States, 1995* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1997), p. 16; and U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Terrorism in the United States, 1996* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1998), pp. 5, 6. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.180

Terrorist incidents

By type of incident and target, United States, 1982-96 (aggregate)

	Number
Total	181
Type of incident	
Bombing attacks ^a	145
Malicious destruction of property	4
Acts of sabotage	2
Hostile takeover	4
Arson	8
Kidnaping; assaults; alleged assassinations; assassinations	11
Robbery; attempted robbery	6
Hijacking	1
Type of target	
Private residence/vehicle	18
Military personnel/establishments	33
Educational establishments	6
Commercial establishments	75
State and United States government buildings/property	32
Diplomatic establishments	17

Note: See Note, table 3.179.

^aIncludes detonated and undetonated devices, tear gas, pipebombs, and firebombs.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Terrorism in the United States, 1982-1992*, p. 10; **1993**, p. 16; **1994**, p. 8; **1996**, p. 26 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice); and U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Terrorism in the United States, 1995* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1997), p. 1. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.181

Casualties resulting from international terrorism involving U.S. citizens

By type of casualty, 1981-97

	Total	Dead	Wounded
Total	2,842	633	2,209
1981	47	7	40
1982	19	8	11
1983	386	271	115
1984	42	11	31
1985	195	38	157
1986	112	12	100
1987	54	7	47
1988	231	192	39
1989	34	16	18
1990	43	9	34
1991	23	7	16
1992	3	2	1
1993	1,011 ^a	7	1,004
1994	11	6	5
1995	70	10	60
1996	533 ^b	23	510
1997	28	7	21

Note: Terrorism is defined as premeditated, politically-motivated violence perpetrated against noncombatant targets by subnational groups or clandestine agents, usually intended to influence an audience. International terrorism is terrorism involving citizens or territory of more than one country. (Source, **1997**, p. vi.) Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

^aThe bombing of the World Trade Center in New York City on Feb. 26, 1993 accounts for this increase.

^bThe bombing of the Al Khubar U.S. military housing complex near Dhahran, Saudi Arabia on June 25, 1996 accounts for this increase.

Source: U.S. Department of State, *Patterns of Global Terrorism: 1987*, p.1; **1988**, p. 4; **1995**, p. 74; **1997**, p. 85 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.182

Results of airline passenger screening

United States, 1977-97

	Persons screened (in millions)	Weapons detected						Persons arrested	
		Firearms	Handguns	Long guns	Other	Explosive/ incendiary devices	Other dangerous articles	For carrying firearms/ explosives	For giving false information
1977	508.8	2,034	1,730	64	240	5	NA	810	44
1978	579.7	2,058	1,827	67	164	3	NA	896	64
1979	592.5	2,161	1,962	55	144	3	NA	1,060	47
1980	585.0	2,022	1,878	36	108	8	NA	1,031	32
1981	598.5	2,255	2,124	44	87	11	NA	1,187	49
1982	630.2	2,676	2,559	57	60	1	NA	1,314	27
1983	709.1	2,784	2,634	67	83	4	NA	1,282	34
1984	775.6	2,957	2,766	100	91	6	NA	1,285	27
1985	992.9	2,987	2,823	90	74	12	NA	1,310	42
1986	1,055.3	3,241	2,981	146	114	11	NA	1,415	89
1987	1,095.6	3,252	3,012	99	141	14	NA	1,581	81
1988	1,054.9	2,773	2,591	74	108	11	NA	1,493	222
1989	1,113.3	2,879	2,397	92	390	26	NA	1,436	83
1990	1,145.1	2,853	2,490	59	304	15	NA	1,337	18
1991	1,015.1	1,919	1,597	47	275	94	NA	893	28
1992	1,110.8	2,608	2,503	105	NA	167	2,341	1,282	13
1993	1,150.0	2,798	2,707	91	NA	251	3,867	1,354	31
1994	1,261.3	2,994	2,860	134	NA	505	6,051	1,433	35
1995	1,263.0	2,390	2,230	160	NA	631	4,414	1,194	68
1996	1,382.1	2,147	1,999	148	NA	NA	NA	999	131
1997	1,659.7	2,067	1,905	162	NA	NA	NA	924	72

Note: Screening consists of "the systematic examination of persons and property using weapons-detecting procedures or facilities (electronic or physical search) for the purpose of detecting weapons and dangerous articles and to prevent their unauthorized introduction into sterile areas or aboard aircraft." (Source, 1993, p. 42.) Prior to 1992, the firearm category of "other" included items such as starter pistols, flare pistols, and BB guns. Beginning in 1992, this category was expanded and now also includes stunning devices, chemical agents, martial arts equipment, knives, bludgeons, and certain other designated items. From 1992 to 1994, the method of counting "explosive/incendiary devices" was revised. Individual items were counted rather than packages (i.e., one box of firecrackers counted as 20 firecrackers; one box of ammunition counted as 50 cartridges).

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration, *Semiannual Report to Congress on the Effectiveness of the Civil Aviation Security Program, July 1 to December 31, 1978*, Exhibit 10; *July 1 to December 31, 1982*, Exhibit 10; *July 1 to December 31, 1984*, Exhibit 7; *July 1 to December 31, 1989*, p. 11 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation); U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration, *Annual Report to Congress on Civil Aviation Security, January 1, 1993-December 31, 1993*, p. 9; *January 1, 1995-December 31, 1995*, p. 11 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation); and data provided by the U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Appendix 3

Crime in the United States Definitions of terms

Note: The following information has been excerpted from the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, **Crime in the United States, 1996** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1997), pp. 389, 390, 395-397. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made. See U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, **Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1984) for further definitions and information on classification and counting rules.

Population definitions

For purposes of statistical presentation, the cities and counties in the United States are divided into groups based on population size. The population group classifications used by the Uniform Crime Reporting Program are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Population group, political label, and population coverage

Population group	Political label	Population coverage
I	City	250,000 and over
II	City	100,000 to 249,999
III	City	50,000 to 99,999
IV	City	25,000 to 49,999
V	City	10,000 to 24,999
VI	City ^a	Less than 10,000
VIII (Rural county)	County ^b	-
IX (Suburban county)	County ^b	-

^aIncludes universities and colleges to which no population is attributed.

^bIncludes State police to which no population is attributed.

Metropolitan Statistical Area

(MSA)--This includes a central city of at least 50,000 people or an urbanized area of at least 50,000. The county containing the central city and other contiguous counties having strong economic and social ties to the central city and county also are included. Counties in an MSA are designated "suburban" for UCR purposes. An MSA may cross State lines. Due to changes in the geographic composition of MSAs, no year-to-year comparisons of data for those areas should be attempted.

New England MSAs are comprised of cities and towns instead of counties. In this publication, New England cities and towns are assigned to the proper MSAs. Some counties, however, have both suburban and rural portions. Data for State police and sheriffs in those jurisdictions are included in statistics for the rural areas. MSAs made up approximately 80% of the total U.S. population in 1996.

Rural counties--Rural counties are those outside MSAs and are comprised of mostly unincorporated areas. Law enforcement agencies in rural counties cover areas that are not under the jurisdiction of city police departments. Rural county law enforcement agencies served 12% of the national population in 1996.

Suburban areas--These areas consist of cities with populations of less than 50,000 in addition to counties (unincorporated areas) that are within an MSA. Suburban areas can, therefore, be divided into suburban cities and suburban counties.

Other cities--Other cities are urban places outside MSAs; most of these areas are incorporated. These cities comprised 8% of the 1996 national population.

Community types:

	MSA	Non-MSA
Cities	Cities over 50,000 Suburban cities	Cities outside metropolitan areas
Counties (including unincorporated areas)	Suburban counties	Rural counties

As a general rule, sheriffs, county police, and many State police report on crimes committed within the limits of counties, but outside cities; local police report on crimes committed within city limits.

The major source of Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) data is the individual law enforcement agency. The number of agencies included in each population group will vary slightly from year to year due to population growth, geopolitical consolidation, municipal incorporation, etc. For 1996, the national and State population counts are U.S. Bureau of the Census July 1, 1996 provisional estimates. For jurisdictions within each State, the populations were adjusted based on the 1996 State growth rate as supplied by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Table 2 shows the number of agencies within each population group in 1996.

Table 2. Population group and number of agencies

Population group	Number of agencies
I	65
II	152
III	384
IV	731
V	1,793
VI	8,008 ^a
VIII (Rural county)	3,627 ^b
IX (Suburban county)	2,038 ^b
Total	16,798

^aIncludes universities and colleges to which no population is attributed.

^bIncludes State police to which no population is attributed.

Table 3. Total U.S. population, 1960-96^a

	Population
1960	179,323,175
1961	182,992,000
1962	185,771,000
1963	188,483,000
1964	191,141,000
1965	193,526,000
1966	195,576,000
1967	197,457,000
1968	199,399,000
1969	201,385,000
1970	203,235,298
1971	206,212,000
1972	208,230,000
1973	209,851,000
1974	211,392,000
1975	213,124,000
1976	214,659,000
1977	216,332,000
1978	218,059,000
1979	220,099,000
1980	225,349,264
1981	229,146,000
1982	231,534,000
1983	233,981,000
1984	236,158,000
1985	238,740,000
1986	241,077,000
1987	243,400,000
1988	245,807,000
1989	248,239,000
1990	248,709,873
1991	252,177,000
1992	255,082,000
1993	257,908,000
1994	260,341,000
1995	262,755,000
1996	265,284,000

^aPopulation figures are U.S. Bureau of the Census provisional estimates as of July 1 for each year except 1960, 1970, 1980, and 1990, which are the decennial census counts.

Regions and divisions

The United States is divided into four regions; these regions are further divided into nine divisions. The following is a list of States within divisions and regions.

Northeast:

New England--Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont.

Middle Atlantic--New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania.

Midwest:

East North Central--Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin.

West North Central--Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota.

South:

South Atlantic--Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia.

East South Central--Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee.

West South Central--Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas.

West:

Mountain--Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming.

Pacific--Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, Washington.

The Crime Index, Part I, and Part II offenses

The Crime Index

The following offenses and attempts to commit these offenses are used in compiling the Crime Index: (1) murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, (2) forcible rape, (3) robbery, (4) aggravated assault, (5) burglary, (6) larceny-theft, (7) motor vehicle theft, and (8) arson. Arson was added as the eighth index offense in October 1978. (Manslaughter by negligence and simple or minor assaults are not included in the Crime Index.)

Offenses in the UCR program are divided into two groupings, Part I and Part II. Information on the volume of Part I offenses known to law enforcement, those cleared by arrest or exceptional means, and the number of persons arrested is reported monthly. Only arrest data are reported for Part II offenses.

Part I offenses

Criminal homicide--a. Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter: the willful

(nonnegligent) killing of one human being by another. Deaths caused by negligence, attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, and justifiable homicides are excluded. Justifiable homicides are limited to: (1) the killing of a felon by a law enforcement officer in the line of duty and (2) the killing of a felon by a private citizen. **b.** Manslaughter by negligence: the killing of another person through gross negligence. Traffic fatalities are excluded. While manslaughter by negligence is a Part I crime, it is not included in the Crime Index.

Forcible rape--The carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. Included are rapes by force and attempts or assaults to rape. Statutory offenses (no force used-victim under age of consent) are excluded.

Robbery--The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.

Aggravated assault--An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. Simple assaults are excluded.

Burglary--breaking or entering--The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. Attempted forcible entry is included.

Larceny-theft (except motor vehicle theft)--The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Examples are thefts of bicycles or automobile accessories, shoplifting, pocket-picking, or the stealing of any property or article which is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Attempted larcenies are included. Embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, worthless checks, etc., are excluded.

Motor vehicle theft--The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. A motor vehicle is self-propelled and runs on the surface and not on rails. Specifically excluded from this category are motorboats, construction equipment, airplanes, and farming equipment.

Arson--Any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.

Part II offenses

Other assaults (simple)--Assaults and attempted assaults where no weapon is used and which do not result in serious or aggravated injury to the victim.

Forgery and counterfeiting--Making, altering, uttering, or possessing, with intent

to defraud, anything false in the semblance of that which is true. Attempts are included.

Fraud--Fraudulent conversion and obtaining money or property by false pretenses. Included are confidence games and bad checks, except forgeries and counterfeiting.

Embezzlement--Misappropriation or misapplication of money or property entrusted to one's care, custody, or control.

Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing--Buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property, including attempts.

Vandalism--Willful or malicious destruction, injury, disfigurement, or defacement of any public or private property, real or personal, without consent of the owner or persons having custody or control.

Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.--All violations of regulations or statutes controlling the carrying, using, possessing, furnishing, and manufacturing of deadly weapons or silencers. Attempts are included.

Prostitution and commercialized vice--Sex offenses of a commercialized nature, such as prostitution, keeping a bawdy house, and procuring or transporting women for immoral purposes. Attempts are included.

Sex offenses (except forcible rape, prostitution, and commercialized vice)--Statutory rape and offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like. Attempts are included.

Drug abuse violations--State and local offenses relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, and manufacturing of narcotic drugs. The following drug categories are specified: opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine); marijuana; synthetic narcotics--manufactured narcotics that can cause true addiction (demerol, methadone); and dangerous non-narcotic drugs (barbiturates, benzedrine).

Gambling--Promoting, permitting, or engaging in illegal gambling.

Offenses against the family and children--Nonsupport, neglect, desertion, or abuse of family and children.

Driving under the influence--Driving or operating any vehicle or common carrier while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics.

Liquor laws--State or local liquor law violations, except "drunkenness" and "driving under the influence." Federal violations are excluded.

Drunkenness--Offenses relating to drunkenness or intoxication. Excluded is "driving under the influence."

Disorderly conduct--Breach of the peace.

Vagrancy--Vagabondage, begging, loitering, etc.

All other offenses--All violations of State or local laws, except those listed above and traffic offenses.

Suspicion--No specific offense; suspect released without formal charges being placed.

Curfew and loitering laws (persons under age 18)--Offenses relating to violations of local curfew or loitering ordinances where such laws exist.

Runaways (persons under age 18)--Limited to juveniles taken into protective custody under provisions of local statutes.

Offense estimation

The inability of some State UCR Programs to provide forcible rape figures in accordance with UCR guidelines and other problems at the State-level have required unique estimation procedures. In addition, because of efforts to convert to the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS), it has become necessary for the Source to estimate totals for some States.

The Illinois (1985 to 1996), and Michigan and Minnesota (1993 only for both States) State UCR Programs were unable to provide forcible rape figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. The rape totals were estimated using national rates per 100,000 inhabitants within the eight population groups and assigning the forcible rape volumes proportionally to each State.

In recent years, a number of States have been involved in the NIBRS conversion process. During the conversion process, little or no data were available from law enforcement agencies in these States. The following is a list of States that provided either incomplete data or no data for certain years: Iowa in 1991; Illinois and Kansas in 1993; Illinois, Kansas, and Montana in 1994 and 1995; Delaware and Pennsylvania in 1995; and Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, and Montana in 1996. State totals were estimated using procedures based on data availability specific to each State, and the population group and geographic division to which the State belongs. The Iowa conversion was successful and post-1991 State figures are available. Illinois, Kansas, and Montana are continuing conversion efforts.

An aggregated Florida State total for 1996 was provided by the State-level UCR Program.

It also should be noted that due to reporting problems at the State level, no usable data were received from law enforcement agencies in Florida and Kentucky for 1988; these State totals also were estimated by the Source.

Appendix 6

Public opinion survey sampling procedures

Note: Information on Gallup survey sampling procedures was excerpted from George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Poll, Public Opinion 1934-1971, Vol. 1, 1935-1948* (New York: Random House, 1972), pp. vi-viii; George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Opinion Index*, Report No. 162 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, January 1979), pp. 29, 30; George Gallup, *The Sophisticated Poll Watcher's Guide* (Princeton, NJ: Princeton Opinion Press, 1976), p. 102; and from information provided to SOURCEBOOK staff from The Gallup Organization, Inc. Information on the Harris Poll survey sampling procedures was provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by Louis Harris and Associates, Inc.; similar procedures used in earlier surveys are described in Louis Harris and Associates, Inc., *The Harris Yearbook of Public Opinion 1970: A Compendium of Current American Attitudes* (New York: Louis Harris and Associates, Inc., 1971), pp. 511-514. Information on the survey procedures employed by the National Opinion Research Center was excerpted from the National Opinion Research Center, *General Social Surveys, 1972-1996: Cumulative Codebook* (Chicago: National Opinion Research Center, University of Chicago, 1996), pp. v-vii, 54, 965, 966, 1184-1186. Information on the Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll was excerpted from Stanley M. Elam, Lowell C. Rose, and Alec M. Gallup, "The 26th Annual Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan* (September 1994), p. 56; Stanley M. Elam and Lowell C. Rose, "The 27th Annual Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan* (September 1995), p. 56; Stanley M. Elam, Lowell C. Rose, and Alec M. Gallup, "The 28th Annual Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan* (September 1996), p. 58; and Lowell C. Rose, Alec M. Gallup, and Stanley M. Elam, "The 29th Annual Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan* [Online]. Available: <http://www.pdkintl.org/kappan/kpoll97.htm> [Dec.31, 1997]. Information also was excerpted from material provided by The Pew Research Center for The People & The Press. Information on the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System was excerpted from Laura Kann et al., "Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance--United States, 1995," CDC

Surveillance Summaries, *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 45 SS-4 (Washington, DC: USGPO, Sept. 27, 1996).

The sampling procedures of six public opinion surveys or survey organizations are presented in this appendix: The Gallup Poll, the Gallup/Phi Delta Kappa Education Poll, the Harris Survey, the National Opinion Research Center, The Pew Research Center for The People & The Press, and the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System.

GALLUP POLLS

All Gallup polls since 1950, excluding certain special surveys, have been based on a national probability sample of interviewing areas. Refinements in the sample design have been introduced at various points in time since then. However, over this period the design essentially has conformed to the current procedure, as described in the following paragraphs.

The United States is divided into seven size-of-community strata: cities of population 1,000,000 and over, 250,000 to 999,999, and 50,000 to 249,000, with the urbanized areas of all these cities forming a single stratum; cities of 2,500 to 49,999; rural villages; and farm or open country rural areas. Within each of these strata, the population is further divided into seven regions: New England, Middle Atlantic, East Central, West Central, South, Mountain, and Pacific Coast. Within each size-of-community and regional stratum the population is arrayed in geographic order and zoned into equal sized groups of sampling units. Pairs of localities in each zone are selected with probability of selection proportional to the size of each locality's population--producing two replicated samples of localities.

Within selected cities for which population data are reported by census tracts or enumeration districts, these sample subdivisions are drawn with probability of selection proportional to the size of the population. For other cities, minor civil divisions, and rural areas in the sample for which population data are not reported by census tracts or enumeration districts, small, definable geographic areas are drawn, with the probability of selection proportional to size where available data permit; otherwise with equal probability.

A block or block cluster is drawn with probability of selection proportional to the number of dwelling units from within each subdivision selected for which block statistics are available. In cities and towns for which block statistics are not available, blocks are drawn at random, that is, with equal probability. In subdivisions that are

rural or open country in character, segments approximately equal in size of population are delineated and drawn with equal probability.

In each cluster of blocks and each segment so selected, a randomly selected starting point is designated on the interviewer's map of the area. Starting at this point, interviewers are required to follow a given direction in the selection of households, taking households in sequence, until their assigned number of interviews has been completed. Within each occupied dwelling unit or household reached, the interviewer asks to speak to the youngest man 18 or older at home, or if no man is at home, the oldest woman 18 or older. This method of selection within the household has been developed empirically to produce an age distribution by men and women separately which compares closely with the age distribution of the population. It increases the probability of selecting younger men, who are at home relatively infrequently, and the probability of reaching older women in the household who tend to be under-represented unless given a disproportionate chance of being drawn from among those at home. The method of selection among those at home within the household is not strictly random, but it is systematic and objective, and eliminates interviewer judgment in the selection process. Interviewing is conducted at times when adults are most likely to be at home, which means on weekends or if on weekdays, after 4 p.m. for women and after 6 p.m. for men. Allowance for persons not at home is made by a "times-at-home" weighting procedure rather than by "call-backs." This procedure is a standard method for reducing the sample bias that would otherwise result from under-representation of persons who are difficult to find at home.

The pre-stratification by regions is routinely supplemented by fitting each obtained sample to the latest available U.S. Bureau of the Census estimates of the regional distribution of the population. Also minor adjustments of the sample are made by educational attainment (for men and women separately), based on the annual estimates of the U.S. Bureau of the Census derived from their Current Population Survey. The sample procedure described is designed to produce an approximation of the adult civilian population living in the United States, except for those persons in institutions such as prisons or hospitals. The four regions of the country, as reported in Gallup public opinion surveys, have been defined in the following manner:

East--Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, West Virginia, District of Columbia;

Midwest--Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas;

South--Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas; and

West--Montana, Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, New Mexico, California, Oregon, Washington, Hawaii, Alaska.

Urbanization--Central cities have populations of 50,000 and above. Suburbs constitute the fringe and include populations of 2,500 to 49,999. Rural areas are those that have populations of under 2,500.

Race/ethnicity--Nonwhite is comprised of individuals who report themselves as any combination of the following classifications: Hispanic, American Indian, Other Indian, Oriental, and Black. Black and Hispanic are subcategories of Nonwhite. However, due to variation in respondent reporting the category White may also include some Hispanics.

According to Gallup policy, if the interviewee does not hear or does not understand a question, the interviewer repeats the question and if on the second reading the person does not understand or does not get the point of the question, the interviewer checks the "no opinion" box. It should also be noted that seldom more than 10% of all those contacted refuse to be interviewed. Gallup Poll Surveys of a nationwide sample usually include approximately 1,000 respondents.

Sampling error

All sample surveys are subject to sampling error, that is, the extent to which the results may differ from those that would be obtained if the entire population surveyed had been interviewed. The size of sampling errors depends largely on the number of interviews. The following table may be used in estimating sampling error. The computed allowances have taken into account the effect of the sample design upon sampling error. They may be interpreted as indicating the range (plus or minus the figure shown) within which the results of repeated samplings in the same time period could be expected to vary, 95% of the time, assuming the same sampling procedure, the same interviewers, and the same questionnaire.

Recommended allowance for sampling error (plus or minus) at 95% confidence level

(Percent)

Percent- ages near	Sample size					
	1,000	750	600	400	200	100
10	2	3	3	4	5	7
20	3	4	4	5	7	9
30	4	4	4	6	8	10
40	4	4	5	6	8	11
50	4	4	5	6	8	11
60	4	4	5	6	8	11
70	4	4	4	6	8	10
80	3	4	4	5	7	9
90	2	3	3	4	5	7

The table would be used in the following manner: Assume a reported percentage is 33 for a group which includes 1,000 respondents. Proceed to row "Percentages near 30" in the table and then to the column headed, "1,000." The figure in this cell is four, which means that at the 95% confidence level, the 33% obtained in the sample is subject to a sampling error of plus or minus four points.

PHI DELTA KAPPA/GALLUP POLL

The Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup polls are modified probability samples of adults 18 years of age and older living in the United States. The 1994 sample was comprised of 1,326 adults; interviewing took place May 10-June 8, 1994. The 1995 sample was comprised of 1,311 adults; interviewing took place May 25-June 15, 1995. The 1996 sample was comprised of 1,329 adults; interviewing took place May 2-22, 1996. The 1997 sample was comprised of 1,517 adults, including 1,017 parents of public school children; interviewing took place June 3-22, 1997. The data collection design employed the Gallup Organization's standard national telephone sample, i.e., an unclustered, directory-assisted, random-digit telephone sample, based on a proportionate stratified sampling design. "Nonpublic school parents" includes parents of students who attend parochial schools, private schools, or independent schools. For further information on the survey sampling procedures see Lowell C. Rose, Alec M. Gallup, and Stanley M. Elam, "The 29th Annual Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan* [Online]. Available: <http://www.pdkintl.org/kappan/kpoll97.htm> [Dec. 31, 1997].

HARRIS SURVEYS

Harris surveys are based on a national sample of the civilian population of the continental United States. Alaska and Hawaii are not represented in the sample, nor are those in prisons, hospitals, or religious and

educational institutions. The sample is based on census information on the population of each State in the country, and on the population living in standard metropolitan areas and in the rest of the country. These population figures are updated by intercensal estimates produced annually by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, and sample locations are selected biennially to reflect changes in the country's demographic profile.

National samples are stratified in two dimensions--geographic region and metropolitan (and non-metropolitan) residence. Stratification insures that the samples will reflect, within 1%, the actual proportions of those living in the country in different regions and metropolitan (and non-metropolitan) areas. Within each stratum the selection of the ultimate sampling unit is achieved through a series of steps, a process which is technically called multi-stage unclustered sampling. Each sampling unit yields one interview. First States, then counties, and then minor civil divisions (cities, towns, townships) are selected with probability proportional to census estimates of their respective household populations.

The Harris Survey has four of these national samples, and they are used in rotation from study to study. The specific sample locations in one study generally are adjacent to those used in the next study. For most surveys covering the entire country, more than one national sample may be employed. Harris Surveys of a nationwide sample usually include approximately 1,250 respondents. All interviews prior to 1978 were conducted in person, in the homes of respondents. At each household the respondent was chosen by means of a random selection pattern, geared to the number of adults of each sex who live in the household. Interviews lasted approximately 1 hour. Almost all interviews conducted as of 1978 have been telephone interviews. Respondents are selected on the basis of random digit dialing. When the completed interviews are received in New York, a subsample of the respondents are re-contacted to verify that the data have been accurately recorded. Questionnaires are edited and coded in the New York office. The Harris sampling procedure is designed to produce a national cross-section that accurately reflects the actual population of the country 18 years of age and older living in private households. This means that the results of a survey among a national sample can be projected as representative of the country's civilian population 18 years of age and older.

Harris Survey national results are reported for the East, Midwest, South, and West regions of the country, defined as follows:

East--Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Massachusetts, Rhode

Island, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey, Delaware, West Virginia;

Midwest--North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio;

South--Kentucky, Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas; and

West--Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico.

Sampling error

The results of the surveys are subject to sampling error, i.e., the difference between the results obtained from the sample and those that would be obtained by surveying the entire population. The size of a possible sampling error varies to some extent with the size of the sample and with the percentage giving a particular answer. The following table sets forth the range of error in samples of different sizes and at different percentages of response.

For example, if the response for a sample size of 1,200 is 30%, in 95 cases out of 100 the response in the population will be between 27% and 33%. This error accounts only for sampling error. Survey research also is susceptible to other errors, such as data handling and interview recording.

Recommended allowance for sampling error (plus or minus) at 95% confidence level

Re- sponse percent	Sample size					
	1,600	1,200	900	500	250	100
10(90)	2	2	2	3	5	7
20(80)	2	3	3	4	6	10
30(70)	3	3	4	5	7	11
40(60)	3	3	4	5	7	12
50	3	3	4	5	8	12

NATIONAL OPINION RESEARCH CENTER

The National Opinion Research Center (NORC) maintains a national probability sample. The General Social Surveys (GSS) are interviews administered to the NORC national samples using a standard questionnaire. They have been conducted during February, March, and April from 1972 to 1978, 1980, 1982 to 1991, 1993, 1994, and 1996. There are a total of 35,284 completed interviews (1,613 in 1972; 1,504 in 1973; 1,484 in 1974; 1,490 in 1975; 1,499 in 1976; 1,530 in 1977; 1,532 in 1978; 1,468 in 1980; 1,506 and an oversample of 354 blacks in 1982; 1,599 in 1983; 1,473 in 1984; 1,534 in 1985; 1,470 in 1986; 1,466 and an oversample of 353 blacks in 1987; 1,481 in 1988;

1,537 in 1989; 1,372 in 1990; 1,517 in 1991; 1,606 in 1993; 2,992 in 1994; and 2,904 in 1996). Sampling frames are based on 1970 census information for surveys conducted in 1972-78, 1980, and 1982. For all interviews conducted from 1984-91, the national sampling frame was based on 1980 census information. A split sample transition design was used in the 1983 survey. One-half of the sample was drawn from the 1970 frame and one-half from the 1980 frame. Again in 1993, a split sample transaction design was employed on the 1993 survey to measure the effect of switching from the 1980 sample frame to the 1990 sample frame. Half the sample was drawn from each frame. Since 1973, the median length of the interview has been about one and a half hours. This study employed standard field procedures for national surveys, including interviewer hiring and training by area supervisors in interviewing locations when necessary.

Each survey is an independently drawn sample of English-speaking persons 18 years of age and older, living in non-institutional arrangements within the United States. Alaska and Hawaii are not included in samples drawn from the 1970 sampling frame, but are represented in one-half of the 1983 surveys and all those conducted from 1984-96. Block quota sampling was used in the 1972, 1973, and 1974 surveys and for half of the 1975 and 1976 surveys. Full probability sampling was employed in half of the 1975 and 1976 surveys and in all of the surveys conducted subsequent to 1976.

The sample is a multi-stage area probability sample to the block or segment level. At the block level, quota sampling is used with quotas based on sex, age, and employment status. The cost of the quota samples is substantially less than the cost of a full probability sample of the same size, but there is, of course, the chance of sample biases mainly due to not-at-homes which are not controlled by the quotas. However, in order to reduce this bias, the interviewers are given instructions to canvass and interview only after 3:00 p.m. on weekdays or during the weekend or holidays. The first stage of sample selection includes selection of the Primary Sampling Units (PSUs). The PSUs employed are Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs) or nonmetropolitan counties selected in NORC's Master Sample. These SMSAs and counties were stratified by region, age, and race before selection. The units of selection of the second stage were block groups (BGs) and enumeration districts (EDs). These EDs and BGs were stratified according to race and income. The third stage of selection was that of blocks, which were selected with probabilities proportional to size. In places without block statistics, measures of size for

the blocks were obtained by field counting. The average cluster size is five respondents per cluster.

The quotas call for approximately equal numbers of men and women with the exact proportion in each segment determined by the 1970 census tract data. For women, the additional requirement is imposed that there be the proper proportion of employed and unemployed women in the location. Again, these quotas are based on the 1970 census tract data. For men, the added requirement is that there be the proper proportion of men over and under age 35 in the location. Past experience suggests that, for most purposes, this quota sample of 1,500 could be considered as having about the same efficiency as a simple random sample of 1,000 cases.

The 1975 and 1976 studies were conducted with a traditional sample design, one-half full probability and one-half block quota. The sample was divided into two parts for several reasons: (1) to provide data for possibly interesting methodological comparisons; and (2) on the chance that there are some differences over time, that it would be possible to assign these differences to either shifts in sample designs, or changes in response patterns. Having allowed for the appearance of all items in the transitional sample design, the GSS then switched to a full probability sample beginning with the 1977 survey.

Rotation

Since its inception the GSS employed a *rotation design* under which most of its items appeared on two out of every three surveys. While this design proved to be useful for both monitoring change and augmenting the content of the GSS, it had the disadvantage of irregularly spacing the data and allowing gaps in the time series. This situation was particularly acute during 1978-82 because of the lack of funding for surveys in 1979 and 1981. At that juncture 4-year gaps regularly appeared in the data and 6-year lapses existed for bivariate correlations between items from different rotations. Even with annual surveys 2-year gaps and 3-year intervals for bivariate correlations occur. To reduce this imbalance in the time series and reduce the length of intervals, in 1988 the rotation, across-time design previously used was changed to a *split-ballot design*. Under this design rotations 1, 2, and 3 occur across random sub-samples within each survey rather than across surveys (and years). Each sub-sample (known as ballots) consists of 1/3 of the sample. Permanent items are not affected by this switch. They continue to appear on all cases for all surveys. Rotating items now appear on all surveys and are asked of two-thirds of

respondents on each survey. Over a 3-year cycle the same number of respondents are asked the "rotating" items as before (3,000), but instead of coming in two segments of 1,500 each from two surveys, they appear in three segments of 1,000 each from three surveys.

The 1993 GSS was the last survey conducted under this design. In 1994 two major innovations were introduced to the GSS.

First, the traditional core was substantially reduced to allow for the creation of mini-modules (i.e. blocks of about 15 minutes devoted to some combination of small- to medium-sized supplements). The mini-modules space provides greater flexibility to incorporate innovations and to include important items proposed by the social science community.

Second, a new biennial, split-sample design was used. The sample consists of two parallel sub-samples of approximately 1,500 cases each. The two sub-samples both contain the identical core. The A sample also contains a standard, topical module, the mini-modules, and an International Social Survey Program (ISSP) module (on women, work, and the family). The B sample has a second topical module, mini-modules, and an ISSP module (on the environment). In effect, one can think of the A sample as representing a traditional GSS for 1994 and the B sample representing a traditional GSS for 1995. Rather than being fielded separately in two different years they are fielded together.

In 1996 (and in subsequent even-numbered years), the same design described for 1994 was repeated. In addition, in 1994 only, a transitional design was utilized to calibrate any impact of deletions from the core.

Survey results are reported for four regional categories, with the States classified in the following way:

Northeast--Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont;

North Central--Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin;

South--Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia;

West--Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

THE PEW RESEARCH CENTER FOR THE PEOPLE & THE PRESS

Both the May/June and November/December 1996 surveys were conducted by Princeton Survey Research Associates for The Pew Research Center for The People & The Press. The survey results are based on telephone interviews among nationwide samples of adults 18 years of age and older. The samples are random digit dialing samples of telephone numbers selected from telephone exchanges in the continental United States. Both listed and unlisted numbers (including not-yet-listed numbers) are represented. The telephone exchanges were selected with probabilities proportional to their size. The first eight digits of the sampled telephone numbers (area code, exchange, bank number) were selected to be proportionally stratified by county and by telephone exchange within county. That is, the number of telephone numbers randomly sampled from within a given county is proportional to that county's share of telephone households in the United States. Estimates of the number of telephone households within each county are derived from 1990 Census data on residential telephone incidence that have been updated with State-level information on new telephone installations and county-level projections of the number of households.

At least four attempts were made to complete an interview at every sampled telephone number. The calls were staggered over times of the day and days of the week to maximize the chances of making a contact with a potential respondent. All interview breakoffs and refusals were recontacted at least once in order to attempt to convert them to completed interviews. In each contacted household, interviewers asked to speak with the "youngest male 18 or older who is at home." If there was no eligible male at home, interviewers asked to speak with "the oldest woman 18 or older who lives in the household." This systematic respondent selection technique has been shown empirically to produce samples that closely mirror the population in terms of age and gender. To compensate for potential biases in survey-derived estimates the sample data have been weighted in the analysis. The demographic weighting parameters were derived from an analysis of the most recently available U.S. Bureau of the Census' Current Population Survey (March 1994). This analysis produced population parameters for the demographic characteristics of households with adults 18 years of age and older, which are then compared with the sample characteristics to construct sample weights. The analysis included only households in the United States that contained a telephone.

YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM

The Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS) is conducted by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and monitors priority health risk behaviors among youth and adults. The 1995 national school-based survey, a component of the YRBSS, employed a three-stage cluster sample design to produce a nationally representative sample of students in grades 9 through 12. The first-stage sampling frame contained 1,955 primary sampling units (PSUs), consisting of large counties or groups of smaller, adjacent counties. From the 1,955 PSUs, 52 were selected from 16 strata formed on the basis of the degree of urbanization and the relative percentage of black (non-Hispanic) and Hispanic students in the PSU. The PSUs were selected with probability proportional to school enrollment size. At the second sampling stage, 157 schools were selected with probability proportional to school enrollment size. To enable separate analysis of black and Hispanic students, schools with substantial numbers of black (non-Hispanic) and Hispanic students were sampled at relatively higher rates than were all other schools. The third stage of sampling consisted of randomly selecting one or two intact classes of a required subject (e.g., English or social studies) from grades 9 through 12 at each chosen school. All students in the selected classes were eligible to participate in the study. The school response rate was 70% and the student response rate was 86%, for an overall response rate of 60%. A total of 10,904 questionnaires were completed in 110 schools.

A weighting factor was applied to each student record to adjust for nonresponse and for the varying probabilities of selection, including those resulting from the oversampling of black (non-Hispanic) and Hispanic students. Numbers of students in racial/ethnic groups other than white (non-Hispanic), black (non-Hispanic), and Hispanic were too small for meaningful analysis. The weights were scaled so that the weighted count of students was equal to the total sample size and so that the weighted proportions of students in each grade matched national population proportions.

The data are representative of students in grades 9 through 12 in public and private schools in the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Appendix 7

Monitoring the Future Survey methodology and definitions of terms

Note: The following information was excerpted from Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1995* (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, 1997), pp. 2-11, 13, 14; Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use From the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1997*, Volumes I and II (Washington, DC: USGPO, forthcoming); and information provided by the Monitoring the Future Project. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Survey methodology

The basic research design involves annual data collections from high school seniors during the spring of each year, beginning with the class of 1975. Each data collection takes place in approximately 130 public and private high schools selected to provide an accurate cross-section of high school seniors throughout the coterminous United States.

Since 1986, the results of a followup survey of those young adults 1 to 10 years beyond high school have been presented. These results should accurately characterize 85% of the young adults in the class cohorts 1 to 10 years beyond high school who are high school graduates. The high school dropout segment, missing from the senior year surveys, also is missing from the followup segments.

Also since 1980, the results of followup surveys of those high school students who have continued on to college have been presented. The college sample is limited to the most typical one for college attendance: 1 to 4 years past high school, which corresponds to the modal ages of 19 to 22 years old. This age category should encompass about 75% of all students enrolled in college full-time.

Sampling procedures

The procedure for securing a nationwide sample of high school seniors is a multistage one. Stage 1 is the selection of particular geographic areas, Stage 2 is the selection of one or more high schools in each area, and Stage 3 is the selection of seniors within each high school.

Stage 1: Geographic areas. The geographic areas used in this study are the primary sampling units (PSUs) developed by the Sampling Section of the Survey Research Center (SRC) for use in the Center's nationwide interview studies. These consist of 74 primary areas throughout the coterminous United States—including the 12 largest metropolitan areas, which contain about 30% of the Nation's population. Of the 62 other primary areas, 10 are in the Northeast, 18 in the North Central area, 24 in the South, and 10 in the West. Because these same PSUs are used for personal interview studies by the SRC, local field representatives can be assigned to administer the data collections in practically all schools.

Stage 2: Schools. In the major metropolitan areas more than one high school is often included in the sampling design; in most other sampling areas a single high school is sampled. In all cases, the selections of high schools are made such that the probability of drawing a school is proportionate to the size of its senior class. The larger the senior class (according to recent records), the higher the selection probability assigned to the high school. When a sampled school is unwilling to participate, a replacement school as similar to it as possible is selected from the same geographic area.

Stage 3: Students. Within each selected school, up to about 400 seniors may be included in the data collection. In schools with fewer than 400 seniors, the usual procedure is to include all of them in the data collection. In larger schools, a subset of seniors is selected either by randomly sampling classrooms or by some other random method that is convenient for the school and judged to be unbiased. Sample weights are assigned to each respondent so as to take account of variations in the sizes of samples from one school to another, as well as the (smaller) variations in selection probabilities occurring at the earlier stages of sampling.

The three-stage sampling procedure described above yielded the number of participating schools and students indicated in Table 1.

One limitation in the design is that it does not include in the target population those young men and women who drop out of high school before graduation (or before the last few months of the senior year, to be more precise). This excludes a relatively small proportion of each age cohort—between 15 and 20%. This is not an unimportant segment, since certain behaviors such as illicit drug use and delinquency tend to be higher than average in this group. However, the addition of a representative sample of dropouts would increase the cost of the present research enormously, because of their dispersion and generally higher level of resistance to being located and interviewed.

For the purposes of estimating characteristics of the entire age group, the omission of high school dropouts does introduce certain biases; however, their small proportion sets outer limits on the bias. For the purposes of estimating changes from one cohort of high school seniors to another, the omission of dropouts represents a problem only if different cohorts have considerably different proportions who drop out. The Source has no reason to expect dramatic changes in those rates for the foreseeable future, and recently published government statistics indicate a great deal of stability in dropout rates since 1970.

Some may use the high school data to draw conclusions about changes for the entire age group. While the Source does not encourage such extrapolation, the Source suspects that the conclusions reached often would be valid, since over 80% of the age group is in the surveyed segment of the population and the Source expects that changes among those not in school are very likely to parallel the changes among those who are. Nevertheless, for purposes of characterizing the entire age group the Source would urge the user to check the results emanating from the present monitoring system against those emerging from other data collection systems using different methods, such as household interviews.

One other important feature of the base-year sampling procedures should be noted. All schools (except for half of the initial 1975 sample) are asked to participate in two data collections, thereby permitting replacement of half of the total sample of schools each year. One motivation for requesting that schools participate for 2 years is administrative efficiency; it is a costly and time-consuming procedure to secure the cooperation of schools, and a 2-year period of participation cuts down that effort substantially. Another important advantage is that whenever an appreciable shift in scores from one graduating class to the next is observed, it is possible to check whether the shift might be attributable to some differences in the newly sampled schools. This is done simply by repeating the analysis using only the 60 or so schools that participated both years. Thus far, the half-sample approach has worked quite well; and examination of drug prevalence data from the "matched half-samples" shows that the half samples of repeat schools yielded drug prevalence trends that were virtually identical to trends based on all schools.

Questionnaire administration

The questionnaire administration in each school is carried out by the local SRC representatives and their assistants, following standardized procedures detailed in a

project instruction manual. The questionnaires are administered in classrooms during normal class periods whenever possible, although circumstances in some schools require the use of larger group administrations. Teachers are not asked to do anything more than introduce the SRC staff members and (in most cases) remain in the classroom to help guarantee an orderly atmosphere for the survey. Teachers are urged to avoid walking around the room, so that students may feel free to write their answers without fear of being observed.

The actual process of completing the questionnaires is quite straightforward. Respondents are given sharpened pencils and asked to use them because the questionnaires are designed for automatic scanning. Most respondents can finish within a 45-minute class period; for those who cannot, an effort is made to provide a few minutes of additional time.

Content areas and questionnaire design

Drug use and related attitudes are the topics that receive the most extensive coverage in the Monitoring the Future Project; but the questionnaires also deal with a wide range of other subject areas, including attitudes about government, social institutions, race relations, changing roles for women, educational aspirations, occupational aims, and marital and family plans, as well as a variety of background and demographic factors. The list below provides an outline of the 20 general subject areas into which all items are categorized. Given this breadth of content, the study is not presented to respondents as a "drug use study," nor do they tend to view it as such.

Measurement content areas

A. Drugs. Drug use and related attitudes and beliefs, drug availability and exposure, surrounding conditions and social meanings of drug use. Views of significant others regarding drugs.

B. Education. Educational lifestyle, values, experiences, and environments.

C. Work and leisure. Vocational values, meaning of work and leisure, work and leisure activities, preferences regarding occupational characteristics and type of work setting.

D. Sex roles and family. Values, attitudes, and expectations about marriage, family structure, sex roles, and sex discrimination.

E. Population concerns. Values and attitudes about overpopulation and birth control.

F. Conservation, materialism, equity, etc. Values, attitudes, and expectations related to conservation, pollution, materialism, equity, and the sharing of resources. Preferences regarding type of dwelling and urbanicity.

G. Religion. Religious affiliation, practices, and views.

H. Politics. Political affiliation, activities, and views.

I. Social change. Values, attitudes, and expectations about social change.

J. Social problems. Concern with various social problems facing the Nation and the world.

K. Major social institutions. Confidence in and commitment to various major social institutions (business, unions, branches of government, press, organized religion, military, etc.).

L. Military. Views about the armed services and the use of military force. Personal plans for military service.

M. Interpersonal relationships. Qualitative and quantitative characteristics of cross-age and peer relationships. Interpersonal conflict.

N. Race relations. Attitudes toward and experiences with other racial groups.

O. Concern for others. Concern for others; voluntary and charitable activities.

P. Happiness. Happiness and life satisfaction, overall and in specific life domains.

Q. Other personality variables. Attitudes about self (including self-esteem), locus of control, loneliness, risk-taking, trust in others, importance placed on various life goals, counter-culture orientation, hostility.

R. Background. Demographic and family background characteristics, living arrangements.

S. Deviant behavior and victimization. Delinquent behaviors, driving violations and accidents (including those under the influence of drugs), victimization experiences.

T. Health. Health habits, somatic symptoms, medical treatments.

Because many questions are needed to cover all of these topic areas, much of the questionnaire content was divided into five different questionnaire forms in 1976-88 and six different questionnaire forms for 1989 and beyond, which are distributed to

participants in an ordered sequence that produces virtually identical subsamples. About one-third of each questionnaire form consists of key or "core" variables that are common to all forms. All demographic variables and some measures of drug use are included in this "core" set of measures. This use of the full sample for drug and demographic measures provides a more accurate estimation on these dimensions and also makes it possible to link them statistically to all of the other measures that are included in a single form only.

Representativeness and validity

The samples for this study are intended to be representative of high school seniors throughout the 48 coterminous States. As previously mentioned, this definition of the sample excludes one important portion of the age cohort: those who have dropped out of high school before nearing the end of the senior year. But given the aim of representing high school seniors, it is useful to consider the extent to which the obtained samples of schools and students are likely to be representative of all seniors and the degree to which the data obtained are likely to be valid.

There are at least four ways in which survey data of this sort might fall short of being fully accurate. First, some sampled schools refuse to participate, which could introduce some bias. Second, the failure to obtain questionnaire data from 100% of the students sampled in participating schools would also introduce bias. Third, the answers provided by participating students are open to both conscious and unconscious distortions, which could reduce validity. Finally, limitations in sample size and/or design could place limits on the accuracy of estimates.

School participation

As noted in the description of the sampling design, schools are invited to participate in the study for a 2-year period. With very few exceptions, each school that has participated for one data collection has agreed to participate for a second. Thus far, approximately 65% of the schools initially invited to participate have agreed to do so each year; for each school refusal, a similar school (in terms of size, geographic area, urbanicity, etc.) was recruited as a replacement.

The selection of replacement schools almost entirely removes problems of bias in region, urbanicity, and the like that might result from certain schools refusing to participate. Other potential biases are more subtle, however. For example, if it turned out that most schools with "drug problems" refused to participate, that could seriously bias the drug estimates derived from the sample. And if

any other single factor was dominant in most refusals, that also might suggest a source of serious bias. In fact, however, the reason for schools' refusals to participate are varied and largely a function of happenstance events of the particular year. Thus, there is a fair amount of confidence that school refusals have not seriously biased the surveys.

Student participation

Completed questionnaires are obtained from approximately 83% of all students sampled. The single most important reason that students are missed is that they are absent from class at the time of data collection, and in most cases it is not workable to schedule a special followup data collection for them.

In addition to absenteeism, student nonparticipation occurs because of schedule conflicts with school trips and other activities that tend to be more frequent than usual during the final months of the senior year. Of course, some students refuse to complete or turn in a questionnaire. However, the SRC representatives in the field estimate this proportion to be only about 1%.

Research design for the surveys of lower grades

Beginning in 1991 the study was expanded to include nationally representative samples of eighth and tenth grade students. In general, the procedures used for the annual surveys of eighth and tenth grade students closely parallel those used for high school seniors, including the procedures for selecting schools and students, questionnaire administrations, and questionnaire formats. A major exception is that only two different questionnaire forms were used in 1991-96 and four forms were used in 1997, rather than the six forms used with seniors. Identical forms are used for both eighth and tenth grades, and, for the most part, questionnaire content is drawn from the twelfth grade questionnaires. Thus, key demographic variables and measures of drug use and related attitudes and beliefs are generally identical for all three grades. Fewer questions about lifestyles and values are included in these forms than in the twelfth grade forms, in part because it is believed that many of these attitudes are more likely to be formed by twelfth grade, and therefore are best monitored there. For the national survey of eighth graders, approximately 160 schools are sampled, and approximately 18,000 to 19,000 students are surveyed. For the tenth graders, approximately 130 schools are sampled, and approximately 16,000 students are surveyed.

Research design for the followup surveys after high school

Beginning with the graduating class of 1976, each class is followed up and surveyed each year after high school for seven followup data collections. From the approximately 15,000 to 17,000 seniors originally participating in a given class, a representative sample of 2,400 individuals was chosen for followup. In order to ensure sufficient numbers of drug users in the followup surveys, those fitting certain criteria of current drug use (that is, those reporting 20 or more uses of marijuana or use of any of the other illicit drugs in the previous 30 days) were selected with higher probability (by a factor of 3.0) than the remaining seniors. Differential weighting is used in all followup analyses to compensate for the differential sampling probabilities.

The 2,400 selected respondents from each class were randomly assigned to one of two matching groups of 1,200 each; one group was surveyed on even-numbered calendar years, while the other group was surveyed on odd-numbered years. This biannual procedure was intended to reduce respondent burden.

Followup procedures

Using information provided by respondents at the time of the senior survey (name, address, phone number, and the name and address of someone who would always know how to reach them), students selected for the panels were contacted by mail. Newsletters were sent each year, and name and address corrections were requested. Questionnaires were sent by certified mail in the spring of each year. A check for \$5.00 made out to the respondent was attached to the front. Beginning with the class of 1992, the followup checks have been raised to \$10.00 to compensate for the effects of inflation over the life of the study. Reminder letters and post cards went out at fixed intervals thereafter and finally, those not responding received a prompting phone call from the Survey Research Center's phone interviewing facility in Ann Arbor. If requested, a second copy of the questionnaire was sent.

Panel retention rates

To date the panel retention rates have remained quite high. In the first followup after high school, about 80% of the original panel returned questionnaires. The retention rate decreases ordinally with time; however, the 1997 panel retention from the class of 1983--the oldest of the panels, now age 32 (14 years past their first data collection in high school)--is 55%.

Since attrition is to a modest degree associated with drug use, corrections to the prevalence estimates are presented for the followup panels. These raise the prevalence estimates from what they would be uncorrected, but only slightly. It is believed that the resulting estimates are the most accurate obtainable, but still low for the age group as a whole due to the omission of dropouts and absentees from the population covered by the original panels.

Validity of self-report data

Survey measures of delinquency and of drug use depend upon respondents reporting what are, in many cases, illegal acts. Thus, a critical question is whether such self-reports are likely to be valid. Like most studies dealing with these areas, there is no direct, objective validation of the present measures; however, the considerable amount of inferential evidence that exists strongly suggests that the self-report questions produce largely valid data. A number of factors suggest a reasonable amount of confidence about the validity of the responses to what are presumably among the most sensitive questions in the study: a low nonresponse on the drug question, a large proportion admitting to some illicit drug use, the consistency of findings across several years of the present study, strong evidence of construct validity (based on relationships observed between variables), a close match between these data and the findings from other studies using other methods, and the findings from several methodological studies that have used objective validation methods.

Accuracy of the sample

A sample survey never can provide the same level of accuracy as would be obtained if the entire target population were to participate in the survey--in the case of the present study, about 2.8 million seniors per year. But perfect accuracy of this sort would be extremely expensive and certainly not worthwhile considering the fact that a high level of accuracy can be provided by a carefully designed probability sample. The accuracy of the sample in this study is affected both by the size of the student sample and by the number of schools in which they are clustered. Virtually all estimates based on the total sample have confidence intervals of plus or minus 1.5 percentage points or smaller--sometimes considerably smaller.

Interpreting racial differences

Data are given for the two largest racial/ethnic subgroups in the population--those who identify themselves as white or Caucasian and those who identify themselves as black or African-American. Data are not given for the other ethnic categories

(American Indians, Asian Americans, Mexican Americans, Puerto Ricans, or other Latin Americans) since each of these groups comprises a small percentage of the sample in any given year, which means that their small N's (in combination with their clustered groupings in a limited number of schools) would yield estimates that would be too unreliable. In fact, even blacks--who constitute approximately 12% of each year's sample--are represented by only 350 to 425 respondents per year on any single questionnaire form. Further, because the sample is a stratified clustered sample, it yields less accuracy than would be yielded by a pure random sample of equal size. Therefore, because of the limited number of cases, the margin of sampling error around any statistic describing blacks is larger than for most other subgroups described in this survey.

There are factors in addition to unreliability, however, that could be misleading in the interpretation of racial differences. Given the social importance that has been placed on various racial differences reported in the social science literature, the reader is cautioned to consider the various factors that could account for differences. These factors fall into three categories: differential representation in the sample, differential response tendencies, and the confounding of race with a number of other background and demographic characteristics.

Differential representation--A smaller segment of the black population than of the white population of high school age is represented by the data contained here. Insofar as any characteristic is associated with being a school dropout or absentee, it is likely to be somewhat disproportionately underrepresented among blacks in the sample.

Differential response tendencies--In examining the full range of variables, certain racial differences in response tendencies were noted. First, the tendency to state agreement in response to agree-disagree questions is generally somewhat greater among blacks than among whites.

There also is a somewhat greater than average tendency for black respondents to select extreme answer categories on attitudinal scales. For example, even if the same proportion of blacks as whites felt positively (or negatively) about some subject, fewer of the whites are likely to say they feel very positively (or very negatively). In the process of interpreting racial differences, the reader should be aware that differences in responses to particular questions may be related to these more general tendencies.

A somewhat separate issue in response tendency is a respondent's willingness to answer particular questions. An exaggerated

missing data rate for black males on the set of questions dealing with the respondent's own use of illicit drugs has been observed. Clearly a respondent's willingness to be candid on such questions depends on his or her trust of the research process and of the researchers themselves. The reader is advised to check for exceptional levels of missing data when making comparisons on any variable in which candor is likely to be reduced by lower system trust. One bit of additional evidence related to trust in the research process is that higher proportions of blacks than whites indicated that if they had used marijuana or heroin they would not have been willing to report it in the survey.

Covariance with other factors--Some characteristics such as race are highly confounded (correlated) with other variables--variables that may in fact explain some observed racial differences. Put another way, at the aggregate level one might observe a considerable racial difference on some characteristic, but once one controls for some background characteristics such as socioeconomic level or region of the country--that is, comparing the black respondents with whites who come from similar backgrounds--there may be no racial difference at all.

Definitions of terms

Drug types--Definitions or identifiers used in survey forms include:

- Marijuana--pot, grass or hashish;
- Other psychedelics--mescaline, peyote, psilocybin, PCP;
- Amphetamines--uppers, pep pills, bennies, speed;
- Quaaludes--quads, methaqualone;
- Barbiturates--downers, goofballs, reds, yellows;
- Heroin--smack, horse;
- Other narcotics--methadone, opium, codeine, paregoric;
- Inhalants--glue, aerosols, laughing gas;
- Tranquilizers--Librium, Valium, Miltown.

Beginning with the 1979 survey, amyl and butyl nitrites were considered "other inhalants" for questions on one alternate survey form (N=one-fifth of total sample size in 1979-88 and N is one-sixth of total sample size in 1989-97). This was due to the fact that not all users of this subclass of inhalants were reporting themselves as inhalant users. Hallucinogen use had been similarly underestimated because some users of the hallucinogenic drug PCP do not report themselves as users of hallucinogens--even though PCP was included as an example of a hallucinogenic drug in earlier surveys and on other questions. The alternate questionnaire form contained a special set of questions about PCP, that provided other street names for it (e.g., angel dust). As a result of these definition changes, since 1979 data for

drug use in these two drug classes have been adjusted for underreporting. For more information, see the Source.

Four-year college plans--Percentage distributions are given separately for (1) respondents who indicate that they "definitely will" or "probably will" graduate from a four-year college program and (2) those who say that they "definitely won't" or "probably won't" graduate from a four-year college program. Respondents not responding are omitted from both columns. A number of those who do not expect to complete a four-year college program do expect to get some post-secondary education.

Illicit drug use: Lifetime--Percentage distributions are given separately for five mutually exclusive subgroups differentiated by their degree of involvement with illicit drugs. Eligibility for each category is defined below.

None--This column contains data from those respondents who indicated that they had not used marijuana at any time and did not report use of any of the following illicit drugs in their lifetime: LSD, other psychedelics, cocaine, amphetamines, tranquilizers, methaqualone, barbiturates, heroin, or other narcotics.

Marijuana only--This column contains data from other respondents who indicated that they had used marijuana (or hashish) but had never used any of the other illicit drugs just listed.

Few pills--This column contains data from those respondents who indicated having used one or more of the above listed drugs (other than marijuana) but who had not used any one class of them on three or more occasions and who had not used heroin at all.

More pills--This column contains data from respondents who had used any of the above listed drugs (other than marijuana) on three or more occasions but who had never used heroin.

Any heroin--This column contains data from those respondents who indicated having used heroin on one or more occasions in their lifetime.

Race--Percentage distributions are given separately for those describing themselves as "white or Caucasian" and "black or African-American." Comparable columns for the other racial or ethnic groups (Mexican Americans, Asian Americans, American Indians, etc.) are not shown because of the low number of cases in each group.

Region--Percentage distributions are given separately for respondents living in each of four mutually exclusive regions of the country. The regional classifications are based on U.S. Bureau of the Census categories and are defined as follows:

Northeast--Census classifications of New England and Middle Atlantic States; includes Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont,

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

North Central--Census classifications of East North Central and West North Central States; includes Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas.

South--Census classifications of South Atlantic, East South Central, and West South Central States; includes Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.

West--Census classifications of Mountain and Pacific States; includes Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Washington, Oregon, and California.

Sex--Percentage distributions are given separately for males and females. Respondents with missing data on the question asking the respondent's sex are omitted from both groupings.

Weighted number of cases (N)--The number of cases is stated in terms of the weighted number of respondents rather than the actual number, since all percentages have been calculated using weighted cases. The actual number of respondents is about 15% higher than the weighted number for data collected in 1975, 1976, and 1977. For data collected in 1978 or later, the actual number of respondents is roughly equal to the weighted number. Weighting is used to improve the accuracy of estimates by correcting for unequal probabilities of selection, which arise in the multi-stage sampling procedures. Table 3 presents the number of weighted cases for each subgroup of the high school seniors samples.

Table 1. Sample sizes and student response rates for high school seniors

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Number of public schools	117	115	113	117	113	111	114	117	120	121	119	120	118	125
Number of private schools	17	17	16	18	19	22	23	19	18	18	20	24	21	21
Total number of schools	134	132	129	135	132	133	137	136	138	139	139	144	139	146
Actual number of participating students ^a	16,499	16,502	15,713	16,843	16,795	17,142	15,676	15,483	16,251	16,763	15,929	15,876	14,824	15,963
Student response rate (percent) ^b	83	84	83	84	83	86	86	83	84	84	84	84	83	83

^aSample weights are assigned to each respondent to correct for unequal probabilities of selection that arise in the multi-stage sampling procedure.

^bThe student response rate is derived by dividing the attained sample by the target sample (both based on weighted numbers of cases). The target sample is based upon listings provided by schools. Because such listings may fail to take account of recent student attrition, the actual response rate may be slightly underestimated.

Table 2. Sample size and student response rates for eighth and tenth grades

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
<u>Tenth grade</u>							
Number of public schools	107	106	111	116	117	113	113
Number of private schools	14	19	17	14	22	20	18
Total number of schools	121	125	128	130	139	133	131
Total number of participating students ^a	14,996	14,997	15,516	16,080	17,285	15,873	15,778
Student response rate (percent) ^b	87	88	86	88	87	87	86
<u>Eighth grade</u>							
Number of public schools	131	133	126	116	118	122	125
Number of private schools	31	26	30	34	34	30	27
Total number of schools	162	159	156	150	152	152	152
Total number of participating students ^a	17,844	19,015	18,820	17,708	17,929	18,368	19,066
Student response rate (percent) ^b	90	90	90	89	89	91	89

^aSample weights are assigned to each respondent to correct for unequal probabilities of selection that arise in the multi-stage sampling procedure.

^bThe student response rate is derived by dividing the attained sample by the target sample (both based on weighted numbers of cases). The target sample is based upon listings provided by schools. Because such listings may fail to take account of recent student attrition, the actual response rate may be slightly underestimated.

Table 3. Weighted sample sizes in subgroups for high school seniors, by year

	Class of 1985	Class of 1986	Class of 1987	Class of 1988	Class of 1989	Class of 1990	Class of 1991	Class of 1992	Class of 1993	Class of 1994	Class of 1995	Class of 1996	Class of 1997
Total sample	16,502	15,713	16,843	16,795	17,142	15,676	15,483	16,251	16,251	15,389	15,876	14,824	15,963
<u>Sex</u>													
Male	7,776	7,261	7,912	7,861	8,156	7,862	7,617	7,582	7,582	6,918	7,293	6,806	7,269
Female	8,164	7,855	8,340	8,342	8,471	7,241	7,277	8,053	8,053	7,957	7,891	7,261	7,793
<u>Race</u>													
White	12,291	11,713	12,478	12,051	12,250	11,410	10,754	11,029	11,029	10,656	11,012	9,890	10,210
Black	1,995	1,649	1,708	2,063	2,038	1,614	1,757	2,244	2,244	1,671	1,693	1,719	2,001
<u>Region</u>													
Northeast	3,878	3,720	3,611	3,348	3,305	3,358	2,862	2,887	2,887	2,695	2,881	3,122	3,405
North Central	4,516	4,440	4,489	4,435	4,589	4,284	4,089	4,529	4,529	4,031	4,380	3,878	4,249
South	5,028	4,855	5,431	5,753	6,255	5,262	5,330	5,787	5,787	5,636	5,593	5,345	5,469
West	3,079	2,698	3,313	3,260	2,992	2,773	3,202	3,048	3,048	3,027	3,022	2,479	2,839
<u>College plans</u>													
Complete 4 years	9,448	9,291	10,465	10,774	11,108	10,245	10,402	11,339	11,339	11,064	11,396	10,954	11,226
None or under 4 years	5,770	5,277	5,135	4,822	4,889	4,332	4,089	3,813	3,813	3,424	3,351	2,746	3,342
<u>Illicit drug use</u>													
None	6,412	6,535	7,188	7,606	8,253	8,006	8,464	9,441	9,441	8,395	7,996	7,101	7,054
Marijuana only	3,449	3,125	3,514	3,605	3,374	2,901	2,657	2,523	2,523	2,854	3,255	3,254	3,835
Few pills	2,264	2,223	2,142	2,133	2,057	1,872	1,742	1,757	1,757	1,736	1,756	1,654	1,708
More pills	3,802	3,264	3,410	2,896	2,889	2,380	2,128	1,974	1,974	2,221	2,247	2,149	2,532
Any heroin	193	161	203	186	222	194	141	199	199	171	250	263	320

Note: Data for 1985-88 are based on five questionnaire forms; N's for one-form questions are approximately one-fifth of the total sample N. Data for 1989-97 are based on six questionnaire forms; N's for one-form questions are approximately one-sixth of the total sample N.

Appendix 8

National Household Survey on Drug Abuse Survey methodology

Note: The following information was excerpted from U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Population Estimates 1996* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1998), pp. 1-13; and *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1996* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1998), pp. 12, 13, Appendix A, and Appendix E. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Survey methodology

The National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA) is a series of annual national surveys measuring the prevalence of drug, alcohol, and tobacco product use among the American household population age 12 and older. Estimates of drug use prevalence for the civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States are presented.

The NHSDA is based on a stratified, multi-stage area probability sample. For 1996, 115 primary sampling units (PSUs) were selected as the first stage of sampling. Within each PSU, area segments were selected with unequal probability proportional to a composite size measure designed to overrepresent concentrated Hispanic and black neighborhoods. Dwelling units were selected from each sample segment. The target population included all civilian residents of households (including civilians residing on military installations) and non-institutional group quarters (e.g., college dormitories, homeless shelters, rooming houses) 12 years of age and older. Persons excluded from the universe include military personnel on active duty, transient populations (such as homeless people that do not reside in shelters), and residents of institutional group quarters (e.g., jails, hospitals, etc.). Data collection was continuous over the calendar year with approximately one-fourth of the sample allocated to each quarter.

Survey data were collected through personal visits to each selected residence. Introductory letters were mailed to each residence, explaining the survey prior to the interviewer's visit. Upon arrival, field

representatives conduct a short voluntary screening procedure with any resident of the household 18 years of age or older that is capable of providing information on the age, race/ethnicity, sex, and marital status of each resident 12 years of age or older. This information is used in a random selection procedure that determines whether any resident members are eligible for an in-depth interview (either one, two, or no individuals are selected). The interviewer has no control over the selection procedure. The 1996 within-household person selection probabilities were based on the race/ethnicity of the head of household and the ages of each household member. Selected individuals were then asked if they would complete a voluntary interview. NHSDA field representatives conducted the interviews using a paper and pencil questionnaire that included both interviewer-administered questions and self-administered answer sheets (for collection of sensitive information). All screening and interview responses are kept confidential.

In 1996, a total of 23,240 eligible dwelling unit members were selected for an interview; of these, a total of 18,269 interviews were completed. Response rates for screening and interviewing were 92.7% and 78.6%, respectively.

Age and race/ethnicity were the two primary correlates of drug use on which the samples were stratified. The sample design ensured adequate sample sizes for four age groups (12 to 17, 18 to 25, 26 to 34, and 35 and older) and three race/ethnicity groups. This oversampling allowed certain subgroups to be large enough to support estimation. Based on the respondents' self-classifications the race/ethnicity groups were classified as: (1) Hispanic in origin, regardless of race; (2) white, not of Hispanic origin; and (3) black, not of Hispanic origin. As defined, these groups are mutually exclusive. Those who did not identify themselves as Hispanic, non-Hispanic white, or non-Hispanic black were included in the category "other." This includes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Pacific Islanders, Asians, and other groups. Separate estimates are not provided for this category because the sample size is too small.

The NHSDA surveys have used basically the same multistage area probability sample design that has been employed since the 1988 survey. This design uses a composite size measure methodology and a specially designed within-dwelling selection procedure to ensure that desired sample sizes would be achieved for subpopulations defined by age and race/ethnicity. In some survey years, oversampling was used to meet specified precision constraints for these subpopulations. Like the 1993

through 1995 NHSDAs, the 1996 NHSDA oversampled Hispanics in areas of high Hispanic concentration to reduce survey costs. Unlike the 1993 through 1995 NHSDAs, the 1996 NHSDA did not oversample cigarette smokers ages 18 to 34.

A revised questionnaire and editing procedure were introduced beginning with the 1994 NHSDA. Data for 1994, 1995, and 1996 presented in SOURCEBOOK are based on the new questionnaire; data for years prior to 1994 presented in SOURCEBOOK have been adjusted by the Source (see discussion on next page).

In addition, beginning in 1991, the survey differs from previous years in two ways: Alaska and Hawaii were included in the sample and some individuals living in group quarters (e.g., civilians living on military installations, individuals living in college dormitories, or individuals living in homeless shelters) were included.

Table 1 1996 NHSDA sample size and U.S. population, by demographic characteristics

	1996	
	Sample	Population
Total	18,269	214,047,483
<u>Sex</u>		
Male	7,774	102,927,665
Female	10,495	111,119,818
<u>Race, ethnicity</u>		
White	8,481	160,358,355
Black	4,372	24,052,967
Hispanic	4,841	20,813,157
Other	575	8,823,004
<u>Age</u>		
12 to 17	4,538	22,511,596
18 to 25	4,366	27,796,374
26 to 34	5,262	35,474,425
35 years and older	4,103	128,265,088
<u>Region</u>		
Northeast	3,148	42,234,040
North Central	3,525	51,754,891
South	7,202	74,548,663
West	4,394	45,509,888

Note: Sample size is the unweighted number of respondents in the 1996 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse. Population in the United States as of July 1, 1990 is based on data provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Development of weights

An analysis weight was calculated for each completed interview to reflect selection probabilities and to compensate for nonresponse and undercoverage. Poststratification adjustments are made to force the respondent

weight totals to equal U.S. Bureau of the Census projections for the civilian, noninstitutionalized population according to age group, sex, race, and Hispanic origin. Each weight can be viewed as the number of U.S. population members that the responding sample member represents.

Adjusting for nonresponse through imputation

The prevalence estimates are based on the total sample or all cases in a subgroup, including some cases for which missing data for some recency-of-use and frequency-of-use variables were replaced with logically or statistically imputed (replaced) values. Prior to determining the completeness of a case, an editing procedure was implemented to check for inconsistencies and to determine if missing information was retrievable by using other information in the questionnaire. Logical imputation was then done to replace inconsistent, missing, or invalid data. Determination of completeness of a case was then made. To be classified as a minimally complete interview, and therefore included in the database, data on the recency of use of alcohol, marijuana, and cocaine had to have been provided by the respondent or logically imputed from other answers supplied by the respondent.

For some key variables that still had missing values after the application of logical imputation, statistical imputation was used to replace the missing data with appropriate valid response codes. Data still missing for recency-of-use questions (for drugs other than alcohol, cocaine, and marijuana) were statistically imputed using a technique known as "hot deck imputation." The first step in this procedure involves sorting the data file progressively using data on recency-of-use of alcohol, marijuana, and cocaine; age; sex; Hispanic origin; and race. The hot deck imputation procedure replaces a missing item on a particular record by the last encountered nonmissing response for that item (from a previous record) on the sorted database. The hot deck imputation procedure is appropriate for recency-of-use variables because the level of item nonresponse is low. Missing data for the frequency-of-use-in-the-past-12-months variables are statistically imputed using a logistic regression-based method of imputation. The potential for bias due to item nonresponse or imputation is minimal because item nonresponse is less than 2% for the drug use recency questions.

Sampling error and confidence intervals

In the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, as in every sample survey, there is some degree of statistical uncertainty or error. The estimates provided are subject to uncertainties of two types: nonsampling and sampling errors. Some sources of nonsampling error are recording and coding errors, nonresponse, computer processing errors, differences in respondents' interpretations of questions, and purposely false answers. Nonsampling errors cannot be quantified, however, rigorous attempts were made to minimize their occurrence through pretesting, interviewer training and evaluation, interview verification, coder training, coding verification, and other quality control measures.

Sampling errors denote the random fluctuations that occur in estimates when a sample of the population is drawn rather than conducting a complete census. Different samples drawn using the same procedures from the same population would be expected to result in different estimates. Many of these observed estimates would differ to some degree from the "true" population value and these differences are due to sampling error. Sampling errors are quantified by way of confidence intervals. Asymmetrical 95% confidence intervals were calculated for all estimated proportions and corresponding population estimates.

Regions

North Central--Includes the East North Central States--Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin; and the West North Central States--Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

Northeast--Includes the New England States--Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont; and the Middle Atlantic States--New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania.

South--Includes the South Atlantic States--Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia; the East South Central States--Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee; and the West South Central States--Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, and Oklahoma.

West--Includes the Mountain States--Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming; and the Pacific States--Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, and Washington.

Adjustment procedures for trend data

Beginning in 1994, the NHSDA began using an improved questionnaire and estimation procedure based on a series of studies and consultations with drug survey experts and data users. When the new questionnaire was introduced in 1994, a supplemental sample was selected for use with the old methodology (i.e., a questionnaire identical to previous years). This provided the capability to assess the impact of the new questionnaire and to measure the effects of the change in methodology. Because this new methodology produces estimates that are not directly comparable to previous estimates, the 1985-93 NHSDA estimates presented in tables 3.82-3.84 were adjusted to account for the new methodology that was begun in 1994. The substance use prevalence estimates, for nearly all of the substances presented, were adjusted using a simple ratio correction factor. The simple ratio correction factor measured the effect of the new methodology, relative to the old methodology, using data from the 1993 and 1994 NHSDAs. For the remaining substances, the prevalence estimates were adjusted by using a model-based method. Similar to the ratio adjustment, this method of adjusting previous estimates models the combined effect of all measurement error differences between the new and old methodologies.

Appendix 9

National Crime Victimization Survey

Survey methodology and definitions of terms

Note: This information was excerpted from U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1995*, NCJ-171129 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1998); and Kathryn A. Chandler, et al., *Students' Reports of School Crime: 1989 and 1995*, NCES 98-241/NCJ-169607 (Washington, DC: U.S. Departments of Education and Justice, 1998), pp. 1, 2, 22, 23. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Survey methodology

The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) collects data from residents living throughout the United States, including persons living in group quarters, such as dormitories, rooming houses, and religious group dwellings. Crew members of merchant vessels, Armed Forces personnel living in military barracks, and institutionalized persons, such as correctional facility inmates, were not included in the survey. Similarly, U.S. citizens residing abroad and foreign visitors to this country were excluded. With these exceptions, individuals age 12 and older living in units selected for the sample were eligible to be interviewed.

Data collection

Each housing unit selected for the NCVS remains in the sample for 3 years, with each of seven interviews taking place at 6-month intervals. An NCVS interviewer's first contact with a housing unit selected for the survey is in person. The interviewer may then conduct subsequent visits, except for the fifth, by telephone.

To elicit more accurate reporting of incidents, NCVS uses the self-responder method which calls for the direct interviewing of each person 12 years and older in the household. An exception is made to use proxy interviewing instead of direct interviewing for the following three cases: 12- and 13-year-old persons when a knowledgeable household member insists they not be interviewed directly, incapacitated persons, and individuals absent from the household during the entire field-interviewing period. In the case of temporarily absent household members and persons who are physically or mentally

incapable of granting interviews, interviewers may accept other household members as proxy respondents, and in certain situations non-household members may provide information for incapacitated persons.

Approximately 30% of the interviews in the 1995 sample were conducted using Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI), a data collection mode that involves interviewing from centralized facilities and using a computerized instrument. In the CATI-eligible part of the sample, all interviews are done by telephone whenever possible, except for the first and fifth interviews, which are still primarily conducted in person. The telephone interviews are conducted by the CATI facilities (Hagerstown, MD and Tucson, AZ).

Sample design and size

Survey estimates are derived from a stratified, multi-stage cluster sample. The primary sampling units (PSUs) composing the first stage of the sample were counties, groups of counties, or large metropolitan areas. Large PSUs were included in the sample automatically and are considered to be self-representing (SR) since all of them were selected. The remaining PSUs, called non-self-representing (NSR) because only a subset of them was selected, were combined into strata by grouping PSUs with similar geographic and demographic characteristics, as determined by the 1990 census.

The 1995 NCVS sample households were drawn from both the 1980- and 1990-based sample designs. The 1980 design consists of 84 SR PSUs and 153 NSR strata, with one PSU per stratum selected with probability proportionate to population size. The 1990 design consists of 92 SR PSUs and 153 NSR strata, with one PSU per stratum selected with probability proportionate to population size. The NCVS sample design continued use of both the 1980- and 1990-based samples through 1997. Beginning in 1998 only the 1990-based sample remains.

In the second stage of sampling, each selected stratification PSU is divided into four frames (unit, area, permit, and group quarter) from which NCVS independently selects its sample. From each selected stratification PSU, clusters of approximately four housing units or housing unit equivalents are selected from each frame. For the unit and group quarter frames, addresses come from the 1990 census files. For the permit frame, addresses come from building permit data obtained from building permit offices. For the area frame, sample blocks come from the 1990 census files. Then, addresses are listed and sampled in the field.

Approximately 58,520 housing units and other living quarters were designated for the sample. In order to conduct field interviews, the sample is divided into six groups, or rotations, and each group of households is interviewed once every 6 months over a period of 3 years. The initial interview is used to bound the interviews (bounding establishes a time-frame to avoid duplication of crimes on subsequent interviews), but is not used to compute the annual estimates. Each rotation group is further divided into six panels. A different panel of households, corresponding to one sixth of each rotation group, is interviewed each month during the 6-month period. Because the survey is continuous, newly constructed housing units are selected as described, and assigned to rotation groups and panels for subsequent incorporation into the sample. A new rotation group enters the sample every 6 months, replacing a group phased out after being in the sample for 3 years.

For these 58,520 sample households, complete interviews were obtained for approximately 47,750 households (95.1% of eligible housing units). Within interviewed households approximately 89,900 persons (91.1%) provided responses. Of the remaining 10,770 housing units, 8,010 were determined to be ineligible (i.e., vacant, demolished, etc.), and the occupants could not be reached or refused to participate in approximately 2,660 of the units.

Selection of cases for CATI

About 30% of the 47,750 households obtained in the 1995 sample were interviewed using the CATI technique. Currently, the NCVS sample PSUs fall into three groups of CATI usage: maximum-CATI PSUs, where all the segments in the PSU are CATI-eligible; half-CATI PSUs, where half of the segments in the PSU are randomly designated to be CATI-eligible; and no-CATI PSUs, where none of the segments are CATI-eligible. The level of CATI usage for each PSU was established with concern toward an optimal workload for the field interviewers. In the "half-CATI" PSUs, a random sample of about 50% of the segments in each PSU is taken and designated as CATI-eligible. The sample cases in CATI-eligible segments from the max-CATI and the half-CATI PSUs are interviewed from CATI facilities while the other sample cases are interviewed by the standard NCVS field procedures.

Estimation procedure

Annual estimates of the levels and rates of victimization are derived by accumulating six quarterly estimates, which in turn are obtained from 17 months of field interviewing, ranging from February of one year through June of the following year. The population and household figures shown on victimization

rate tables are based on an average for these 17 months, centering on the ninth month of the data collection period, in this case October 1995.

Sample data from 8 months of field interviewing are required to produce estimates for each quarter. (Quarterly estimates are not published since there may not be sufficient observations to ensure their reliability.) For example, data collected between February and September are required to estimate the first quarter of any given calendar year. Each quarterly estimate is composed of equal numbers of field observations from the months during the half-year interval prior to the time of interview. Therefore, incidents occurring in January may be reported in a February interview (1 month between the crime and the interview), in a March interview (2 months), and so on up to 6 months ago for interviews conducted in July. This arrangement minimizes expected biases associated with the tendency of respondents to place victimizations in more recent months of a 6-month reference period rather than the month in which they actually occurred.

The estimation procedure begins with the application of a base weight to the data from each individual interviewed. The base weight is the reciprocal of the probability of each unit's selection for the sample, and provides a rough measure of the population represented by each person in the sample. Next, an adjustment is made to account for households and individuals in occupied units who were selected for the survey but unavailable for interview.

In addition to adjusting for unequal probabilities of selection and observation, the final weight also includes a ratio adjustment to known population totals based on the adjusted counts from the 1990 Decennial Census. Readers interested in a detailed discussion of the estimation and weighting procedures should consult the original source.

Series victimizations

A series victimization is defined as six or more similar but separate crimes that the victim is unable to recall individually or describe in detail to an interviewer. These series crimes have been excluded from the tables because victims were unable to provide details for each separate event.

Accuracy of estimates

The accuracy of an estimate is a measure of its total error, that is, the sum of all the errors affecting the estimate: sampling error as well as nonsampling error.

The sample used for the NCVS is one of a large number of possible samples of equal size that could have been obtained by using the same sample design and selection procedures. Estimates derived from different samples would differ from one another due to sampling variability, or sampling error.

The standard error of a survey estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all possible samples. Therefore, it is a measure of the precision (reliability) with which a particular estimate approximates the average result of all possible samples. The estimate and its associated standard error may be used to construct a confidence interval. A confidence interval is a range of numbers which has a specified probability that the average of all possible samples, which is the true unknown value of interest in an unbiased design, is contained within the interval. About 68% of the time, the survey estimate will differ from the true average by less than one standard error. Only 10% of the time will the difference be more than 1.6 standard errors, and just 1 time in 100 will it be greater than 2.5 standard errors. A 95% confidence interval is the estimate plus or minus twice the standard error. Thus there is a 95% chance that the result of a complete census would fall within the confidence interval.

In addition to sampling error, the estimates are subject to nonsampling error. While substantial care is taken in the NCVS to reduce the sources of nonsampling error throughout all the survey operations, by means of a quality assurance program, quality controls, operational controls, and error-correcting procedures, an unquantified amount of nonsampling error remains.

Major sources of nonsampling error are related to the ability of the respondents to recall in detail the crimes that occurred during the 6 months prior to the interview. Research based on interviews of victims obtained from police files indicates that assault is recalled with the least accuracy of any crime measured by the NCVS. This may be related to the tendency of victims to not report crimes committed by offenders who are not strangers, especially if they are relatives. In addition, among certain groups, crimes that contain elements of assault could be a part of everyday life, and are therefore forgotten or not considered important enough to mention to a survey interviewer. These recall problems may result in an understatement of the actual rate of assault.

However, as part of the 1992 redesign of the survey, substantial improvements were made to measure crime more accurately and, therefore, reduce the nonsampling error. The NCVS now includes improved questions and cues that aid victims in recalling

victimizations, more explicit questions are now asked about sexual victimizations, and new components have been added to measure victimizations by nonstrangers. As a result, victims are reporting more crime incidents.

Another source of nonsampling error is the inability of some respondents to recall the exact month a crime occurred, even though it was placed in the correct reference period. This error source is partially offset by interviewing monthly and using the estimation procedure described earlier. Telescoping is another problem in which incidents that occurred before the reference period are placed within the period. The effect of telescoping is minimized by using the bounding procedure previously described. The interviewer is provided with a summary of the incidents reported in the preceding interview and, if a similar incident is reported, it can be determined whether or not it is a new one by discussing it with the victim. Events that occurred after the reference period are set aside for inclusion with the data from the following interview.

Other sources of nonsampling error can result from other types of response mistakes, including errors in reporting incidents as crimes, misclassification of crimes, systematic data errors introduced by the interviewer, errors made in coding and processing the data. Quality control and editing procedures were used to minimize the number of errors made by the respondents and the interviewers.

Since field representatives conducting the interviews usually reside in the area in which they interview, the race and ethnicity of the field representatives generally matches that of the local population. Special efforts are made to further match field representatives and the people they interview in areas where English is not commonly spoken. About 90% of all NCVS field representatives are female.

Standard errors measure only those nonsampling errors arising from transient factors affecting individual responses completely at random (simple response variance); they do not reveal any systematic biases in the data. As calculated in the NCVS, the standard errors would partially measure nonsampling error arising from some of the above sources, such as transient memory errors, or accidental errors in recording or coding answers, for example.

Definitions of terms

Age—The appropriate age category is determined by the respondent's age on the last day of the month before the interview.

Aggravated assault—Attack or attempted attack with a weapon, regardless of

whether an injury occurred, and attack without a weapon when serious injury results.

With injury--An attack without a weapon when serious injury results, or an attack with a weapon involving any injury. Serious injury includes broken bones, lost teeth, internal injuries, loss of consciousness, and any unspecified injury requiring 2 or more days of hospitalization.

Threatened with a weapon--Threat or attempted attack by an offender armed with a gun, knife, or other object used as a weapon, not resulting in victim injury.

Annual family income--The total income of the household head and all members of the household for the 12 months preceding the interview. Includes wages, salaries, net income from businesses or farms, pensions, interest, dividends, rent, and any other form of monetary income.

Assault--An unlawful physical attack or threat of attack. Assaults may be classified as aggravated or simple. Rape, attempted rape, and sexual assaults are excluded from this category, as well as robbery and attempted robbery. The severity of assaults ranges from minor threat to incidents which are nearly fatal.

Ethnicity--A classification based on Hispanic culture and origin, regardless of race.

Head of household--A classification that defines one and only one person in each housing unit as the head. Head of household implies that the person rents or owns (or is in the process of buying), the household unit. The head of household must be at least 18, unless all members of the household are under 18, or the head is married to someone 18 or older.

Hispanic--Persons who describe themselves as Mexican-American, Chicano, Mexican, Mexicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central American, South American, or from some other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.

Household--A person or group of people meeting either of the following criteria: (1) people whose usual place of residence is the same housing unit, even if they are temporarily absent; (2) people staying in a housing unit who have no usual place of residence elsewhere.

Household burglary--Unlawful or forcible entry or attempted entry of a residence. This crime usually, but not always, involves theft. The illegal entry may be by force, such as breaking a window or slashing a screen, or may be without force by entering through an unlocked door or an open window. If the person entering has no legal right to be present in the structure a burglary has occurred. The structure need not be the house itself for a burglary to take place; illegal entry of a garage, shed, or any other structure on the premises also

constitutes household burglary. If breaking and entering occurs in a hotel or vacation residence, it is still classified as a burglary for the household whose member or members were staying there at the time the entry occurred.

Completed burglary--To successfully gain entry to a residence by a person who has no legal right to be present in the structure, by use of force, or without force.

Forcible entry--A form of completed burglary in which force is used to gain entry to a residence. Some examples include breaking a window or slashing a screen.

Unlawful entry without force--A form of completed burglary committed by someone having no legal right to be on the premises, even though no force is used.

Attempted forcible entry--A form of burglary in which force is used in an attempt to gain entry.

Incident--A specific criminal act involving one or more victims and offenders. For example, if two people are robbed at the same time and place, this is classified as two robbery victimizations but only one robbery incident.

Marital status--Every person is assigned to one of the following classifications: (1) married, which includes persons in common-law unions and those who are currently living apart for reasons other than marital discord (employment, military service, etc.); (2) separated or divorced, which includes married persons who are legally separated and those who are not living together because of marital discord; (3) widowed; and (4) never married, which includes persons whose marriages have been annulled and those who are living together and not in a common-law union.

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)--Office of Management and Budget defines this as a population nucleus of 50,000 or more, generally consisting of a city and its immediate suburbs, along with adjacent communities having a high degree of economic and social integration with the nucleus. MSA's are designated by counties, the smallest geographic units for which a wide range of statistical data can be obtained. However, in New England, MSA's are designated by cities and towns since these subcounty units are of great local significance and considerable data is available for them. Currently, an area is defined as an MSA if it meets one of two standards: (1) a city has a population of at least 50,000; (2) the Census Bureau defines an urbanized area of at least 50,000 people with a total metropolitan population of at least 100,000 (or 75,000 in New England). The Census Bureau's definition of urbanized areas, data on commuting to work, and the strength of the economic and social ties between the surrounding counties and the central city determine which counties not containing a

main city are included in an MSA. For New England, MSA's are determined by a core area and related cities and towns, not counties. A metropolitan statistical area may contain more than one city of 50,000 and may cross State lines. Within this general classification unit, there are three subclassifications: urban, suburban, and rural. They are defined as follows:

Urban areas--The largest city or grouping of cities in a metropolitan statistical area.

Suburban areas--A county or group of counties containing a central city, plus any contiguous counties that are linked socially and economically to the central city. Suburban areas are categorized as those portions of metropolitan areas situated "outside central cities."

Rural areas--A place not located inside a metropolitan statistical area. This category includes a variety of localities, ranging from sparsely populated rural areas to cities with populations less than 50,000.

Motor vehicle--An automobile, truck, motorcycle, or any other motorized vehicle legally allowed on public roads and highways.

Motor vehicle theft--Stealing or unauthorized taking of a motor vehicle, including attempted thefts.

Completed motor vehicle theft--The successful taking of a vehicle by an unauthorized person.

Attempted motor vehicle theft--The unsuccessful attempt by an unauthorized person to take a vehicle.

Non-Hispanic--Persons who report their culture or origin as something other than "Hispanic" as defined above. This distinction is made regardless of race.

Nonstranger--A classification of a crime victim's relationship to the offender. An offender who is either related to, well known to, or casually acquainted with the victim is a nonstranger. For crimes with more than one offender, if any of the offenders are nonstrangers, then the group of offenders as a whole is classified as nonstranger. This category only applies to crimes that involve contact between the victim and the offender; the distinction is not made for crimes of theft since victims of this offense rarely see the offenders.

Offender--The perpetrator of a crime; this term usually applies to crimes involving contact between the victim and the offender.

Offense--A crime. When referring to personal crimes, the term can be used to refer to both victimizations and incidents.

Personal crimes--Rape, sexual assault, personal robbery, assault, purse snatching and pocket picking. Includes both attempted and completed crimes.

Personal crimes of violence--Rape, sexual assault, personal robbery, or assault. Includes both attempted and completed crimes; does not include purse snatching and pocket picking. Murder is not measured by

the NCVS because of the inability to question the victim.

Completed violence--The sum of all completed rapes, sexual assaults, robberies, and assaults.

Attempted/threatened violence--The unsuccessful attempt of rape, sexual assault, personal robbery, or assault. Includes attempted attacks or sexual assaults by means of verbal threats.

Property crimes--Burglary, motor vehicle theft, or theft. Includes both attempted and completed crimes.

Purse snatching/pocket picking--Theft or attempted theft of property or cash directly from the victim by stealth, without force or threat of force.

Race--Racial categories for this survey are white, black, and other. The category "other" is composed mainly of Asians, Pacific Islanders, American Indians, Aleuts, and Eskimos. The race of the head of household is used in determining the race of the household for computing household crime demographics.

Rape--Forced sexual intercourse including both psychological coercion as well as physical force. Forced sexual intercourse means vaginal, anal, or oral penetration by the offender(s). This category also includes incidents involving penetration using a foreign object such as a bottle. Includes attempted rapes, male as well as female victims, and both heterosexual and homosexual rape. Attempted rape includes verbal threats of rape.

Rate of victimization--See "Victimization rate."

Robbery--Completed or attempted theft, directly from a person, of property or cash by force or threat of force, with or without a weapon, and with or without injury.

Completed/property taken--The successful taking of property from a person by force or threat of force, with or without a weapon, and with or without injury.

Completed with injury--The successful taking of property from a person, accompanied by an attack, either with or without a weapon, resulting in injury.

Completed without injury--The successful taking of property from a person by force or the threat of force, either with or without a weapon, but not resulting in injury.

Attempted to take property--The attempt to take property from a person by force or threat of force without success, with or without a weapon, and with or without injury.

Attempted without injury--The attempt to take property from a person by force or threat of force without success, with or without a weapon, but not resulting in injury.

Attempted with injury--The attempt to take property from a person

without success, accompanied by an attack, either with or without a weapon, resulting in injury.

Sexual assault--A wide range of victimizations, separate from rape or attempted rape. Includes attacks or attempted attacks generally involving unwanted sexual contact between victim and offender. Sexual assaults may or may not involve force and include such things as grabbing or fondling. Sexual assault also includes verbal threats.

Simple assault--Attack without a weapon resulting either in no injury, minor injury (for example, bruises, black eyes, cuts, scratches, or swelling), or in undetermined injury requiring less than 2 days of hospitalization. Also includes attempted assault without a weapon.

With minor injury--An attack with or without a weapon resulting in minor injury (for example, bruises, black eyes, cuts, etc.) or in undetermined injury requiring less than 2 days of hospitalization.

Without injury--An attempted assault without a weapon not resulting in injury.

Stranger--A classification of the victim's relationship to the offender for crimes involving direct contact between the two. Incidents are classified as involving strangers if the victim identifies the offender as a stranger, did not see or recognize the offender, or knew the offender only by sight. Crimes involving multiple offenders are classified as involving nonstrangers if any of the offenders was a nonstranger. Since victims of theft without contact rarely see the offender, no distinction is made between strangers and nonstrangers for this crime.

Tenure--The NCVS recognizes two forms of household tenancy: (1) owned, which includes dwellings that are mortgaged, and (2) rented, which includes rent-free quarters belonging to a party other than the occupants, and situations where rental payments are in kind or in services.

Theft--Completed or attempted theft of property or cash without personal contact. Incidents involving theft of property from within the sample household would classify as theft if the offender has a legal right to be in the house (such as a maid, delivery person, or guest). If the offender has no legal right to be in the house, the incident would classify as a burglary.

Completed--To successfully take without permission property or cash without personal contact between the victim and offender.

Attempted--To unsuccessfully attempt to take property or cash without personal contact.

Victim--The recipient of a criminal act, usually used in relation to personal crimes, but also applicable to households.

Victimization--A crime as it affects one individual person or household. For personal crimes, the number of victimizations is equal

to the number of victims involved. The number of victimizations may be greater than the number of incidents because more than one person may be victimized during an incident. Each crime against a household is assumed to involve a single victim, the affected household.

Victimization rate--A measure of the occurrence of victimizations among a specified population group. For personal crimes, this is based on the number of victimizations per 1,000 residents age 12 and older. For household crimes, the victimization rates are calculated using the number of incidents per 1,000 households.

Victimize--To commit a crime against a person or household.

School Crime Supplement

The School Crime Supplement (SCS) was jointly designed by the U.S. Department of Education's National Center for Education Statistics and the U.S. Department of Justice's Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). The SCS was created as an occasional supplement to the annual NCVS and was fielded in 1989 and 1995. NCVS interviews were conducted first with each household member 12 years of age or older. Once all NCVS interviews were completed, household members between ages of 12 and 19 were given an SCS interview. Only those 12- to 19-year-olds who were in primary or secondary education programs leading to a high school diploma, and who had been enrolled sometime during the 6 months prior to the interview, were administered the SCS questionnaire. Students who were home schooled were not included.

The SCS questionnaire was designed to record the incidence of crime and criminal activity occurring inside a school, on school grounds, or on a school bus during the 6 months preceding the interview. There were 10,449 SCS interviews completed in 1989 and 9,954 in 1995.

Data were collected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. In both 1989 and 1995, SCS surveys were conducted between January and June, with one-sixth of the sample being covered each month. Interviews were conducted with the subject student over the telephone or in person. In both years, efforts were made to assure that interviews about student experiences at school were conducted with the students themselves. However, under certain circumstances, interviews with proxy respondents were accepted. These circumstances included interviews scheduled with a child between the ages of 12 and 13 where the parents refused to allow an interview with the child, interviews where the subject child was unavailable during the period of data collection, and interviews where the child was physically or emotionally unable to answer for him or herself.

Responses to both the NCVS and SCS are confidential by law. Interviewers are instructed to conduct interviews in privacy unless respondents specifically agree to permit others to be present. Most interviews for the NCVS and SCS are conducted by telephone, and most questions require "yes" or "no" answers, thereby affording respondents a further measure of privacy.

Unit response rates indicate how many sampled units have completed interviews. Because interviews with students could only be completed after households had responded to the NCVS, the unit completion rate for the SCS reflects both the household interview completion rate and the student interview completion rate. In the 1989 and 1995 SCS, the household completion rates were 96.5% and 95.1%, respectively. The student completion rates were 86.5% and 77.5%, respectively. Multiplying the household completion rate times the student completion rate produced an overall SCS response rate of 83.5% in 1989 and 73.7% in 1995. The rate at which the respondents provide a valid response to a given item is referred to as its item response rate. Most items were answered by over 95% of all eligible respondents. The only exception was the household income question which was answered by approximately 90% of all households in both years.

Readers should be aware that the 1989 SCS estimates on victimization at school shown in this edition of SOURCEBOOK do not match the estimates presented in earlier BJS analyses of the 1989 SCS. In both the 1989 and 1995 SCS collections, persons 12 to 19 years of age were asked to respond to the NCVS and the SCS, and victimization information was captured in both questionnaires. The earlier researchers elected to use the victimization information reported in the NCVS, rather than the SCS, in the development of their school crime estimates. Because of a redesign of the NCVS in 1992, the 1995 victimization estimates from the NCVS cannot readily be compared to those developed before 1993. Therefore, the researchers performing the current analyses elected to reanalyze the 1989 data to compare estimates of victimization in 1995 to 1989 using the SCS data in both cases. It is possible that the redesign of the NCVS also had implications on responses to the SCS. However, it is not possible to measure the extent of the impact.

Appendix 10

Drug Abuse Warning Network

Methodology, estimation procedures, and data limitations

This information was excerpted from U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Year-End Preliminary Estimates from the 1996 Drug Abuse Warning Network*, Drug Abuse Warning Network Series: D-3 (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, November 1997), pp. 3, 20-23; and *Annual Emergency Department Data, 1994* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, October 1996), pp. 1-6. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Methodology

These data were collected by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration through the Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN). The data are weighted estimates representing all drug abuse-related emergency department episodes in the 48 contiguous States, the District of Columbia, and 21 metropolitan areas for calendar years 1993 through 1996. For 1996, 452 sample hospitals provided data to DAWN. These data yielded an estimated total of 487,564 drug-related episodes and 860,260 drug mentions. The table below details hospital participation in DAWN and the estimates of total drug-related episodes and drug mentions for 1993-96.

	Hospitals		Estimated number of:	
	Number actually providing data	Response rate	Drug-related episodes	Drug mentions
1993	508	74%	460,910	796,762
1994	488	76	518,521	900,317
1995	489	77	517,764	908,434
1996	452	74	487,564	860,260

Hospitals eligible for DAWN are non-Federal, short-stay general surgical and medical hospitals in the coterminous United States that have a 24-hour emergency department. The American Hospital Association's (AHA) 1984 and 1985 Annual Surveys of Hospitals were used to obtain a sampling frame. Hospitals in the frame were stratified according to size; hospitals reporting 80,000 or more annual emergency department visits were assigned to a single stratum and

selected with certainty. Additional strata were defined according to whether the hospital had an organized outpatient department or a chemical/alcohol inpatient unit. Twenty-one Metropolitan Statistical Areas were designated for oversampling and hospitals outside these areas were assigned to the national panel and sampled. In addition to the other strata, hospitals in the metropolitan areas were classified as to whether they were inside or outside the central city. A sample maintenance procedure was developed to randomly select "newly eligible" hospitals from the AHA each year using the same selection probabilities. This procedure allows the sample to be kept up-to-date and representative of over 5,000 DAWN-eligible hospitals in the coterminous U.S.

The national response rate was 74% in 1996; this rate is based on the number of eligible hospitals in the sample and the number actually responding. Data from the 21 oversampled metropolitan areas were pooled with data from the national panel to produce the national estimates.

For the purpose of reporting to the DAWN system, drug abuse is defined as the nonmedical use of a substance for psychic effect, dependence, or suicide attempt/gesture. Nonmedical use includes: the use of prescription drugs in a manner inconsistent with accepted medical practice; the use of over-the-counter drugs contrary to approved labeling; or the use of any other substance (heroin, cocaine, marijuana, glue, aerosols, etc.) for psychic effect, dependence, or suicide.

Within each facility participating in the DAWN system, a designated DAWN reporter, usually a member of the emergency department or medical records staff, was responsible for identifying drug abuse episodes and recording and submitting data on each case. An episode report is submitted for each drug abuse patient who visits a DAWN emergency department. To be eligible for DAWN, a case must meet all four of the following criteria: 1) the patient was treated in the hospital's emergency department; 2) the patient's presenting problem(s) was induced by or related to drug use, regardless of whether the drug ingestion occurred minutes or hours before the visit; 3) the case involved the non-medical use of a legal drug or any use of an illegal drug; and 4) the patient's reason for taking the substance(s) included one of the following: dependence, suicide attempt or gesture, or psychic effects. Each report of a drug abuse episode includes demographic information about the patient and information about the circumstances of the episode. In addition to drug overdoses, drug abuse emergency department episodes may result

from the chronic effects of habitual drug usage or from unexpected reactions. Unexpected reactions reflect cases where the drug's effect was different than anticipated (e.g., caused hallucinations). Up to four different substances, in addition to alcohol-in-combination, can be specified for each episode. It should be noted that alcohol is reported to DAWN only when used in combination with another drug. It also should be noted that episodes involving children under 6 years of age are not reported to DAWN.

A drug episode is defined as an emergency department visit that was directly related to the use of an illegal drug or the non-medical use of a legal drug for persons age 6 years and older. The number of emergency department episodes reported in DAWN is not synonymous with the number of individuals involved. One person may make repeated visits to an emergency department or to several emergency departments, thus producing a number of episodes. No patient identifiers are collected, therefore it is impossible to determine the number of individuals involved in the reported episodes.

A drug mention refers to a substance that was mentioned during a drug-related emergency department episode. In addition to alcohol-in-combination, up to four substances may be reported for each drug-related episode; thus, the total number of mentions exceeds the number of total episodes. It should be noted that a particular drug mention may or may not be the confirmed "cause" of the episode when multiple drugs have been mentioned. Even when only one substance is reported for an episode, allowance should still be made for reportable drugs not mentioned or for other contributory factors.

Estimation procedures

The data represent weighted estimates of total emergency department drug episodes and drug mentions in the coterminous U.S. and in the 21 metropolitan areas oversampled in DAWN. The weights are generated each quarter for each hospital in the sample and are the product of a four-component model that considers (1) the base sampling weight calculated as the reciprocal of the sampling probability; (2) an adjustment for atypical reporting, applicable to certain hospitals that merge, split, or respond in an unusual way; (3) an adjustment for non-response based either on complete nonparticipation or failure to provide data on all the reporting days in a given time period; and (4) a benchmark factor, applied within metropolitan areas, that adjusts the total number of emergency department visits among participating sample hospitals to the total for the

population of hospitals as determined from the sampling frame.

Correction of the estimation system

In 1995, a comprehensive review and correction of the DAWN estimation system was completed. The changes have been fully implemented for the 1993 data. Estimates for 1993-96 reflect those changes as will subsequent years. Most of the errors were due to miscalculation of the weights of hospitals that had undergone organizational changes since they were selected into the sample. Estimates prior to 1993 are not directly comparable to the 1993-96 estimates presented in this edition of SOURCEBOOK.

Preliminary versus final estimates

Final estimates are produced once a year when all hospitals participating in DAWN have submitted their data for that year and when additional ancillary data used in estimation become available. The differences between preliminary and final estimates are due to several factors.

(1) Final estimates include data from a small number of late-reporting hospitals. Data from some late-reporting facilities are received for each time period. Therefore, later files will usually include more complete data (i.e., have a higher response rate).

(2) Additional hospitals are added to the sample and incorporated into the final estimates for a given year (not the preliminary estimates for that same year). Most of these hospitals are "newly eligible" because they became DAWN eligible sometime after the original sample was selected. The final DAWN estimates are produced after the most current AHA Annual Survey of Hospitals file is received. This file was used initially to establish a sampling frame for DAWN. Subsequently, the most current AHA file is used once a year to maintain the representativeness of the sample. Between the releases of the preliminary and final estimates, the use of the newer AHA survey can result in hospitals being added to the sample and incorporated into the final estimates.

(3) Data from the most current AHA file are used to produce the final weights.

While the final estimates differ from the preliminary estimates, in past years the basic conclusions have not changed.

Data limitations

When producing estimates from any sample survey, two types of errors are possible--sampling and nonsampling errors. The sampling error of an estimate is the error caused by the selection of a sample instead of utilizing a census of hospitals. Sampling error is reduced by selecting a large sample or by using efficient sample design and estimation strategies such as stratification, optimal allocation, and ratio estimation. Nonsampling errors occur from nonresponse, difficulties in the interpretation of the collection form, coding errors, computer processing errors, errors in the sampling frame, reporting errors, and other errors. Many procedures are in place to minimize nonsampling errors such as data editing and periodic retraining of data collectors. Further, nonrespondents are identified for additional recruitment. Late reporters are assigned for priority data collection and respondents with changes in reporting are designated for followup.

It also is important to recognize that DAWN does not provide a complete picture of problems associated with drug use, but rather focuses on the impact that these problems have on hospital emergency departments in the United States. If a person is admitted to another part of the hospital for treatment, treated in a physician's office or at a drug treatment center, the episode would not be included in DAWN.

Characteristics and distribution of persons arrested

For 25 years, this section of *Sourcebook* has been comprised largely of arrest data from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program. The current section differs from that of the first edition in 1973, only by the inclusion of more detailed tables on alcohol- and drug-related arrests. The Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring data from the National Institute of Justice and information on drug and asset seizures from several Federal agencies are the only new national-level arrest-related statistics that are routinely collected and made available to users.

Perhaps the most important development during this quarter century with respect to arrest data is the FBI's ongoing process of converting its summary-based UCR data collection methods, in place since 1930, to a National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS), designed to collect detailed data on each single incident and arrest within 22 crime categories. Implementation of NIBRS at the State level has been ongoing since the late 1980s and is largely dependent on local law enforcement resources. Jurisdictions in most States remain in various stages of implementation, therefore these enhanced UCR data are not yet available for general use. However, this modernization of the UCR program holds promise of a much richer source of arrest information than currently available.

Trends in arrest data over this quarter century are provided in several tables in this section. Table 4.2 shows a gradual increase in arrests rates for offenses comprising the Total Crime Index beginning in the early to mid-1970s. However, a steady and marked increase is not evident until the early 1980s. By the early 1990s the trend turns to a steady decrease that has been sustained throughout this decade. Arrest rates for violent crime increased in a similar pattern, but the decrease in violent crime arrest rates has lagged behind the decrease in the overall arrest rate, occurring only since 1996.

Recently, considerable national attention has focused on juvenile involvement in crime, especially violent crime. A look at the data over time, however, shows that in 1971 arrests of persons under age 18 comprised 45% of all arrests for Index offenses reported to the UCR program, 23% of violent crime arrests, and 51% of property crime arrests. Table 4.7 in this edition shows that, for 1996, persons under age 18

comprised 31% of all Index offense arrests, 19% of violent crime arrests, and only 35% of property crime arrests. These two snapshots in time show that, proportionally, juvenile involvement in crime, as measured by arrest activity, has decreased substantially. Similarly, table 4.23 shows that the percent of offenses known to police that were cleared by arrests of person under 18 has decreased for total Index offenses and property crime while remaining relatively stable in the case of violent crime over these 25 years.

Another 25-year perspective on arrests is shown in tables 4.17 and 4.18 where arrest rates for the UCR Index offenses are displayed for four regions of the U.S. These data show a number of regional differences over this quarter century:

- robbery arrest rates have been consistently higher in the Northeast;
- arrests for motor vehicle theft have been consistently higher in the West;
- arrest rates for murder and rape were highest in the South in the early 1970s but are now comparable or lower than the other regions.

Tables 4.20 and 4.21 provide a retrospective on the percent of offenses cleared by arrest, a measure considered an indicator of police effectiveness. Clearances by arrest for violent and property crime have been stable over the past two decades and in some time periods, increased moderately. This perhaps is testimony to local law enforcement's ability to continue to perform their duties despite the ever increasing volume of crime, which is evidenced in Section 3 of the *Sourcebook*, as well as the changing nature of criminal activity. Suburban areas have shown the most notable increases in clearances by arrest. This outcome may be linked to the increased professionalization of police that has occurred over the past two decades, the byproducts (e.g., more highly trained personnel, better communication technology) of which may have had a greater impact in the smaller suburban police departments.

The pattern evident in table 4.26 speaks to the changing, more serious nature of crimes committed by juveniles. These data show that police are much less likely to informally handle a juvenile offender (e.g., call parents, release with a warning). In 1972, almost half the juveniles in police custody were handled informally within the department and released. By 1996, three-quarters of all juveniles taken into police custody were referred to either juvenile or adult court.

The latter portion of the section represents selected activities of several Federal agencies charged with drug enforcement, property and asset seizures, and deportable aliens. This portion of the section has grown considerably since the early editions of *Sourcebook*. As the workload and scope of duties of these agencies increase, so does public interest in the activities of such agencies as the Drug Enforcement Administration, the U.S. Customs Service, and the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

It is with great respect for all the agencies whose data are displayed in this section, that we continue to strive to present the best data available in order to provide a window into the work done by law enforcement throughout the U.S.

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Utilization of Criminal Justice Statistics
Project

Table 4.1

Estimated number of arrests^a

By offense charged, United States, 1996

Offense charged	
Total ^b	15,168,100
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	19,020
Forcible rape	33,050
Robbery	156,270
Aggravated assault	521,570
Burglary	364,800
Larceny-theft	1,486,300
Motor vehicle theft	175,400
Arson	19,000
Violent crime ^c	729,900
Property crime ^d	2,045,600
Total Crime Index ^e	2,775,500
Other assaults	1,329,000
Forgery and counterfeiting	121,600
Fraud	465,000
Embezzlement	15,700
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	151,100
Vandalism	320,900
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	216,200
Prostitution and commercialized vice	99,000
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	95,800
Drug abuse violations	1,506,200
Gambling	21,000
Offenses against family and children	149,800
Driving under the influence	1,467,300
Liquor laws	677,400
Drunkenness	718,700
Disorderly conduct	842,600
Vagrancy	27,800
All other offenses (except traffic)	3,786,700
Suspicion (not included in total)	4,900
Curfew and loitering law violations	185,100
Runaways	195,700

Note: These data were compiled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation through the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. On a monthly basis, law enforcement agencies report the number of offenses that become known to them in the following crime categories: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, manslaughter by negligence, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. All of these crime categories, except manslaughter by negligence, are used to establish a crime index in order to measure the trend and distribution of crime in the United States. The "Total Crime Index" is a simple sum of the index offenses. Arson was designated a Part I Index offense in October 1978. Data collection began in 1979. Unlike the tables from *Crime in the United States* presented in Section 3, arrest statistics for the crime of arson are complete and appear in the "Total Crime Index" and "Property crime" total.

Arrest statistics are compiled as part of this monthly data collection effort. Participating law enforcement agencies are instructed to count one arrest each time a person is taken into custody, notified, or cited for criminal infractions other than traffic violations. Annual arrest figures do not measure the number of individuals taken into custody because one person may be arrested several times during the year for the same type of offense or for different offenses. A juvenile is counted as a person arrested when he/she commits an act that would be a criminal offense if committed by an adult. Two offense categories, "curfew and loitering" and "runaway," are tabulated only for juveniles. Violations of local juvenile acts other than runaway and curfew and loitering law violations are included in the "all other offenses" classification (U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1984), p. 60).

Data in this table are estimates based on arrest statistics for all law enforcement agencies in the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, including those submitting reports for less than 12 months in 1996 (Source, p. 393). Due to National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) conversion efforts, no arrest data for Kansas and Montana law enforcement agencies were available for 1996. Because of reporting problems at the State levels, only limited arrest data were available for Illinois and Kentucky, and no arrest data were available for the District of Columbia, Florida, and Vermont. Arrest totals for these States were estimated by the Source for inclusion in the above table. Subsequent tables, displaying detailed breakdowns of persons arrested, contain limited or no data for these States.

For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

^aArrest totals based on all reporting agencies and estimates for unreported areas.

^bBecause of rounding, figures may not add to total.

^cViolent crimes are offenses of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^dProperty crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

^eIncludes arson.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1996* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1997), p. 214.

Table 4.2

Arrest rates (per 100,000 inhabitants)

By offense, 1971-96

(Rate per 100,000 inhabitants)

	Total Crime Index ^a	Violent crime ^b	Property crime ^c	Murder and non- negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
1971	897.1	175.8	721.4	9.4	10.7	65.4	90.3	202.9	434.2	84.2	X
1972	881.5	186.5	695.0	9.4	12.1	68.1	97.0	196.0	423.1	76.0	X
1973	883.4	187.3	696.1	9.3	12.4	65.7	99.9	204.1	415.6	76.4	X
1974	1,098.0	219.7	878.3	10.3	13.3	80.9	115.2	254.1	544.2	80.0	X
1975	1,059.6	206.7	852.9	9.2	12.3	72.4	112.8	250.7	535.1	67.1	X
1976	1,016.8	193.1	823.7	8.0	12.4	62.8	109.8	231.8	528.8	63.1	X
1977	1,039.4	202.7	836.7	9.0	13.5	64.2	116.0	238.1	527.8	70.9	X
1978	1,047.6	215.5	832.2	9.1	13.6	68.3	124.4	234.6	523.6	74.0	X
1979	1,057.2	212.5	844.7	8.9	14.3	63.9	125.4	228.8	536.8	70.2	9.0
1980	1,055.8	214.4	841.4	9.0	14.1	67.0	124.3	230.4	539.8	62.3	8.9
1981	1,070.0	216.8	853.2	9.5	14.0	68.8	124.5	228.4	558.8	57.0	9.0
1982	1,148.9	236.9	912.0	9.9	15.1	73.7	138.2	232.9	612.1	58.0	9.0
1983	1,071.9	221.1	850.8	9.0	15.0	66.8	130.3	207.1	582.5	52.6	8.6
1984	1,019.8	212.5	807.3	7.6	15.8	60.4	128.8	185.9	561.4	51.9	8.2
1985	1,046.5	212.4	834.0	7.8	15.7	59.3	129.6	188.1	580.7	56.9	8.3
1986	1,091.8	234.5	857.3	8.1	15.7	62.6	148.1	189.2	595.6	64.7	7.8
1987	1,120.1	233.8	886.4	8.3	15.5	60.9	149.1	185.3	621.0	72.5	7.5
1988	1,123.5	243.8	879.7	8.6	15.1	58.9	161.2	175.6	615.4	81.0	7.7
1989	1,173.1	268.6	904.4	9.0	15.3	66.9	177.4	178.4	627.3	91.4	7.3
1990	1,203.2	290.7	912.5	9.5	16.0	70.4	194.8	176.3	641.4	87.0	7.7
1991	1,198.8	293.0	905.8	9.8	16.0	73.3	194.0	173.1	639.8	85.1	7.9
1992	1,162.4	300.5	861.9	9.1	15.6	71.9	203.8	168.6	605.5	80.3	7.6
1993	1,131.6	302.9	828.8	9.5	15.2	71.7	206.5	158.0	584.4	78.8	7.5
1994	1,148.4	310.7	837.7	8.9	14.3	70.8	216.6	154.1	595.5	80.1	8.1
1995	1,140.3	315.2	825.0	8.5	13.5	70.2	223.0	148.8	592.7	75.9	7.6
1996	1,081.8	288.6	793.2	7.6	12.8	64.1	204.1	139.1	577.3	69.5	7.2

Note: See Note, table 4.1. The number of agencies reporting and the populations represented vary from year to year. Due to National Incident-Based Reporting System conversion efforts beginning in 1991, complete arrest data were not available for a small number of States for certain years. See Appendix 3 for a list of States omitted. Arson was designated an Index property crime in October 1978. Data collection began in 1979. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

^aIncludes arson beginning in 1979.

^bViolent crimes are offenses of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter,

^cProperty crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, 1971, p. 116; 1972, p. 120; 1973, p. 122; 1974, p. 180; 1975, p. 180; 1976, p. 173; 1977, p. 172; 1978, p. 186; 1979, p. 188; 1980, p. 192; 1981, p. 163; 1982, p. 168; 1983, p. 171; 1984, p. 164; 1985, p. 165; 1986, p. 165; 1987, p. 165; 1988, p. 169; 1989, p. 173; 1990, p. 175; 1991, p. 214; 1992, p. 218; 1993, p. 218; 1994, p. 218; 1995, p. 209; 1996, p. 215 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.3

Number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of arrests

By offense charged and size of place, 1996

(Population figures rounded to the nearest thousand. All rates were calculated on the population before rounding.)

Offense charged	Total (9,666 agencies; population 189,927,000)	Cities							Counties		
		Total city arrests (6,917 cities; population 132,725,000)	Group I (50 cities, 250,000 and over; population 39,932,000)	Group II (123 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 18,051,000)	Group III (284 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 19,251,000)	Group IV (540 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 18,696,000)	Group V (1,293 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 20,328,000)	Group VI (4,627 cities under 10,000; population 16,466,000)	Suburban counties ^a (913 agencies; population 37,056,000)	Rural counties (1,836 agencies; population 20,146,000)	Suburban areas ^b (4,845 agencies; population 77,866,000)
Total	11,088,352	8,660,982	3,074,699	1,179,059	1,097,690	1,014,476	1,159,674	1,135,384	1,558,644	868,726	3,717,622
Rate (per 100,000 inhabitants)	5,838.2	6,525.5	7,699.8	6,531.7	5,701.8	5,426.2	5,704.7	6,895.5	4,206.2	4,312.1	4,774.4
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	14,447	11,386	6,761	1,789	1,016	683	643	494	1,963	1,098	3,088
Rate	7.6	8.6	16.9	9.9	5.3	3.7	3.2	3.0	5.3	5.5	4.0
Forcible rape	24,347	18,602	7,860	2,697	2,436	1,883	2,048	1,678	3,599	2,146	7,329
Rate	12.8	14.0	19.7	14.9	12.7	10.1	10.1	10.2	9.7	10.7	9.4
Robbery	121,781	108,840	61,828	15,413	11,705	8,486	7,209	4,199	10,558	2,383	25,557
Rate	64.1	82.0	154.8	85.4	60.8	45.4	35.5	25.5	28.5	11.8	32.8
Aggravated assault	387,571	306,949	127,335	49,076	40,488	33,974	29,927	26,149	56,613	24,009	118,777
Rate	204.1	231.3	318.9	271.9	210.3	181.7	147.2	158.8	152.8	119.2	152.5
Burglary	264,193	196,436	59,366	33,225	29,752	24,736	25,533	23,824	41,348	26,409	89,709
Rate	139.1	148.0	148.7	184.1	154.5	132.3	125.6	144.7	111.6	131.1	115.2
Larceny-theft	1,096,488	936,989	263,010	137,280	144,951	135,605	147,864	108,279	118,419	41,080	374,379
Rate	577.3	706.0	658.6	760.5	752.9	725.3	727.4	657.6	319.6	203.9	480.8
Motor vehicle theft	132,023	107,127	54,063	14,345	12,117	8,501	9,541	8,560	17,851	7,045	35,672
Rate	69.5	80.7	135.4	79.5	62.9	45.5	46.9	52.0	48.2	35.0	45.8
Arson	13,755	10,452	3,040	1,422	1,529	1,395	1,565	1,501	2,067	1,236	5,124
Rate	7.2	7.9	7.6	7.9	7.9	7.5	7.7	9.1	5.6	6.1	6.6
Violent crime ^c	548,146	445,777	203,784	68,975	55,645	45,026	39,827	32,520	72,733	29,636	154,751
Rate	288.6	335.9	510.3	382.1	289.0	240.8	195.9	197.5	196.3	147.1	198.7
Property crime ^d	1,506,459	1,251,004	379,479	186,272	188,349	170,237	184,503	142,164	179,685	75,770	504,884
Rate	793.2	942.6	950.3	1,031.9	978.4	910.6	907.6	863.4	484.9	376.1	648.4
Total Crime Index ^e	2,054,605	1,696,781	583,263	255,247	243,994	215,263	224,330	174,684	252,418	105,406	659,635
Rate	1,081.8	1,278.4	1,460.6	1,414.0	1,267.4	1,151.4	1,103.5	1,060.9	681.2	523.2	847.1
Other assaults	972,984	756,522	271,003	114,372	93,224	83,567	100,768	93,588	139,627	76,835	315,903
Rate	512.3	570.0	678.7	633.6	484.2	447.0	495.7	568.4	376.8	381.4	405.7
Forgery and counterfeiting	88,355	68,273	20,600	10,475	9,402	8,593	10,483	8,720	13,473	6,609	30,659
Rate	46.5	51.4	51.6	58.0	48.8	46.0	51.6	53.0	36.4	32.8	39.4
Fraud	324,776	190,335	58,717	21,112	23,126	25,784	32,168	29,428	83,092	51,349	134,787
Rate	171.0	143.4	147.0	117.0	120.1	137.9	158.2	178.7	224.2	254.9	173.1
Embezzlement	11,449	8,903	1,722	2,155	1,854	1,079	1,215	878	1,782	764	3,789
Rate	6.0	6.7	4.3	11.9	9.6	5.8	6.0	5.3	4.8	3.8	4.9
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	111,066	89,704	26,947	15,106	13,842	12,748	11,869	9,192	15,288	6,074	40,769
Rate	58.5	67.6	67.5	83.7	71.9	68.2	58.4	55.8	41.3	30.1	52.4
Vandalism	234,215	188,637	60,720	24,137	23,725	23,651	28,658	27,746	28,813	16,765	81,610
Rate	123.3	142.1	152.1	133.7	123.2	126.5	141.0	168.5	77.8	83.2	104.8
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	161,158	131,030	55,129	20,259	16,249	13,193	13,204	12,996	20,509	9,619	47,653
Rate	84.9	98.7	138.1	112.2	84.4	70.6	65.0	78.9	55.3	47.7	61.2
Prostitution and commercialized vice	81,036	77,427	59,996	9,387	4,277	2,274	1,131	362	3,389	220	6,740
Rate	42.7	58.3	150.2	52.0	22.2	12.2	5.6	2.2	9.1	1.1	8.7
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	70,619	53,666	23,352	7,323	6,859	5,573	5,739	4,820	11,296	5,657	22,133
Rate	37.2	40.4	58.5	40.6	35.6	29.8	28.2	29.3	30.5	28.1	28.4
Drug abuse violations	1,128,647	906,626	430,395	132,466	99,580	89,703	78,684	75,798	153,318	68,703	332,284
Rate	594.3	683.1	1,077.8	733.8	517.3	479.8	387.1	460.3	413.7	341.0	426.7
Gambling	16,984	15,781	12,778	890	820	525	393	375	728	475	1,488
Rate	8.9	11.9	32.0	4.9	4.3	2.8	1.9	2.3	2.0	2.4	1.9
Offenses against family and children	103,800	60,007	13,179	5,242	8,827	11,980	12,473	8,306	32,206	11,587	54,079
Rate	54.7	45.2	33.0	29.0	45.9	64.1	61.4	50.4	86.9	57.5	69.5
Driving under the influence	1,013,932	619,273	119,220	70,543	83,232	91,247	117,802	137,229	221,172	173,487	451,051
Rate	533.9	466.6	298.6	390.8	432.3	488.1	579.5	833.4	596.9	861.1	579.3
Liquor laws	491,176	402,602	132,911	34,647	42,054	42,009	68,831	82,150	47,508	41,066	155,384
Rate	258.6	303.3	332.8	191.9	218.4	224.7	338.6	498.9	128.2	203.8	199.6
Drunkenness	522,869	435,346	107,265	64,986	66,050	58,962	66,924	71,159	54,659	32,864	172,139
Rate	275.3	328.0	268.6	360.0	343.1	315.4	329.2	432.2	147.5	163.1	221.1
Disorderly conduct	626,918	557,596	207,900	57,258	65,192	56,772	82,542	87,932	40,863	28,459	187,609
Rate	330.1	420.1	520.6	317.2	338.6	303.7	406.0	534.0	110.3	141.3	240.9
Vagrancy	21,735	20,016	12,164	2,250	1,468	1,569	1,129	1,436	1,248	471	4,408
Rate	11.4	15.1	30.5	12.5	7.6	8.4	5.6	8.7	3.4	2.3	5.7

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.3

Number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of arrests

By offense charged and size of place, 1996--Continued

		Cities							Counties		
		Total city arrests (9,666 agencies; population 189,927,000)	Total city arrests (6,917 cities; population 132,725,000)	Group I (50 cities, 250,000 and over; population 39,932,000)	Group II (123 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 18,051,000)	Group III (284 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 19,251,000)	Group IV (540 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 18,696,000)	Group V (1,293 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 20,328,000)	Group VI (4,627 cities under 10,000; population 16,466,000)	Suburban counties ^a (913 agencies; population 37,056,000)	Rural counties (1,836 agencies; population 20,146,000)
Offense charged											
All other offenses (except traffic)	2,767,751	2,138,529	784,855	300,895	260,586	240,459	268,818	282,916	408,460	220,762	929,688
Rate	1,457.3	1,611.3	1,965.5	1,666.9	1,353.6	1,286.2	1,322.4	1,718.2	1,102.3	1,095.8	1,194.0
Suspicion (not included in totals)	4,859	4,138	NA	358	608	602	1,087	1,483	445	276	2,179
Rate	2.6	3.1	NA	2.0	3.2	3.2	5.3	9.0	1.2	1.4	2.8
Curfew and loitering law violations	142,433	134,737	64,748	12,499	13,711	14,067	16,377	13,335	5,806	1,890	34,934
Rate	75.0	101.5	162.1	69.2	71.2	75.2	80.6	81.0	15.7	9.4	44.9
Runaways	141,844	109,191	27,835	17,810	19,618	15,458	16,136	12,334	22,989	9,664	50,880
Rate	74.7	82.3	69.7	98.7	101.9	82.7	79.4	74.9	62.0	48.0	65.3

Note: See Note, table 4.1. This table presents data from all law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1996. Population figures represent U.S. Bureau of the Census July 1, 1996 population estimates for individual agencies (Source, p. 393). For definitions of offenses, suburban areas, and rural counties, see Appendix 3.

^cViolent crimes are offenses of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^dProperty crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

^eIncludes arson.

^aIncludes only suburban county law enforcement agencies.

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

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1996* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1997), pp. 216, 217.

Table 4.4

Percent distribution of total U.S. population and persons arrested for all offenses

By age group, United States, 1996

Age group	U.S. resident population	Persons arrested
Age 12 and younger	18.9%	1.7%
13 to 15	4.3	8.2
16 to 18	4.2	13.8
19 to 21	4.1	12.1
22 to 24	3.9	9.5
25 to 29	7.2	13.9
30 to 34	8.1	13.4
35 to 39	8.5	11.5
40 to 44	7.8	7.4
45 to 49	6.9	4.2
50 to 54	5.3	2.1
55 to 59	4.3	1.1
60 to 64	3.8	0.6
Age 65 and older	12.8	0.7

Note: See Note, table 4.1. This table presents data from all law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1996 (Source, U.S. Department of Justice, p. 393). Because of rounding, percents may not add to 100.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1996* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1997), pp. 224, 225; and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, "U.S. Population Estimates by Age, Sex, Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990 to 1996," Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Commerce, March 1997. (Mimeographed.) Table 1. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.5

Arrests

By offense charged, age group, and State, 1996

State	Total all offenses ^a	Total Crime Index ^b	Violent crime ^c	Property crime ^d	Murder and non- negligent man- slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
Alabama: 272 agencies; population 4,121,000:												
Under 18	18,217	7,706	1,021	6,685	49	51	401	520	1,051	5,195	404	35
Total all ages	215,361	37,032	10,980	26,052	402	456	2,042	8,080	3,845	20,472	1,586	149
Alaska: 25 agencies; population 538,000:												
Under 18	5,791	2,574	259	2,315	4	18	54	183	486	1,658	153	18
Total all ages	34,180	6,835	1,520	5,315	28	113	164	1,215	852	3,983	452	28
Arizona: 79 agencies; population 4,173,000:												
Under 18	68,974	18,607	2,083	16,524	45	38	470	1,530	2,772	11,935	1,554	263
Total all ages	299,937	57,689	9,025	48,664	253	252	1,617	6,903	5,969	39,197	3,109	389
Arkansas: 178 agencies; population 2,375,000:												
Under 18	21,473	7,349	874	6,475	39	67	272	496	1,244	4,898	292	41
Total all ages	198,776	25,427	5,279	20,148	227	444	923	3,685	3,243	16,156	632	117
California: 672 agencies; population 31,195,000:												
Under 18	268,835	99,432	21,227	78,205	382	480	8,558	11,807	22,111	42,822	11,912	1,360
Total all ages	1,573,555	370,478	146,092	224,386	2,492	3,134	25,398	115,068	61,140	130,242	30,766	2,238
Colorado: 161 agencies; population 2,827,000:												
Under 18	40,182	10,203	799	9,404	18	67	195	519	1,069	7,678	467	190
Total all ages	217,716	30,057	5,211	24,846	113	454	590	4,054	2,469	20,716	1,379	282
Connecticut: 93 agencies; population 2,528,000:												
Under 18	27,006	8,545	1,376	7,169	16	62	432	866	1,483	4,873	718	95
Total all ages	154,446	30,937	6,365	24,572	115	308	1,609	4,333	4,197	18,599	1,596	180
Delaware: 49 agencies; population 371,000:												
Under 18	5,485	2,114	384	1,730	3	25	106	250	253	1,382	92	3
Total all ages	26,667	7,246	1,789	5,457	19	155	397	1,218	794	4,468	186	9
Georgia: 400 agencies; population 4,505,000:												
Under 18	34,004	11,397	1,260	10,137	18	63	378	801	2,012	7,360	693	72
Total all ages	250,064	47,301	9,816	37,485	246	395	1,875	7,300	5,930	29,385	1,920	250
Hawaii: 5 agencies; population 1,184,000:												
Under 18	17,334	4,468	463	4,005	12	16	299	136	496	3,050	452	7
Total all ages	65,258	12,397	1,488	10,909	51	128	678	631	1,381	8,021	1,472	35
Idaho: 107 agencies; population 1,171,000:												
Under 18	24,513	7,120	381	6,739	1	11	45	324	858	5,422	359	100
Total all ages	78,229	12,766	1,372	11,394	29	83	117	1,143	1,474	9,188	603	129
Illinois: 1 agency; population 2,754,000												
Under 18	68,630	13,669	3,444	10,225	165	159	1,201	1,919	1,265	5,933	2,965	62
Total all ages	301,870	59,323	12,685	46,638	767	457	3,279	8,182	4,350	33,548	8,566	174
Indiana: 110 agencies; population 3,294,000:												
Under 18	38,458	10,862	1,968	8,894	15	38	206	1,709	961	6,821	992	120
Total all ages	162,253	31,567	8,283	23,284	123	178	852	7,130	2,609	18,198	2,282	195
Iowa: 172 agencies; population 2,304,000:												
Under 18	19,183	6,264	627	5,637	4	15	84	524	852	4,273	387	125
Total all ages	89,972	16,072	3,120	12,952	27	77	282	2,734	1,802	10,281	685	184

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.5

Arrests

By offense charged, age group, and State, 1996--Continued

State	Total all offenses ^a	Total Crime Index ^b	Violent crime ^c	Property crime ^d	Murder and non- negligent man- slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
Kentucky: 10 agencies; population 765,000:												
Under 18	9,044	3,730	646	3,084	7	15	219	405	620	1,963	481	20
Total all ages	56,688	12,414	4,192	8,222	64	117	885	3,126	1,699	5,446	1,038	39
Louisiana: 107 agencies; population 2,666,000:												
Under 18	33,272	11,708	1,679	10,029	72	86	320	1,201	2,178	7,318	445	88
Total all ages	177,083	41,893	9,962	31,931	418	445	1,372	7,727	6,127	24,236	1,366	202
Maine: 150 agencies; population 1,223,000:												
Under 18	12,801	5,090	237	4,853	1	18	88	130	1,095	3,415	250	93
Total all ages	54,319	10,838	895	9,943	15	75	189	616	2,099	7,175	525	144
Maryland: 129 agencies; population 4,025,000:												
Under 18	48,856	17,542	3,656	13,886	147	112	1,403	1,994	2,633	8,240	2,818	195
Total all ages	242,128	52,481	12,711	39,770	625	610	4,007	7,469	7,780	26,104	5,527	359
Massachusetts: 263 agen- cies; population 5,034,000:												
Under 18	23,230	7,931	2,597	5,334	15	85	570	1,927	1,416	3,300	569	49
Total all ages	155,962	33,587	14,224	19,363	93	584	1,747	11,800	4,362	13,321	1,554	126
Michigan: 443 agencies; population 7,888,000:												
Under 18	51,552	18,081	2,946	15,135	113	278	863	1,692	2,762	10,752	1,409	212
Total all ages	378,119	61,867	20,573	41,294	1,220	1,673	3,646	14,034	7,779	29,842	2,998	675
Minnesota: 283 agencies; population 4,209,000:												
Under 18	65,992	18,773	1,817	16,956	27	148	551	1,091	1,815	12,958	1,995	188
Total all ages	221,193	38,720	6,395	32,325	145	782	1,382	4,086	3,697	24,872	3,470	286
Mississippi: 55 agencies; population 632,000:												
Under 18	9,486	2,392	226	2,166	8	17	82	119	617	1,441	86	22
Total all ages	51,625	8,419	1,393	7,026	84	123	316	870	1,824	4,744	416	42
Missouri: 162 agencies; population 3,092,000:												
Under 18	39,412	13,248	1,751	11,497	59	109	651	932	1,524	8,740	1,095	138
Total all ages	272,065	48,464	9,877	38,587	338	619	2,527	6,393	5,011	29,919	3,306	351
Nebraska: 234 agencies; population 1,187,000:												
Under 18	14,511	4,280	140	4,140	2	6	41	91	484	3,334	256	66
Total all ages	59,007	8,718	800	7,918	15	82	125	578	962	6,428	437	91
Nevada: 30 agencies; population 1,569,000:												
Under 18	22,092	6,077	621	5,456	27	39	323	232	1,333	3,631	420	72
Total all ages	123,823	21,073	3,608	17,465	174	290	1,387	1,757	4,185	11,722	1,456	102
New Hampshire: 74 agen- cies; population 885,000:												
Under 18	9,610	2,361	129	2,232	2	25	60	42	277	1,826	90	39
Total all ages	34,735	4,912	539	4,373	12	104	131	292	551	3,618	153	51
New Jersey: 537 agencies; population 7,657,000:												
Under 18	84,973	22,775	5,256	17,519	52	155	2,113	2,936	3,238	12,846	1,140	295
Total all ages	396,784	71,757	20,032	51,725	349	910	5,654	13,119	9,166	39,845	2,172	542
New Mexico: 46 agencies; population 1,005,000:												
Under 18	15,450	4,855	440	4,415	12	14	97	317	485	3,689	211	30
Total all ages	87,259	14,172	2,181	11,991	72	85	339	1,685	1,210	10,131	607	43

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.5

Arrests

By offense charged, age group, and State, 1996--Continued

State	Total all offenses ^a	Total Crime Index ^b	Violent crime ^c	Property crime ^d	Murder and non- negligent man- slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
New York: 330 agencies; population 12,604,000:												
Under 18	105,731	30,697	12,953	17,744	142	236	8,796	3,779	3,203	12,731	1,634	176
Total all ages	824,639	129,002	54,426	74,576	1,136	1,568	24,240	27,482	13,212	53,983	6,930	451
North Carolina: 457 agen- cies; population 7,177,000:												
Under 18	56,032	18,687	3,413	15,274	71	92	979	2,271	3,925	10,288	860	201
Total all ages	505,310	85,957	26,880	59,077	697	771	4,034	21,378	15,429	40,752	2,388	508
North Dakota: 48 agencies; population 396,000:												
Under 18	6,120	1,333	40	1,293	1	7	3	29	137	1,046	101	9
Total all ages	21,205	2,422	154	2,268	6	25	11	112	252	1,833	170	13
Ohio: 251 agencies; population 6,426,000:												
Under 18	81,029	19,975	3,188	16,787	48	244	1,302	1,594	2,912	11,583	1,976	316
Total all ages	377,034	61,789	17,420	44,369	329	1,113	4,065	11,913	7,418	32,502	3,840	609
Oklahoma: 292 agencies; population 3,301,000:												
Under 18	30,715	12,782	1,314	11,468	29	70	378	837	1,909	7,965	1,319	275
Total all ages	153,537	29,659	6,525	23,134	216	445	965	4,899	4,253	16,016	2,417	448
Oregon: 182 agencies; population 2,740,000:												
Under 18	45,755	13,810	1,056	12,754	20	56	343	637	1,665	9,712	1,113	264
Total all ages	159,691	39,300	4,304	34,996	147	298	1,343	2,516	3,885	27,430	3,221	460
Pennsylvania: 676 agencies; population 9,322,000:												
Under 18	97,297	21,866	4,813	17,053	58	191	1,986	2,578	3,032	10,993	2,676	352
Total all ages	346,773	71,812	19,744	52,068	511	1,095	6,698	11,440	8,995	35,596	6,753	724
Rhode Island: 42 agencies; population 936,000:												
Under 18	9,128	2,861	474	2,387	1	12	65	396	394	1,707	218	68
Total all ages	41,058	8,046	2,409	5,637	13	106	208	2,082	1,079	3,944	503	111
South Carolina: 241 agen- cies; population 3,658,000:												
Under 18	29,729	10,999	1,797	9,202	36	85	415	1,261	2,178	6,425	515	84
Total all ages	215,578	39,827	11,917	27,910	324	625	1,736	9,232	5,787	20,792	1,115	216
South Dakota: 59 agencies; population 505,000:												
Under 18	10,427	2,821	199	2,622	2	30	37	130	369	2,070	133	50
Total all ages	32,960	5,602	686	4,916	9	89	63	525	747	3,915	193	61
Tennessee: 100 agencies; population 2,069,000:												
Under 18	23,810	7,736	944	6,792	31	34	244	635	895	5,091	736	70
Total all ages	160,461	33,093	8,090	25,003	206	335	1,159	6,390	3,159	19,550	2,115	179
Texas: 848 agencies; population 16,601,000:												
Under 18	212,368	57,578	7,196	50,382	217	439	2,291	4,249	9,649	35,835	4,360	538
Total all ages	1,020,750	165,474	33,827	131,647	1,157	2,316	7,094	23,260	20,737	100,021	9,917	972
Utah: 112 agencies; population 1,840,000:												
Under 18	36,408	11,486	760	10,726	9	36	152	563	981	8,685	931	129
Total all ages	120,600	23,581	2,244	21,337	66	154	403	1,621	1,863	17,848	1,433	193

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.5

Arrests

By offense charged, age group, and State, 1996--Continued

State	Total all offenses ^a	Total Crime Index ^b	Violent crime ^c	Property crime ^d	Murder and non- negligent man- slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
Virginia: 333 agencies; population 6,177,000:												
Under 18	55,592	15,285	1,568	13,717	57	89	637	785	2,087	10,069	1,349	212
Total all ages	375,677	56,303	11,417	44,886	417	790	2,635	7,575	6,518	34,643	3,273	452
Washington: 189 agencies; population 3,747,000:												
Under 18	47,544	20,155	1,700	18,455	29	131	471	1,069	2,846	14,355	1,055	199
Total all ages	208,713	47,667	6,559	41,108	157	651	1,253	4,498	5,659	33,286	1,850	313
West Virginia: 296 agencies; population 1,826,000:												
Under 18	7,881	2,656	151	2,505	9	10	47	85	472	1,790	218	25
Total all ages	70,538	10,069	1,391	8,678	55	118	271	947	1,595	6,419	561	103
Wisconsin: 331 agencies; population 5,143,000:												
Under 18	144,403	31,573	2,291	29,282	96	148	803	1,244	3,674	22,426	2,857	325
Total all ages	459,506	67,778	9,335	58,443	477	697	2,055	6,106	6,817	46,144	4,966	516
Wyoming: 31 agencies; population 281,000:												
Under 18	5,323	1,309	67	1,242	1	1	6	59	91	1,083	57	11
Total all ages	20,107	2,782	411	2,371	8	18	18	367	281	1,957	119	14

Note: See Note, table 4.1. This table presents data from all law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1996 (Source, p. 394). Complete data were not available for the District of Columbia, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Montana, and Vermont. An aggregate Florida State total was supplied by the Florida Department of Law Enforcement (Source, p. 278). The District of Columbia, Kansas, Montana, and Vermont were omitted from this table by the Source; data displayed for Illinois and Kentucky are for a limited number of agencies. Population figures represent U.S. Bureau of the Census July 1, 1996 estimates. Direct comparisons of arrest totals listed in this table should not be made with prior years (Source, p. 278). For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

^aDoes not include traffic arrests. For a list of included offenses, see table 4.1.

^bIncludes arson.

^cViolent crimes are offenses of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^dProperty crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1996* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1997), pp. 272-279.

Table 4.6

Arrests

By offense charged and age group, United States, 1987 and 1996

(7,423 agencies; 1987 estimated population 155,141,000; 1996 estimated population 167,886,000)

Offense charged	Total all ages			Under 18 years of age			18 years of age and older		
	1987	1996	Percent change	1987	1996	Percent change	1987	1996	Percent change
Total	8,574,732	9,974,944	16.3%	1,398,050	1,892,312	35.4%	7,176,682	8,082,632	12.6%
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	13,966	13,446	-3.7	1,355	2,039	50.5	12,611	11,407	-9.5
Forcible rape	24,850	21,752	-12.5	3,782	3,680	-2.7	21,068	18,072	-14.2
Robbery	102,316	113,089	10.5	23,229	36,569	57.4	79,087	76,520	-3.2
Aggravated assault	241,498	345,644	43.1	29,705	50,560	70.2	211,793	295,084	39.3
Burglary	288,483	236,266	-18.1	98,707	87,233	-11.6	189,776	149,033	-21.5
Larceny-theft	960,888	993,209	3.4	295,785	336,774	13.9	665,103	656,435	-1.3
Motor vehicle theft	118,058	120,989	2.5	46,143	50,212	8.8	71,915	70,777	-1.6
Arson	11,747	12,291	4.6	4,823	6,553	35.9	6,924	5,738	-17.1
Violent crime ^a	382,630	493,931	29.1	58,071	92,848	59.9	324,559	401,083	23.6
Property crime ^b	1,379,176	1,362,755	-1.2	445,458	480,772	7.9	933,718	881,983	-5.5
Total Crime Index ^c	1,761,806	1,856,686	5.4	503,529	573,620	13.9	1,258,277	1,283,066	2.0
Other assaults	536,527	873,030	62.7	77,415	154,762	99.9	459,112	718,268	56.4
Forgery and counterfeiting	60,987	79,477	30.3	5,500	5,644	2.6	55,487	73,833	33.1
Fraud	226,009	285,131	26.2	17,227	18,187	5.6	208,782	266,944	27.9
Embezzlement	8,684	10,252	18.1	745	862	15.7	7,939	9,390	18.3
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	98,190	99,302	1.1	24,764	26,773	8.1	73,426	72,529	-1.2
Vandalism	179,704	212,045	18.0	73,826	93,139	26.2	105,878	118,906	12.3
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	133,580	147,202	10.2	21,049	35,670	69.5	112,531	111,532	-0.9
Prostitution and commercialized vice	85,588	76,754	-10.3	1,779	1,048	-41.1	83,809	75,706	-9.7
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	67,289	64,386	-4.3	10,636	11,493	8.1	56,653	52,893	-6.6
Drug abuse violations	654,426	1,030,888	57.5	61,358	142,922	132.9	593,068	887,966	49.7
Gambling	19,558	16,040	-18.0	677	2,121	213.3	18,881	13,919	-26.3
Offenses against family and children	36,530	80,571	120.6	2,063	4,400	113.3	34,467	76,171	121.0
Driving under the influence	1,111,391	887,181	-20.2	15,627	11,318	-27.6	1,095,764	875,863	-20.1
Liquor laws	389,570	436,193	12.0	103,068	97,967	-4.9	286,502	338,226	18.1
Drunkenness	602,428	480,261	-20.3	17,558	15,637	-10.9	584,870	464,624	-20.6
Disorderly conduct	480,196	554,081	15.4	72,598	139,781	92.5	407,598	414,300	1.6
Vagrancy	30,763	20,303	-34.0	2,160	2,553	18.2	28,603	17,750	-37.9
All other offenses (except traffic)	1,922,653	2,504,296	30.3	217,618	293,550	34.9	1,705,035	2,210,746	29.7
Suspicion (not included in totals)	6,110	3,768	-38.3	2,149	1,440	-33.0	3,961	2,328	-41.2
Curfew and loitering law violations	62,316	132,747	113.0	62,316	132,747	113.0	X	X	X
Runaways	106,537	128,118	20.3	106,537	128,118	20.3	X	X	X

Note: See Note, table 4.1. This table presents data from all law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1987 and 1996. Population figures represent U.S. Bureau of the Census July 1, 1987 and 1996 estimates (Source, p. 393). For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

^aViolent crimes are offenses of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^bProperty crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

^cIncludes arson.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1996* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1997), p. 218.

Table 4.7

Arrests

By offense charged and age, United States, 1996

(9,666 agencies; 1996 estimated population 189,927,000)

Offense charged	Total all ages	Ages under 15	Ages under 18	Ages 18 and older	Under 10	10 to 12	13 to 14	15	16	17	18	19
Total	11,093,211	679,449	2,103,658	8,989,553	32,450	151,551	495,448	418,656	494,000	511,553	526,435	499,616
Percent ^a	100.0%	6.1	19.0	81.0	0.3	1.4	4.5	3.8	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.5
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	14,447	257	2,172	12,275	17	16	224	359	651	905	1,076	1,103
Forcible rape	24,347	1,423	4,128	20,219	61	346	1,016	751	888	1,066	1,128	1,060
Robbery	121,781	10,525	39,037	82,744	266	1,882	8,377	8,100	9,883	10,529	9,787	7,917
Aggravated assault	387,571	18,122	56,894	330,677	1,000	4,366	12,756	10,626	13,358	14,788	15,415	15,173
Burglary	264,193	36,859	97,809	166,384	2,487	9,110	25,262	19,548	20,896	20,506	19,133	14,146
Larceny-theft	1,096,488	155,287	370,607	725,881	7,749	43,132	104,406	70,042	74,988	70,290	62,161	48,537
Motor vehicle theft	132,023	14,473	54,813	77,210	199	1,706	12,568	13,403	14,190	12,747	10,082	7,393
Arson	13,755	4,887	7,302	6,453	922	1,623	2,342	965	797	653	532	405
Violent crime ^b	548,146	30,327	102,231	445,915	1,344	6,610	22,373	19,836	24,780	27,288	27,406	25,253
Percent ^a	100.0%	5.5	18.7	81.3	0.2	1.2	4.1	3.6	4.5	5.0	5.0	4.6
Property crime ^c	1,506,459	211,506	530,531	975,928	11,357	55,571	144,578	103,958	110,871	104,196	91,908	70,481
Percent ^a	100.0%	14.0	35.2	64.8	0.8	3.7	9.6	6.9	7.4	6.9	6.1	4.7
Total Crime Index ^d	2,054,605	241,833	632,762	1,421,843	12,701	62,181	166,951	123,794	135,651	131,484	119,314	95,734
Percent ^a	100.0%	11.8	30.8	69.2	0.6	3.0	8.1	6.0	6.6	6.4	5.8	4.7
Other assaults	972,984	70,276	171,366	801,618	3,791	19,503	46,982	32,258	34,417	34,415	32,152	31,686
Forgery and counterfeiting	88,355	755	6,238	82,117	28	115	612	905	1,780	2,798	4,230	4,422
Fraud	324,776	5,452	18,872	305,904	95	799	4,558	4,964	3,416	5,040	8,861	11,968
Embezzlement	11,449	63	958	10,491	4	11	48	57	326	512	739	697
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	111,066	8,099	30,189	80,877	187	1,439	6,473	6,214	7,504	8,372	8,695	7,062
Vandalism	234,215	46,353	103,333	130,882	4,660	13,595	28,098	18,616	20,332	18,032	14,673	10,551
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	161,158	11,684	39,363	121,795	600	2,542	8,542	7,646	9,485	10,548	10,907	9,575
Prostitution and commercialized vice	81,036	140	1,104	79,932	10	16	114	153	263	548	1,433	1,966
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	70,619	6,343	12,660	57,959	589	1,811	3,943	2,188	1,999	2,130	2,255	2,082
Drug abuse violations	1,128,647	26,705	158,447	970,200	296	2,951	23,458	29,232	44,199	58,311	69,436	63,717
Gambling	16,984	297	2,263	14,721	5	34	258	422	678	866	855	838
Offenses against family and children	103,800	1,879	5,850	97,950	165	369	1,345	1,191	1,385	1,395	2,286	2,358
Driving under the influence	1,013,932	341	12,814	1,001,118	120	34	187	549	3,481	8,443	18,622	24,030
Liquor laws	491,176	12,363	112,553	378,623	194	994	11,175	17,787	33,088	49,315	68,095	66,400
Drunkenness	522,869	2,414	17,111	505,758	103	216	2,095	2,768	4,313	7,616	13,686	14,174
Disorderly conduct	626,918	53,726	159,951	466,967	1,766	11,887	40,073	32,114	36,642	37,469	34,721	29,899
Vagrancy	21,735	622	2,873	18,862	15	92	515	568	721	962	1,396	1,113
All other offenses (except traffic)	2,767,751	92,240	329,070	2,438,681	4,791	17,544	69,905	65,774	80,702	90,354	113,767	121,156
Suspicion	4,859	436	1,604	3,255	18	82	336	339	391	438	312	188
Curfew and loitering law violations	142,433	39,315	142,433	X	940	5,927	32,448	33,302	40,132	29,684	X	X
Runaways	141,844	58,113	141,844	X	1,372	9,409	47,332	37,815	33,095	12,821	X	X

Note: See Note, table 4.1. This table presents data from all law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1996 (Source, p. 393). Population figures represent U.S. Bureau of the Census July 1, 1996 estimates. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

^bViolent crimes are offenses of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^cProperty crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

^dIncludes arson.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1996* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1997), pp. 224, 225.

20	21	22	23	24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39	40 to 44	45 to 49	50 to 54	55 to 59	60 to 64	65 and older
438,551 4.0	398,610 3.6	361,283 3.3	346,222 3.1	341,152 3.1	1,543,234 13.9	1,485,916 13.4	1,273,836 11.5	819,962 7.4	467,540 4.2	228,682 2.1	119,917 1.1	65,842 0.6	72,755 0.7
887	858	786	638	593	2,008	1,473	1,092	703	441	250	139	88	140
977	982	794	734	788	3,652	3,521	2,827	1,705	940	469	266	193	183
6,133	4,955	4,043	3,715	3,217	14,994	12,419	8,480	4,217	1,769	630	250	116	102
14,075	14,210	13,216	13,268	12,928	60,377	57,758	48,171	30,325	17,053	8,577	4,436	2,531	3,164
10,524	8,346	7,143	6,500	6,121	27,927	26,468	20,410	11,282	5,052	1,882	743	311	396
36,677	30,830	26,689	24,750	24,298	115,927	115,457	100,072	65,201	35,994	16,906	8,851	5,279	8,252
5,594	4,433	3,669	3,316	3,171	13,392	10,941	7,931	3,984	1,953	730	299	156	166
334	272	266	230	233	888	1,043	843	610	339	211	112	71	64
22,072	21,005	18,839	18,355	17,526	81,031	75,171	60,570	36,950	20,203	9,926	5,091	2,928	3,589
4.0	3.8	3.4	3.3	3.2	14.8	13.7	11.0	6.7	3.7	1.8	0.9	0.5	0.7
53,129	43,881	37,767	34,796	33,823	158,134	153,909	129,256	81,077	43,338	19,729	10,005	5,817	8,878
3.5	2.9	2.5	2.3	2.2	10.5	10.2	8.6	5.4	2.9	1.3	0.7	0.4	0.6
75,201	64,886	56,606	53,151	51,349	239,165	229,080	189,826	118,027	63,541	29,655	15,096	8,745	12,467
3.7	3.2	2.8	2.6	2.5	11.6	11.1	9.2	5.7	3.1	1.4	0.7	0.4	0.6
30,599	32,334	31,114	31,006	31,955	150,547	148,873	124,722	75,360	40,418	19,387	9,813	5,356	6,296
4,176	3,786	3,815	3,710	3,533	16,360	14,983	11,103	6,532	3,216	1,195	567	241	248
12,632	13,424	13,177	13,189	13,218	61,070	54,214	44,752	28,453	16,189	7,461	3,526	1,720	2,050
652	586	528	479	432	1,916	1,579	1,209	818	426	228	106	56	40
5,572	4,691	3,803	3,442	3,188	13,692	11,921	8,936	5,226	2,548	1,046	520	277	258
7,962	7,231	6,254	5,604	5,276	21,817	19,336	15,133	8,460	4,451	2,012	963	519	640
7,830	7,314	6,428	5,785	5,186	20,289	15,914	12,582	8,419	5,190	2,771	1,617	909	1,079
2,141	2,341	2,466	2,726	2,933	17,105	18,325	14,163	7,400	3,614	1,563	815	427	514
1,855	1,932	1,789	1,717	1,760	8,897	9,716	8,910	6,170	4,059	2,624	1,662	1,064	1,467
53,749	47,443	41,816	39,448	38,118	169,822	161,707	136,473	82,704	40,348	14,849	6,117	2,531	1,922
692	627	523	425	483	1,878	1,785	1,620	1,359	1,121	871	629	482	533
2,597	2,853	3,026	3,247	3,555	17,826	20,405	18,180	11,166	5,622	2,458	1,145	608	618
26,401	36,276	36,126	36,422	37,324	174,457	175,240	159,047	112,280	73,617	40,858	23,332	13,430	13,656
50,683	14,602	10,862	9,082	8,471	33,155	32,115	30,071	22,629	14,661	8,292	4,752	2,519	2,234
13,528	17,591	16,014	15,456	15,401	73,490	84,392	86,137	64,225	41,725	23,028	12,900	7,335	6,676
26,020	26,540	22,523	20,128	19,089	77,287	69,980	60,156	37,689	20,945	10,377	5,375	2,985	3,253
842	740	677	603	536	2,614	2,802	2,787	2,137	1,166	666	371	210	202
115,252	113,244	103,588	100,460	99,197	441,293	413,043	347,634	220,653	124,556	59,270	30,579	16,409	18,580
167	169	148	142	148	554	506	395	255	127	71	32	19	22
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Table 4.8

Arrests

By offense charged and sex, United States, 1996

(9,666 agencies; 1996 estimated population 189,927,000)

Offense charged	Persons arrested					Percent distribution of offenses charged ^a		
	Total number	Male		Female		Total	Male	Female
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent			
Total	11,093,211	8,803,292	79.4%	2,289,919	20.6%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	14,447	12,965	89.7	1,482	10.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Forcible rape	24,347	24,066	98.8	281	1.2	0.2	0.3	(b)
Robbery	121,781	109,912	90.3	11,869	9.7	1.1	1.2	0.5
Aggravated assault	387,571	318,279	82.1	69,292	17.9	3.5	3.6	3.0
Burglary	264,193	234,208	88.7	29,985	11.3	2.4	2.7	1.3
Larceny-theft	1,096,488	726,006	66.2	370,482	33.8	9.9	8.2	16.2
Motor vehicle theft	132,023	114,125	86.4	17,898	13.6	1.2	1.3	0.8
Arson	13,755	11,703	85.1	2,052	14.9	0.1	0.1	0.1
Violent crime ^c	548,146	465,222	84.9	82,924	15.1	4.9	5.3	3.6
Property crime ^d	1,506,459	1,086,042	72.1	420,417	27.9	13.6	12.3	18.4
Total Crime Index ^e	2,054,605	1,551,264	75.5	503,341	24.5	18.5	17.6	22.0
Other assaults	972,984	775,102	79.7	197,882	20.3	8.8	8.8	8.6
Forgery and counterfeiting	88,355	57,060	64.6	31,295	35.4	0.8	0.6	1.4
Fraud	324,776	189,374	58.3	135,402	41.7	2.9	2.2	5.9
Embezzlement	11,449	6,331	55.3	5,118	44.7	0.1	0.1	0.2
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	111,066	94,868	85.4	16,198	14.6	1.0	1.1	0.7
Vandalism	234,215	201,857	86.2	32,358	13.8	2.1	2.3	1.4
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	161,158	148,478	92.1	12,680	7.9	1.5	1.7	0.6
Prostitution and commercialized vice	81,036	32,445	40.0	48,591	60.0	0.7	0.4	2.1
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	70,619	64,938	92.0	5,681	8.0	0.6	0.7	0.2
Drug abuse violations	1,128,647	939,767	83.3	188,880	16.7	10.2	10.7	8.2
Gambling	16,984	14,648	86.2	2,336	13.8	0.2	0.2	0.1
Offenses against family and children	103,800	80,549	77.6	23,251	22.4	0.9	0.9	1.0
Driving under the influence	1,013,932	864,226	85.2	149,706	14.8	9.1	9.8	6.5
Liquor laws	491,176	395,446	80.5	95,730	19.5	4.4	4.5	4.2
Drunkenness	522,869	459,345	87.9	63,524	12.1	4.7	5.2	2.8
Disorderly conduct	626,918	494,381	78.9	132,537	21.1	5.7	5.6	5.8
Vagrancy	21,735	17,365	79.9	4,370	20.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
All other offenses (except traffic)	2,767,751	2,250,707	81.3	517,044	18.7	24.9	25.6	22.6
Suspicion	4,859	3,888	80.0	971	20.0	(b)	(b)	(b)
Curfew and loitering law violations	142,433	100,618	70.6	41,815	29.4	1.3	1.1	1.8
Runaways	141,844	60,635	42.7	81,209	57.3	1.3	0.7	3.5

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1 and 4.7. Estimates by the U.S. Bureau of the Census indicate that on July 1, 1996, males comprised 48.9% and females 51.1% of the total U.S. resident population (U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, "U.S. Population Estimates by Age, Sex, Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990 to 1996," Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Commerce, March 1997. (Mimeographed.) Table 1). For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

^bLess than 0.1%.

^cViolent crimes are offenses of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^dProperty crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

^eIncludes arson.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1996* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1997), p. 231. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.9

Arrests

By offense charged, sex, and age group, United States, 1995 and 1996

(8,275 agencies; 1995 estimated population 174,157,000; 1996 estimated population 175,898,000)

Offense charged	Male						Female					
	Total			Under 18			Total			Under 18		
	1995	1996	Percent change	1995	1996	Percent change	1995	1996	Percent change	1995	1996	Percent change
Total	8,223,945	8,239,213	0.2%	1,437,879	1,463,009	1.7%	2,076,796	2,131,442	2.6%	467,989	495,352	5.8%
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	14,110	12,516	-11.3	2,327	1,972	-15.3	1,461	1,421	-2.7	137	137	X
Forcible rape	22,960	22,493	-2.0	3,730	3,743	0.3	278	248	-10.8	77	53	-31.2
Robbery	113,419	105,487	-7.0	37,268	34,051	-8.6	11,957	11,397	-4.7	3,908	3,662	-6.3
Aggravated assault	314,582	302,629	-3.8	45,404	42,868	-5.6	64,668	66,173	2.3	10,697	11,009	2.9
Burglary	225,059	219,026	-2.7	79,385	81,809	3.1	28,966	28,391	-2.0	8,867	9,320	5.1
Larceny-theft	687,011	670,877	-2.3	230,621	227,000	-1.6	338,661	340,922	0.7	108,885	114,092	4.8
Motor vehicle theft	119,098	108,666	-8.8	49,413	44,499	-9.9	18,493	17,012	-8.0	8,508	7,860	-7.6
Arson	11,666	10,965	-6.0	6,412	6,081	-5.2	2,160	1,908	-11.7	873	754	-13.6
Violent crime ^a	465,071	443,125	-4.7	88,729	82,634	-6.9	78,364	79,239	1.1	14,819	14,861	0.3
Property crime ^b	1,042,834	1,009,534	-3.2	365,831	359,389	-1.8	388,280	388,233	(c)	127,133	132,026	3.8
Total Crime Index ^d	1,507,905	1,452,659	-3.7	454,560	442,023	-2.8	466,644	467,472	0.2	141,952	146,887	3.5
Other assaults	727,605	723,464	-0.6	112,567	115,354	2.5	176,050	183,958	4.5	42,561	44,482	4.5
Forgery and counterfeiting	51,032	52,505	2.9	3,808	3,611	-5.2	29,092	28,443	-2.2	2,084	2,094	0.5
Fraud	170,440	173,308	1.7	12,822	13,717	7.0	119,061	122,677	3.0	4,474	4,555	1.8
Embezzlement	5,597	6,018	7.5	492	494	0.4	4,362	4,910	12.6	357	408	14.3
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	97,749	88,333	-9.6	26,311	24,563	-6.6	16,168	15,068	-6.8	3,623	3,580	-1.2
Vandalism	194,757	188,322	-3.3	89,221	85,465	-4.2	30,357	30,339	-0.1	10,766	10,613	-1.4
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	159,987	141,592	-11.5	37,688	34,323	-8.9	13,744	12,143	-11.6	3,320	3,160	-4.8
Prostitution and commercialized vice	29,910	31,217	4.4	517	504	-2.5	48,593	46,954	-3.4	483	550	13.9
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	59,495	60,973	2.5	10,345	10,897	5.3	5,104	5,288	3.6	811	907	11.8
Drug abuse violations	880,907	891,206	1.2	123,574	130,408	5.5	177,850	179,436	0.9	17,335	19,098	10.2
Gambling	14,147	14,306	1.1	1,910	2,106	10.3	2,413	2,296	-4.8	62	63	1.6
Offenses against family and children	75,004	72,908	-2.8	2,507	3,223	28.6	19,062	21,293	11.7	1,473	1,918	30.2
Driving under the influence	781,518	803,028	2.8	8,264	9,877	19.5	131,055	138,766	5.9	1,507	1,897	25.9
Liquor laws	325,931	367,847	12.9	60,160	71,634	19.1	74,905	88,206	17.8	24,219	30,108	24.3
Drunkenness	439,319	430,895	-1.9	12,241	13,317	8.8	59,247	59,063	-0.3	2,313	2,769	19.7
Disorderly conduct	446,196	458,492	2.8	104,447	112,479	7.7	117,993	122,519	3.8	31,957	35,707	11.7
Vagrancy	16,316	16,424	0.7	2,433	2,191	-9.9	3,933	4,098	4.2	313	360	15.0
All other offenses (except traffic)	2,101,428	2,113,328	0.6	235,310	234,435	-0.4	467,883	482,503	3.1	65,099	70,186	7.8
Suspicion (not included in totals)	3,287	3,524	7.2	1,047	1,062	1.4	687	843	22.7	272	271	-0.4
Curfew and loitering law violations	78,981	95,892	21.4	78,981	95,892	21.4	33,277	40,020	20.3	33,277	40,020	20.3
Runaways	59,721	56,496	-5.4	59,721	56,496	-5.4	80,003	75,990	-5.0	80,003	75,990	-5.0

Note: See Note, table 4.1. This table presents data from all law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1995 and 1996 (Source, p. 393). Population figures represent U.S. Bureau of the Census July 1, 1995 and 1996 estimates. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

^bProperty crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

^cLess than 0.1%.

^dIncludes arson.

^aViolent crimes are offenses of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1996* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1997), p. 223.

Table 4.10

Arrests

By offense charged, age group, and race, United States, 1996

(9,661 agencies; 1996 estimated population 189,885,000)

Offense charged	Total arrests					Percent ^a				
	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander
Total	11,072,832	7,404,170	3,400,338	139,290	129,034	100.0%	66.9%	30.7%	1.3%	1.2%
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	14,439	6,176	7,928	119	216	100.0	42.8	54.9	0.8	1.5
Forcible rape	24,317	13,637	10,124	266	290	100.0	56.1	41.6	1.1	1.2
Robbery	121,673	48,412	70,828	651	1,782	100.0	39.8	58.2	0.5	1.5
Aggravated assault	387,090	230,785	147,463	3,929	4,913	100.0	59.6	38.1	1.0	1.3
Burglary	263,774	179,063	78,473	2,853	3,385	100.0	67.9	29.8	1.1	1.3
Larceny-theft	1,094,186	709,109	351,993	13,707	19,377	100.0	64.8	32.2	1.3	1.8
Motor vehicle theft	131,892	74,618	53,022	1,579	2,673	100.0	56.6	40.2	1.2	2.0
Arson	13,739	10,175	3,297	132	135	100.0	74.1	24.0	1.0	1.0
Violent crime ^b	547,519	299,010	236,343	4,965	7,201	100.0	54.6	43.2	0.9	1.3
Property crime ^c	1,503,591	972,965	486,785	18,271	25,570	100.0	64.7	32.4	1.2	1.7
Total Crime Index ^d	2,051,110	1,271,975	723,128	23,236	32,771	100.0	62.0	35.3	1.1	1.6
Other assaults	971,267	606,019	340,930	13,071	11,247	100.0	62.4	35.1	1.3	1.2
Forgery and counterfeiting	88,063	56,461	29,547	511	1,544	100.0	64.1	33.6	0.6	1.8
Fraud	324,121	204,054	115,980	1,470	2,617	100.0	63.0	35.8	0.5	0.8
Embezzlement	11,434	7,216	3,985	59	174	100.0	63.1	34.9	0.5	1.5
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	110,834	63,893	44,647	870	1,424	100.0	57.6	40.3	0.8	1.3
Vandalism	233,952	171,124	56,725	3,220	2,883	100.0	73.1	24.2	1.4	1.2
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	161,016	93,430	64,534	1,152	1,900	100.0	58.0	40.1	0.7	1.2
Prostitution and commercialized vice	81,022	47,809	31,065	528	1,620	100.0	59.0	38.3	0.7	2.0
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	70,546	52,136	16,691	791	928	100.0	73.9	23.7	1.1	1.3
Drug abuse violations	1,127,114	681,008	433,352	5,600	7,154	100.0	60.4	38.4	0.5	0.6
Gambling	16,982	7,711	8,588	66	617	100.0	45.4	50.6	0.4	3.6
Offenses against family and children	102,944	67,531	32,561	1,129	1,723	100.0	65.6	31.6	1.1	1.7
Driving under the influence	1,011,470	876,558	104,793	16,867	13,252	100.0	86.7	10.4	1.7	1.3
Liquor laws	489,219	395,689	78,178	12,007	3,345	100.0	80.9	16.0	2.5	0.7
Drunkenness	522,159	423,358	84,362	12,450	1,989	100.0	81.1	16.2	2.4	0.4
Disorderly conduct	625,861	390,499	223,234	8,052	4,076	100.0	62.4	35.7	1.3	0.7
Vagrancy	21,719	11,800	9,416	422	81	100.0	54.3	43.4	1.9	0.4
All other offenses (except traffic)	2,763,311	1,758,183	938,754	34,429	31,945	100.0	63.6	34.0	1.2	1.2
Suspicion	4,843	3,272	1,492	56	23	100.0	67.6	30.8	1.2	0.5
Curfew and loitering law violations	142,135	103,664	34,756	1,655	2,060	100.0	72.9	24.5	1.2	1.4
Runaways	141,710	110,780	23,620	1,649	5,661	100.0	78.2	16.7	1.2	4.0

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.10

Arrests

By offense charged, age group, and race, United States, 1996--Continued

Offense charged	Arrests under 18					Percent ^a				
	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander
Total	2,099,997	1,462,863	573,498	25,515	38,121	100.0%	69.7%	27.3%	1.2%	1.8%
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	2,171	849	1,248	14	60	100.0	39.1	57.5	0.6	2.8
Forcible rape	4,123	2,279	1,772	38	34	100.0	55.3	43.0	0.9	0.8
Robbery	39,012	15,432	22,578	193	809	100.0	39.6	57.9	0.5	2.1
Aggravated assault	56,791	32,775	22,594	576	846	100.0	57.7	39.8	1.0	1.5
Burglary	97,634	71,885	22,861	1,305	1,583	100.0	73.6	23.4	1.3	1.6
Larceny-theft	369,771	260,972	94,522	5,371	8,906	100.0	70.6	25.6	1.5	2.4
Motor vehicle theft	54,755	31,647	20,876	815	1,417	100.0	57.8	38.1	1.5	2.6
Arson	7,289	5,836	1,290	81	82	100.0	80.1	17.7	1.1	1.1
Violent crime ^b	102,097	51,335	48,192	821	1,749	100.0	50.3	47.2	0.8	1.7
Property crime ^c	529,449	370,340	139,549	7,572	11,988	100.0	69.9	26.4	1.4	2.3
Total Crime Index ^d	631,546	421,675	187,741	8,393	13,737	100.0	66.8	29.7	1.3	2.2
Other assaults	171,111	106,615	59,906	1,942	2,648	100.0	62.3	35.0	1.1	1.5
Forgery and counterfeiting	6,225	4,829	1,242	63	91	100.0	77.6	20.0	1.0	1.5
Fraud	18,864	9,940	8,238	82	604	100.0	52.7	43.7	0.4	3.2
Embezzlement	957	599	344	2	12	100.0	62.6	35.9	0.2	1.3
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	30,127	18,179	11,111	306	531	100.0	60.3	36.9	1.0	1.8
Vandalism	103,207	82,357	18,057	1,272	1,521	100.0	79.8	17.5	1.2	1.5
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	39,331	24,877	13,480	356	618	100.0	63.3	34.3	0.9	1.6
Prostitution and commercialized vice	1,104	650	412	25	17	100.0	58.9	37.3	2.3	1.5
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	12,644	8,812	3,589	112	131	100.0	69.7	28.4	0.9	1.0
Drug abuse violations	158,161	98,396	57,221	1,093	1,451	100.0	62.2	36.2	0.7	0.9
Gambling	2,263	334	1,916	1	12	100.0	14.8	84.7	(e)	0.5
Offenses against family and children	5,796	4,344	1,253	50	149	100.0	74.9	21.6	0.9	2.6
Driving under the influence	12,775	11,651	725	251	148	100.0	91.2	5.7	2.0	1.2
Liquor laws	112,191	101,943	6,284	2,989	975	100.0	90.9	5.6	2.7	0.9
Drunkenness	17,098	15,066	1,557	366	109	100.0	88.1	9.1	2.1	0.6
Disorderly conduct	159,814	100,900	56,113	1,429	1,372	100.0	63.1	35.1	0.9	0.9
Vagrancy	2,869	1,823	1,002	21	23	100.0	63.5	34.9	0.7	0.8
All other offenses (except traffic)	328,465	234,209	84,564	3,450	6,242	100.0	71.3	25.7	1.1	1.9
Suspicion	1,604	1,220	367	8	9	100.0	76.1	22.9	0.5	0.6
Curfew and loitering law violations	142,135	103,664	34,756	1,655	2,060	100.0	72.9	24.5	1.2	1.4
Runaways	141,710	110,780	23,620	1,649	5,661	100.0	78.2	16.7	1.2	4.0

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.10

Arrests

By offense charged, age group, and race, United States, 1996--Continued

Offense charged	Arrests 18 and older					Percent ^a				
	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander
Total	8,972,835	5,941,307	2,826,840	113,775	90,913	100.0%	66.2%	31.5%	1.3%	1.0%
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	12,268	5,327	6,680	105	156	100.0	43.4	54.5	0.9	1.3
Forcible rape	20,194	11,358	8,352	228	256	100.0	56.2	41.4	1.1	1.3
Robbery	82,661	32,980	48,250	458	973	100.0	39.9	58.4	0.6	1.2
Aggravated assault	330,299	198,010	124,869	3,353	4,067	100.0	59.9	37.8	1.0	1.2
Burglary	166,140	107,178	55,612	1,548	1,802	100.0	64.5	33.5	0.9	1.1
Larceny-theft	724,415	448,137	257,471	8,336	10,471	100.0	61.9	35.5	1.2	1.4
Motor vehicle theft	77,137	42,971	32,146	764	1,256	100.0	55.7	41.7	1.0	1.6
Arson	6,450	4,339	2,007	51	53	100.0	67.3	31.1	0.8	0.8
Violent crime ^b	445,422	247,675	188,151	4,144	5,452	100.0	55.6	42.2	0.9	1.2
Property crime ^c	974,142	602,625	347,236	10,699	13,582	100.0	61.9	35.6	1.1	1.4
Total Crime Index ^d	1,419,564	850,300	535,387	14,843	19,034	100.0	59.9	37.7	1.0	1.3
Other assaults	800,156	499,404	281,024	11,129	8,599	100.0	62.4	35.1	1.4	1.1
Forgery and counterfeiting	81,838	51,632	28,305	448	1,453	100.0	63.1	34.6	0.5	1.8
Fraud	305,257	194,114	107,742	1,388	2,013	100.0	63.6	35.3	0.5	0.7
Embezzlement	10,477	6,617	3,641	57	162	100.0	63.2	34.8	0.5	1.5
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	80,707	45,714	33,536	564	893	100.0	56.6	41.6	0.7	1.1
Vandalism	130,745	88,767	38,668	1,948	1,362	100.0	67.9	29.6	1.5	1.0
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	121,685	68,553	51,054	796	1,282	100.0	56.3	42.0	0.7	1.1
Prostitution and commercialized vice	79,918	47,159	30,653	503	1,603	100.0	59.0	38.4	0.6	2.0
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	57,902	43,324	13,102	679	797	100.0	74.8	22.6	1.2	1.4
Drug abuse violations	968,953	582,612	376,131	4,507	5,703	100.0	60.1	38.8	0.5	0.6
Gambling	14,719	7,377	6,672	65	605	100.0	50.1	45.3	0.4	4.1
Offenses against family and children	97,148	63,187	31,308	1,079	1,574	100.0	65.0	32.2	1.1	1.6
Driving under the influence	998,695	864,907	104,068	16,616	13,104	100.0	86.6	10.4	1.7	1.3
Liquor laws	377,028	293,746	71,894	9,018	2,370	100.0	77.9	19.1	2.4	0.6
Drunkness	505,061	408,292	82,805	12,084	1,880	100.0	80.8	16.4	2.4	0.4
Disorderly conduct	466,047	289,599	167,121	6,623	2,704	100.0	62.1	35.9	1.4	0.6
Vagrancy	18,850	9,977	8,414	401	58	100.0	52.9	44.6	2.1	0.3
All other offenses (except traffic)	2,434,846	1,523,974	854,190	30,979	25,703	100.0	62.6	35.1	1.3	1.1
Suspicion	3,239	2,052	1,125	48	14	100.0	63.4	34.7	1.5	0.4
Curfew and loitering law violations	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Runaways	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1 and 4.7. Estimates by the U.S. Bureau of the Census indicate that on July 1, 1996, whites comprised 82.8%, blacks 12.6%, and other racial categories 4.5% of the total U.S. resident population (U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, "U.S. Population Estimates by Age, Sex, Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990 to 1996," Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Commerce, March 1997. (Mimeographed.) Table 1). For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

^cProperty crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

^dIncludes arson.

^eLess than 0.1%.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1996* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1997), pp. 232-234.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

^bViolent crimes are offenses of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

Table 4.11

Arrests in cities

By offense charged and sex, 1996

(6,917 agencies; 1996 estimated population 132,725,000)

Offense charged	Persons arrested					Percent distribution of offenses charged ^a		
	Total	Male		Female		Total	Male	Female
	number	Number	Percent	Number	Percent			
Total	8,665,120	6,864,722	79.2%	1,800,398	20.8%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	11,386	10,295	90.4	1,091	9.6	0.1	0.1	0.1
Forcible rape	18,602	18,395	98.9	207	1.1	0.2	0.3	(b)
Robbery	108,840	98,080	90.1	10,760	9.9	1.3	1.4	0.6
Aggravated assault	306,949	250,457	81.6	56,492	18.4	3.5	3.6	3.1
Burglary	196,436	173,129	88.1	23,307	11.9	2.3	2.5	1.3
Larceny-theft	936,989	614,957	65.6	322,032	34.4	10.8	9.0	17.9
Motor vehicle theft	107,127	92,780	86.6	14,347	13.4	1.2	1.4	0.8
Arson	10,452	8,859	84.8	1,593	15.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Violent crime ^c	445,777	377,227	84.6	68,550	15.4	5.1	5.5	3.8
Property crime ^d	1,251,004	889,725	71.1	361,279	28.9	14.4	13.0	20.1
Total Crime Index ^e	1,696,781	1,266,952	74.7	429,829	25.3	19.6	18.5	23.9
Other assaults	756,522	602,732	79.7	153,790	20.3	8.7	8.8	8.5
Forgery and counterfeiting	68,273	44,444	65.1	23,829	34.9	0.8	0.6	1.3
Fraud	190,335	119,748	62.9	70,587	37.1	2.2	1.7	3.9
Embezzlement	8,903	4,830	54.3	4,073	45.7	0.1	0.1	0.2
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	89,704	76,487	85.3	13,217	14.7	1.0	1.1	0.7
Vandalism	188,637	162,238	86.0	26,399	14.0	2.2	2.4	1.5
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	131,030	120,642	92.1	10,388	7.9	1.5	1.8	0.6
Prostitution and commercialized vice	77,427	30,155	38.9	47,272	61.1	0.9	0.4	2.6
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	53,666	48,960	91.2	4,706	8.8	0.6	0.7	0.3
Drug abuse violations	906,626	756,339	83.4	150,287	16.6	10.5	11.0	8.3
Gambling	15,781	13,621	86.3	2,160	13.7	0.2	0.2	0.1
Offenses against family and children	60,007	42,198	70.3	17,809	29.7	0.7	0.6	1.0
Driving under the influence	619,273	523,361	84.5	95,912	15.5	7.1	7.6	5.3
Liquor laws	402,602	326,426	81.1	76,176	18.9	4.6	4.8	4.2
Drunkenness	435,346	382,473	87.9	52,873	12.1	5.0	5.6	2.9
Disorderly conduct	557,596	440,506	79.0	117,090	21.0	6.4	6.4	6.5
Vagrancy	20,016	16,002	79.9	4,014	20.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
All other offenses (except traffic)	2,138,529	1,741,561	81.4	396,968	18.6	24.7	25.4	22.0
Suspicion	4,138	3,274	79.1	864	20.9	(b)	(b)	(b)
Curfew and loitering law violations	134,737	95,288	70.7	39,449	29.3	1.6	1.4	2.2
Runaways	109,191	46,485	42.6	62,706	57.4	1.3	0.7	3.5

Note: See Note, table 4.1. This table presents data from all city law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1996 (Source, p. 393). Population figures represent U.S. Bureau of the Census July 1, 1996 estimates. For definitions of offenses and city areas, see Appendix 3.

^cViolent crimes are offenses of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^dProperty crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

^eIncludes arson.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

^bLess than 0.1%.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1996* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1997), p. 240. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.12

Arrests in cities

By offense charged, age group, and race, 1996

(6,913 agencies; 1996 estimated population 132,693,000)

Offense charged	Total arrests					Percent ^a				
	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander
Total	8,650,628	5,546,450	2,893,226	104,614	106,338	100.0%	64.1%	33.4%	1.2%	1.2%
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	11,379	4,184	6,937	64	194	100.0	36.8	61.0	0.6	1.7
Forcible rape	18,591	9,524	8,645	167	255	100.0	51.2	46.5	0.9	1.4
Robbery	108,756	41,999	64,562	546	1,649	100.0	38.6	59.4	0.5	1.5
Aggravated assault	306,673	173,051	126,705	2,615	4,302	100.0	56.4	41.3	0.9	1.4
Burglary	196,184	125,328	66,398	1,714	2,744	100.0	63.9	33.8	0.9	1.4
Larceny-theft	935,126	598,079	307,796	12,173	17,078	100.0	64.0	32.9	1.3	1.8
Motor vehicle theft	107,045	56,605	46,832	1,174	2,434	100.0	52.9	43.7	1.1	2.3
Arson	10,442	7,383	2,847	100	112	100.0	70.7	27.3	1.0	1.1
Violent crime ^b	445,399	228,758	206,849	3,392	6,400	100.0	51.4	46.4	0.8	1.4
Property crime ^c	1,248,797	787,395	423,873	15,161	22,368	100.0	63.1	33.9	1.2	1.8
Total Crime Index ^d	1,694,196	1,016,153	630,722	18,553	28,768	100.0	60.0	37.2	1.1	1.7
Other assaults	755,643	445,043	291,142	10,004	9,454	100.0	58.9	38.5	1.3	1.3
Forgery and counterfeiting	68,010	42,564	23,701	382	1,363	100.0	62.6	34.8	0.6	2.0
Fraud	190,019	111,447	75,571	826	2,175	100.0	58.7	39.8	0.4	1.1
Embezzlement	8,889	5,439	3,267	47	136	100.0	61.2	36.8	0.5	1.5
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	89,545	48,714	38,948	628	1,255	100.0	54.4	43.5	0.7	1.4
Vandalism	188,441	132,548	50,888	2,484	2,521	100.0	70.3	27.0	1.3	1.3
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	130,925	71,884	56,664	785	1,592	100.0	54.9	43.3	0.6	1.2
Prostitution and commercialized vice	77,421	45,166	30,158	518	1,579	100.0	58.3	39.0	0.7	2.0
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	53,624	38,112	14,192	528	792	100.0	71.1	26.5	1.0	1.5
Drug abuse violations	905,454	514,299	381,389	3,884	5,882	100.0	56.8	42.1	0.4	0.6
Gambling	15,781	6,953	8,263	54	511	100.0	44.1	52.4	0.3	3.2
Offenses against family and children	59,727	39,488	17,932	742	1,565	100.0	66.1	30.0	1.2	2.6
Driving under the influence	617,834	533,893	67,112	10,066	6,763	100.0	86.4	10.9	1.6	1.1
Liquor laws	400,765	315,058	72,903	10,015	2,789	100.0	78.6	18.2	2.5	0.7
Drunkenness	434,690	347,015	75,532	10,510	1,633	100.0	79.8	17.4	2.4	0.4
Disorderly conduct	556,685	336,222	210,103	6,646	3,714	100.0	60.4	37.7	1.2	0.7
Vagrancy	20,002	10,610	8,914	403	75	100.0	53.0	44.6	2.0	0.4
All other offenses (except traffic)	2,135,336	1,303,304	780,109	24,868	27,055	100.0	61.0	36.5	1.2	1.3
Suspicion	4,123	2,700	1,393	12	18	100.0	65.5	33.8	0.3	0.4
Curfew and loitering law violations	134,440	97,227	34,004	1,402	1,807	100.0	72.3	25.3	1.0	1.3
Runaways	109,078	82,611	20,319	1,257	4,891	100.0	75.7	18.6	1.2	4.5

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.12

Arrests in cities

By offense charged, age group, and race, 1996--Continued

Offense charged	Arrests under 18					Percent ^a				
	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander
Total	1,763,863	1,195,749	514,714	20,042	33,358	100.0%	67.8%	29.2%	1.1%	1.9%
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	1,867	677	1,125	9	56	100.0	36.3	60.3	0.5	3.0
Forcible rape	3,252	1,629	1,570	24	29	100.0	50.1	48.3	0.7	0.9
Robbery	35,618	13,781	20,900	174	763	100.0	38.7	58.7	0.5	2.1
Aggravated assault	47,116	26,112	19,832	422	750	100.0	55.4	42.1	0.9	1.6
Burglary	72,310	50,878	19,386	804	1,242	100.0	70.4	26.8	1.1	1.7
Larceny-theft	323,263	226,723	83,879	4,794	7,867	100.0	70.1	25.9	1.5	2.4
Motor vehicle theft	45,056	24,443	18,707	615	1,291	100.0	54.3	41.5	1.4	2.9
Arson	5,867	4,572	1,160	63	72	100.0	77.9	19.8	1.1	1.2
Violent crime ^b	87,853	42,199	43,427	629	1,598	100.0	48.0	49.4	0.7	1.8
Property crime ^c	446,496	306,616	123,132	6,276	10,472	100.0	68.7	27.6	1.4	2.3
Total Crime Index ^d	534,349	348,815	166,559	6,905	12,070	100.0	65.3	31.2	1.3	2.3
Other assaults	138,561	83,268	51,579	1,461	2,253	100.0	60.1	37.2	1.1	1.6
Forgery and counterfeiting	5,193	3,939	1,116	56	82	100.0	75.9	21.5	1.1	1.6
Fraud	16,891	8,548	7,677	74	592	100.0	50.6	45.5	0.4	3.5
Embezzlement	834	511	310	2	11	100.0	61.3	37.2	0.2	1.3
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	25,654	14,795	10,125	254	480	100.0	57.7	39.5	1.0	1.9
Vandalism	83,795	65,244	16,214	993	1,344	100.0	77.9	19.3	1.2	1.6
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	33,436	20,642	12,018	239	537	100.0	61.7	35.9	0.7	1.6
Prostitution and commercialized vice	1,030	591	399	23	17	100.0	57.4	38.7	2.2	1.7
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	9,542	6,290	3,071	61	120	100.0	65.9	32.2	0.6	1.3
Drug abuse violations	133,639	79,334	52,303	849	1,153	100.0	59.4	39.1	0.6	0.9
Gambling	2,148	266	1,873	1	8	100.0	12.4	87.2	(e)	0.4
Offenses against family and children	4,640	3,352	1,122	34	132	100.0	72.2	24.2	0.7	2.8
Driving under the influence	8,379	7,605	532	171	71	100.0	90.8	6.3	2.0	0.8
Liquor laws	85,516	76,801	5,578	2,337	800	100.0	89.8	6.5	2.7	0.9
Drunkenness	14,609	12,801	1,414	296	98	100.0	87.6	9.7	2.0	0.7
Disorderly conduct	144,252	89,590	52,287	1,115	1,260	100.0	62.1	36.2	0.8	0.9
Vagrancy	2,516	1,527	956	10	23	100.0	60.7	38.0	0.4	0.9
All other offenses (except traffic)	273,982	190,968	74,914	2,500	5,600	100.0	69.7	27.3	0.9	2.0
Suspicion	1,379	1,024	344	2	9	100.0	74.3	24.9	0.1	0.7
Curfew and loitering law violations	134,440	97,227	34,004	1,402	1,807	100.0	72.3	25.3	1.0	1.3
Runaways	109,078	82,611	20,319	1,257	4,891	100.0	75.7	18.6	1.2	4.5

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.12

Arrests in cities

By offense charged, age group, and race, 1996--Continued

Offense charged	Arrests 18 and older					Percent ^a				
	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander
Total	6,886,765	4,350,701	2,378,512	84,572	72,980	100.0%	63.2%	34.5%	1.2%	1.1%
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	9,512	3,507	5,812	55	138	100.0	36.9	61.1	0.6	1.5
Forcible rape	15,339	7,895	7,075	143	226	100.0	51.5	46.1	0.9	1.5
Robbery	73,138	28,218	43,662	372	886	100.0	38.6	59.7	0.5	1.2
Aggravated assault	259,557	146,939	106,873	2,193	3,552	100.0	56.6	41.2	0.8	1.4
Burglary	123,874	74,450	47,012	910	1,502	100.0	60.1	38.0	0.7	1.2
Larceny-theft	611,863	371,356	223,917	7,379	9,211	100.0	60.7	36.6	1.2	1.5
Motor vehicle theft	61,989	32,162	28,125	559	1,143	100.0	51.9	45.4	0.9	1.8
Arson	4,575	2,811	1,687	37	40	100.0	61.4	36.9	0.8	0.9
Violent crime ^b	357,546	186,559	163,422	2,763	4,802	100.0	52.2	45.7	0.8	1.3
Property crime ^c	802,301	480,779	300,741	8,885	11,896	100.0	59.9	37.5	1.1	1.5
Total Crime Index ^d	1,159,847	667,338	464,163	11,648	16,698	100.0	57.5	40.0	1.0	1.4
Other assaults	617,082	361,775	239,563	8,543	7,201	100.0	58.6	38.8	1.4	1.2
Forgery and counterfeiting	62,817	38,625	22,585	326	1,281	100.0	61.5	36.0	0.5	2.0
Fraud	173,128	102,899	67,894	752	1,583	100.0	59.4	39.2	0.4	0.9
Embezzlement	8,055	4,928	2,957	45	125	100.0	61.2	36.7	0.6	1.6
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	63,891	33,919	28,823	374	775	100.0	53.1	45.1	0.6	1.2
Vandalism	104,646	67,304	34,674	1,491	1,177	100.0	64.3	33.1	1.4	1.1
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	97,489	51,242	44,646	546	1,055	100.0	52.6	45.8	0.6	1.1
Prostitution and commercialized vice	76,391	44,575	29,759	495	1,562	100.0	58.4	39.0	0.6	2.0
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	44,082	31,822	11,121	467	672	100.0	72.2	25.2	1.1	1.5
Drug abuse violations	771,815	434,965	329,086	3,035	4,729	100.0	56.4	42.6	0.4	0.6
Gambling	13,633	6,687	6,390	53	503	100.0	49.1	46.9	0.4	3.7
Offenses against family and children	55,087	36,136	16,810	708	1,433	100.0	65.6	30.5	1.3	2.6
Driving under the influence	609,455	526,288	66,580	9,895	6,692	100.0	86.4	10.9	1.6	1.1
Liquor laws	315,249	238,257	67,325	7,678	1,989	100.0	75.6	21.4	2.4	0.6
Drunkenness	420,081	334,214	74,118	10,214	1,535	100.0	79.6	17.6	2.4	0.4
Disorderly conduct	412,433	246,632	157,816	5,531	2,454	100.0	59.8	38.3	1.3	0.6
Vagrancy	17,486	9,083	7,958	393	52	100.0	51.9	45.5	2.2	0.3
All other offenses (except traffic)	1,861,354	1,112,336	705,195	22,368	21,455	100.0	59.8	37.9	1.2	1.2
Suspicion	2,774	1,676	1,049	10	9	100.0	61.1	38.2	0.4	0.3
Curfew and loitering law violations	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Runaways	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1 and 4.11. For definitions of offenses and city areas, see Appendix 3.

^dIncludes arson.

^eLess than 0.1%.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

^bViolent crimes are offenses of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^cProperty crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1996* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1997), pp. 241-243.

Table 4.13

Arrests in suburban areas^a

By offense charged and sex, 1996

(4,845 agencies; 1996 estimated population 77,866,000)

Offense charged	Persons arrested					Percent distribution of offenses charged ^b		
	Total number	Male		Female		Total	Male	Female
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent			
Total	3,719,801	2,933,919	78.9%	785,882	21.1%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	3,088	2,722	88.1	366	11.9	0.1	0.1	(c)
Forcible rape	7,329	7,241	98.8	88	1.2	0.2	0.2	(c)
Robbery	25,557	23,265	91.0	2,292	9.0	0.7	0.8	0.3
Aggravated assault	118,777	98,922	83.3	19,855	16.7	3.2	3.4	2.5
Burglary	89,709	80,296	89.5	9,413	10.5	2.4	2.7	1.2
Larceny-theft	374,379	247,988	66.2	126,391	33.8	10.1	8.5	16.1
Motor vehicle theft	35,672	30,740	86.2	4,932	13.8	1.0	1.0	0.6
Arson	5,124	4,433	86.5	691	13.5	0.1	0.2	0.1
Violent crime ^d	154,751	132,150	85.4	22,601	14.6	4.2	4.5	2.9
Property crime ^e	504,884	363,457	72.0	141,427	28.0	13.6	12.4	18.0
Total Crime Index ^f	659,635	495,607	75.1	164,028	24.9	17.7	16.9	20.9
Other assaults	315,903	248,968	78.8	66,935	21.2	8.5	8.5	8.5
Forgery and counterfeiting	30,659	19,076	62.2	11,583	37.8	0.8	0.7	1.5
Fraud	134,787	71,178	52.8	63,609	47.2	3.6	2.4	8.1
Embezzlement	3,789	2,122	56.0	1,667	44.0	0.1	0.1	0.2
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	40,769	34,588	84.8	6,181	15.2	1.1	1.2	0.8
Vandalism	81,610	71,208	87.3	10,402	12.7	2.2	2.4	1.3
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	47,653	44,027	92.4	3,626	7.6	1.3	1.5	0.5
Prostitution and commercialized vice	6,740	3,783	56.1	2,957	43.9	0.2	0.1	0.4
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	22,133	20,881	94.3	1,252	5.7	0.6	0.7	0.2
Drug abuse violations	332,284	275,811	83.0	56,473	17.0	8.9	9.4	7.2
Gambling	1,488	1,300	87.4	188	12.6	(c)	(c)	(c)
Offenses against family and children	54,079	45,424	84.0	8,655	16.0	1.5	1.5	1.1
Driving under the influence	451,051	382,132	84.7	68,919	15.3	12.1	13.0	8.8
Liquor laws	155,384	121,102	77.9	34,282	22.1	4.2	4.1	4.4
Drunkenness	172,139	150,849	87.6	21,290	12.4	4.6	5.1	2.7
Disorderly conduct	187,609	147,029	78.4	40,580	21.6	5.0	5.0	5.2
Vagrancy	4,408	3,621	82.1	787	17.9	0.1	0.1	0.1
All other offenses (except traffic)	929,688	745,990	80.2	183,698	19.8	25.0	25.4	23.4
Suspicion	2,179	1,813	83.2	366	16.8	0.1	0.1	(c)
Curfew and loitering law violations	34,934	24,981	71.5	9,953	28.5	0.9	0.9	1.3
Runaways	50,880	22,429	44.1	28,451	55.9	1.4	0.8	3.6

Note: See Note, table 4.1. This table presents data from all suburban law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1996 (Source, p. 394). Population figures represent U.S. Bureau of the Census July 1, 1996 estimates. For definitions of offenses and suburban areas, see Appendix 3.

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

^bBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

^cLess than 0.1%.

^dViolent crimes are offenses of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^eProperty crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

^fIncludes arson.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1996* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1997), p. 267. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.14

Arrests in suburban areas^a

By offense charged, age group, and race, 1996

(4,842 agencies; 1996 estimated population 77,866,000)

Offense charged	Total arrests					Percent ^b				
	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander
Total	3,709,973	2,849,937	813,638	20,313	26,085	100.0%	76.8%	21.9%	0.5%	0.7%
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	3,088	1,999	1,032	27	30	100.0	64.7	33.4	0.9	1.0
Forcible rape	7,309	5,061	2,149	48	51	100.0	69.2	29.4	0.7	0.7
Robbery	25,523	12,878	12,324	111	210	100.0	50.5	48.3	0.4	0.8
Aggravated assault	118,537	84,907	31,818	724	1,088	100.0	71.6	26.8	0.6	0.9
Burglary	89,529	69,576	18,893	388	672	100.0	77.7	21.1	0.4	0.8
Larceny-theft	373,598	260,034	106,547	2,124	4,893	100.0	69.6	28.5	0.6	1.3
Motor vehicle theft	35,615	24,988	10,070	214	343	100.0	70.2	28.3	0.6	1.0
Arson	5,114	4,335	703	27	49	100.0	84.8	13.7	0.5	1.0
Violent crime ^c	154,457	104,845	47,323	910	1,379	100.0	67.9	30.6	0.6	0.9
Property crime ^d	503,856	358,933	136,213	2,753	5,957	100.0	71.2	27.0	0.5	1.2
Total Crime Index ^e	658,313	463,778	183,536	3,663	7,336	100.0	70.4	27.9	0.6	1.1
Other assaults	314,947	232,846	77,919	2,004	2,178	100.0	73.9	24.7	0.6	0.7
Forgery and counterfeiting	30,536	21,045	9,067	123	301	100.0	68.9	29.7	0.4	1.0
Fraud	134,428	93,109	40,204	333	782	100.0	69.3	29.9	0.2	0.6
Embezzlement	3,786	2,530	1,215	9	32	100.0	66.8	32.1	0.2	0.8
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	40,650	26,892	13,144	205	409	100.0	66.2	32.3	0.5	1.0
Vandalism	81,462	68,876	11,541	430	615	100.0	84.5	14.2	0.5	0.8
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	47,578	33,801	13,108	202	467	100.0	71.0	27.6	0.4	1.0
Prostitution and commercialized vice	6,732	5,011	1,607	30	84	100.0	74.4	23.9	0.4	1.2
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	22,080	18,107	3,668	117	188	100.0	82.0	16.6	0.5	0.9
Drug abuse violations	331,571	249,457	79,518	1,149	1,447	100.0	75.2	24.0	0.3	0.4
Gambling	1,486	797	644	8	37	100.0	53.6	43.3	0.5	2.5
Offenses against family and children	53,477	36,940	16,192	152	193	100.0	69.1	30.3	0.3	0.4
Driving under the influence	449,654	407,645	36,476	2,529	3,004	100.0	90.7	8.1	0.6	0.7
Liquor laws	154,296	141,131	10,693	1,329	1,143	100.0	91.5	6.9	0.9	0.7
Drunkenness	172,008	151,898	17,603	1,805	702	100.0	88.3	10.2	1.0	0.4
Disorderly conduct	187,126	144,057	40,864	1,009	1,196	100.0	77.0	21.8	0.5	0.6
Vagrancy	4,399	3,091	1,267	26	15	100.0	70.3	28.8	0.6	0.3
All other offenses (except traffic)	927,552	673,338	244,319	4,684	5,211	100.0	72.6	26.3	0.5	0.6
Suspicion	2,165	1,496	611	44	14	100.0	69.1	28.2	2.0	0.6
Curfew and loitering law violations	34,901	30,185	4,240	168	308	100.0	86.5	12.1	0.5	0.9
Runaways	50,826	43,907	6,202	294	423	100.0	86.4	12.2	0.6	0.8

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.14

Arrests in suburban areas^a

By offense charged, age group, and race, 1996--Continued

Offense charged	Arrests under 18					Percent ^b				
	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander
Total	727,989	581,141	135,480	4,016	7,352	100.0%	79.8%	18.6%	0.6%	1.0%
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	388	227	152	3	6	100.0	58.5	39.2	0.8	1.5
Forcible rape	1,301	902	382	9	8	100.0	69.3	29.4	0.7	0.6
Robbery	7,991	4,035	3,825	32	99	100.0	50.5	47.9	0.4	1.2
Aggravated assault	18,387	12,794	5,270	113	210	100.0	69.6	28.7	0.6	1.1
Burglary	36,128	29,343	6,275	156	354	100.0	81.2	17.4	0.4	1.0
Larceny-theft	131,198	98,173	30,053	835	2,137	100.0	74.8	22.9	0.6	1.6
Motor vehicle theft	14,963	10,720	3,895	112	236	100.0	71.6	26.0	0.7	1.6
Arson	3,010	2,670	295	16	29	100.0	88.7	9.8	0.5	1.0
Violent crime ^c	28,067	17,958	9,629	157	323	100.0	64.0	34.3	0.6	1.2
Property crime ^d	185,299	140,906	40,518	1,119	2,756	100.0	76.0	21.9	0.6	1.5
Total Crime Index ^e	213,366	158,864	50,147	1,276	3,079	100.0	74.5	23.5	0.6	1.4
Other assaults	62,192	45,631	15,719	334	508	100.0	73.4	25.3	0.5	0.8
Forgery and counterfeiting	2,191	1,795	348	17	31	100.0	81.9	15.9	0.8	1.4
Fraud	2,938	2,131	768	7	32	100.0	72.5	26.1	0.2	1.1
Embezzlement	298	209	86	0	3	100.0	70.1	28.9	X	1.0
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	11,587	8,022	3,326	72	167	100.0	69.2	28.7	0.6	1.4
Vandalism	41,008	36,040	4,420	195	353	100.0	87.9	10.8	0.5	0.9
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	12,678	9,619	2,833	60	166	100.0	75.9	22.3	0.5	1.3
Prostitution and commercialized vice	139	111	24	2	2	100.0	79.9	17.3	1.4	1.4
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	4,479	3,565	882	11	21	100.0	79.6	19.7	0.2	0.5
Drug abuse violations	50,838	40,861	9,435	214	328	100.0	80.4	18.6	0.4	0.6
Gambling	194	54	137	0	3	100.0	27.8	70.6	X	1.5
Offenses against family and children	2,833	2,376	437	8	12	100.0	83.9	15.4	0.3	0.4
Driving under the influence	5,396	5,091	253	26	26	100.0	94.3	4.7	0.5	0.5
Liquor laws	48,314	45,708	1,890	350	366	100.0	94.6	3.9	0.7	0.8
Drunkenness	7,124	6,604	412	74	34	100.0	92.7	5.8	1.0	0.5
Disorderly conduct	55,179	42,018	12,431	284	446	100.0	76.1	22.5	0.5	0.8
Vagrancy	938	758	164	13	3	100.0	80.8	17.5	1.4	0.3
All other offenses (except traffic)	119,933	97,067	21,222	608	1,036	100.0	80.9	17.7	0.5	0.9
Suspicion	637	525	104	3	5	100.0	82.4	16.3	0.5	0.8
Curfew and loitering law violations	34,901	30,185	4,240	168	308	100.0	86.5	12.1	0.5	0.9
Runaways	50,826	43,907	6,202	294	423	100.0	86.4	12.2	0.6	0.8

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.14

Arrests in suburban areas^a

By offense charged, age group, and race, 1996--Continued

Offense charged	Arrests 18 and older					Percent ^b				
	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander
Total	2,981,984	2,268,796	678,158	16,297	18,733	100.0%	76.1%	22.7%	0.5%	0.6%
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	2,700	1,772	880	24	24	100.0	65.6	32.6	0.9	0.9
Forcible rape	6,008	4,159	1,767	39	43	100.0	69.2	29.4	0.6	0.7
Robbery	17,532	8,843	8,499	79	111	100.0	50.4	48.5	0.5	0.6
Aggravated assault	100,150	72,113	26,548	611	878	100.0	72.0	26.5	0.6	0.9
Burglary	53,401	40,233	12,618	232	318	100.0	75.3	23.6	0.4	0.6
Larceny-theft	242,400	161,861	76,494	1,289	2,756	100.0	66.8	31.6	0.5	1.1
Motor vehicle theft	20,652	14,268	6,175	102	107	100.0	69.1	29.9	0.5	0.5
Arson	2,104	1,665	408	11	20	100.0	79.1	19.4	0.5	1.0
Violent crime ^c	126,390	86,887	37,694	753	1,056	100.0	68.7	29.8	0.6	0.8
Property crime ^d	318,557	218,027	95,695	1,634	3,201	100.0	68.4	30.0	0.5	1.0
Total Crime Index ^e	444,947	304,914	133,389	2,387	4,257	100.0	68.5	30.0	0.5	1.0
Other assaults	252,755	187,215	62,200	1,670	1,670	100.0	74.1	24.6	0.7	0.7
Forgery and counterfeiting	28,345	19,250	8,719	106	270	100.0	67.9	30.8	0.4	1.0
Fraud	131,490	90,978	39,436	326	750	100.0	69.2	30.0	0.2	0.6
Embezzlement	3,488	2,321	1,129	9	29	100.0	66.5	32.4	0.3	0.8
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	29,063	18,870	9,818	133	242	100.0	64.9	33.8	0.5	0.8
Vandalism	40,454	32,836	7,121	235	262	100.0	81.2	17.6	0.6	0.6
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	34,900	24,182	10,275	142	301	100.0	69.3	29.4	0.4	0.9
Prostitution and commercialized vice	6,593	4,900	1,583	28	82	100.0	74.3	24.0	0.4	1.2
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	17,601	14,542	2,786	106	167	100.0	82.6	15.8	0.6	0.9
Drug abuse violations	280,733	208,596	70,083	935	1,119	100.0	74.3	25.0	0.3	0.4
Gambling	1,292	743	507	8	34	100.0	57.5	39.2	0.6	2.6
Offenses against family and children	50,644	34,564	15,755	144	181	100.0	68.2	31.1	0.3	0.4
Driving under the influence	444,258	402,554	36,223	2,503	2,978	100.0	90.6	8.2	0.6	0.7
Liquor laws	105,982	95,423	8,803	979	777	100.0	90.0	8.3	0.9	0.7
Drunkenness	164,884	145,294	17,191	1,731	668	100.0	88.1	10.4	1.0	0.4
Disorderly conduct	131,947	102,039	28,433	725	750	100.0	77.3	21.5	0.5	0.6
Vagrancy	3,461	2,333	1,103	13	12	100.0	67.4	31.9	0.4	0.3
All other offenses (except traffic)	807,619	576,271	223,097	4,076	4,175	100.0	71.4	27.6	0.5	0.5
Suspicion	1,528	971	507	41	9	100.0	63.5	33.2	2.7	0.6
Curfew and loitering law violations	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Runaways	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1 and 4.13. For definitions of offenses and suburban areas, see Appendix 3.

^dProperty crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

^eIncludes arson.

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

^bBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

^cViolent crimes are offenses of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1996* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1997), pp. 268-270.

Table 4.15

Arrests in rural counties

By offense charged and sex, 1996

(1,836 agencies; 1996 estimated population 20,146,000)

Offense charged	Persons arrested					Percent distribution of offenses charged ^a		
	Total number	Male		Female		Total	Male	Female
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent			
Total	869,002	698,200	80.3%	170,802	19.7%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	1,098	956	87.1	142	12.9	0.1	0.1	0.1
Forcible rape	2,146	2,122	98.9	24	1.1	0.3	0.3	(b)
Robbery	2,383	2,182	91.6	201	8.4	0.3	0.3	0.1
Aggravated assault	24,009	20,310	84.6	3,699	15.4	2.8	2.9	2.2
Burglary	26,409	23,824	90.2	2,585	9.8	3.0	3.4	1.5
Larceny-theft	41,080	31,136	75.8	9,944	24.2	4.7	4.5	5.8
Motor vehicle theft	7,045	5,882	83.5	1,163	16.5	0.8	0.8	0.7
Arson	1,236	1,073	86.8	163	13.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Violent crime ^c	29,636	25,570	86.3	4,066	13.7	3.4	3.7	2.4
Property crime ^d	75,770	61,915	81.7	13,855	18.3	8.7	8.9	8.1
Total Crime Index ^e	105,406	87,485	83.0	17,921	17.0	12.1	12.5	10.5
Other assaults	76,835	61,573	80.1	15,262	19.9	8.8	8.8	8.9
Forgery and counterfeiting	6,609	4,184	63.3	2,425	36.7	0.8	0.6	1.4
Fraud	51,349	26,331	51.3	25,018	48.7	5.9	3.8	14.6
Embezzlement	764	469	61.4	295	38.6	0.1	0.1	0.2
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	6,074	5,224	86.0	850	14.0	0.7	0.7	0.5
Vandalism	16,765	14,540	86.7	2,225	13.3	1.9	2.1	1.3
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	9,619	8,933	92.9	686	7.1	1.1	1.3	0.4
Prostitution and commercialized vice	220	140	63.6	80	36.4	(b)	(b)	(b)
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	5,657	5,393	95.3	264	4.7	0.7	0.8	0.2
Drug abuse violations	68,703	57,263	83.3	11,440	16.7	7.9	8.2	6.7
Gambling	475	405	85.3	70	14.7	0.1	0.1	(b)
Offenses against family and children	11,587	9,749	84.1	1,838	15.9	1.3	1.4	1.1
Driving under the influence	173,487	150,049	86.5	23,438	13.5	20.0	21.5	13.7
Liquor laws	41,066	31,911	77.7	9,155	22.3	4.7	4.6	5.4
Drunkenness	32,864	28,753	87.5	4,111	12.5	3.8	4.1	2.4
Disorderly conduct	28,459	22,277	78.3	6,182	21.7	3.3	3.2	3.6
Vagrancy	471	388	82.4	83	17.6	0.1	0.1	(b)
All other offenses (except traffic)	220,762	177,712	80.5	43,050	19.5	25.4	25.5	25.2
Suspicion	276	226	81.9	50	18.1	(b)	(b)	(b)
Curfew and loitering law violations	1,890	1,202	63.6	688	36.4	0.2	0.2	0.4
Runaways	9,664	3,993	41.3	5,671	58.7	1.1	0.6	3.3

Note: See Note, table 4.1. This table presents data from all rural county law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1996 (Source, p. 393). Population figures represent U.S. Bureau of the Census July 1, 1996 estimates. For definitions of offenses and rural counties, see Appendix 3.

^cViolent crimes are offenses of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^dProperty crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

^eIncludes arson.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

^bLess than 0.1%.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1996* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1997), p. 258. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.16

Arrests in rural counties

By offense charged, age group, and race, 1996

(1,835 agencies; 1996 estimated population 20,135,000)

Offense charged	Total arrests					Percent ^a				
	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander
Total	867,944	684,014	143,971	25,902	14,057	100.0%	78.8%	16.6%	3.0%	1.6%
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	1,097	659	398	32	8	100.0	60.1	36.3	2.9	0.7
Forcible rape	2,145	1,573	479	73	20	100.0	73.3	22.3	3.4	0.9
Robbery	2,382	1,118	1,143	60	61	100.0	46.9	48.0	2.5	2.6
Aggravated assault	23,971	16,651	6,233	927	160	100.0	69.5	26.0	3.9	0.7
Burglary	26,378	21,203	3,890	930	355	100.0	80.4	14.7	3.5	1.3
Larceny-theft	41,036	31,663	7,481	918	974	100.0	77.2	18.2	2.2	2.4
Motor vehicle theft	7,037	5,773	809	327	128	100.0	82.0	11.5	4.6	1.8
Arson	1,239	1,046	169	17	7	100.0	84.4	13.6	1.4	0.6
Violent crime ^b	29,595	20,001	8,253	1,092	249	100.0	67.6	27.9	3.7	0.8
Property crime ^c	75,690	59,685	12,349	2,192	1,464	100.0	78.9	16.3	2.9	1.9
Total Crime Index ^d	105,285	79,686	20,602	3,284	1,713	100.0	75.7	19.6	3.1	1.6
Other assaults	76,772	58,025	15,522	2,113	1,112	100.0	75.6	20.2	2.8	1.4
Forgery and counterfeiting	6,600	4,864	1,582	79	75	100.0	73.7	24.0	1.2	1.1
Fraud	51,334	36,753	13,986	423	172	100.0	71.6	27.2	0.8	0.3
Embezzlement	764	638	94	6	26	100.0	83.5	12.3	0.8	3.4
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	6,057	4,560	1,297	149	51	100.0	75.3	21.4	2.5	0.8
Vandalism	16,757	14,137	1,899	541	180	100.0	84.4	11.3	3.2	1.1
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	9,614	7,263	1,955	285	111	100.0	75.5	20.3	3.0	1.2
Prostitution and commercialized vice	220	170	45	1	4	100.0	77.3	20.5	0.5	1.8
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	5,656	4,802	591	201	62	100.0	84.9	10.4	3.6	1.1
Drug abuse violations	68,627	53,469	13,221	1,196	741	100.0	77.9	19.3	1.7	1.1
Gambling	475	315	75	5	80	100.0	66.3	15.8	1.1	16.8
Offenses against family and children	11,557	8,670	2,463	335	89	100.0	75.0	21.3	2.9	0.8
Driving under the influence	173,234	142,986	19,385	5,607	5,256	100.0	82.5	11.2	3.2	3.0
Liquor laws	41,013	37,487	1,706	1,535	285	100.0	91.4	4.2	3.7	0.7
Drunkenness	32,829	28,498	2,892	1,382	57	100.0	86.8	8.8	4.2	0.2
Disorderly conduct	28,417	22,925	4,307	1,019	166	100.0	80.7	15.2	3.6	0.6
Vagrancy	471	369	91	8	3	100.0	78.3	19.3	1.7	0.6
All other offenses (except traffic)	220,448	168,590	41,568	7,257	3,033	100.0	76.5	18.9	3.3	1.4
Suspicion	275	211	57	4	3	100.0	76.7	20.7	1.5	1.1
Curfew and loitering law violations	1,889	1,374	76	224	215	100.0	72.7	4.0	11.9	11.4
Runaways	9,650	8,222	557	248	623	100.0	85.2	5.8	2.6	6.5

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.16

Arrests in rural counties

By offense charged, age group, and race, 1996--Continued

Offense charged	Arrests under 18					Percent ^a				
	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander
Total	104,709	8,683	11,059	3,974	2,843	100.0%	82.9%	10.6%	3.8%	2.7%
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	100	55	39	4	2	100.0	55.0	39.0	4.0	2.0
Forcible rape	292	243	35	12	2	100.0	83.2	12.0	4.1	0.7
Robbery	480	221	227	12	20	100.0	46.0	47.3	2.5	4.2
Aggravated assault	2,397	1,681	587	101	28	100.0	70.1	24.5	4.2	1.2
Burglary	9,848	8,383	858	419	188	100.0	85.1	8.7	4.3	1.9
Larceny-theft	11,178	9,201	1,089	346	542	100.0	82.3	9.7	3.1	4.8
Motor vehicle theft	2,906	2,488	207	157	54	100.0	85.6	7.1	5.4	1.9
Arson	441	394	37	8	2	100.0	89.3	8.4	1.8	0.5
Violent crime ^b	3,269	2,200	888	129	52	100.0	67.3	27.2	3.9	1.6
Property crime ^c	24,373	20,466	2,191	930	786	100.0	84.0	9.0	3.8	3.2
Total Crime Index ^d	27,642	22,666	3,079	1,059	838	100.0	82.0	11.1	3.8	3.0
Other assaults	9,073	6,608	1,902	317	246	100.0	72.8	21.0	3.5	2.7
Forgery and counterfeiting	359	336	20	2	1	100.0	93.6	5.6	0.6	0.3
Fraud	743	591	142	5	5	100.0	79.5	19.1	0.7	0.7
Embezzlement	21	18	3	0	0	100.0	85.7	14.3	X	X
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	1,132	930	159	29	14	100.0	82.2	14.0	2.6	1.2
Vandalism	6,624	5,915	430	192	87	100.0	89.3	6.5	2.9	1.3
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	1,378	1,028	250	88	12	100.0	74.6	18.1	6.4	0.9
Prostitution and commercialized vice	18	15	2	1	0	100.0	83.3	11.1	5.6	X
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	1,125	933	142	43	7	100.0	82.9	12.6	3.8	0.6
Drug abuse violations	6,753	5,386	969	174	224	100.0	79.8	14.3	2.6	3.3
Gambling	57	51	4	0	2	100.0	89.5	7.0	X	3.5
Offenses against family and children	371	311	38	11	11	100.0	83.8	10.2	3.0	3.0
Driving under the influence	2,281	2,036	103	74	68	100.0	89.3	4.5	3.2	3.0
Liquor laws	12,098	11,293	163	543	99	100.0	93.3	1.3	4.5	0.8
Drunkenness	734	652	26	55	1	100.0	88.8	3.5	7.5	0.1
Disorderly conduct	5,358	4,089	1,027	187	55	100.0	76.3	19.2	3.5	1.0
Vagrancy	109	95	11	3	0	100.0	87.2	10.1	2.8	X
All other offenses (except traffic)	17,254	14,255	1,948	716	335	100.0	82.6	11.3	4.1	1.9
Suspicion	40	29	8	3	0	100.0	72.5	20.0	7.5	X
Curfew and loitering law violations	1,889	1,374	76	224	215	100.0	72.7	4.0	11.9	11.4
Runaways	9,650	8,222	557	248	623	100.0	85.2	5.8	2.6	6.5

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.16

Arrests in rural counties

By offense charged, age group, and race, 1996--Continued

Offense charged	Arrests 18 and older					Percent ^a				
	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander
Total	763,235	597,181	132,912	21,928	11,214	100.0%	78.2%	17.4%	2.9%	1.5%
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	997	604	359	28	6	100.0	60.6	36.0	2.8	0.6
Forcible rape	1,853	1,330	444	61	18	100.0	71.8	24.0	3.3	1.0
Robbery	1,902	897	916	48	41	100.0	47.2	48.2	2.5	2.2
Aggravated assault	21,574	14,970	5,646	826	132	100.0	69.4	26.2	3.8	0.6
Burglary	16,530	12,820	3,032	511	167	100.0	77.6	18.3	3.1	1.0
Larceny-theft	29,858	22,462	6,392	572	432	100.0	75.2	21.4	1.9	1.4
Motor vehicle theft	4,131	3,285	602	170	74	100.0	79.5	14.6	4.1	1.8
Arson	798	652	132	9	5	100.0	81.7	16.5	1.1	0.6
Violent crime ^b	26,326	17,801	7,365	963	197	100.0	67.6	28.0	3.7	0.7
Property crime ^c	51,317	39,219	10,158	1,262	678	100.0	76.4	19.8	2.5	1.3
Total Crime Index ^d	77,643	57,020	17,523	2,225	875	100.0	73.4	22.6	2.9	1.1
Other assaults	67,699	51,417	13,620	1,796	866	100.0	75.9	20.1	2.7	1.3
Forgery and counterfeiting	6,241	4,528	1,562	77	74	100.0	72.6	25.0	1.2	1.2
Fraud	50,591	36,162	13,844	418	167	100.0	71.5	27.4	0.8	0.3
Embezzlement	743	620	91	6	26	100.0	83.4	12.2	0.8	3.5
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	4,925	3,630	1,138	120	37	100.0	73.7	23.1	2.4	0.8
Vandalism	10,133	8,222	1,469	349	93	100.0	81.1	14.5	3.4	0.9
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	8,236	6,235	1,705	197	99	100.0	75.7	20.7	2.4	1.2
Prostitution and commercialized vice	202	155	43	0	4	100.0	76.7	21.3	X	2.0
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	4,531	3,869	449	158	55	100.0	85.4	9.9	3.5	1.2
Drug abuse violations	61,874	48,083	12,252	1,022	517	100.0	77.7	19.8	1.7	0.8
Gambling	418	264	71	5	78	100.0	63.2	17.0	1.2	18.7
Offenses against family and children	11,186	8,359	2,425	324	78	100.0	74.7	21.7	2.9	0.7
Driving under the influence	170,953	140,950	19,282	5,533	5,188	100.0	82.4	11.3	3.2	3.0
Liquor laws	28,915	26,194	1,543	992	186	100.0	90.6	5.3	3.4	0.6
Drunkenness	32,095	27,846	2,866	1,327	56	100.0	86.8	8.9	4.1	0.2
Disorderly conduct	23,059	18,836	3,280	832	111	100.0	81.7	14.2	3.6	0.5
Vagrancy	362	274	80	5	3	100.0	75.7	22.1	1.4	0.8
All other offenses (except traffic)	203,194	154,335	39,620	6,541	2,698	100.0	76.0	19.5	3.2	1.3
Suspicion	235	182	49	1	3	100.0	77.4	20.9	0.4	1.3
Curfew and loitering law violations	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Runaways	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1 and 4.15. For definitions of offenses and rural counties, see Appendix 3.

^cProperty crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

^dIncludes arson.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

^bViolent crimes are offenses of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1996* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1997), pp. 259-261.

Table 4.17

Arrest rates (per 100,000 inhabitants) for violent crimes

By offense charged and region, 1971-96

(Rate per 100,000 inhabitants)

	Offense charged and region															
	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter				Forcible rape				Robbery				Aggravated assault			
	Northeast	Midwest	South	West	Northeast	Midwest	South	West	Northeast	Midwest	South	West	Northeast	Midwest	South	West
1971	7.1	8.8	12.7	8.6	8.5	9.6	12.2	13.1	83.4	55.3	54.4	73.0	81.2	59.0	119.5	111.3
1972	6.8	7.8	13.3	10.1	10.0	10.1	13.7	16.4	82.2	54.0	58.6	84.7	83.7	63.1	125.0	134.4
1973	7.9	7.0	12.8	9.1	12.1	9.4	13.5	15.5	84.8	41.3	59.3	85.9	96.5	58.8	120.2	134.7
1974	6.5	10.2	14.3	11.1	12.3	11.1	15.2	15.8	87.2	69.0	75.5	96.9	108.6	74.7	134.1	164.7
1975	6.9	6.9	13.1	9.2	11.9	9.2	14.0	14.4	91.2	53.2	69.3	81.8	109.1	64.1	139.2	145.2
1976	6.3	6.4	11.7	4.5	12.0	9.8	13.7	13.8	84.6	44.6	56.9	67.7	106.3	62.5	135.6	136.9
1977	5.9	7.8	11.7	9.5	13.2	11.6	14.5	14.8	83.7	52.3	53.2	76.8	117.3	59.5	137.1	154.7
1978	7.4	7.3	11.5	9.2	15.1	10.9	14.2	14.8	110.7	46.7	52.5	75.3	149.2	57.9	144.7	152.1
1979	5.6	9.1	11.9	10.3	12.8	11.9	15.2	17.8	79.4	46.6	56.6	82.8	114.3	67.7	151.9	174.4
1980	6.3	7.5	11.1	10.4	12.9	12.1	14.8	17.1	91.9	48.1	54.4	85.1	118.1	64.5	147.0	170.5
1981	6.3	7.5	11.3	12.6	13.1	12.4	14.6	16.1	98.6	48.7	55.7	84.2	115.2	69.7	148.5	163.5
1982	7.1	10.0	11.1	10.8	13.5	15.2	15.6	16.0	102.0	63.1	55.3	83.9	129.6	82.5	158.7	161.3
1983	6.6	8.0	10.4	10.2	14.3	14.6	15.4	15.7	101.7	49.5	54.7	70.4	127.7	77.8	155.1	148.5
1984	6.1	5.8	9.5	8.0	16.1	15.1	16.3	15.2	103.4	37.9	48.9	56.8	139.4	84.9	141.4	143.5
1985	6.1	5.7	9.3	9.0	15.3	15.6	16.3	15.4	96.2	34.8	47.8	68.1	136.1	85.5	143.7	145.8
1986	6.3	6.5	9.4	9.2	15.4	14.9	16.3	15.7	105.0	34.5	51.7	69.2	154.1	93.2	151.3	191.3
1987	6.5	9.1	8.5	8.6	15.0	16.4	15.2	15.2	103.1	42.2	47.5	63.6	161.1	94.6	140.8	207.2
1988	6.6	9.7	9.1	8.7	13.9	15.3	15.5	15.3	99.7	40.3	44.1	64.1	171.5	115.1	138.9	226.7
1989	6.9	10.2	9.5	9.0	14.4	16.2	15.2	15.2	116.4	45.9	47.7	68.9	182.2	131.0	152.3	252.6
1990	6.8	8.9	11.1	9.8	13.8	15.7	17.3	16.2	117.8	41.2	57.8	77.9	182.7	131.1	186.9	272.6
1991	7.7	10.2	11.3	9.4	14.5	17.2	16.7	15.3	120.7	45.5	57.2	77.2	188.3	128.6	183.4	265.0
1992	6.8	9.5	10.4	8.8	14.6	17.0	16.4	14.3	114.1	45.3	60.4	75.6	186.9	129.5	210.0	267.7
1993	7.0	9.7	11.3	8.5	13.8	16.7	16.3	13.3	115.9	44.8	62.1	71.8	190.8	131.4	213.0	270.3
1994	6.6	10.0	10.2	8.2	12.7	17.3	15.5	12.0	110.5	48.2	59.9	69.9	186.2	147.5	222.5	282.2
1995	6.9	9.4	9.4	7.7	13.0	15.7	14.6	10.7	126.6	45.0	57.6	67.7	212.7	151.1	217.0	288.2
1996	5.6	9.3	8.6	6.9	11.8	15.6	13.5	10.8	100.7	49.2	49.3	63.7	177.1	166.1	187.7	270.6

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1 and 4.2. For a list of States in regions and definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, 1971, p. 35; 1972, p. 35; 1973, p. 34; 1974, p. 45; 1975, p. 41; 1976, p. 172; 1977, p. 171; 1978, p. 185; 1979, p. 187; 1980, p. 190; 1981, p. 161; 1982, p. 166; 1983, p. 169; 1984, p. 162; 1985, p. 165; 1986, p. 165; 1987, p. 165; 1988, p. 169; 1989, p. 173; 1990, p. 175; 1991, p. 214; 1992, p. 218; 1993, p. 218; 1994, p. 218; 1995, p. 209; 1996, p. 215 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.18

Arrest rates (per 100,000 inhabitants) for property crimes

By offense charged and region, 1971-96

(Rate per 100,000 inhabitants)

	Offense charged and region															
	Burglary				Larceny-theft				Motor vehicle theft				Arson			
	Northeast	Midwest	South	West	Northeast	Midwest	South	West	Northeast	Midwest	South	West	Northeast	Midwest	South	West
1971	173.7	170.7	204.8	295.2	302.1	455.8	445.2	572.1	72.1	69.5	67.5	151.2	X	X	X	X
1972	164.0	157.9	200.3	306.7	281.8	447.2	431.0	593.5	66.6	61.2	62.3	137.4	X	X	X	X
1973	189.6	154.3	193.9	314.2	280.8	424.6	425.7	572.6	77.1	58.9	60.6	126.0	X	X	X	X
1974	207.9	213.5	269.5	361.5	398.0	586.0	542.5	680.9	67.3	62.3	66.7	139.9	X	X	X	X
1975	222.0	186.5	271.0	344.3	393.7	528.8	571.7	658.1	63.1	49.9	56.8	112.2	X	X	X	X
1976	232.9	170.2	241.5	307.2	423.8	491.9	550.4	692.3	65.9	46.4	51.1	115.0	X	X	X	X
1977	243.6	178.8	233.8	320.8	452.0	507.9	521.3	658.1	66.4	57.7	53.6	125.4	X	X	X	X
1978	259.6	166.7	231.5	304.5	475.7	485.9	515.9	646.2	77.9	55.4	57.5	124.0	X	X	X	X
1979	221.0	163.2	237.9	315.8	447.4	499.5	537.9	697.5	60.6	52.2	58.1	129.2	9.9	8.1	7.9	11.2
1980	226.1	167.2	239.0	303.5	463.5	535.1	516.3	674.8	60.1	46.0	50.2	107.4	9.8	8.3	8.1	9.8
1981	213.4	172.5	235.0	305.9	474.2	558.2	541.7	685.9	55.2	42.8	47.8	93.9	9.2	8.6	8.5	10.5
1982	199.5	188.8	234.5	304.9	492.4	661.6	590.4	735.4	57.8	49.4	47.6	83.7	9.0	11.5	7.5	9.9
1983	177.9	166.2	209.7	275.9	475.8	593.9	566.4	703.1	49.5	41.7	46.0	78.1	8.5	9.1	7.8	9.3
1984	159.6	139.3	194.3	247.9	466.2	545.8	549.9	692.6	50.0	38.3	49.5	71.2	8.0	8.0	7.1	10.2
1985	156.7	133.0	197.6	258.7	477.9	549.5	572.2	723.5	47.7	38.4	53.0	90.9	8.8	7.9	7.2	9.9
1986	151.1	129.6	206.7	253.9	478.5	563.4	590.7	738.4	54.8	43.4	60.0	101.7	8.0	7.7	7.1	8.8
1987	151.7	136.5	204.9	235.8	514.9	622.7	602.1	739.2	67.3	50.3	66.3	109.2	7.8	7.7	6.4	8.6
1988	145.2	131.3	182.7	234.9	511.6	625.8	579.3	730.6	77.1	60.6	64.7	124.4	7.6	8.2	6.9	8.2
1989	153.6	135.5	181.9	239.8	527.1	650.2	599.4	729.0	90.7	73.1	73.1	134.2	7.2	7.6	6.7	7.9
1990	145.1	121.4	192.9	229.0	533.3	626.9	647.0	729.0	79.7	56.3	81.0	128.5	7.2	8.0	7.4	8.4
1991	142.0	127.8	182.7	223.9	536.0	660.4	650.0	693.8	78.6	56.0	78.2	122.4	7.1	7.7	8.0	8.3
1992	137.0	122.4	174.8	222.2	499.8	610.1	607.5	686.6	69.6	52.7	72.7	122.5	7.1	8.6	6.8	8.7
1993	126.2	110.4	168.7	206.4	466.4	577.7	598.2	666.1	65.7	57.0	71.7	118.1	6.8	8.0	7.1	8.5
1994	120.0	113.9	165.5	194.0	468.7	593.9	635.0	643.4	61.3	64.4	74.8	114.6	6.9	9.5	7.1	9.5
1995	125.5	108.5	156.2	180.7	509.7	586.1	610.1	627.6	58.5	67.2	67.9	105.9	6.7	9.3	6.4	9.1
1996	108.6	111.4	147.2	172.9	438.1	638.4	612.6	600.2	50.2	83.1	57.2	88.9	5.8	8.5	6.7	8.1

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1 and 4.2. Arson was designated an Index property crime in October 1978. Data collection began in 1979. For a list of States in regions and definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1971*, p. 35; *1972*, p. 35; *1973*, p. 34; *1974*, p. 45; *1975*, p. 41; *1976*, p. 172; *1977*, p. 171; *1978*, p. 185; *1979*, p. 187; *1980*, p. 190; *1981*, p. 161; *1982*, p. 166; *1983*, p. 169; *1984*, p. 162; *1985*, p. 165; *1986*, p. 165; *1987*, p. 165; *1988*, p. 169; *1989*, p. 173; *1990*, p. 175; *1991*, p. 214; *1992*, p. 218; *1993*, p. 218; *1994*, p. 218; *1995*, p. 209; *1996*, p. 215 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.19

Offenses known to police and percent cleared by arrest^a

By offense and population group, 1996

(1996 estimated population)

Population group	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^b	Property crime ^c	Murder and non- negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
<u>Total all agencies</u>										
11,015 agencies; population 206,926,000:										
Offenses known	10,419,304	1,293,408	9,125,896	15,487	73,349	429,368	775,204	1,910,140	6,083,637	1,132,119
Percent cleared by arrest	21.8%	47.4	18.1	66.9	51.9	26.9	58.0	13.8	20.3	14.0
<u>Total cities</u>										
7,809 cities; population 141,427,000:										
Offenses known	8,462,172	1,085,069	7,377,103	12,466	56,489	389,065	627,049	1,452,130	4,969,366	955,607
Percent cleared by arrest	21.8%	45.9	18.3	65.7	51.5	26.6	57.0	13.3	20.7	13.1
<u>Group I</u>										
56 cities, 250,000 and over; population 41,176,000:										
Offenses known	3,254,008	564,144	2,689,864	7,374	23,383	241,680	291,707	548,157	1,635,030	506,677
Percent cleared by arrest	19.0%	40.9	14.4	60.5	52.7	24.3	53.3	11.4	16.7	10.1
9 cities, 1,000,000 and over; population 19,531,000:										
Offenses known	1,337,532	272,260	1,065,272	3,397	8,825	123,351	136,687	220,044	608,411	236,817
Percent cleared by arrest	19.1%	41.3	13.4	63.1	52.9	25.2	54.6	11.3	16.1	8.4
15 cities, 500,000 to 999,999; population 9,739,000:										
Offenses known	832,187	126,364	705,823	1,765	5,949	54,645	64,005	137,249	451,081	117,493
Percent cleared by arrest	18.5%	39.3	14.7	54.7	53.6	22.3	52.1	12.3	16.3	11.4
32 cities, 250,000 to 499,999; population 11,907,000:										
Offenses known	1,084,289	165,520	918,769	2,212	8,609	63,684	91,015	190,864	575,538	152,367
Percent cleared by arrest	19.3%	41.5	15.3	61.0	51.9	24.2	52.1	11.0	17.8	11.7
<u>Group II</u>										
129 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 18,777,000:										
Offenses known	1,283,412	155,554	1,127,858	1,846	8,690	54,238	90,780	235,696	748,970	143,192
Percent cleared by arrest	21.4%	47.9	17.7	73.3	52.8	28.8	58.3	13.5	19.9	13.1
<u>Group III</u>										
311 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 21,128,000:										
Offenses known	1,149,289	129,898	1,019,391	1,239	8,032	40,462	80,165	204,791	694,798	119,802
Percent cleared by arrest	22.5%	47.3	19.3	67.6	47.5	28.1	56.7	12.8	22.3	12.7
<u>Group IV</u>										
569 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 19,668,000:										
Offenses known	960,026	88,953	871,073	761	6,146	24,470	57,576	166,333	628,200	76,540
Percent cleared by arrest	23.6%	52.4	20.6	74.1	48.6	31.6	61.4	13.9	23.0	15.7
<u>Group V</u>										
1,411 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 22,199,000:										
Offenses known	990,278	83,232	907,046	699	5,968	18,589	57,976	164,159	676,287	66,600
Percent cleared by arrest	26.6%	55.2	23.9	78.4	51.3	35.1	61.8	16.2	25.9	22.9
<u>Group VI</u>										
5,333 cities under 10,000; population 18,479,000:										
Offenses known	825,159	63,288	761,871	547	4,270	9,626	48,845	132,994	586,081	42,796
Percent cleared by arrest	25.0%	61.7	21.9	79.0	55.0	36.8	66.9	16.9	22.5	29.0
<u>Suburban counties</u>										
1,086 agencies; population 43,197,000:										
Offenses known	1,470,828	156,873	1,313,955	1,979	11,547	36,478	106,869	311,769	855,714	146,472
Percent cleared by arrest	20.8%	52.8	16.9	67.3	53.1	28.3	60.8	14.2	18.1	16.3

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.19

Offenses known to police and percent cleared by arrest^a

By offense and population group, 1996-Continued

Population group	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^b	Property crime ^c	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
Rural counties										
2,120 agencies; population 22,301,000:										
Offenses known	486,304	51,466	434,838	1,042	5,313	3,825	41,286	146,241	258,557	30,040
Percent cleared by arrest	24.3%	62.3	19.8	79.3	52.6	42.1	65.0	17.7	19.6	31.7
Suburban areas^d										
5,423 agencies; population 83,739,000:										
Offenses known	3,134,847	290,285	2,844,562	3,033	20,481	70,246	196,525	579,895	1,986,075	278,592
Percent cleared by arrest	22.3%	53.7	19.1	69.7	52.7	30.2	61.9	14.5	20.7	17.1

Note: See Note, table 4.1. "An offense is 'cleared by arrest' or solved for crime reporting purposes when at least one person is: (1) arrested; (2) charged with the commission of the offense; and (3) turned over to the court for prosecution. The prosecution can follow arrest, court summons, or police notice." An offense is also counted as cleared by arrest if any of the following "exceptional" conditions pertain: (1) suicide of the offender; (2) double murder; (3) deathbed confession; (4) offender killed by police or citizen; (5) confession by offender already in custody or serving a sentence; (6) an offender prosecuted in another jurisdiction for a different offense and that jurisdiction does not release offender to first jurisdiction; (7) extradition denied; (8) victim refuses to cooperate in prosecution; (9) warrant is outstanding for felon but before arrest the offender dies of natural causes or as a result of an accident, or is killed in the commission of another offense; or, (10) handling of a juvenile offender either orally or by written notice to parents in instances involving minor offenses where no referral to juvenile court is made as a matter of publicly accepted police policy. (U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1984), pp. 41, 42.) It should be noted that the arrest of one person can clear several crimes or several persons may be arrested to clear one crime. Arson was designated an Index property crime in October 1978. Due to the incompleteness of arson reporting by police for offenses known, arson data are not included in this table. Forcible rape figures furnished by the State-level Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program administered by the Illinois Department of State Police were not in accordance with national UCR guidelines and were excluded by the Source from the forcible rape, violent

crime, and Total Crime Index categories. This table presents data from all law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for at least 6 months in 1996 (Source, p. 392). Complete data for 1996 were not available for Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, and Montana; therefore, their crime counts were estimated by the Source. An aggregate Florida State total was supplied by the Florida Department of Law Enforcement. Population figures represent U.S. Bureau of the Census July 1, 1996 estimates. For definitions of offenses, city and suburban areas, and rural counties, see Appendix 3.

^aIncludes offenses cleared by exceptional means.

^bViolent crimes are offenses of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^cProperty crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Data are not included for the property crime of arson.

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

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1996* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1997), pp. 205, 206. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.20

Offenses known to police and percent cleared by arrest

By type of offense, United States, 1980-96

	Total Crime Index		Violent crime ^a		Property crime ^b	
	Offenses known to police	Percent cleared by arrest	Offenses known to police	Percent cleared by arrest	Offenses known to police	Percent cleared by arrest
1980	12,483,038	19.2%	1,242,511	43.6%	11,240,527	16.5%
1981	12,715,894	19.5	1,275,135	42.9	11,440,759	16.9
1982	11,932,744	20.1	1,195,533	45.4	10,737,211	17.3
1983	11,403,141	20.6	1,166,888	46.5	10,236,253	17.7
1984	11,121,418	21.0	1,172,616	47.4	9,948,802	17.9
1985	11,762,540	20.9	1,240,134	47.6	10,522,406	17.8
1986	12,734,405	20.7	1,445,965	46.3	11,288,440	17.5
1987	12,502,268	20.9	1,354,012	47.4	11,148,256	17.7
1988	12,059,648	20.7	1,355,693	45.7	10,703,955	17.5
1989	12,124,462	21.1	1,364,705	45.8	10,759,757	18.0
1990	13,468,228	21.6	1,700,303	45.6	11,767,925	18.1
1991	13,334,099	21.2	1,682,487	44.7	11,651,612	17.8
1992	13,644,294	21.4	1,854,630	44.6	11,789,664	17.7
1993	12,863,631	21.1	1,772,279	44.2	11,091,352	17.4
1994	12,586,227	21.4	1,720,302	45.3	10,865,925	17.7
1995	11,859,129	21.2	1,531,703	45.4	10,327,426	17.6
1996	10,419,304	21.8	1,293,408	47.4	9,125,896	18.1

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1, 4.2, and 4.19. This table presents data from all law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months or fewer in 1980 and at least 6 months in 1981-96. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

^aViolent crimes are offenses of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^bProperty crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Data are not included for the property crime of arson.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1980*, p. 182; *1981*, p. 153; *1982*, p. 158; *1983*, p. 161; *1984*, p. 154; *1985*, p. 156; *1986*, p. 156; *1987*, p. 155; *1988*, p. 159; *1989*, p. 163; *1990*, p. 165; *1991*, p. 204; *1992*, p. 208; *1993*, p. 208; *1994*, p. 208; *1995*, p. 199; *1996*, p. 205 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.21

Percent of offenses known to police that were cleared by arrest

By extent of urbanization and type of offense, 1972-96

	Cities			Suburban ^a			Rural		
	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^b	Property crime ^c	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^b	Property crime ^c	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^b	Property crime ^c
1972	20.6%	48.8%	16.1%	17.2%	50.3%	14.0%	25.2%	70.2%	20.1%
1973	21.2	45.2	18.3	19.2	51.2	17.0	23.5	69.5	19.3
1974	21.3	45.2	18.5	19.5	50.0	17.3	24.0	69.7	19.7
1975	21.0	44.7	18.5	19.7	50.0	17.6	23.6	70.1	19.4
1976	20.5	45.5	18.0	19.1	51.3	16.9	22.7	69.5	18.7
1977	21.0	45.8	18.3	19.3	50.9	16.9	23.1	69.2	18.8
1978	20.8	45.5	18.1	19.4	49.9	17.0	22.7	67.9	18.4
1979	19.8	43.7	17.1	19.0	49.3	16.6	22.8	67.0	18.8
1980	19.2	41.7	16.6	18.6	48.4	16.2	20.5	64.9	16.7
1981	19.5	40.9	17.0	19.4	48.7	17.0	20.7	63.8	17.0
1982	20.0	43.5	17.3	20.4	50.9	17.8	22.1	66.4	18.1
1983	20.5	44.5	17.7	21.1	52.3	18.4	22.1	66.9	18.0
1984	21.0	45.5	18.0	21.7	53.8	18.8	22.3	65.7	18.1
1985	20.9	45.7	17.9	21.1	53.2	18.2	22.9	67.0	18.4
1986	20.7	44.6	17.5	21.1	51.7	18.3	22.0	63.9	17.7
1987	21.0	46.0	17.9	21.2	51.3	18.4	21.6	61.8	17.6
1988	20.7	44.2	17.7	21.2	51.7	18.4	21.9	63.5	17.8
1989	21.3	44.4	18.2	21.4	51.3	18.7	22.2	61.7	18.2
1990	21.7	43.9	18.3	21.8	51.7	18.7	22.3	61.3	18.1
1991	21.3	42.9	18.1	21.7	51.2	18.6	22.9	63.0	18.6
1992	21.5	43.1	18.0	21.9	51.1	18.6	23.0	60.7	18.4
1993	21.2	42.5	17.6	21.7	51.0	18.3	22.9	60.7	18.3
1994	21.5	43.5	17.8	22.0	52.5	18.5	23.6	60.9	18.7
1995	21.1	43.5	17.7	22.1	52.7	18.6	23.2	60.9	18.6
1996	21.8	45.9	18.3	22.3	53.7	19.1	24.3	62.3	19.8

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1, 4.2, and 4.19. For definitions of offenses, city and suburban areas, and rural counties, see Appendix 3.

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

^bViolent crimes are offenses of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^cProperty crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Data are not included for the property crime of arson.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1972*, pp. 107, 108; *1973*, pp. 109, 110; *1974*, pp. 166, 167; *1975*, pp. 166, 167; *1976*, pp. 162, 163; *1977*, pp. 162, 163; *1978*, pp. 177, 178; *1979*, pp. 179, 180; *1980*, pp. 182, 183; *1981*, pp. 153, 154; *1982*, pp. 158, 159; *1983*, pp. 161, 162; *1984*, pp. 154, 155; *1985*, pp. 156, 157; *1986*, pp. 156, 157; *1987*, pp. 155, 156; *1988*, pp. 159, 160; *1989*, pp. 163, 164; *1990*, pp. 165, 166; *1991*, pp. 204, 205; *1992*, pp. 208, 209; *1993*, pp. 208, 209; *1994*, pp. 208, 209; *1995*, pp. 199, 200; *1996*, pp. 205, 206 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.22

Number of offenses known to police that were cleared by arrest and percent of clearances from arrest of persons under 18 years of age^a

By offense and population group, 1996

(1996 estimated population)

Population group	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^b	Property crime ^c	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
Total all agencies										
10,921 agencies;										
population 196,293,000:										
Total clearances	2,164,758	567,577	1,597,181	9,540	36,246	99,900	421,891	251,354	1,194,284	151,543
Percent under 18	20.6%	12.8	23.4	8.1	11.7	18.2	11.7	20.6	24.1	22.2
Total cities										
7,755 cities;										
population 132,250,000:										
Total clearances	1,749,610	454,488	1,295,122	7,427	27,486	88,064	331,511	182,893	993,519	118,710
Percent under 18	21.1%	13.1	24.0	8.7	11.5	18.5	11.9	20.2	24.8	22.9
Group I										
54 cities, 250,000 and over;										
population 33,293,000:										
Total clearances	538,287	188,197	350,090	3,731	11,056	43,502	129,908	54,547	248,935	46,608
Percent under 18	17.2%	11.8	20.2	8.6	10.4	17.7	10.1	16.1	20.2	24.8
8 cities, 1,000,000 and over;										
population 12,191,000:										
Total clearances	180,153	72,664	107,489	1,511	3,467	16,413	51,273	17,285	74,423	15,781
Percent under 18	15.9%	10.0	19.9	7.1	7.8	17.9	7.8	14.5	20.8	21.7

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.22

Number of offenses known to police that were cleared by arrest and percent of clearances from arrest of persons under 18 years of age^a

By offense and population group, 1996--Continued

Population group	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^b	Property crime ^c	Murder and non- negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
14 cities, 500,000 to 999,999; population 9,196,000:										
Total clearances	148,508	46,912	101,596	870	3,125	11,696	31,221	16,349	72,195	13,052
Percent under 18	15.7%	13.0	17.0	9.3	14.8	17.7	11.1	15.0	16.3	23.6
32 cities, 250,000 to 499,999; population 11,907,000:										
Total clearances	209,626	68,621	141,005	1,350	4,464	15,393	47,414	20,913	102,317	17,775
Percent under 18	19.4%	12.9	22.6	9.8	9.4	17.4	11.9	18.4	22.4	28.5
Group II										
127 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 18,474,000:										
Total clearances	271,132	75,574	195,558	1,335	4,347	15,739	54,153	31,312	145,912	18,334
Percent under 18	18.9%	12.0	21.6	8.9	9.3	16.9	10.8	16.6	22.7	21.3
Group III										
308 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 20,896,000:										
Total clearances	256,918	61,122	195,796	833	3,787	11,291	45,211	26,037	154,631	15,128
Percent under 18	23.5%	14.2	26.4	9.7	11.1	20.5	13.0	21.2	27.6	23.2
Group IV										
557 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 19,284,000:										
Total clearances	221,681	45,479	176,202	558	2,953	7,573	34,395	22,534	142,085	11,583
Percent under 18	24.2%	14.8	26.6	7.7	13.6	20.7	13.7	22.0	27.8	20.8
Group V										
1,393 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 21,901,000:										
Total clearances	256,701	45,277	211,424	539	3,002	6,420	35,316	26,049	170,664	14,711
Percent under 18	23.8%	15.0	25.7	7.4	13.9	21.0	14.2	23.5	26.5	20.2
Group VI										
5,316 cities under 10,000; population 18,401,000:										
Total clearances	204,891	38,839	166,052	431	2,341	3,539	32,528	22,414	131,292	12,346
Percent under 18	24.7%	15.2	26.9	10.0	15.5	19.1	14.8	28.1	27.1	22.5
Suburban counties										
1,069 agencies; population 42,276,000:										
Total clearances	299,954	81,856	218,098	1,312	6,033	10,271	64,240	43,183	151,396	23,519
Percent under 18	18.7%	12.1	21.2	6.6	11.7	16.8	11.5	21.6	21.4	18.9
Rural counties										
2,097 agencies; population 21,767,000:										
Total clearances	115,194	31,233	83,961	801	2,727	1,565	26,140	25,278	49,369	9,314
Percent under 18	17.5%	10.2	20.2	5.5	13.5	11.8	9.9	22.0	18.8	22.3
Suburban areas^d										
5,375 agencies; population 82,320,000:										
Total clearances	686,996	153,798	533,198	2,090	10,626	21,017	120,065	82,593	404,014	46,591
Percent under 18	21.3%	14.0	23.4	6.9	12.8	19.5	13.3	22.5	24.0	19.4

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1 and 4.19. Forcible rape figures furnished by the State-level Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program administered by the Illinois Department of State Police were not in accordance with national UCR guidelines and were excluded by the Source from the forcible rape, violent crime, and Total Crime Index categories. Complete data were not available for Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, and Montana; therefore, their crime counts were estimated by the Source. An aggregate Florida State total was supplied by the Florida Department of Law Enforcement. For definitions of offenses, city and suburban areas, and rural counties, see Appendix 3.

^aIncludes offenses cleared by exceptional means.

^bViolent crimes are offenses of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^cProperty crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Data are not included for the property crime of arson.

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

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1996* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1997), pp. 211, 212. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.23

Percent of offenses known to police that were cleared by arrest of persons under 18 years of age

By type of offense, United States, 1972-96

	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b
1972	27.3%	13.2%	33.8%
1973	30.6	12.2	35.9
1974	31.3	12.5	36.3
1975	30.0	12.8	34.4
1976	28.6	12.2	32.7
1977	28.4	11.8	32.8
1978	28.1	11.7	32.6
1979	26.6	11.6	30.9
1980	24.4	11.2	28.2
1981	21.4	9.8	24.7
1982	20.6	9.5	23.8
1983	20.1	9.5	23.2
1984	20.1	9.8	23.3
1985	20.1	9.6	23.4
1986	19.1	9.0	22.6
1987	18.1	8.5	21.3
1988	18.1	8.9	20.9
1989	17.8	9.5	20.3
1990	19.2	11.2	22.0
1991	19.3	11.4	22.1
1992	20.0	12.8	22.6
1993	20.5	13.4	23.3
1994	21.7	14.2	24.6
1995	22.1	14.1	25.0
1996	20.6	12.8	23.4

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1, 4.2, and 4.19. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

^aViolent crimes are offenses of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.^bProperty crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Data are not included for the property crime of arson.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, 1972, pp. 110, 111; 1973, pp. 112, 113; 1974, pp. 170, 171; 1975, pp. 170, 171; 1976, pp. 168, 169; 1977, pp. 167, 168; 1978, pp. 182, 183; 1979, pp. 184, 185; 1980, pp. 187, 188; 1981, pp. 158, 159; 1982, pp. 163, 164; 1983, pp. 166, 167; 1984, pp. 159, 160; 1985, pp. 161, 162; 1986, pp. 161, 162; 1987, pp. 161, 162; 1988, pp. 165, 166; 1989, p. 169; 1990, pp. 171, 172; 1991, pp. 210, 211; 1992, pp. 214, 215; 1993, pp. 214, 215; 1994, pp. 214, 215; 1995, pp. 205, 206; 1996, pp. 211, 212 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.24

Arsons cleared by arrest and clearances by arrest of persons under 18 years of age

By type of target, United States, 1996

(11,250 agencies; 1996 estimated population 190,496,000)

Target	Number of offenses	Percent of offenses cleared by arrest	Percent of clearances by arrest of persons under 18 years of age
Total	76,642	17.8%	45.5%
Total structure	37,047	22.5	43.7
Single occupancy residential	14,949	23.2	37.1
Other residential	6,758	24.2	37.6
Storage	3,073	19.2	56.1
Industrial/manufacturing	518	18.0	29.0
Other commercial	3,861	14.7	36.1
Community/public	4,149	29.2	71.8
Other structure	3,739	20.1	40.6
Total mobile	22,162	8.2	24.7
Motor vehicles	20,926	7.6	23.0
Other mobile	1,236	19.0	36.2
Other	17,433	19.8	60.7

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1 and 4.19. In 1996, 11,250 agencies furnished detailed reports to the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. The above data are from these 11,250 agencies. Users should be aware that these data do not represent the Nation's total arson experience and differ from those reported in other arrest tables displaying arson because only arson clearances reported by property classification are included. For the definition of arson, see Appendix 3.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, 1996 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1997), p. 55, Tables 2.35 and 2.36. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.25

Juveniles taken into police custodyBy method of disposition and population group, 1996^a

(1996 estimated population)

Population group	Total ^b	Handled within department and released	Referred to juvenile court jurisdiction	Referred to welfare agency	Referred to other police agency	Referred to criminal or adult court
Total all agencies						
8,062 agencies; total population 165,572,000:						
Number	1,315,578	307,016	903,014	12,228	11,800	81,520
Percent	100.0%	23.3	68.6	0.9	0.9	6.2
Total cities						
5,823 cities; total population 117,558,000:						
Number	1,104,909	260,638	758,365	10,291	9,359	66,256
Percent	100.0%	23.6	68.6	0.9	0.8	6.0
Group I						
46 cities, 250,000 and over; population 37,889,000:						
Number	270,777	68,725	185,767	3,020	2,505	10,760
Percent	100.0%	25.4	68.6	1.1	0.9	4.0
Group II						
107 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 15,684,000:						
Number	146,979	35,023	100,580	2,221	1,892	7,263
Percent	100.0%	23.8	68.4	1.5	1.3	4.9
Group III						
250 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 16,967,000:						
Number	160,770	35,982	115,275	953	624	7,936
Percent	100.0%	22.4	71.7	0.6	0.4	4.9
Group IV						
464 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 16,114,000:						
Number	161,047	37,488	112,108	1,609	1,966	7,876
Percent	100.0%	23.3	69.6	1.0	1.2	4.9
Group V						
1,088 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 17,132,000:						
Number	189,526	41,852	129,307	1,235	1,324	15,808
Percent	100.0%	22.1	68.2	0.7	0.7	8.3
Group VI						
3,868 cities under 10,000; population 13,770,000:						
Number	175,810	41,568	115,328	1,253	1,048	16,613
Percent	100.0%	23.6	65.6	0.7	0.6	9.4
Suburban counties						
1,461 agencies; population 15,717,000:						
Number	63,024	11,099	44,601	1,155	518	5,651
Percent	100.0%	17.6	70.8	1.8	0.8	9.0
Rural counties						
778 agencies; population 32,297,000:						
Number	147,645	35,279	100,048	782	1,923	9,613
Percent	100.0%	23.9	67.8	0.5	1.3	6.5
Suburban areas^c						
4,205 agencies; population 74,256,000:						
Number	541,290	138,296	354,762	3,220	4,551	40,461
Percent	100.0%	25.5	65.5	0.6	0.8	7.5

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1 and 4.7. For definitions of city and suburban areas, and rural counties, see Appendix 3.

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

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

^bIncludes all offenses except traffic and neglect cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1996* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1997), p. 271.

Table 4.26

Percent distribution of juveniles taken into police custodyBy method of disposition, United States, 1972-96^a

	Referred to juvenile court jurisdiction	Handled within depart- ment and released	Referred to criminal or adult court	Referred to other police agency	Referred to welfare agency
1972	50.8%	45.0%	1.3%	1.6%	1.3%
1973	49.5	45.2	1.5	2.3	1.4
1974	47.0	44.4	3.7	2.4	2.5
1975	52.7	41.6	2.3	1.9	1.4
1976	53.4	39.0	4.4	1.7	1.6
1977	53.2	38.1	3.9	1.8	3.0
1978	55.9	36.6	3.8	1.8	1.9
1979	57.3	34.6	4.8	1.7	1.6
1980	58.1	33.8	4.8	1.7	1.6
1981	58.0	33.8	5.1	1.6	1.5
1982	58.9	32.5	5.4	1.5	1.6
1983	57.5	32.8	4.8	1.7	3.1
1984	60.0	31.5	5.2	1.3	2.0
1985	61.8	30.7	4.4	1.2	1.9
1986	61.7	29.9	5.5	1.1	1.8
1987	62.0	30.3	5.2	1.0	1.4
1988	63.1	29.1	4.7	1.1	1.9
1989	63.9	28.7	4.5	1.2	1.7
1990	64.5	28.3	4.5	1.1	1.6
1991	64.2	28.1	5.0	1.0	1.7
1992	62.5	30.1	4.7	1.1	1.7
1993	67.3	25.6	4.8	0.9	1.5
1994	63.2	29.5	4.7	1.0	1.7
1995	65.7	28.4	3.3	0.9	1.7
1996	68.6	23.3	6.2	0.9	0.9

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1 and 4.2.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to 100.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, 1972, p. 116; 1973, p. 119; 1974, p. 177; 1975, p. 177; 1976, p. 220; 1977, p. 219; 1978, p. 228; 1979, p. 230; 1980, p. 258; 1981, p. 233; 1982, p. 242; 1983, p. 245; 1984, p. 238; 1985, p. 240; 1986, p. 240; 1987, p. 225; 1988, p. 229; 1989, p. 233; 1990, p. 235; 1991, p. 278; 1992, p. 282; 1993, p. 282; 1994, p. 282; 1995, p. 265; 1996, p. 271 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.27

Arrests for alcohol-related offenses and driving under the influence

United States, 1972-96

(In thousands)

	Alcohol-related offenses	Driving under the influence
1972	2,835	604
1973	2,539	654
1974	2,297	617
1975	3,044	909
1976	2,790	838
1977	3,303	1,104
1978	3,406	1,205
1979	3,455	1,232
1980	3,535	1,304
1981	3,745	1,422
1982	3,640	1,405
1983	3,729	1,613
1984	3,153	1,347
1985	3,418	1,503
1986	3,325	1,459
1987	3,248	1,410
1988	2,995	1,294
1989	3,180	1,333
1990	3,270	1,391
1991	3,000	1,289
1992	3,061	1,320
1993	2,886	1,229
1994	2,698	1,080
1995	2,578	1,033
1996	2,677	1,014

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1 and 4.2. Alcohol-related offenses include driving under the influence, liquor law violations, drunkenness, disorderly conduct, and vagrancy. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, 1972, p. 126; 1973, p. 128; 1974, p. 186; 1975, p. 188; 1976, p. 181; 1977, p. 180; 1978, p. 194; 1979, p. 196; 1980, p. 200; 1981, p. 171; 1982, pp. 176, 177; 1983, pp. 179, 180; 1984, pp. 172, 173; 1985, pp. 174, 175; 1986, pp. 174, 175; 1987, pp. 174, 175; 1988, pp. 178, 179; 1989, pp. 182, 183; 1990, pp. 184, 185; 1991, pp. 223, 224; 1992, pp. 227, 228; 1993, pp. 227, 228; 1994, pp. 227, 228; 1995, pp. 218, 219; 1996, pp. 224, 225 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.28

Percent distribution of licensed drivers and driving under the influence (DUI) arrestees

By age, United States, 1996

Age	Licensed drivers	Driving under the influence arrestees
16 years	0.9%	0.3%
17 years	1.3	0.8
18 years	1.4	1.8
19 years	1.6	2.4
20 years	1.6	2.6
21 years	1.6	3.6
22 years	1.7	3.6
23 years	1.7	3.6
24 years	1.8	3.7
25 to 29 years	10.2	17.2
30 to 34 years	11.1	17.3
35 to 39 years	11.7	15.7
40 to 44 years	10.9	11.1
45 to 49 years	9.7	7.3
50 years and older	32.8	9.0
Total number	179,500,000	1,466,300

Note: Data for licensed drivers are from the U.S. Department of Transportation, and data on arrests for driving under the influence (DUI) are from the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation. Driving under the influence includes driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs and driving while intoxicated (DWI).

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Alcohol and Crime*, NCJ-168632 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1998), p. 11.

Table 4.29

Arrests for alcohol-related offenses

By offense and State, 1996

State	Total alcohol-related arrests	Driving under the influence	Liquor law violations	Drunkenness	Disorderly conduct	Vagrancy
Total	2,739,666	1,050,585	499,258	525,693	641,446	22,684
Alabama	44,977	18,919	7,986	12,477	5,183	412
Alaska	6,464	4,373	1,281	2	808	0
Arizona	80,471	32,398	25,135	0	22,179	759
Arkansas	52,494	18,656	3,727	20,413	8,592	1,106
California	368,889	199,536	32,120	117,728	15,359	4,146
Colorado	66,318	29,711	17,749	880	16,089	1,889
Connecticut	33,305	9,489	1,844	15	21,837	120
Delaware	3,622	146	1,572	321	1,461	122
Georgia	66,251	32,538	7,340	6,896	19,313	164
Hawaii	6,800	4,733	1,163	0	904	0
Idaho	19,020	11,138	5,368	304	2,189	21
Illinois	73,134	2,894	3,331	0	66,909	0
Indiana	44,794	16,113	8,410	15,596	4,649	26
Iowa	37,122	13,322	11,003	7,464	5,206	127
Kentucky	12,974	4,403	1,276	4,728	2,541	26
Louisiana	34,824	12,035	2,015	6,020	13,869	885
Maine	12,808	7,995	2,813	34	1,966	0
Maryland	27,937	17,923	4,174	24	5,419	397
Massachusetts	41,335	15,641	4,409	9,725	11,196	364
Michigan	87,142	46,100	20,214	500	19,939	389
Minnesota	74,407	33,348	25,189	0	15,779	91
Mississippi	15,989	6,225	2,048	3,464	4,232	20
Missouri	34,518	15,612	5,793	1,452	11,065	596
Nebraska	18,081	8,617	6,556	0	2,908	0
Nevada	17,934	7,473	4,989	681	3,525	1,266
New Hampshire	10,370	5,074	2,263	2,001	944	88
New Jersey	74,936	24,491	11,708	0	36,118	2,619
New Mexico	22,541	13,237	6,283	788	2,229	4
New York	178,948	41,698	70,962	0	62,293	3,995
North Carolina	96,446	71,411	9,714	0	15,152	169
North Dakota	7,767	2,752	3,671	362	982	0
Ohio	78,989	23,335	17,649	15,422	21,880	703
Oklahoma	56,904	21,658	4,573	27,882	2,791	0
Oregon	40,036	20,449	14,785	0	4,802	0
Pennsylvania	114,078	29,325	18,479	15,137	50,723	414
Rhode Island	6,236	1,881	1,261	43	2,986	65
South Carolina	51,306	15,391	9,996	10,563	14,992	364
South Dakota	14,012	4,374	7,324	294	2,009	11
Tennessee	41,142	14,622	3,337	17,463	5,579	141
Texas	309,881	75,497	24,286	168,801	40,460	837
Utah	30,524	7,297	12,515	5,989	4,687	36
Virginia	90,174	28,151	11,109	42,342	8,570	2
Washington	50,138	30,652	14,166	161	5,026	133
West Virginia	22,660	9,817	2,684	8,457	1,687	15
Wisconsin	153,027	37,470	42,336	138	72,931	152
Wyoming	7,941	2,665	2,652	1,126	1,488	10

Note: These data are compiled from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program. The data presented in this table differ from those presented in the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1996* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1997). This is because this table includes data processed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation after the cutoff date for that publication. According to the Source, in many States where drunkenness and/or vagrancy are not treated as criminal actions, these categories are not permissible causes of arrest. In one respect, these data may be considered conservative estimates of alcohol-related arrests. Arrests are classified by a single offense, using a hierarchical rule. Consequently, crimes committed while intoxicated are categorized under the primary offense. On the other hand, "driving under the influence" includes impairment due to any type of drug; it is not limited to impairment due to alcohol. Data for 1996 were not available for Florida, Kansas, Montana, Vermont, and the District of Columbia.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from table provided by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism.

Table 4.30

Percent distribution of arrests for drug abuse violations

By type of drug, United States, 1982-96^a

	Total			Heroin/cocaine			Marijuana			Synthetic drugs			Other		
	Total	Sale/manu- facture	Posses- sion	Total	Sale/manu- facture	Posses- sion	Total	Sale/manu- facture	Posses- sion	Total	Sale/manu- facture	Posses- sion	Total	Sale/manu- facture	Posses- sion
1982	100%	20%	80%	13%	4%	9%	72%	10%	62%	4%	1%	2%	12%	5%	7%
1983	100	22	78	23	6	17	61	10	50	3	1	2	13	4	8
1984	100	22	78	26	7	19	59	10	48	3	1	2	12	4	9
1985	100	24	76	30	8	22	55	10	45	3	1	2	12	4	8
1986	100	25	75	41	13	28	44	8	36	3	1	2	13	4	9
1987	100	26	74	46	14	32	40	7	33	3	1	2	12	4	8
1988	100	27	73	52	17	35	34	6	28	3	1	2	11	4	7
1989	100	32	68	54	19	35	29	6	23	2	1	1	15	6	8
1990	100	32	68	54	21	33	30	6	24	2	1	2	14	4	10
1991	100	33	67	55	22	33	28	6	22	2	1	1	14	4	10
1992	100	32	68	53	21	32	32	7	26	2	1	1	13	4	9
1993	100	30	70	50	19	31	34	6	28	2	1	1	14	4	10
1994	100	27	73	47	17	30	36	6	30	2	(b)	1	16	4	12
1995	100	25	75	42	15	28	40	6	34	2	1	2	16	4	12
1996	100	25	75	40	14	26	43	6	36	2	1	1	16	4	12

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1 and 4.2. For definition of drug abuse violations, see Appendix 3.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

^bLess than or equal to 0.5%.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, 1982, p. 165; 1983, p. 168; 1984, p. 161; 1985, p. 163; 1986, p. 163; 1987, p. 163; 1988, p. 167; 1989, p. 171; 1990, p. 173; 1991, p. 212; 1992, p. 216; 1993, p. 216; 1994, p. 216; 1995, p. 207; 1996, p. 213 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.31

Drug use by adult arrestees in 23 U.S. cities

By type of drug and sex, 1997

(Percent testing positive)

City	Any drug ^a	Cocaine	Marijuana	Opiates	Metham- phetamine	Multiple drugs
Male						
Atlanta, GA	71.6%	51.2%	36.1%	1.5%	0.6%	18.5%
Birmingham, AL	67.4	38.7	42.6	4.7	0.6	24.2
Chicago, IL	80.3	49.0	48.4	21.7	0.3	37.2
Cleveland, OH	64.0	26.7	46.2	3.5	0.0	18.0
Dallas, TX	63.4	31.7	43.5	4.2	2.6	22.9
Denver, CO	71.1	40.1	41.5	3.6	5.0	24.7
Detroit, MI	61.5	22.5	44.0	4.6	0.0	9.3
Fort Lauderdale, FL	73.0	50.6	38.3	2.6	0.1	22.8
Houston, TX	62.8	39.8	23.6	10.4	0.0	27.6
Indianapolis, IN	62.6	31.4	43.7	3.0	0.2	19.6
Los Angeles, CA	58.7	37.6	26.5	5.5	4.7	20.4
Manhattan, NY	78.6	57.6	32.4	19.1	0.0	36.9
Miami, FL	60.6	45.5	31.5	2.2	0.0	19.7
New Orleans, LA	66.8	45.8	38.4	10.6	0.0	26.2
Omaha, NE	62.3	20.9	49.5	1.8	9.7	21.9
Philadelphia, PA	66.9	34.1	41.3	10.9	0.6	28.8
Phoenix, AZ	64.0	32.3	30.4	9.4	16.4	28.4
Portland, OR	71.4	37.1	38.2	13.9	15.9	35.5
St. Louis, MO	74.1	40.7	48.4	9.9	0.4	24.1
San Antonio, TX	52.4	26.2	34.3	10.3	1.7	21.6
San Diego, CA	73.4	21.4	37.8	7.4	39.6	46.4
San Jose, CA	51.4	13.6	28.9	5.5	18.4	25.6
Washington, DC	68.6	33.4	39.2	10.2	0.3	19.5
Female						
Atlanta, GA	73.7	60.9	27.7	3.1	0.7	19.4
Birmingham, AL	67.4	49.2	25.4	4.7	0.5	21.2
Cleveland, OH	56.5	38.9	22.1	4.2	0.0	14.7
Dallas, TX	53.3	34.0	27.5	4.5	2.8	21.5
Denver, CO	69.0	49.6	31.5	5.9	4.6	24.0
Detroit, MI	68.6	47.9	28.4	9.3	0.0	20.6
Fort Lauderdale, FL	68.3	56.8	24.0	4.1	0.0	23.5
Houston, TX	45.2	29.4	16.7	5.2	0.5	14.1
Indianapolis, IN	67.2	45.0	29.9	3.2	0.2	17.4
Los Angeles, CA	69.8	48.7	17.9	11.3	8.9	28.8
Manhattan, NY	80.5	61.9	24.6	20.4	0.0	33.6
New Orleans, LA	39.5	31.7	11.6	3.3	0.0	11.8
Omaha, NE	54.3	17.1	33.3	3.8	13.3	26.7
Philadelphia, PA	74.6	58.1	20.9	15.9	0.0	28.9
Phoenix, AZ	65.5	33.3	20.8	8.2	25.6	35.2
Portland, OR	77.6	45.1	19.0	26.7	20.7	42.8
St. Louis, MO	69.9	52.7	31.4	8.8	2.1	26.8
San Antonio, TX	37.6	17.9	17.3	9.3	2.4	14.6
San Diego, CA	73.2	22.5	23.8	11.8	42.2	52.6
San Jose, CA	53.4	15.5	16.5	11.5	24.9	31.9
Washington, DC	57.1	38.8	19.3	11.4	0.0	15.7

Note: These data are from the Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) program sponsored by the National Institute of Justice. ADAM data are collected in booking facilities in participating cities throughout the United States. Each quarter, trained local ADAM staff obtain voluntary and anonymous urine specimens and interviews from a new sample of male and female arrestees. Chicago and Miami did not test or interview female arrestees. For methodology and survey sampling information, [see Appendix 11](#).

^aIncludes cocaine, opiates, marijuana, phencyclidine (PCP), methadone, benzodiazepines, methaqualone, propoxyphene, barbiturates, and amphetamines.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, *1997 Drug Use Forecasting Annual Report on Adult and Juvenile Arrestees*, NCJ-171672 (Washington, DC: US-GPO, 1998), pp. 15-60. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.32

Drug use by adult arrestees in 23 U.S. cities

By type of drug, age, and sex, 1997

(Percent testing positive)

City	Any drug ^a					Cocaine					Marijuana				
	15 to 20 years	21 to 25 years	26 to 30 years	31 to 35 years	36 years and older	15 to 20 years	21 to 25 years	26 to 30 years	31 to 35 years	36 years and older	15 to 20 years	21 to 25 years	26 to 30 years	31 to 35 years	36 years and older
Male															
Atlanta, GA	75.7%	68.6%	63.6%	80.0%	70.4%	19.6%	36.4%	44.1%	72.3%	64.4%	72.3%	55.4%	37.3%	19.2%	19.8%
Birmingham, AL	71.4	65.8	72.5	73.9	59.5	21.7	23.0	46.4	56.7	46.4	65.8	60.4	40.5	33.6	21.0
Chicago, IL	82.9	76.0	73.5	87.3	80.9	25.6	29.8	53.1	72.5	71.0	79.3	56.2	46.9	32.4	22.2
Cleveland, OH	75.9	69.5	61.1	62.9	55.2	10.3	15.6	24.2	39.7	38.1	75.9	64.5	48.4	36.2	20.1
Dallas, TX	66.5	57.9	56.3	70.3	65.0	17.2	19.3	27.1	43.4	48.4	63.3	48.0	38.9	43.4	26.4
Denver, CO	68.1	71.6	77.7	74.9	67.3	17.8	29.1	46.6	56.7	42.6	62.2	59.5	43.9	36.8	27.3
Detroit, MI	66.3	57.1	59.3	56.7	65.0	4.9	6.0	19.5	35.8	49.7	64.9	54.4	48.8	27.5	19.8
Fort Lauderdale, FL	70.5	74.4	72.0	73.5	73.8	27.5	37.5	50.3	67.1	62.7	63.8	62.5	37.6	24.5	16.3
Houston, TX	64.2	58.8	63.1	54.5	68.0	47.2	39.5	36.9	36.4	38.3	32.1	27.1	28.4	16.2	16.2
Indianapolis, IN	68.6	62.0	65.4	58.6	59.8	11.9	20.7	35.9	42.1	42.9	64.8	56.8	45.5	29.7	27.4
Los Angeles, CA	61.8	57.5	54.2	54.7	62.6	27.1	32.1	35.3	36.5	49.8	45.8	35.8	22.9	19.6	14.3
Manhattan, NY	71.2	65.7	73.0	82.6	83.8	20.7	33.3	54.0	69.6	68.4	57.7	45.5	31.9	29.5	24.4
Miami, FL	59.5	58.8	54.9	62.5	63.8	30.2	35.2	39.1	53.3	58.7	52.4	44.5	35.3	25.0	13.3
New Orleans, LA	73.4	65.4	58.2	68.4	66.9	38.7	35.1	39.7	53.3	57.2	64.3	47.8	33.3	28.9	22.1
Omaha, NE	71.4	67.3	62.3	61.2	54.8	10.7	14.5	19.8	25.2	29.1	67.9	61.8	50.9	40.3	35.2
Philadelphia, PA	68.9	71.6	60.0	66.3	65.7	11.4	30.2	38.9	51.8	49.5	64.4	49.1	33.7	31.3	17.2
Phoenix, AZ	60.4	65.5	67.1	61.6	63.7	25.5	26.8	33.3	32.8	36.6	35.8	41.1	34.3	24.7	23.8
Portland, OR	71.8	76.3	72.6	78.0	65.2	9.9	29.0	40.0	48.3	41.3	62.0	57.0	40.7	37.3	22.2
St. Louis, MO	83.3	72.1	70.4	72.8	69.8	22.5	27.3	46.5	58.8	57.8	76.6	64.5	42.3	24.6	22.1
San Antonio, TX	66.4	54.5	43.9	49.1	42.9	27.0	25.5	25.8	30.2	24.4	55.9	42.4	27.7	22.4	15.1
San Diego, CA	66.7	69.5	73.6	79.3	75.0	10.8	10.7	19.0	28.1	29.2	48.0	48.1	42.9	34.7	26.9
San Jose, CA	61.2	56.7	44.6	52.6	44.9	10.9	14.4	10.1	15.3	15.7	50.3	33.3	28.4	24.8	14.6
Washington, DC	67.8	69.9	62.1	70.7	70.3	5.4	9.7	33.5	50.3	53.1	64.4	67.0	39.8	26.1	15.9
Female															
Atlanta, GA	50.0	46.2	86.8	88.1	80.5	20.8	20.5	81.1	85.1	70.7	43.8	30.8	26.4	19.4	24.4
Birmingham, AL	61.1	48.5	53.8	78.0	75.8	11.1	30.3	42.3	62.0	62.1	55.6	24.2	34.6	22.0	16.7
Cleveland, OH	29.2	43.1	65.5	60.0	64.3	4.2	17.2	41.8	48.0	54.1	20.8	34.5	29.1	14.0	15.3
Dallas, TX	46.8	50.6	45.6	55.8	62.0	17.0	27.0	29.1	46.8	41.7	31.9	38.2	24.1	26.0	20.4
Denver, CO	59.1	68.1	72.6	74.3	67.6	25.0	45.8	53.4	58.1	53.7	43.2	29.2	32.9	28.4	29.6
Detroit, MI	52.2	57.1	70.3	78.0	72.3	4.3	17.9	54.1	70.7	58.5	52.2	46.4	32.4	14.6	18.5
Fort Lauderdale, FL	50.0	67.2	74.7	79.8	61.8	30.6	45.3	66.7	69.1	54.4	30.6	35.9	26.4	22.3	16.2
Houston, TX	37.3	34.8	38.9	55.6	60.0	9.3	22.8	29.5	46.0	40.0	29.3	17.4	10.5	14.3	14.0
Indianapolis, IN	66.0	62.5	62.2	84.1	61.4	23.4	33.3	47.6	65.9	45.6	48.9	31.9	32.9	30.5	17.5
Los Angeles, CA	63.3	55.1	71.6	74.5	74.1	18.4	34.6	46.9	55.5	59.5	40.8	23.1	18.5	15.5	10.8
Manhattan, NY	69.4	67.9	81.3	84.7	85.3	18.4	37.7	72.0	72.4	72.4	59.2	39.6	30.7	17.3	10.3
New Orleans, LA	31.4	29.7	33.7	42.9	52.7	14.3	13.5	30.4	40.0	45.1	22.9	17.6	7.6	7.6	11.0
Omaha, NE	(b)	50.0	45.5	85.7	51.4	(b)	16.7	4.5	21.4	27.0	(b)	41.7	31.8	50.0	24.3
Philadelphia, PA	56.8	70.0	77.2	79.7	78.9	11.4	38.0	64.9	73.0	71.9	40.9	40.0	22.8	9.5	11.4
Phoenix, AZ	58.1	56.6	64.5	72.4	66.3	14.0	18.1	36.8	42.3	34.4	34.9	31.3	11.6	24.4	16.9
Portland, OR	66.7	71.0	79.7	84.2	80.4	30.6	40.6	48.1	52.6	46.7	41.7	14.5	19.0	15.8	15.9
St. Louis, MO	54.8	47.4	82.6	72.6	79.0	9.7	28.9	63.0	67.7	66.1	54.8	34.2	41.3	27.4	14.5
San Antonio, TX	28.0	35.2	38.6	52.9	41.4	9.3	18.0	16.9	30.9	20.0	18.7	18.0	18.1	22.1	8.6
San Diego, CA	67.5	61.5	75.6	80.3	73.9	12.5	5.8	12.2	32.9	33.9	30.0	19.2	26.8	23.7	21.7
San Jose, CA	48.8	41.1	63.6	60.0	51.0	4.9	14.3	15.6	10.0	21.0	26.8	17.9	24.7	17.1	8.9
Washington, DC	40.7	45.9	51.9	67.1	64.3	3.7	18.0	37.0	54.9	52.4	35.2	34.4	16.7	13.4	11.2

Note: See Note, table 4.31. For methodology and survey sampling information, see Appendix 11.

^aIncludes cocaine, opiates, marijuana, phencyclidine (PCP), methadone, benzodiazepines, methaqualone, propoxyphene, barbiturates, and amphetamines.

^bBase figure is less than 10 cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, **1997 Drug Use Forecasting Annual Report on Adult and Juvenile Arrestees**, NCJ-171672 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1998), pp. 15-60. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.33

Drug use by adult arrestees in 23 U.S. cities

By type of drug, race, ethnicity, and sex, 1997

(Percent testing positive)

City	Any drug ^a			Cocaine			Marijuana			Opiates		
	Black	White	Hispanic	Black	White	Hispanic	Black	White	Hispanic	Black	White	Hispanic
Male												
Atlanta, GA	73.6%	58.7%	53.3%	52.5%	46.0%	20.0%	37.1%	31.7%	26.7%	1.2%	4.8%	6.7%
Birmingham, AL	68.9	65.3	(b)	41.0	34.3	(b)	45.5	35.6	(b)	3.3	8.9	(b)
Chicago, IL	84.1	79.7	66.9	50.0	45.8	46.0	51.5	50.8	36.3	24.3	22.0	12.1
Cleveland, OH	68.6	51.8	(b)	32.5	11.4	(b)	47.3	44.6	(b)	2.5	4.2	(b)
Dallas, TX	66.2	62.6	46.9	37.2	23.5	21.0	43.9	44.3	37.0	3.4	6.6	3.7
Denver, CO	78.6	66.7	66.2	54.9	26.0	37.7	41.4	38.8	43.7	2.0	5.1	4.0
Detroit, MI	61.8	60.0	(b)	22.1	31.1	(b)	44.9	28.9	(b)	3.6	22.2	(b)
Fort Lauderdale, FL	78.1	67.8	62.2	55.0	45.8	42.2	43.0	32.5	33.3	0.2	5.5	6.7
Houston, TX	65.9	60.4	61.7	42.6	34.2	41.2	24.7	22.7	23.5	9.7	10.2	11.9
Indianapolis, IN	66.4	59.5	41.5	41.0	16.8	18.9	43.3	47.7	22.6	2.0	4.4	3.8
Los Angeles, CA	77.4	54.8	49.5	50.5	21.0	34.0	35.8	27.4	21.3	5.7	12.9	4.9
Manhattan, NY	83.1	75.4	74.3	63.7	54.8	49.8	35.0	26.2	31.5	15.5	26.2	22.9
Miami, FL	67.6	67.2	48.9	51.4	54.0	34.5	34.9	31.4	27.1	1.8	5.8	1.2
New Orleans, LA	67.0	70.4	40.0	47.5	34.7	30.0	38.2	42.9	20.0	10.5	12.2	10.0
Omaha, NE	71.6	56.1	49.1	31.4	12.4	17.5	57.7	44.9	29.8	1.3	2.4	0.0
Philadelphia, PA	62.6	74.6	70.2	30.3	45.7	28.6	38.7	41.3	51.2	6.4	18.1	14.3
Phoenix, AZ	79.4	61.5	62.3	60.3	22.9	36.4	29.8	31.4	28.8	6.4	9.1	10.8
Portland, OR	82.2	67.6	58.1	60.1	25.5	34.9	37.6	39.0	32.6	6.6	17.5	23.3
St. Louis, MO	75.7	63.3	(b)	41.5	33.9	(b)	49.5	41.3	(b)	9.7	11.0	(b)
San Antonio, TX	61.7	50.7	51.4	40.9	23.6	24.5	38.3	32.1	34.6	4.3	9.6	11.9
San Diego, CA	78.8	74.3	70.5	44.8	7.2	20.3	41.5	39.9	35.9	6.6	6.2	10.0
San Jose, CA	66.0	53.5	52.5	33.0	7.0	14.7	45.3	29.6	29.9	7.5	6.0	5.9
Washington, DC	70.3	48.0	14.3	34.3	24.0	7.1	40.6	22.0	14.3	10.1	10.0	0.0
Female												
Atlanta, GA	71.2	88.9	(b)	57.6	82.2	(b)	27.9	24.4	(b)	2.2	6.7	(b)
Birmingham, AL	65.7	70.7	(b)	51.5	44.8	(b)	25.4	24.1	(b)	3.7	6.9	(b)
Cleveland, OH	58.9	46.2	(b)	43.1	26.2	(b)	22.5	15.4	(b)	3.3	6.2	(b)
Dallas, TX	51.4	59.4	33.3	35.2	34.4	20.0	28.5	27.3	6.7	2.4	9.4	0.0
Denver, CO	76.6	68.4	65.0	64.8	52.1	35.0	32.8	23.1	42.0	1.6	11.1	7.0
Detroit, MI	67.7	76.9	(b)	44.9	69.2	(b)	29.3	23.1	(b)	7.2	23.1	(b)
Fort Lauderdale, FL	66.8	70.1	(b)	53.8	60.2	(b)	25.0	21.3	(b)	1.6	6.3	(b)
Houston, TX	42.4	59.8	35.5	26.9	43.3	19.7	16.3	19.6	13.2	4.1	9.3	3.9
Indianapolis, IN	70.2	63.6	(b)	55.0	26.4	(b)	26.7	37.2	(b)	3.9	2.3	(b)
Los Angeles, CA	77.3	76.2	53.6	60.3	35.6	38.6	25.9	14.9	6.4	8.1	15.8	14.3
Manhattan, NY	85.0	71.4	78.2	66.3	55.8	55.1	27.7	14.3	25.6	19.9	22.1	21.8
New Orleans, LA	36.6	54.4	(b)	29.7	44.1	(b)	11.3	11.8	(b)	2.2	8.8	(b)
Omaha, NE	56.1	56.6	(b)	26.8	11.3	(b)	39.0	30.2	(b)	4.9	3.8	(b)
Philadelphia, PA	75.4	77.4	46.7	60.2	54.8	40.0	20.8	22.6	20.0	9.7	34.5	13.3
Phoenix, AZ	75.5	67.0	61.5	62.7	25.0	35.0	18.2	23.2	19.7	4.5	7.1	14.5
Portland, OR	78.1	78.5	76.9	64.6	38.6	30.8	16.7	21.1	7.7	17.7	30.3	30.8
St. Louis, MO	65.3	81.8	(b)	48.0	65.2	(b)	31.2	31.8	(b)	5.8	16.7	(b)
San Antonio, TX	46.7	39.1	35.9	26.7	18.8	15.9	23.3	14.8	17.5	3.3	11.7	9.6
San Diego, CA	76.6	79.8	54.3	53.2	12.6	10.0	24.5	26.8	15.7	8.5	15.3	8.6
San Jose, CA	56.0	62.5	49.6	30.7	13.7	12.8	21.3	20.8	10.3	4.0	17.3	10.3
Washington, DC	57.6	52.6	(b)	39.9	31.6	(b)	19.0	15.8	(b)	10.9	21.1	(b)

Note: See Note, table 4.31. The racial category "other" has been omitted because of the small number of sample cases at most sites. For methodology and survey sampling information, see Appendix 11.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, **1997 Drug Use Forecasting Annual Report on Adult and Juvenile Arrestees**, NCJ-171672 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1998), pp. 15-60. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

^aIncludes cocaine, opiates, marijuana, phencyclidine (PCP), methadone, benzodiazepines, methaqualone, propoxyphene, barbiturates, and amphetamines.

Table 4.34

Drug use by male juvenile arrestees/detainees in 12 U.S. cities

By type of drug and age, 1997

(Percent testing positive)

City	Any drug ^a	Cocaine	Marijuana	Opiates	Methamphetamine	Multiple drugs	City	Any drug ^a	Cocaine	Marijuana	Opiates	Methamphetamine	Multiple drugs
Total							15 to 16 years						
Birmingham, AL	63.0%	7.6%	61.3%	2.1%	0.0%	13.9%	Birmingham, AL	63.1%	3.9%	62.1%	1.9%	0.0%	9.7%
Cleveland, OH	61.1	11.7	58.3	2.0	0.0	15.4	Cleveland, OH	68.3	10.6	67.5	3.3	0.0	17.1
Denver, CO	64.6	9.7	61.9	0.0	1.2	7.8	Denver, CO	62.8	11.6	58.7	0.0	0.8	7.4
Indianapolis, IN	41.6	3.0	39.3	0.7	0.2	4.2	Indianapolis, IN	52.5	3.4	49.7	1.1	0.0	4.5
Los Angeles, CA	62.0	12.2	55.1	0.6	6.5	15.4	Los Angeles, CA	62.5	10.7	56.7	0.4	6.5	14.6
Phoenix, AZ	56.1	13.8	49.1	1.0	6.5	15.7	Phoenix, AZ	58.3	13.7	52.0	0.5	7.8	17.2
Portland, OR	43.1	3.6	41.3	1.1	2.5	6.5	Portland, OR	49.6	3.9	48.8	1.6	1.6	7.0
St. Louis, MO	54.2	4.2	54.2	1.4	0.0	5.6	St. Louis, MO	66.7	5.6	66.7	2.8	0.0	8.3
San Antonio, TX	57.6	14.5	53.1	3.1	0.3	15.2	San Antonio, TX	68.3	19.9	64.6	1.2	0.6	19.9
San Diego, CA	62.6	4.2	52.6	2.0	17.2	20.7	San Diego, CA	62.2	3.8	56.2	1.1	13.5	17.8
San Jose, CA	51.9	4.1	45.0	0.3	13.7	18.2	San Jose, CA	53.1	4.8	47.6	0.0	10.9	15.6
Washington, DC	65.6	3.8	64.5	0.4	0.0	11.5	Washington, DC	65.1	1.8	64.2	0.9	0.0	11.9
13 to 14 years							17 to 18 years						
Birmingham, AL	40.8	6.1	36.7	2.0	0.0	10.2	Birmingham, AL	78.5	13.9	77.2	2.5	0.0	22.8
Cleveland, OH	29.2	6.3	27.1	0.0	0.0	4.2	Cleveland, OH	73.5	19.1	69.1	0.0	0.0	22.1
Denver, CO	56.6	5.7	54.7	0.0	0.0	3.8	Denver, CO	73.1	10.3	71.8	0.0	2.6	11.5
Indianapolis, IN	23.8	0.8	23.1	0.0	0.8	1.5	Indianapolis, IN	59.3	6.2	55.6	1.2	0.0	8.6
Los Angeles, CA	51.9	10.4	49.4	1.3	1.3	9.1	Los Angeles, CA	69.2	16.2	58.4	0.5	9.2	20.5
Phoenix, AZ	35.8	4.9	32.1	1.2	1.2	3.7	Phoenix, AZ	72.5	23.1	60.4	2.2	8.8	24.2
Portland, OR	28.0	0.0	28.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Portland, OR	51.6	7.8	45.3	1.6	7.8	14.1
St. Louis, MO	44.0	4.0	44.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	St. Louis, MO	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
San Antonio, TX	44.8	6.3	40.6	4.2	0.0	9.4	San Antonio, TX	72.7	27.3	54.5	27.3	0.0	18.2
San Diego, CA	55.1	1.4	47.8	4.3	8.7	10.1	San Diego, CA	68.3	6.3	51.4	2.1	26.8	29.6
San Jose, CA	31.6	5.3	28.9	0.0	7.9	13.2	San Jose, CA	59.0	3.0	49.0	1.0	21.0	25.0
Washington, DC	42.9	2.4	42.9	0.0	0.0	2.4	Washington, DC	78.8	5.8	77.9	0.0	0.0	15.4

Note: See Note, table 4.31. Data on male juvenile arrestees/detainees are collected at 12 Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) sites throughout the United States. Eight of these sites also collect data on female juvenile arrestees/detainees; however, given the small sample size across a majority of the ADAM juvenile facilities, these data are not presented. The "9 to 12 year" age category has been omitted because of the small number of sample cases within each drug type. For methodology and survey sampling information, see Appendix 11.

^bBase figure is less than 10 cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, *1997 Drug Use Forecasting Annual Report on Adult and Juvenile Arrestees*, NCJ-171672 (Washington, DC: US-GPO, 1998), pp. 62-73. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

^aIncludes cocaine, opiates, marijuana, phencyclidine (PCP), methadone, benzodiazepines, methaqualone, propoxyphene, barbiturates, and amphetamines.

Table 4.35

Federal drug seizures

By type of drug, fiscal years 1989-97

Fiscal year	Pounds seized ^a				
	Total	Heroin	Cocaine	Marijuana	Hashish
1989	1,343,702	2,415	218,697	1,070,965	51,625
1990	738,004	1,704	235,885	483,353	17,062
1991	926,700	3,067	246,325	499,097	178,211
1992	1,093,366	2,552	303,289	783,477	4,048
1993	1,045,997	3,516	244,315	772,086	26,080
1994	1,355,678	2,898	309,710	1,041,445	1,625
1995	1,576,865	2,569	234,105	1,308,171	32,020
1996	1,720,805	3,324	254,367	1,430,096	33,018
1997 ^b	1,784,344	3,044	243,272	1,484,306	53,722

Note: The Federal-wide Drug Seizure System (FDSS) contains information about drug seizures made within the jurisdiction of the United States by the Drug Enforcement Administration, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Customs Service, and U.S. Border Patrol as well as maritime seizures made by the U.S. Coast Guard. Drug seizures made by other Federal agencies are included in the FDSS database when custody of the drug evidence was transferred to one of these five agencies.

Additional information on drugs seized since October 1993 by the U.S. Border Patrol are now included in the FDSS. This addition accounts for the increase in cocaine and marijuana totals, which are no longer strictly comparable to prior years' totals.

Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

^aFigures are rounded to the nearest pound.

^bData are preliminary and subject to revision.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from tables provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, Federal-wide Drug Seizure System.

Table 4.36

Drug removals from the domestic market by the Drug Enforcement Administration

By type of drug, fiscal years 1978-97

Fiscal year	Opium (lbs.)	Heroin (lbs.)	Cocaine (lbs.)	Marijuana (lbs.)	Hashish (lbs.)	Hallucinogens (d.u.)	Depressants (d.u.)	Stimulants (d.u.)	Methadone (d.u.)
1978	27	442	1,009	1,117,422	3,004	4,349,917	311,044	2,901,948	39
1979	4	160	1,139	887,302	43,261	6,439,136	5,671,379	7,711,628	14,998
1980	NA	201	2,590	994,468	5,993	7,522,905	8,337,806	6,434,742	NA
1981	NA	332	4,352	1,935,202	30,162	36,064,329	21,701,603	47,475,580	NA
1982	NA	608	12,493	2,814,787	3,086	1,978,617	5,739,423	4,482,404	NA
1983	263	662	19,625	1,795,875	31,339	58,542,610	2,535,040	11,345,783	NA
1984	18	850	25,344	2,909,393	2,059	596,999	688,491	16,500,791	3,218
1985	45	985	39,969	1,641,626	21,858	4,593,867	664,589	20,709,871	57,903
1986	6	801	59,699	1,819,764	577	16,748,616	1,627,315	27,846,419	70
1987	65	804	81,823	1,429,339	2,368	6,057,338	643,178	26,929,899	920
1988	73	1,841	127,967	1,241,630	83,542	17,530,667	182,215	95,972,547	375,009
1989	13	1,372	181,519	745,255	1,270	13,100,524	564,440	94,333,273	22,164
1990	30	1,405	162,386	310,610	16,878	3,212,636	335,974	143,824,926	23,022
1991	3	2,529	130,776	237,183	1,333	1,824,587	378,352	29,157,571	6,200
1992	54	1,534	173,727	445,942	4,328	3,691,242	917,019	44,428,806	3,580
1993	39	1,592	134,003	314,091	267	2,841,245	179,058	80,462,242	1,618
1994	21	1,048	145,751	337,121	539	1,590,624	25,769,912	130,755,446	3,467
1995	31	1,198	115,261	480,339	30,721	2,326,293	442,740	163,142,631	30,870
1996	52	1,123	79,986	412,701	30,816	2,352,033	471,114	66,921,592	542
1997 ^a	49	755	86,786	475,893	34,084	4,425,615	704,508	128,290,203	5,719

Note: The notation "d.u." refers to dosage unit. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

^aData are preliminary and subject to revision.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration.

Table 4.37

Number of marijuana plants eradicated and seized, arrests, and weapons and assets seized

Under the Drug Enforcement Administration's Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program, by State, 1997

State	Outdoor operations			Indoor operations		Total plants eradicated	Number of arrests	Number of weapons seized	Value of assets seized
	Plots eradicated	Cultivated plants eradicated ^a	Ditchweed ^b eradicated	Grows seized	Plants eradicated				
United States, total	69,665	3,827,133	237,140,322	2,944	225,232	241,192,687	17,070	4,713	\$39,562,165
Alabama	5,822	80,824	0	14	1,481	82,305	62	14	82,250
Alaska	1	8	0	57	7,270	7,278	87	43	49,718
Arizona	68	31,092	1,237	15	6,600	38,929	365	25	545,340
Arkansas	1,296	47,411	0	18	841	48,252	178	87	29,976
California	1,979	622,583	0	457	71,020	693,603	2,227	1,092	4,186,271
Colorado	179	24,473	62,709	140	5,010	92,192	217	95	5,939,364
Connecticut	34	1,920	0	6	25	1,945	18	0	30,987
Delaware	27	5,054	3,025	13	172	8,251	17	0	4,235
Florida	949	81,943	0	197	26,235	108,178	477	198	1,650,011
Georgia	851	44,158	0	45	1,002	45,160	129	188	359,000
Hawaii	34,675	599,551	0	13	2,610	602,161	1,044	83	1,290,632
Idaho	30	114,003	4	19	1,831	115,838	42	24	220,671
Illinois	752	7,654	9,728,281	74	2,102	9,738,037	155	38	92,914
Indiana	2,845	41,805	12,533,166	70	3,437	12,578,408	3,124	94	448,884
Iowa	29	1,423	777,989	0	0	779,412	7	3	4,110
Kansas	135	9,327	142,163	13	1,549	153,039	36	36	46,430
Kentucky	6,655	441,643	14,462	117	12,243	468,348	1,276	297	1,110,936
Louisiana	439	11,778	0	41	395	12,173	83	17	283,920
Maine	141	8,009	0	76	3,697	11,706	204	144	73,706
Maryland	142	3,990	0	40	836	4,826	120	17	589,488
Massachusetts	70	2,298	0	1	0	2,298	5	10	536,277
Michigan	1,538	19,185	0	105	5,155	24,340	198	144	820,837
Minnesota	88	13,133	2,640,013	26	958	2,654,104	40	39	611,121
Mississippi	151	15,009	0	0	0	15,009	471	33	140,210
Missouri	1,414	52,175	65,375,858	141	1,161	65,429,194	1,809	594	322,470
Montana	4	60	0	38	4,059	4,119	82	46	290,380
Nebraska	16	1,466	6,434	24	757	8,657	45	9	10,520
Nevada	3	300	0	7	250	550	12	1	350
New Hampshire	40	644	0	21	245	889	35	6	7,850
New Jersey	87	1,835	0	21	680	2,515	77	27	407,737
New Mexico	15	2,097	0	18	2,844	4,941	27	4	32,300
New York	133	43,981	0	52	3,903	47,884	517	24	1,360,398
North Carolina	1,592	50,707	0	22	0	50,707	192	18	15,011
North Dakota	31	58	3,425,000	10	334	3,425,392	15	0	4,550
Ohio	913	73,259	0	27	1,129	74,388	83	41	1,711,210
Oklahoma	912	85,594	566,339	3	3,839	655,772	57	93	2,917,025
Oregon	479	14,266	0	370	23,905	38,171	334	325	5,106,042
Pennsylvania	188	4,053	0	89	2,245	6,298	161	99	33,835
Rhode Island	7	534	0	3	336	870	3	0	0
South Carolina	374	1,258	0	5	98	12,356	23	0	0
South Dakota	284	236	130,485,962	1	82	130,486,280	6	0	0
Tennessee	2,218	1,113,732	0	51	3,790	1,117,522	1,739	192	6,792,202
Texas	327	54,956	2,090,515	29	1,661	2,147,132	75	59	376,200
Utah	8	1,321	0	1	56	1,377	175	8	109,020
Vermont	165	3,419	59,207	22	576	63,202	97	2	22,527
Virginia	435	18,135	2	37	3,328	21,465	186	24	106,761
Washington	137	13,413	0	148	11,514	24,927	235	205	478,081
West Virginia	578	45,071	1,170,164	38	927	1,216,162	103	25	31,400
Wisconsin	409	5,289	8,057,792	205	2,979	8,066,060	397	190	279,009
Wyoming	0	0	0	4	65	65	3	0	0

Note: These data were collected by the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) in conjunction with the Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program. This program is a joint Federal and State effort in which the DEA contributes funding, training, equipment, investigative, and aircraft resources to the participating States in the effort to eradicate domestically cultivated marijuana.

^aMay include tended ditchweed; see footnote b.

^bDitchweed is a type of marijuana that grows wild.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from table provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration.

Table 4.38

Seizures of illegal drug laboratories by the Drug Enforcement Administration

By type of drug manufactured, United States, fiscal years 1975-97

Fiscal year	Total illegal drug laboratories seized	Type of drug manufactured								Other hallucinogens	Other controlled substances ^a
		PCP	Methamphetamine	Amphetamine	Methaqualone	Hashish oil	LSD	Cocaine			
Total	9,265	545	7,279	650	106	30	22	153		141	339
1975	32	15	11	2	1	0	0	3		0	X
1976	97	30	36	11	5	4	4	7		0	X
1977	148	66	46	10	10	6	1	2		7	X
1978	180	79	69	12	7	5	0	4		4	X
1979	235	53	137	10	9	4	2	5		15	X
1980	234	49	126	20	17	1	4	2		15	X
1981	182	35	87	14	13	2	4	5		10	12
1982	224	47	132	18	7	0	0	6		7	7
1983	226	39	119	25	10	4	0	11		11	7
1984	197	13	121	19	3	3	0	16		3	19
1985	419	23	257	67	5	0	1	29		2	35
1986	509	8	372	66	4	0	2	23		6	28
1987	682	13	561	68	1	1	1	17		2	18
1988	810	20	667	82	4	0	0	9		7	21
1989	852	13	683	101	5	0	0	1		0	49
1990	549	10	449	54	3	0	0	4		10	19
1991	408	5	345	26	1	0	3	3		13	12
1992	335	4	291	15	1	0	0	5		6	13
1993	286	3	237	8	0	0	0	0		12	26
1994	274	12	224	11	0	0	0	1		4	22
1995	330	5	299	4	0	0	0	0		1	21
1996	763	2	733	4	0	0	0	0		3	21
1997	1,293	1	1,277	3	0	0	0	0		3	9

Note: Data for 1994 have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

^aIncludes substances such as phenyl 2 propanone, a precursor used in making methamphetamine and amphetamine; methadone, an opiate-type heroin substitute; and methcathinone, a stimulant that has effects similar to methamphetamine.

Source: Comptroller General of the United States, *Report to the Congress: Stronger Crackdown Needed on Clandestine Laboratories Manufacturing Dangerous Drugs* (Washington, DC: U.S. General Accounting Office, 1981), p. 37; and data provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration.

Table 4.39

Arrests by the Drug Enforcement AdministrationBy type of drug, fiscal years 1992-97^a

Fiscal year	Total		Type of drug									
			Heroin		Cocaine ^b		Cannabis ^c		Dangerous drugs ^d		Unknown	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
1992	24,858	100%	2,626	10.6%	13,206	53.1%	5,845	23.5%	3,160	12.7%	21	0.1%
1993	22,030	100	2,150	9.8	11,479	52.1	5,285	24.0	3,104	14.1	12	0.1
1994	22,026	100	2,266	10.3	11,527	52.3	4,997	22.7	3,220	14.6	16	0.1
1995	24,818	100	2,656	10.7	12,277	49.5	5,790	23.3	4,080	16.4	15	0.1
1996	27,259	100	2,926	10.7	13,154	48.3	5,934	21.8	5,116	18.8	129	0.5
1997	32,762	100	3,245	9.9	15,228	46.5	6,683	20.4	7,335	22.4	271	0.8

Note: Data for 1992 to 1996 have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

^dIncludes stimulants (e.g., methamphetamine), depressants (e.g., barbiturates), and hallucinogens (e.g., LSD and PCP).

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

^bIncludes crack.

^cIncludes marijuana, hashish, and hashish oil.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from table provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, Defendant Statistical System.

Table 4.40

Asset seizures by the Drug Enforcement Administration

By type and value of asset seized, fiscal years 1993-97

Type of asset	1993		1994		1995		1996		1997	
	Number of seizures	Value	Number of seizures	Value	Number of seizures	Value	Number of seizures	Value	Number of seizures	Value
Total	16,895	\$688,720,873	13,859	\$650,842,200	13,973	\$650,344,625	13,554	\$499,291,097	15,860	\$551,680,150
Currency	7,014	250,469,017	6,641	316,292,043	7,792	274,397,676	7,426	275,218,245	8,123	284,680,029
Other financial instruments	588	50,703,447	461	47,071,268	411	180,417,157	831	59,668,742	507	73,602,092
Real property	1,565	255,157,081	924	172,966,741	753	98,675,343	567	88,448,201	748	108,833,498
Vehicles	4,737	48,787,715	3,794	39,081,767	3,335	40,246,228	3,099	40,278,491	3,695	47,379,874
Vessels	159	9,198,707	147	18,379,846	99	11,519,006	117	8,249,654	111	5,884,754
Aircraft	45	33,915,750	37	10,109,200	34	9,598,400	17	5,564,100	24	8,945,000
Other conveyance	323	4,333,503	196	1,814,528	167	1,451,266	133	1,663,878	172	1,734,731
Other	2,464	36,155,653	1,650	45,126,807	1,382	34,039,549	1,364	20,199,786	2,480	20,620,172

Note: Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from tables provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, Computerized Asset Program.

Table 4.41

Drug seizures by the U.S. Customs Service

By type and amount of drugs seized, fiscal years 1975-97

Fiscal year	Type of drug seized													
	Heroin		Cocaine		Hashish		Marijuana		Opium		Morphine		Other drugs ^a	
	Number of seizures	Quantity (in pounds)	Number of seizures	Quantity (in pounds)	Number of seizures	Quantity (in pounds)	Number of seizures	Quantity (in pounds)	Number of seizures	Quantity (in pounds)	Number of seizures	Quantity (in pounds)	Number of seizures	Quantity (in dosage units)
1975	436	114.8	1,011	728.9	4,003	3,400.9	13,792	466,510.3	46	18.6	7	1.2	2,606	11,625,507
1976	437	367.7	1,167	1,029.6	5,162	13,436.7	13,555	759,359.9	72	37.6	15	3.9	2,581	21,418,652
Transition quarter	104	45.3	330	236.1	1,343	469.6	4,620	115,334.4	18	4.4	1	--	836	2,114,245
1977	245	277.7	1,025	952.1	6,323	15,923.0	14,902	1,652,772.7	50	20.2	15	1.4	2,105	7,813,721
1978	179	188.6	846	1,418.7	4,919	22,658.5	12,826	4,616,883.7	51	20.3	6	1.8	2,911	7,683,298
1979	173	122.5	1,259	1,438.1	4,379	50,848.9	12,323	3,583,555.5	41	26.1	21	8.8	3,130	15,912,218
1980	149	268.7	1,307	4,742.9	3,979	14,675.4	12,620	2,361,141.5	33	49.9	15	50.7	3,495	43,000,416
1981	170	234.7	1,372	3,741.1	2,689	17,991.8	14,036	5,109,792.5	52	9.5	75	6.2	3,877	38,947,804
1982	168	289.9	1,364	11,149.5	2,610	58,276.6	11,947	3,958,870.9	265	197.0	165	17.8	3,017	2,339,360
1983	285	593.6	1,731	19,601.5	1,829	2,209.8	12,101	2,732,974.5	103	78.9	199	60.0	2,862	5,592,669
1984	396	664.3	1,625	27,525.8	1,530	42,389.5	12,304	3,274,927.2	429	258.0	156	12.6	2,627	6,819,717
1985	426	784.6	2,164	50,506.4	1,948	22,970.0	12,002	2,389,704.1	1,118	505.0	10	3.3	2,179	22,540,573
1986	406	692.4	2,557	52,520.9	2,158	17,555.4	10,377	2,211,068.1	807	321.2	8	0.6	2,680	1,424,682
1987	527	639.0	2,158	87,898.3	1,930	1,073.2	14,569	1,701,149.6	538	1,014.6	8	4.2	3,345	3,881,793
1988	322	1,350.5	2,333	137,408.4	1,675	94,475.1	11,226	969,966.7	952	1,482.7	12	20.1	2,726	282,317
1989	454	1,056.7	2,059	129,493.2	1,656	51,476.0	10,183	645,858.2	3,384	901.3	26	10.3	2,549	2,622,721
1990	569	1,504.5	2,169	164,727.0	1,961	17,052.7	7,522	222,313.8	6,942	2,047.2	12	8.4	2,733	2,813,241
1991	754	2,757.1	2,138	169,586.1	2,000	177,037.7	8,688	287,519.6	3,594	1,131.6	6	0.3	2,059	2,913,236
1992	940	2,226.4	2,150	243,364.8	1,820	4,046.3	12,081	462,328.9	2,995	1,061.8	3	0.4	2,267	8,261,600
1993	1,010	2,966.2	2,182	175,317.6	1,529	26,089.1	10,961	507,248.7	2,426	2,128.8	11	19.8	2,747	17,864,966
1994	987	2,530.1	2,392	204,514.0	1,558	1,393.4	9,632	559,583.6	1,362	1,946.7	202	12,691.1	3,251	24,104,228
1995 ^b	923	2,235.3	2,226	158,313.7	1,284	16,616.8	10,214	642,012.5	462	484.5	367	27,544.0	4,896	5,665,673
1996	1,053	2,895.0	2,451	180,947.0	1,452	36,671.0	12,510	775,065.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	5,800	NA
1997	1,208	2,444.8	2,537	157,924.3	1,528	37,338.4	12,741	726,198.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	6,695	15,790,950

Note: The data presented for 1975 and 1976 coincide with the former Federal fiscal year, the period July 1 to June 30. The transition quarter refers to the period July 1, 1976 to Sept. 30, 1976. The Federal fiscal year is now October 1 to September 30. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

^aIncludes amphetamines, barbiturates, LSD, opiates, and other drugs.

^bBeginning in fiscal year 1995, the data include all incidents in which the U.S. Customs Service participated with other Federal, State, or local enforcement agencies.

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Customs Service, *Prologue '76* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1976), p. 36; U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Customs Service, *Customs U.S.A., 1980*, p. 33; *1985*, p. 41; *1988*, p. 40; *1989*, p. 40 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury); U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Customs Service, *U.S. Customs Update 1992* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1993), p. 22; U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Customs Service, *U.S. Customs Service: Annual Report FY 1993* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1994), p. 41; and data provided by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Customs Service. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.42

Property seizures by the U.S. Customs Service

By type and value of property seized, fiscal years 1979-97

(Domestic value in thousands)

Fiscal year	Type of property seized															
	Vehicles		Aircraft		Vessels		Monetary instruments		General merchandise ^a		Arms/ammunition		Real estate		Intellectual property rights ^b	
	Number of seizures	Domestic value	Number of seizures	Domestic value	Number of seizures	Domestic value	Number of seizures	Domestic value	Number of seizures	Domestic value	Number of seizures	Domestic value	Number of seizures	Domestic value	Number of seizures	Domestic value
1979	2,829	\$9,060	135	\$19,979	272	\$74,529	1,328	\$22,472	24,318	\$41,639	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1980	3,039	12,269	195	11,584	1,319	91,269	1,257	31,382	19,789	39,606	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1981	4,011	14,882	272	32,487	556	46,535	1,554	39,846	23,250	63,491	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1982	5,951	35,936	206	34,742	500	44,462	1,802	32,757	27,132	92,015	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1983	9,481	63,912	203	19,104	405	33,209	2,066	50,174	36,972	142,824	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1984	9,347	62,954	157	50,327	558	49,256	2,088	67,734	33,334	348,796	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1985	9,323	80,666	145	150,448	524	41,227	1,114	95,838	32,679	277,339	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1986	8,911	74,597	123	17,414	292	14,424	1,370	121,536	30,489	237,850	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1987	11,400	84,807	176	112,479	535	23,783	2,138	102,383	40,257	417,750	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1988	12,073	97,570	129	204,643	374	122,585	3,064	165,296	23,966	477,938	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1989	12,444	100,729	182	204,000	333	58,139	4,102	225,028	22,416	509,601	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1990	8,412	84,277	151	102,623	285	17,984	8,960	440,487	34,602	449,019	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1991	7,945	62,652	103	43,801	257	30,261	8,555	271,315	26,908	377,105	1,902	\$5,763	154	\$52,736	NA	NA
1992	8,910	61,021	91	41,933	193	15,293	3,510	219,439	15,064	178,588	1,999	10,333	215	167,244	1,253	\$32,492
1993	8,917	71,872	47	6,900	180	9,408	3,550	183,128	14,072	214,356	2,663	3,396	245	77,981	2,005	44,175
1994	8,523	80,902	35	5,290	190	42,474	3,266	217,507	11,881	174,033	2,420	5,002	73	36,540	2,219	38,288
1995	9,269	91,378	36	29,253	192	45,668	3,071	207,737	10,985	513,765	1,719	24,231	172	45,326	2,092	51,683
1996	11,543	104,933	29	7,901	217	9,070	2,964	258,591	13,731	204,181	1,373	9,191	135	25,631	2,236	52,384
1997	10,953	94,287	23	15,158	197	11,839	3,739	240,243	17,573	1,176,551	1,509	7,229	326	38,303	2,117	64,001

Note: Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

^aIncludes any other type of merchandise brought into the country in violation of the U.S. Customs laws.

^bIncludes any unauthorized use or theft of copyrighted or pirated goods and counterfeit items and goods not licensed for sale in the United States.

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Customs Service, *Customs U.S.A., 1980*, p. 32; *1982*, p. 40; *1989*, p. 40 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury); U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Customs Service, *U.S. Customs Update 1992* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1993), p. 22; U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Customs Service, *U.S. Customs Service: Annual Report FY 1993* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1994), p. 41; and data provided by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Customs Service. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.43

Arrests by the U.S. Secret Service

By type of offense, fiscal years 1988-97

Fiscal year	Type of offense						
	Total	Counter-feiting	Forgery ^a	Financial crime/ fraud	Protective intelligence	Other	Task forces ^b
1988	7,168	1,597	2,700	2,101	378	392	NA
1989	7,592	1,809	2,872	1,997	327	587	NA
1990	6,881	1,837	2,230	2,121	284	409	NA
1991	6,982	1,845	1,912	2,623	199	403	NA
1992	6,490	1,743	1,506	2,755	192	294	NA
1993 ^c	7,482	1,899	1,578	3,259	249	497	NA
1994	9,166	1,955	1,312	4,279	265	1,355	NA
1995	12,289	1,856	955	5,609	411	949	2,509
1996	11,889	2,176	687	5,720	364	99	2,843
1997	13,649	3,151	748	5,908	313	89	3,440

^aIncludes check and bond forgery.

^bIncludes activities of a number of task forces involving U.S. Secret Service participation with other agencies on criminal matters.

^cSome data for 1993 have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Secret Service.

Table 4.44

Value and number of counterfeit notes and coins passed and seized

Fiscal years 1972-97

(In thousands)

Fiscal year	Total value of notes and coins	Counterfeit notes							Value of counterfeit coins		
		Total value	Passed on the public		Seized before circulation		Appearing abroad ^a		Total value	Passed on the public	Seized before circulation
			Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value			
1972	\$27,752	\$27,726	287	\$4,816	1,097	\$22,911	X	X	\$26.0	\$15.3	\$10.7
1973	25,306	25,282	179	3,340	1,143	21,942	X	X	23.3	12.4	10.9
1974	21,402	21,382	121	2,431	660	18,951	X	X	19.7	7.9	11.7
1975	48,625	48,602	156	3,616	1,286	44,986	X	X	22.5	7.7	14.8
1976	35,089	35,080	135	3,375	673	31,706	X	X	8.8	5.4	3.3
Transition quarter	5,475	5,473	49	1,108	145	4,365	X	X	1.5	0.8	0.7
1977	44,039	44,030	255	4,872	1,178	39,158	X	X	8.5	7.1	1.3
1978	22,341	22,338	197	4,000	561	18,338	X	X	3.1	2.2	0.9
1979	50,770	50,764	188	4,515	1,240	46,249	X	X	5.4	1.8	3.6
1980	60,846	60,833	189	5,541	1,324	55,292	X	X	13.2	1.8	11.5
1981	58,554	58,547	228	6,906	1,390	51,642	X	X	6.5	4.8	1.7
1982	82,273	82,267	273	8,586	1,484	73,681	X	X	5.2	1.0	4.1
1983	71,790	71,763	215	7,803	1,518	63,960	X	X	27.2	2.3	24.8
1984	89,293	89,290	207	7,559	2,087	81,731	X	X	2.7	0.9	1.7
1985	68,659	68,658	183	6,926	1,335	61,732	X	X	1.8	1.1	0.7
1986	45,720	45,719	201	6,870	749	38,849	X	X	0.9	0.5	0.5
1987	89,776	89,775	294	9,322	1,382	62,261	283	\$18,192	1.0	0.5	0.6
1988	136,072	136,071	284	11,563	2,311	110,076	235	14,432	1.1	0.6	0.6
1989	177,274	177,272	389	13,842	2,191	75,258	933	88,172	1.7	1.6	0.1
1990	113,145	113,144	370	14,021	1,643	66,338	536	32,786	0.2	(b)	0.1
1991	117,517	117,517	413	17,143	1,870	69,622	326	30,752	0.2	0.1	0.1
1992	109,875	109,875	467	19,145	1,842	60,731	596	29,999	0.1	(b)	(b)
1993	164,565	164,561	435	19,602	514	24,192	1,794	120,767	3.8	2.7	1.1
1994	208,734	208,734	627	25,285	1,116	45,717	1,652	137,732	0.5	0.5	(b)
1995	339,066	339,064	686	32,490	1,947	75,262	2,439	231,312	1.8	0.3	1.5
1996	205,220	205,220	564	29,831	1,133	63,691	1,369	111,698	0.1	0.1	(b)
1997	136,206	136,205	589	31,751	852	40,386	778	64,069	0.4	(b)	0.3

Note: The data presented prior to and including 1976 coincide with the former Federal fiscal year, the period July 1 to June 30. The transition quarter refers to the period July 1, 1976 to Sept. 30, 1976. The fiscal year for the Federal Government is now from October 1 to September 30. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Secret Service, "Annual Statistical Summary, Fiscal Year 1981," Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1982. (Mimeographed.); and data provided by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Secret Service. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

^aAppearing abroad" figures not available prior to fiscal year 1987.

^bRounds to less than 0.1.

Table 4.45

Counterfeit plant operations suppressed by the U.S. Secret Service

By type of operation, fiscal years 1980-97

Fiscal year	Total	Notes	Photo-copies	False identification	Coins	Foreign country	Ink jet notes ^a	All other ^b
1980	78	73	0	0	0	5	NA	0
1981	84	76	1	0	1	6	NA	0
1982	90	79	0	0	3	7	NA	1
1983	119	104	0	0	1	11	NA	3
1984	92	83	0	0	2	7	NA	0
1985	109	92	7	1	1	5	NA	3
1986	136	76	30	6	1	23	NA	0
1987	182	103	41	6	10	18	NA	4
1988	158	93	24	9	10	19	NA	3
1989	123	71	21	6	0	20	NA	5
1990	157	73	33	29	2	18	NA	2
1991	148	66	52	12	0	16	NA	2
1992	137	59	49	10	0	14	NA	5
1993	162	62	48	13	4	22	NA	13
1994	162	55	77	NA	1	23	NA	6
1995	174	61	62	NA	0	17	29	5
1996	218	29	62	NA	0	20	101	6
1997	462	23	87	NA	0	27	321	4

^aNotes generated using computer printers.

^bIncludes food coupons and all other U.S. obligations under U.S. Secret Service jurisdiction.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Secret Service.

Table 4.46

Deportable aliens located by the Immigration and Naturalization Service

By status at entry, fiscal years 1992-96

By status at entry, fiscal years 1992-96											
	Total located	Status at entry									
		Visitor	Crewman	Student	Temporary worker		Immigrant	Stowaway	Transit without visa	Entry without inspection	
					Agriculture	Other				Other	
1992	1,258,482	15,755	1,111	1,240	259	300	9,800	404	60	1,225,993	3,560
1993	1,327,259	15,902	894	1,080	273	147	9,854	293	50	1,294,256	4,510
1994	1,094,717	13,342	833	978	140	260	10,745	410	59	1,064,068	3,882
1995	1,394,560	11,905	1,279	896	176	218	9,784	691	381	1,365,171	4,059
1996	1,649,986	12,003	830	731	176	186	10,502	244	313	1,620,033	4,968

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from tables provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Table 4.47

Aliens deported from the United States

By reason for deportation, fiscal years 1981-96

Fiscal year	Total	Reason for deportation				
		Conviction for criminal or narcotics violation	Related to criminal or narcotics violation	Entered without inspection	Violation of nonimmigrant status	Other
1981-96	449,105	186,436	4,102	225,326	19,607	13,634
1981	16,720	310	54	13,601	1,959	796
1982	14,518	413	64	11,554	1,796	691
1983	18,232	863	93	14,318	1,958	1,000
1984	17,607	981	80	14,082	1,702	762
1985	21,358	1,551	151	16,957	1,916	783
1986	22,314	1,708	165	17,812	1,865	764
1987	22,342	4,111	274	15,833	1,273	851
1988	23,136	5,474	308	15,337	996	1,021
1989	30,449	7,028	342	20,648	1,249	1,182
1990	26,235	10,617	297	13,203	1,128	990
1991	28,923	15,538	476	10,919	974	1,016
1992	38,527	22,383	690	13,462	864	1,128
1993	37,238	25,188	409	10,395	536	710
1994	39,623	28,257	296	9,980	477	613
1995	41,819	29,145	247	11,390	433	604
1996	50,064	32,869	156	15,835	481	723

Note: Aliens deported refers to those aliens required to leave the country under formal orders of deportation. "Other" includes those entering without valid entry documents, those who have been previously arrested or deported, children under 16 years of age unaccompanied by a parent, and persons facilitating alien entry for gain. The definition of which aliens were categorized criminal aliens changed in 1990; therefore data for years prior to 1990 are not directly comparable. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Appendix 3

Crime in the United States Definitions of terms

Note: The following information has been excerpted from the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, **Crime in the United States, 1996** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1997), pp. 389, 390, 395-397. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made. See U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, **Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1984) for further definitions and information on classification and counting rules.

Population definitions

For purposes of statistical presentation, the cities and counties in the United States are divided into groups based on population size. The population group classifications used by the Uniform Crime Reporting Program are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Population group, political label, and population coverage

Population group	Political label	Population coverage
I	City	250,000 and over
II	City	100,000 to 249,999
III	City	50,000 to 99,999
IV	City	25,000 to 49,999
V	City	10,000 to 24,999
VI	City ^a	Less than 10,000
VIII (Rural county)	County ^b	-
IX (Suburban county)	County ^b	-

^aIncludes universities and colleges to which no population is attributed.

^bIncludes State police to which no population is attributed.

Metropolitan Statistical Area

(MSA)--This includes a central city of at least 50,000 people or an urbanized area of at least 50,000. The county containing the central city and other contiguous counties having strong economic and social ties to the central city and county also are included. Counties in an MSA are designated "suburban" for UCR purposes. An MSA may cross State lines. Due to changes in the geographic composition of MSAs, no year-to-year comparisons of data for those areas should be attempted.

New England MSAs are comprised of cities and towns instead of counties. In this publication, New England cities and towns are assigned to the proper MSAs. Some counties, however, have both suburban and rural portions. Data for State police and sheriffs in those jurisdictions are included in statistics for the rural areas. MSAs made up approximately 80% of the total U.S. population in 1996.

Rural counties--Rural counties are those outside MSAs and are comprised of mostly unincorporated areas. Law enforcement agencies in rural counties cover areas that are not under the jurisdiction of city police departments. Rural county law enforcement agencies served 12% of the national population in 1996.

Suburban areas--These areas consist of cities with populations of less than 50,000 in addition to counties (unincorporated areas) that are within an MSA. Suburban areas can, therefore, be divided into suburban cities and suburban counties.

Other cities--Other cities are urban places outside MSAs; most of these areas are incorporated. These cities comprised 8% of the 1996 national population.

Community types:

	MSA	Non-MSA
Cities	Cities over 50,000 Suburban cities	Cities outside metropolitan areas
Counties (including unincorporated areas)	Suburban counties	Rural counties

As a general rule, sheriffs, county police, and many State police report on crimes committed within the limits of counties, but outside cities; local police report on crimes committed within city limits.

The major source of Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) data is the individual law enforcement agency. The number of agencies included in each population group will vary slightly from year to year due to population growth, geopolitical consolidation, municipal incorporation, etc. For 1996, the national and State population counts are U.S. Bureau of the Census July 1, 1996 provisional estimates. For jurisdictions within each State, the populations were adjusted based on the 1996 State growth rate as supplied by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Table 2 shows the number of agencies within each population group in 1996.

Table 2. Population group and number of agencies

Population group	Number of agencies
I	65
II	152
III	384
IV	731
V	1,793
VI	8,008 ^a
VIII (Rural county)	3,627 ^b
IX (Suburban county)	2,038 ^b
Total	16,798

^aIncludes universities and colleges to which no population is attributed.

^bIncludes State police to which no population is attributed.

Table 3. Total U.S. population, 1960-96^a

	Population
1960	179,323,175
1961	182,992,000
1962	185,771,000
1963	188,483,000
1964	191,141,000
1965	193,526,000
1966	195,576,000
1967	197,457,000
1968	199,399,000
1969	201,385,000
1970	203,235,298
1971	206,212,000
1972	208,230,000
1973	209,851,000
1974	211,392,000
1975	213,124,000
1976	214,659,000
1977	216,332,000
1978	218,059,000
1979	220,099,000
1980	225,349,264
1981	229,146,000
1982	231,534,000
1983	233,981,000
1984	236,158,000
1985	238,740,000
1986	241,077,000
1987	243,400,000
1988	245,807,000
1989	248,239,000
1990	248,709,873
1991	252,177,000
1992	255,082,000
1993	257,908,000
1994	260,341,000
1995	262,755,000
1996	265,284,000

^aPopulation figures are U.S. Bureau of the Census provisional estimates as of July 1 for each year except 1960, 1970, 1980, and 1990, which are the decennial census counts.

Regions and divisions

The United States is divided into four regions; these regions are further divided into nine divisions. The following is a list of States within divisions and regions.

Northeast:

New England--Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont.

Middle Atlantic--New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania.

Midwest:

East North Central--Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin.

West North Central--Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota.

South:

South Atlantic--Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia.

East South Central--Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee.

West South Central--Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas.

West:

Mountain--Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming.

Pacific--Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, Washington.

The Crime Index, Part I, and Part II offenses

The Crime Index

The following offenses and attempts to commit these offenses are used in compiling the Crime Index: (1) murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, (2) forcible rape, (3) robbery, (4) aggravated assault, (5) burglary, (6) larceny-theft, (7) motor vehicle theft, and (8) arson. Arson was added as the eighth index offense in October 1978. (Manslaughter by negligence and simple or minor assaults are not included in the Crime Index.)

Offenses in the UCR program are divided into two groupings, Part I and Part II. Information on the volume of Part I offenses known to law enforcement, those cleared by arrest or exceptional means, and the number of persons arrested is reported monthly. Only arrest data are reported for Part II offenses.

Part I offenses

Criminal homicide--a. Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter: the willful

(nonnegligent) killing of one human being by another. Deaths caused by negligence, attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, and justifiable homicides are excluded. Justifiable homicides are limited to: (1) the killing of a felon by a law enforcement officer in the line of duty and (2) the killing of a felon by a private citizen. **b.** Manslaughter by negligence: the killing of another person through gross negligence. Traffic fatalities are excluded. While manslaughter by negligence is a Part I crime, it is not included in the Crime Index.

Forcible rape--The carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. Included are rapes by force and attempts or assaults to rape. Statutory offenses (no force used-victim under age of consent) are excluded.

Robbery--The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.

Aggravated assault--An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. Simple assaults are excluded.

Burglary--breaking or entering--The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. Attempted forcible entry is included.

Larceny-theft (except motor vehicle theft)--The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Examples are thefts of bicycles or automobile accessories, shoplifting, pocket-picking, or the stealing of any property or article which is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Attempted larcenies are included. Embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, worthless checks, etc., are excluded.

Motor vehicle theft--The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. A motor vehicle is self-propelled and runs on the surface and not on rails. Specifically excluded from this category are motorboats, construction equipment, airplanes, and farming equipment.

Arson--Any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.

Part II offenses

Other assaults (simple)--Assaults and attempted assaults where no weapon is used and which do not result in serious or aggravated injury to the victim.

Forgery and counterfeiting--Making, altering, uttering, or possessing, with intent

to defraud, anything false in the semblance of that which is true. Attempts are included.

Fraud--Fraudulent conversion and obtaining money or property by false pretenses. Included are confidence games and bad checks, except forgeries and counterfeiting.

Embezzlement--Misappropriation or misapplication of money or property entrusted to one's care, custody, or control.

Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing--Buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property, including attempts.

Vandalism--Willful or malicious destruction, injury, disfigurement, or defacement of any public or private property, real or personal, without consent of the owner or persons having custody or control.

Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.--All violations of regulations or statutes controlling the carrying, using, possessing, furnishing, and manufacturing of deadly weapons or silencers. Attempts are included.

Prostitution and commercialized vice--Sex offenses of a commercialized nature, such as prostitution, keeping a bawdy house, and procuring or transporting women for immoral purposes. Attempts are included.

Sex offenses (except forcible rape, prostitution, and commercialized vice)--Statutory rape and offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like. Attempts are included.

Drug abuse violations--State and local offenses relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, and manufacturing of narcotic drugs. The following drug categories are specified: opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine); marijuana; synthetic narcotics--manufactured narcotics that can cause true addiction (demerol, methadone); and dangerous non-narcotic drugs (barbiturates, benzedrine).

Gambling--Promoting, permitting, or engaging in illegal gambling.

Offenses against the family and children--Nonsupport, neglect, desertion, or abuse of family and children.

Driving under the influence--Driving or operating any vehicle or common carrier while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics.

Liquor laws--State or local liquor law violations, except "drunkenness" and "driving under the influence." Federal violations are excluded.

Drunkenness--Offenses relating to drunkenness or intoxication. Excluded is "driving under the influence."

Disorderly conduct--Breach of the peace.

Vagrancy--Vagabondage, begging, loitering, etc.

All other offenses--All violations of State or local laws, except those listed above and traffic offenses.

Suspicion--No specific offense; suspect released without formal charges being placed.

Curfew and loitering laws (persons under age 18)--Offenses relating to violations of local curfew or loitering ordinances where such laws exist.

Runaways (persons under age 18)--Limited to juveniles taken into protective custody under provisions of local statutes.

Offense estimation

The inability of some State UCR Programs to provide forcible rape figures in accordance with UCR guidelines and other problems at the State-level have required unique estimation procedures. In addition, because of efforts to convert to the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS), it has become necessary for the Source to estimate totals for some States.

The Illinois (1985 to 1996), and Michigan and Minnesota (1993 only for both States) State UCR Programs were unable to provide forcible rape figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. The rape totals were estimated using national rates per 100,000 inhabitants within the eight population groups and assigning the forcible rape volumes proportionally to each State.

In recent years, a number of States have been involved in the NIBRS conversion process. During the conversion process, little or no data were available from law enforcement agencies in these States. The following is a list of States that provided either incomplete data or no data for certain years: Iowa in 1991; Illinois and Kansas in 1993; Illinois, Kansas, and Montana in 1994 and 1995; Delaware and Pennsylvania in 1995; and Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, and Montana in 1996. State totals were estimated using procedures based on data availability specific to each State, and the population group and geographic division to which the State belongs. The Iowa conversion was successful and post-1991 State figures are available. Illinois, Kansas, and Montana are continuing conversion efforts.

An aggregated Florida State total for 1996 was provided by the State-level UCR Program.

It also should be noted that due to reporting problems at the State level, no usable data were received from law enforcement agencies in Florida and Kentucky for 1988; these State totals also were estimated by the Source.

Appendix 11

Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring 1997

Methodology and survey sampling information

Note: The following information was excerpted from the U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, **1997 Drug Use Forecasting Annual Report on Adult and Juvenile Arrestees**, NCJ-171672 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1998), pp. 1, 15-73; and information provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Methodology

The Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) program, formerly the Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) program, collects data at selected arrest booking facilities throughout the United States. Each quarter, trained local ADAM staff obtain voluntary and anonymous urine specimens and interviews from new samples of booked arrestees. The ADAM sample is based on arrestees brought into the booking facility and detained in the facilities less than 48 hours. Arrestees released before booking are not part of the ADAM sample. At each site, approximately 225 males are sampled each quarter. In all except two sites, approximately 100 adult females also are sampled. At 12 sites, juvenile arrestees/detainees also are sampled. Generally, more than 90% of the arrestees selected for the sample agree to be interviewed and over 80% of those interviewed provide urine specimens.

Arrestees are not selected for the survey on a random or probability basis. Rather, adult male arrestees are selected at the discretion of site personnel, who are guided by a target sample size and crime charge priority system. To obtain samples of adult male arrestees with a sufficient distribution of serious arrest charges, ADAM interviewers, where possible, place a priority on felony arrestees and those arrested for offenses other than the sale or possession of drugs. Analyses have shown that those arrested for drug offenses are more likely than other arrestees to be using drugs; as a result, ADAM statistics are likely minimum estimates of drug use among the population of those adults arrested for serious offenses. With the exception of Omaha, males charged with driving offenses generally are excluded from the

sample due to ADAM's emphasis on more serious crimes. (In Omaha, all male arrestees brought to the booking facilities are included in the ADAM sample to obtain a sample of sufficient size.) Because they are fewer in number, all adult female arrestees and all juvenile male and female arrestees/detainees brought to the booking center during the data collection period are included in the ADAM sample, regardless of charge.

In nine sites, Atlanta, Chicago, Denver, Detroit, Houston, Omaha, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and Washington, DC, the catchment area is the entire city. In Cleveland, Dallas, Ft. Lauderdale, Indianapolis, Manhattan, Miami, New Orleans, Phoenix, Portland, San Antonio, and San Jose, the catchment area is the entire county or parish. The catchment area for Los Angeles includes part of the city and part of the county, and in Birmingham and San Diego the catchment area includes the entire city and part of the county.

Twelve of the ADAM sites collect data from male juvenile arrestees/detainees. Eight of these sites also collect data on female arrestees/detainees; however given the small sample size across a majority of the ADAM female juvenile facilities, these data are not presented. For juveniles in each of the sites, excluding Washington, DC and St. Louis, the catchment area encompasses the county. In Washington, DC and St. Louis, only juveniles arrested and detained in the city are included. In Los Angeles, the catchment area comprises parts of the city and county.

All urine specimens are sent to a central laboratory for analysis. The specimens are analyzed for 10 drugs: cocaine, opiates, marijuana, phencyclidine (PCP), methadone, benzodiazepines, methaqualone, propoxyphene, barbiturates, and amphetamines. All positive results for amphetamines are confirmed by gas chromatography to eliminate positives that may be caused by over-the-counter drugs. For most drugs, the urine test can detect use in the previous 2 to 3 days. Exceptions are marijuana and PCP, which sometimes can be detected several weeks after use.

Beginning in 1996, the program adopted marijuana testing cutoff levels in accordance with new U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration guidelines. The new cutoff level, 50 ng/ml, is lower than the previous cutoff level thus more individuals using marijuana are identified. Analysis of trends at both cutoff levels revealed that overall there is a 5 to 7 percentage point increase in positive results at the new level. Caution should be used in

comparing marijuana percentages for 1996 and 1997 with results from previous years.

Table. ADAM sample sizes, 1997

City	Adults		Juvenile males
	Male	Female	
Atlanta, GA	865	289	(a)
Birmingham, AL	892	193	238
Chicago, IL	651	(b)	(a)
Cleveland, OH	662	285	247
Dallas, TX	992	400	(a)
Denver, CO	954	371	257
Detroit, MI	827	194	(a)
Ft. Lauderdale, FL	901	417	(a)
Houston, TX	830	425	(a)
Indianapolis, IN	940	402	430
Los Angeles, CA	922	503	539
Manhattan, NY	1,007	431	(a)
Miami, FL	860	(b)	(a)
New Orleans, LA	997	397	(a)
Omaha, NE	899	105	(a)
Philadelphia, PA	525	339	(a)
Phoenix, AZ	983	597	383
Portland, OR	647	348	276
St. Louis, MO	847	239	72
San Antonio, TX	931	452	290
San Diego, CA	781	365	401
San Jose, CA	885	401	291
Washington, DC	938	394	262

^aMale juveniles not tested.

^bFemales not tested.

Section 5

Judicial processing of defendants

In the past 25 years numerous policy developments, such as the adoption of Federal sentencing guidelines, the enactment of mandatory minimum sentences, the creation of drug courts and domestic violence courts, the implementation of “three-strikes” laws, and the handling of juveniles in criminal court have all impacted the way adult and juvenile offenders are processed in State and Federal courts.

The wide range of information presented in this section represents the progress that has been made over the past 25 years in collecting standardized information about court-related operations at the Federal and State level.

Twenty-five years ago data were not available on many of the fundamental aspects of the judicial process. At that time, the limited data available were primarily Federal court caseload figures reported by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts and selected juvenile court transactions published by the National Center for Social Statistics of the then Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The first *Sourcebook* published in 1973 recognized this “general dearth of national State court data” (p. 295). For example, while 25 years ago we did not have data on the number and characteristics of felony defendants convicted in State courts, this information is now routinely collected by the Bureau of Justice Statistics’ (BJS) National Judicial Reporting Program.

In 1988 BJS instituted the State Court Processing Statistics Program, now conducted every 2 years, to track a sample of felony defendants in the Nation’s 75 largest counties from charging by the prosecutor until disposition of their cases or for a maximum of 12 months. Data also are obtained on defendant characteristics, criminal history, pretrial release, and case outcome.

Information from BJS’ National Judicial Reporting Program and the State Court Processing Program provide criminal justice policymakers and practitioners with the most complete picture to date of felony case processing in State courts.

In describing the Federal judicial process, the *Sourcebook* reports highlights from the BJS Federal Justice Statistics Program (FJSP) as well as selected data from the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, Administrative Office of the United States Courts, and the U.S. Sentencing Commission.

Since 1982 the Federal Justice Statistics Program has reported statistics describing each phase of the Federal criminal justice process.

Data obtained from each of the Federal criminal justice agencies, are compiled to describe individuals processed in the Federal criminal justice system.

The *Sourcebook* provides detailed information on the judicial processing of adult and juvenile defendants in the United States, including data from Federal, State, and military courts. Selected information also is presented on civil cases processed in Federal courts.

Users can find extensive data in the *Sourcebook* documenting the changing nature of the criminal justice system in the United States since information was first compiled in the inaugural 1973 *Sourcebook*.

Steven K. Smith, Chief
Law Enforcement, Adjudication, and Federal
Statistics
Bureau of Justice Statistics

Table 5.1

Requests for immunity by Federal prosecutors to the U.S. Attorney General and witnesses involved in these requests

By origin of request, fiscal years 1973-97

Fiscal year	Requests			Witnesses		
	Total number	Criminal Division Number	Percent	Total number	Criminal Division Number	Percent
1973	1,160	769	66%	2,715	1,598	59%
1974	1,410	1,121	80	3,655	2,055	56
1975	1,632	1,259	77	3,733	2,183	58
1976	1,789	1,361	76	3,923	2,366	60
1977	1,798	1,250	70	4,413	1,969	45
1978	1,445	959	66	2,997	1,403	47
1979	1,596	1,163	73	3,204	1,816	57
1980	1,653	1,207	73	3,530	1,892	54
1981	1,686	1,252	74	3,271	2,032	62
1982	1,836	1,394	76	3,810	2,233	59
1983	1,986	1,425	72	4,226	2,243	53
1984	2,378	1,838	77	4,784	2,858	60
1985	2,451	1,898	77	5,146	3,329	65
1986	2,550	1,948	76	5,013	3,267	65
1987	2,359	1,869	79	4,603	3,249	71
1988	2,359	1,821	77	4,702	3,205	68
1989	2,301	1,807	79	4,495	3,249	72
1990	2,049	1,694	83	3,735	2,905	78
1991	1,953	1,561	80	3,377	2,449	73
1992	1,819	1,417	78	3,242	2,309	71
1993	1,959	1,466	75	3,521	2,393	68
1994	1,717	1,262	74	3,279	2,225	68
1995	1,520	1,182	78	2,776	1,987	72
1996	1,493	1,135	76	2,806	2,066	74
1997	1,502	1,108	74	2,737	1,953	71

Note: These data reflect requests received from Federal prosecutors under 18 U.S.C. 6001-6005, the statute that now governs the granting of use immunity. 18 U.S.C. 6003 requires all Federal prosecuting attorneys to receive authorization from the U.S. Attorney General (or representative) before seeking a court order for witness immunity. It should be noted that in some cases in which the authorization is obtained, the prosecutor may decide not to seek the immunity order from the courts. Therefore, the number of witnesses actually granted immunity is probably lower than the data in the table indicate. It should also be noted that data for 1973 and 1974 include a total of 11 requests and 27 witnesses, and 7 requests and 11 witnesses, respectively, falling under an older statute, 18 U.S.C. 2514, which has since been repealed. "Criminal Division" includes the Criminal Division of the U.S. Department of Justice and the U.S. attorneys. Other requests, not pertaining to the Criminal Division, come from the remaining divisions of the U.S. Department of Justice (e.g., Antitrust, Tax, Civil Division, Civil Rights, and Lands and Natural Resources), as well as from the other Federal agencies (e.g., Interstate Commerce Commission, Federal Trade Commission, Securities and Exchange Commission, and Department of the Army) and from Congress, all of which may request immunity for witnesses. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Criminal Division.

Table 5.2

Court-authorized orders for interception of wire, oral, or electronic communications

United States, 1969-97

	State	Federal
1969	268	33
1970	414	182
1971	531	285
1972	649	206
1973	734	130
1974	607	121
1975	593	108
1976	549	137
1977	549	77
1978	489	81
1979	466	87
1980	483	81
1981	483	106
1982	448	130
1983	440	208
1984	512	289
1985	541	243
1986	504	250
1987	437	236
1988	445	293
1989	453	310
1990	548	324
1991	500	356
1992	579	340
1993	526	450
1994	600	554
1995	526	532
1996	568	581
1997	569	617

Note: The Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts is required, in accordance with provisions of 18 U.S.C. 2519(1), to transmit to Congress a report regarding applications for orders authorizing or approving the interception of wire, oral, or electronic communications. This report is required to contain information about the number of such orders and any extensions granted. Every State and Federal judge is required to file a written report on each application made. This report is required to contain information on the grants and denials, name of applicant, offense involved, type and location of device, and duration of authorized intercept. Prosecuting officials who have applied for intercept orders are required to file reports containing information on the cost of the intercepts; the number of days the device was in operation; the number of incriminating intercepts recorded; and the results of the intercepts in terms of the number of arrests, trials, convictions, and motions to suppress evidence obtained through the use of intercepts. Forty-five jurisdictions (the Federal Government, the District of Columbia, the Virgin Islands, and 42 States) had statutes authorizing the interception of wire, oral, or electronic communications during 1997; 24 of these jurisdictions had court-authorized orders for interception during 1997 (Source, **1997**, pp. 6, 7).

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, **Report on Applications for Orders Authorizing or Approving the Interception of Wire or Oral Communications for the Period January 1, 1977 to December 31, 1977** (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1978), p. xvi; Administrative Office of the United States Courts, **Report on Applications for Orders Authorizing or Approving the Interception of Wire, Oral, or Electronic Communications for the Period January 1, 1988 to December 31, 1988** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), p. 19; and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, **1997 Wiretap Report** (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1998), p. 30. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.3

Court-authorized orders for interception of wire, oral, or electronic communications

By most serious offense under investigation, United States, 1997

Offense	Total	Federal	State
All offenses	1,186	569	617
Narcotics	870	467	403
Racketeering	93	30	63
Gambling	98	20	78
Homicide and assault	31	2	29
Kidnaping	6	5	1
Loansharking, usury, and extortion	24	16	8
Larceny and theft	22	4	18
Bribery	13	4	9
Other	29	21	8

Note: See Note, table 5.2.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, **1997 Wiretap Report** (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1998), pp. 17-20. Table adapted

Table 5.4

Arrests and convictions resulting from court-authorized orders for interception of wire, oral, or electronic communications

United States, 1980-97

Year arrests and convictions reported ^a	Year installed																	
	1980 (N=524)	1981 (N=562)	1982 (N=518)	1983 (N=602)	1984 (N=773)	1985 (N=722)	1986 (N=676)	1987 (N=634)	1988 (N=678)	1989 (N=720)	1990 (N=812)	1991 (N=802)	1992 (N=846)	1993 (N=938)	1994 (N=1,100)	1995 (N=1,024)	1996 (N=1,035)	1997 (N=1,094)
1980																		
Arrests	1,871	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	259	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1981																		
Arrests	637	1,735	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	474	248	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1982																		
Arrests	93	558	1,725	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	310	745	453	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1983																		
Arrests	290	330	705	1,716	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	325	473	776	521	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1984																		
Arrests	17	116	238	664	2,393	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	95	143	389	833	649	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1985																		
Arrests	0	104	43	266	638	2,469	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	22	93	98	320	958	660	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1986																		
Arrests	11	37	64	174	334	1,026	2,410	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	15	47	88	226	409	1,114	761	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1987																		
Arrests	0	21	77	42	225	419	759	2,226	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	7	54	45	80	265	552	830	506	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1988																		
Arrests	0	0	18	2	67	169	305	716	2,486	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	0	5	31	7	55	195	523	936	543	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1989																		
Arrests	0	0	0	26	59	9	138	186	969	2,804	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	5	1	5	11	72	39	163	341	1,192	706	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1990																		
Arrests	0	0	0	0	3	67	125	54	251	986	2,057	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	0	0	1	4	17	53	85	141	400	823	420	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1991																		
Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	91	5	106	289	897	2,364	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	0	0	0	5	3	2	82	23	203	490	550	605	X	X	X	X	X	X
1992																		
Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	19	2	38	18	120	213	801	2,685	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	9	66	186	357	827	607	X	X	X	X	X
1993																		
Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	29	23	83	270	983	2,428	X	X	X	X
Convictions	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	16	57	111	142	210	895	413	X	X	X	X
1994																		
Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	8	67	155	326	981	2,852	X	X	X
Convictions	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	11	8	52	111	169	450	912	772	X	X	X
1995																		
Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	15	6	8	26	111	67	390	1,165	2,577	X	X
Convictions	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	12	6	7	81	148	164	538	965	494	X	X
1996																		
Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	7	2	30	40	130	209	1,246	2,464	X
Convictions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	11	1	2	40	50	233	403	1,112	502	X
1997																		
Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	22	109	79	448	1,069	3,086
Convictions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	62	64	1	179	191	740	1,110	542

Note: See Note, table 5.2. Arrests, trials, and convictions resulting from the interceptions of wire, oral, and electronic communication do not always occur within the same year as the implementation of the court order. This table presents arrest and conviction data for the year court-authorized interception began and subsequent years.

^aIncludes arrests and convictions that occurred prior to the year in which they were reported.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Report on Applications for Orders Authorizing or Approving the Interception of Wire or Oral Communications for the Period January 1, 1981 to December 31, 1981* (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1982), p. 20; Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Report on Applications for Orders Authorizing or Approving the Interception of Wire, Oral, or Electronic Communications for the Period January 1, 1992 to December 31, 1992* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), p. 29; and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *1997 Wiretap Report* (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1998), p. 36. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.5

Grand jury proceedings and criminal cases filed by U.S. attorneys

United States, fiscal years 1988-97

	Grand jury proceedings	Criminal cases filed
1988	20,184	33,294
1989	23,203	34,865
1990	23,925	36,042
1991	25,943	38,374
1992	25,470	35,263
1993	23,757	36,995
1994	20,714	33,307
1995	22,856	36,878
1996	23,449	38,250
1997	25,209	39,291

Note: The U.S. attorney is the highest ranking law enforcement official in each of the 94 Federal judicial districts. Each U.S. attorney, under the direction of the U.S. Attorney General, is responsible for establishing law enforcement priorities, and for carrying out the prosecution and litigation activities within their respective districts. Each U.S. attorney also is the chief litigator representing the U.S. in civil judicial proceedings in the district. U.S. attorneys direct and supervise the work of the assistant U.S. attorneys and staff of the district's offices.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Executive Office for United States Attorneys, *United States Attorneys' Annual Statistical Report: Fiscal Year 1997* (Washington, DC: US-GPO, 1998), pp. 10, 11. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.6

Criminal cases filed and disposed of and number of defendants handled by U.S. attorneys

By offense type, United States, fiscal year 1997

Offense type	Cases		Defendants		Dispositions				
	Filed ^a	Terminated ^b	Filed ^c	Terminated ^d	Guilty	Not guilty ^e	Dismissed ^f	Rule 20 ^g	Other
Total	39,291	34,634	58,906	51,492	45,375	649	4,661	682	125
Assimilated crimes ^h	623	703	723	720	576	3	125	15	1
Civil rights prosecution	66	74	148	129	114	7	6	1	1
Government regulatory offenses	1,569	1,264	2,432	1,975	1,718	28	195	33	1
Copyright violations	41	29	76	62	57	2	3	0	0
Counterfeiting	629	449	972	717	649	4	55	9	0
Customs violations:									
Duty	61	52	105	73	61	2	8	2	0
Currency	147	142	181	182	157	0	21	4	0
Energy pricing and related fraud	2	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
Environmental offenses	230	221	349	336	270	8	45	13	0
Health and safety violations	22	36	33	55	49	3	3	0	0
Money laundering:									
Narcotic	86	83	177	139	121	2	14	1	1
Other	85	61	149	131	114	2	14	1	0
Trafficking in contraband cigarettes	31	16	59	27	24	0	3	0	0
Other regulatory offenses	235	174	329	252	215	5	29	3	0
Immigration	6,929	5,974	7,644	6,554	6,254	16	265	11	8
Internal security offenses	19	16	35	19	18	0	1	0	0
Interstate theft	235	278	376	493	423	11	38	20	1
Labor management offenses	129	132	141	149	135	2	9	3	0
Corruption:									
Bribery	9	7	10	15	13	0	2	0	0
Pension benefit	43	43	44	44	40	1	1	2	0
Labor racketeering	17	14	24	16	15	0	1	0	0
Other labor offenses	60	68	63	74	67	1	5	1	0
Drug offenses	11,935	9,701	23,542	19,155	16,705	230	2,015	151	54
Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF)	1,557	1,293	5,501	4,258	3,683	49	457	44	25
Non-OCDETF	10,378	8,408	18,041	14,897	13,022	181	1,558	107	29
Dealing	9,938	8,062	17,400	14,378	12,585	172	1,492	101	28
Possession	440	346	641	519	437	9	66	6	1
Official corruption	487	418	754	602	531	18	46	4	3
Federal procurement	50	47	84	66	55	3	8	0	0
Federal program	70	69	122	109	98	0	9	2	0
Federal law enforcement	38	27	47	39	29	1	7	1	1
Federal other	136	117	156	128	117	2	9	0	0
Local	99	81	153	110	94	6	7	1	2
State	53	45	100	80	72	4	4	0	0
Other official	41	32	92	70	66	2	2	0	0
Organized crime	195	183	561	519	454	11	43	10	1
Other Indian offenses	155	151	225	227	201	3	22	0	1
Theft	1,475	1,391	1,816	1,768	1,571	11	156	25	5
Check/postal	972	900	1,161	1,124	1,030	4	74	13	3
Motor vehicle theft	68	80	151	188	168	2	18	0	0
Theft of government property	435	411	504	456	373	5	64	12	2
Violent crime	6,248	5,715	8,079	7,520	6,569	156	646	131	18
Project Triggerlock ⁱ :									
Non-OCDETF drugs	205	247	357	511	452	6	52	1	0
OCDETF drugs	140	139	235	359	322	7	27	3	0
Other	2,499	2,329	3,173	2,999	2,615	57	298	21	8
Violent Indian offenses	531	519	571	572	494	29	47	1	1
Other violent crime ^j :									
Non-OCDETF drugs	40	18	58	28	23	1	4	0	0
OCDETF drugs	31	17	164	73	69	0	4	0	0
Organized crime	50	42	85	87	79	2	5	1	0
Financial institution fraud	21	23	21	23	22	0	0	1	0
Other	2,731	2,381	3,415	2,868	2,493	54	209	103	9

See notes at end of table.

Table 5.6

Criminal cases filed and disposed of and number of defendants handled by U.S. attorneys

By offense type, United States, fiscal year 1997--Continued

Offense type	Cases		Defendants		Dispositions				
	Filed ^a	Terminated ^b	Filed ^c	Terminated ^d	Guilty	Not guilty ^e	Dismissed ^f	Rule 20 ^g	Other
White collar crime	6,312	5,969	8,839	8,386	7,406	102	659	204	15
Advance fee schemes ^k	109	115	207	199	174	2	9	14	0
Against business institutions	509	501	722	686	610	6	50	19	1
Antitrust violations	14	13	17	24	14	7	3	0	0
Bank fraud and embezzlement	2,137	2,052	2,740	2,625	2,353	21	173	75	3
Bankruptcy fraud	145	147	200	188	169	7	11	0	1
Commodities fraud	7	6	15	8	7	0	0	1	0
Computer fraud	42	34	50	37	33	0	3	1	0
Consumer fraud	184	185	393	438	377	6	31	20	4
Federal procurement fraud	93	91	135	134	108	2	21	2	1
Federal program fraud	622	602	824	918	785	8	110	13	2
Health care fraud	281	230	530	396	356	9	24	5	2
Insurance fraud	161	158	309	248	206	8	28	6	0
Other investment fraud	77	72	118	98	87	1	9	1	0
Securities fraud	135	88	200	130	116	0	10	4	0
Tax fraud	971	843	1,219	1,087	988	15	74	9	1
Other fraud	825	832	1,160	1,170	1,023	10	103	34	0
All other	2,914	2,665	3,591	3,276	2,700	51	435	74	16

Note: See Note, table 5.5.

^aIncludes 418 cases initiated by transfer under Rule 20 (see footnote g).^bIncludes 510 cases terminated by transfer under Rule 20 (see footnote g).^cIncludes 447 defendants initiated by transfer under Rule 20 (see footnote g).^dIncludes 682 defendants terminated by transfer under Rule 20 (see footnote g).^eIncludes 10 verdicts of not guilty by reason of insanity involving 11 defendants.^fIncludes transfers, dismissals other than by court, pretrial diversions, and proceedings suspended indefinitely by court.^gRule 20 of the Federal Criminal Rules permits the transfer of a case from one district to another for plea and sentencing. That is, if an offender is arrested in one district on an indictment or information originating in another district, the offender may plead guilty and be sentenced in the arresting district.^hLaws of States adopted for areas within a Federal jurisdiction (18 U.S.C. sec. 13), e.g., driving while intoxicated on a military base.ⁱAn initiative focusing on repeat violent criminal offenders who possess firearms during the commission of a crime. These offenders are subject to a minimum mandatory sentence of 15 years imprisonment.^jIncludes cases with lead charge of violent crime, which would otherwise fall into another offense category.^kFraud against businesses or individuals involving the payment of a fee in advance for goods, services, or other things of value.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Executive Office for United States Attorneys, *United States Attorneys' Annual Statistical Report: Fiscal Year 1997* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1998), pp. 102, 103. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.7

Criminal cases commenced, terminated, and pending, and judgeships authorized in U.S. District Courts

1982-97

	Judgeships authorized	Cases commenced ^a			Terminated	Pending ^b
		Number	Cases per judgeship	Drug cases		
1982	515	32,682	63	4,218	31,889	16,659
1983	515	35,872	70	5,094	33,985	18,546
1984	515	36,845	72	5,606	35,494	19,938
1985	575	39,500	69	6,690	37,139	22,299
1986	575	41,490	72	7,893	39,328	24,453
1987	575	43,292	75	8,878	42,287	25,263
1988	575	43,607	76	10,603	41,878	28,776
1989	575	45,792	80	12,342	42,933	32,666
1990	575	46,568	81	11,547	43,296	35,308
1991	649	47,123	73	11,954	43,073	39,562
1992	649	48,366	75	12,833	44,147	34,078
1993	649	46,786	72	12,238	44,800	28,701
1994	649	45,484	70	11,369	45,129	26,328
1995	649	45,788	71	11,520	41,527	28,738
1996	647	47,889	74	12,092	45,499	32,156
1997	647	50,363	78	13,656	46,887	35,632
Percent change						
1997 over 1996	0.0%	5.2%	5.4%	12.9%	3.1%	10.8%

Note: Data for 1982-87 are reported for the 12-month period ending June 30. Beginning in 1988, data are reported for the Federal fiscal year, which is the 12-month period ending September 30. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

^aData for criminal cases commenced include transfers, with the exception of drug cases which exclude transfers.^bBeginning in 1993, pending totals exclude cases in which all defendants were fugitives for more than 1 year.Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1991*, p. 90; *1992*, p. 66; *1997*, p. 20 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.8

Criminal cases filed, terminated, and pending in U.S. District Courts

1955-97

	Pending at beginning of reporting period	Total filed		Total terminated	Pending at end of reporting period
		Original proceeding ^a	Received by transfer		
1955	10,100	35,310	1,813	38,580	8,643
1956	8,643	28,739	1,914	32,053	7,243
1957	7,243	28,120	1,958	29,826	7,495
1958	7,495	28,897	1,840	30,781	7,451
1959	7,451	28,729	1,924	30,377	7,727
1960	7,727	28,137	1,691	29,864	7,691
1961	7,691	28,460	1,808	29,881	8,078
1962	8,078	29,274	1,743	30,013	9,082
1963	9,082	29,858	1,888	31,546	9,282
1964	9,282	29,944	1,789	31,437	9,578
1965	9,578	31,569	1,765	32,078	10,834
1966	10,834	29,729	1,765	30,644	11,684
1967	11,684	30,534	1,673	30,350	13,541
1968	13,541	30,714	1,857	31,349	14,763
1969	14,763	33,585	1,828	32,406	17,770
1970	17,770	38,102	1,857	36,819	20,910
1971	20,910	41,290	1,867	39,582	24,485
1972	24,485	47,043	2,011	48,101	25,438
1973	25,438	40,367	2,067	43,456	24,416
1974	24,416	37,667	2,087	41,526	22,644
1975	22,644	41,108	2,174	43,515	22,411
1976	22,411	39,147	1,911	43,675	19,794
1977	19,794	40,000	1,589	44,233	17,150
1978	17,150	34,624	1,359	37,286	15,847
1979	15,847	31,536	1,152	33,411	15,124
1980	15,124	27,910	1,022	29,297	14,759
1981	14,759	30,353	975	30,221	15,866
1982	15,866	31,623	1,059	31,889	16,659
1983	16,659	34,681	1,191	33,985	18,546
1984	18,587	35,911	934	35,494	19,938
1985	19,938	38,546	954	37,139	22,299
1986	22,299	40,427	1,063	39,333	24,456
1987	24,453	42,156	1,136	42,287	25,458
1988	25,263	43,503	1,082	42,115	27,733
1989	27,722	44,891	1,104	42,810	30,907
1990	30,910	47,962	942	44,295	35,519
1991	35,021	45,055	680	42,788	37,968
1992	39,562	47,472	894	44,147	43,781
1993	34,078	45,903	883	44,800	36,064
1994	28,701	44,667	806	45,129	29,045
1995	26,328	45,053	735	41,527	30,589
1996	28,738	47,146	743	45,499	31,128
1997	32,156	49,655	708	46,887	35,632

Note: There were two reporting changes during fiscal year 1976 that have affected the data base. Beginning Oct. 1, 1975, all minor offenses (offenses involving penalties that do not exceed 1 year imprisonment or a fine of more than \$1,000), with the exception of most petty offenses (offenses involving penalties that do not exceed 6 months incarceration and/or a fine of not more than \$500), are included. Minor offenses are generally disposed of by the magistrates and, in past years, most of these minor offenses would not have been counted in the workload of the district courts. Second, when the Federal Government's motion to dismiss an original indictment or information is granted, the superseding indictment or information does not become a new case as in the years prior to 1976, but remains the same case. (An indictment is the charging document of the grand jury, and an information is the charging document of the U.S. attorney.) Data for 1955-91 are reported for the 12-month period ending June 30. Beginning in 1992, data are reported for the Federal fiscal year, which is the 12-month period ending September 30. These data were taken from the first year they were reported and do not reflect revisions made in subsequent years. Therefore, these data may differ from figures presented in table 5.7.

"Received by transfer" includes defendants transferred by Rule 20, *Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure*, which provides that defendants who (1) are arrested or held in a district other than that in which an indictment or information is pending against them or in which the warrant for their arrest was issued and (2) state in writing that they wish to plead guilty or nolo contendere, may consent to disposition of the case in the district in which they are arrested or are held, subject to the approval of the U.S. attorney for both districts.

^aIncludes reopens.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director*, 1981, p. 94; 1983, pp. 302, 303; 1985, pp. 336, 337; 1986, pp. 232, 233; 1995, pp. 195, 196 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts); and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director*, 1982, pp. 272, 273; 1984, pp. 310, 311; 1987, pp. 238, 239; 1988, pp. 241, 242; 1989, pp. 239, 240; 1990, pp. 176, 177; 1991, pp. 230, 231; 1992, pp. 232, 233; 1993, pp. A111, A112; 1994, Table D-1; 1996, pp. 191, 192; 1997, pp. 184, 185 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.9

Criminal cases filed in U.S. District Courts

By offense, fiscal years 1993-97

Offense	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Total	45,902	44,678	45,053	47,146	49,655
Miscellaneous general offenses	11,838	12,414	11,114	10,462	10,386
Drunk driving and traffic	6,228	7,080	5,214	5,045	4,974
Weapons and firearms	3,637	3,112	3,621	3,162	3,184
Escape ^a	725	739	697	723	587
Kidnaping	67	68	81	116	99
Bribery	205	283	190	152	168
Extortion, racketeering, and threats	491	509	713	557	572
Gambling and lottery	75	80	26	16	24
Perjury	111	93	85	99	87
Other	299	450	487	592	691
Fraud	7,575	7,098	7,414	7,633	7,874
Drug laws	12,238	11,369	11,520	12,092	13,650
Narcotics	6,318	5,177	NA	NA	NA
Marijuana	3,756	3,655	NA	NA	NA
Controlled substances	2,088	2,425	NA	NA	NA
Other drug statutes	77	99	NA	NA	NA
Larceny and theft	3,322	3,337	3,432	3,674	3,299
Forgery and counterfeiting	1,059	1,093	1,001	987	1,156
Embezzlement	1,857	1,575	1,368	1,284	1,172
Immigration laws	2,487	2,595	3,960	5,526	6,677
Federal statutes	2,200	2,084	2,403	2,317	2,156
Agricultural/conservation acts	254	247	401	313	267
Migratory bird laws	27	39	27	48	22
Civil rights ^b	62	70	73	73	59
Motor Carrier Act	20	11	12	7	8
Antitrust violations	71	43	38	31	34
Food and Drug Act	67	46	55	48	48
Contempt	56	74	69	81	77
National defense laws	144	95	85	62	73
Customs laws	69	88	97	110	97
Postal laws	212	182	202	152	165
Other	1,218	1,189	1,344	1,392	1,306
Robbery	1,789	1,520	1,240	1,365	1,453
Bank	1,714	1,468	1,168	1,291	1,384
Postal	51	35	43	36	29
Other	24	17	29	38	40
Assault	523	563	561	540	527
Auto theft	349	335	267	232	189
Burglary	141	139	63	65	70
Homicide	181	195	295	344	348
Sex offenses	337	359	412	623	690
Liquor, Internal Revenue	6	2	3	2	2

Note: See Note, table 5.8. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

^aIncludes escape from custody, aiding or abetting an escape, failure to appear in court, and bail jumping.

^bIncludes cases removed from State courts under provisions of the Civil Rights Act, Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1443.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director*, 1997 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1998), pp. 196-198. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.10

Criminal cases filed, terminated, and pending in U.S. District Courts

By type of offense, circuit, and district, fiscal year 1997

Circuit and district	Pending Oct. 1, 1996				Total commenced	Filed					
	Total	Felony	Misdemeanor	Other ^a		Original proceedings				Reopens ^b	Transfers
						Total	Felony	Misdemeanor	Other ^a		
Total	32,156	27,914	3,936	306	50,363	49,279	37,484	11,236	559	376	708
District of Columbia	508	444	64	0	662	659	525	133	1	3	0
First Circuit	1,183	1,144	31	8	1,034	986	951	21	14	15	33
Maine	88	85	3	0	138	137	130	6	1	0	1
Massachusetts	416	399	13	4	352	340	327	9	4	7	5
New Hampshire	181	180	0	1	145	143	143	0	0	0	2
Rhode Island	200	192	7	1	99	98	95	1	2	1	0
Puerto Rico	298	288	8	2	300	268	256	5	7	7	25
Second Circuit	5,245	4,697	496	52	3,541	3,455	3,003	430	22	29	57
Connecticut	206	200	5	1	229	219	211	7	1	3	7
New York:											
Northern	260	214	46	0	501	492	244	248	0	4	5
Eastern	1,456	1,414	41	1	1,108	1,084	1,049	33	2	5	19
Southern ^c	2,911	2,495	367	49	1,252	1,216	1,109	90	17	16	20
Western	308	272	36	0	362	356	305	50	1	1	5
Vermont	104	102	1	1	89	88	85	2	1	0	1
Third Circuit	1,930	1,719	169	42	2,460	2,403	1,947	363	93	14	43
Delaware	71	69	2	0	120	120	96	24	0	0	0
New Jersey	741	598	137	6	922	907	623	279	5	4	11
Pennsylvania:											
Eastern	578	569	6	3	638	619	595	20	4	7	12
Middle	215	203	8	4	300	291	270	20	1	1	8
Western	157	144	12	1	254	241	225	15	1	1	12
Virgin Islands	168	136	4	28	226	225	138	5	82	1	0
Fourth Circuit	2,604	2,152	425	27	6,106	5,992	3,339	2,522	101	52	62
Maryland	438	366	57	15	548	537	418	109	10	3	8
North Carolina:											
Eastern	241	179	61	1	767	752	276	443	33	4	11
Middle	168	164	1	3	291	278	271	5	2	5	8
Western	314	302	11	1	354	342	312	18	12	8	4
South Carolina	448	436	11	1	649	630	613	14	3	1	18
Virginia:											
Eastern	584	325	255	4	2,873	2,843	917	1,890	36	23	7
Western	202	183	17	2	285	274	238	31	5	7	4
West Virginia:											
Northern	87	85	2	0	132	132	127	5	0	0	0
Southern	122	112	10	0	207	204	197	7	0	1	2
Fifth Circuit	3,225	2,998	174	53	6,941	6,796	5,728	1,001	67	44	101
Louisiana:											
Eastern	168	159	9	0	278	263	253	9	1	8	7
Middle	63	52	10	1	118	115	106	8	1	1	2
Western	198	137	57	4	299	293	164	121	8	1	5
Mississippi:											
Northern	81	78	1	2	127	122	116	5	1	4	1
Southern	122	111	9	2	227	219	200	14	5	2	6
Texas:											
Northern	510	479	10	21	772	743	694	41	8	5	24
Eastern	218	211	6	1	401	391	379	12	0	2	8
Southern	941	918	21	2	1,814	1,775	1,652	112	11	10	29
Western	924	853	51	20	2,905	2,875	2,164	679	32	11	19
Sixth Circuit	2,328	2,072	243	13	3,232	3,170	2,601	557	12	14	48
Kentucky:											
Eastern	201	196	4	1	318	309	297	12	0	2	7
Western	271	110	160	1	541	531	142	389	0	1	9
Michigan:											
Eastern	584	545	35	4	623	607	589	16	2	5	11
Western	146	143	3	0	208	203	192	10	1	0	5
Ohio:											
Northern	287	286	1	0	421	418	410	8	0	0	3
Southern	246	227	18	1	328	321	272	48	1	0	7
Tennessee:											
Eastern	165	160	5	0	295	292	276	15	1	2	1
Middle	123	118	5	0	156	151	142	8	1	3	2
Western	305	287	12	6	342	338	281	51	6	1	3

See notes at end of table.

Total terminated	Terminated						Pending Sept. 30, 1997			
	Original proceedings						Total	Felony	Misdemeanor	Other ^a
	Total	Felony	Misdemeanor	Other ^a	Reopens ^b	Transfers				
46,887	45,886	34,191	10,611	1,084	313	688	35,632	30,843	4,420	369
562	558	417	140	1	3	1	608	544	63	1
1,024	1,009	977	21	11	8	7	1,193	1,147	35	11
154	151	143	7	1	1	2	72	70	2	0
357	354	344	7	3	1	2	411	391	15	5
140	140	137	2	1	0	0	186	186	0	0
104	100	97	0	3	3	1	195	187	8	0
269	264	256	5	3	3	2	329	313	10	6
3,130	3,076	2,665	352	59	25	29	5,656	5,048	546	62
222	213	201	9	3	6	3	213	209	4	0
451	448	215	190	43	1	2	310	247	63	0
1,143	1,127	1,085	40	2	8	8	1,421	1,381	38	2
900	885	811	67	7	8	7	3,263	2,805	398	60
323	315	269	44	2	1	7	347	305	42	0
91	88	84	2	2	1	2	102	101	1	0
2,300	2,247	1,855	295	97	12	41	2,090	1,811	238	41
89	87	75	12	0	0	2	102	87	15	0
870	844	610	225	9	8	18	793	601	188	4
594	586	561	19	6	1	7	622	614	6	2
282	277	259	14	4	1	4	233	215	16	2
249	240	217	22	1	1	8	162	155	7	0
216	213	133	3	77	1	2	178	139	6	33
5,667	5,584	2,971	2,388	225	40	43	3,043	2,522	479	42
449	444	329	110	5	2	3	537	459	58	20
789	776	296	382	98	6	7	219	155	63	1
277	261	253	5	3	9	7	182	179	1	2
318	307	270	21	16	8	3	350	341	5	4
640	626	586	37	3	3	11	457	445	10	2
2,632	2,616	749	1,771	96	10	6	825	495	321	9
240	234	186	44	4	2	4	247	229	14	4
128	126	121	5	0	0	2	91	89	2	0
194	194	181	13	0	0	0	135	130	5	0
6,457	6,336	5,196	1,011	129	36	85	3,709	3,470	190	49
241	226	211	15	0	5	10	205	200	4	1
113	109	92	16	1	1	3	68	63	3	2
246	237	144	85	8	1	8	251	152	93	6
141	134	124	7	3	2	5	67	66	1	0
188	182	161	18	3	2	4	161	150	6	5
790	766	707	43	16	4	20	492	454	16	22
348	341	321	17	3	4	3	271	265	6	0
1,776	1,750	1,601	124	25	9	17	979	955	19	5
2,614	2,591	1,835	686	70	8	15	1,215	1,165	42	8
3,121	3,034	2,418	576	40	20	67	2,439	2,198	229	12
309	303	288	14	1	2	4	210	205	5	0
578	568	144	411	13	1	9	234	107	127	0
545	535	494	34	7	4	6	662	636	23	3
231	226	212	11	3	1	4	123	118	5	0
445	439	428	8	3	0	6	263	261	2	0
322	312	263	43	6	1	9	252	231	21	0
239	222	207	14	1	5	12	221	213	8	0
149	137	123	14	0	3	9	130	127	2	1
303	292	259	27	6	3	8	344	300	36	8

Table 5.10

Criminal cases filed, terminated, and pending in U.S. District Courts

By type of offense, circuit, and district, fiscal year 1997--Continued

Circuit and district	Pending Oct. 1, 1996				Total commenced	Filed					Reopens ^b	Transfers
	Total	Felony	Misdemeanor	Other ^a		Original proceedings						
						Total	Felony	Misdemeanor	Other ^a			
Seventh Circuit	1,133	1,061	60	12	1,629	1,582	1,437	129	16	27	20	
Illinois:												
Northern	463	433	29	1	473	463	431	30	2	7	3	
Central	148	135	11	2	241	234	199	35	0	2	5	
Southern	145	142	1	2	173	160	135	20	5	11	2	
Indiana:												
Northern	138	135	1	2	219	212	190	16	6	4	3	
Southern	88	73	10	5	193	186	175	9	2	3	4	
Wisconsin:												
Eastern	124	119	5	0	223	220	207	13	0	0	3	
Western	27	24	3	0	107	107	100	6	1	0	0	
Eighth Circuit	1,501	1,430	55	16	2,645	2,597	2,344	181	72	17	31	
Arkansas:												
Eastern	174	169	3	2	242	239	217	10	12	0	3	
Western	51	45	5	1	119	110	88	19	3	1	8	
Iowa:												
Northern	125	119	6	0	160	157	152	4	1	2	1	
Southern	104	103	1	0	160	159	153	4	2	0	1	
Minnesota:												
Northern	171	165	6	0	314	299	290	9	0	7	8	
Missouri:												
Eastern	210	191	19	0	494	489	412	76	1	4	1	
Western	254	248	6	0	273	270	258	12	0	0	3	
Nebraska:												
Northern	154	153	1	0	304	301	262	16	23	0	3	
North Dakota:												
Northern	73	70	3	0	164	163	160	12	1	0	1	
South Dakota:												
Northern	185	167	5	13	415	410	362	19	29	3	2	
Ninth Circuit	6,881	5,307	1,518	56	12,584	12,354	9,225	3,036	93	70	160	
Alaska:												
Northern	60	41	12	7	180	175	99	72	4	2	3	
Arizona:												
Northern	823	784	35	4	2,028	1,987	1,457	522	8	16	25	
California:												
Northern	623	469	153	1	732	713	605	107	1	0	19	
Eastern	568	396	155	17	940	936	729	194	13	0	4	
Central	1,246	1,203	35	8	1,264	1,173	1,107	31	35	28	63	
Southern	986	888	96	2	3,312	3,299	3,125	166	8	4	9	
Hawaii:												
Northern	635	166	469	0	1,292	1,291	188	1,103	0	0	1	
Idaho:												
Northern	70	57	9	4	104	100	81	12	7	3	1	
Montana:												
Northern	248	186	60	2	434	431	274	156	1	1	2	
Nevada:												
Northern	274	268	5	1	295	281	261	19	1	3	11	
Oregon:												
Northern	381	369	12	0	590	582	544	32	6	0	8	
Washington:												
Eastern	209	203	4	2	303	287	278	8	1	12	4	
Western	680	200	472	8	923	912	307	600	5	1	10	
Guam:												
Northern	62	61	1	0	155	155	145	7	3	0	0	
Northern Marianas:												
Northern	16	16	0	0	32	32	25	7	0	0	0	
Tenth Circuit	1,865	1,392	459	14	3,072	3,023	2,240	754	29	17	32	
Colorado:												
Northern	309	243	64	2	542	539	388	147	4	0	3	
Kansas:												
Northern	202	175	26	1	349	339	295	42	2	5	5	
New Mexico:												
Northern	749	475	271	3	982	977	722	244	11	1	4	
Oklahoma:												
Northern	98	96	1	1	168	162	153	8	1	3	3	
Eastern	35	34	1	0	67	65	64	1	0	1	1	
Western	157	94	62	1	467	456	187	268	1	0	11	
Utah:												
Northern	263	228	32	3	377	367	337	28	2	6	4	
Wyoming:												
Northern	52	47	2	3	120	118	94	16	8	1	1	
Eleventh Circuit	3,753	3,498	242	13	6,457	6,262	4,114	2,109	39	74	121	
Alabama:												
Northern	117	111	6	0	346	339	283	50	6	2	5	
Middle	139	85	54	0	231	218	146	72	0	4	9	
Southern	204	203	1	0	235	226	223	3	0	4	5	
Florida:												
Northern	189	172	15	2	295	282	264	17	1	2	11	
Middle	748	736	8	4	1,098	1,053	1,028	20	5	22	23	
Southern	1,684	1,649	30	5	1,371	1,302	1,279	17	6	29	40	
Georgia:												
Northern	339	313	24	2	880	861	539	302	20	4	15	
Middle	202	167	35	0	1,640	1,635	225	1,410	0	2	3	
Southern	131	62	69	0	361	346	127	218	1	5	10	

^aPrimarily petty offenses assigned to a district judge.^bIncludes appeals from magistrates, reopens, and remands.^cPending case totals include some cases in which all defendants have been fugitives for more than 1 year.Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1997* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1998), pp. 184-189.

Total terminated	Terminated						Pending Sept. 30, 1997			
	Original proceedings						Total	Felony	Misdemeanor	Other ^a
	Total	Felony	Misdemeanor	Other ^a	Reopens ^b	Transfers				
1,568	1,519	1,361	139	19	22	27	1,194	1,125	58	11
483	475	425	46	4	5	3	453	435	16	2
246	237	207	28	2	4	5	143	124	19	0
207	195	174	18	3	10	2	111	105	3	3
175	171	153	12	6	2	2	182	174	6	2
170	167	150	13	4	1	2	111	102	6	3
216	210	194	16	0	0	6	131	125	6	0
71	64	58	6	0	0	7	63	60	2	1
2,409	2,344	2,126	173	45	14	51	1,737	1,608	89	40
238	233	212	15	6	1	4	178	167	3	8
125	114	95	17	2	3	8	45	34	9	2
155	151	141	9	1	2	2	130	128	2	0
152	151	149	1	1	0	1	112	107	4	1
277	269	255	14	0	5	3	208	202	6	0
434	420	366	52	2	3	11	270	227	43	0
291	286	276	10	0	0	5	236	225	11	0
222	219	192	17	10	0	3	236	221	1	14
153	151	131	17	3	0	2	84	82	2	0
362	350	309	21	20	0	12	238	215	8	15
11,853	11,693	8,516	2,826	351	51	109	7,612	5,914	1,629	69
125	116	67	42	7	3	6	115	72	38	5
1,965	1,942	1,382	540	20	15	8	886	848	32	6
718	700	537	159	4	2	16	637	531	105	1
766	757	546	154	57	0	9	742	514	208	20
1,018	993	932	33	28	13	12	1,492	1,435	37	20
3,337	3,329	3,043	271	15	2	6	961	937	24	0
1,032	1,023	154	844	25	0	9	895	195	700	0
109	105	81	18	6	3	1	65	56	4	5
378	374	228	141	5	0	4	304	220	84	0
281	269	247	20	2	3	9	288	281	6	1
624	613	559	41	13	1	10	347	331	14	2
318	310	290	17	3	6	2	194	191	3	0
1,039	1,020	318	536	166	3	16	564	190	368	6
112	111	107	4	0	0	1	105	98	4	3
31	31	25	6	0	0	0	17	15	2	0
2,807	2,658	2,004	604	50	23	126	2,130	1,522	594	14
472	427	342	77	8	2	43	379	235	142	2
302	294	241	49	4	5	3	249	229	20	0
879	829	642	167	20	0	50	852	529	321	2
165	153	143	9	1	4	8	101	94	5	2
70	67	65	2	0	1	2	32	32	0	0
440	432	178	250	4	0	8	184	105	78	1
369	354	309	39	6	10	5	271	247	21	3
110	102	84	11	7	1	7	62	51	7	4
5,989	5,828	3,685	2,086	57	59	102	4,221	3,934	270	17
323	314	266	44	4	2	7	140	126	12	2
195	187	112	71	4	2	6	175	122	53	0
216	212	209	3	0	1	3	223	221	2	0
264	258	235	20	3	1	5	220	208	12	0
941	897	864	25	8	15	29	905	893	8	4
1,355	1,295	1,262	26	7	29	31	1,700	1,669	25	6
795	781	454	304	23	2	12	424	389	30	5
1,578	1,571	170	1,397	4	4	3	264	222	42	0
322	313	113	196	4	3	6	170	84	86	0

Table 5.11

Defendants detained by U.S. District Courts^a

By circuit and district, year ending Mar. 31, 1998

Circuit and district	Number of cases closed	Total detention cost (in dollars)	Before initial hearing			After initial hearing			Post adjudication		
			Number of defendants	Number of days	Cost (in dollars)	Number of defendants	Number of days	Cost (in dollars)	Number of defendants	Number of days	Cost (in dollars)
Total	65,446	\$318,061,253	25,272	51,515	\$2,811,756	36,523	3,067,473	\$167,617,879	22,786	2,671,284	\$147,631,618
First Circuit	1,720	14,368,131	404	940	100,941	1,043	137,433	8,144,094	733	106,063	6,123,096
Maine	170	937,737	40	87	4,437	93	7,023	358,173	98	11,277	575,127
Massachusetts	646	6,426,240	102	218	13,080	383	66,537	3,992,220	262	40,349	2,420,940
New Hampshire	159	754,950	3	3	150	80	6,124	306,200	70	8,972	448,600
Rhode Island	145	1,143,050	19	43	2,150	95	11,268	563,400	82	11,550	577,500
Puerto Rico	600	5,106,154	240	589	81,124	392	46,481	2,924,101	221	33,915	2,100,929
Second Circuit	5,090	44,598,470	1,594	2,382	151,664	2,623	309,215	19,941,285	1,668	387,384	24,505,521
Connecticut	323	2,467,856	23	45	3,060	142	17,761	1,207,748	87	18,486	1,257,048
New York:											
Northern	483	3,562,650	130	311	21,770	301	38,600	2,702,000	51	11,984	838,880
Eastern	1,697	15,978,839	731	1,098	70,252	1,112	106,763	6,831,756	691	141,872	9,076,831
Southern	1,833	16,604,100	591	726	41,382	830	117,199	6,680,343	629	173,375	9,882,375
Western	599	4,908,922	68	97	9,215	172	22,963	2,181,485	145	28,822	2,718,222
Vermont	155	1,076,103	51	105	5,985	66	5,929	337,953	65	12,845	732,165
Third Circuit	3,300	17,170,576	662	3,384	157,612	1,437	165,885	8,325,302	987	167,784	8,687,662
Delaware	161	767,300	39	101	5,050	87	7,041	352,050	69	8,204	410,200
New Jersey	1,315	6,039,405	372	2,804	126,180	547	69,846	3,143,070	413	61,559	2,770,155
Pennsylvania:											
Eastern	944	6,804,131	52	139	7,908	426	54,482	3,085,709	288	65,280	3,710,514
Middle	331	1,376,933	52	96	5,589	116	11,517	672,133	84	11,981	699,211
Western	309	831,680	27	78	3,120	113	14,764	590,560	64	5,950	238,000
Virgin Islands	240	1,351,127	120	166	9,765	148	8,235	481,780	69	14,810	859,582
Fourth Circuit	6,876	26,093,396	1,352	3,255	166,587	3,117	228,167	11,886,991	2,298	271,036	14,039,818
Maryland	715	2,817,655	110	234	14,697	345	28,950	1,818,070	157	15,683	984,888
North Carolina:											
Eastern	931	2,285,505	122	177	7,965	301	22,495	1,012,275	247	28,117	1,265,265
Middle	315	1,908,911	67	120	7,049	203	9,807	573,761	153	22,702	1,328,101
Western	591	4,552,963	123	212	13,144	323	30,157	1,845,671	208	43,454	2,694,148
South Carolina	1,209	3,645,845	230	437	15,295	573	47,285	1,654,975	451	56,445	1,975,575
Virginia:											
Eastern	1,738	6,394,965	247	452	28,421	809	44,478	2,793,227	625	56,900	3,573,317
Western	602	2,664,779	328	1,383	68,583	319	25,385	1,280,052	261	28,258	1,316,144
West Virginia:											
Northern	209	881,973	33	81	3,483	86	10,220	439,460	88	10,210	439,030
Southern	566	940,800	92	159	7,950	158	9,390	469,500	108	9,267	463,350
Fifth Circuit	10,576	38,581,353	5,850	11,485	577,148	6,312	431,113	21,279,374	4,059	344,331	16,724,831
Louisiana:											
Eastern	446	1,993,948	109	298	13,360	246	22,390	1,006,698	188	23,733	973,890
Middle	94	290,217	20	54	3,123	25	2,398	138,606	26	2,569	148,488
Western	280	1,283,049	38	613	34,551	108	21,417	1,049,121	30	5,821	199,377
Mississippi:											
Northern	181	439,335	34	60	2,700	75	4,598	206,910	63	5,105	229,725
Southern	287	354,720	94	177	3,540	133	9,994	199,880	89	7,565	151,300
Texas:											
Northern	1,437	5,174,280	549	1,031	60,523	848	43,351	2,536,252	481	44,058	2,577,505
Eastern	617	2,455,654	168	361	14,801	366	22,927	940,007	330	36,606	1,500,846
Southern	3,389	9,581,900	2,300	3,885	194,250	1,808	96,186	4,809,300	1,056	91,567	4,578,350
Western	3,845	17,008,250	2,538	5,006	250,300	2,703	207,852	10,392,600	1,796	127,307	6,365,350
Sixth Circuit	5,031	16,214,263	767	1,281	62,160	1,914	176,421	8,454,079	1,248	158,077	7,698,024
Kentucky:											
Eastern	352	772,065	77	150	5,250	151	8,542	298,970	112	13,367	467,845
Western	356	1,107,489	43	81	4,779	134	10,558	622,922	80	8,132	479,788
Michigan:											
Eastern	1,560	5,331,701	226	323	20,318	504	43,579	2,736,769	267	40,997	2,574,614
Western	397	1,164,240	35	51	2,805	166	8,438	464,090	118	12,679	697,345
Ohio:											
Northern	743	2,586,000	110	199	9,950	275	28,541	1,427,050	195	22,980	1,149,000
Southern	564	1,013,292	66	129	4,644	174	11,602	417,672	109	16,416	590,976
Tennessee:											
Eastern	425	1,837,136	128	201	9,404	188	19,535	908,426	180	19,769	919,306
Middle	272	1,268,160	35	60	2,400	139	20,940	837,600	85	10,704	428,160
Western	362	1,134,180	47	87	2,610	183	24,686	740,580	102	13,033	390,990

See notes at end of table.

Table 5.11

Defendants detained by U.S. District Courts^a

By circuit and district, year ending Mar. 31, 1998--Continued

Circuit and district	Number of cases closed	Total detention cost (in dollars)	Before initial hearing			After initial hearing			Post adjudication		
			Number of defendants	Number of days	Cost (in dollars)	Number of defendants	Number of days	Cost (in dollars)	Number of defendants	Number of days	Cost (in dollars)
Seventh Circuit	2,592	\$13,439,134	750	1,703	\$93,232	1,325	120,281	\$6,753,721	868	116,391	\$6,592,181
Illinois:											
Northern	796	4,056,493	218	278	16,107	306	37,589	2,172,638	196	32,314	1,867,748
Central	249	1,688,220	99	171	10,260	136	13,656	819,360	106	14,310	858,600
Southern	404	2,679,858	219	471	25,434	308	23,272	1,256,688	194	25,884	1,397,736
Indiana:											
Northern	331	1,643,327	88	178	10,502	165	12,087	713,133	101	15,588	919,692
Southern	298	967,721	38	102	4,249	131	13,987	580,492	91	9,228	382,980
Wisconsin:											
Eastern	355	1,893,710	44	98	6,370	217	14,870	966,550	118	14,166	920,790
Western	159	509,805	44	405	20,310	62	4,820	244,860	62	4,901	244,635
Eighth Circuit	3,611	19,101,888	864	1,735	93,572	1,852	166,022	9,604,275	1,327	150,752	9,404,041
Arkansas:											
Eastern	372	758,160	49	116	3,480	132	14,012	420,360	97	11,144	334,320
Western	141	313,200	37	113	3,390	56	5,457	163,710	47	4,870	146,100
Iowa:											
Northern	255	2,165,735	69	180	13,700	147	21,500	1,397,500	101	11,639	756,535
Southern	199	1,728,265	29	54	3,618	145	11,038	739,546	135	14,703	985,101
Minnesota:											
Eastern	481	2,288,048	125	225	12,600	255	17,563	983,528	181	23,070	1,291,920
Missouri:											
Eastern	649	2,201,490	74	132	5,940	350	30,384	1,367,280	200	18,406	828,270
Western	561	5,941,700	131	218	21,800	250	24,472	2,447,200	211	34,727	3,472,700
Nebraska:											
Eastern	283	2,305,480	69	156	9,544	173	21,485	1,315,521	129	16,012	980,415
North Dakota:											
Eastern	226	368,850	79	171	8,550	98	4,383	219,150	50	2,823	141,150
South Dakota:											
Eastern	444	1,030,960	202	370	12,950	246	15,728	550,480	176	13,358	467,530
Ninth Circuit	15,448	81,045,810	9,041	17,777	1,044,655	10,780	806,810	47,325,872	5,259	528,470	32,675,283
Alaska:											
Eastern	262	1,287,592	75	120	12,812	99	5,766	614,429	68	6,197	660,351
Arizona:											
Eastern	3,788	15,157,155	2,763	4,262	242,934	2,627	155,567	8,867,319	1,399	106,086	6,046,902
California:											
Northern	1,034	8,521,488	232	625	50,357	679	69,904	4,625,197	367	55,744	3,845,934
Eastern	945	6,062,750	525	1,024	51,200	816	88,668	4,433,400	281	31,563	1,578,150
Central	1,947	9,823,660	803	1,911	105,105	1,087	97,435	5,358,925	596	79,266	4,359,630
Southern	3,757	20,775,816	3,318	7,394	413,707	3,383	229,238	13,033,125	1,430	128,028	7,328,984
Hawaii:											
Eastern	301	3,772,595	114	203	20,127	202	13,858	1,374,572	141	23,973	2,377,896
Idaho:											
Eastern	183	454,482	68	111	4,662	86	5,164	216,888	49	5,546	232,932
Montana:											
Eastern	409	1,052,310	104	269	11,740	168	12,334	536,785	120	11,576	503,785
Nevada:											
Eastern	722	4,105,268	282	464	28,768	320	40,115	2,487,130	211	25,635	1,589,370
Oregon:											
Eastern	794	4,413,399	220	405	24,300	596	52,399	3,132,579	236	20,942	1,256,520
Washington:											
Eastern	248	960,600	117	283	16,980	189	9,440	566,400	91	6,287	377,220
Western	830	2,890,048	302	405	28,350	404	22,163	1,551,338	196	18,629	1,310,360
Guam:											
Eastern	192	1,644,182	95	188	23,778	105	3,805	475,325	65	8,103	1,145,079
Northern Marianas:											
Eastern	36	124,465	23	113	9,835	19	954	52,460	9	895	62,170
Tenth Circuit	3,971	18,985,958	1,533	3,392	178,625	2,248	188,735	10,981,506	1,452	135,318	7,825,827
Colorado:											
Eastern	502	2,408,848	171	377	19,604	319	28,347	1,474,044	201	17,600	915,200
Kansas:											
Eastern	610	2,618,642	162	328	19,024	257	24,776	1,437,008	178	20,045	1,162,610
New Mexico:											
Eastern	1,253	9,329,192	811	1,222	83,096	897	79,599	5,412,732	541	56,373	3,833,364
Oklahoma:											
Northern	281	517,400	39	92	3,680	125	5,995	239,800	66	6,848	273,920
Eastern	120	269,440	67	138	5,658	57	3,029	124,009	39	3,414	139,773
Western	593	1,091,986	108	545	13,063	186	12,399	564,413	130	11,309	514,510
Utah:											
Eastern	430	2,113,450	108	206	10,300	317	27,893	1,394,650	228	14,170	708,500
Wyoming:											
Eastern	182	637,000	67	484	24,200	90	6,697	334,850	69	5,559	277,950
Eleventh Circuit	7,231	28,462,274	2,455	4,181	185,560	3,872	337,391	14,921,380	2,887	305,678	13,355,334
Alabama:											
Northern	443	801,550	50	86	4,300	149	8,742	437,100	74	7,203	360,150
Middle	224	670,199	46	68	3,400	86	8,645	419,749	56	4,941	247,050
Southern	422	1,322,720	123	208	6,656	267	13,397	428,704	216	27,730	887,360
Florida:											
Northern	447	1,700,527	88	145	5,400	266	24,129	902,430	173	21,195	792,697
Middle	1,758	6,903,521	392	624	26,832	1,107	77,663	3,339,509	825	82,260	3,537,180
Southern	2,217	13,288,491	1,186	2,017	104,627	1,317	139,471	7,219,067	1,083	115,239	5,964,797
Georgia:											
Northern	795	2,015,904	310	571	18,843	398	36,220	1,195,260	208	24,297	801,801
Middle	569	1,026,630	150	256	8,704	131	18,469	627,946	103	11,470	389,980
Southern	356	732,732	110	206	6,798	151	10,655	351,615	149	11,343	374,319

^aExcludes the District of Columbia.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by Administrative Office of the United States Courts.

Table 5.12

Federal defendants released or detained prior to trial in U.S. District Courts

By offense, United States, fiscal year 1995

Most serious offense charged	Percent of defendants released at any time before case disposition								Percent of defendants detained at any time before case disposition					
	Number of defendants			Released on				Conditional release	Held on bail for					Other detentions
				All releases	Financial ^a	Unsecured bond	Personal recognizance		All detentions	Temporary detention ^b	Part of pretrial period	All of pretrial period	Denied bail	
	Total	Released	Detained											
All offenses ^c	45,635	26,380	27,004	57.8%	17.2%	47.5%	30.2%	5.2%	59.2%	2.6%	24.1%	13.8%	51.9%	7.7%
Violent offenses	2,706	1,040	2,121	38.4	14.8	39.4	39.8	6.0	78.4	1.2	16.6	5.4	66.4	10.4
Murder/nonnegligent manslaughter	183	79	134	43.2	20.3	27.8	45.6	6.3	73.2	X	14.9	2.2	76.1	6.7
Negligent manslaughter	8	6	3	B	X	B	B	X	B	X	B	X	B	B
Assault	595	396	341	66.6	8.1	40.2	43.9	7.8	57.3	1.8	31.4	6.2	50.4	10.3
Robbery	1,472	301	1,356	20.4	26.9	44.2	27.2	1.7	92.1	1.2	11.1	6.0	72.1	9.7
Rape	176	126	100	71.6	5.6	23.8	61.9	8.7	56.8	X	39.0	3.0	47.0	11.0
Other sex offenses ^d	133	97	60	72.9	12.4	48.5	32.0	7.2	45.1	X	35.0	6.7	45.0	13.3
Kidnaping	99	24	90	24.2	25.0	45.8	20.8	8.3	90.9	3.3	11.1	2.2	64.4	18.9
Threats against the President	40	11	37	27.5	X	63.6	27.3	9.1	92.5	X	13.5	X	62.2	24.3
Property offenses	11,966	9,782	3,574	81.7	9.7	52.3	36.0	2.1	29.9	1.4	34.8	15.1	39.5	9.1
Fraudulent offenses	9,052	7,429	2,673	82.1	10.6	53.3	34.4	1.7	29.5	1.2	34.6	16.8	39.2	8.3
Embezzlement	1,503	1,425	145	94.8	2.6	49.8	46.8	0.8	9.6	0.7	41.4	9.0	39.3	9.7
Fraud ^e	6,505	5,200	2,092	79.9	11.8	53.5	32.6	2.1	32.2	1.3	33.0	18.0	39.3	8.4
Forgery	357	286	110	80.1	8.7	65.0	25.9	0.3	30.8	0.9	30.9	18.2	38.2	11.8
Counterfeiting	687	518	326	75.4	21.4	54.6	23.2	0.8	47.5	0.6	43.6	11.7	38.7	5.5
Other offenses	2,914	2,353	901	80.7	6.8	49.1	40.9	3.1	30.9	2.2	35.3	10.2	40.6	11.7
Burglary	138	63	98	45.7	15.9	49.2	28.6	6.3	71.0	7.1	20.4	7.1	50.0	15.3
Larceny ^f	2,068	1,784	486	86.3	5.0	48.3	0.2	3.5	23.5	0.8	40.7	13.2	36.2	9.1
Motor vehicle theft	268	170	139	63.4	11.2	62.4	22.9	3.5	51.9	4.3	25.9	6.5	43.2	20.1
Arson and explosives	163	119	77	73.0	11.8	52.9	34.5	0.8	47.2	1.3	37.7	5.2	42.9	13.0
Transportation of stolen property	171	125	69	73.1	20.8	60.0	19.2	X	40.4	2.9	30.4	7.2	47.8	11.6
Other property offenses ^g	106	92	32	86.8	1.1	21.7	76.1	1.1	30.2	X	43.8	9.4	46.9	X
Drug offenses	17,893	8,807	13,524	49.2	29.6	47.6	19.8	2.9	75.6	2.5	26.5	10.2	54.5	6.3
Trafficking	15,421	7,310	12,016	47.4	32.0	48.8	16.7	2.4	77.9	2.2	26.4	10.1	55.2	6.2
Other	2,472	1,497	1,508	60.6	18.0	42.0	34.8	5.2	61.0	4.5	27.7	11.4	49.2	7.2
Public-order offenses	12,879	6,601	7,721	51.3	12.3	41.5	33.6	12.6	60.0	3.8	16.9	21.7	49.0	8.6
Regulatory offenses	1,394	1,121	406	80.4	10.6	50.9	36.2	2.2	29.1	2.7	31.5	9.1	29.9	16.7
Agriculture	117	113	8	96.6	3.5	48.7	47.8	X	6.8	X	B	B	B	X
Antitrust	17	15	2	88.2	X	66.7	26.7	6.7	11.8	X	X	X	B	X
Food and drug	37	35	2	94.6	2.9	42.9	51.4	2.9	5.4	X	X	B	X	X
Transportation	54	42	21	77.8	9.5	59.5	28.6	2.4	38.9	X	33.3	X	52.4	14.3
Civil rights	75	65	19	86.7	13.8	72.3	10.8	3.1	25.3	X	47.4	X	52.6	X
Communications	54	49	10	90.7	12.2	53.1	34.7	X	18.5	X	B	B	B	B
Customs laws	76	63	31	82.9	30.2	42.9	25.4	1.6	40.8	X	51.6	6.5	38.7	3.2
Postal laws	180	165	25	91.7	1.2	61.2	33.9	3.6	13.9	X	40.0	20.0	24.0	16.0
Other regulatory offenses	784	574	288	73.2	12.9	46.2	38.7	2.3	36.7	3.8	27.1	9.0	39.6	20.5
Other offenses	11,485	5,480	7,315	47.7	12.6	39.5	33.0	14.8	63.7	3.9	16.0	22.4	49.6	8.1
Weapons	2,591	1,345	1,716	51.9	18.3	54.6	25.4	1.8	66.2	3.1	22.9	5.8	53.9	14.3
Immigration offenses	5,103	1,251	4,411	24.5	15.6	21.3	10.2	52.9	86.4	4.7	11.9	33.2	46.3	3.9
Tax law violations including tax fraud	699	673	53	96.3	4.2	51.7	39.8	4.3	7.6	X	39.6	11.3	26.4	22.6
Bribery	200	185	29	92.5	11.4	48.6	40.0	X	14.5	X	37.9	13.8	44.8	3.4
Perjury, contempt, intimidation	175	136	74	77.7	16.2	47.8	33.8	2.2	42.3	1.4	39.2	4.1	44.6	10.8
National defense	59	39	22	66.1	10.3	38.5	43.6	7.7	37.3	X	13.6	13.6	59.1	13.6
Escape	557	112	478	20.1	20.5	50.0	25.9	3.6	85.8	3.1	5.6	4.0	68.4	18.8
Racketeering and extortion	587	333	344	56.7	30.3	51.7	17.4	0.6	58.6	0.6	18.9	7.8	58.7	14.0
Gambling offenses	196	190	30	96.9	10.0	57.4	32.6	X	15.3	X	83.3	X	13.3	3.3
Liquor offenses	7	7	4	B	B	B	B	X	B	X	B	X	X	X
Mail or transport of obscene material	38	33	7	86.8	6.1	72.7	21.2	X	18.4	X	B	B	B	X
Migratory birds	31	31	1	100.0	6.5	25.8	67.7	X	3.2	X	B	X	X	X
All other ^h	1,242	1,145	146	92.2	2.4	24.4	65.9	7.2	11.8	4.1	45.9	6.2	33.6	10.3

See notes on next page.

Table 5.12

Federal defendants released or detained prior to trial in U.S. District Courts

By offense, United States, fiscal year 1995--Continued

Note: These data are from the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics' Federal Justice Statistics database. Sources of information include the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, the U.S. Sentencing Commission, the Federal Bureau of Prisons, the Federal Judicial Center, and the Pretrial Services Agency (PSA).

Tables presenting pretrial release and detention information were created from the PSA data files. The data describe 45,635 defendants who terminated pretrial services during fiscal year 1995 and whose cases were filed by complaint, indictment, or information. "Released" defendants includes some defendants who also were detained prior to trial; "detained" defendants includes some defendants who also were released prior to trial. Total includes defendants for whom release status data were unavailable. For methodology and definitions of terms, see [Appendix 12](#).

^aIncludes deposit bond, surety bond, and collateral bond.

^bHeld under Title 18 U.S.C. 3142 pending deportation, action on prior pretrial release, or probation or parole review.

^cIncludes 191 defendants for whom offense category could not be determined, 150 of whom were released, 64 of whom were detained.

^dMay include some nonviolent offenses.

^eExcludes tax fraud.

^fExcludes transportation of stolen property.

^gExcludes fraudulent property offenses; includes destruction of property and trespass.

^hIncludes offenses with unknown or unclassifiable offense type.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 1995*, NCJ-164259 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1998), pp. 27, 29. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.13

Federal pretrial detention hearings and defendants ordered detained in U.S. District Courts

By characteristics, United States, fiscal year 1995

Defendant characteristics	Number of defendants	Pretrial detention hearings held		Defendants ordered detained	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All defendants ^a	45,635	18,935	41.5%	13,955	73.7%
Sex					
Male	38,570	17,147	44.5	12,890	75.2
Female	7,058	1,787	25.3	1,065	59.6
Race					
White	30,054	11,477	38.2	8,388	73.1
Black	13,025	6,375	48.9	4,792	75.2
Other	2,556	1,083	42.4	775	71.6
Ethnicity					
Hispanic	14,100	7,439	52.8	5,668	76.2
Non-Hispanic	30,742	11,305	36.8	8,130	71.9
Age					
16 to 18 years	840	375	44.6	260	69.3
19 to 20 years	2,251	1,024	45.5	702	68.6
21 to 30 years	16,331	7,720	47.3	5,775	74.8
31 to 40 years	13,159	5,680	43.2	4,242	74.7
Over 40 years	11,067	3,385	30.6	2,361	69.7
Education					
Less than high school graduate	13,689	7,146	52.2	5,248	73.4
High school graduate	12,486	4,863	38.9	3,413	70.2
Some college	7,849	2,544	32.4	1,660	65.3
College graduate	3,485	786	22.6	486	61.8
Marital status					
Never married	13,995	6,698	47.9	4,858	72.5
Divorced/separated	7,309	2,767	37.9	1,928	69.7
Married	13,703	4,703	34.3	3,241	68.9
Common law	2,915	1,507	51.7	1,105	73.3
Other	7,713	3,260	42.3	2,823	86.6
Employment status at arrest					
Unemployed	17,112	8,493	49.6	6,407	75.4
Employed	21,944	7,563	34.5	4,994	66.0
Criminal record					
No convictions ^b	16,457	5,329	32.4	3,604	67.6
Prior conviction					
Misdemeanor only	7,172	2,543	35.5	1,667	65.6
Felony					
Nonviolent	9,192	4,631	50.4	3,727	80.5
Violent	6,222	3,734	60.0	3,149	84.3
Number of prior convictions					
1	7,212	3,002	41.6	2,141	71.3
2 to 4	9,252	4,562	49.3	3,602	79.0
5 or more	6,122	3,344	54.6	2,800	83.7

Note: See Note, table 5.12. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

^aIncludes defendants for whom these characteristics were unknown.^bIncludes only those defendants whose PSA records explicitly showed no prior convictions.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 1995*, NCJ-164259 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice,

Table 5.14

Federal defendants released or detained prior to trial in U.S. District Courts

By characteristics, United States, fiscal year 1995

Defendant characteristics	Number of defendants	Defendants released		Defendants detained	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All defendants ^a	45,635	26,380	57.8%	27,004	59.2%
Sex					
Male	38,570	20,711	53.7	24,410	63.3
Female	7,058	5,662	80.2	2,593	36.7
Race					
White	30,054	17,576	58.5	17,408	57.9
Black	13,025	7,141	54.8	8,287	63.6
Other	2,556	1,663	65.1	1,309	51.2
Ethnicity					
Hispanic	14,100	5,028	35.7	11,759	83.4
Non-Hispanic	30,742	20,778	67.6	14,946	48.6
Age					
16 to 18 years	840	492	58.6	545	64.9
19 to 20 years	2,251	1,262	56.1	1,469	65.3
21 to 30 years	16,331	8,362	51.2	11,043	67.6
31 to 40 years	13,159	7,472	56.8	7,976	60.6
Over 40 years	11,067	7,927	71.6	4,726	42.7
Education					
Less than high school graduate	13,689	6,586	48.1	9,911	72.4
High school graduate	12,486	8,217	65.8	6,527	52.3
Some college	7,849	5,792	73.8	3,461	44.1
College graduate	3,485	2,844	81.6	1,088	31.2
Marital status					
Never married	13,995	7,725	55.2	9,063	64.8
Divorced/separated	7,309	4,784	65.5	3,860	52.8
Married	13,703	9,412	68.7	6,480	47.3
Common law	2,915	1,457	50.0	2,077	71.3
Other	7,713	3,002	38.9	5,524	71.6
Employment status at arrest					
Unemployed	17,112	8,675	50.7	11,709	68.4
Employed	21,944	15,457	70.4	10,319	47.0
Criminal record					
No convictions ^b	16,457	11,478	69.7	7,525	45.7
Prior conviction					
Misdemeanor only	7,172	4,992	69.6	3,720	51.9
Felony					
Nonviolent	9,192	3,862	42.0	6,794	73.9
Violent	6,222	1,920	30.9	5,198	83.5
Number of prior convictions					
1	7,212	4,415	61.2	4,202	58.3
2 to 4	9,252	4,342	46.9	6,545	70.7
5 or more	6,122	2,017	32.9	4,965	81.1

Note: See Note, table 5.12. "Released" defendants includes some defendants who also were detained prior to trial; "detained" defendants includes some defendants who also were released prior to trial. Total includes defendants for whom release status data were unavailable. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

^aIncludes defendants for whom these characteristics were unknown.^bIncludes only those defendants whose PSA records explicitly showed no prior convictions.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 1995*, NCJ-164259 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice,

Table 5.15

Behavior of Federal defendants released prior to trial in U.S. District Courts

By offense and type of release, United States, fiscal year 1995

Most serious offense charged and type of release		Percent of released defendants who had:							
		Number of released defendants	Violations while on release				Technical violations of bail conditions	Release revoked	
			No violation	At least one	Failed to appear	New offense charged			
						Felony			Mis-demeanor
All defendants ^a	26,380	83.6%	16.4%	2.5%	1.9%	1.5%	12.4%	5.6%	
<u>Offense charged</u>									
Violent offenses	1,040	78.8	21.2	2.1	1.9	2.5	16.8	10.3	
Property offenses	9,782	89.1	10.9	1.8	1.5	1.3	8.0	3.3	
Fraudulent offenses	7,429	90.2	9.8	1.7	1.4	1.1	7.2	2.9	
Other offenses	2,353	85.7	14.3	2.4	1.5	2.0	10.8	4.8	
Drug offenses	8,807	73.6	26.4	3.9	2.9	1.8	20.3	9.2	
Public-order offenses	6,601	89.2	10.8	1.7	1.3	1.1	7.9	3.6	
Regulatory offenses	1,121	92.3	7.7	1.4	0.4	1.3	5.6	2.1	
Other offenses	5,480	88.6	11.4	1.7	1.4	1.0	8.4	3.9	
<u>Type of release</u>									
Financial release	4,534	77.6	22.4	4.3	3.4	1.5	15.7	7.3	
Unsecured bond	7,958	86.9	13.1	1.6	1.1	1.4	10.4	4.5	
Personal recognizance	12,521	82.2	17.8	2.6	2.1	1.6	13.6	6.1	
Conditional release	1,367	95.9	4.1	0.6	0.3	0.4	3.2	2.0	

Note: See Note, table 5.12. Data describe defendants whose pretrial services were terminated in fiscal year 1995. A defendant with more than one type of violation appears in more than one column. A defendant with more than one of the same type of violation appears only once in that column. Therefore, the sum of individual violations exceeds the total. Not all violations resulted in revocation. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

^aIncludes 150 defendants for whom offense category could not be determined.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 1995*, NCJ-164259 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1998), p. 33, Tables 2.7 and 2.8. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.16

Disposition of cases terminated in U.S. District Courts

By offense, United States, fiscal year 1995

Most serious offense charged	Total defendants	Percent of all defendants convicted	Number of defendants in cases terminated during 1995 who were:								
			Convicted						Not convicted		
			Total	Guilty plea	Nolo contendere	Trial		Total	Dismissed	Trial	
						Jury	Non-jury			Jury ^a	Non-jury
All offenses	56,480	84.2%	47,556	43,584	301	3,196	475	8,924	7,786	675	463
Felonies	44,462	86.6	38,518	35,167	62	3,150	139	5,944	5,167	656	121
Violent offenses	2,864	88.7	2,541	2,206	8	304	23	323	238	80	5
Murder/nonnegligent manslaughter	541	88.0	476	362	1	104	9	65	36	29	0
Negligent manslaughter	3	B	2	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
Assault	464	78.9	366	290	3	70	3	98	74	23	1
Robbery	1,400	93.3	1,306	1,217	1	81	7	94	77	15	2
Rape	239	83.7	200	170	1	28	1	39	27	10	2
Other sex offenses ^b	104	90.4	94	86	2	6	0	10	9	1	0
Kidnaping	86	90.7	78	61	0	15	2	8	8	0	0
Threats against the President	27	70.4	19	19	0	0	0	8	6	2	0
Property offenses	12,426	87.5	10,873	10,188	24	634	27	1,553	1,352	153	48
Fraudulent offenses	9,817	88.0	8,641	8,129	20	476	16	1,176	1,020	119	37
Embezzlement	1,095	88.7	971	926	3	41	1	124	110	14	0
Fraud ^c	7,558	87.9	6,646	6,241	15	378	12	912	784	95	33
Forgery	269	85.9	231	220	0	10	1	38	36	2	0
Counterfeiting	895	88.6	793	742	2	47	2	102	90	8	4
Other offenses	2,609	85.6	2,232	2,059	4	158	11	377	332	34	11
Burglary	97	86.6	84	81	0	2	1	13	10	0	3
Larceny ^d	1,384	86.3	1,194	1,131	4	56	3	190	174	11	5
Motor vehicle theft	396	82.1	325	286	0	35	4	71	62	7	2
Arson and explosives	228	85.5	195	165	0	27	3	33	22	10	1
Transportation of stolen property	439	86.3	379	348	0	31	0	60	56	4	0
Other property offenses ^e	65	84.6	55	48	0	7	0	10	8	2	0
Drug offenses	18,189	85.6	15,569	14,024	14	1,484	47	2,620	2,334	246	40
Trafficking	17,823	85.5	15,246	13,723	13	1,465	45	2,577	2,300	239	38
Possession and other	366	88.3	323	301	1	19	2	43	34	7	2
Public-order offenses	10,983	86.8	9,535	8,749	16	728	42	1,448	1,243	177	28
Regulatory offenses	1,181	79.8	942	866	3	67	6	239	195	37	7
Agriculture	57	78.9	45	40	0	5	0	12	12	0	0
Antitrust	49	81.6	40	37	1	2	0	9	0	8	1
Food and drug	38	84.2	32	29	0	3	0	6	5	1	0
Transportation	95	72.6	69	58	0	10	1	26	26	0	0
Civil rights	75	64.0	48	41	0	7	0	27	15	11	1
Communications	35	71.4	25	23	0	2	0	10	7	2	1
Customs laws	108	82.4	89	85	0	2	2	19	18	0	1
Postal laws	43	74.4	32	28	0	4	0	11	10	1	0
Other regulatory offenses	681	82.5	562	525	2	32	3	119	102	14	3
Other offenses	9,802	87.7	8,593	7,883	13	661	36	1,209	1,048	140	21
Weapons	3,674	84.8	3,116	2,672	5	415	24	558	468	81	9
Immigration offenses	3,211	93.6	3,007	2,960	2	40	5	204	194	10	0
Tax law violations											
including tax fraud	680	90.7	617	574	3	39	1	63	55	7	1
Bribery	263	92.4	243	216	0	26	1	20	15	3	2
Perjury, contempt, intimidation	239	79.5	190	161	0	29	0	49	33	13	3
National defense	74	66.2	49	45	0	4	0	25	24	1	0
Escape	624	79.5	496	475	0	18	3	128	125	2	1
Racketeering and extortion	887	84.2	747	659	3	84	1	140	113	23	4
Gambling offenses	86	89.5	77	74	0	3	0	9	9	0	0
Mail or transport of obscene material	18	88.9	16	15	0	1	0	2	2	0	0
Migratory birds	5	B	1	1	0	0	0	4	4	0	0
Other felonies ^f	41	82.9	34	31	0	2	1	7	6	0	1
Misdemeanors ^g	11,989	75.2	9,013	8,392	239	46	336	2,976	2,615	19	342

Note: See Note, table 5.12. These data are from the Administrative Office of U.S. Courts master data files. Only records with cases that terminated during fiscal year 1995 were selected. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

^aIncludes mistrials.

^bMay include some nonviolent offenses.

^cExcludes tax fraud.

^dExcludes transportation of stolen property.

^eExcludes fraudulent property offenses; includes destruction of property and trespass.

^fIncludes felonies with unknown or unclassifiable offense type.

^gIncludes misdemeanors, petty offenses, and unknown offense level.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 1995*, NCJ-164259 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1998), p. 42.

Table 5.17

Federal defendants convicted in U.S. District Courts

By offense and characteristics, United States, fiscal year 1995

Defendant characteristics	Total number of defendants	Percent of defendants convicted of:							
		All offenses ^a	Violent offenses	Felonies		Drug offenses	Public-order offenses		Misdemeanors
				Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory	Other	
All offenders ^b	47,556	100%	5.6%	20.7%	7.6%	35.2%	3.1%	27.7%	20.7%
Sex									
Male	31,777	85.3	90.9	75.2	76.6	87.5	85.2	92.6	77.5
Female	5,492	14.7	9.1	24.8	23.4	12.5	14.8	7.4	22.5
Race									
White	23,159	64.2	49.7	67.6	60.4	61.1	78.3	69.7	66.0
Black	11,104	30.8	35.8	26.0	32.9	36.7	15.1	24.9	23.3
Other	1,807	5.0	14.5	6.5	6.7	2.1	6.6	5.4	10.7
Ethnicity									
Hispanic	10,243	27.6	8.5	13.8	9.2	36.9	19.7	36.8	29.3
Non-Hispanic	26,819	72.4	91.5	86.2	90.8	63.1	80.3	63.2	70.7
Age									
16 to 18 years	286	0.8	2.5	0.3	1.7	0.7	1.3	0.7	2.1
19 to 20 years	1,534	4.2	5.8	2.2	7.2	4.9	3.2	3.6	8.0
21 to 30 years	13,194	36.0	39.8	28.3	32.9	40.6	20.8	37.2	39.2
31 to 40 years	11,385	31.0	32.8	30.2	28.9	31.9	28.7	30.8	25.8
Over 40 years	10,289	28.0	19.0	39.0	29.3	22.0	46.0	27.7	25.0
Citizenship									
U.S. citizen	27,574	74.9	94.6	81.3	93.4	72.0	79.5	62.2	69.3
Not U.S. citizen	9,233	25.1	5.4	18.7	6.6	28.0	20.5	37.8	30.7
Education									
Less than high school graduate	13,712	39.0	37.7	21.3	28.7	47.2	24.0	47.9	33.7
High school graduate	11,314	32.2	39.1	31.4	39.2	31.9	31.0	29.3	35.5
Some college	7,176	20.4	19.3	30.4	23.8	17.0	25.2	15.0	20.9
College graduate	2,946	8.4	3.9	16.9	8.3	3.9	19.9	7.7	9.9
Criminal record									
No convictions	17,558	48.8	32.5	63.5	53.1	47.2	71.7	36.3	66.4
Prior adult convictions ^c	18,439	51.2	67.5	36.5	46.9	52.8	28.3	63.7	33.6

Note: See Note, table 5.12. These data were created by matching the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts master data files with the U.S. Sentencing Commission monitoring system and the Pretrial Services Agency data files. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 1995*, NCJ-164259 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1998), p. 45.

^aIncludes defendants for whom offense category could not be determined.

^bIncludes offenders for whom these characteristics could not be determined.

^cFor most defendants, prior adult convictions are limited to those used in calculating guideline sentences (see Source, p. 46).

Table 5.18

Sentences imposed in cases terminated in U.S. District Courts

By offense, United States, fiscal year 1995

Most serious conviction offense	Total offenders sentenced ^a	Percent of offenders convicted and sentenced to:				Sentence length (in months)			
		Incarceration ^b	Probation ^c	Split or mixed sentence ^d	Fine	Incarceration ^e		Probation ^c	
						Mean	Median	Mean	Median
All offenses	47,556	66.9%	27.3%	2.9%	6.8%	60.9	33	33.2	36
Felonies	37,713	78.9	21.8	3.2	0.6	64.5	36	39.2	36
Violent offenses	2,423	91.2	13.6	5.4	0.1	92.3	60	43.2	36
Murder/nonnegligent manslaughter	326	93.6	12.9	7.7	0.3	140.4	108	64.9	36
Negligent manslaughter	4	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Assault	344	81.7	19.5	2.3	0.0	46.7	30	33.2	36
Robbery	1,373	93.9	11.4	5.6	0.0	92.6	70	42.1	36
Rape	187	86.6	19.3	6.4	0.0	90.1	50	41.0	36
Other sex offenses ^f	97	82.5	23.7	7.2	1.0	53.5	26	37.8	36
Kidnaping	73	98.6	4.1	4.1	0.0	150.5	78	B	B
Threats against the President	19	94.7	5.3	0.0	0.0	27.6	24	B	B
Property offenses	10,569	58.8	40.8	3.1	0.9	26.4	14	40.1	36
Fraudulent offenses	8,484	58.1	41.3	3.3	1.1	21.2	13	40.0	36
Embezzlement	899	56.1	37.9	3.6	2.0	15.7	6	38.3	36
Fraud ^g	6,651	58.6	41.5	3.5	1.1	22.1	14	40.8	36
Forgery	203	47.8	51.7	3.0	1.5	18.0	15	37.0	36
Counterfeiting	731	58.8	40.1	1.5	0.4	20.4	12	35.6	36
Other offenses	2,085	61.7	38.8	1.9	0.3	46.6	20	40.5	36
Burglary	85	87.1	16.5	5.9	1.2	32.3	27	48.0	36
Larceny ^h	1,195	49.5	50.9	1.7	0.3	23.3	12	40.0	36
Motor vehicle theft	308	85.7	14.3	1.0	0.6	100.8	60	46.4	36
Arson and explosives	160	81.9	19.4	3.1	0.0	80.7	37	41.6	36
Transportation of stolen property	298	69.8	31.2	2.0	0.0	31.8	21	41.2	36
Other property offenses ⁱ	39	46.2	48.7	0.0	0.0	32.9	16	31.3	36
Drug offenses	14,778	91.4	9.1	2.3	0.2	85.4	60	45.2	36
Trafficking	14,322	91.7	8.7	2.3	0.2	86.0	60	46.0	47
Possession and other	456	80.9	19.5	5.0	0.4	64.7	46	34.6	36
Public-order offenses	9,943	78.8	22.6	4.0	0.9	51.1	24	33.6	36
Regulatory offenses	1,177	48.6	47.4	2.3	4.3	27.7	18	35.2	36
Agriculture	38	31.6	68.4	7.9	5.3	24.3	15	27.3	24
Antitrust	41	24.4	26.8	2.4	51.2	B	B	37.1	36
Food and drug	41	29.3	63.4	0.0	4.9	40.8	17	31.8	24
Transportation	68	32.4	54.4	1.5	13.2	16.1	12	38.2	36
Civil rights	53	84.9	22.6	7.5	0.0	55.5	27	35.3	36
Communications	20	40.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	B	B	B	B
Customs laws	98	44.9	50.0	2.0	4.1	19.0	17	35.9	36
Postal laws	31	35.5	58.1	0.0	6.5	18.8	8	37.3	36
Other regulatory offenses	787	51.8	46.9	2.0	1.4	26.4	18	35.4	36
Other offenses	8,766	82.8	19.3	4.2	0.4	53.0	24	33.0	36
Weapons	3,062	91.5	10.2	2.9	0.2	91.2	60	38.6	36
Immigration offenses	3,045	90.3	13.8	7.1	0.1	23.6	24	23.7	18
Tax law violations									
including tax fraud	659	40.2	62.4	3.8	0.6	19.0	12	35.7	36
Bribery	250	51.6	47.2	1.2	1.2	29.7	13	36.3	36
Perjury, contempt, intimidation	200	76.0	24.0	1.5	1.0	39.3	18	37.6	36
National defense	46	50.0	30.4	0.0	17.4	44.1	18	31.3	36
Escape	536	90.5	8.8	0.9	0.2	23.0	15	35.6	36
Racketeering and extortion	803	72.1	27.8	2.2	0.9	61.9	45	36.2	36
Gambling offenses	107	38.3	65.4	3.7	0.0	30.2	12	30.9	36
Mail or transport of obscene material	24	41.7	58.3	4.2	4.2	B	B	27.4	18
Migratory birds	1	B	B	B	B	X	X	B	B
Other felonies ^j	33	69.7	36.4	6.1	0.0	19.1	12	23.0	24
Misdemeanors ^k	9,818	20.8	48.3	1.9	30.7	9.5	4	22.6	12

Note: See Notes, tables 5.12 and 5.16. Total exceeds sum of individual sanctions because split and mixed sentences are counted in both prison and probation. Total includes defendants for whom offense category or sentence could not be determined. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

^aIncludes offenders receiving incarceration, probation, split or mixed sentences, and fines. Not represented in the percentage columns, but also included in the totals, are offenders receiving deportation, suspended sentences, sealed sentences, imprisonment of 4 days or less, and no sentences.

^bAll sentences to incarceration, including split, mixed, life, and indeterminate sentences.

^cIncludes offenders with split and mixed sentences.

^dSentences to probation combined with incarceration.

^eExcludes life, death, and indeterminate sentences. These excluded cases represent 1% of all incarcerations.

^fMay include some nonviolent offenses.

^gExcludes tax fraud.

^hExcludes transportation of stolen property.

ⁱExcludes fraudulent property offenses; includes destruction of property and trespass.

^jIncludes felonies with unknown or unclassifiable offense type.

^kIncludes misdemeanors, petty offenses, and unknown offense level.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 1995*, NCJ-164259 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1998), pp. 51, 52. Table adapted by SOURCE-BOOK staff.

Table 5.19

Federal offenders sentenced to incarceration in U.S. District Courts

By offense and characteristics, United States, fiscal year 1995

Offender characteristics	Total number of offenders	Of all offenders convicted in cases terminated in 1995, the percent who were incarcerated for:							
		All offenses	Violent offenses	Felonies		Drug offenses	Public-order offenses		Misdemeanors
				Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory	Other	
All offenders ^a	47,556	66.9%	91.2%	58.1%	61.7%	91.4%	48.6%	82.8%	20.8%
Sex									
Male	32,763	81.5	95.0	62.6	54.4	93.4	38.8	83.3	30.0
Female	5,747	58.2	81.6	53.2	22.1	79.4	25.1	56.8	B
Race									
White	23,572	76.5	91.7	61.9	48.3	89.9	38.6	78.6	21.7
Black	11,645	82.3	97.4	58.1	46.0	95.1	34.1	86.8	38.1
Other	1,676	67.9	94.9	59.5	30.4	84.0	29.1	70.3	B
Ethnicity									
Hispanic	10,455	89.2	94.3	56.0	59.3	95.1	43.7	90.5	B
Non-Hispanic	27,903	74.0	94.2	60.8	44.9	89.9	35.7	74.7	31.0
Age									
16 to 18 years	213	76.5	97.1	16.7	43.2	88.6	66.7	86.4	B
19 to 20 years	1,556	77.8	94.3	50.7	41.5	88.6	51.4	88.2	25.0
21 to 30 years	13,836	82.5	95.2	59.7	45.8	92.3	41.5	88.8	17.6
31 to 40 years	12,026	79.9	95.5	61.6	51.3	91.7	36.7	83.5	B
Over 40 years	10,708	70.3	89.9	60.0	42.6	91.5	31.1	67.0	B
Citizenship									
U.S. citizen	28,597	75.0	94.3	59.6	47.4	89.9	35.3	74.6	30.6
Not U.S. citizen	9,209	89.7	95.3	65.3	65.8	97.1	51.4	90.7	X
Education									
Less than high school graduate	14,542	86.6	96.3	58.7	60.8	93.8	49.4	88.6	40.0
High school graduate	11,916	77.1	94.3	60.9	45.6	91.5	34.3	78.5	23.5
Some college	7,567	70.1	93.6	59.9	40.7	88.1	33.0	69.6	27.3
College graduate	2,951	62.7	75.0	62.7	39.3	85.5	30.1	56.4	X
Criminal record									
No convictions	17,653	67.2	88.8	52.9	31.7	88.6	26.0	61.2	B
Prior adult conviction ^b									
Never incarcerated	8,090	79.4	91.5	62.8	52.1	92.1	43.2	74.4	B
Incarcerated									
13 months or less	3,110	91.9	96.6	79.4	77.3	95.6	78.9	95.0	X
More than 13 months	8,003	97.0	99.5	91.0	91.5	97.9	90.0	97.8	B

Note: See Note, table 5.12. These data are from the U.S. Sentencing Commission monitoring system files, which are limited to defendants sentenced under the Federal sentencing guidelines. Data exclude corporations. Offenders are classified by the most serious offense of conviction. Life sentences and indeterminate sentences are included. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

^aIncludes offenders for whom offense or characteristics were unknown.

^bPrior adult convictions are limited to those used in calculating guideline sentences (see Source, p. 57).

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 1995*, NCJ-164259 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1998), p. 54.

Table 5.20

Average and median length of sentences imposed on Federal offenders sentenced to incarceration in U.S. District Courts

By offense and characteristics, United States, fiscal year 1995

(In months)

Offender characteristics	Average and median sentence length for offenders convicted of:													
	Felonies													
	All offenses ^a		Violent offenses		Property offenses				Drug offenses		Public-order offenses			
					Fraudulent		Other				Regulatory		Other	
Average	Median	Average	Median	Average	Median	Average	Median	Average	Median	Average	Median	Average	Median	
All offenders ^b	60.9	33.0	92.3	60.0	21.2	13.0	46.6	20.0	85.4	60.0	27.7	18.0	53.0	24.0
<u>Sex</u>														
Male	63.3	36.5	94.6	66.0	18.3	12.0	35.1	15.0	85.6	60.0	17.0	12.0	44.4	24.0
Female	34.0	18.0	57.2	37.0	11.7	8.0	13.9	6.0	53.4	37.0	12.7	6.0	26.4	16.0
<u>Race</u>														
White	48.2	27.0	82.6	60.0	17.7	12.0	28.3	15.0	65.4	46.0	18.5	12.0	37.8	24.0
Black	85.4	60.0	111.2	80.5	15.2	12.0	40.9	12.0	108.9	84.0	10.5	8.0	64.7	37.0
Other	46.8	24.0	72.7	46.0	15.5	12.0	22.6	12.0	76.1	57.0	13.1	8.0	32.8	18.0
<u>Ethnicity</u>														
Hispanic	50.3	30.0	93.4	63.0	13.3	8.0	46.4	18.0	66.7	48.0	17.0	10.0	27.9	24.0
Non-Hispanic	64.4	36.0	92.5	63.0	17.2	12.0	30.7	14.0	91.4	63.0	16.4	10.0	55.5	30.0
<u>Age</u>														
16 to 18 years	61.9	36.0	98.6	70.0	6.0	6.0	119.3	78.0	49.6	30.0	21.0	21.0	27.8	16.5
19 to 20 years	63.6	37.0	104.8	65.0	10.8	7.0	61.1	27.0	70.4	48.0	23.8	12.0	38.8	24.0
21 to 30 years	63.5	36.0	91.5	63.0	13.3	10.0	37.1	15.0	84.4	60.0	13.5	10.0	41.4	24.0
31 to 40 years	60.4	36.0	93.0	68.0	16.3	12.0	25.8	12.0	80.7	60.0	16.6	12.0	47.3	24.0
Over 40 years	54.4	30.0	89.8	60.0	20.0	13.0	21.2	12.0	83.3	60.0	17.8	8.0	43.2	24.0
<u>Citizenship</u>														
U.S. citizen	65.7	37.0	93.4	64.0	17.4	12.0	33.2	15.0	87.7	60.0	17.2	11.0	58.3	33.0
Not U.S. citizen	46.1	24.0	85.8	57.0	14.0	10.0	25.2	12.0	68.6	48.0	11.7	8.0	24.9	24.0
<u>Education</u>														
Less than high school graduate	63.6	37.0	95.1	64.0	14.9	12.0	45.1	18.0	79.4	60.0	16.0	12.0	41.7	24.0
High school graduate	65.6	37.0	93.6	65.0	16.9	12.0	28.8	15.0	86.8	60.0	19.4	12.0	54.0	30.0
Some college	55.1	30.0	89.7	63.0	16.5	12.0	22.7	12.0	82.8	60.0	14.0	7.5	47.8	27.0
College graduate	35.6	20.0	74.8	44.5	19.9	14.0	19.2	12.0	70.7	50.0	14.0	12.0	29.2	18.0
<u>Criminal record</u>														
No convictions	46.0	27.0	70.7	46.0	14.9	12.0	24.1	12.0	64.7	46.0	13.0	7.0	27.3	15.0
Prior adult conviction ^c														
Never incarcerated	58.6	36.0	72.2	46.0	15.4	12.0	29.4	12.0	79.0	60.0	17.0	10.0	30.5	20.0
Incarcerated														
13 months or less	63.9	37.0	88.5	69.5	17.0	13.0	33.8	15.0	95.5	65.0	11.7	8.0	33.4	24.0
More than 13 months	85.3	54.0	119.4	92.0	25.8	21.0	46.6	24.0	120.3	92.0	27.0	15.0	64.2	33.0

Note: See Notes, tables 5.12 and 5.19. Data exclude corporations, offenders sentenced to life sentences, and indeterminate sentences; and include prison portion of split or mixed sentences. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 1995*, NCJ-164259 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1998), pp. 55, 56.

^aIncludes misdemeanors.

^bIncludes offenders for whom offense category or characteristics were unknown.

^cPrior adult convictions are limited to those used in calculating guideline sentences (see Source, p. 57).

Table 5.21

Defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts

By type of disposition, 1945-97

	Not convicted					Convicted and sentenced			
	Total defendants	Total	Dismissed ^a	Acquitted by		Total	Plea of guilty or nolo contendere	Convicted by	
				Court	Jury			Court	Jury
1945	43,755	7,641	6,462	331	848	36,114	30,817	3,082	2,215
1946	38,872	6,693	5,599	259	835	32,179	27,385	3,250	1,544
1947	38,180	5,592	4,512	279	801	32,588	29,138	2,336	1,114
1948	35,431	4,911	3,990	225	696	30,520	27,833	1,672	1,015
1949	37,318	4,245	3,332	297	616	33,073	30,447	1,628	998
1950	38,835	4,210	3,268	276	666	34,625	31,739	1,731	1,155
1951	42,286	4,096	3,204	309	583	38,190	35,271	1,795	1,124
1952	39,947	3,904	2,947	296	661	36,043	32,734	2,002	1,307
1953	39,234	4,349	3,220	409	720	34,885	31,336	2,207	1,342
1954	44,447	4,903	3,617	501	785	39,544	35,560	2,308	1,678
1955	40,235	5,184	3,832	450	902	35,501	31,148	2,077	1,826
1956	33,216	4,320	3,125	425	770	28,896	25,029	2,227	1,640
1957	31,284	3,544	2,426	348	770	27,740	23,867	2,343	1,530
1958	32,055	3,717	2,606	378	733	28,338	24,256	2,475	1,607
1959	32,125	3,736	2,667	321	748	28,389	24,793	2,089	1,507
1960	31,984	3,828	2,629	340	859	28,156	24,245	2,179	1,732
1961	32,671	4,046	2,887	291	868	28,625	24,830	2,124	1,671
1962	33,110	4,599	3,374	390	835	28,511	24,639	1,997	1,875
1963	34,845	5,042	3,735	544	763	29,803	25,924	2,005	1,874
1964	33,381	4,211	2,936	559	716	29,170	26,273	942	1,955
1965	33,718	4,961	3,789	463	709	28,757	25,923	961	1,873
1966	31,975	4,661	3,570	397	694	27,314	24,127	1,066	2,121
1967	31,535	5,191	4,196	409	586	26,344	23,121	1,040	2,173
1968	31,843	6,169	4,981	484	704	25,674	22,055	1,184	2,435
1969	32,796	5,993	4,867	483	643	26,803	23,138	1,152	2,513
1970	36,356	8,178	6,608	703	867	28,178	24,111	1,290	2,777
1971	44,615	12,512	10,655	687	1,170	32,103	27,544	1,416	3,143
1972	49,516	12,296	10,219	690	1,387	37,220	31,714	1,847	3,659
1973	46,724	11,741	9,757	661	1,323	34,983	29,009	1,873	4,101
1974	48,014	11,784	10,019	508	1,257	36,230	30,660	1,785	3,785
1975	49,212	11,779	10,274	397	1,108	37,433	31,816	1,580	4,037
1976	51,612	11,500	9,752	508	1,240	40,112	34,041	1,587	4,484
1977	53,188	11,732	9,952	598	1,382	41,456	35,323	1,629	4,504
1978	45,922	9,417	7,792	311	1,314	36,505	31,112	1,431	3,962
1979	41,175	8,262	6,791	303	1,168	32,913	27,295	2,006	3,612
1980	36,560	7,962	6,633	283	1,046	28,598	23,111	1,851	3,636
1981	38,127	8,259	6,981	266	1,012	29,868	24,322	1,867	3,679
1982	40,466	8,214	7,051	255	938	32,252	27,392	1,205	3,655
1983	43,329	7,738	6,566	281	891	35,591	30,523	1,286	3,782
1984	44,501	8,397	7,022	327	1,048	36,104	31,461	969	3,674
1985	47,360	8,830	7,484	415	931	38,530	33,823	994	3,713
1986	50,040	9,300	7,894	461	945	40,740	35,448	1,139	4,153
1987	54,168	10,226	8,802	446	978	43,942	38,440	1,371	4,131
1988	52,791	9,889	8,379	453	1,057	42,902	37,514	1,267	4,121
1989	54,643	10,119	8,420	638	1,061	44,524	38,681	1,225	4,618
1990	56,519	9,794	8,193	630	971	46,725	40,452	1,063	5,210
1991	56,747	9,979	8,372	603	1,004	46,768	41,213	699	4,856
1992	59,644	9,384	7,769	560	1,055	50,260	44,632	576	5,052
1993	61,309	9,586	8,284	396	906	51,723	46,541	500	4,682
1994	59,625	9,908	8,669	545	693	49,717	45,429	491	3,797
1995	54,980	8,207	7,112	482	613	46,773	43,103	467	3,203
1996	60,255	7,985	7,083	340	562	52,270	48,196	461	3,613
1997	63,148	7,500	6,607	400	493	55,648	51,918	499	3,231

Note: See Note, table 5.8. The District of Columbia is excluded from these data through 1973. The territorial courts of the Virgin Islands, Canal Zone, and Guam are excluded through 1976. Data for 1945-91 are reported for the 12-month period ending June 30. Beginning in 1992, data are reported for the Federal fiscal year, which is the 12-month period ending September 30. Beginning in 1991, defendants charged in two or more cases that were terminated during the year are reported only once.

^aIncludes defendants who were committed pursuant to Title 28 U.S.C. 2902 of the Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Federal Offenders in the United States District Courts July 1973-June 1974* (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1977), p. H-1; Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1979*, p. 108; **1981**, p. 101, Table 46; **1983**, p. 171; **1985**, p. 180; **1986**, pp. 271-278; **1995**, pp. 225-227 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts); and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1982*, p. 141; **1987**, pp. 294-304; **1988**, pp. 297-304; **1989**, pp. 295-302; **1990**, pp. 204-207; **1991**, pp. 256, 257, 262, 263; **1992**, pp. 269-272, 276-279; **1993**, Tables D-5, D-7; **1994**, Tables D-5, D-7; **1996**, pp. 221-223; **1997**, pp. 214-216 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.22

Defendants sentenced in U.S. District Courts

By type and length of sentence, 1945-97

	Type of sentence											Average sentence to imprisonment ^f (in months)	Average sentence to probation ^g (in months)
	Imprisonment						Split sentence ^c	Indeterminate ^d	Probation	Fine	Other ^e		
	Regular sentences ^a												
	Total ^b	Total regular	1 through 12 months	13 through 35 months	36 through 60 months	Over 60 months							
1945	17,095	X	10,522	3,634	2,017	922	X	X	14,359	4,660	X	16.5	NA
1946	15,393	X	9,316	3,610	1,809	658	X	X	12,691	4,095	X	18.6	NA
1947	15,146	X	9,033	3,679	1,746	688	X	X	13,318	4,124	X	17.3	NA
1948	13,505	X	8,033	3,329	1,517	626	X	X	14,014	3,001	X	17.6	NA
1949	14,730	X	9,389	3,378	1,392	571	X	X	15,161	3,182	X	15.8	NA
1950	14,998	X	8,910	3,799	1,588	701	X	X	16,603	3,024	X	17.5	NA
1951	15,568	X	9,215	3,758	1,805	790	X	X	19,855	2,767	X	18.1	NA
1952	15,963	X	9,094	3,817	2,072	980	X	X	17,687	2,393	X	19.1	NA
1953	16,355	X	8,969	4,213	2,164	1,009	X	X	15,811	2,719	X	19.4	NA
1954	19,221	X	10,977	4,546	2,487	1,211	X	X	17,517	2,806	X	18.9	NA
1955	17,542	X	8,942	4,584	2,724	1,292	X	X	14,584	2,945	X	21.9	NA
1956	13,576	X	5,681	4,217	2,478	1,200	X	X	12,365	2,955	X	24.9	NA
1957	13,798	X	5,473	4,018	2,635	1,672	X	X	11,434	2,508	X	28.0	NA
1958	14,101	X	5,382	4,029	2,861	1,829	X	X	11,617	2,620	X	28.2	NA
1959	14,350	X	5,024	3,680	3,237	1,849	(c)	X	11,379	2,660	X	29.2	NA
1960	14,170	X	5,024	3,877	3,288	1,981	(c)	X	11,081	2,905	X	29.6	NA
1961	14,462	X	4,057	4,753	3,481	2,171	(c)	X	10,714	2,772	677	31.0	NA
1962	14,042	X	4,088	4,441	3,418	2,095	(c)	X	11,071	2,618	780	32.0	NA
1963	13,639	X	2,949	4,218	3,228	2,076	1,168	X	12,047	2,847	1,270	32.3	NA
1964	13,273	X	2,992	4,085	3,094	1,987	1,115	X	11,634	2,689	1,574	31.9	NA
1965	13,668	X	3,748	3,139	3,262	2,252	1,267	X	10,779	2,477	1,833	33.5	NA
1966	13,282	X	3,549	2,926	3,332	2,092	1,383	X	10,256	2,356	1,420	32.9	NA
1967	13,085	X	3,236	2,837	3,411	2,381	1,220	X	9,435	2,293	1,531	36.5	NA
1968	12,610	X	2,473	2,413	3,568	2,915	1,241	X	9,820	1,816	1,428	42.2	NA
1969	12,847	X	2,771	2,252	3,500	3,012	1,312	X	9,991	1,682	2,283	42.0	NA
1970	12,415	X	2,753	2,253	3,290	2,775	1,344	X	11,387	1,935	2,441	41.1	NA
1971	14,378	X	2,820	2,599	3,326	3,482	2,151	X	13,243	1,789	2,693	42.1	NA
1972	16,832	X	4,450	2,645	3,695	3,569	2,473	X	15,395	2,232	2,761	38.1	NA
1973	17,540	X	3,384	2,912	4,141	4,220	2,883	X	15,026	1,866	551	15.4	NA
1974	17,180	X	3,333	2,880	4,107	3,960	2,900	X	16,623	2,078	349	42.2	NA
1975	17,301	X	3,337	2,825	4,437	4,387	2,315	X	17,913	1,876	343	45.5	NA
1976	18,477	X	3,530	3,096	4,731	4,862	2,258	X	18,208	3,199	228	47.2	NA
1977	19,552	13,772	4,016	2,938	2,953	3,865	3,217	1,604	16,135	5,409	360	34.7	32.8
1978	17,426	12,234	3,284	2,804	2,792	3,354	3,263	1,132	14,525	4,279	285	48.6	32.4
1979	14,580	9,818	2,320	2,344	2,389	2,765	3,234	887	13,459	4,368	506	49.0	32.3
1980	13,191	8,484	2,016	1,936	1,945	2,587	3,012	1,123	11,053	3,916	438	51.9	33.1
1981	13,700	8,906	2,192	1,904	1,906	2,906	3,069	1,232	12,173	3,507	488	55.3	31.7
1982	15,857	10,673	2,202	2,313	2,422	3,736	3,538	1,163	12,723	3,395	277	58.6	32.2
1983	17,886	11,979	2,503	2,671	2,543	4,262	3,973	1,496	14,097	3,220	388	57.2	33.5
1984	17,710	11,828	2,282	2,666	2,628	4,252	4,063	1,482	13,880	3,977	537	58.0	35.0
1985	18,679	12,910	2,285	2,886	2,995	4,744	4,084	1,494	14,404	4,830	617	60.2	35.2
1986	20,261	15,004	2,393	3,251	3,529	5,831	4,397	1,200	15,230	4,232	657	64.6	35.5
1987	23,344	17,556	2,661	3,850	3,942	7,103	4,524	1,257	16,023	4,368	207	65.4	35.2
1988	22,473	17,605	3,070	3,721	3,291	7,523	4,014	848	16,057	4,087	285	66.1	34.0
1989	24,867	21,485	5,057	5,301	3,463	7,664	2,676	706	14,997	4,193	467	58.6	32.9
1990	27,796	25,768	6,701	6,466	3,305	9,296	1,716	312	14,196	4,176	557	59.2	32.7
1991	29,189	28,809	7,896	6,667	5,123	9,123	NA	NA	13,754	3,772	53	69.6	42.7
1992	32,866	31,895	8,281	8,073	5,650	9,891	NA	NA	13,299	3,985	109	65.6	32.3
1993	35,001	33,664	8,493	8,241	6,790	10,140	NA	NA	12,775	3,870	77	63.9	32.1
1994	33,554	32,075	7,856	8,116	6,535	9,568	NA	NA	12,461	3,650	52	64.1	32.3
1995	32,439	31,112	7,806	8,226	5,807	9,273	NA	NA	11,459	2,875	171	66.4	32.5
1996	37,579	35,556	8,597	9,606	6,811	10,542	NA	NA	11,755	2,929	229	61.4	32.3
1997	41,105	38,419	9,086	11,054	7,547	10,732	NA	NA	11,871	2,672	215	58.8	32.7

See notes at end of table.

Table 5.22

Defendants sentenced in U.S. District Courts

By type and length of sentence, 1945-97--Continued

Note: See Notes, tables 5.8 and 5.21. Data for 1945-91 are reported for the 12-month period ending June 30. Beginning in 1992, data are reported for the Federal fiscal year, which is the 12-month period ending September 30.

Prior to 1977, the periods reported for lengths of sentences of imprisonment are 1 year and 1 day and under, over 1 year and 1 day to 3 years, 3 to 5 years, and 5 years and over. Beginning in 1977, the periods reported for lengths of sentences of imprisonment are 1 through 12 months, 13 through 35 months, 36 through 59 months and 60 months and over. Beginning in 1991, two of the periods reported for lengths of sentences to imprisonment changed. The period 36 through 59 months changed to 36 through 60 months, and the period 60 months and over changed to over 60 months.

^aIncludes sentences of more than 6 months that are to be followed by a term of probation (mixed sentences). Beginning in 1991, includes sentences of at least 1 month that may be followed by a term of probation.

^bPrior to 1989, total includes Youth Corrections Act and youthful offender sentences not separately enumerated. From 1979-85, total includes Federal Juvenile Delinquency Act sentences not separately enumerated. Beginning in 1991, total includes life sentences, death sentences, and cases with either no sentence, a suspended sentence, a sealed sentence, deportation, or imprisonment of 4 days or less.

^cA "split sentence" is a sentence on a one-count indictment of 6 months or less in a jail-type institution followed by a term of probation, Title 18 U.S.C. 3651 approved Aug. 23, 1958 (72 Stat. 834). Included are mixed sentences involving confinement for 6 months or less on one count to be followed by a term of probation on one or more counts. For 1959-62, split sentences are included in prison terms of 1 year and 1 day and under.

^dTitle 18 U.S.C. 4205B(1) and (2).

^eFrom 1945-60, "other" was included with sentences of probation. From 1986-90, "other" included deportation, suspended sentences, imprisonment for 4 days or less, time already served, remitted and suspended fines, and life sentences. Beginning in 1991, "other" includes supervised release, probation of 4 days or less, suspended sentences, sealed sentences, and no sentence.

^fFrom 1977-90, split sentences, Youth Corrections Act and youthful offender sentences, and life sentences were not included in computing average sentence. Beginning in 1991, deportation, suspended sentence, sealed sentences, imprisonment of 4 days or less, no sentences, life sentences, and death sentences were not included in computing average sentence.

^gFrom 1986-90, split sentences, indeterminate sentences, and Youth Corrections Act and youthful offender sentences were not included in computing average sentences. Beginning in 1991, supervised release, probation of 4 days or less, suspended sentences, sealed sentences, and no sentence were not included in computing the average sentence.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Federal Offenders in the United States District Courts July 1973-June 1974* (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1977), p. H-1; Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1979*, p. 108; **1981**, p. 101, Table 46; **1983**, p. 171; **1985**, p. 180; **1986**, pp. 271-278; **1995**, pp. 228-231 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts); and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1982*, p. 141; **1987**, pp. 294-304; **1988**, pp. 297-304; **1989**, pp. 295-302; **1990**, pp. 204-207; **1991**, pp. 256, 257, 262, 263; **1992**, pp. 269-272, 276-279; **1993**, Tables D-5, D-7; **1994**, Tables D-5, D-7; **1996**, pp. 224-227; **1997**, pp. 217-220 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.23

Defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts

By offense and type of disposition, fiscal year 1997

Offense	Total defendants	Not convicted				Convicted and sentenced				
		Total	Dismissed ^a	Acquitted by		Total	Plea of guilty	Plea of nolo contendere	Convicted by	
				Court	Jury				Court	Jury
Total	63,148	7,500	6,607	400	493	55,648	51,647	271	499	3,231
GENERAL OFFENSES										
Homicide	319	54	34	5	15	265	190	1	3	71
Murder-first degree	253	46	29	4	13	207	140	1	3	63
Murder-second degree	28	2	1	1	0	26	22	0	0	4
Manslaughter	38	6	4	0	2	32	28	0	0	4
Robbery	1,591	77	66	5	6	1,514	1,440	0	6	68
Bank	1,502	67	60	4	3	1,435	1,365	0	5	65
Postal	49	2	1	1	0	47	45	0	0	2
Other	40	8	5	0	3	32	30	0	1	1
Assault	530	103	83	5	15	427	370	4	14	39
Burglary	71	7	7	0	0	64	64	0	0	0
Bank	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Postal	18	1	1	0	0	17	17	0	0	0
Interstate shipments	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0
Other	50	5	5	0	0	45	45	0	0	0
Larceny and theft	3,675	821	777	23	21	2,854	2,657	36	45	116
Bank	321	10	10	0	0	311	302	2	0	7
Postal	457	34	33	1	0	423	413	1	1	8
Interstate shipments	292	25	21	2	2	267	238	0	0	29
Other U.S. property	1,764	462	436	16	10	1,302	1,218	30	37	17
Transport stolen property	372	63	54	3	6	309	258	0	1	50
Other	469	227	223	1	3	242	228	3	6	5
Embezzlement	1,220	128	118	1	9	1,092	1,043	2	1	46
Bank	626	62	59	0	3	564	549	0	1	14
Postal	239	33	29	1	3	206	195	1	0	10
Other	355	33	30	0	3	322	299	1	0	22
Fraud	10,806	898	767	46	85	9,908	9,400	18	17	473
Income tax	840	42	35	1	6	798	745	4	2	47
Lending institution	1,461	112	97	9	6	1,349	1,256	1	3	89
Postal	1,998	222	191	6	25	1,776	1,647	5	1	123
Veterans and allotments	3	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0
Securities and Exchange	69	8	6	0	2	61	57	0	0	4
Social Security	273	55	50	1	4	218	208	0	1	9
False personation	31	7	5	0	2	24	22	0	0	2
Nationality laws	134	6	5	1	0	128	124	0	0	4
Passport fraud	211	18	16	0	2	193	191	0	0	2
False claims and statements	2,085	154	128	14	12	1,931	1,881	1	5	44
Other	3,701	274	234	14	26	3,427	3,266	7	5	149
Auto theft	277	43	36	2	5	234	204	1	1	28
Forgery and counterfeiting	1,325	129	115	4	10	1,196	1,129	1	3	63
Transport forged securities	2	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
Postal forgery	3	1	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	1
Other forgery	277	20	20	0	0	257	252	0	0	5
Counterfeiting	1,043	107	94	4	9	936	875	1	3	57
Sex offenses	599	65	46	4	15	534	480	2	10	42
Sexual abuse	280	42	24	3	15	238	210	2	7	19
Other	319	23	22	1	0	296	270	0	3	23
Drug laws	22,276	2,443	2,224	36	183	19,833	18,301	14	65	1,453
Miscellaneous general offenses	10,784	1,978	1,675	235	68	8,806	7,739	175	268	624
Bribery	200	15	13	1	1	185	167	1	0	17
Drunk driving and traffic	4,604	1,145	931	210	4	3,459	3,130	100	214	15
Escape	595	100	97	2	1	495	469	2	2	22
Extortion, racketeering, threats	1,148	138	112	8	18	1,010	874	0	2	134
Gambling and lottery	33	6	5	0	1	27	22	0	0	5
Kidnaping	106	12	10	0	2	94	79	0	0	15
Perjury	161	22	18	1	3	139	107	0	3	29
Weapons and firearms	3,317	402	358	7	37	2,915	2,511	2	19	383
Other	620	138	131	6	1	482	380	70	28	4

See notes at end of table.

Table 5.23

Defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts

By offense and type of disposition, fiscal year 1997--Continued

Offense	Total defendants	Not convicted				Convicted and sentenced				
		Total	Dismissed ^a	Acquitted by		Total	Plea of guilty	Plea of nolo contendere	Convicted by	
				Court	Jury				Court	Jury
SPECIAL OFFENSES										
Immigration laws	6,751	277	260	7	10	6,474	6,409	5	11	49
Liquor, Internal Revenue	10	1	1	0	0	9	8	0	0	1
Federal statutes	2,914	476	398	27	51	2,438	2,213	12	55	158
Agricultural/conservation acts	339	94	89	5	0	245	220	1	14	10
Antitrust violations	33	2	0	0	2	31	29	0	0	2
Food and Drug Act	75	8	4	1	3	67	64	0	0	3
Migratory bird laws	25	6	6	0	0	19	11	0	7	1
Motor Carrier Act	10	0	0	0	0	10	9	0	0	1
National defense laws	3	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Civil rights	105	25	14	0	11	80	63	0	0	17
Contempt	59	12	11	0	1	47	41	0	5	1
Customs laws	148	26	23	1	2	122	118	0	0	4
Postal laws	183	13	13	0	0	170	164	1	2	3
Other	1,934	288	236	20	32	1,646	1,493	10	27	116

Note: Defendants charged in two or more cases that were terminated during the year are reported only once. The data exclude 869 transfers and 1,498 terminations for defendants charged in more than one case during the year.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1997* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1998), pp. 214-216.

^aIncludes defendants who were committed pursuant to Title 28 U.S.C. 2902 of the Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act.

Table 5.24

Defendants sentenced in U.S. District Courts

By offense, and type and length of sentence, fiscal year 1997

Offense	Sentences to imprisonment								Type of sentence		
	Total defendants sentenced	Total imprisonment	Regular sentences ^a					Average sentence in months ^b	Life	Death	Other ^c
			6 months or less	7 through 12 months	13 through 35 months	36 through 60 months	Over 60 months				
Total	55,648	41,105	5,422	3,664	11,054	7,547	10,732	58.8	335	7	2,344
GENERAL OFFENSES											
Homicide	265	233	9	11	33	49	101	116.0	24	5	1
Murder-first degree	207	182	5	4	15	34	95	137.1	24	4	1
Murder-second degree	26	25	0	1	7	11	5	75.1	0	1	0
Manslaughter	32	26	4	6	11	4	1	29.2	0	0	0
Robbery	1,514	1,477	21	18	209	469	742	82.3	7	0	11
Bank	1,435	1,404	20	14	193	454	707	82.6	7	0	9
Postal	47	47	0	2	8	11	25	80.1	0	0	1
Other	32	26	1	2	8	4	10	67.0	0	0	1
Assault	427	254	76	39	55	40	27	31.7	0	0	17
Burglary	64	42	5	6	27	2	1	20.6	0	0	1
Bank	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Postal	17	14	1	1	10	2	0	23.5	0	0	0
Interstate shipments	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	18.0	0	0	0
Other	45	27	4	5	16	0	1	19.1	0	0	1
Larceny and theft	2,854	1,153	333	235	336	101	84	25.4	0	0	64
Bank	311	114	33	25	30	10	10	24.1	0	0	6
Postal	423	258	80	70	80	12	3	14.6	0	0	13
Interstate shipments	267	191	22	23	70	32	38	44.2	0	0	6
Other U.S. property	1,302	282	131	57	49	9	7	12.3	0	0	29
Transport stolen property	309	239	33	43	97	36	24	30.5	0	0	6
Other	242	69	34	17	10	2	2	47.8	0	0	4
Embezzlement	1,092	619	257	108	107	29	16	14.4	0	0	102
Bank	564	373	168	52	49	8	7	11.1	0	0	89
Postal	206	49	23	13	10	3	0	11.3	0	0	0
Other	322	197	66	43	48	18	9	20.4	0	0	13
Fraud	9,908	5,797	1,613	927	1,877	628	197	20.8	1	0	554
Income tax	798	323	107	63	105	28	10	18.8	0	0	10
Lending institution	1,349	1,079	305	167	348	90	31	18.5	0	0	138
Postal	1,776	1,118	193	160	497	179	67	27.4	0	0	22
Veterans and allotments	3	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Securities and Exchange	61	44	3	5	23	10	3	30.1	0	0	0
Social Security	218	106	34	20	33	3	3	17.9	0	0	13
False personation	24	15	3	2	5	3	1	24.7	0	0	1
Nationality laws	128	91	59	9	5	5	0	7.1	0	0	13
Passport fraud	193	130	55	17	7	6	2	10.5	0	0	43
False claims and statements	1,931	939	450	96	120	32	13	10.7	0	0	228
Other	3,427	1,952	404	388	734	272	67	23.1	1	0	86
Auto theft	234	205	13	11	51	19	91	110.3	10	0	10
Forgery and counterfeiting	1,196	696	169	177	245	47	28	19.4	0	0	30
Transport forged securities	1	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Postal forgery	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	8.5	0	0	0
Other forgery	257	118	49	32	27	3	1	12.4	0	0	6
Counterfeiting	936	576	119	144	218	44	27	20.8	0	0	24
Sex offenses	534	434	23	52	187	46	118	52.9	1	0	7
Sexual abuse	238	203	10	20	58	26	88	71.8	0	0	1
Other	296	231	13	32	129	20	30	35.8	1	0	6
Drug laws	19,833	18,231	722	965	4,166	4,445	7,158	79.3	228	1	546
Miscellaneous general offenses	8,806	4,789	474	322	1,001	913	1,701	82.3	52	1	325
Bribery	185	86	19	13	31	10	8	29.6	0	0	5
Drunk driving and traffic	3,459	449	171	29	12	6	5	10.1	0	0	226
Escape	495	433	104	118	145	41	13	19.9	0	0	12
Extortion, racketeering, threats	1,010	813	35	52	186	236	259	76.2	23	0	22
Gambling and lottery	27	12	2	1	6	3	0	24.5	0	0	0
Kidnaping	94	91	4	1	12	7	61	159.6	4	0	2
Perjury	139	103	15	12	46	21	6	27.1	0	0	3
Weapons and firearms	2,915	2,711	78	94	554	580	1,345	103.3	25	1	34
Other	482	91	46	2	9	9	4	17.2	0	0	21

See notes at end of table.

Probation							
Total	6 months or less	7 through 12 months	13 through 35 months	36 months and over	Average sentence in months ^d	Other ^e	Fine only
11,871	643	2,237	2,090	6,686	32.7	215	2,672
32	1	1	2	28	45.7	0	0
25	1	1	1	22	45.5	0	0
1	0	0	0	1	48.0	0	0
6	0	0	1	5	46.0	0	0
37	0	0	3	33	49.2	1	0
31	0	0	2	28	49.4	1	0
0	X	X	X	X	X	0	0
6	0	0	1	5	48.0	0	0
154	11	40	41	59	28.0	3	19
22	0	4	3	15	46.9	0	0
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
3	0	0	0	3	52.0	0	0
1	0	0	1	0	24.0	0	0
18	0	4	2	12	47.3	0	0
1,560	189	407	256	693	28.3	15	141
196	5	11	22	153	40.8	5	1
164	3	14	35	111	35.1	1	1
76	3	6	12	54	37.9	1	0
933	166	331	161	270	22.9	5	87
70	3	2	7	58	45.0	0	0
121	9	43	19	47	24.8	3	52
469	12	57	105	275	34.4	20	4
187	7	29	47	87	30.0	17	4
157	1	17	34	104	35.9	1	0
125	4	11	24	84	39.2	2	0
4,010	81	280	680	2,900	37.9	69	101
458	9	30	114	301	36.0	4	17
267	7	16	39	189	38.2	16	3
645	11	46	87	493	41.6	8	13
3	0	0	2	1	26.0	0	0
14	0	7	0	7	26.6	0	3
112	3	12	27	67	38.4	3	0
8	1	2	4	1	20.3	0	1
37	0	2	9	25	33.9	1	0
62	3	8	19	30	27.4	2	1
962	14	58	96	772	36.1	22	30
1,442	33	99	283	1,014	38.6	13	33
29	0	1	4	23	42.6	1	0
500	16	24	120	332	35.7	8	0
1	0	0	0	1	60.0	0	0
0	X	X	X	X	X	0	0
139	2	15	47	73	32.2	2	0
360	14	9	73	258	37.0	6	0
100	3	6	11	78	43.2	2	0
35	1	1	5	27	41.7	1	0
65	2	5	6	51	43.9	1	0
1,559	56	275	243	949	34.9	36	43
1,861	191	853	283	511	23.1	23	2,156
98	1	9	24	63	41.2	1	1
947	98	697	100	40	13.4	12	2,063
59	4	8	13	32	33.3	2	3
194	4	9	47	130	37.8	4	3
13	0	2	2	9	36.9	0	2
3	0	0	0	3	60.0	0	0
36	0	2	13	21	41.2	0	0
190	5	22	43	119	36.0	1	14
321	79	104	41	94	24.7	3	70

Table 5.24

Defendants sentenced in U.S. District Courts

By offense, and type and length of sentence, fiscal year 1997--Continued

Offense	Sentences to imprisonment								Type of sentence		
	Total defendants sentenced	Total imprisonment	Regular sentences ^a						Life	Death	Other ^c
			6 months or less	7 through 12 months	13 through 35 months	36 through 60 months	Over 60 months	Average sentence in months ^b			
SPECIAL OFFENSES											
Immigration laws	6,474	6,063	1,453	624	2,396	652	347	22.4	0	0	591
Liquor, Internal Revenue	9	4	2	1	1	0	0	8.8	0	0	0
Federal statutes	2,438	1,108	252	168	363	107	121	36.2	12	0	85
Agricultural/conservation acts	245	39	15	5	10	1	2	17.0	0	0	6
Antitrust violations	31	2	0	0	1	0	0	18.0	0	0	1
Food and Drug Act	67	9	2	3	2	1	1	25.3	0	0	0
Migratory bird laws	19	1	0	0	0	1	0	45.0	0	0	0
Motor Carrier Act	10	6	2	1	1	1	0	18.2	0	0	1
National defense laws	1	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	0	0	0
Civil rights	80	60	4	13	24	11	7	33.4	1	0	0
Contempt	47	29	9	5	8	0	3	19.5	0	0	4
Customs laws	122	49	11	10	14	3	1	24.5	0	0	10
Postal laws	170	19	13	2	1	0	1	13.0	0	0	2
Other	1,646	894	196	129	302	89	106	39.0	11	0	61

Note: The data exclude 869 transfers and 1,498 terminations for defendants charged in more than one case during the year.

^aExcludes supervised release, probation of 4 days or less, suspended sentences, sealed sentences, and no sentence.

^bIncludes supervised release, probation of 4 days or less, suspended sentences, sealed sentences, and no sentence.

^aIncludes sentences of at least 1 month that may be followed by a term of probation (mixed sentences).

^bExcludes life sentences, death sentences, deportation, suspended sentences, sealed sentences, imprisonment of 4 days or less, and no sentence.

^cIncludes deportation, suspended sentences, sealed sentences, imprisonment of 4 days or less, and no sentence.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1997* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1998), pp. 217-220.

Table 5.25

Noncitizens prosecuted in U.S. District CourtsBy most serious offense, 1984-89, 1991-94^a

Most serious offense charged	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1991	1992	1993	1994
Total ^b	3,462	4,539	4,230	6,215	8,419	10,087	9,583	9,761	10,679	10,352
Violent offenses	88	108	92	116	111	120	142	114	150	144
Property offenses	564	697	744	1,152	1,274	1,541	1,172	1,263	1,463	1,378
Fraudulent	431	558	594	1,009	1,102	1,356	1,024	1,112	1,279	1,163
Other	133	139	150	143	172	185	148	151	184	215
Drug offenses	1,204	1,799	1,805	3,287	3,980	4,473	4,182	4,506	5,274	4,633
Public-order offenses	1,406	1,935	1,589	1,660	3,054	3,953	4,087	3,878	3,789	4,177
Regulatory	49	96	138	178	212	256	207	185	197	173
Other	1,357	1,839	1,451	1,482	2,842	3,697	3,880	3,693	3,592	4,004
Immigration ^c	1,186	1,636	1,240	1,166	2,474	3,309	3,453	3,183	3,022	3,477

Note: The primary source of these data is the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics' Federal Justice Statistics Program (FJSP) database. The FJSP database is constructed from source files provided by the Executive Office for United States Attorneys, the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, the United States Sentencing Commission, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. The Administrative Office of the United States Courts also maintains the data collected by the Pretrial Services Agency. Data presented above are from the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Pretrial Services Agency, annual data file.

^aBecause of changes in the structure of the Pretrial Services Agency database during 1990, data describing defendants processed during 1990 were unavailable.

^bIncludes cases for which data describing offense charged were unavailable.

^cIncludes only those noncitizens charged with felonies and class A misdemeanors. Approximately 7,000 noncitizens are prosecuted annually for class B and C immigration violations--primarily illegal entry.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Noncitizens in the Federal Criminal Justice System, 1984-94*, Special Report NCJ-160934 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1996), p.

Total	Probation				Average sentence in months ^d	Other ^e	Fine only
	6 months or less	7 through 12 months	13 through 35 months	36 months and over			
398	29	29	69	255	32.9	16	13
5	0	1	0	4	36.0	0	0
1,135	54	259	270	531	29.3	21	195
158	3	58	44	51	24.4	2	48
9	0	4	2	3	24.1	0	20
51	1	11	16	22	27.8	1	7
15	1	5	8	1	19.6	0	3
4	0	1	0	3	42.0	0	0
1	0	0	0	1	60.0	0	0
18	0	3	2	13	39.3	0	2
17	1	5	5	6	25.8	0	1
67	5	9	18	34	35.6	1	6
141	4	41	35	58	26.8	3	10
654	39	122	140	339	30.4	14	98

Table 5.26

Sentences imposed on noncitizens in U.S. District Courts

By type of sentence, 1994

Type of sentence imposed	Number	Percent
Total	8,766	100%
Imprisonment only	7,532	85.9
Split sentence	171	2.0
Probation only	676	7.7
Probation with community confinement	290	3.3
No prison or probation	97	1.1

Note: See Note, table 5.25. Of the 8,794 noncitizens convicted in U.S. District Court during 1994, 28 were excluded due to missing data describing the type of sentence imposed. Data presented above are from the United States Sentencing Commission, Monitoring annual data file.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Noncitizens in the Federal Criminal Justice System, 1984-94*, Special Report NCJ-160934 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1996), p. 7, Table 8.

Table 5.27

Term of imprisonment imposed on noncitizens sentenced in U.S. District Courts

By most serious offense, 1994

(In months)

Most serious offense of conviction	Number of defendants	Prison term imposed	
		Mean	Median
Total	7,647	50.1	27
Violent offenses	96	81.1	52
Property offenses	689	14.2	10
Fraudulent	581	13.5	10
Other	108	17.6	12
Drug offenses	4,283	69.9	51
Public-order offenses	2,579	25.6	21
Regulatory	62	11.0	6
Other	2,577	26.6	24
Immigration	1,978	22.6	21

Note: See Note, table 5.25. Of the 7,703 noncitizens convicted in U.S. District Courts during 1994 who received a sentence that included a term of imprisonment, 11 were excluded because of missing data describing the term of imprisonment and 45 were excluded because the defendant received a sentence of life imprisonment. Data presented above are from the United States Sentencing Commission, Monitoring annual data file.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Noncitizens in the Federal Criminal Justice System, 1984-94*, Special Report NCJ-160934 (Washington, DC:

Table 5.28

Offenders sentenced in U.S. District Courts under the U.S. Sentencing Commission guidelines

By primary offense, sex, race, and ethnicity, fiscal year 1996

Primary offense	Sex						Race, ethnicity ^a							
	Total cases	Male		Female		Total cases	White		Black		Hispanic		Other ^b	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	42,359	35,832	84.6%	6,527	15.4%	42,136	15,140	35.9%	11,965	28.4%	13,065	31.0%	1,966	4.7%
Murder	89	80	89.9	9	10.1	88	31	35.2	24	27.3	14	15.9	19	21.6
Manslaughter	53	43	81.1	10	18.9	52	7	13.5	0	X	3	5.8	42	80.8
Kidnaping, hostage-taking	85	83	97.6	2	2.4	85	28	32.9	20	23.5	20	23.5	17	20.0
Sexual abuse	171	168	98.2	3	1.8	171	21	12.3	8	4.7	6	3.5	136	79.5
Assault	456	411	90.1	45	9.9	454	170	37.4	100	22.0	51	11.2	133	29.3
Robbery	1,674	1,584	94.6	90	5.4	1,672	709	42.4	787	47.1	131	7.8	45	2.7
Arson	105	99	94.3	6	5.7	105	72	68.6	22	21.0	6	5.7	5	4.8
Drug offenses														
Trafficking	16,251	14,294	88.0	1,957	12.0	16,221	4,066	25.1	5,715	35.2	6,125	37.8	315	1.9
Communication facility	395	301	76.2	94	23.8	394	138	35.0	145	36.8	105	26.7	6	1.5
Simple possession	614	484	78.8	130	21.2	607	238	39.2	147	24.2	200	32.9	22	3.6
Firearms	2,546	2,440	95.8	106	4.2	2,537	1,043	41.1	1,102	43.4	296	11.7	96	3.8
Burglary, breaking and entering	87	84	96.6	3	3.4	87	31	35.6	22	25.3	5	5.7	29	33.3
Auto theft	127	124	97.6	3	2.4	127	85	66.9	13	10.2	27	21.3	2	1.6
Larceny	2,430	1,652	68.0	778	32.0	2,386	1,218	51.0	785	32.9	206	8.6	177	7.4
Fraud	6,028	4,534	75.2	1,494	24.8	5,998	3,449	57.5	1,631	27.2	545	9.1	373	6.2
Embezzlement	787	277	35.2	510	64.8	784	489	62.4	190	24.2	49	6.3	56	7.1
Forgery, counterfeiting	730	559	76.6	171	23.4	723	299	41.4	244	33.7	140	19.4	40	5.5
Bribery	256	218	85.2	38	14.8	255	144	56.5	52	20.4	31	12.2	28	11.0
Tax	851	707	83.1	144	16.9	849	668	78.7	95	11.2	44	5.2	42	4.9
Money laundering	827	642	77.6	185	22.4	820	397	48.4	74	9.0	316	38.5	33	4.0
Racketeering, extortion	548	502	91.6	46	8.4	548	261	47.6	111	20.3	92	16.8	84	15.3
Gambling, lottery	138	123	89.1	15	10.9	138	100	72.5	9	6.5	1	0.7	28	20.3
Civil rights	109	99	90.8	10	9.2	109	80	73.4	8	7.3	7	6.4	14	12.8
Immigration	4,930	4,593	93.2	337	6.8	4,881	206	4.2	220	4.5	4,345	89.0	110	2.3
Pornography, prostitution	191	184	96.3	7	3.7	190	164	86.3	10	5.3	6	3.2	10	5.3
Prison offenses	339	315	92.9	24	7.1	333	135	40.5	124	37.2	66	19.8	8	2.4
Administration of justice offenses	755	537	71.1	218	28.9	751	341	45.4	206	27.4	179	23.8	25	3.3
Environmental, wildlife	130	122	93.8	8	6.2	126	97	77.0	3	2.4	7	5.6	19	15.1
National defense	24	23	95.8	1	4.2	23	15	65.2	2	8.7	5	21.7	1	4.3
Anti-trust	15	15	100.0	0	X	15	15	100.0	0	X	0	X	0	X
Food and drug	44	39	88.6	5	11.4	44	31	70.5	1	2.3	9	20.5	3	6.8
Other	574	496	86.4	78	13.6	563	392	69.6	95	16.9	28	5.0	48	8.5

Note: The sentencing reform provisions of the Comprehensive Crime Control Act, Public Law No. 98-473 (1984), created the United States Sentencing Commission. The Commission's primary function is to develop and monitor sentencing policies and practices for the Federal courts. On Apr. 13, 1987, the Commission submitted its initial Sentencing Guidelines and Policy Statements to Congress. The guidelines became effective on Nov. 1, 1987, and apply to all offenses committed on or after that date. These data are derived from the United States Sentencing Commission's fiscal year 1996 Monitoring Dataset. The Commission collected information on 42,436 cases sentenced under the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984 during fiscal year 1996 (Oct. 1, 1995 through Sept. 30, 1996), for which data were received by the Commission as of Dec. 27, 1996. Given the nature of the data file and reporting requirements, the following types of cases are not included in the data presented here: cases initiated but for which no convictions were obtained, defendants convicted for whom no sentences were yet issued, and defendants sentenced but for whom no data were submitted to the Commission; and cases not sentenced under the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984 (non-guideline cases).

A case or defendant is defined as a single sentencing event for a single defendant (even if multiple indictments or multiple convictions are consolidated for sen-

tencing). Multiple defendants in a single sentencing event are treated as separate cases. If an individual defendant is sentenced more than once during the fiscal year, each sentencing event is identified as a separate case. (Source, pp. A-4, A-5.)

Of the 42,436 guideline cases, some were excluded due to missing information. For sex, 77 cases were excluded due to one or both of the following conditions: missing primary offense category, 75; and missing gender information, 3. For race and ethnicity, 300 cases were excluded due to one or both of the following conditions: missing primary offense category, 75; and missing race or ethnicity information, 254.

Under drug offenses, "communication facility" refers to the use of a device, such as a telephone, in a drug trafficking offense.

^aThe Hispanic category includes both black and white Hispanics.

^bIncludes Native Americans, Alaska Natives, Asians, or Pacific Islanders.

Source: U.S. Sentencing Commission, *1996 Sourcebook of Federal Sentencing Statistics* (Washington, DC: U.S. Sentencing Commission, 1997), pp. 9, 10. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.29

Offenders sentenced in U.S. District Courts under the U.S. Sentencing Commission guidelines

By primary offense and age, fiscal year 1996

Primary offense	Age														Mean age (in years)	
	Total cases	Under 21 years		21 to 25 years		26 to 30 years		31 to 35 years		36 to 40 years		41 to 50 years		Over 50 years		
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number		Percent
Total	42,225	1,870	4.4%	7,626	18.1%	8,044	19.1%	7,452	17.6%	5,845	13.8%	7,410	17.5%	3,978	9.4%	34.7
Murder	89	14	15.7	24	27.0	14	15.7	10	11.2	6	6.7	10	11.2	11	12.4	32.3
Manslaughter	53	8	15.1	15	28.3	8	15.1	8	15.1	4	7.5	6	11.3	4	7.5	30.7
Kidnaping, hostage-taking	85	9	10.6	26	30.6	16	18.8	13	15.3	9	10.6	7	8.2	5	5.9	30.2
Sexual abuse	171	11	6.4	27	15.8	24	14.0	29	17.0	36	21.1	25	14.6	19	11.1	35.3
Assault	453	39	8.6	97	21.4	75	16.6	74	16.3	62	13.7	65	14.3	41	9.1	33.5
Robbery	1,674	185	11.1	379	22.6	306	18.3	296	17.7	214	12.8	217	13.0	77	4.6	31.5
Arson	105	6	5.7	24	22.9	16	15.2	22	21.0	8	7.6	20	19.0	9	8.6	33.9
Drug offenses																
Trafficking	16,248	735	4.5	3,372	20.8	3,393	20.9	2,971	18.3	2,258	13.9	2,616	16.1	903	5.6	33.2
Communication facility	395	11	2.8	89	22.5	91	23.0	82	20.8	52	13.2	53	13.4	17	4.3	32.6
Simple possession	614	71	11.6	151	24.6	117	19.1	89	14.5	78	12.7	87	14.2	21	3.4	30.8
Firearms	2,546	149	5.9	534	21.0	535	21.0	427	16.8	332	13.0	395	15.5	174	6.8	33.1
Burglary, breaking and entering	87	20	23.0	31	35.6	11	12.6	8	9.2	10	11.5	5	5.7	2	2.3	27.5
Auto theft	127	6	4.7	15	11.8	13	10.2	29	22.8	20	15.7	28	22.0	16	12.6	36.6
Larceny	2,423	198	8.2	415	17.1	388	16.0	395	16.3	314	13.0	469	19.4	244	10.1	34.8
Fraud	6,007	71	1.2	656	10.9	859	14.3	957	15.9	928	15.4	1,479	24.6	1,057	17.6	39.2
Embezzlement	787	20	2.5	129	16.4	142	18.0	139	17.7	122	15.5	174	22.1	61	7.8	35.5
Forgery, counterfeiting	730	25	3.4	154	21.1	142	19.5	117	16.0	105	14.4	127	17.4	60	8.2	34.2
Bribery	256	1	0.4	3	1.2	19	7.4	30	11.7	38	14.8	82	32.0	83	32.4	45.4
Tax	850	1	0.1	20	2.4	32	3.8	72	8.5	82	9.6	288	33.9	355	41.8	47.7
Money laundering	822	4	0.5	51	6.2	88	10.7	142	17.3	138	16.8	231	28.1	168	20.4	41.3
Racketeering, extortion	548	16	2.9	108	19.7	103	18.8	93	17.0	60	10.9	73	13.3	95	17.3	36.8
Gambling, lottery	138	0	X	5	3.6	6	4.3	16	11.6	18	13.0	34	24.6	59	42.8	48.0
Civil rights	109	13	11.9	21	19.3	16	14.7	22	20.2	15	13.8	13	11.9	9	8.3	33.0
Immigration	4,839	185	3.8	997	20.6	1,310	27.1	1,080	22.3	672	13.9	470	9.7	125	2.6	31.4
Pornography, prostitution	191	2	1.0	12	6.3	23	12.0	43	22.5	28	14.7	43	22.5	40	20.9	40.1
Prison offenses	339	11	3.2	62	18.3	77	22.7	50	14.7	54	15.9	60	17.7	25	7.4	34.2
Administration of justice offenses	755	33	4.4	118	15.6	142	18.8	129	17.1	85	11.3	141	18.7	107	14.2	36.4
Environmental, wildlife	128	3	2.3	13	10.2	12	9.4	20	15.6	17	13.3	36	28.1	27	21.1	40.6
National defense	24	0	X	0	X	1	4.2	4	16.7	5	20.8	4	16.7	10	41.7	45.8
Anti-trust	15	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X	2	13.3	13	86.7	56.9
Food and drug	44	1	2.3	5	11.4	1	2.3	4	9.1	9	20.5	8	18.2	16	36.4	45.0
Other	573	22	3.8	73	12.7	64	11.2	81	14.1	66	11.5	142	24.8	125	21.8	39.9

Note: See Note, table 5.28. Of the 42,436 guideline cases, 211 cases were excluded due to one or both of the following conditions: missing primary offense category, 75; and missing date of birth, 155.

Source: U.S. Sentencing Commission, *1996 Sourcebook of Federal Sentencing Statistics* (Washington, DC: U.S. Sentencing Commission, 1997), p. 11.

Table 5.30

Offenders sentenced in U.S. District Courts under the U.S. Sentencing Commission guidelines

By primary offense and education level, fiscal year 1996

Primary offense	Total	Education level							
		Less than high school graduate		High school graduate		Some college		College graduate	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	40,561	16,461	40.6%	12,314	30.4%	8,613	21.2%	3,173	7.8%
Murder	88	40	45.5	31	35.2	15	17.0	2	2.3
Manslaughter	52	34	65.4	10	19.2	8	15.4	0	X
Kidnaping, hostage-taking	84	45	53.6	25	29.8	12	14.3	2	2.4
Sexual abuse	171	73	42.7	70	40.9	23	13.5	5	2.9
Assault	439	187	42.6	155	35.3	74	16.9	23	5.2
Robbery	1,656	638	38.5	639	38.6	332	20.0	47	2.8
Arson	104	37	35.6	37	35.6	22	21.2	8	7.7
Drug offenses									
Trafficking	16,083	7,677	47.7	5,036	31.3	2,842	17.7	528	3.3
Communication facility	390	171	43.8	130	33.3	80	20.5	9	2.3
Simple possession	581	269	46.3	190	32.7	101	17.4	21	3.6
Firearms	2,506	1,073	42.8	948	37.8	423	16.9	62	2.5
Burglary, breaking and entering	87	49	56.3	23	26.4	14	16.1	1	1.1
Auto theft	127	50	39.4	46	36.2	27	21.3	4	3.2
Larceny	2,257	510	22.6	908	40.2	638	28.3	201	8.9
Fraud	5,869	1,036	17.7	1,676	28.6	2,010	34.2	1,147	19.5
Embezzlement	777	38	4.9	313	40.3	318	40.9	108	13.9
Forgery, counterfeiting	716	250	34.9	222	31.0	192	26.8	52	7.3
Bribery	250	43	17.2	55	22.0	75	30.0	77	30.8
Tax	843	132	15.7	211	25.0	227	26.9	273	32.4
Money laundering	797	190	23.8	215	27.0	232	29.1	160	20.1
Racketeering, extortion	541	231	42.7	155	28.7	115	21.3	40	7.4
Gambling, lottery	138	41	29.7	42	30.4	39	28.3	16	11.6
Civil rights	109	31	28.4	39	35.8	30	27.5	9	8.3
Immigration	3,900	3,063	78.5	495	12.7	248	6.4	94	2.4
Pornography, prostitution	189	16	8.5	47	24.9	72	38.1	54	28.6
Prison offenses	328	108	32.9	133	40.5	76	23.2	11	3.4
Administration of justice offenses	736	257	34.9	220	29.9	169	23.0	90	12.2
Environmental, wildlife	118	42	35.6	37	31.4	30	25.4	9	7.6
National defense	23	2	8.7	4	17.4	6	26.1	11	47.8
Anti-trust	15	0	X	4	26.7	3	20.0	8	53.3
Food and drug	43	7	16.3	10	23.3	13	30.2	13	30.2
Other	544	121	22.2	188	34.6	147	27.0	88	16.2

Note: See Note, table 5.28. Of the 42,436 cases, 1,875 were excluded due to one or both of the following conditions: missing primary offense category, 75; and missing education information, 1,868.

Source: U.S. Sentencing Commission, **1996 Sourcebook of Federal Sentencing Statistics** (Washington, DC: U.S. Sentencing Commission, 1997), p. 13.

Table 5.31

Sentences imposed in U.S. District Courts under the U.S. Sentencing Commission guidelines

By primary offense and type of sentence, fiscal year 1996

Primary offense	Total cases	Imprisonment						Probation					
		Total receiving imprisonment		Prison only		Prison/ community split sentence ^a		Total receiving probation		Probation and confinement		Probation only	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	41,968	33,921	80.8%	32,009	76.3%	1,912	4.6%	8,047	19.2%	3,040	7.2%	5,007	11.5%
Murder	88	88	100.0	85	96.6	3	3.4	0	X	0	X	0	X
Manslaughter	53	48	90.6	45	84.9	3	5.7	5	9.4	2	3.8	3	5.7
Kidnaping, hostage-taking	84	84	100.0	81	96.4	3	3.6	0	X	0	X	0	X
Sexual abuse	170	153	90.0	150	88.2	3	1.8	17	10.0	8	4.7	9	5.3
Assault	449	358	79.7	341	75.9	17	3.8	91	20.3	28	6.2	63	14.0
Robbery	1,662	1,641	98.7	1,574	94.7	67	4.0	21	1.3	14	0.8	7	0.4
Arson	105	94	89.5	90	85.7	4	3.8	11	10.5	9	8.6	2	1.9
Drug offenses													
Trafficking	16,145	15,371	95.2	15,051	93.2	320	2.0	774	4.8	329	2.0	445	2.8
Communication facility	392	338	86.2	320	81.6	18	4.6	54	13.8	34	8.7	20	5.1
Simple possession	598	291	48.7	281	47.0	10	1.7	307	51.3	38	6.4	269	45.0
Firearms	2,531	2,301	90.9	2,199	86.9	102	4.0	230	9.1	111	4.4	119	4.7
Burglary, breaking and entering	87	76	87.4	70	80.5	6	6.9	11	12.6	6	6.9	5	5.7
Auto theft	124	96	77.4	91	73.4	5	4.0	28	22.6	10	8.1	18	14.5
Larceny	2,381	951	39.9	801	33.6	150	6.3	1,430	60.1	460	19.3	970	40.7
Fraud	5,983	3,821	63.9	3,149	52.6	672	11.2	2,162	36.1	967	16.2	1,195	20.0
Embezzlement	764	461	60.3	296	38.7	165	21.6	303	39.7	98	12.8	205	26.8
Forgery, counterfeiting	725	442	61.0	396	54.6	46	6.3	283	39.0	119	16.4	164	22.6
Bribery	254	136	53.5	124	48.8	12	4.7	118	46.5	53	20.9	65	25.6
Tax	828	331	40.0	254	30.7	77	9.3	497	60.0	242	29.2	255	30.8
Money laundering	823	620	75.3	592	71.9	28	3.4	203	24.7	76	9.2	127	15.4
Racketeering, extortion	545	497	91.2	488	89.5	9	1.7	48	8.8	21	3.9	27	5.0
Gambling, lottery	136	43	31.6	33	24.3	10	7.4	93	68.4	37	27.2	56	41.2
Civil rights	109	83	76.1	78	71.6	5	4.6	26	23.9	10	9.2	16	14.7
Immigration	4,882	4,354	89.2	4,299	88.1	55	1.1	528	10.8	117	2.4	411	8.4
Pornography, prostitution	191	157	82.2	146	76.4	11	5.8	34	17.8	14	7.3	20	10.5
Prison offenses	339	323	95.3	297	87.6	26	7.7	16	4.7	4	1.2	12	3.5
Administration of justice offenses	753	474	62.9	435	57.8	39	5.2	279	37.1	94	12.5	185	24.6
Environmental, wildlife	125	40	32.0	26	20.8	14	11.2	85	68.0	28	22.4	57	45.6
National defense	22	13	59.1	11	50.0	2	9.1	9	40.9	2	9.1	7	31.8
Anti-trust	13	3	23.1	3	23.1	0	X	10	76.9	4	30.8	6	46.2
Food and drug	42	10	23.8	9	21.4	1	2.4	32	76.2	8	19.0	24	57.1
Other	565	223	39.5	194	34.3	29	5.1	342	60.5	97	17.2	245	43.4

Note: See Note, table 5.28. Of the 42,436 guideline cases, 468 cases were excluded due to one or more of the following conditions: missing primary offense category, 75; missing sentencing information, 229; and cases in which a defendant received no imprisonment or probation, 166.

^aA term of imprisonment followed by supervised release with a condition of community confinement or home detention.

Source: U.S. Sentencing Commission, *1996 Sourcebook of Federal Sentencing Statistics* (Washington, DC: U.S. Sentencing Commission, 1997), p. 21.

Table 5.32

Length of sentences to imprisonment imposed in U.S. District Courts for U.S. Sentencing Commission guideline cases

By primary offense, fiscal year 1996

Primary offense	Sentences to imprisonment		
	Total cases	Average length (in months)	Median length (in months)
Total	33,592	62.3	33.0
Murder	88	295.6	267.0
Manslaughter	48	29.5	18.0
Kidnaping, hostage-taking	84	180.0	99.5
Sexual abuse	153	74.3	48.0
Assault	353	42.3	27.0
Robbery	1,640	111.9	77.0
Arson	94	107.5	57.0
Drug offenses			
Trafficking	15,349	86.6	60.0
Communication facility	338	40.1	48.0
Simple possession	287	11.9	6.0
Firearms	2,174	81.2	46.0
Burglary, breaking and entering	76	28.2	20.0
Auto theft	95	26.1	18.0
Larceny	947	14.0	10.0
Fraud	3,801	18.6	13.0
Embezzlement	458	7.8	5.0
Forgery, counterfeiting	440	15.2	12.0
Bribery	136	22.0	15.0
Tax	331	17.5	12.0
Money laundering	611	43.8	30.0
Racketeering, extortion	494	99.0	60.0
Gambling, lottery	43	12.8	12.0
Civil rights	83	47.8	27.0
Immigration	4,293	20.7	18.0
Pornography, prostitution	157	34.6	16.0
Prison offenses	319	24.7	18.0
Administration of justice offenses	465	23.2	15.0
Environmental, wildlife	40	10.3	6.0
National defense	13	22.8	24.0
Anti-trust	3	5.3	7.0
Food and drug	10	20.9	15.0
Other	169	24.0	12.0

Note: See Note, table 5.28. Of the 42,436 guideline cases, 8,245 cases with zero months of prison ordered were excluded. In addition, 599 cases were excluded due to one or more of the following conditions: missing primary offense category, 41; missing criminal history category, 243; and missing or indeterminable sentencing information, 330.

Source: U.S. Sentencing Commission, *1996 Sourcebook of Federal Sentencing Statistics* (Washington, DC: U.S. Sentencing Commission, 1997), p. 24.

Table 5.33

Fines and restitution ordered in U.S. District Courts for U.S. Sentencing Commission guideline cases

By primary offense, fiscal year 1996

Primary offense	Total cases	No fine or restitution ordered		Restitution ordered/no fine		Fine ordered/no restitution		Both fine and restitution ordered		Amount of payment ordered (dollar amount)			
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Total cases	Mean	Median	Total
Total	42,146	26,928	63.9%	7,268	17.2%	6,905	16.4%	1,045	2.5%	14,812	\$103,866	\$4,000	\$1,538,459,644
Murder	88	53	60.2	27	30.7	2	2.3	6	6.8	33	46,980	7,226	1,550,338
Manslaughter	42	30	71.4	17	40.5	3	7.1	3	7.1	23	14,776	2,885	339,856
Kidnaping, hostage-taking	84	46	54.8	21	25.0	9	10.7	8	9.5	36	10,744	3,149	386,782
Sexual abuse	170	103	60.6	37	21.8	20	11.8	10	5.9	67	2,266	1,000	151,837
Assault	452	309	68.4	70	15.5	68	15.0	5	1.1	143	5,350	1,000	765,095
Robbery	1,664	670	40.3	831	49.9	92	5.5	71	4.3	961	12,252	3,300	11,774,117
Arson	105	46	43.8	50	47.6	7	6.7	2	1.9	57	120,445	20,833	6,865,338
Drug offenses													
Trafficking	16,153	13,329	82.5	127	0.8	2,676	16.6	21	0.1	2,810	15,658	2,000	43,999,640
Communication facility	394	314	79.7	0	X	80	20.3	0	X	80	2,865	1,000	229,177
Simple possession	607	369	60.8	6	1.0	230	37.9	2	0.3	236	1,224	1,000	288,736
Firearms	2,536	1,876	74.0	190	7.5	456	18.0	14	0.6	646	10,065	2,000	6,502,114
Burglary, breaking and entering	87	27	31.0	52	59.8	4	4.6	4	4.6	57	3,264	1,000	186,028
Auto theft	125	53	42.4	60	48.0	10	8.0	2	1.6	72	19,495	10,314	1,403,629
Larceny	2,423	655	27.0	1,069	44.1	515	21.3	184	7.6	1,721	24,792	2,600	42,666,944
Fraud	6,007	1,543	25.7	3,303	55.0	713	11.9	448	7.5	4,269	175,980	11,159	751,258,617
Embezzlement	782	179	22.9	492	62.9	67	8.6	44	5.6	599	53,394	10,000	31,983,090
Forgery, counterfeiting	725	308	42.5	283	39.0	92	12.7	42	5.8	399	22,304	2,000	8,899,116
Bribery	256	101	39.5	34	13.3	107	41.8	14	5.5	154	67,308	7,400	10,365,413
Tax	849	271	31.9	154	18.1	369	43.5	55	6.5	559	89,182	5,000	49,852,691
Money laundering	825	456	55.3	119	14.4	225	27.3	25	3.0	346	285,177	10,000	98,671,247
Racketeering, extortion	544	346	63.6	69	12.7	118	21.7	11	2.0	194	2,240,068	5,000	434,573,218
Gambling, lottery	138	60	43.5	2	1.4	75	54.3	1	0.7	78	4,851	2,000	378,381
Civil rights	109	56	51.4	21	19.3	27	24.8	5	4.6	51	183,349	2,500	9,350,772
Immigration	4,905	4,544	92.6	13	0.3	345	7.0	3	0.1	361	2,820	1,000	1,017,864
Pornography, prostitution	191	113	59.2	4	2.1	72	37.7	2	1.0	78	6,031	3,000	470,439
Prison offenses	339	278	82.0	32	9.4	26	7.7	3	0.9	60	58,101	1,795	3,486,086
Administration of justice offenses	753	503	66.8	55	7.3	182	24.2	13	1.7	246	42,471	2,500	10,447,746
Environmental, wildlife	129	46	35.7	16	12.4	52	40.3	15	11.6	80	5,480	2,500	438,415
National defense	23	12	52.2	0	X	11	47.8	0	X	11	8,182	5,000	9,000
Anti-trust	15	7	46.7	0	X	5	33.3	3	20.0	8	115,877	68,750	927,012
Food and drug	43	15	34.9	1	2.3	25	58.1	2	4.7	28	7,740	4,000	216,720
Other	572	210	36.7	113	19.8	222	38.8	27	4.7	349	25,568	1,500	8,923,186

Note: See Note, table 5.28. Of the 42,436 guideline cases, 290 cases were excluded due to one or both of the following conditions: missing primary offense category, 75; and missing information on type of economic sanction for cases in which orders were made, 217. A total of 14,812 cases were used to calculate amount of payments ordered. This differs from the 15,238 cases in which fines and/or restitution were ordered due to the exclusion of cases in which the amount of fine and/or restitution was not specified. Fine information includes either fines and/or cost of supervision.

Source: U.S. Sentencing Commission, *1996 Sourcebook of Federal Sentencing Statistics* (Washington, DC: U.S. Sentencing Commission, 1997), p. 26.

Table 5.34

Mode of conviction in U.S. District Courts for U.S. Sentencing Commission guideline cases

By primary offense, fiscal year 1996

Primary offense	Mode of conviction				
	Total cases	Plea of guilty		Trial	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	42,326	38,799	91.7%	3,527	8.3%
Murder	88	59	67.0	29	33.0
Manslaughter	53	49	92.5	4	7.5
Kidnaping, hostage-taking	85	64	75.3	21	24.7
Sexual abuse	171	148	86.6	23	13.5
Assault	456	388	85.1	68	14.9
Robbery	1,671	1,494	89.4	177	10.6
Arson	105	73	69.5	32	30.5
Drug offenses					
Trafficking	16,233	14,554	89.7	1,679	10.3
Communication facility	395	390	98.7	5	1.3
Simple possession	615	597	97.1	18	2.9
Firearms	2,544	2,206	86.7	338	13.3
Burglary, breaking and entering	87	82	94.3	5	5.7
Auto theft	127	117	92.1	10	7.9
Larceny	2,429	2,319	95.5	110	4.5
Fraud	6,024	5,607	93.1	417	6.9
Embezzlement	787	766	97.3	21	2.7
Forgery, counterfeiting	730	709	97.1	21	2.9
Bribery	256	230	89.8	26	10.2
Tax	850	791	93.1	59	6.9
Money laundering	827	727	87.9	100	12.1
Racketeering, extortion	548	474	86.5	74	13.5
Gambling, lottery	138	133	96.4	5	3.6
Civil rights	109	92	84.4	17	15.6
Immigration	4,930	4,828	97.9	102	2.1
Pornography, prostitution	190	174	91.6	16	8.4
Prison offenses	339	309	91.2	30	8.9
Administration of justice offenses	753	692	91.9	61	8.1
Environmental, wildlife	130	121	93.1	9	6.9
National defense	24	22	91.7	2	8.3
Anti-trust	15	15	100.0	0	X
Food and drug	44	41	93.2	3	6.8
Other	573	528	92.1	45	7.9

Note: See Note, table 5.28. Of the 42,436 guideline cases, 110 cases were excluded due to one or both of the following conditions: missing primary offense category, 75; and missing information on mode of conviction, 38.

Source: U.S. Sentencing Commission, *1996 Sourcebook of Federal Sentencing Statistics* (Washington, DC: U.S. Sentencing Commission, 1997), p. 19.

Table 5.35

Sentences within and departures from U.S. Sentencing Commission guidelines in U.S. District Courts

By primary offense, fiscal year 1996

Primary offense	Total cases	Downward departures					
		Substantial assistance departure ^a		Other downward departure		Upward departure	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	34,894	7,556	21.7%	4,001	11.5%	366	1.0%
Murder	53	11	20.8	10	18.9	4	7.6
Manslaughter	52	1	1.9	10	19.2	3	5.6
Kidnaping, hostage-taking	64	11	16.7	6	12.1	7	10.6
Sexual abuse	157	1	0.6	35	22.3	5	3.2
Assault	373	9	2.4	50	13.8	18	4.8
Robbery	1,448	201	14.2	135	9.4	37	2.7
Arson	83	15	18.4	12	16.1	1	2.3
Drug offenses							
Trafficking	14,175	4,872	35.0	1,428	10.2	37	0.3
Communication facility	222	75	33.6	37	17.8	3	1.3
Simple possession	376	14	3.7	7	1.8	6	2.6
Firearms	2,128	318	16.0	210	10.0	47	2.4
Burglary, breaking and entering	82	8	9.8	7	8.5	0	X
Auto theft	108	24	23.4	3	2.7	2	2.7
Larceny	1,947	136	7.2	121	6.5	27	1.4
Fraud	5,192	882	17.4	429	8.5	67	1.3
Embezzlement	706	29	4.4	94	13.5	1	0.1
Forgery, counterfeiting	631	68	10.7	28	4.4	6	1.1
Bribery	211	58	29.5	19	8.8	2	0.9
Tax	719	84	12.0	43	6.1	4	0.6
Money laundering	703	204	29.7	92	13.6	9	1.2
Racketeering, extortion	364	124	35.0	65	17.9	5	1.6
Gambling, lottery	131	46	35.1	8	6.1	1	0.8
Civil rights	88	15	16.8	4	5.6	10	11.2
Immigration	3,187	127	4.1	971	32.4	34	1.1
Pornography, prostitution	175	23	13.1	29	16.6	12	6.9
Prison offenses	299	21	7.3	20	6.6	4	1.7
Administration of justice offenses	668	119	17.8	68	10.7	7	1.2
Environmental, wildlife	96	14	14.3	8	9.2	0	X
National defense	18	3	21.0	3	15.8	0	X
Anti-trust	14	2	14.3	0	X	0	X
Food and drug	31	6	24.2	3	9.1	0	X
Other	393	35	9.8	46	11.3	7	2.3

Note: See Note, table 5.28. Of the 42,436 guideline cases, complete information was received on 37,125 cases. Of these 37,125 cases, 129 were excluded due to one or more of the following conditions: missing primary offense category, 1; missing sentencing information, 85; missing departure information, 23; and missing statutory information, 25. Also, 2,102 cases were excluded due to criteria other than missing information.

^aCases departed downward based on a motion by the Government for a reduced sentence due to the defendant's substantial assistance to authorities.

Source: U.S. Sentencing Commission, *1996 Sourcebook of Federal Sentencing Statistics* (Washington, DC: U.S. Sentencing Commission, 1997), p. 44.

Table 5.36

Defendants charged with violation of drug laws in U.S. District Courts

By type of disposition, 1945-97

	Total defendants	Not convicted				Convicted and sentenced			
		Total	Dismissed ^a	Acquitted by		Total	Plea of guilty or nolo contendere	Convicted by	
				Court	Jury			Court	Jury
1945	1,413	228	197	5	26	1,185	1,062	35	88
1946	1,687	349	305	13	31	1,338	1,218	37	83
1947	1,880	210	153	17	40	1,670	1,517	57	96
1948	1,790	308	237	14	57	1,482	1,324	48	110
1949	1,806	208	148	14	46	1,598	1,404	59	135
1950	2,400	264	184	28	52	2,136	1,907	61	168
1951	2,332	304	234	25	45	2,028	1,745	105	178
1952	2,121	252	184	29	39	1,869	1,523	109	237
1953	2,336	333	237	30	66	2,003	1,589	121	293
1954	2,220	310	239	28	43	1,910	1,491	107	312
1955	2,166	363	279	32	52	1,803	1,386	95	322
1956	1,835	314	221	36	57	1,521	1,168	93	260
1957	1,910	256	184	28	44	1,654	1,264	91	299
1958	1,942	301	217	25	59	1,641	1,138	129	374
1959	1,742	364	267	40	57	1,378	1,005	112	261
1960	1,846	340	263	38	39	1,506	1,155	93	258
1961	1,828	313	248	20	45	1,515	1,171	74	270
1962	1,643	240	175	29	36	1,403	1,022	113	268
1963	1,689	283	222	34	27	1,406	1,040	112	254
1964	1,679	271	205	32	34	1,408	1,039	112	257
1965	2,078	323	257	41	25	1,755	1,384	132	239
1966	2,223	349	280	36	33	1,874	1,469	119	286
1967	2,250	428	363	34	31	1,822	1,424	119	279
1968	2,692	563	466	49	48	2,129	1,664	138	327
1969	3,545	836	716	50	70	2,709	2,239	123	347
1970	3,420	959	886	48	45	2,461	2,030	97	334
1971	5,366	2,204	2,080	43	81	3,162	2,682	94	386
1972	6,848	1,600	1,396	52	152	5,248	4,391	228	629
1973	9,983	2,169	1,905	83	181	7,814	6,297	393	1,124
1974	10,989	2,744	2,430	80	234	8,245	6,666	437	1,142
1975	10,901	2,750	2,454	62	234	8,151	6,531	393	1,227
1976	10,762	2,721	2,404	73	244	8,041	6,324	446	1,271
1977	9,741	2,106	1,754	53	299	7,635	5,970	387	1,278
1978	7,860	2,043	1,729	37	277	5,817	4,440	290	1,087
1979	6,609	1,542	1,297	34	211	5,067	3,662	240	1,165
1980	6,343	1,594	1,337	32	225	4,749	3,450	236	1,063
1981	7,008	1,662	1,385	29	248	5,346	3,757	308	1,281
1982	7,981	1,645	1,360	51	234	6,336	4,798	342	1,196
1983	9,164	1,674	1,393	36	245	7,490	5,774	363	1,353
1984	9,191	1,732	1,421	28	283	7,459	5,793	218	1,448
1985	11,208	1,977	1,609	56	312	9,231	7,511	223	1,497
1986	12,934	2,170	1,811	63	296	10,764	8,888	159	1,717
1987	15,130	2,431	2,047	49	335	12,699	10,655	203	1,841
1988	15,750	2,588	2,168	45	375	13,162	11,044	170	1,948
1989	16,834	2,695	2,299	49	347	14,139	11,686	161	2,292
1990	19,271	3,083	2,610	53	420	16,188	13,067	148	2,973
1991	19,227	2,881	2,444	39	398	16,346	13,554	93	2,699
1992	19,168	2,779	2,323	35	421	16,389	13,577	60	2,752
1993	21,543	2,967	2,534	60	373	18,576	16,018	78	2,480
1994	21,441	2,978	2,592	65	321	18,463	16,276	48	2,139
1995	18,502	2,641	2,358	52	231	15,861	14,345	56	1,460
1996	20,957	2,624	2,376	38	210	18,333	16,620	48	1,665
1997	22,276	2,443	2,224	36	183	19,833	18,315	65	1,453

Note: See Notes, tables 5.8 and 5.21. These data represent defendants charged with Federal offenses under the following statutes: Title 21 U.S.C. 176(a) (the Marijuana Tax Act); Title 26 U.S.C. 1407 (Customs laws governing border crossings by narcotic addicts or violators); Title 18 U.S.C. 4741-62 (imposition of tax and affixing of tax stamps); Title 18 U.S.C. 1403 (conspiracy to commit an offense under the Narcotic Drug Import and Export Act); Title 18 U.S.C. 1406 (immunity from prosecution for grand jury testimony concerning violations of the Narcotic Drug Import and Export Act); other provisions of the Narcotic Drug Import and Export Act (Title 18 U.S.C. 171-200); and other narcotic drug laws (Title 26 U.S.C. 4701-4736, 7237). Data for 1945-91 are reported for the 12-month period ending June 30. Beginning in 1992, data are reported for the Federal fiscal year, which is the 12-month period ending September 30.

^aFrom 1968-81 and 1990-97, defendants who were committed pursuant to Title 28 U.S.C. 2902 of the Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act are included in the dismissed column.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Federal Offenders in United States District Courts, 1984* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1986), pp. 42, 43; Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Federal Offenders in United States District Courts, 1985* (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1987), pp. 40, 41; Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1997* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1998), pp. 214-216; and tables provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.37

Defendants sentenced for violation of drug laws in U.S. District Courts

By type and length of sentence, 1945-97

	Type of sentence										Average sentence to imprisonment (in months) ^d	Average sentence to probation (in months) ^e
	Imprisonment						Life sentences	Other ^b	Probation	Fine and other ^c		
	Regular sentences ^a											
	Total	Total regular	1 through 12 months	13 through 35 months	36 through 60 months	Over 60 months						
1945	861	X	308	360	140	53	NA	X	287	37	22.2	NA
1946	949	X	430	377	108	34	NA	X	369	20	18.7	NA
1947	1,128	X	471	452	161	44	NA	X	504	38	19.7	NA
1948	1,048	X	488	408	122	30	NA	X	411	23	18.6	NA
1949	1,187	X	541	451	152	43	NA	X	398	13	18.9	NA
1950	1,654	X	595	736	218	105	NA	X	471	11	21.9	NA
1951	1,659	X	473	671	328	187	NA	X	345	24	27.1	NA
1952	1,551	X	221	652	402	276	NA	X	312	6	35.2	NA
1953	1,586	X	108	789	358	331	NA	X	403	14	38.4	NA
1954	1,483	X	72	681	360	370	NA	X	411	16	41.3	NA
1955	1,457	X	47	648	360	402	NA	X	329	17	43.5	NA
1956	1,258	X	30	511	341	376	NA	X	250	13	45.8	NA
1957	1,432	X	16	326	248	842	NA	X	220	2	66.0	NA
1958	1,351	X	25	167	141	1,018	NA	X	282	8	69.4	NA
1959	1,151	X	43	126	95	887	NA	X	224	3	74.2	NA
1960	1,232	X	33	145	148	906	NA	X	271	3	72.8	NA
1961	1,258	X	42	126	105	985	NA	X	252	5	74.0	NA
1962	1,173	X	38	129	106	900	NA	X	217	13	70.5	NA
1963	1,085	X	39	144	113	789	NA	X	304	17	70.1	NA
1964	1,076	X	28	142	157	749	NA	X	309	23	63.7	NA
1965	1,257	X	53	186	197	821	NA	X	480	18	60.3	NA
1966	1,272	X	85	154	276	757	NA	X	589	13	61.3	NA
1967	1,180	X	83	139	245	713	NA	X	620	22	62.0	NA
1968	1,368	X	93	141	293	841	NA	X	728	33	64.4	NA
1969	1,581	X	110	179	500	892	NA	X	1,110	18	63.7	NA
1970	1,283	X	101	166	276	740	NA	X	1,156	22	64.8	NA
1971	1,834	X	249	300	428	857	NA	X	1,258	70	58.5	NA
1972	3,050	X	882	396	789	983	NA	X	2,068	130	46.4	NA
1973	5,097	X	1,445	744	1,343	1,565	NA	X	2,591	126	45.5	NA
1974	5,125	X	1,547	792	1,390	1,396	NA	X	3,039	81	43.7	NA
1975	4,887	X	1,366	706	1,441	1,374	NA	X	3,209	55	45.3	NA
1976	5,039	X	1,221	790	1,544	1,484	NA	X	2,927	75	47.6	NA
1977	5,223	X	1,505	886	1,366	1,466	NA	X	2,324	88	47.3	NA
1978	4,119	3,605	885	623	956	1,141	NA	514	1,630	68	51.3	38.6
1979	3,641	2,820	369	614	868	969	NA	821	1,379	47	50.8	37.8
1980	3,479	2,547	281	565	792	909	NA	932	1,232	38	54.5	38.7
1981	3,856	2,865	403	578	748	1,136	NA	991	1,371	119	55.5	36.6
1982	4,586	3,516	383	729	966	1,438	NA	1,070	1,617	133	61.4	34.1
1983	5,449	4,150	447	890	1,011	1,802	NA	1,299	1,893	148	63.8	33.7
1984	5,756	4,306	354	845	1,173	1,934	NA	1,450	1,584	119	65.7	43.2
1985	6,914	5,316	498	1,103	1,463	2,252	NA	1,598	2,182	105	64.8	36.1
1986	8,152	6,601	506	1,271	1,808	3,016	NA	1,551	2,353	259	70.0	38.7
1987	9,907	8,188	613	1,491	2,049	4,035	NA	1,719	2,680	112	73.0	39.9
1988	9,983	8,560	708	1,466	1,577	4,809	NA	1,423	3,042	137	78.0	33.4
1989	11,626	10,838	1,270	2,343	1,844	5,381	NA	788	2,358	155	73.8	32.8
1990	13,838	13,462	1,490	3,047	1,801	7,124	NA	376	2,135	215	79.3	32.3
1991	14,382 ^f	14,286	1,687	2,828	3,063	6,708	34	61	1,896	68	95.7	53.4
1992	15,032	14,829	1,668	3,168	3,198	6,795	59	144	1,950	218	87.5	39.1
1993	16,548	16,247	1,933	3,426	3,934	6,954	158	143	1,812	216	84.0	35.9
1994	15,623	15,130	1,836	3,074	3,798	6,422	238	255	1,908	73	84.3	34.4
1995	15,861	14,157	1,606	2,716	3,311	6,101	150	273	1,597	107	88.7	33.6
1996	18,333	16,684	1,643	3,334	4,025	7,113	197	372	1,534	112	82.5	35.0
1997	19,833 ^g	18,230	1,687	4,166	4,445	7,158	228	546	1,523	79	79.3	34.9

Note: See Notes, tables 5.8, 5.21, and 5.36. Data for 1945-91 are reported for the 12-month period ending June 30. Beginning in 1992, data are reported for the Federal fiscal year, which is the 12-month period ending September 30.

^aIncludes sentences of more than 6 months that are to be followed by a term of probation (mixed sentences). Beginning in 1991, includes sentences of at least 1 month that may be followed by a term of probation.

^bFrom 1978-88, "other" includes split sentences, indeterminate sentences, and Youth Corrections Act or youthful offender sentences. In 1989 and 1990, the category includes split sentences and indeterminate sentences. Beginning in 1991, "other" includes suspended and sealed sentences, deportation, imprisonment of 4 days or less, and no sentence.

^cIncludes supervised release, probation of 4 days or less, suspended sentences, sealed sentences, and no sentence.

^dFrom 1978-90, split sentences, Youth Corrections Act and youthful offender sentences, and life sentences are not included in computing average sentence. Beginning in 1991, suspended and sealed sentences, deportation, imprisonment of 4 days or less, no sentence, and death sentences also are not included in computing average sentence.

^eFrom 1986-90, split sentences, indeterminate sentences, and Youth Corrections Act and youthful offender sentences are not included in computing average sentence. Beginning in 1991, supervised release, probation of 4 days or less, suspended sentences, sealed sentences, and no sentence are not included in computing the average sentence.

^fIncludes one death sentence.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Federal Offenders in United States District Courts, 1984* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1986), pp. 42, 43; Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Federal Offenders in United States District Courts, 1985* (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1987), pp. 40, 41; Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1997* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1998), pp. 217-220; and tables provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.38

Drug offenders sentenced in U.S. District Courts under the U.S. Sentencing Commission guidelinesBy offender characteristics, mode of conviction, and drug offense, fiscal year 1996^a

	Total cases		Powder cocaine		Crack cocaine		Heroin		Marijuana		Methamphetamine ^b		LSD		Other	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Sex																
Male	14,987	87.3%	3,889	87.0%	4,102	89.1%	1,471	83.3%	3,754	88.4%	1,384	85.3%	86	92.5%	301	83.4%
Female	2,179	12.7	582	13.0	501	10.9	295	16.7	495	11.7	239	14.7	7	7.5	60	16.6
Race, ethnicity^c																
White	4,403	25.7	925	20.7	222	4.8	175	9.9	1,681	39.6	1,063	65.5	90	96.8	247	68.4
Black	6,046	35.2	1,341	30.0	3,951	85.8	414	23.5	255	6.0	18	1.1	1	1.1	66	18.3
Hispanic	6,373	37.1	2,139	47.9	399	8.7	1,093	61.9	2,266	53.3	440	27.1	2	2.2	34	9.4
Other ^d	340	2.0	63	1.4	31	0.7	83	4.7	47	1.1	102	6.3	0	X	14	3.9
Citizenship																
United States	12,345	72.1	2,866	64.5	4,182	91.0	791	45.0	2,828	66.6	1,270	78.3	91	97.8	317	87.6
Non-United States	4,775	27.9	1,578	35.5	413	9.0	968	55.0	1,416	33.4	353	21.8	2	2.2	45	12.4
Mode of conviction																
Guilty plea	15,473	90.2	3,988	89.3	3,953	86.0	1,641	93.1	3,994	94.1	1,474	90.8	92	98.9	331	91.7
Trial	1,675	9.8	476	10.7	645	14.0	122	6.9	252	5.9	149	9.2	1	1.1	30	8.3
Drug offenses																
Drug trafficking	16,192	94.3	4,350	97.3	4,355	94.6	1,653	93.6	3,874	91.2	1,555	95.8	89	95.7	316	86.1
Protected locations ^e	329	1.9	47	1.1	178	3.9	75	4.2	12	0.3	12	0.7	0	X	5	1.4
Continuing criminal enterprise	60	0.3	17	0.4	18	0.4	4	0.2	10	0.2	4	0.2	0	X	7	1.9
Rent/manage drug establishment	41	0.2	6	0.1	12	0.3	5	0.3	4	0.1	7	0.4	0	X	7	1.9
Possession	550	3.2	51	1.1	40	0.9	29	1.6	349	8.2	45	2.8	4	4.3	32	8.7

Note: See Note, table 5.28. Of the 42,436 guideline cases, 17,267 were sentenced under drug offense guidelines. Some cases are excluded from the table due to missing information.

^dIncludes Native Americans, Alaska Natives, Asians, or Pacific Islanders.

^eOffenses occurring at designated protected locations such as near schools or playgrounds.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

^bIn fiscal year 1996, the category methamphetamine included methamphetamine mixture, methamphetamine actual, ICE, and methamphetamine precursors. Prior to fiscal year 1996, the methamphetamine category did not include ICE.

^cThe Hispanic category includes both black and white Hispanics.

Source: U.S. Sentencing Commission, **1996 Sourcebook of Federal Sentencing Statistics** (Washington, DC: U.S. Sentencing Commission, 1997), pp. 46-48; p. 50, Table 33. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.39

Drug offenses committed by noncitizens sentenced in U.S District Courts

By type of drug, 1994

Type of drug	Number	Percent
Total	4,491	100%
Cocaine powder	1,604	35.7
Crack cocaine	271	6.0
Heroin	793	17.7
Marijuana	1,556	34.6
Methamphetamine	203	4.5
Other	64	1.4

Note: See Note, table 5.25. Data presented above are from the United States Sentencing Commission, Monitoring annual data file.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Statistics, **Noncitizens in the Federal Criminal Justice System, 1984-94**, Special Report NCJ-160934 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1996), p. 6.

Table 5.40

Convictions resulting from arrests by the Drug Enforcement AdministrationBy type of drug, fiscal years 1992-97^a

Fiscal year	Total		Heroin		Cocaine ^b		Type of drug Cannabis ^c		Dangerous drugs ^d		Unknown	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1992	17,311	100%	1,572	9.1%	9,464	54.7%	3,667	21.2%	2,597	15.0%	11	0.1%
1993	18,258	100	2,218	12.1	9,792	53.6	3,802	20.8	2,439	13.4	7	0.0
1994	14,766	100	1,499	10.2	7,875	53.3	3,408	23.1	1,977	13.4	7	0.0
1995	14,105	100	1,480	10.5	7,298	51.7	3,184	22.6	2,136	15.1	7	0.0
1996	15,635	100	1,656	10.6	7,618	48.7	3,667	23.5	2,689	17.2	5	0.0
1997	15,783	100	1,754	11.1	7,351	46.6	3,708	23.5	2,952	18.7	18	0.1

Note: Data are reported for the year in which the conviction occurred and may include convictions resulting from arrests made in prior years. Data for all years are revised by the Source as additional information becomes available.

^dIncludes stimulants (e.g., methamphetamine), depressants (e.g., barbiturates), and hallucinogens (e.g., LSD and PCP).

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

^bIncludes crack.

^cIncludes marijuana, hashish, and hashish oil.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from table provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, Defendant Statistical System.

Table 5.41

Antitrust cases filed in U.S. District CourtsBy type of case, 1975-97^a

	Total	U.S. Government cases		Private cases	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1975	1,467	92	6.3%	1,375	93.7%
1976	1,574	70	4.4	1,504	95.6
1977	1,689	78	4.6	1,611	95.4
1978	1,507	72	4.8	1,435	95.2
1979	1,312	78	5.9	1,234	94.1
1980	1,535	78	5.1	1,457	94.9
1981	1,434	142	9.9	1,292	90.1
1982	1,148	111	9.7	1,037	90.3
1983	1,287	95	7.4	1,192	92.6
1984	1,201	101	8.4	1,100	91.6
1985	1,142	90	7.9	1,052	92.1
1986	922	84	9.1	838	90.9
1987	858	100	11.6	758	88.4
1988	752	98	13.0	654	87.0
1989	738	99	13.4	639	86.6
1990	542	90	16.6	452	83.4
1991	743	93	12.5	650	87.5
1992	566	85	15.0	481	84.9
1993	724	86	11.9	638	88.1
1994	729	71	9.7	658	90.3
1995	819	75	9.2	744	90.8
1996	720	73	10.1	647	89.9
1997	632	62	9.8	570	90.2

Note: U.S. Government cases include both civil and criminal filings, and include cases where the Government was a plaintiff or a defendant. Data for 1975-91 are reported for the 12-month period ending June 30. Beginning in 1992, data are reported for the Federal fiscal year, which is the 12-month period ending September 30. Data for 1988-91 have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director*, 1985, p. 156; 1986, pp. 176, 238; 1995, pp. 139, 209 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts); and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director*, 1984, p. 151; 1987, pp. 178, 257; 1988, pp. 181, 260; 1989, pp. 177, 258; 1990, pp. 137, 187; 1991, pp. 190, 243; 1992, pp. 179, 250; 1993, pp. A1-55, A53; 1994, Tables C-2, D-2; 1996, pp. 136, 205; 1997, pp. 129, 198 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.42

Length of civil and criminal trials completed in U.S. District Courts

By circuit and district, fiscal year 1997

Circuit and district	Total number of trials	Civil trials							Criminal trials						
		Total	1 day	2 days	3 days	4 to 9 days	10 to 19 days	20 days and over	Total	1 day	2 days	3 days	4 to 9 days	10 to 19 days	20 days and over
Total	16,969	10,155	4,459	1,561	1,271	2,449	353	62	6,814	2,945	1,114	885	1,476	293	101
District of Columbia	256	136	65	11	10	42	8	0	120	27	12	24	51	5	1
First Circuit	627	407	128	51	55	141	29	3	220	76	28	25	68	17	6
Maine	59	34	9	4	9	11	1	0	25	11	6	4	4	0	0
Massachusetts	272	200	52	22	30	80	13	3	72	7	6	7	38	12	2
New Hampshire	43	29	11	4	3	10	1	0	14	7	1	1	3	0	2
Rhode Island	76	48	17	11	4	10	6	0	28	11	4	5	5	2	1
Puerto Rico	177	96	39	10	9	30	8	0	81	40	11	8	18	3	1
Second Circuit	1,729	1,225	445	187	166	366	54	7	504	181	68	54	149	36	16
Connecticut	253	195	71	20	31	66	6	1	58	29	7	4	14	3	1
New York:															
Northern	117	76	21	13	13	26	3	0	41	19	7	1	8	4	2
Eastern	500	337	142	46	46	82	18	3	163	48	29	22	50	9	5
Southern	720	535	185	95	66	163	23	3	185	55	21	20	67	17	5
Western	79	54	12	9	8	21	4	0	25	4	3	6	7	3	2
Vermont	60	28	14	4	2	8	0	0	32	26	1	1	3	0	1
Third Circuit	1,309	963	345	147	120	297	43	11	346	133	50	31	90	31	11
Delaware	60	48	17	3	6	19	3	0	12	6	3	0	2	1	0
New Jersey	290	200	71	34	24	45	20	6	90	26	8	9	29	13	5
Pennsylvania:															
Eastern	487	405	120	72	59	137	12	5	82	9	13	9	38	9	4
Middle	216	139	71	17	19	31	1	0	77	56	11	3	3	3	1
Western	203	153	57	17	11	61	7	0	50	22	6	8	10	3	1
Virgin Islands	53	18	9	4	1	4	0	0	35	14	9	2	8	2	0
Fourth Circuit	1,664	957	542	162	98	136	14	5	707	380	104	94	108	20	1
Maryland	282	150	63	25	22	35	5	0	132	53	15	18	33	12	1
North Carolina:															
Eastern	66	23	10	6	2	3	1	1	43	12	11	14	4	2	0
Middle	67	21	6	4	3	6	1	1	46	14	17	7	8	0	0
Western	175	99	89	2	1	6	0	1	76	51	6	8	9	2	0
South Carolina	321	242	124	42	27	43	5	1	79	36	9	15	19	0	0
Virginia:															
Eastern	414	218	115	50	25	25	2	1	196	138	24	18	15	1	0
Western	138	75	48	14	8	5	0	0	63	34	8	9	9	3	0
West Virginia:															
Northern	83	64	45	10	4	5	0	0	19	9	4	2	4	0	0
Southern	118	65	42	9	6	8	0	0	53	33	10	3	7	0	0
Fifth Circuit	2,700	1,714	1,047	273	180	196	17	1	986	537	199	104	122	16	8
Louisiana:															
Eastern	207	168	82	37	19	28	2	0	39	20	9	1	6	2	1
Middle	37	24	13	5	1	4	1	0	13	4	6	1	2	0	0
Western	158	104	53	26	11	14	0	0	54	21	12	11	9	1	0
Mississippi:															
Northern	108	82	28	31	12	11	0	0	26	9	10	2	4	1	0
Southern	171	121	58	25	20	14	4	0	50	18	8	9	13	1	1
Texas:															
Northern	419	309	211	33	25	37	3	0	110	49	25	9	22	5	0
Eastern	245	155	82	29	22	21	1	0	90	46	16	16	11	1	0
Southern	863	525	384	52	38	45	5	1	338	226	49	18	37	3	5
Western	492	226	136	35	32	22	1	0	266	144	64	37	18	2	1
Sixth Circuit	1,261	789	313	120	122	199	28	7	472	166	64	85	130	22	5
Kentucky:															
Eastern	102	42	10	7	11	11	2	1	60	28	15	8	8	1	0
Western	100	57	20	9	9	16	2	1	43	20	4	9	8	0	2
Michigan:															
Eastern	203	128	20	18	22	54	12	2	75	6	8	12	40	8	1
Western	107	55	27	7	10	10	1	0	52	23	7	10	11	1	0
Ohio:															
Northern	207	158	76	17	18	41	4	2	49	10	4	14	17	3	1
Southern	128	92	40	12	11	24	5	0	36	17	2	6	8	2	1
Tennessee:															
Eastern	135	84	42	19	13	9	1	0	51	18	14	6	9	4	0
Middle	138	93	44	17	18	13	1	0	45	24	3	7	10	1	0
Western	141	80	34	14	10	21	0	1	61	20	7	13	19	2	0

See notes at end of table.

Table 5.42

Length of civil and criminal trials completed in U.S. District Courts

By circuit and district, fiscal year 1997--Continued

Circuit and district	Total number of trials	Civil trials							Criminal trials						
		Total	1 day	2 days	3 days	4 to 9 days	10 to 19 days	20 days and over	Total	1 day	2 days	3 days	4 to 9 days	10 to 19 days	20 days and over
Seventh Circuit	980	633	248	112	91	158	22	2	347	134	58	46	77	25	7
Illinois:															
Northern	364	281	88	43	37	97	14	2	83	20	11	10	22	15	5
Central	92	48	12	17	10	8	1	0	44	20	5	8	7	3	1
Southern	120	46	19	7	9	11	0	0	74	35	13	10	13	2	1
Indiana:															
Northern	101	51	21	11	9	9	1	0	50	16	10	7	16	1	0
Southern	157	110	80	14	8	8	0	0	47	30	9	2	5	1	0
Wisconsin:															
Eastern	87	52	12	10	8	17	5	0	35	9	7	8	9	2	0
Western	59	45	16	10	10	8	1	0	14	4	3	1	5	1	0
Eighth Circuit	1,224	736	310	132	112	162	17	3	488	225	84	69	92	14	4
Arkansas:															
Eastern	254	172	77	31	33	30	0	1	82	55	11	6	7	3	0
Western	107	92	43	18	16	13	2	0	15	8	3	1	3	0	0
Iowa:															
Northern	66	25	12	1	5	7	0	0	41	17	7	9	7	0	1
Southern	110	31	14	6	2	8	1	0	79	55	10	6	8	0	0
Minnesota:															
Southern	104	61	15	6	7	24	9	0	43	3	5	12	20	3	0
Missouri:															
Eastern	172	130	53	29	22	24	1	1	42	9	12	10	9	2	0
Western	158	105	54	19	10	19	2	1	53	23	7	9	9	3	2
Nebraska:															
Southern	116	79	30	13	11	24	1	0	37	16	3	2	14	1	1
North Dakota:															
Southern	36	14	3	3	0	7	1	0	22	10	5	2	5	0	0
South Dakota:															
Southern	101	27	9	6	6	6	0	0	74	29	21	12	10	2	0
Ninth Circuit	2,059	912	308	120	107	289	76	12	1,147	456	183	135	281	65	27
Alaska:															
Southern	31	15	3	2	1	8	1	0	16	3	3	2	6	2	0
Arizona:															
Southern	295	96	35	16	16	26	3	0	199	98	37	21	33	8	2
California:															
Northern	190	118	16	14	17	50	19	2	72	22	6	5	24	11	4
Eastern	124	55	10	7	7	25	4	2	69	18	7	12	26	4	2
Central	390	224	58	28	21	83	28	6	166	21	20	27	72	20	6
Southern	267	43	12	4	6	19	1	1	224	107	46	31	32	4	4
Hawaii:															
Southern	62	16	6	3	2	4	1	0	46	23	3	4	10	3	3
Idaho:															
Southern	46	20	7	2	0	7	4	0	26	9	2	5	9	1	0
Montana:															
Southern	58	12	1	2	4	4	1	0	46	16	21	3	6	0	0
Nevada:															
Southern	116	69	37	10	6	16	0	0	47	8	13	8	15	2	1
Oregon:															
Southern	136	72	45	8	9	9	1	0	64	35	5	6	13	4	1
Washington:															
Eastern	141	47	26	8	6	4	3	0	94	68	11	3	8	3	1
Western	174	116	48	15	12	31	10	0	58	23	7	6	17	2	3
Guam:															
Southern	23	5	2	1	0	1	0	1	18	5	2	2	8	1	0
Northern Marianas:															
Southern	6	4	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
Tenth Circuit	1,165	615	202	85	82	230	14	2	550	308	94	51	82	10	5
Colorado:															
Southern	252	163	44	23	19	68	8	1	89	51	15	10	11	1	1
Kansas:															
Southern	187	99	42	11	8	36	2	0	88	47	13	8	16	3	1
New Mexico:															
Southern	238	71	32	10	7	21	1	0	167	95	38	11	21	0	2
Oklahoma:															
Northern	108	60	21	8	11	20	0	0	48	25	6	5	9	3	0
Eastern	76	44	19	8	10	7	0	0	32	22	3	4	3	0	0
Western	178	106	25	21	18	40	1	1	72	42	9	7	13	1	0
Utah:															
Southern	70	43	13	4	7	18	1	0	27	9	9	6	3	0	0
Wyoming:															
Southern	56	29	6	0	2	20	1	0	27	17	1	0	6	2	1
Eleventh Circuit	1,995	1,068	506	161	128	233	31	9	927	322	170	167	226	32	10
Alabama:															
Northern	228	173	97	26	16	31	1	2	55	21	7	11	16	0	0
Middle	84	53	18	10	10	15	0	0	31	6	11	8	6	0	0
Southern	141	73	53	9	6	5	0	0	68	39	19	4	5	1	0
Florida:															
Northern	169	43	13	5	8	17	0	0	126	58	25	23	18	2	0
Middle	311	160	59	19	27	47	7	1	151	44	32	33	35	4	3
Southern	473	197	73	30	27	53	9	5	276	42	46	58	105	20	5
Georgia:															
Northern	342	215	113	26	14	48	13	1	127	62	14	19	26	4	2
Middle	121	62	22	17	12	10	1	0	59	34	7	10	7	1	0
Southern	126	92	58	19	8	7	0	0	34	16	9	1	8	0	0

Note: This table includes trials conducted by district and appellate judges only. Trials conducted by magistrates are excluded. Includes trials of miscellaneous cases, hearings on temporary restraining orders and preliminary injunctions, hearings on contested motions, and other contested proceedings in which evidence is introduced.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1997* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1998), pp. 167-169.

Table 5.43

Median amount of time from filing to disposition of criminal defendants in U.S. District Courts

By method of disposition, and circuit and district, fiscal year 1997

Circuit and district	Total		Dismissed		Plea of guilty		Court trial		Jury trial	
	Number of defendants	Median amount of time ^a (in months)	Number of defendants	Median amount of time ^a (in months)	Number of defendants	Median amount of time ^a (in months)	Number of defendants	Median amount of time ^a (in months)	Number of defendants	Median amount of time ^a (in months)
Total	63,148	5.8	6,607	5.0	51,918	5.7	899	1.1	3,724	10.5
District of Columbia	690	5.9	73	3.8	532	5.7	5	B	80	11.1
First Circuit	1,581	8.1	173	7.7	1,282	7.8	8	B	118	11.0
Maine	172	5.5	7	B	148	5.4	2	B	15	9.7
Massachusetts	522	9.6	39	7.7	438	9.3	4	B	41	12.3
New Hampshire	202	6.6	46	4.3	142	7.1	0	X	14	9.7
Rhode Island	132	6.2	10	23.8	96	5.8	0	X	26	12.2
Puerto Rico	553	9.3	71	11.4	458	9.0	2	B	22	11.0
Second Circuit	4,701	10.1	226	11.6	4,190	9.6	29	8.8	256	16.0
Connecticut	363	10.8	34	11.6	297	9.4	6	B	26	23.1
New York:										
Northern	654	5.2	24	7.5	601	4.6	1	B	28	14.6
Eastern	1,697	10.5	62	14.6	1,549	10.2	4	B	82	14.3
Southern	1,382	11.2	88	10.5	1,192	10.6	2	B	100	15.5
Western	481	9.8	14	17.0	440	9.6	15	2.2	12	17.5
Vermont	124	11.5	4	B	111	11.5	1	B	8	B
Third Circuit	3,068	7.2	385	4.8	2,480	7.0	19	8.3	184	11.7
Delaware	120	5.8	13	7.3	100	5.4	1	B	6	B
New Jersey	1,086	7.6	173	3.9	856	7.6	9	B	48	12.1
Pennsylvania:										
Eastern	924	8.3	42	59.8	796	7.3	3	B	83	13.3
Middle	357	7.5	28	8.5	314	7.3	2	B	13	11.6
Western	361	6.0	76	3.6	271	6.7	4	B	10	11.2
Virgin Islands	220	4.0	53	8.5	143	1.4	0	X	24	9.1
Fourth Circuit	7,427	5.1	1,127	2.5	5,613	5.2	220	0.1	467	9.1
Maryland	626	6.9	108	8.3	461	6.4	11	4.7	46	10.1
North Carolina:										
Eastern	991	4.9	82	4.5	846	4.9	11	2.2	52	9.9
Middle	355	6.0	49	5.5	276	5.9	2	B	28	7.6
Western	626	10.9	40	8.9	525	10.9	5	B	56	11.9
South Carolina	1,119	7.1	190	4.6	867	7.1	2	B	60	12.1
Virginia:										
Eastern	2,777	2.4	578	0.2	1,898	2.8	182	0.1	119	5.8
Western	474	8.3	34	4.3	371	8.2	5	B	64	11.8
West Virginia:										
Northern	194	6.3	23	7.6	153	5.9	1	B	17	10.5
Southern	265	5.2	23	3.3	216	5.0	1	B	25	7.8
Fifth Circuit	9,236	5.0	807	5.1	7,865	4.9	78	5.2	486	8.9
Louisiana:										
Eastern	453	7.0	35	7.6	391	6.8	2	B	25	11.3
Middle	113	4.0	5	B	102	3.7	0	X	6	B
Western	366	6.1	60	2.2	261	6.1	11	4.5	34	12.3
Mississippi:										
Northern	187	5.5	12	5.0	159	5.2	1	B	15	7.3
Southern	248	6.1	36	6.1	177	5.7	6	B	29	7.6
Texas:										
Northern	1,243	5.6	97	4.2	1,045	5.4	8	B	93	8.1
Eastern	569	6.5	78	4.7	448	6.5	3	B	40	8.3
Southern	2,733	4.4	261	6.4	2,348	4.3	11	3.2	113	7.3
Western	3,324	4.7	223	5.4	2,934	4.5	36	5.2	131	10.1
Sixth Circuit	4,432	7.2	532	7.4	3,599	6.9	58	4.5	243	11.8
Kentucky:										
Eastern	372	6.0	25	3.2	318	6.0	2	B	27	8.4
Western	679	4.9	167	6.5	448	4.5	39	4.1	25	9.6
Michigan:										
Eastern	910	10.4	102	12.2	753	10.1	0	X	55	13.3
Western	357	6.7	39	9.3	287	6.5	2	B	29	10.7
Ohio:										
Northern	687	6.1	25	3.7	640	6.0	3	B	19	14.2
Southern	435	7.3	37	4.9	377	7.3	4	B	17	10.4
Tennessee:										
Eastern	349	7.5	40	12.1	281	6.9	6	B	22	11.8
Middle	212	7.9	24	6.5	167	7.7	1	B	20	12.0
Western	431	9.0	73	7.2	328	8.2	1	B	29	15.6

See notes at end of table.

Table 5.43

Median amount of time from filing to disposition of criminal defendants in U.S. District Courts

By method of disposition, and circuit and district, fiscal year 1997--Continued

Circuit and district	Total		Dismissed		Plea of guilty		Court trial		Jury trial	
	Number of defendants	Median amount of time ^a (in months)	Number of defendants	Median amount of time ^a (in months)	Number of defendants	Median amount of time ^a (in months)	Number of defendants	Median amount of time ^a (in months)	Number of defendants	Median amount of time ^a (in months)
Seventh Circuit	2,151	7.2	161	11.1	1,749	6.6	11	8.9	230	11.4
Illinois:										
Northern	712	9.4	44	23.2	607	8.4	3	B	58	17.6
Central	291	6.7	18	5.4	252	6.6	2	B	19	11.8
Southern	309	7.8	20	57.4	243	6.5	0	X	46	13.9
Indiana:										
Northern	209	6.9	27	3.9	161	6.8	1	B	20	7.0
Southern	233	6.0	24	6.0	185	5.1	1	B	23	11.0
Wisconsin:										
Eastern	299	6.6	27	9.3	229	6.0	3	B	40	10.1
Western	98	6.0	1	B	72	5.5	1	B	24	8.0
Eighth Circuit	3,344	6.8	300	5.0	2,751	6.6	28	6.6	265	10.3
Arkansas:										
Eastern	386	8.2	49	7.4	309	8.2	3	B	25	12.4
Western	131	5.7	9	B	110	5.6	0	X	12	9.2
Iowa:										
Northern	219	8.9	16	4.4	178	7.7	3	B	22	12.7
Southern	218	5.9	20	2.5	173	5.9	6	B	19	10.1
Minnesota	426	6.9	26	9.4	350	6.7	0	X	50	9.4
Missouri:										
Eastern	563	5.5	46	3.6	477	5.4	3	B	37	6.8
Western	529	9.5	33	5.3	457	9.3	3	B	36	13.1
Nebraska	298	8.7	33	5.4	247	8.6	0	X	18	13.7
North Dakota	160	4.5	17	3.1	130	4.3	2	B	11	8.4
South Dakota	414	5.4	51	5.2	320	5.4	8	B	35	8.8
Ninth Circuit	14,361	4.8	1,754	4.3	12,039	4.6	66	6.2	502	12.1
Alaska	146	4.7	36	3.0	101	4.8	0	X	9	B
Arizona	2,361	4.3	139	7.9	2,140	3.9	12	4.8	70	12.1
California:										
Northern	948	7.5	101	10.3	783	6.5	6	B	58	18.8
Eastern	1,042	6.2	125	5.2	875	5.9	3	B	39	15.7
Central	1,536	6.8	127	5.0	1,272	6.5	13	6.4	124	12.6
Southern	3,827	2.9	115	3.8	3,676	2.8	5	B	31	9.3
Hawaii	1,082	2.7	357	1.6	705	3.4	3	B	17	20.9
Idaho	150	6.8	23	16.9	105	6.5	7	B	15	9.4
Montana	522	6.5	181	3.0	306	7.2	7	B	28	8.1
Nevada	457	10.7	77	16.4	355	10.0	0	X	25	11.6
Oregon	702	5.4	83	5.6	584	5.1	4	B	31	12.6
Washington:										
Eastern	306	5.2	59	4.7	223	5.1	2	B	22	9.5
Western	1,116	4.8	269	8.2	815	4.5	4	B	28	6.8
Guam	134	4.8	48	2.0	82	5.4	0	X	4	B
Northern Marianas	32	3.6	14	1.6	17	5.3	0	X	1	B
Tenth Circuit	3,570	5.9	501	4.6	2,861	5.8	23	10.0	185	9.0
Colorado	596	5.2	39	6.0	539	5.1	8	B	10	8.6
Kansas	431	7.4	61	3.4	331	7.5	3	B	36	10.5
New Mexico	1,121	6.8	165	7.1	908	6.6	5	B	43	11.3
Oklahoma:										
Northern	218	6.6	35	4.4	166	6.6	1	B	16	6.8
Eastern	98	4.6	19	2.0	74	4.6	0	X	5	B
Western	515	3.7	120	0.9	355	4.0	0	X	40	7.3
Utah	439	6.4	53	16.9	360	5.4	6	B	20	10.3
Wyoming	152	6.4	9	B	128	6.2	0	X	15	11.0
Eleventh Circuit	8,587	5.7	568	6.1	6,957	5.5	354	0.1	708	9.2
Alabama:										
Northern	507	4.3	44	2.0	438	4.5	3	B	22	5.4
Middle	307	5.9	37	5.0	222	5.8	7	B	41	9.3
Southern	452	7.0	48	14.1	373	6.9	1	B	30	7.2
Florida:										
Northern	412	5.2	12	2.8	315	5.0	15	5.3	70	6.3
Middle	1,453	6.7	66	6.2	1,243	6.5	14	7.2	130	8.0
Southern	2,233	8.2	121	10.7	1,855	7.6	5	B	252	11.9
Georgia:										
Northern	1,100	5.3	99	7.6	918	5.0	20	0.1	63	10.4
Middle	1,657	0.1	74	6.8	1,252	0.1	288	0.1	43	14.7
Southern	466	5.1	67	4.0	341	4.5	1	B	57	7.0

Note: Defendants charged in two or more cases that were terminated during the year are reported only once. The data exclude 869 transfers and 1,498 terminations for defendants charged in more than one case during the year. The median is the number that marks the point below which and above which 50% of all cases fall.

^aComputed on 10 or more defendants only.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1997* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1998), pp. 221-223.

Table 5.44

Felony convictions in State courtsBy offense, United States, 1994^a

Most serious conviction offense	Felony convictions	
	Number	Percent
All offenses	872,217	100%
Violent offenses	164,583	18.9
Murder/manslaughter ^b	12,007	1.4
Murder	8,924	1.0
Manslaughter ^b	3,083	0.3
Rape	20,068	2.3
Robbery	46,028	5.3
Armed	13,319	1.5
Unarmed	14,801	1.7
Unspecified	17,907	2.1
Aggravated assault	65,174	7.5
Other violent ^c	21,307	2.4
Property offenses	275,198	31.6
Burglary	98,109	11.2
Residential	13,300	1.5
Nonresidential	34,152	3.9
Unspecified	50,657	5.8
Larceny	113,026	13.0
Motor vehicle theft	21,049	2.4
Other theft ^d	91,977	10.5
Fraud/forgery ^e	64,063	7.3
Fraud ^d	28,268	3.2
Forgery	35,796	4.1
Drug offenses	274,245	31.4
Possession	108,815	12.5
Trafficking	165,430	19.0
Marijuana	15,931	1.8
Other	104,181	11.9
Unspecified	45,318	5.2
Weapons offenses	31,010	3.6
Other offenses ^f	127,180	14.6

Note: These data are from the National Judicial Reporting Program (NJRP), a biennial survey of State felony courts. Data were collected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. The first survey, conducted in 1986, reported on felony case processing in State courts in a sample of 100 counties. The samples collected in 1988, 1990, 1992, and 1994 were expanded to include 300 counties selected to be nationally representative. All five samples included the same 54 counties representative of the Nation's 75 largest. Only offenses that State penal codes define as felonies are included. Excluded are Federal courts and State courts or local courts that did not try felony cases. Data specifying the conviction offense were available for the estimated total of 872,217 convicted felons. These data are estimates derived from a sample and therefore subject to sampling variation.

For survey sampling procedures and definitions of terms, see [Appendix 13](#).

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bManslaughter is defined as nonnegligent manslaughter only. In a small number of cases where it was unclear whether the offense was murder or manslaughter, the case was classified under manslaughter.

^cIncludes offenses such as negligent manslaughter, sexual assault, and kidnapping.

^dIncludes a small number of convictions with unspecified offenses.

^eIncludes embezzlement.

^fComposed of nonviolent offenses such as receiving stolen property and vandalism.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Felony Sentences in State Courts, 1994*, Bulletin NCJ-163391 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1997), p. 2, Table 1.

Table 5.45

Felony convictions in State and Federal courts

By offense, United States, 1994

Most serious conviction offense	Felony convictions			Federal felony convictions as percent of total
	Total	State	Federal	
All offenses	911,842	872,218	39,624	4.3%
Violent offenses	167,457	164,584	2,873	1.7
Murder/manslaughter ^a	12,168	12,007	161	1.3
Rape	20,239	20,068	171	0.8
Robbery	48,069	46,028	2,041	4.2
Aggravated assault	65,485	65,174	311	0.5
Other violent ^b	21,496	21,307	189	0.9
Property offenses	285,710	275,199	10,511	3.7
Burglary	98,255	98,109	146	0.1
Larceny ^c	114,720	113,026	1,694	1.5
Motor vehicle theft	21,285	21,049	236	1.1
Other theft	93,435	91,977	1,458	1.6
Fraud/forgery ^d	72,735	64,064	8,671	11.9
Fraud ^d	35,866	28,268	7,598	21.2
Forgery	36,869	35,796	1,073	2.9
Drug offenses	290,645	274,245	16,400	5.6
Possession	109,018	108,815	203	0.2
Trafficking	181,627	165,430	16,197	8.9
Weapons offenses	34,242	31,010	3,232	9.4
Other offenses ^e	133,788	127,180	6,608	4.9

Note: State sentencing data are from the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics' (BJS) National Judicial Reporting Program (NJRP), a biennial sample survey that collects detailed information on the sentences adult felons receive in State courts. Federal sentencing data are from the BJS Federal Justice Statistics Program (FJS), a program that collects annual comprehensive information about the processing of individuals and corporations by the Federal criminal justice system. The Federal offense categories have been designed to be as compatible as possible with offense categories used to collect data from the State courts. For methodology used to collect the Federal data, see [Appendix 12](#). For methodology used to collect the State data and definitions of offenses used for these tables, see [Appendix 13](#).

^aDoes not include negligent manslaughter.

^bIncludes offenses such as negligent manslaughter, sexual assault, and kidnapping.

^cIncludes motor vehicle theft.

^dIncludes embezzlement.

^eComposed of nonviolent offenses such as receiving stolen property and immigration offenses.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Felony Sentences in the United States, 1994*, Bulletin NCJ-165149 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, July 1997), p. 2.

Table 5.46

Felony offenders convicted in State courts

By offense, sex, race, and age, United States, 1994

Most serious conviction offense	Percent of convicted felons who were:											
	Total	Sex		Race			Age					
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other	13 to 19 years	20 to 29 years	30 to 39 years	40 to 49 years	50 to 59 years	60 years and older
All offenses	100%	85%	15%	51%	48%	1%	10%	43%	31%	12%	3%	1%
Violent offenses	100	92	8	48	51	1	14	44	27	10	3	2
Murder ^a	100	89	11	37	62	1	18	45	22	10	4	1
Rape	100	97	3	64	35	1	7	34	33	16	6	4
Robbery	100	94	6	28	71	1	23	51	21	5	(b)	(b)
Aggravated assault	100	89	11	53	46	1	11	44	29	11	4	1
Other violent ^c	100	89	11	73	26	1	6	40	31	15	5	3
Property offenses	100	81	19	59	40	1	11	44	31	11	2	1
Burglary	100	93	7	59	40	1	15	47	29	8	1	(b)
Larceny ^d	100	80	20	59	40	1	11	43	30	12	3	1
Fraud ^e	100	61	39	61	38	1	4	41	37	14	3	1
Drug offenses	100	83	17	41	59	(b)	7	43	34	12	3	1
Possession	100	81	19	46	53	1	7	41	37	12	2	1
Trafficking	100	84	16	37	63	(b)	7	45	32	12	3	1
Weapons offenses	100	95	5	37	62	1	14	50	23	9	3	1
Other offenses ^f	100	87	13	67	31	2	6	39	36	14	4	1

Note: See Note, table 5.44. Data on sex were available for 616,160 of the estimated total of 872,217 convicted felons; figures on race for 490,838; and figures on age for 710,795. For survey sampling procedures and definitions of terms, see Appendix 13.

^aIncludes nonnegligent manslaughter.

^bLess than 0.5%.

^cIncludes offenses such as negligent manslaughter, sexual assault, and kidnapping.

^dIncludes motor vehicle theft.

^eIncludes forgery and embezzlement.

^fComposed of nonviolent offenses such as receiving stolen property and vandalism.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Felony Sentences in State Courts, 1994*, Bulletin NCJ-163391 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1997), p. 5, Table 5. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.47

Felony convictions in State courtsBy offense and method of conviction, United States, 1994^a

Most serious conviction offense	Trial							
	Total		Jury		Bench		Guilty plea	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All offenses	98,833	11%	51,860	6%	46,973	5%	773,384	89%
Violent offenses	33,258	20	23,088	14	10,170	6	131,326	80
Murder ^b	5,091	42	4,211	35	880	7	6,916	58
Rape	5,081	25	3,910	19	1,171	6	14,987	75
Robbery	6,742	15	4,303	10	2,439	5	39,286	85
Aggravated assault	11,560	18	7,394	11	4,166	7	53,614	82
Other violent ^c	4,784	22	3,270	15	1,514	7	16,523	78
Property offenses	26,971	10	13,175	5	13,796	5	248,227	90
Burglary	10,436	11	5,369	6	5,067	5	87,673	89
Larceny ^d	11,050	10	4,819	4	6,231	6	101,976	90
Fraud ^e	5,485	9	2,987	5	2,498	4	58,578	91
Drug offenses	22,643	8	8,236	3	14,407	5	251,602	92
Possession	6,859	6	1,610	1	5,249	5	101,956	94
Trafficking	15,784	10	6,626	4	9,158	6	149,646	90
Weapons offenses	2,973	10	1,426	5	1,547	5	28,037	90
Other offenses ^f	12,987	10	5,935	5	7,052	5	114,193	90

Note: See Note, table 5.44. Data on type of conviction were available for 676,809 of the estimated total of 872,217 convicted felons. Table figures include estimates for cases missing a designation on type of conviction. For survey sampling procedures and definitions of terms, see Appendix 13.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bIncludes nonnegligent manslaughter.

^cIncludes offenses such as negligent manslaughter, sexual assault, and kidnapping.

^dIncludes motor vehicle theft.

^eIncludes forgery and embezzlement.

^fComposed of nonviolent offenses such as receiving stolen property and vandalism.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Felony Sentences in State Courts, 1994*, Bulletin NCJ-163391 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1997), p. 8, Table 9; p. 9, Table 10. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.48

Felony sentences imposed by State courts

By offense, United States, 1994

Most serious conviction offense	Total	Percent of felons sentenced to:			
		Incarceration			Straight probation
		Total	Prison	Jail	
All offenses	100%	71%	45%	26%	29%
Violent offenses	100	82	62	20	18
Murder ^a	100	97	95	2	3
Rape	100	88	71	17	12
Robbery	100	88	77	11	12
Aggravated assault	100	75	48	27	25
Other violent ^b	100	75	45	30	25
Property offenses	100	68	42	26	32
Burglary	100	75	53	22	25
Larceny ^c	100	66	38	28	34
Fraud ^d	100	60	32	28	40
Drug offenses	100	69	42	27	31
Possession	100	66	34	32	34
Trafficking	100	71	48	23	29
Weapons offenses	100	69	42	27	31
Other offenses ^e	100	66	36	30	34

Note: See Note, table 5.44. Data on sentence type were available for 867,709 of the estimated total of 872,217 convicted felons. For persons receiving a combination of sentences, the sentence designation came from the most serious penalty imposed -- prison being the most serious, followed by jail, then probation. "Prison" includes sentences to death. "Straight probation" includes probation sentences not combined with a term of incarceration in prison or jail. For survey sampling procedures and definitions of terms, see Appendix 13.

^aIncludes nonnegligent manslaughter.

^bIncludes offenses such as negligent manslaughter, sexual assault, and kidnapping.

^cIncludes motor vehicle theft.

^dIncludes forgery and embezzlement.

^eComposed of nonviolent offenses such as receiving stolen property and vandalism.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Felony Sentences in State Courts, 1994*, Bulletin NCJ-163391 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1997), p. 2, Table 2.

Table 5.49

Felony convictions and sentences imposed by State and Federal courtsBy offense, United States, 1994^a

Most serious conviction offense	Percent of convicted felony defendants											
	Felony convictions			Prison sentences			Jail sentences			Probation sentences		
	Total	State	Federal	Total	State	Federal	Total	State	Federal	Total	State	Federal
All offenses	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Violent offenses	18.4	18.9	7.3	25.0	26.0	10.3	14.3	14.6	2.2	11.4	11.7	2.2
Murder/manslaughter ^b	1.3	1.4	0.4	2.8	2.9	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Rape	2.2	2.3	0.4	3.4	3.6	0.5	1.5	1.5	0.3	0.9	0.9	0.2
Robbery	5.3	5.3	5.2	8.9	9.0	7.8	2.2	2.3	0.7	2.1	2.2	0.7
Aggravated assault	7.2	7.5	0.8	7.5	8.0	0.8	7.7	7.9	0.7	6.2	6.4	0.6
Other violent ^c	2.4	2.4	0.5	2.3	2.4	0.5	2.8	2.9	0.4	2.0	2.1	0.4
Property offenses	31.3	31.6	26.5	28.4	29.4	12.2	32.3	31.9	45.8	35.1	34.5	53.6
Burglary	10.8	11.2	0.4	12.5	13.2	0.5	9.4	9.7	0.2	9.3	9.6	0.2
Larceny ^d	12.6	13.0	4.3	10.5	10.9	2.1	14.1	14.3	6.2	14.7	14.9	9.0
Motor vehicle theft	2.3	2.4	0.6	2.0	2.0	0.5	3.1	3.2	0.8	2.2	2.3	0.7
Other theft	10.2	10.5	3.7	8.5	8.9	1.6	11.0	11.1	5.5	12.4	12.6	8.3
Fraud/forgery ^e	8.0	7.3	21.9	5.5	5.2	9.6	8.8	8.0	39.3	11.2	10.1	44.5
Fraud ^a	3.9	3.2	19.2	2.7	2.3	8.5	4.6	3.8	34.2	5.3	4.2	38.9
Forgery	4.0	4.1	2.7	2.8	2.9	1.1	4.2	4.2	5.1	5.9	5.9	5.6
Drug offenses	31.9	31.4	41.4	31.2	29.6	55.0	32.3	32.6	21.5	32.6	33.2	16.7
Possession	12.0	12.5	0.5	8.9	9.4	0.3	15.2	15.6	0.8	14.0	14.4	0.8
Trafficking	19.9	19.0	40.9	22.3	20.2	54.7	17.1	17.0	20.7	18.6	18.7	15.9
Weapons offenses	3.8	3.6	8.2	3.7	3.3	10.5	3.8	3.7	4.8	3.8	3.8	3.9
Other offenses ^f	14.7	14.6	16.7	11.7	11.7	12.0	17.3	17.1	25.7	17.1	16.9	23.6

Note: See Note, table 5.45. In most States, the place of confinement is a local facility for a jail sentence and a State facility for a prison sentence. The Federal system has no equivalent to a local jail. To make Federal sentences more comparable to State sentences, Federal incarceration sentences of 1 year or less were considered jail sentences and Federal sentences of more than 1 year were considered prison sentences. For methodology used to collect the Federal data, see Appendix 12. For methodology used to collect the State data and definitions of offenses used for these tables, see Appendix 13.

^aSubcategories may not add to total because of rounding.

^bDoes not include negligent manslaughter.

^cIncludes offenses such as negligent manslaughter, sexual assault, and kidnapping.

^dIncludes motor vehicle theft.

^eIncludes embezzlement.

^fComposed of nonviolent offenses such as receiving stolen property and immigration offenses.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Felony Sentences in the United States, 1994**, Bulletin NCJ-165149 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, July 1997), p. 3.

Table 5.50

Felony sentences imposed by State courtsBy sex of offender and offense, United States, 1994^a

Most serious conviction offense	Percent of felons sentenced to:						
	Incarceration				Nonincarceration		
	Total	Total	Prison	Jail	Total	Straight probation	Other
Male							
All offenses	100%	74%	50%	24%	26%	22%	5%
Violent offenses	100	83	67	16	17	14	3
Murder ^b	100	98	97	2	2	1	(c)
Rape	100	88	74	14	12	11	1
Robbery	100	88	78	10	12	9	3
Aggravated assault	100	77	54	23	23	18	4
Other violent ^d	100	74	50	25	26	21	4
Property offenses	100	71	47	24	29	23	6
Burglary	100	75	55	21	25	19	5
Larceny ^e	100	69	42	27	31	24	7
Fraud ^f	100	66	39	27	34	28	6
Drug offenses	100	72	45	27	28	23	5
Possession	100	69	37	32	31	29	2
Trafficking	100	73	50	23	27	20	7
Weapons offenses	100	74	49	25	26	22	4
Other offenses ^g	100	68	41	27	32	28	4
Female							
All offenses	100	64	33	31	36	31	5
Violent offenses	100	76	47	29	24	19	5
Murder ^b	100	93	89	4	7	5	2
Rape	100	97	71	26	3	3	(c)
Robbery	100	86	67	19	14	13	1
Aggravated assault	100	68	30	38	32	26	6
Other violent ^d	100	73	39	34	27	20	7
Property offenses	100	59	31	28	41	36	5
Burglary	100	72	43	29	28	23	4
Larceny ^e	100	60	28	32	40	34	6
Fraud ^f	100	54	31	24	46	41	5
Drug offenses	100	68	33	36	32	27	4
Possession	100	68	26	42	32	29	2
Trafficking	100	68	37	30	32	26	6
Weapons offenses	100	67	28	39	33	30	3
Other offenses ^g	100	60	27	33	40	35	4

Note: See Notes, tables 5.44 and 5.48. Data on sentence type by sex were available for 616,160 of the estimated total of 872,217 convicted felons. Some estimates in this table are based on as few as one case and are therefore unreliable. For definitions of terms and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 13.

^aDetail may not sum to total because of rounding.

^bIncludes nonnegligent manslaughter.

^cLess than 0.5%.

^dIncludes offenses such as negligent manslaughter, sexual assault, and kidnapping.

^eIncludes motor vehicle theft.

^fIncludes forgery and embezzlement.

^gIncludes nonviolent offenses such as receiving stolen property and vandalism.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *State Court Sentencing of Convicted Felons, 1994*, NCJ-164614 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1998), p. 18.

Table 5.51

Felony sentences imposed by State courtsBy race of offender and offense, United States, 1994^a

Most serious conviction offense	Percent of felons sentenced to:						
	Incarceration				Nonincarceration		
	Total	Total	Prison	Jail	Total	Straight probation	Other
White							
All offenses	100%	73%	42%	31%	27%	22%	5%
Violent offenses	100	81	58	24	19	15	4
Murder ^b	100	99	96	3	1	1	(c)
Rape	100	89	73	16	11	10	1
Robbery	100	87	74	14	13	9	4
Aggravated assault	100	78	48	30	22	18	4
Other violent ^d	100	72	41	30	28	22	7
Property offenses	100	71	43	28	29	23	6
Burglary	100	76	52	25	24	19	5
Larceny ^e	100	69	39	30	31	24	7
Fraud ^f	100	67	37	30	33	27	6
Drug offenses	100	72	33	39	28	22	6
Possession	100	72	27	45	28	25	3
Trafficking	100	72	38	35	28	19	8
Weapons offenses	100	74	37	37	26	20	5
Other offenses ^g	100	68	38	30	32	28	4
Black							
All offenses	100	74	55	20	26	21	5
Violent offenses	100	86	72	14	14	10	4
Murder ^b	100	97	96	1	3	2	(c)
Rape	100	89	81	8	11	9	3
Robbery	100	90	80	10	10	7	4
Aggravated assault	100	80	57	23	20	14	6
Other violent ^d	100	84	60	23	16	15	2
Property offenses	100	73	51	22	27	21	6
Burglary	100	77	60	17	23	15	8
Larceny ^e	100	72	47	26	28	22	6
Fraud ^f	100	67	43	24	33	28	5
Drug offenses	100	69	50	19	31	25	6
Possession	100	68	45	23	32	32	1
Trafficking	100	70	52	18	30	22	8
Weapons offenses	100	70	50	20	30	26	5
Other offenses ^g	100	74	49	25	26	23	3

Note: See Notes, tables 5.44 and 5.48. Data on sentence type by race were available for 490,838 of the estimated total of 872,217 convicted felons. Some estimates in this table are based on as few as one case and are therefore unreliable. For definitions of terms and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 13.

^aDetail may not sum to total because of rounding.

^bIncludes nonnegligent manslaughter.

^cLess than 0.5%.

^dIncludes offenses such as negligent manslaughter, sexual assault, and kidnapping.

^eIncludes motor vehicle theft.

^fIncludes forgery and embezzlement.

^gIncludes nonviolent offenses such as receiving stolen property and vandalism.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *State Court Sentencing of Convicted Felons, 1994*, NCJ-164614 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1998), p. 19.

Table 5.52

Felony sentences imposed by State and Federal courts

By offense, United States, 1994

Most serious conviction offense	Percent of felons sentenced to:				Straight probation
	Total	Incarceration			
		Total	Prison	Jail	
<u>Violent offenses</u>					
Murder/manslaughter ^a					
State and Federal	100%	97%	95%	2%	3%
State	100	97	95	2	3
Federal	100	91	88	3	9
Rape					
State and Federal	100	88	71	17	12
State	100	88	71	17	12
Federal	100	89	77	13	11
Robbery					
State and Federal	100	88	78	11	12
State	100	88	77	11	12
Federal	100	97	95	2	3
Aggravated assault					
State and Federal	100	75	48	27	25
State	100	75	48	27	25
Federal	100	82	67	15	18
Other violent ^b					
State and Federal	100	75	45	30	25
State	100	75	45	30	25
Federal	100	80	68	13	20
<u>Property offenses</u>					
Burglary					
State and Federal	100	75	53	22	25
State	100	75	53	22	25
Federal	100	90	79	10	10
Larceny ^c					
State and Federal	100	66	38	28	34
State	100	66	38	28	34
Federal	100	55	31	23	45
Motor vehicle theft					
State and Federal	100	72	39	34	28
State	100	72	38	34	28
Federal	100	75	55	21	25
Other theft					
State and Federal	100	65	38	27	35
State	100	65	38	27	35
Federal	100	51	28	24	49
Fraud/forgery ^d					
State and Federal	100	59	31	28	41
State	100	60	32	28	40
Federal	100	56	27	29	44
Fraud ^d					
State and Federal	100	61	31	30	39
State	100	62	32	30	38
Federal	100	56	28	29	44
Forgery					
State and Federal	100	58	32	26	42
State	100	58	32	26	42
Federal	100	55	25	30	45
<u>Drug offenses</u>					
Possession					
State and Federal	100	66	34	32	34
State	100	66	34	32	34
Federal	100	65	41	24	35
Trafficking					
State and Federal	100	73	51	22	27
State	100	71	48	23	29
Federal	100	92	84	8	8

Note: See Notes, tables 5.45 and 5.49. For persons receiving a combination of sentences, the sentence designation came from the most severe penalty imposed -- prison being the most severe, followed by jail, then probation. Both State and Federal sentences included 1 or 2% not designated as prison, jail, or probation. The table classifies them under probation. For methodology used to collect the Federal data, see Appendix 12. For methodology used to collect the State data and definitions of offenses used for these tables, see Appendix 13.

^aDoes not include negligent manslaughter.

^bIncludes offenses such as negligent manslaughter, sexual assault, and kidnapping.

^cIncludes motor vehicle theft.

^dIncludes embezzlement.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Felony Sentences in the United States, 1994*, Bulletin NCJ-165149 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, July 1997), p. 5. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.53

Average maximum length of felony sentences imposed by State courts

By offense, United States, 1994

(In months)				
Most serious conviction offense	Maximum sentence length for felons sentenced to:			
	Total	Incarceration	Jail	Straight probation
Average sentence				
All offenses	49	71	6	40
Violent offenses	93	118	6	45
Murder ^a	262	269	7	59
Rape	133	158	7	60
Robbery	104	116	9	51
Aggravated assault	54	79	6	42
Other violent ^b	47	70	6	43
Property offenses	39	57	6	42
Burglary ^c	52	69	7	47
Larceny ^c	29	45	6	40
Fraud ^d	32	51	5	41
Drug offenses	40	61	6	38
Possession	28	50	4	37
Trafficking	48	66	7	40
Weapons offenses	31	47	5	32
Other offenses ^e	26	41	5	36
Median sentence				
All offenses	24	48	4	36
Violent offenses	60	72	6	36
Murder ^a	300	300	6	60
Rape	84	120	6	48
Robbery	72	84	9	48
Aggravated assault	36	54	4	36
Other violent ^b	24	48	5	36
Property offenses	24	42	4	36
Burglary	36	49	6	36
Larceny ^c	16	36	4	36
Fraud ^d	23	36	3	36
Drug offenses	24	48	4	30
Possession	12	36	3	24
Trafficking	36	48	6	36
Weapons offenses	18	36	4	24
Other offenses ^e	12	30	3	30

Note: See Notes, tables 5.44 and 5.48. The median sentence is the sentence length that marks the point below which and above which 50% of all sentence lengths fall. Averages exclude sentences to death or to life in prison. Sentence length data were available for 834,124 cases sentenced to incarceration or probation. For survey sampling procedures and definitions of terms, see Appendix 13.

^aIncludes nonnegligent manslaughter.

^bIncludes offenses such as negligent manslaughter, sexual assault, and kidnapping.

^cIncludes motor vehicle theft.

^dIncludes forgery and embezzlement.

^eComposed of nonviolent offenses such as receiving stolen property and vandalism.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Felony Sentences in State Courts, 1994*, Bulletin NCJ-163391 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1997), p. 3, Table 3.

Table 5.54

Average maximum length of felony sentences imposed by State courtsBy sex of offender and offense, United States, 1994^a

(In months)

Most serious conviction offense	Average maximum sentence length for felons sentenced to:			
	Total	Incarceration Prison	Jail	Straight probation
Male				
All offenses	51	72	7	38
Violent offenses	94	116	8	45
Murder ^b	262	268	9	57
Rape	127	150	7	58
Robbery	101	112	10	49
Aggravated assault	59	82	7	41
Other violent ^c	49	69	8	43
Property offenses	42	59	7	41
Burglary	53	69	8	46
Larceny ^d	31	46	7	37
Fraud ^e	35	54	6	38
Drug offenses	41	60	6	34
Possession	27	45	5	32
Trafficking	49	67	8	35
Weapons offenses	33	47	6	33
Other offenses ^f	28	42	7	36
Female				
All offenses	31	54	5	38
Violent offenses	60	95	5	39
Murder ^b	189	198	3	47
Rape	109	147	5	31
Robbery	61	76	8	46
Aggravated assault	24	49	5	39
Other violent ^c	55	98	6	32
Property offenses	28	47	5	39
Burglary	34	53	5	37
Larceny ^d	24	44	6	37
Fraud ^e	29	48	4	40
Drug offenses	28	51	5	38
Possession	18	39	4	38
Trafficking	36	58	7	39
Weapons offenses	17	33	5	33
Other offenses ^f	16	29	5	34

Note: See Notes, tables 5.44 and 5.50. Some estimates in this table are based on as few as one case and are therefore unreliable. For definitions of terms and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 13.

^aDetail may not sum to total because of rounding.

^bIncludes nonnegligent manslaughter.

^cIncludes offenses such as negligent manslaughter, sexual assault, and kidnapping.

^dIncludes motor vehicle theft.

^eIncludes forgery and embezzlement.

^fIncludes nonviolent offenses such as receiving stolen property and vandalism.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *State Court Sentencing of Convicted Felons, 1994*, NCJ-164614 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1998), p. 20.

Table 5.55

Average maximum length of felony sentences imposed by State courts

By race of offender and offense, United States, 1994

(In months)

Most serious conviction offense	Average maximum sentence length for felons sentenced to:			
	Total	Incarceration Prison	Jail	Straight probation
White				
All offenses	40	64	6	37
Violent offenses	79	108	7	42
Murder ^a	229	238	8	56
Rape	124	149	7	53
Robbery	98	115	9	53
Aggravated assault	46	71	6	39
Other violent ^b	46	74	7	40
Property offenses	37	55	7	39
Burglary	47	65	9	45
Larceny ^c	29	46	7	36
Fraud ^d	31	51	6	36
Drug offenses	27	51	6	35
Possession	20	46	4	33
Trafficking	33	54	7	37
Weapons offenses	23	42	5	32
Other offenses ^e	23	36	6	32
Black				
All offenses	58	75	7	31
Violent offenses	107	126	8	37
Murder ^a	286	291	6	47
Rape	148	159	8	50
Robbery	108	119	10	40
Aggravated assault	66	89	7	32
Other violent ^b	56	73	8	41
Property offenses	42	57	6	34
Burglary	56	69	7	36
Larceny ^c	32	45	7	33
Fraud ^d	34	49	5	36
Drug offenses	46	60	7	29
Possession	31	43	5	28
Trafficking	54	68	8	30
Weapons offenses	36	47	6	22
Other offenses ^e	31	43	6	28

Note: See Notes, tables 5.44 and 5.51. Averages exclude sentences to death or to life in prison. Some estimates in this table are based on as few as one case and are therefore unreliable. For definitions of terms and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 13.

^aIncludes nonnegligent manslaughter.

^bIncludes offenses such as negligent manslaughter, sexual assault, and kidnapping.

^cIncludes motor vehicle theft.

^dIncludes forgery and embezzlement.

^eIncludes nonviolent offenses such as receiving stolen property and vandalism.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *State Court Sentencing of Convicted Felons, 1994*, NCJ-164614 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1998), p. 21.

Table 5.56

Average and median lengths of felony sentences imposed by State courts

By offense and method of conviction, United States, 1994

(In months)

Maximum sentence length for convictions by:										
Most serious conviction offense	Total		Trial						Guilty plea	
			Total		Jury		Bench			
	Average	Median	Average	Median	Average	Median	Average	Median	Average	Median
<u>Sentences to prison</u>										
All offenses	71	48	114	60	143	87	84	60	63	48
Violent offenses	116	72	172	120	191	156	131	84	101	60
Murder ^a	263	300	335	(b)	362	(b)	280	240	224	240
Rape	159	120	239	144	225	144	236	168	131	102
Robbery	114	84	163	120	194	180	111	84	105	72
Aggravated assault	78	49	111	72	126	81	84	60	68	48
Other violent ^c	71	48	88	60	94	60	87	48	65	36
Property offenses	56	42	70	48	76	48	66	60	54	40
Burglary	69	60	85	60	87	60	83	60	67	54
Larceny ^d	43	36	52	36	67	36	46	27	42	36
Fraud ^e	49	36	59	36	45	36	74	60	48	36
Drug offenses	58	48	88	60	114	72	75	60	55	37
Possession	45	36	72	60	61	36	79	60	42	32
Trafficking	64	48	93	60	123	84	73	60	60	48
Weapons offenses	48	36	75	60	95	60	54	48	45	36
Other offenses ^f	41	28	52	36	59	36	49	48	39	24
<u>Sentences to jail</u>										
All offenses	6	4	5	4	6	3	5	4	6	4
Violent offenses	6	5	6	4	5	2	7	6	6	6
Murder ^a	7	6	4	1	8	12	1	1	7	6
Rape	7	6	5	4	3	1	10	6	7	6
Robbery	9	8	9	9	10	12	6	6	9	8
Aggravated assault	6	4	5	4	5	3	6	5	6	4
Other violent ^c	6	5	5	3	4	1	10	12	6	5
Property offenses	6	4	6	4	7	1	5	4	6	4
Burglary	7	6	5	3	6	1	3	1	7	6
Larceny ^d	6	4	6	4	7	1	7	6	6	4
Fraud ^e	5	3	6	5	6	6	5	4	5	3
Drug offenses	6	4	5	4	5	2	5	4	6	4
Possession	4	3	5	3	4	2	4	4	4	3
Trafficking	7	6	5	4	5	4	5	4	7	6
Weapons offenses	5	4	6	5	7	6	7	3	5	4
Other offenses ^f	6	3	5	2	5	3	4	1	6	3
<u>Sentences to straight probation</u>										
All offenses	40	36	48	36	45	36	49	48	37	30
Violent offenses	44	36	50	36	50	36	50	36	43	36
Murder ^a	59	60	63	60	69	60	35	39	57	60
Rape	58	48	64	60	65	48	65	60	57	48
Robbery	49	48	69	60	57	60	73	60	48	48
Aggravated assault	40	36	44	30	45	30	42	24	40	36
Other violent ^c	42	36	49	60	41	30	49	60	41	36
Property offenses	40	36	54	48	47	36	5	60	39	36
Burglary	44	36	57	60	53	48	59	60	42	36
Larceny ^d	39	24	50	48	37	30	53	60	38	24
Fraud ^e	39	36	57	36	44	30	64	60	37	36
Drug offenses	36	24	45	36	46	36	46	36	35	24
Possession	34	24	47	36	44	30	48	48	33	24
Trafficking	37	30	45	36	47	36	44	36	37	30
Weapons offenses	31	24	30	24	29	24	27	24	31	24
Other offenses ^f	35	24	43	48	36	30	45	60	34	24

Note: See Notes, tables 5.44 and 5.53. Averages exclude sentences to death or to life in prison. The median marks the point below which and above which 50% of all cases fall. Some estimates are based on as few as one case and are therefore unreliable. For definitions of terms and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 13.

^aIncludes nonnegligent manslaughter.

^bBecause the median includes felons sentenced to life in prison, the median sentence to prison is greater than 50 years.

^cIncludes offenses such as negligent manslaughter, sexual assault, and kidnapping.

^dIncludes motor vehicle theft.

^eIncludes forgery and embezzlement.

^fIncludes nonviolent offenses such as receiving stolen property and vandalism.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **State Court Sentencing of Convicted Felons, 1994**, NCJ-164614 (Washington, DC: U.S.

Table 5.57

Average maximum length of felony sentences imposed by State and Federal courts

By offense, United States, 1994

(In months)

Most serious conviction offense	Average maximum sentence length for felons sentenced to:			
	Incarceration			Straight probation
	Total	Prison	Jail	
<u>Violent offenses</u>				
Murder/manslaughter ^a				
State and Federal	260	267	7	58
State	262	269	7	59
Federal	148	153	8	41
Rape				
State and Federal	132	157	7	60
State	133	158	7	60
Federal	69	79	9	48
Robbery				
State and Federal	104	115	9	51
State	104	116	9	51
Federal	100	102	8	44
Aggravated assault				
State and Federal	54	79	6	42
State	54	79	6	42
Federal	49	59	6	39
Other violent ^b				
State and Federal	47	70	6	43
State	47	70	6	43
Federal	93	110	8	39
<u>Property offenses</u>				
Burglary				
State and Federal	52	69	7	47
State	52	69	7	47
Federal	54	60	9	43
Larceny ^c				
State and Federal	29	45	6	40
State	29	45	6	40
Federal	28	43	7	40
Motor vehicle theft				
State and Federal	29	50	5	41
State	29	50	5	41
Federal	33	43	8	39
Other theft				
State and Federal	29	44	6	40
State	29	44	6	40
Federal	26	43	7	40
Fraud/forgery ^d				
State and Federal	30	50	5	41
State	32	51	5	41
Federal	20	35	7	39
Fraud ^d				
State and Federal	28	50	5	40
State	29	53	4	40
Federal	21	35	7	39
Forgery				
State and Federal	33	50	6	42
State	33	50	6	42
Federal	18	32	7	39
<u>Drug offenses</u>				
Possession				
State and Federal	28	50	4	37
State	28	50	4	37
Federal	44	66	7	32
Trafficking				
State and Federal	52	70	7	40
State	48	66	7	40
Federal	84	92	8	50

Note: See Notes, tables 5.45 and 5.49. For persons receiving a combination of sentences, the sentence designation came from the most severe penalty imposed -- prison being the most severe, followed by jail, then probation. Averages exclude sentences to death or to life in prison. For methodology used to collect the Federal data, see Appendix 12. For methodology used to collect the State data and definitions of offenses used for these tables, see Appendix 13.

^aDoes not include negligent manslaughter.

^bIncludes offenses such as negligent manslaughter, sexual assault, and kidnapping.

^cIncludes motor vehicle theft.

^dIncludes embezzlement.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Felony Sentences in the United States, 1994*, Bulletin NCJ-165149 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, July 1997), p. 8. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.58

Average sentence length and estimated time to be served in State and Federal prison

By offense, United States, 1994

Most serious conviction offense	Average prison sentences imposed in 1994 ^a (in months)			Percent of sentence expected to be served ^{a,b}			Estimated time to be served in prison ^c (in months)		
	Total	State	Federal	Total	State	Federal	Total	State	Federal
All offenses	72	71	80	44%	41%	85%	31	29	68
Violent offenses	118	118	100	47	46	85	55	54	85
Murder/manslaughter ^d	267	269	153	48	47	85	126	126	130
Rape	157	158	79	55	55	85	87	87	67
Robbery	115	116	102	48	46	85	55	53	87
Aggravated assault	79	79	59	49	49	85	39	39	50
Other violent ^e	70	70	110	53	53	85	38	37	94
Property offenses	56	57	37	42	41	85	24	23	31
Burglary	69	69	60	39	39	85	27	27	51
Larceny ^f	45	45	43	42	41	85	19	18	37
Motor vehicle theft	50	50	43	46	45	85	23	23	37
Other theft	44	44	43	41	40	85	18	18	37
Fraud/forgery ^g	50	51	35	40	35	85	19	18	29
Fraud ^g	50	53	35	44	35 ^h	85	21	19	30
Forgery	50	50	32	36	35 ^h	85	18	18	27
Drug offenses	64	61	92	41	36	85	28	22	78
Possession	50	50	66	32	32	85	16	16	56
Trafficking	70	66	92	45	38	85	33	25	78
Weapons offenses	54	47	91	57	51	85	33	24	77
Other offenses ⁱ	41	41	45	53	51	85	22	21	38

Note: See Notes, tables 5.45 and 5.52. For methodology used to collect the Federal data, see Appendix 12. For methodology used to collect the State data and definitions of offenses used for these tables, see Appendix 13.

^aDoes not include life or death sentences.

^bState estimates are derived from National Corrections Reporting Program data on first releases (sentences greater than 1 year) from State prisons in 1994. In calculating State estimates, allowance was made for jail time credited by the judge for time served prior to sentencing but no allowance could be made for post-sentencing time served in jail awaiting transfer to State prison.

^cCalculated by multiplying sentence length imposed by percent of time expected to be served.

^dDoes not include negligent manslaughter.

^eIncludes offenses such as negligent manslaughter, sexual assault, and kidnaping.

^fIncludes motor vehicle theft.

^gIncludes embezzlement.

^hThe 35% for the combined category "forgery/fraud/embezzlement" was the basis for this estimate.

ⁱComposed of nonviolent offenses such as receiving stolen property and immigration offenses.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Felony Sentences in the United States, 1994*, Bulletin NCJ-165149 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, July 1997), p. 9.

Table 5.59

Felony convictions and sentences to probation and nonprobation in State courtsBy offense, United States, 1994^a

Most serious conviction offense	1994 felony convictions		Percent of felony convictions by:					
			Sentence type within offense			Offense within sentence type		
			Total	Probation	No probation	Total	Probation	No probation
All offenses	872,217	429,694	100%	49%	51%	100%	100%	100%
Violent offenses	164,584	60,426	100	37	63	19	14	24
Murder ^b	12,007	1,176	100	10	90	1	(c)	2
Rape	20,068	7,101	100	35	65	2	2	3
Robbery	46,028	10,980	100	24	76	5	3	8
Aggravated assault	65,174	30,375	100	47	53	7	7	8
Other violent ^d	21,307	10,793	100	51	49	2	3	2
Property offenses	275,198	138,459	100	50	50	32	32	31
Burglary	98,109	42,810	100	44	56	11	10	12
Larceny ^e	113,026	57,707	100	51	49	13	13	13
Fraud ^f	64,063	37,942	100	59	41	7	9	6
Drug offenses	274,245	144,481	100	53	47	31	34	29
Possession	108,815	67,697	100	62	38	12	16	9
Trafficking	165,430	76,784	100	46	54	19	18	20
Weapons offenses	31,010	15,532	100	50	50	4	4	3
Other offenses ^g	127,180	70,796	100	56	44	15	16	13

Note: See Note, table 5.44. Persons are counted as probation cases so long as their sentences included probation and without regard to whether a term of incarceration was also included. For definitions of terms and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 13.

^aDetail may not sum to total because of rounding.

^bIncludes nonnegligent manslaughter.

^cLess than 0.5%.

^dIncludes offenses such as negligent manslaughter, sexual assault, and kidnapping.

^eIncludes motor vehicle theft.

^fIncludes forgery and embezzlement.

^gIncludes nonviolent offenses such as receiving stolen property and vandalism.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *State Court Sentencing of Convicted Felons, 1994*, NCJ-164614 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1998), p. 30.

Table 5.60

Race of felons sentenced to probation or nonprobation in State courtsBy offense, United States, 1994^a

Most serious conviction offense	Percent of probation sentences				Percent of nonprobation sentences			
	All	White	Black	Other	All	White	Black	Other
All offenses	100%	56%	43%	1%	100%	47%	52%	1%
Violent offenses	100	57	42	1	100	44	56	1
Murder ^b	100	34	65	1	100	37	62	1
Rape	100	68	31	1	100	62	37	1
Robbery	100	34	66	1	100	27	72	1
Aggravated assault	100	58	40	1	100	49	50	1
Other violent ^c	100	76	23	1	100	71	29	(d)
Property offenses	100	63	36	1	100	57	43	1
Burglary	100	65	34	1	100	55	44	1
Larceny ^e	100	63	36	1	100	57	42	1
Fraud ^f	100	61	38	1	100	61	39	(d)
Drug offenses	100	45	55	(d)	100	36	63	(d)
Possession	100	48	51	1	100	44	55	1
Trafficking	100	42	57	(d)	100	33	67	(d)
Weapons offenses	100	43	56	1	100	32	67	1
Other offenses ^g	100	72	26	2	100	61	37	1

Note: See Notes, tables 5.44 and 5.59. Data on sentence type by race were available for 490,838 cases of the estimated total of 872,217 convicted felons. For definitions of terms and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 13.

^aDetail may not sum to total because of rounding.

^bIncludes nonnegligent manslaughter.

^cIncludes offenses such as negligent manslaughter, sexual assault, and kidnapping.

^dLess than 0.5%.

^eIncludes motor vehicle theft.

^fIncludes forgery and embezzlement.

^gIncludes nonviolent offenses such as receiving stolen property and vandalism.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *State Court Sentencing of Convicted Felons, 1994*, NCJ-164614 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1998), p. 37.

Table 5.61

Felons sentenced to additional penalties by State courts

By offense and type of penalty, United States, 1994

Most serious conviction offense	Fine	Restitution	Treatment	Community service	Other
All offenses	21%	18%	7%	7%	8%
Violent offenses	16	17	6	4	6
Murder ^a	9	9	1	1	4
Rape	17	14	7	3	4
Robbery	12	13	2	2	4
Aggravated assault	19	20	8	5	6
Other violent ^b	23	20	12	8	12
Property offenses	19	29	5	8	7
Burglary	17	27	5	6	6
Larceny ^c	20	26	5	8	9
Fraud ^d	21	38	5	10	7
Drug offenses	24	11	10	6	7
Possession	23	8	12	8	10
Trafficking	25	14	9	5	6
Weapons offenses	16	9	4	6	6
Other offenses ^e	28	14	9	10	14

Note: See Note, table 5.44. Additional penalties are penalties imposed in addition to the primary penalty of jail, prison, or probation. Examples of penalties in the category "other" are community control, house arrest, work release, drug testing, and loss of driver's license. Where the data indicated affirmatively that a particular additional penalty was imposed, the case was coded accordingly. Where the data did not indicate affirmatively or negatively, the case was treated as not having an additional penalty. These procedures provide a conservative estimate of the prevalence of additional penalties. Persons receiving more than one type of additional penalty appear under more than one penalty heading. Data on additional penalties were available for all 872,217 estimated total cases. For survey sampling procedures and definitions of terms, see Appendix 13.

^aIncludes nonnegligent manslaughter.

^bIncludes offenses such as negligent manslaughter, sexual assault, and kidnapping.

^cIncludes motor vehicle theft.

^dIncludes forgery and embezzlement.

^eComposed of nonviolent offenses such as receiving stolen property and vandalism.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Felony Sentences in State Courts, 1994*, Bulletin NCJ-163391 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1997), p. 10.

Table 5.62

Average and median number of days between arrest and conviction for felony cases disposed by State courts

By offense and method of conviction, United States, 1994

(In days)

Most serious conviction offense	Number of days between arrest and conviction for cases disposed by:				
	Total	Trial			Guilty plea
		Total	Jury	Bench	
<u>Average number of days</u>					
All offenses	173	249	273	235	165
Violent offenses	215	273	285	252	203
Murder ^a	329	362	356	398	307
Rape	232	312	295	347	214
Robbery	200	242	263	218	193
Aggravated assault	206	234	245	214	201
Other violent ^b	196	285	346	262	178
Property offenses	163	233	249	229	158
Burglary	157	230	263	219	151
Larceny ^c	162	226	205	229	155
Fraud ^d	175	269	320	259	171
Drug offenses	162	241	271	232	155
Possession	149	222	245	218	142
Trafficking	169	253	279	242	163
Weapons offenses	166	243	279	215	159
Other offenses ^e	166	235	231	236	159
<u>Median number of days</u>					
All offenses	123	184	219	167	116
Violent offenses	157	215	233	185	148
Murder ^a	272	315	309	364	253
Rape	177	251	254	247	159
Robbery	157	197	232	167	151
Aggravated assault	147	166	173	146	144
Other violent ^b	142	235	319	219	122
Property offenses	114	167	200	154	111
Burglary	114	164	200	154	110
Larceny ^c	113	167	175	167	107
Fraud ^d	115	154	224	154	114
Drug offenses	112	167	202	162	108
Possession	103	159	181	159	98
Trafficking	118	182	202	164	112
Weapons offenses	125	187	203	161	120
Other offenses ^e	117	182	191	181	113

Note: See Note, table 5.44. The median marks the point below which and above which 50% of all cases fall. The grand total column includes all cases, whether or not conviction type was known. Some estimates are based on as few as one case and are therefore unreliable. For survey sampling procedures and definitions of terms, see Appendix 13.

^aIncludes nonnegligent manslaughter.

^bIncludes offenses such as negligent manslaughter, sexual assault, and kidnapping.

^cIncludes motor vehicle theft.

^dIncludes forgery and embezzlement.

^eIncludes nonviolent offenses such as receiving stolen property and vandalism.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *State Court Sentencing of Convicted Felons, 1994*, NCJ-164614 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1998), p. 52.

Table 5.63

Average and median number of days between arrest and sentencing for felony cases disposed by State courts

By offense and method of conviction, United States, 1994

(In days)

Most serious conviction offense	Number of days between arrest and sentencing for cases disposed by:				
	Total	Trial			Guilty plea
		Total	Jury	Bench	
<u>Average number of days</u>					
All offenses	190	269	302	257	190
Violent offenses	226	290	311	266	219
Murder ^a	344	380	378	405	316
Rape	245	316	306	355	225
Robbery	206	253	275	234	206
Aggravated assault	218	261	282	229	220
Other violent ^b	210	300	383	276	201
Property offenses	179	250	274	251	181
Burglary	173	252	286	246	173
Larceny ^c	177	239	231	246	179
Fraud ^d	193	285	357	280	193
Drug offenses	180	263	310	252	185
Possession	165	239	294	237	166
Trafficking	192	278	315	263	197
Weapons offenses	180	270	303	240	182
Other offenses ^e	188	266	267	269	186
<u>Median number of days</u>					
All offenses	143	201	251	184	136
Violent offenses	174	228	260	207	163
Murder ^a	281	325	324	368	265
Rape	191	260	264	270	170
Robbery	170	199	238	178	165
Aggravated assault	168	184	197	169	157
Other violent ^b	161	242	371	227	143
Property offenses	132	177	239	173	128
Burglary	130	182	248	168	126
Larceny ^c	133	173	198	175	128
Fraud ^d	133	168	291	167	131
Drug offenses	138	189	232	183	133
Possession	123	167	278	169	118
Trafficking	149	206	232	196	142
Weapons offenses	143	202	207	173	136
Other offenses ^e	132	208	240	212	127

Note: See Note, table 5.44. The median marks the point below which and above which 50% of all cases fall. The grand total column includes all cases, whether or not conviction type was known. Data on elapsed time were available for 376,086 of the estimated total of 872,217 convicted felons. For survey sampling procedures and definitions of terms, see Appendix 13.

^aIncludes nonnegligent manslaughter.

^bIncludes offenses such as negligent manslaughter, sexual assault, and kidnapping.

^cIncludes motor vehicle theft.

^dIncludes forgery and embezzlement.

^eComposed of nonviolent offenses such as receiving stolen property and vandalism.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Felony Sentences in State Courts, 1994*, Bulletin NCJ-163391 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January, 1997), p. 9, Table 11.

Table 5.64

Arrest offense of felony defendants in the 75 largest countiesUnited States, 1994^a

Most serious arrest charge	Felony defendants	
	Number	Percent
All offenses	52,610	100.0%
Violent offenses	13,512	25.7
Murder	521	1.0
Rape	543	1.0
Robbery	4,081	7.8
Assault	6,128	11.6
Other violent	2,239	4.3
Property offenses	16,346	31.1
Burglary	4,629	8.8
Theft	5,893	11.2
Other property	5,824	11.1
Drug offenses	18,182	34.6
Trafficking	7,672	14.6
Other drug	10,510	20.0
Public-order offenses	4,570	8.7
Weapons	2,021	3.8
Driving-related	1,281	2.4
Other public-order	1,267	2.4

Note: These data were collected by the Pretrial Services Resource Center for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics as part of its State Court Processing Statistics program. The data are based on a sample of 39 of the 75 most populous counties in the United States and a sample of felony defendants in each of the 39 counties. The sample was designed and selected by the U.S. Bureau of Census. Information is based on 14,691 sample felony cases representing 53,099 weighted cases filed in the 39 counties in May 1994. These data are estimates derived from a sample and therefore are subject to sampling variation.

Data for the specific arrest charge were available for 99% of all cases. For survey methodology, definitions of terms, and crimes within offense categories, see Appendix 14.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Felony Defendants in Large Urban Counties, 1994*, NCJ-164616 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1998), p. 2.

Table 5.65

Characteristics of felony defendants in the 75 largest countiesBy arrest charge, United States, 1994^a

Most serious arrest charge	Sex				Race					Age								
	Number of de-fendants	Total	Male	Female	Number of de-fendants	Total	White	Black	Other	Number of de-fendants	Total	Under 18 years	18 to 20	21 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39	40 years and older
All offenses	52,343	100%	85%	15%	44,987	100%	56%	42%	3%	52,377	100%	5%	16%	18%	19%	17%	12%	14%
Violent offenses	13,417	100	88	12	11,778	100	59	38	3	13,403	100	9	17	17	18	15	11	13
Murder	521	100	94	6	476	100	64	32	4	521	100	16	26	24	9	9	6	10
Rape	532	100	97	3	497	100	54	46	1	535	100	5	11	11	15	17	23	17
Robbery	4,063	100	93	7	3,458	100	74	24	2	4,041	100	15	23	17	18	13	8	6
Assault	6,091	100	84	16	5,467	100	54	43	3	6,085	100	6	16	18	18	16	11	14
Other violent	2,209	100	90	10	1,881	100	44	53	3	2,220	100	4	11	15	19	18	12	21
Property offenses	16,259	100	81	19	14,471	100	48	49	3	16,267	100	4	16	18	19	17	13	14
Burglary	4,609	100	91	9	4,060	100	47	50	3	4,623	100	4	19	19	19	17	12	10
Theft	5,867	100	77	23	5,390	100	46	50	4	5,859	100	3	16	18	19	16	12	16
Other property	5,783	100	77	23	5,020	100	51	46	3	5,786	100	4	14	16	19	19	13	14
Drug offenses	18,115	100	85	15	15,039	100	62	37	2	18,146	100	3	15	18	18	18	14	14
Trafficking	7,642	100	87	13	6,470	100	62	36	3	7,663	100	2	17	21	19	16	12	12
Other drug	10,473	100	83	17	8,569	100	62	37	1	10,483	100	3	13	16	18	20	15	14
Public-order offenses	4,552	100	91	9	3,699	100	52	46	2	4,560	100	4	13	18	20	16	12	16
Weapons	2,013	100	95	5	1,729	100	71	27	2	2,021	100	6	20	23	19	12	10	9
Driving-related	1,281	100	93	7	884	100	24	75	1	1,281	100	(b)	5	12	24	23	15	21
Other public-order	1,257	100	83	17	1,086	100	44	52	3	1,258	100	4	10	17	18	17	12	22

Note: See Note, table 5.64. Data on sex of defendants were available for 99% of all cases; data on race, 86%; and data on age, 99.5%. Without consideration of Hispanic origin, U.S. Bureau of the Census data for 1994 indicate that the racial distribution of the population of the 75 largest counties was 75% white, 17% black, and 7% other races. For survey methodology, definitions of terms, and crimes within offense categories, see Appendix 14.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Felony Defendants in Large Urban Counties, 1994*, NCJ-164616 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1998), p. 4, Table 3; p. 5, Table 5. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bLess than 0.5%.

Table 5.66

Prior felony convictions of felony defendants in the 75 largest countiesBy arrest charge, United States, 1994^a

Most serious current arrest charge	Number of defendants	Percent of felony defendants								
		Without prior felony conviction					With prior felony conviction			
		Total	Non-felony only		No prior convictions	Total	Number of prior felony convictions			
			Total	only			1	2 to 4	5 to 9	10 or more
All offenses	50,437	100%	62%	17%	45%	38%	15%	17%	4%	1%
Violent offenses	12,912	100	66	17	50	34	14	15	4	1
Murder	502	100	62	11	50	38	16	17	4	1
Rape	516	100	71	14	57	29	14	14	1	0
Robbery	3,950	100	61	16	44	39	14	18	5	2
Assault	5,850	100	68	16	52	32	13	13	4	1
Other violent	2,094	100	70	19	51	30	14	12	3	(b)
Property offenses	15,644	100	61	16	45	39	13	18	6	2
Burglary	4,458	100	53	16	37	47	16	21	7	2
Theft	5,634	100	60	16	44	40	12	19	7	2
Other property	5,552	100	69	16	52	31	12	15	3	1
Drug offenses	17,572	100	61	17	43	39	17	18	4	1
Trafficking	7,354	100	63	19	43	37	17	16	3	1
Other drug	10,218	100	59	17	42	41	17	19	4	1
Public-order offenses	4,309	100	60	21	39	40	18	17	4	1
Weapons	1,969	100	57	15	42	43	19	20	3	1
Driving-related	1,165	100	66	31	34	34	17	11	5	(b)
Other public-order	1,175	100	60	23	37	40	16	19	4	(b)

Note: See Note, table 5.64. Data on number of prior felony convictions were available for 96% of all cases. For survey methodology, definitions of terms, and crimes within offense categories, see Appendix 14.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Felony Defendants in Large Urban Counties, 1994*, NCJ-164616 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1998), p. 13.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bLess than 0.5%.

Table 5.67

Felony defendants released before or detained until case disposition in the 75 largest countiesBy arrest charge, United States, 1994^a

Most serious arrest charge	Number of defendants	Percent of felony defendants		
		Total	Released before case disposition	Detained until case disposition
All offenses	50,241	100%	62%	38%
Violent offenses	12,897	100	55	45
Murder	500	100	21	79
Rape	525	100	53	47
Robbery	3,842	100	43	57
Assault	5,858	100	66	34
Other violent	2,172	100	56	44
Property offenses	15,574	100	64	36
Burglary	4,417	100	47	53
Theft	5,720	100	68	32
Other property	5,436	100	74	26
Drug offenses	17,491	100	66	34
Trafficking	7,468	100	61	39
Other drug	10,023	100	70	30
Public-order offenses	4,279	100	64	36
Weapons	1,967	100	64	36
Driving-related	1,210	100	70	30
Other public-order	1,101	100	56	44

Note: See Note, table 5.64. Data on detention/release outcome were available for 95% of all cases. For survey methodology, definitions of terms, and crimes within offense categories, see Appendix 14.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Felony Defendants in Large Urban Counties, 1994*, NCJ-164616 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1998), p. 16.

Table 5.68

Type of pretrial release or detention of felony defendants in the 75 largest countiesBy arrest charge, United States, 1994^a

Most serious arrest charge	Percent of felony defendants										Detained until case disposition	
	Released before case disposition											
	Financial release					Nonfinancial release				Emergency release		
	Total financial	Surety bond	Deposit bond	Full cash bond	Property bond	Total non- financial	Recog- nizance	Conditional	Unsecured			
All offenses	25%	15%	6%	3%	1%	36%	26%	7%	4%	1%	31%	7%
Violent offenses	26	17	5	3	1	29	24	4	1	(b)	36	9
Murder	14	8	3	0	3	8	6	1	0	0	35	43
Rape	25	11	6	4	4	27	17	8	2	0	38	10
Robbery	17	11	3	2	1	26	23	2	1	(b)	46	10
Assault	32	20	7	5	1	33	28	4	1	(b)	28	7
Other violent	30	22	5	3	1	26	18	7	1	0	38	5
Property offenses	24	14	5	3	2	40	28	7	4	1	30	6
Burglary	19	12	4	2	1	27	17	7	2	1	45	8
Theft	29	17	5	5	2	39	23	8	7	1	27	5
Other property	24	14	6	3	2	50	41	6	2	(b)	20	6
Drug offenses	24	15	5	2	1	39	26	8	6	3	28	6
Trafficking	30	20	5	3	1	30	18	7	4	1	35	4
Other drug	20	12	5	1	1	46	31	8	7	4	24	7
Public-order offenses	28	15	9	4	1	35	28	6	(b)	1	28	8
Weapons	33	17	11	3	2	29	23	6	1	2	30	6
Driving-related	28	18	6	4	1	42	35	7	0	0	26	3
Other public-order	22	10	7	4	1	34	27	7	0	0	28	16

Note: See Note, table 5.64. Data on type of pretrial release or detention were available for 91% of all cases. For survey methodology, definitions of terms, and crimes within offense categories, see Appendix 14.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Felony Defendants in Large Urban Counties, 1994*, NCJ-164616 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1998), p. 17.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bLess than 0.5%.

Table 5.69

Released felony defendants charged with misconduct in the 75 largest countiesBy arrest charge, United States, 1994^a

Most serious arrest charge	Released felony defendants	
	Number	Percent charged with misconduct
All offenses	31,391	32%
Violent offenses	7,111	23
Murder	106	19
Rape	277	19
Robbery	1,661	30
Assault	3,840	23
Other violent	1,227	17
Property offenses	10,001	32
Burglary	2,070	33
Theft	3,906	34
Other property	4,026	30
Drug offenses	11,559	39
Trafficking	4,583	38
Other drug	6,976	39
Public-order offenses	2,720	26
Weapons	1,256	26
Driving-related	852	29
Other public-order	612	23

Note: See Note, table 5.64. Types of misconduct included failure to appear in court, rearrest for a new offense, or a technical violation of release conditions that resulted in the revocation of pretrial release. Data were collected for up to 1 year. Misconduct occurring after the end of the 1-year study period is not included in the table. For survey methodology, definitions of terms, and crimes within offense categories, see Appendix 14.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Felony Defendants in Large Urban Counties, 1994*, NCJ-164616 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1998), p. 21, Table 19.

Table 5.70

Adjudication outcome for felony defendants in the 75 largest countiesBy arrest charge, United States, 1994^a

Most serious arrest charge	Number of defendants	Percent of felony defendants										Other outcome ^b
		Convicted							Not convicted			
		Total convicted	Felony			Misdemeanor			Total	Dismissed	Acquitted	
			Total	Plea	Trial	Total	Plea	Trial				
All offenses	44,170	72%	61%	56%	4%	11%	11%	(c)	26%	25%	1%	2%
Violent offenses	11,390	60	49	42	7	11	10	1%	38	36	2	2
Murder	303	70	67	41	27	3	1	2	30	26	4	0
Rape	469	61	58	50	7	3	3	0	38	35	3	2
Robbery	3,540	64	57	51	6	7	6	(c)	35	33	1	2
Assault	5,158	53	41	34	7	12	11	1	45	42	3	2
Other violent	1,921	69	53	48	5	16	15	1	30	27	2	1
Property offenses	13,994	76	63	59	4	14	13	(c)	22	21	1	2
Burglary	4,020	78	67	62	5	11	10	(c)	21	21	1	1
Theft	4,955	77	63	58	4	14	14	(c)	21	21	1	2
Other property	5,019	75	60	57	3	15	15	(c)	23	22	1	2
Drug offenses	14,854	76	66	63	3	9	10	(c)	22	21	1	1
Trafficking	6,293	81	73	69	5	8	7	1	18	17	1	1
Other drug	8,561	73	62	59	2	11	11	(c)	25	24	1	2
Public-order offenses	3,932	77	65	62	3	12	12	(c)	22	21	1	1
Weapons	1,695	75	67	64	3	8	8	0	24	22	1	1
Driving-related	1,116	86	70	67	3	16	16	(c)	14	14	(c)	(c)
Other public-order	1,122	72	57	55	2	15	14	(c)	27	27	1	1

Note: See Note, table 5.64. Thirteen percent of all cases were still pending adjudication at the end of the 1 year followup period and are excluded from the table. Data on adjudication outcome were available for 96% of those cases that had been adjudicated. For survey methodology, definitions of terms, and crimes within offense categories, see Appendix 14.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Felony Defendants in Large Urban Counties, 1994*, NCJ-164616 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1998), p. 24, Table 23.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bIncludes diversion and deferred adjudication.

^cLess than 0.5%.

Table 5.71

Conviction offense of felony defendants in the 75 largest counties

United States, 1994

Most serious conviction offense	Felony defendants	
	Number	Percent
All offenses	31,868	100.0%
All felonies	27,461	86.2
Violent offenses	4,987	15.7
Murder	141	0.4
Rape	195	0.6
Robbery	1,604	5.0
Assault	1,850	5.8
Other violent	1,198	3.8
Property offenses	9,114	28.6
Burglary	2,413	7.6
Theft	3,199	10.0
Other property	3,502	11.0
Drug offenses	9,822	30.8
Trafficking	4,909	15.4
Other drug	4,913	15.4
Public-order offenses	3,324	10.4
Weapons	1,325	4.2
Driving-related	859	2.7
Other public-order	1,140	3.6
Other felonies	213	0.7
Misdemeanors ^a	4,407	13.8

Note: See Note, table 5.64. Data on conviction offense were available for 100% of cases involving defendants who had been convicted. For survey methodology, definitions of terms, and crimes within offense categories, see Appendix 14.

^aComprised of defendants with a felony arrest charge who were convicted of a misdemeanor.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Felony Defendants in Large Urban Counties, 1994*, NCJ-164616 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1998), p. 27.

Table 5.72

Type of sentence received by convicted defendants in the 75 largest countiesBy conviction offense, United States, 1994^a

Most serious conviction offense	Number of defendants	Percent of convicted defendants sentenced to:						
		Total	Incarceration			Nonincarceration		
			Total	Prison	Jail	Total	Probation	Fine
All offenses	28,835	100%	67%	32%	34%	33%	32%	2%
All felonies	25,316	100	68	36	32	32	31	1
Violent offenses	4,582	100	76	51	25	24	23	1
Murder	124	100	100	100	0	0	X	X
Rape	184	100	81	69	12	19	19	0
Robbery	1,492	100	89	70	19	11	11	0
Assault	1,699	100	66	39	27	34	33	1
Other violent	1,083	100	72	34	37	28	27	2
Property offenses	8,381	100	63	33	30	37	36	1
Burglary	2,297	100	71	45	26	29	29	0
Theft	3,049	100	62	35	26	38	37	2
Other property	3,035	100	58	22	36	42	41	1
Drug offenses	9,272	100	68	34	34	32	31	1
Trafficking	4,589	100	75	41	34	25	25	1
Other drug	4,683	100	61	27	34	39	38	1
Public-order offenses	2,873	100	71	29	42	29	25	4
Weapons	1,210	100	68	33	36	32	29	2
Driving-related	832	100	76	33	43	24	19	5
Other public-order	831	100	72	22	50	28	23	5
Misdemeanors ^b	3,519	100	57	5	52	43	37	6

Note: See Note, table 5.64. Data on type of sentence were available for 92% of cases involving defendants who had been convicted. Sixty-seven percent of jail sentences and 8% of prison sentences included a probation term. Sixteen percent of prison sentences, 18% of jail sentences, and 21% of probation sentences included a fine. Fines may have included restitution or community service. Total for all felonies includes cases that could not be classified into one of the four major offense categories. For survey methodology, definitions of terms, and crimes within offense categories, see Appendix 14.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bComprised of defendants with a felony arrest charge who were convicted of a misdemeanor.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Felony Defendants in Large Urban Counties, 1994*, NCJ-164616 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1998), p. 30.

Table 5.73

Average length of prison sentence received by felony defendants in the 75 largest countiesBy conviction offense, United States, 1994^a

Most serious felony conviction offense	Felony defendants		
	Number of defendants	Number of months	
		Mean ^b	Median
All offenses	9,037	67	36
Violent offenses	2,300	108	72
Murder	124	286	240
Rape	128	134	120
Robbery	1,030	95	72
Assault	657	100	60
Other violent	361	83	48
Property offenses	2,734	53	36
Burglary	1,026	70	44
Theft	1,046	39	24
Other property	662	49	36
Drug offenses	3,127	56	36
Trafficking	1,879	62	48
Other drug	1,249	48	28
Public-order offenses	826	36	24
Weapons	374	36	30
Driving-related	272	29	18
Other public-order	181	45	24

Note: See Note, table 5.64. Data on length of prison sentence were available for 92% of all cases. Eight percent of prison sentences included a probation term and 16% included a fine. Total for all offenses includes cases that could not be classified into one of the four major offense categories. For survey methodology, definitions of terms, and crimes within offense categories, see Appendix 14.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bExcludes life sentences.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Felony Defendants in Large Urban Counties, 1994*, NCJ-164616 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1998), p. 32.

Table 5.74

Characteristics of juvenile offenders in cases disposed by juvenile courtsBy type of offense, United States, 1995^a

	All offenses (N=1,714,326)	Type of offense			
		Person (N=377,252)	Property (N=871,682)	Drug (N=159,142)	Public-order (N=306,250)
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Sex					
Male	78.1	75.6	77.6	86.1	78.3
Female	21.9	24.4	22.4	13.9	21.7
Race					
White	65.8	58.2	69.9	64.2	64.2
Black	30.5	38.4	25.8	33.6	32.5
Other ^b	3.7	3.4	4.3	2.2	3.3
Age at referral to court					
13 years and younger	21.2	24.5	24.4	6.8	15.2
14 years	16.9	17.6	17.7	12.5	15.8
15 years	21.9	21.7	21.5	22.9	22.6
16 years	22.6	21.0	21.2	30.1	24.9
17 years and older	17.5	15.2	15.2	27.7	21.4

Note: These data were collected by the National Center for Juvenile Justice (NCJJ) for the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. The data are gathered from courts with juvenile jurisdiction in participating States. Information reported is based on national estimates of delinquency cases disposed by juvenile courts in the United States during 1995 (N=1,714,326). The final sample included data reported by 1,775 jurisdictions in 32 States covering 67% of the Nation's youth population at risk. These data were derived from a nonprobability sample of courts; therefore statistical confidence in the estimates cannot be determined. A case disposed refers to a definite action having been taken as the result of a referral to juvenile court, i.e., a plan of treatment was selected or initiated. These data files were developed by NCJJ and originally analyzed for the Juvenile Court Statistics series. For methodology, definitions of terms, and offenses within categories, see Appendix 15.

^aSubcategories may not add to total because of rounding.

^bIncludes persons having origin in any of the original peoples of North America, the Far East, Southeast Asia, the Indian Subcontinent, or the Pacific Islands. Nearly all Hispanics were included in the "white" racial category.

Source: Howard Snyder et al., "Easy Access to Juvenile Court Statistics: 1986-1995," Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 1997. (Machine-readable data file.) Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff

Table 5.75

Type of offense in cases disposed by juvenile courtsBy characteristics of juvenile offenders, United States, 1995^a

Type of offense	All offenses	Sex		Race			Age at referral to court				
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other ^b	13 years and younger	14 years	15 years	16 years	17 years and older
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Person	22.0	21.3	24.4	19.5	27.7	20.0	25.4	23.0	21.8	20.4	19.2
Property	50.8	50.5	52.0	54.0	43.0	58.6	58.7	53.3	50.0	47.6	44.2
Drug	9.3	10.2	5.9	9.1	10.2	5.5	3.0	6.9	9.7	12.3	14.7
Public-order	17.9	17.9	17.6	17.4	19.0	15.9	12.9	16.8	18.5	19.6	21.9

Note: See Note, table 5.74. For methodology, definitions of terms, and offenses within categories, see Appendix 15.

^aSubcategories may not add to total because of rounding.

^bIncludes persons having origin in any of the original peoples of North America, the Far East, Southeast Asia, the Indian Subcontinent, or the Pacific Islands. Nearly all Hispanics were included in the "white" racial category.

Source: Howard Snyder et al., "Easy Access to Juvenile Court Statistics: 1986-1995," Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 1997. (Machine-readable data file.) Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.76

Juvenile court case outcomes

By characteristics of juvenile offenders and type of offense, United States, 1995

	Delinquency cases											
	Detained prior to juvenile court disposition	Petitioned cases			Cases adjudicated delinquent				Nonadjudicated cases ^a			
		Petitioned	Adjudicated delinquent	Transferred/ waived to adult court	Placed out of home	Placed on probation	Dismissed	Other ^b	Placed out of home	Placed on probation	Dismissed	Other ^b
Total	18.7%	54.7%	56.4%	1.0%	28.1%	53.5%	4.9%	13.5%	1.4%	27.5%	50.8%	19.4%
Sex												
Male	20.1	57.5	57.4	1.2	29.3	52.5	4.9	13.3	1.6	26.9	51.8	18.6
Female	13.8	44.8	52.0	B	22.2	58.5	4.7	14.6	0.9	29.3	47.8	21.8
Race												
White	14.6	52.1	57.6	0.8	26.2	54.6	3.9	15.4	1.3	30.2	48.0	19.9
Black	27.4	60.4	53.4	1.6	31.5	52.0	7.2	9.3	2.0	22.3	56.0	18.3
Other ^c	19.6	54.3	65.3	B	31.4	48.5	B	17.7	B	20.4	58.2	20.4
Age at referral to court												
13 years and younger	12.9	43.8	54.0	B	22.8	59.8	4.2	13.2	0.8	31.7	48.9	18.6
14 years	19.0	54.0	58.6	B	29.0	55.6	3.9	11.4	1.4	29.7	50.4	18.3
15 years	20.7	57.5	58.8	0.6	30.4	53.4	4.6	11.5	1.7	27.4	51.9	18.4
16 years	21.1	58.0	56.9	1.5	29.8	51.5	5.2	13.5	1.8	26.1	51.0	19.8
17 years and older	19.9	61.0	53.2	5.6	26.6	48.7	6.3	18.3	1.6	21.6	52.2	22.3
Type of offense												
Person	22.5	58.1	53.1	2.1	30.6	53.3	5.6	10.6	1.4	26.3	55.3	15.2
Property	15.2	50.8	57.8	0.7	25.9	55.6	4.2	14.2	1.2	29.7	46.5	22.1
Drug	24.3	61.2	56.7	1.3	24.8	53.2	6.6	15.3	1.7	29.4	50.8	16.9
Public-order	21.2	58.4	57.1	B	32.7	48.4	4.8	14.1	2.2	21.5	58.1	17.9

Note: See Note, table 5.74. Care should be exercised when interpreting age, sex, or race differences because reported statistics do not control for variations in the seriousness of the offense or the prior criminal history of the juvenile. For methodology, definitions of terms, and offenses within categories, see Appendix 15.

^aIncludes petitioned cases that were not adjudicated delinquent and nonpetitioned cases.

^bIncludes dispositions such as fines, restitution, community service, and referrals outside the court for services with minimal or no further court involvement anticipated.

^cIncludes persons having origin in any of the original peoples of North America, the Far East, Southeast Asia, the Indian Subcontinent, or the Pacific Islands. Nearly all Hispanics were included in the "white" racial category.

Source: Howard Snyder et al., "Easy Access to Juvenile Court Statistics: 1986-1995," Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 1997. (Machine-readable data file.) Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.77

Juvenile court case outcomes

By type of offense and race of juvenile offender, United States, 1995

Type of offense and race of offender	Delinquency cases											
	Detained prior to juvenile court disposition	Petitioned cases			Cases adjudicated delinquent				Nonadjudicated cases ^a			
		Petitioned	Adjudicated delinquent	Transferred/ waived to adult court	Placed out of home	Placed on probation	Dismissed	Other ^b	Placed out of home	Placed on probation	Dismissed	Other ^b
Person												
White	19.0%	54.5%	54.6%	1.5%	29.2%	55.1%	4.4%	11.3%	1.1%	29.2%	53.9%	14.6%
Black	27.6	63.2	50.3	2.7	32.0	51.3	7.5	9.2	2.0	22.4	57.0	16.1
Property												
White	12.2	49.4	58.8	0.7	24.0	56.4	3.5	16.0	1.1	32.0	43.9	22.5
Black	23.0	54.6	53.9	1.0	30.1	54.8	6.6	8.4	1.5	24.6	52.2	21.0
Drug												
White	15.3	53.5	57.4	B	19.9	57.4	5.0	17.6	B	33.8	47.6	17.4
Black	41.9	76.7	55.5	B	31.5	47.5	9.1	11.8	4.3	19.6	57.3	15.9
Public-order												
White	17.2	57.2	57.6	B	32.1	47.5	4.0	16.4	2.4	23.5	55.2	18.8
Black	29.1	60.6	55.4	B	33.6	50.4	6.7	9.3	2.0	18.1	63.0	16.3

Note: See Notes, tables 5.74 and 5.76. For methodology, definitions of terms, and offenses within categories, see Appendix 15.

^aIncludes petitioned cases that were not adjudicated delinquent and nonpetitioned cases.

^bIncludes dispositions such as fines, restitution, community service, and referrals outside the court for services with minimal or no further court involvement anticipated.

Source: Howard Snyder et al., "Easy Access to Juvenile Court Statistics: 1986-1995," Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 1997. (Machine-readable data file.) Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.78

Juveniles in delinquency proceedings terminated in U.S. District Courts

By most serious offense, 1989-95

Most serious offense	Juveniles in delinquency proceedings terminated						
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Total ^a	206	217	194	144	124	134	122
Violent offenses	49	66	62	43	41	56	34
Property offenses	65	40	37	53	30	18	27
Fraudulent	11	4	4	2	3	3	4
Other	54	36	33	51	27	15	23
Drug offenses	66	52	44	31	28	38	16
Public-order offenses	26	52	49	17	25	17	28
Regulatory	1	3	21	4	7	2	10
Other	25	49	28	13	18	15	18

Note: These data are from the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics' Federal Justice Statistics Program database. Sources of information include U.S. attorneys offices, the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, the U.S. Sentencing Commission, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Data used in this table and table 5.79 are from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, annual criminal docket data file.

^aTotal includes cases for which an offense category could not be determined.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Juvenile Delinquents in the Federal Criminal Justice System*, Special Report NCJ-163066 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1997), p. 2.

Table 5.79

Disposition of juveniles adjudicated delinquent in U.S. District Courts

By type of disposition, 1995

Type of disposition	Number	Percent
Total	99	100%
Confinement only	32	32.3
Confinement and probation	5	5.1
Probation only	58	58.6
No probation	4	4.0

Note: See Note, table 5.78.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Juvenile Delinquents in the Federal Criminal Justice System*, Special Report NCJ-163066 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1997), p. 3, Table 2.

Table 5.80

Petitions filed in U.S. District Courts by Federal and State prisoners

By type of petition, 1977-97

	Petitions by Federal prisoners						Petitions by State prisoners				
	Total	Total	Motions to vacate sentence	Habeas corpus	Mandamus, etc.	Civil rights	Total	Motions to vacate sentence	Habeas corpus	Mandamus, etc.	Civil rights
1977	19,537	4,691	1,921	1,745	542	483	14,846	NA	6,866	228	7,752
1978	21,924	4,955	1,924	1,851	544	636	16,969	NA	7,033	206	9,730
1979	23,001	4,499	1,907	1,664	340	588	18,502	NA	7,123	184	11,195
1980	23,287	3,713	1,322	1,465	323	603	19,574	NA	7,031	146	12,397
1981	27,711	4,104	1,248	1,680	342	834	23,607	NA	7,790	178	15,639
1982	29,303	4,328	1,186	1,927	381	834	24,975	NA	8,059	175	16,741
1983	30,775	4,354	1,311	1,914	339	790	26,421	NA	8,532	202	17,687
1984	31,107	4,526	1,427	1,905	372	822	26,581	NA	8,349	198	18,034
1985	33,468	6,262	1,527	3,405	373	957	27,206	NA	8,534	181	18,491
1986	33,765	4,432	1,556	1,679	427	770	29,333	0	9,045	216	20,072
1987	37,316	4,519	1,669	1,812	313	725	32,797	7	9,542	276	22,972
1988	38,839	5,130	2,071	1,867	330	862	33,709	0	9,880	270	23,559
1989	41,481	5,577	2,526	1,818	315	918	35,904	0	10,554	311	25,039
1990	42,630	6,611	2,970	1,967	525	1,149	36,019	0	10,823	353	24,843
1991	42,462	6,817	3,328	2,112	378	999	35,645	0	10,331	268	25,046
1992	48,423	6,997	3,983	1,507	597	910	41,426	0	11,299	481	29,646
1993	53,451	8,456	5,379	1,467	695	915	44,995	0	11,587	390	33,018
1994	57,940	7,700	4,628	1,441	491	1,140	50,240	0	11,918	397	37,925
1995	63,550	8,951	5,988	1,343	510	1,110	54,599	0	13,632	398	40,569
1996	68,235	13,095	9,729	1,703	444	1,219	55,140	0	14,726	418	39,996
1997	62,966	14,952	11,675	1,902	401	974	48,014	0	19,956	397	27,661
Percent change											
1997 over 1996	-7.7%	14.2%	20.0%	11.7%	-9.7%	-20.1%	-12.9%	X	35.6%	-5.0%	-30.8%

Note: Petitions by Federal prisoners are suits brought against the Federal Government. Petitions by State prisoners are those petitions in which the State or its representative(s) is (are) named as the defendant(s). "Habeas corpus" is a writ whose object is to bring a party before a court or a judge. "Mandamus" is a writ from a superior court to an inferior court or to a public official, a corporation, etc., commanding that a specified action be taken. Data for 1977-91 are reported for the 12-month period ending June 30. Beginning in 1992, data are reported for the Federal fiscal year, which is the 12-month period ending September 30. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1985*, p. 149; *1986*, p. 176; *1995*, p. 139 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts); and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1987*, p. 179; *1988*, p. 182; *1989*, p. 178; *1990*, p. 138; *1991*, p. 191; *1992*, p. 179; *1993*, p. A1-55; *1994*, Table C-2; *1996*, p. 136; *1997*, p. 129 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.81

Appeals commenced, terminated, and pending, and judgeships authorized in U.S. Courts of Appeals

1982-97

	Judge-ships authorized	Commenced		Terminated	Pending
		Number	Cases per three-judge panel		
1982	132	27,946	635	27,984	21,510
1983	132	29,630	673	28,660	22,480
1984	132	31,490	716	31,185	22,785
1985	156	33,360	642	31,387	24,758
1986	156	34,292	659	33,774	25,276
1987	156	35,176	676	34,444	26,008
1988	156	38,239	737	36,213	28,273
1989	156	39,900	767	37,509	30,614
1990	156	40,858	786	38,790	32,299
1991	167	43,027	773	41,640	33,428
1992	167	47,013	845	44,373	35,799
1993	167	50,224	902	47,790	38,156
1994	167	48,322	868	49,184	37,269
1995	167	50,072	899	49,805	37,310
1996	167	51,991	934	50,413	38,774
1997	167	52,319	940	51,194	39,899
Percent change					
1997 over 1996	0%	0.6%	0.6%	1.5%	2.9%

Note: Three-judge panels represent full panels and hear appeal arguments. Data on the number of judges and cases filed in the Federal Circuit are excluded. Data for 1982-87 are reported for the 12-month period ending June 30. Beginning in 1988, data are reported for the Federal fiscal year, which is the 12-month period ending September 30. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director*, 1992, p. 57, Table 1; 1997, p. 14, Table 1 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.82

Appeals from U.S. District Courts filed in U.S. Courts of Appeals

By nature of suit or offense, 1982-97

Nature of suit or offense	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Total cases	23,551	25,039	26,606	28,560	29,425	30,798	32,686	34,995	36,609	37,410	41,543	44,236	42,983	44,365	47,026	45,935
Total civil cases	18,784	20,249	21,725	23,571	24,291	25,538	26,674	26,975	27,116	27,461	30,328	32,374	32,309	34,203	36,137	35,414
U.S. cases	5,517	5,820	6,259	6,744	6,415	6,292	6,210	6,349	6,626	6,663	7,137	7,858	7,533	7,919	8,750	8,986
U.S. plaintiff	899	964	958	914	989	969	838	885	935	991	1,012	985	923	809	728	557
Contract actions	91	96	109	99	87	136	105	121	146	116	165	196	126	95	89	55
Real property actions	148	136	126	111	107	117	108	84	88	98	81	134	102	62	63	37
Civil rights	96	77	91	68	79	112	95	95	121	100	89	53	83	78	80	71
Labor laws	87	109	94	68	84	78	86	72	62	68	59	44	49	37	26	23
All other ^a	477	546	538	568	632	526	444	513	518	609	618	558	563	537	470	371
U.S. defendant	4,618	4,856	5,301	5,830	5,426	5,323	5,372	5,464	5,691	5,672	6,125	6,873	6,610	7,110	8,022	8,429
Contract actions	136	136	169	141	141	132	127	112	133	159	206	232	180	139	131	90
Real property actions	80	80	76	77	82	79	106	69	82	107	91	114	99	97	110	64
Tort actions	443	496	410	404	409	448	379	407	381	384	396	369	376	356	463	350
Civil rights	619	632	625	720	612	642	691	707	693	744	796	899	873	898	948	898
Prisoner petitions:																
Motions to vacate sentence	359	388	470	551	624	712	856	991	1,112	1,154	1,467	1,818	1,774	2,215	3,078	3,870
Habeas corpus ^b	455	440	462	531	485	546	524	493	488	506	432	421	430	462	451	492
Prisoner civil rights	234	282	294	288	324	349	335	325	408	389	406	416	506	555	624	434
Prison conditions ^c	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	85
Other prisoner petitions	155	148	171	140	136	195	247	256	253	289	239	247	229	225	293	302
Social Security laws	779	992	1,204	1,188	1,178	982	992	951	926	686	683	846	861	925	815	699
Tax suits	248	259	457	448	393	288	264	310	313	332	360	320	306	270	219	248
Environmental matters	124	89	94	102	81	60	70	97	93	96	99	101	105	110	133	138
Freedom of Information Act	96	103	104	130	143	134	108	83	93	98	136	142	98	81	94	106
All other ^d	875	811	765	1,110	818	756	673	663	716	728	814	948	773	777	663	653
Private cases	13,267	14,429	15,466	16,827	17,876	19,246	20,464	20,626	20,490	20,798	23,191	24,516	24,776	26,284	27,387	26,428
Federal question	9,994	10,769	11,734	12,910	13,989	15,130	15,901	16,274	16,370	16,668	18,795	19,930	20,824	22,496	23,533	22,630
Contract actions	373	401	495	586	525	510	533	587	561	628	737	631	768	578	642	553
Tort actions	600	607	680	749	782	697	800	778	737	742	750	783	744	813	686	687
Civil rights	2,787	3,043	3,215	3,648	3,928	3,926	3,931	3,939	3,915	3,844	4,339	5,030	5,638	6,001	6,242	6,923
Antitrust	378	345	303	310	345	309	274	253	214	190	162	197	197	164	160	166
Prisoner petitions:																
Habeas corpus ^b	1,529	1,683	1,609	2,172	2,331	2,755	3,107	3,168	3,170	3,391	3,725	3,612	3,642	3,927	4,423	4,475
Prisoner civil rights	2,038	2,297	2,796	2,772	2,982	3,817	4,070	4,224	4,413	4,655	5,396	6,044	6,385	7,528	8,053	5,358
Prison conditions ^c	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,103
Other prisoner petitions	63	89	162	78	110	111	114	100	53	70	71	104	78	69	70	68
Labor laws	704	845	966	1,009	1,056	1,084	1,109	1,190	1,085	1,079	1,195	1,181	1,179	1,276	1,190	1,160
Copyrights, patent, and trademark	434	334	303	275	339	329	301	265	349	306	377	394	401	443	447	450
Securities, commodities, exchange	305	308	342	290	464	407	443	449	417	352	428	323	242	224	242	200
Constitutionality of State statutes	117	116	82	104	110	71	101	102	96	100	117	87	106	123	96	133
All other	666	701	781	917	1,017	1,114	1,118	1,219	1,360	1,311	1,498	1,544	1,444	1,350	1,282	1,354
Diversity of citizenship	3,217	3,610	3,668	3,878	3,834	4,065	4,504	4,287	4,099	4,088	4,333	4,551	3,898	3,753	3,833	3,776
Contract actions	1,808	1,983	2,102	2,192	2,289	2,459	2,414	2,612	2,413	2,419	2,450	2,398	2,292	2,183	2,235	2,259
Tort actions	1,240	1,413	1,409	1,538	1,393	1,434	1,930	1,468	1,488	1,415	1,663	1,957	1,410	1,414	1,445	1,379
All other ^e	169	214	157	148	152	172	160	207	198	254	220	196	196	156	153	138
General local jurisdiction	56	50	64	39	53	51	59	65	21	42	63	35	54	35	21	22
Contract actions	NA	NA	NA	NA	5	7	17	18	8	10	16	8	13	8	2	7
Tort actions	NA	NA	NA	NA	30	16	29	17	3	18	14	14	21	11	3	4
Prisoner petitions	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	3	3	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	4	1
All other ^e	NA	NA	NA	NA	18	25	10	28	9	14	31	13	20	16	12	10
Total criminal cases	4,767	4,790	4,881	4,989	5,134	5,260	6,012	8,020	9,493	9,949	11,215	11,862	10,674	10,162	10,889	10,521
Homicide	62	54	53	49	56	56	54	50	81	66	79	83	126	114	142	140
Assault	74	90	61	67	63	75	80	102	97	86	80	116	103	103	80	89
Robbery and burglary	362	327	294	300	237	228	229	379	400	463	547	596	528	353	289	305
Larceny and theft	285	287	239	242	210	236	188	243	267	225	238	262	302	250	278	275
Embezzlement and fraud	912	917	855	912	971	966	1,093	1,174	1,221	1,387	1,522	1,561	1,426	1,294	1,581	1,526
Auto theft	60	52	49	55	51	23	37	30	35	38	49	64	135	92	112	76
Drug Prevention and Control Act ^f	1,605	1,774	1,970	2,063	2,134	2,254	2,977	4,386	5,658	5,570	5,936	5,900	5,104	4,499	5,099	4,750
Extortion, racketeering, and threats	158	158	188	263	245	203	135	125	119	136	167	157	150	122	204	218
Firearms, weapons	281	293	248	229	276	258	297	476	526	715	1,092	1,237	1,139	1,034	1,183	1,135
Forgery and counterfeiting	194	191	221	157	183	161	142	175	172	128	152	132	127	132	140	143
Immigration	99	94	97	64	78	73	78	157	140	144	209	226	263	277	353	417
All other ^g	675	553	606	588	629	559	702	723	777	991	1,144	1,528	1,271	1,892	1,428	1,447

See notes at end of table.

Table 5.82

Appeals from U.S. District Courts filed in U.S. Courts of Appeals

By nature of suit or offense, 1982-97--Continued

Note: See Note, table 5.80. "Private cases" brought in U.S. District Courts include suits wherein litigation is between States and/or private citizens. "Prisoner petitions" included in this category are those filed by State prisoners naming a State or its representative(s) as the defendant(s). "Diversity of citizenship" refers to lawsuits between residents of different States. Since 1987, totals include reopened, remanded, and reinstated appeals as well as original appeals. Data for 1982-91 are reported for the 12-month period ending June 30. Beginning in 1992, data are reported for the Federal fiscal year, which is the 12-month period ending September 30.

^aIncludes tort actions; forfeiture and penalty; securities, commodities, and exchange; and tax suits.

^bIncludes death sentence cases.

^cCollection of data for this category began on Jan. 1, 1997; therefore reported data are for

^dIncludes labor suits.

^eIncludes real property actions.

^fIncludes marijuana, narcotics, controlled substances, and other drug-related offenses.

^gIncludes sex offenses, bribery, gambling, lottery, kidnaping, escape, perjury, drunk driving/traffic, and Federal statutes such as agricultural acts and antitrust violations.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director*, 1985, p. 118; 1986, pp. 165-168; 1995, pp. 122-126 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts); and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director*, 1984, p. 112; 1987, pp. 165-168; 1988, pp. 168-171; 1989, pp. 164-167; 1990, pp. 130-132; 1991, pp. 183, 184; 1992, pp. 166-170; 1993, pp. A1-38--A1-42; 1994, Table B-7; 1996, pp. 119-123; 1997, pp. 112-116 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.83

Activities of the U.S. Supreme Court

At conclusion of the October terms 1976-96

October terms	Argued during term	Disposed of by full opinions	Disposed of by per curiam opinions	Set for reargument	Granted review this term	Reviewed and decided without oral argument	Total available for argument at outset of following term
1976	176	154	22	0	169	207	88
1977	172	153	8	9	162	129	75
1978	168	153	8	8	163	110	79
1979	156	143	12	1	154	128	78
1980	154	144	8	2	183	130	102
1981	184	169	10	4	210	134	126
1982	183	174	6	3	179	135	113
1983	184	174	6	4	149	86	80
1984	175	159	11	5	185	82	87
1985	172	161	10	1	187	103	101
1986	175	164	10	1	167	113	91
1987	167	151	9	7	180	95	105
1988	170	156	12	2	147	110	81
1989	146	143	3	0	122	80	57
1990	125	121	4	0	141	115	70
1991	127	120	3	4	120	77	66
1992	116	111	4	0	97	113	46
1993	99	93	6	0	99	70	40
1994	94	91	3	0	93	69	39
1995	90	87	3	0	105	120	52
1996	90	87	3	0	87	83	48

Note: "Per curiam" refers to disposition of a case by the Court that is not accompanied by a full opinion. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director*, 1981, p. A-1; 1986, p. 135 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts); and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director*, 1991, p. 161; 1996, p. 82; 1997, p. 75 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.84

Cases filed, disposed of, and pending in the U.S. Supreme Court

By method of filing, at conclusion of the October terms 1976-96

October terms	Total	Original	Paid	In forma pauperis	October terms	Total	Original	Paid	In forma pauperis
1976					1987				
Cases on docket	4,730	8	2,324	2,398	Cases on docket	5,268	16	2,577	2,675
Disposed of	3,918	2	1,852	2,064	Disposed of	4,387	5	2,131	2,251
Remaining on docket	812	6	472	334	Remaining on docket	881	11	446	424
1977					1988				
Cases on docket	4,704	14	2,341	2,349	Cases on docket	5,657	14	2,587	3,056
Disposed of	3,867	3	1,911	1,953	Disposed of	4,911	2	2,271	2,638
Remaining on docket	837	11	430	396	Remaining on docket	746	12	316	418
1978					1989				
Cases on docket	4,731	17	2,383	2,331	Cases on docket	5,746	14	2,416	3,316
Disposed of	4,017	0	2,021	1,996	Disposed of	4,989	2	2,096	2,891
Remaining on docket	714	17	362	335	Remaining on docket	757	12	320	425
1979					1990				
Cases on docket	4,781	23	2,509	2,249	Cases on docket	6,316	14	2,351	3,951
Disposed of	3,889	1	2,050	1,838	Disposed of	5,481	3	2,042	3,436
Remaining on docket	892	22	459	411	Remaining on docket	835	11	309	515
1980					1991				
Cases on docket	5,144	24	2,749	2,371	Cases on docket	6,770	12	2,451	4,307
Disposed of	4,196	7	2,222	1,950	Disposed of	5,894	1	2,125	3,768
Remaining on docket	948	17	527	421	Remaining on docket	876	11	326	539
1981					1992				
Cases on docket	5,311	22	2,935	2,354	Cases on docket	7,245	12	2,441	4,792
Disposed of	4,433	6	2,390	2,037	Disposed of	6,402	1	2,140	4,261
Remaining on docket	878	16	545	317	Remaining on docket	843	11	301	531
1982					1993				
Cases on docket	5,079	17	2,170	2,352	Cases on docket	7,786	12	2,442	5,332
Disposed of	4,201	3	2,190	2,008	Disposed of	6,721	1	2,099	4,621
Remaining on docket	878	14	520	344	Remaining on docket	1,065	11	343	711
1983					1994				
Cases on docket	5,100	18	2,688	2,394	Cases on docket	8,100	11	2,515	5,574
Disposed of	4,140	7	2,148	1,985	Disposed of	7,170	2	2,185	4,983
Remaining on docket	960	11	540	409	Remaining on docket	930	9	330	591
1984					1995				
Cases on docket	5,006	15	2,575	2,416	Cases on docket	7,565	11	2,456	5,098
Disposed of	4,261	8	2,175	2,078	Disposed of	6,649	5	2,130	4,514
Remaining on docket	745	7	400	338	Remaining on docket	916	6	326	584
1985					1996				
Cases on docket	5,158	10	2,571	2,577	Cases on docket	7,602	7	2,430	5,165
Disposed of	4,275	2	2,095	2,178	Disposed of	6,739	2	2,124	4,613
Remaining on docket	883	8	476	399	Remaining on docket	863	5	306	552
1986									
Cases on docket	5,134	12	2,547	2,575					
Disposed of	4,360	1	2,105	2,254					
Remaining on docket	774	11	442	321					

Note: "Original" refers to those cases that were on the Supreme Court docket previously and were disposed of, but that have been reinstated for some reason. For all cases other than "original" ones, a docket filing fee must be "paid." If the petitioner is indigent, the docket filing fee is waived and the case is filed "in forma pauperis."

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director*, 1981, p. A-1; 1986, p. 135 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts); and *Annual Report of the Director*, 1991, p. 161; 1996, p. 82; 1997, p. 75 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.85

Petitions for review on writ of certiorari to the U.S. Supreme Court filed, terminated, and pending

By circuit and nature of proceeding, fiscal year 1997

Circuit and nature of proceeding	Pending		Terminated			Pending Sept. 30, 1997
	Oct. 1, 1996	Filed	Granted	Denied	Dis-missed	
Total	1,975	4,809	135	4,409	15	2,225
Criminal	724	1,821	34	1,782	5	724
U.S. civil	307	744	30	631	2	388
Private civil	881	2,125	70	1,921	6	1,009
Administrative appeals	63	119	1	75	2	104
District of Columbia	18	134	8	109	1	34
Criminal	6	42	1	38	0	9
U.S. civil	6	51	5	37	0	15
Private civil	6	24	1	21	1	7
Administrative appeals	0	17	1	13	0	3
First Circuit	38	103	1	88	1	51
Criminal	14	35	0	33	1	15
U.S. civil	6	14	0	12	0	8
Private civil	18	54	1	43	0	28
Administrative appeals	0	0	0	0	0	0
Second Circuit	82	240	6	156	0	160
Criminal	30	91	1	64	0	56
U.S. civil	17	28	4	18	0	23
Private civil	33	117	1	71	0	78
Administrative appeals	2	4	0	3	0	3
Third Circuit	113	338	4	333	2	112
Criminal	40	112	0	128	0	24
U.S. civil	17	44	1	43	0	17
Private civil	53	179	3	159	0	70
Administrative appeals	3	3	0	3	2	1
Fourth Circuit	124	523	6	543	4	94
Criminal	46	217	1	244	1	17
U.S. civil	0	88	0	74	0	14
Private civil	71	211	5	215	3	59
Administrative appeals	7	7	0	10	0	4
Fifth Circuit	240	668	20	614	1	273
Criminal	77	262	6	220	0	113
U.S. civil	18	66	1	53	0	30
Private civil	138	323	13	325	1	122
Administrative appeals	7	17	0	16	0	8
Sixth Circuit	150	396	4	398	3	141
Criminal	53	125	2	136	2	38
U.S. civil	15	60	0	62	0	13
Private civil	78	195	2	194	1	76
Administrative appeals	4	16	0	6	0	14
Seventh Circuit	210	436	22	455	1	168
Criminal	95	176	9	210	0	52
U.S. civil	50	139	7	125	1	56
Private civil	64	110	6	117	0	51
Administrative appeals	1	11	0	3	0	9
Eighth Circuit	179	347	15	184	0	327
Criminal	40	93	4	60	0	69
U.S. civil	37	71	2	28	0	78
Private civil	99	172	9	92	0	70
Administrative appeals	3	11	0	4	0	10
Ninth Circuit	542	853	29	763	0	603
Criminal	208	302	5	294	0	211
U.S. civil	104	112	4	105	0	107
Private civil	195	415	20	354	0	236
Administrative appeals	35	24	0	10	0	49
Tenth Circuit	105	277	7	289	0	86
Criminal	34	91	1	101	0	23
U.S. civil	25	48	3	54	0	16
Private civil	45	136	3	133	0	45
Administrative appeals	1	2	0	1	0	2
Eleventh Circuit	174	494	13	477	2	176
Criminal	81	275	4	254	1	97
U.S. civil	12	23	3	20	1	11
Private civil	81	189	6	197	0	67
Administrative appeals	0	7	0	6	0	1

Note: "Writ of certiorari" is an order by the appellate court that is used when the court has discretion on whether to hear an appeal. If the appellate court grants the writ, it has the effect of ordering the lower court to certify the record and send it up to the higher court, which will then hear the appeal. "U.S. civil" filings involve suits against the Federal Government brought in U.S. District Courts. "Private civil" filings involve suits wherein litigation is between States and/or private citizens. "Administrative appeals" include applications for enforcement or petitions for review of orders of an administrative board or agency. For a list of U.S. District Courts in each circuit, [see table 5.10](#).

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1997* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1998), pp. 85-87.

Table 5.86

U.S. Supreme Court cases argued and decided on merits

At conclusion of the October terms 1982-96

October terms	Argued						Decided on merits ^a					
	Total	Government participating	Government as petitioner or appellant ^b	Government as respondent or appellee ^b	Government as amicus ^c	Government not participating	Total	Government participating	Decided in favor of Government's position ^b	Decided against Government's position ^b	Not classifiable as for or against ^b	Government not participating
Number												
1982	183	131	44	44	43	52	283	172	115	50	7	111
1983	184	118	46	33	39	66	262	150	124	23	3	112
1984	175	114	37	34	43	61	236	146	113	30	3	90
1985	171	106	39	24	43	65	275	139	99	35	5	136
1986	175	104	27	32	45	71	282	140	98	36	6	142
1987	167	106	36	34	36	61	251	135	82	38	15	116
1988	170	91	25	25	41	79	265	122	86	25	11	143
1989	146	89	26	23	40	57	224	108	67	39	2	116
1990	125	77	10	32	35	48	232	107	74	31	2	125
1991	123	84	26	17	41	39	183	103	76	22	5	80
1992	116	88	24	23	41	28	206	126	84	36	6	80
1993	99	70	11	20	39	29	157	97	56	37	4	60
1994	94	64	21	16	27	30	146	84	48	33	3	62
1995	90	68	13	28	27	22	189	129	50	70 ^d	9	60
1996	90	68	18	19	31	22	160	103	72	21	10	57
Percent												
1982	100%	72%	34%	34%	33%	28%	100%	61%	67%	29%	4%	39%
1983	100	64	39	28	33	36	100	57	83	15	2	43
1984	100	65	32	30	38	35	100	62	77	21	2	38
1985	100	62	37	23	41	38	100	51	71	25	4	49
1986	100	59	26	31	43	41	100	50	70	26	4	50
1987	100	63	34	32	34	37	100	54	61	28	11	46
1988	100	54	27	27	45	46	100	46	70	20	9	54
1989	100	61	29	26	45	39	100	48	62	36	2	52
1990	100	62	13	42	45	38	100	46	69	29	2	54
1991	100	68	31	20	49	32	100	56	74	21	5	44
1992	100	76	27	26	47	24	100	61	67	29	5	39
1993	100	71	16	29	56	29	100	62	58	38	4	38
1994	100	68	33	25	42	32	100	58	57	39	4	42
1995	100	76	19	41	40	24	100	68	39	54	7	32
1996	100	76	26	28	45	24	100	64	70	20	10	36

Note: The data above represent actions taken during the annual terms of the U.S. Supreme Court. "Amicus" refers to a party who is not involved directly in the suit, but who demonstrates an interest in the case by filing a supportive brief. "Decided on merits" refers to a reassessment and resolution of the substantive issues presented in the case, but that does not involve active participation of the litigants through the filing of written and oral arguments.

^aIncludes cases summarily affirmed, reversed, or vacated on the In Forma Pauperis Docket.

^bPercent is based on the total cases in which the Government participated.

^cIncludes cases in which the Government filed briefs as amicus curiae but did not participate in the argument.

^dIncludes 43 cases that were vacated and remanded for further consideration in light of *Bailey v. U.S.A.*, 94-7448. The case involved the review of two convictions under 18 USC 924 (c)(1), which imposes a mandatory prison term on anyone using or carrying a firearm during the commission of a drug trafficking crime.

Source: Table adapted from tables provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of the Solicitor General.

Table 5.87

Executive clemency applications for Federal offenses received, disposed of, and pending in the Office of the U.S. Pardon Attorney

Fiscal years 1953-97

Fiscal year	Pending from previous fiscal year	Received	Granted		Denied
			Pardons	Commutations	
1953	543	599	97	8	356
1954	681	461	55	7	348
1955	732	662	59	4	684
1956	647	585	192	9	568
1957	463	585	232	4	443
1958	369	406	98	6	302
1959	369	434	117	2	286
1960	398	437	149	5	244
1961	437	481	226	18	266
1962	408	595	166	16	315
1963	506	592	133	45	233
1964	687	921	314	74	437
1965	783	1,008	195	80	569
1966	947	865	364	81	726
1967	641	863	222	23	520
1968	739	749	13	3	415
1969	1,057	724	0	0	505
1970	1,276	459	82	14	698
1971	941	454	157	16	648
1972	574	516	235	20	410
1973	425	485	202	5	341
1974	362	426	187	8	337
1975	256	610	147	9	325
1976	385	742	106	11	442
1977	568	738	129	8	301
1978	868	641	162	3	836
1979	508	710	143	10	448
1980	617	523	155	11	500
1981	474	547	76	7	259
1982	679	462	83	3	547
1983	508	447	91	2	306
1984	556	447	37	5	326
1985	635	407	32	3	279
1986	728	362	55	0	290
1987	745	410	23	0	311
1988	824	384	38	0	497
1989	673	373	41	1	392
1990	616	354	0	0	289
1991	681	318	29	0	681
1992	289	379	0	0	192
1993	476	868	36	2	251
1994	1,048	808	0	0	785
1995	1,071	612	53	3	588
1996	1,039	512	0	0	371
1997	1,174	685	0	0	555

Note: Article II, Section 2 of the U.S. Constitution authorizes the President to grant executive clemency for Federal offenses. The U.S. Pardon Attorney, in consultation with the Deputy Attorney General, receives and reviews all petitions for executive clemency, initiates the necessary investigations, and prepares the recommendations of the Deputy Attorney General to the President (Source, **1980**, p. 35). Clemency may be a reprieve, remission of fine, commutation, or pardon. A "pardon," which is generally considered only after sentence completion, restores basic civil rights and may aid in the reinstatement of professional or trade licenses that may have been lost as a result of the conviction. A "commutation" is a reduction of sentence. Commutations include remission of fines. Petitions denied also include those that are closed administratively. The figures presented in this table do not include clemency actions on draft resisters, or military deserters and absentees during the Vietnam era.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of the Attorney General, *The Annual Report of the Attorney General of the United States 1979*, p. 31; **1980**, p. 35 (Washington, DC: USGPO); and data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of the Pardon Attorney. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.88

Judicial misconduct complaints and dispositions handled by judicial conduct organizations

By type of disposition and State, 1995-96

	Complaints			Disposition of complaints					
	Pending at beginning of reporting period	Received during reporting period	Pending at end of reporting period	Dismissed without formal or informal action	Informal action taken	Judge vacated office ^a	Case dismissed after formal hearing	Judge privately censured, admonished, or reprimanded	Judge publicly censured, admonished, or reprimanded
Alabama ^c	27	250	6	265	6	0	0	X	0
Alaska	6	50	12	48	5	0	0	0	0
Arizona	45	192	39	174	3	3	0	17	0
Arkansas	100	211	115	189	0	1	0	X	2
California	101	1,263	128	1,147	41	9	0	7	7
Colorado	1	136	2	129	4	1	0	4	0
Connecticut	5	88	17	69	0	0	0	2	0
Delaware	1	5	1	5	0	0	0	(d)	0
District of Columbia	2	22	5	14	0	2	0	0	0
Florida	6	482	4	473	15	4	0	X	0
Georgia	11	133	16	80	30	3	0	6	0
Hawaii	1	53	2	50	1	0	0	2	0
Idaho	27	182	34	156	4	4	0	3	0
Illinois	47	363	127	242	38	8	0	38	0
Indiana	9	259	14	247	16	0	0	0	2
Kansas	17	302	11	262	3	0	0	6	3
Kentucky	8	214	18	204	14	1	0	1	0
Louisiana	26	355	88	267	145	3	0	1	2 ^g
Maryland	33	133 ^h	4	61	1	3	0	0	1
Michigan	133	647	99	636	NA	NA	NA	8 ⁱ	0
Minnesota	23	130	28	123	0	1	0	4	1
Mississippi	31	304	41	256	14	2	2	6	6
Missouri	26	195	35	180	5	1	0	5	0
Nebraska	4	50	4	50	X	0	0	X	0
Nevada	39	180	12	162	10	5 ^k	0	X	0
New Hampshire	10	76	17	67	2	1	0	X	1
New Jersey	53	263	55	243	9	0	1	8	1
New Mexico	(m)	177 ⁿ	(m)	85	5	3	(m)	10	0
New York	177	1,361	187	1,269	38	16	0	X	11
North Carolina	8	204	17	170	0	0	0	13	1
North Dakota	40	51	10	72	0	0	0	8	1
Ohio ^o	38	634	28	644	X	0	0	X	0
Oklahoma	15	112	27	95	NA	NA	NA	X	X
Oregon	7	123	12	118	5	1	0	X	0
Pennsylvania ^q	NA	514	163	500	17	1	1	X	0
Rhode Island	2	27	3	26	2	0	0	2	0
South Carolina	32	162	23	154	13	8	0	3	2
South Dakota	1	12	6	7	2	0	0	2	0
Tennessee	80	209	181	95	0	9	0	3	X
Texas	463	935	386	937	X	7	0	25	8
Utah	25	84	47	62	1	0	0	8	3
Washington	79	242	81	219	X	2	0	X	8
West Virginia ^r	37	249	43	232	4	1	1	0	6
Wisconsin	5	347	5	347	1	0	0	X	0
Wyoming	6	26	6	26	0	0	0	1	X

Note: The Center for Judicial Conduct Organizations conducts annual surveys of judicial conduct organizations. These organizations are typically State agencies created by statute or constitutional amendment with the mandate to receive, investigate, and dispose of complaints regarding judicial misconduct. The judicial conduct organizations handle complaints such as judicial prejudice or bias, slow processing of orders, procedural or administrative irregularity, courtroom demeanor, and conflict of interest. (The Center for Judicial Conduct Organizations, *Judicial Conduct Reporter* 3 (Fall 1981), p. 2.) A confidentiality provision prohibits revealing disposition of complaints in Virginia. Information was not available for Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Montana, and Vermont. Cross-jurisdiction comparisons should be done cautiously due to differences among the States in reporting periods, definitions of complaints, authorized sanctions, and recording practices. For the States of Alaska, Arizona, California, Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, and Tennessee, any discrepancies in totals are due to multiple or consolidated complaints and/or dispositions.

Judicial conduct organizations use different reporting periods. Most of the statistics are for calendar year 1995. Other reporting periods are: 7/95 to 6/96 for Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Kentucky, Missouri, and New Mexico; 8/95 to 8/96 for Tennessee; 9/95 to 8/96 for New Jersey; 10/95 to 9/96 for Alabama and the District of Columbia; 7/96 to 6/97 for Maryland; calendar year 1996 for Michigan.

^aIncludes judges who vacated office while investigation was pending or after formal charges were filed.

^bThis category encompasses a number of statuses including misconduct cases that were pending before the supreme court and judges who were suspended as an interim sanction.

^cAlabama has a two-tier judicial disciplinary system. The Judicial Inquiry Commission receives and investigates complaints. The Court of the Judiciary hears complaints filed by the commission and issues a judgment.

^dThe Delaware Constitution empowers the Court on the Judiciary to "censure, remove or retire" any judicial officer. The constitution does not specifically provide that the Court may suspend, fine, or assess fees or costs; however, case law has made it clear that the power to suspend a judicial officer is inherent in the express powers granted to the Court by the constitution. Whether the Court has the inherent authority to impose other lesser sanctions, such as a fine, fees, or costs or interim suspension, is not clearly settled.

^eSuspension as a final action is not available. Suspension as an interim sanction is only available as an ancillary action to the filing of an order of removal.

^fCosts also were assessed against the judge.

^gCosts also were assessed against one of the judges who was censured.

Judge suspended as final sanction	Fine imposed	Judge removed from office	Other ^b
X	X	0	0
0	X	0	0
0	X	0	0
1	X	0	1
X	X	2	2
0	0	1	0
0	X	0	7
(d)	(d)	0	0
(e)	X	0	0
X	X	1	3
0	X	1	5
0	X	0	0
0	0	0	0
0	X	0	0
1	0	1 ^f	4
X	X	0	1
0	X	0	1
0	X	1 ^f	3
X	X	0	0
1 ^j	0	0	20
0	0	0	0
0	3	1	7
0	X	0	0
0	X	0	0
X	0	0	2
1 ^f	(l)	0	0
0	X	0	1
0	0	1 ^f	0
X	X	4	2
X	X	0	1
0	X	0	0
0	X	0	1
X	X	0	0
0	(p)	0	2
1	X	0	2
0	X	0	1
X	X	0	1
0	X	0	0
0	X	0	1
X	X	0	17
0	X	0	2
0	X	0	0
0	0	0	7
1	X	0	0
0	X	0	0

^hThis figure includes 39 complaints filed without the required affidavit.

ⁱ16 complaints were involved.

^j10 complaints were involved.

^kFour cases were dismissed against two judges after they were defeated for re-election; one judge passed away while an investigation was under way.

^lThe supreme court has not decided if it has the authority to impose a fine.

^mNot recorded.

ⁿThe Judicial Standards Commission received 108 verified complaints and 69 unverified complaints.

^oFigures are from the Disciplinary Counsel for the Supreme Court, which handles over 90% of the complaints against Ohio judges. The balance are handled by State or local certified grievance committees.

^pLegislation pending to allow imposition of a fine by the supreme court.

^qPennsylvania has a two-tier judicial disciplinary system. These numbers are for the Judicial Conduct Board, which files charges with the Court of Judicial Discipline.

^rThese figures reflect activities of the Judicial Investigation Commission for 1996. The Judicial Hearing Board and the Supreme Court of Appeals may have heard cases from both 1995 and 1996.

Source: American Judicature Society, Center for Judicial Conduct Organizations, *Judicial Conduct Reporter*, Vol. 19, No. 2-3 (Chicago: American Judicature Society, Summer-Fall 1997), pp. 2, 3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 5.89

Criminal tax fraud cases initiated by the Internal Revenue Service Criminal Investigation Division
By type of disposition, fiscal years 1976-97^a

Fiscal year	Cases initiated by Criminal Investigation Division	Disposed of by Criminal Investigation Division		Disposed of by Office of Chief Counsel	
		Prosecution recommended	Prosecution not recommended	Prosecution not warranted, including cases declined by the U.S. Department of Justice	Convictions
1976	9,035	3,147	5,650	589	2,037
1977	8,901	3,408	5,459	486	2,161
1978	9,481	3,439	5,969	597	2,153
1979	9,780	3,338	6,252	800	2,515
1980	7,114	2,267	6,329	1,285	2,321
1981	5,838	1,978	3,701	571	1,621
1982	6,498	2,297	3,852	293	1,680
1983	5,910	2,610	3,549	257	1,489
1984	6,194	2,990	3,446	267	1,806
1985	6,065	3,234	3,015	253	2,025
1986	5,861	3,524	2,654	249	2,460
1987	5,511	3,526	2,354	186	2,556
1988	4,899	3,044	2,167	277	2,491
1989	5,417	3,242	2,011	199	2,282
1990	5,280	3,228	2,015	192	2,472
1991	5,208	3,677	1,951	142	2,911
1992	6,537	4,252	1,823	97	2,950
1993	6,146	4,266	1,726	142	3,216
1994	5,346	3,748	1,867	171	3,130
1995	5,000	3,614	1,649	106	2,948
1996	5,334	3,605	1,568	92	2,915
1997	5,335	3,817	1,437	115	3,110

Note: The Criminal Investigation Division of the Internal Revenue Service is responsible for enforcing the criminal provisions of the tax laws, investigating evidence of tax evasion or tax fraud, identifying and investigating persons who derive substantial income from illegal activities and who violate tax laws, investigating money laundering violations under the Bank Secrecy Act (Title 31), and recommending prosecution (Source, **1978**, p. 30).

The Criminal Tax Division of the Office of Chief Counsel handles criminal tax legal matters for the Internal Revenue Service, reviews criminal cases and decides if cases warrant prosecution, coordinates criminal tax prosecutions with the U.S. Department of Justice, and provides assistance to U.S. attorneys in criminal tax trials upon request (Source, **1978**, p. 53). Some cases referred by the Criminal Investigation Division may not go through the Office of Chief Counsel. For example, recommendations to prosecute money laundering violations are referred directly to U.S. attorneys.

Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

^aThe time between initiation and closure of an investigation almost always crosses more than one fiscal year. Data are reported in the year in which the action happened, thus prosecution recommendations reported for a given fiscal year may or may not be a result of case initiations in the same fiscal year.

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, **Annual Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, 1976**, p. 151; **1977**, p. 139; **1978**, p. 98 (Washington, DC: USGPO); and data provided by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.90

Criminal tax fraud cases handled by the Internal Revenue Service Office of Chief CounselBy type of disposition, fiscal years 1976-97^a

Fiscal year	Referrals by Office of Chief Counsel for prosecution ^b	Grand jury action		Disposition	Convicted after trial	Acquitted	Nolle prosequi or dismissed
		Indictments and informations	No true bill	Plea of guilty or nolo contendere			
1976	2,037	1,331	1	977	216	77	71
1977	2,695	1,636	31	1,229	247	55	110
1978	2,634	1,724	11	1,189	225	70	119
1979	2,883	1,820	26	1,270	342	86	183
1980	2,726	1,832	15	1,337	264	80	193
1981	1,955	1,785	9	1,212	282	81	142
1982	2,176	1,844	10	1,291	333	65	145
1983	2,457	1,801	3	1,203	295	69	146
1984	2,873	2,158	3	1,444	364	54	152
1985	3,133	2,452	4	1,611	414	68	149
1986	3,594	2,954	6	1,992	468	83	209
1987	3,420	2,906	4	2,115	441	71	198
1988	3,169	2,769	8	2,074	417	74	205
1989	3,225	2,669	7	1,931	351	67	260
1990	3,276	2,875	7	2,079	393	59	235
1991	3,729	3,341	4	2,410	501	94	205
1992	4,189	3,782	3	2,538	412	79	202
1993	4,000	3,575	3	2,770	446	88	197
1994	3,934	3,440	0	2,733	397	96	249
1995	3,533	3,386	4	2,623	325	86	327
1996	3,575	3,274	0	2,579	336	71	332
1997	3,852	3,531	0	2,701	409	38	207

Note: See Note, table 5.89. An indictment is the charging document of the grand jury and an information is the charging document filed by the U.S. attorney. "No true bill" refers to cases in which the grand jury decides not to indict the defendant. "Nolo contendere" is a plea in a criminal case that has a similar legal effect as pleading guilty. The difference between a plea of guilty and a plea of nolo contendere is that the latter may not be used against the defendant in a civil action based on the same acts. A "nolle prosequi" disposition occurs when a prosecutor decides not to prosecute a case. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

^bIncludes cases approved by the Office of Chief Counsel plus cases that are referred directly to the U.S. Department of Justice and to U.S. attorneys by the Criminal Investigation Division.

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, *Annual Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, 1976*, p. 61; *1977*, p. 48; *1978*, p. 53 (Washington, DC: USGPO); and data provided by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

^aThe time between initiation and closure of an investigation almost always crosses more than one fiscal year. Data are reported in the year in which the action happened, thus indictments/informations filed, convictions, and sentences may or may not be a result of case initiations in the same fiscal year.

Table 5.91

Arrests and convictions handled by the U.S. Postal Inspection Service^a

Fiscal years 1981-97

Fiscal year	Total		Mail fraud	
	Arrests	Convictions	Arrests	Convictions
1981	5,358	5,410	1,100	1,046
1982	5,658	4,783	1,026	966
1983	6,254	5,019	1,194	938
1984	6,426	5,095	1,272	1,042
1985	7,115	5,570	1,142	887
1986	8,620	6,608	1,435	1,131
1987	9,006	7,732	1,304	1,206
1988	10,470	8,114	1,488	1,015
1989	11,502	9,479	1,543	1,225
1990	12,060	9,614	1,699	1,486
1991	13,513	10,320	1,772	1,297
1992	14,578	11,359	1,904	1,582
1993	14,263	12,428	1,965	1,900
1994	11,514	10,588	1,730	1,571
1995	10,920	10,038	1,538	1,473
1996	10,540	9,097	1,547	1,342
1997 ^a	10,668	10,013	1,545	1,533

Note: The U.S. Postal Inspection Service is the law enforcement arm of the U.S. Postal Service. Responsibilities include reviewing U.S. Postal Service programs and projects (e.g., financial audits and program evaluations), safeguarding U.S. Postal Service assets (e.g., investigating worker compensation claims and employee embezzlement), protecting the work environment of postal employees (e.g., investigating threats and assaults against postal employees while on duty and removal of employees using and/or selling narcotics on postal property), and preserving the integrity of the mail and its use (e.g., investigating employee crime and non-employee crime related to the U.S. Postal Service).

In September 1996 the Office of Inspector General (OIG) was established. The purpose of the OIG is to audit and investigate Postal Service programs and operations, and to ensure the efficiency and integrity of the Postal Service. The OIG also has oversight authority for activities performed by the Postal Inspection Service. During fiscal year 1997, while OIG was being established, the Postal Inspection Service continued to perform program reviews and audits, and conduct investigations. OIG progressively will assume these review functions as staff increases. (Source, 1997, p. 2.) Therefore, the data presented for 1997 include the activities of both the Postal Inspection Service and the OIG.

The number of convictions may be greater than the number of arrests in a given year because convictions may occur in a year subsequent to an arrest.

^aBeginning in 1997, these data also include enforcement activities of the Office of Inspector General, established in September 1996.

Source: U.S. Postal Service, U.S. Postal Inspection Service, *Semiannual Report, April 1 - September 30, 1991*, p. 55; *April 1 - September 30, 1992*, p. 65; *April 1 - September 30, 1993*, p. 60; *April 1 - September 30, 1994*, p. 63; *April 1 - September 30, 1995*, p. 47; *April 1 - September 30, 1996*, p. 56 (Washington, DC: U.S. Postal Inspection Service); U.S. Postal Service, Office of Inspector General, *Semiannual Report, April 1 - September 30, 1997* (Washington, DC: U.S. Postal Service, 1997), p. 63; and data provided by the U.S. Postal Service, U.S. Postal Inspection Service. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.92

Arrests and convictions handled by the U.S. Postal Inspection Service^a

By type of offense, fiscal year 1997

Type of offense	Arrests	Convictions
Total	10,668	10,013
Internal crime		
Mail theft	511	516
Narcotics related	41	46
Miscellaneous	68	51
External crime		
Mail theft	4,304	4,116
Burglary	285	262
Robbery	147	122
Assault	526	386
Miscellaneous	587	528
Prohibited mailings		
Pornography/obscenity	164	174
Controlled substances	1,857	1,672
Bombs/explosive devices	116	96
Miscellaneous	74	76
Revenue and Asset Protection Program		
Expenditure investigations	12	23
Financial investigations	292	286
Workers' Compensation Fraud	43	43
Revenue investigations	96	83
Mail fraud	1,545	1,533

Note: See Note, table 5.91. Internal crimes are those involving employees of the U.S. Postal Service and external crimes are those committed by individuals or groups outside the organization. Internal mail theft involves contractors and some non-employees engaged in mail-related work such as mailroom employees. Narcotics cases include both employees and non-employees selling narcotics on postal property. Miscellaneous internal crimes include theft of postal property and sabotage of equipment. External mail theft includes theft and possession of stolen mail. Assault includes threats and assaults against on-duty postal employees. Miscellaneous external crimes include counterfeit and contraband postage, money order offenses, vandalism, and arson. Pornography/obscenity includes mailing of child pornography, obscenity, or sexually-oriented advertisements. Controlled substances include narcotics, steroids, drug-related proceeds, and drug paraphernalia. Miscellaneous prohibited mailings include hazardous material, firearms and weapons, intoxicants, explosives other than bombs, extortion, and false documents.

The Revenue and Asset Protection Program (RAPP) was established in 1995 and combines portions of the audit and criminal investigation activities. The objective of RAPP is to give priority to the protection of postal revenue and assets. Activities include reviewing internal controls, examining unfavorable trends and significant variations in activity, and pursuing information received through financial audits, customer complaints, and anonymous tips.

^aThese data also include enforcement activities of the Office of Inspector General, established in September 1996.

Source: U.S. Postal Service, Office of Inspector General, *Semiannual Report, April 1 -*

Table 5.93

Prosecutions for violations of U.S. immigration and nationality laws

By type of case and disposition, and aggregate fines and imprisonment imposed,
fiscal years 1986-96

Type of case and disposition	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Total, all cases	23,405	18,894	18,360	18,580	20,079	18,882	14,655	19,650	15,348	17,273	16,326
Dismissals ^a	7,998	6,653	6,037	5,914	7,310	7,293	4,733	6,861	4,611	4,854	3,897
Acquittals	148	245	115	105	50	80	57	251	91	125	55
Convictions	15,259	11,996	12,208	12,561	12,719	11,509	9,865	12,538	10,646	12,294	12,374
Aggregate fines imposed	\$1,122,998	\$1,489,491	\$2,528,308	\$1,830,594	\$2,935,664	\$2,622,659	\$1,673,488	\$2,774,183	\$101,690,918 ^b	\$1,008,948	\$1,219,263
Aggregate imprisonment (in years)	6,046	5,382	5,012	4,579	5,749	5,748	5,592	8,754	8,931	7,464	7,277
Immigration cases, total	22,751	18,200	17,590	17,992	19,351	18,297	14,138	18,958	14,842	16,947	16,150
Dismissals ^a	7,504	6,169	5,547	5,508	6,788	6,828	4,315	6,537	4,275	4,645	3,854
Acquittals	143	245	114	105	48	77	57	169	81	120	55
Convictions	15,104	11,786	11,929	12,379	12,515	11,392	9,766	12,252	10,486	12,182	12,241
Aggregate fines imposed	\$1,117,025	\$1,462,941	\$2,523,933	\$1,828,694	\$2,872,279	\$2,508,084	\$1,670,839	\$2,766,523	\$101,683,838 ^b	\$995,953	\$1,216,068
Aggregate imprisonment (in years)	6,046	5,196	4,946	4,558	5,642	5,610	5,550	8,660	8,895	7,412	7,213
Nationality cases, total	654	694	770	588	728	585	517	692	506	326	176
Dismissals ^a	494	484	490	406	522	465	418	324	336	209	43
Acquittals	5	0	1	0	2	3	0	82	10	5	0
Convictions	155	210	279	182	204	117	99	286	160	112	133
Aggregate fines imposed	\$5,973	\$26,550	\$4,375	\$1,900	\$63,385	\$114,575	\$2,649	\$7,660	\$7,080	\$12,995	\$3,195
Aggregate imprisonment (in years)	67	186	66	21	107	138	42	94	36	52	64

Note: Violations of nationality laws include false representations as citizens of the United States, false statements and procurement of citizenship or naturalization unlawfully, and reproduction of citizenship and naturalization papers. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

^aDismissed or otherwise closed.

^bIncludes a \$100 million fine for using explosives in the bombing of the World Trade Center building.

Table 5.94

Convictions for violations of U.S. immigration and nationality laws

By offense, fiscal years 1985-96

Offense	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Total	9,833	15,259	11,996	12,208	12,561	12,529	11,509	9,865	12,538	10,646	12,294	12,374
Violations of immigration laws	9,630	15,104	11,786	11,929	12,379	12,325	11,392	9,766	12,252	10,486	12,182	12,241
Entry of aliens illegally	6,627	11,030	8,190	7,379	7,659	8,162	7,214	6,341	7,184	6,615	7,445	6,365
Reentries of deported aliens	516	308	347	314	381	444	547	477	767	803	1,475	2,331
Bringing in, transporting, harboring, and inducing illegal entry of aliens	1,249	1,422	984	808	860	1,431	1,498	977	1,010	734	763	1,307
Fraud, misuse of visas, entry permits, and other entry documents	166	225	141	298	228	289	318	306	546	427	752	356
Fraud and false statements or entries	172	208	105	128	142	83	68	109	578	384	366	518
Alien registration or alien address violations	3	63	89	28	73	135	93	39	14	16	38	8
Producing, transferring, possessing, stealing, using, or selling false identification documents	147	279	332	295	370	597	602	497	671	599	632	666
Conspiracy to defraud the United States	423	433	436	757	560	615	252	121	221	134	149	208
Producing, processing, or selling of a controlled substance	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	466	498	762	556	380	334
All other violations	325	1,136	1,162	1,922	2,106	569	334	401	499	218	182	148
Violations of nationality laws	203	155	210	279	182	204	117	99	286	160	112	133
False representation as citizens of the United States	163	133	200	248	156	137	69	59	221	129	79	113
False statements and procurement of citizenship or naturalization unlawfully	13	6	2	3	3	60	36	37	64	27	32	19
Reproduction and sale of citizenship and naturalization papers	27	16	8	28	23	7	12	3	1	4	1	1

Note: Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Table 5.95

Investigative activity of the U.S. Secret Service

Fiscal years 1990-98

Investigative activity	Number of cases								
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Total cases for investigation	78,810	74,290	71,667	75,008	70,359	72,010	74,038	79,943	NA
Cases pending beginning of the fiscal year	23,862	22,017	19,690	20,160	19,690	19,225	20,135	23,540	22,434
Counterfeiting	2,657	2,517	2,978	3,184	3,006	3,093	2,464	2,855	3,688
Forgery ^a	12,998	9,942	9,490	8,777	8,194	6,412	6,477	6,877	4,637
Financial crime ^b	3,608	3,743	3,656	4,047	4,724	5,683	6,542	6,661	6,730
Protective intelligence	723	739	550	737	722	860	1,218	2,595	3,213
Other criminal and noncriminal	3,876	5,076	3,016	3,415	3,044	3,177	3,332	4,347	3,974
Task forces ^c	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	102	205	192
Cases received	54,948	52,273	51,977	54,848	50,669	52,785	53,903	56,403	NA
Counterfeiting	12,750	12,662	12,231	13,561	11,219	9,974	9,979	15,341	NA
Forgery ^a	12,971	14,212	10,536	10,647	8,860	8,510	8,048	5,716	NA
Financial crime ^b	4,545	3,993	4,054	5,482	6,878	7,372	6,538	6,683	NA
Protective intelligence	7,179	6,618	8,353	8,284	7,754	9,014	10,211	9,200	NA
Other criminal and noncriminal	17,503	14,788	16,803	16,874	15,958	16,268	17,529	17,617	NA
Task forces ^c	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,647	1,598	1,846	NA
Cases closed	56,474	51,460	50,783	54,038	50,251	52,229	51,070	57,413	NA
Counterfeiting	12,866	12,218	11,821	13,499	10,984	10,362	9,587	14,439	NA
Forgery ^a	15,886	14,083	10,912	10,886	10,364	8,261	7,502	7,572	NA
Financial crime ^b	4,388	3,965	4,037	4,672	5,788	6,419	6,793	6,538	NA
Protective intelligence	7,161	6,744	8,103	8,213	7,530	8,575	8,775	8,448	NA
Other criminal and noncriminal	16,173	14,450	15,910	16,768	15,585	17,053	16,792	18,585	NA
Task forces ^c	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,559	1,621	1,831	NA

Note: These data do not include administratively closed cases. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

^cIncludes activities of a number of task forces involving U.S. Secret Service participation with other agencies on criminal matters.

^aIncludes check and bond forgery.

^bThis category includes fraud. Prior to fiscal year 1992, financial crime cases were counted under the "other criminal and noncriminal" category.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Secret Service.

Table 5.96

Disposition of arrests by the U.S. Secret Service

Fiscal years 1975-97

Fiscal year	Total	Type of disposition				
		Convicted	Acquitted	Nolle prosequi	No true bill	Other dismissals
1975	8,668	7,788	106	183	7	584
1976	7,990	7,283	101	91	4	511
Transition quarter	1,978	1,815	23	23	2	115
1977	11,797	10,979	130	154	3	531
1978	12,697	12,017	104	86	1	489
1979	10,146	9,543	98	101	1	403
1980	6,752	6,310	60	79	1	302
1981	6,487	6,142	43	52	3	247
1982	8,100	7,646	42	60	4	348
1983	8,668	8,202	65	38	1	362
1984	7,147	6,739	56	32	4	316
1985	8,640	8,077	58	40	2	463
1986	9,480	9,065	84	41	1	289
1987	8,893	8,535	61	47	1	249
1988	7,010	6,698	41	34	7	230
1989	7,082	6,773	34	64	3	208
1990	7,062	6,810	38	65	5	144
1991	6,549	6,295	30	70	9	145
1992	6,176	5,958	36	48	4	130
1993	7,161	6,861	35	82	8	175
1994	8,912	8,702	34	45	3	128
1995	11,923	11,701	32	68	0	122
1996	10,974	10,823	13	66	1	71
1997	12,339	12,199	16	34	0	90

Note: The data presented prior to and including 1976 coincide with the former Federal fiscal year, the period July 1 to June 30. The transition quarter refers to the period July 1, 1976 to Sept. 30, 1976. The fiscal year for the Federal Government is now from October 1 to September 30. For definitions of "nolle prosequi" and "no true bill," [see Note, table 5.90](#). Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Secret Service, "Annual Statistical Summary, Fiscal Year 1981," Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1982. (Mimeographed.); and data provided by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Secret Service. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.97

Persons indicted, awaiting trial on Dec. 31, and convicted of offenses involving abuse of public office

By level of government, 1973-95

	Total			Elected or appointed official									Others involved		
				Federal			State			Local					
	In-dicted	Awaiting trial on Dec. 31	Con-victed	In-dicted	Awaiting trial on Dec. 31	Con-victed	In-dicted	Awaiting trial on Dec. 31	Con-victed	In-dicted	Awaiting trial on Dec. 31	Con-victed	In-dicted	Awaiting trial on Dec. 31	Con-victed
Total	20,847	5,580	17,902	8,907	1,587	7,798	1,629	521	1,370	5,103	1,681	4,163	5,208	1,791	4,571
1973	191	18	144	60	2	48	19	0	17	85	2	64	27	14	15
1974	305	5	213	59	1	51	36	0	23	130	4	87	80	0	52
1975	294	27	211	53	5	43	36	5	18	139	15	94	66	2	56
1976	391	199	260	111	1	101	59	30	35	194	98	100	27	70	24
1977	535	210	440	129	32	94	50	33	38	157	62	164	199	83	144
1978	530	205	418	133	42	91	55	20	56	171	72	127	171	71	144
1979	579	178	419	114	21	102	56	29	31	211	63	151	198	65	135
1980	727	213	602	123	16	131	72	28	51	247	82	168	285	87	252
1981	808	231	730	198	23	159	87	36	66	244	102	211	279	70	294
1982	813	186	671	158	38	147	49	18	43	257	58	232	349	72	249
1983	1,076	222	972	460 ^a	58	424	81	26	65	270	61	226	265	77	257
1984	931	269	934	408	77	429	58	21	52	203	74	196	262	97	257
1985	1,157	256	997	563	90	470	79	20	66	248	49	221	267	97	240
1986	1,208	246	1,026	596	83	523	88	24	71	232	55	207	292	84	225
1987	1,276	368	1,081	651	118	545	102	26	76	246	89	204	277	135	256
1988	1,274	288	1,067	629	86	529	66	14	69	276	79	229	303	109	240
1989	1,348	375	1,149	695	126	610	71	18	54	269	122	201	313	109	284
1990	1,176	300	1,084	615	103	583	96	28	79	257	98	225	208	71	197
1991	1,452	346	1,194	803	149	665	115	42	77	242	88	180	292	67	272
1992	1,189	380	1,081	624	139	532	81	24	92	232	91	211	252	126	246
1993	1,371	403	1,362	627	133	595	113	39	133	309	132	272	322	99	362
1994	1,165	332	969	571	124	488	99	17	97	248	96	202	247	95	182
1995	1,051	323	878	527	120	438	61	23	61	236	89	191	227	91	188

Note: Questionnaires are sent annually to the U.S. attorneys' offices in each of the Federal judicial districts eliciting data concerning indictments and convictions during the year as well as prosecutions awaiting trial on December 31 of each year. Response rates for the 93 Federal judicial districts are consistently high, yielding an average response rate of 97% over the past 10 years. These data cover persons elected or appointed to office and career (staff) government employees; "others involved" include individuals who hold no official position, but who participated in an offense aimed at corrupting another's public office. "Abuse of public office" includes offenses such as extortion, bribery, and conflict of interest. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

^aThe 1983 figures were reviewed to attempt to identify the reason for the substantial increase in prosecutions of Federal officials. The explanation appears to be two-fold; there has been a greater focus on Federal corruption nationwide, and there appears to have been more consistent reporting of lower-level employees who abused their office, cases that may have been overlooked in the past. For reference, the U.S. attorneys' offices were told: "For purposes of this questionnaire, a public corruption case includes any case involving abuse of office by a public employee. We are not excluding low-level employees or minor crimes, but rather focusing on the job-relatedness of the offense and whether the offense involves abuse of the public trust placed in the employee."

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Criminal Division, "Report to Congress on the Activities and Operations of the Public Integrity Section for 1991," pp. 28, 29; "1992," pp. 36, 37; "1995," pp. 31, 32. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice. (Mimeographed.)

Table 5.98

Army personnel tried and percent convicted in General and Special (BCD) Courts-Martial

By type of personnel, fiscal years 1971-97

Fiscal year and type of personnel	Total number tried	Percent convicted	Fiscal year and type of personnel	Total number tried	Percent convicted
1971	3,942	94.9%	1984	2,845	95.3%
Officers	42	80.9	Officers	41	85.4
Enlisted personnel	3,900	95.6	Enlisted personnel	2,804	95.5
1972	3,319	93.7	1985	2,724	95.2
Officers	52	78.8	Officers	52	88.5
Enlisted personnel	3,267	93.9	Enlisted personnel	2,672	95.3
1973	2,356	93.9	1986	2,701	94.7
Officers	19	68.4	Officers	50	98.0
Enlisted personnel	2,337	94.1	Enlisted personnel	2,651	94.6
1974	3,258	94.3	1987	2,516	95.8
Officers	14	78.5	Officers	37	86.5
Enlisted personnel	3,244	94.4	Enlisted personnel	2,479	96.0
1975	2,876	93.3	1988	2,554	95.3
Officers	15	53.3	Officers	27	77.8
Enlisted personnel	2,861	93.5	Enlisted personnel	2,527	95.5
1976	2,265	91.8	1989	2,435	93.9
Officers	20	65.0	Officers	35	91.4
Enlisted personnel	2,245	92.1	Enlisted personnel	2,400	94.0
Transition quarter	500	90.8	1990	2,222	94.1
Officers	8	62.5	Officers	27	96.3
Enlisted personnel	492	91.2	Enlisted personnel	2,195	94.1
1977	1,920	89.9	1991^d	1,758	94.1
Officers ^a	23	78.3	Officers	46	97.8
Enlisted personnel ^b	1,897	90.0	Enlisted personnel	1,712	94.0
1978	1,608	88.7	1992	1,708	92.8
Officers	13	83.3	Officers	28	78.6
Enlisted personnel ^c	1,595	88.7	Enlisted personnel	1,680	93.0
1979	1,768	90.7	1993	1,287	90.0
Officers ^a	22	72.7	Officers	32	100.0
Enlisted personnel ^c	1,746	90.9	Enlisted personnel	1,255	89.8
1980	2,739	88.1	1994	1,220	91.2
Officers	22	77.3	Officers	24	87.5
Enlisted personnel	2,717	88.2	Enlisted personnel	1,196	98.1
1981	3,366	77.8	1995	1,178	91.2
Officers	22	68.2	Officers	40	80.0
Enlisted personnel	3,344	77.9	Enlisted personnel	1,138	91.6
1982	4,090	73.5	1996	1,146	91.2
Officers	47	95.7	Officers	31	87.1
Enlisted personnel	4,043	73.2	Enlisted personnel	1,115	91.3
1983	3,670	95.6	1997	1,066	91.9
Officers	47	91.5	Officers ^a	36	91.7
Enlisted personnel	3,623	95.6	Enlisted personnel	1,030	91.9

Note: In the military justice system, a General Court-Martial consists of a military judge and not less than five members (jurors), although a trial may be heard by a military judge alone, if requested by the accused (10 U.S.C. 815). A Special Court-Martial consists of not less than three members, or a military judge and not less than three members, or trial by military judge alone, if requested by the accused (10 U.S.C. 815). The jurisdiction of the Special Court-Martial is limited to non-capital offenses. In addition, a Special Court-Martial cannot adjudge a dishonorable discharge, dismissal, confinement longer than 6 months, hard labor without confinement for longer than 3 months, forfeiture of more than two-thirds pay, or any forfeiture of pay for longer than 6 months. If a bad conduct discharge (BCD) is adjudged, the Special Court-Martial must have included a verbatim record of the proceeding, counsel for the accused, and a military judge (10 U.S.C. 819). This is referred to as a Special (BCD) Court-Martial.

These data reflect the combined activity of both General and Special (BCD) Courts-Martial. The data presented for years prior to and including 1976 coincide with former

Federal fiscal years. The transition quarter refers to the period July 1, 1976 to Sept. 30, 1976. The fiscal year for the Federal Government is now from October 1 to September 30.

^aIncludes one cadet.

^bIncludes one civilian.

^cIncludes two prisoners.

^dThe number of enlisted personnel tried in 1991 is much lower than previous years because there were fewer trials than usual during the deployment to Southwest Asia and subsequent military operations in that region. In addition, the process of reducing the size of the Army began during this time period.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Defense, Department of the Army.

Table 5.99

Coast Guard personnel tried in General, Special (BCD), and Summary Courts-Martial

By type of court, fiscal years 1966-97

Fiscal year	Types of Courts-Martial		
	General	Special (BCD)	Summary
1966	3	95	212
1967	2	68	211
1968	0	91	216
1969	2	92	207
1970	2	76	174
1971	2	129	287
1972	6	167	348
1973	5	206	307
1974	7	190	212
1975	4	189	267
1976	4	181	221
Transition quarter	0	25	47
1977	5	84	188
1978	3	58	180
1979	2	47	122
1980	3	67	169
1981	2	58	192
1982	9	79	151
1983	10	68	128
1984	6	33	105
1985	5	43	77
1986	5	19	50
1987	11	24	63
1988	13	25	35
1989	5	40	48
1990	14	42	47
1991	9	34	18
1992	16	26 ^a	25
1993	14	31	11
1994	9	23	15
1995	11	8	14
1996	22	16	14
1997	6	9	10

Note: See Note, table 5.98. A Summary Court-Martial is a military trial by one commissioned officer who need not be a lawyer. Punishment may not exceed 30 days in confinement, and may include reduction and forfeitures of not more than two-thirds of 1 month's pay. No counsel is furnished for prosecution or defense. Accused personnel have the option to refuse trial by Summary Court-Martial, but refusal may result in the charges being referred to a higher level court-martial. The data presented for years prior to and including 1976 coincide with former Federal fiscal years July 1 to June 30. The transition quarter refers to the period July 1, 1976 to Sept. 30, 1976. The fiscal year for the Federal Government is now from October 1 to September 30.

^aIncludes one case where charges were withdrawn prior to plea.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Transportation, U.S. Coast Guard.

Table 5.100

Offenses involved in Coast Guard Special (BCD) Courts-Martial

Fiscal years 1978-97

Type of offense	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Assault	1	4	4	14	6	4	3	28	1	4	1	4	NA	1	1	9	5	8	1	5
Rape	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	1	NA	3	NA	NA	4
Housebreaking	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	NA	NA	2	3	2	NA	NA	1	1
Larceny or wrongful appropriation	33	66	62	20	35	70	11	32	23	35	26	12	47	47	23	43	28	4	66	11
Forgery	NA	46	72	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	21	3	5	2	1	13	2	8	5
Conspiracy	NA	NA	9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	4	5	8	7	7	NA	1	2	NA
Sodomy	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	2	4	2	5	4	NA	NA	NA
Marijuana offenses	8	49	30	22	88	41	17	18	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Controlled drug offenses	1	26	4	19	18	25	20	18	5	6	9	20	63	31	19	7	16	NA	21	13
Offenses against Coast Guard property	8	5	13	7	16	3	NA	NA	3	2	5	NA	9	NA	NA	NA	2	1	11	1
False representation of official statements	3	NA	2	1	22	8	1	12	2	3	4	4	7	14	13	16	4	NA	8	1
Cruelty and maltreatment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	1	1	17	8	3	2	NA
Violation of order or regulation	7	16	20	26	63	15	14	4	11	22	16	18	22	34	15	41	26	8	24	10
Willful disobedience or disrespect	7	5	6	16	10	2	2	13	2	NA	NA	2	1	7	1	NA	1	1	NA	1
Insubordinate conduct toward a petty officer	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	1	2	3	NA	3	NA	NA	NA	7
AWOL or desertion	72	50	73	44	56	38	18	14	10	4	30	21	21	11	9	14	9	2	3	6
Missing ship movements	14	2	7	7	9	3	4	4	NA	NA	3	2	4	1	3	1	1	1	NA	NA
Check writing without sufficient funds	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	150	90	46	NA	NA	NA
Frauds against the United States	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	4	12	2	2	1	1	NA	10	NA
General offenses	8	1	13	6	35	37	14	18	19	5	18	12	32	49	31	52	72	8	18	21
Other offenses	41	22	48	42	46	61	5	8	29	23	NA	10	11	17	9	11	11	1	6	NA

Note: See Note, table 5.98. The data in this table present the total number of offenses referred to Special (BCD) Courts-Martial. A person may have been charged with more than one offense; see table 5.99 for the number of personnel tried. Some data have been revised and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Transportation, U.S. Coast Guard.

Table 5.101

Coast Guard personnel convicted in Special (BCD) Courts-Martial

By type of disposition, fiscal years 1981-97

Fiscal year	Disposition ^a								
	Number of convictions	Bad conduct discharge	Confinement	Hard labor without confinement	Reduction in rate	Restriction	Forfeiture of pay	Fine	Other
Number									
1981	55	5	34	13	38	11	41	NA	5
1982	74	9	41	4	46	11	48	4	13
1983	62	16	35	6	49	9	35	24	17
1984	32	3	18	1	25	6	21	2	10
1985	36	7	18	2	28	5	24	3	8
1986	16	3	7	2	9	NA	10	NA	6
1987	23	3	13	4	21	2	10	NA	3
1988	25	8	13	5	18	5	9	2	NA
1989	36	11	14	8	26	4	18	5	10
1990	36	17	18	11	31	6	16	2	7
1991	26	15	22	3	21	2	16	3	4
1992	23	9	18	2	19	3	11	2	2
1993	27	14	19	2	20	3	8	9	2
1994	20	11	17	NA	20	2	6	4	1
1995	7	2	5	2	6	1	3	NA	2
1996	14	7	10	1	13	1	11	4	6
1997	9	5	6	2	9	3	4	2	3
Percent									
1981	100%	9%	62%	24%	69%	20%	74%	X	9%
1982	100	12	55	5	62	15	65	5%	18
1983	100	26	56	10	79	14	56	39	27
1984	100	9	56	3	78	19	66	6	31
1985	100	19	50	6	78	14	67	8	22
1986	100	19	44	12	56	X	63	X	38
1987	100	13	57	17	91	9	43	X	13
1988	100	32	52	20	72	20	36	8	X
1989	100	31	39	22	72	11	50	14	28
1990	100	47	50	31	86	17	44	1	19
1991	100	58	85	12	81	8	62	12	15
1992	100	39	78	9	83	13	48	9	9
1993	100	52	70	7	74	11	30	33	7
1994	100	55	85	X	100	10	30	20	5
1995	100	29	71	29	86	14	43	X	29
1996	100	50	71	7	93	7	79	29	43
1997	100	55	66	22	100	33	44	22	33

Note: See Note, table 5.98.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Transportation, U.S. Coast Guard.

^aDisposition totals are greater than the conviction totals shown because more than one disposition may be imposed in each case.

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Appendix 12

Federal Justice Statistics Methodology and definitions of terms

Note: The following was excerpted from U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 1995*, NCJ-164259 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1998), pp. 88-103. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Methodology

The data are from the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) Federal Justice Statistics database. The database is constructed from source files provided by the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, the Administrative Office of the United States Courts (AO), the United States Sentencing Commission, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. The AO also maintains data collected by the Pretrial Services Administration, the U.S. Court of Appeals, and data on the work of the U.S. Probation Service in the Federal Probation Supervision Information System.

Some records in the Federal Justice Statistics database are matched according to a statistically weighted combination of names, other personal identifiers, dates of court appearances, types of offenses, and other relevant information contained in the files. Using the matched data files, it is possible to combine information about two or more stages of the processing of a criminal matter or case, from the prosecutor's decision of whether to file a criminal case, through adjudication, and, if the defendant is convicted, through prison and/or supervised release. Unless otherwise noted, data tables describe events occurring during fiscal year 1995 (Oct. 1, 1994 through Sept. 30, 1995).

The unit of analysis is a combination of a person (or corporation) and a matter or case. For example, if a single person is involved in three different criminal cases during the time period specified in the table, he or she is counted three times in the tabulation. Similarly, if a single criminal case involves a corporate defendant and four individual defendants, it is counted five times in the tabulation.

The unit of analysis for incarceration, probation, parole, or other supervised release is a person entering custody or supervision, or a person leaving custody or supervision. For example, a person convicted in two concurrent cases and committed once to the

custody of the Federal Bureau of Prisons in the indicated time period is counted as one admission to a term of incarceration. A person who terminates probation twice in the indicated time period, such as with a violation and again after reinstatement, is counted as two terminations of probation.

The offense classifications in the tables are based on the classification system used by the AO. Specific offenses in the AO classification are combined to form the BJS categories in the tables. These categories are designed to be as consistent as possible with BJS publications on State criminal justice systems. Offense categories for tables focusing on prisoners are based on combinations of offense designations used by the Bureau of Prisons. They are similar to the BJS categories but may not be directly comparable.

Where more than one offense is charged or adjudicated, the most serious offense, the one that may or did result in the most severe sentence, is used in the classification. Prisoners are classified according to the offense that bears the longest single incarceration sentence. The offense description may change as a case goes through the criminal justice process. Tables indicate whether charged or adjudicated offenses are used.

The availability of particular items of information is affected by the data source. Data on prosecutors' decisions prior to court filing are provided for cases investigated by U.S. attorneys, but not for those handled by other litigating divisions of the U.S. Department of Justice. Criminal Division cases enter the data base once they are filed in U.S. District Court, however. Many items of social and demographic information come from presentence investigation records, supervision records, or sentencing records and are available only for arrested defendants who were convicted and/or began serving a sentence involving supervised release. (This particularly affects sex, race, ethnicity, and prior record information.)

Time served in prison is the number of months from the prisoner's arrival into jurisdiction of the Bureau of Prisons until first release from prison, plus any jail time served and credited. The calculation is the same as that currently used by the Bureau of Prisons. Because other publications may include different groups of prisoners, calculate time served differently, or use a different offense classification, these data may differ from estimates of time served in previous publications by the Bureau of Prisons or in publications based on other data sources.

These data are designed to permit the user to make valid comparisons of numbers within each table and to compare

percentage rates across tables. The total numbers of subjects that are based on records linked between two files are generally less than the total number of records in either source file. Accordingly, comparisons of absolute numbers across two or more tables, or between these data and other data sources, are not necessarily valid.

In addition, readers should note that offender characteristics and classifications of lengths of prior sentences of incarceration differ from the 1993 and prior years' Federal justice compendia. Therefore, comparisons of these elements with the 1993 compendium or compendia prior to 1993 should not be attempted.

Definitions of terms

Agriculture--violations of the Federal statutes on agriculture and conservation, for example, violations of the Agricultural Acts, Insecticide Act, and the Packers and Stockyards Act; also violation of laws concerning plant quarantine and the handling of animals pertaining to research (title 7 U.S.C. except sections on food stamps).

Antitrust--violation of Federal antitrust statutes, which aim to protect trade and commerce from unlawful restraints, price fixing, monopolies, and discrimination in pricing or in furnishing services or facilities.

Arson--willfully or maliciously setting, or attempting to set, fire to any property within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States.

Assault--intentionally inflicting, attempting or threatening to inflict bodily injury to anyone within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States or to any Government official, foreign official, official guest, internationally protected person, or any officer or employee of the United States designated in section 18 U.S.C. 1114; also certain violations of the Fair Housing Act of 1968.

Bail--the sum of money promised as a condition of release, to be paid if a released defendant defaults.

Bribery--offering or promising anything of value with intent to unlawfully influence a public official, bank employee, officer or employee of the U.S. Government, witness, or any common carrier as well as soliciting or accepting such an offer. Soliciting or receiving anything of value in consideration of aiding a person to obtain employment in the U.S. Government. Receiving or soliciting any remuneration, directly or indirectly, in cash or any kind in return for purchasing, ordering, leasing, or recommending to purchase any good, service, or facility.

Burglary--breaking and entering into another's property with intent to steal within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States; also including breaking and entering into any official bank,

credit union, savings and loan institution, post office, vessel or steamboat assigned to the use of mail service, or personal property of the United States or breaking the seal or lock of any carrier facility containing interstate or foreign shipments of freight or express.

Collateral bond--an agreement made by a defendant as a condition of his or her pretrial release that requires the defendant to post property valued at the full bail amount as an assurance of his or her intention to appear at trial.

Conspiracy--an agreement by two or more persons to commit or to effect the commission of an unlawful act or to use unlawful means to accomplish an act that is not in itself unlawful; also any overt act in furtherance of the agreement. A person charged with conspiracy is classified under the substantive offense alleged.

Counterfeiting--falsely making, forging, or altering any obligation or security of the United States, foreign obligation or security, coin or bar stamped at any mint in the United States, money order issued by the Postal Service, domestic or foreign stamp, or seal of any department or agency of the United States. Passing, selling, attempting to pass or sell, or bringing into the United States any of the above falsely made articles. Making, selling, or possessing any plates or stones used for printing counterfeit obligations or securities of the United States, foreign obligations or securities, Government transportation requests, or postal stamps; or knowingly and intentionally trafficking in falsified labels affixed to phono records, motion pictures, or audio visual works.

Deposit bond--an agreement made by a defendant as a condition of his or her release that requires the defendant to post a fraction of the bail before he or she is released.

Detention--the legally authorized confinement of persons after arrest, whether before or during prosecution. Only those persons held 2 or more days are classified as detained.

Drug offenses--manufacture, import, export, distribution, or dispensing of a controlled substance (or counterfeit substance), or the possession of a controlled substance (or counterfeit substance) with intent to manufacture, import, export, distribute, or dispense. Also using any communication facilities which causes or facilitates a felony under title 21. Also furnishing of fraudulent or false information concerning prescriptions as well as any other unspecified drug-related offense.

Embezzlement--fraudulently appropriating property by a person to whom such property has been entrusted or into whose hands it has lawfully come where offense is committed by bank officers or employees; officers or employees of the Postal Service; officers of lending, credit, or insurance

institutions; any officer or employee of a corporation or association engaged in commerce as a common carrier; court officers of the U.S. courts; or officers or employees of the United States. Stealing, selling, conveying, or disposing of any money, property, records, or thing of value to the United States or any department thereof.

Escape--departing or attempting to depart from the custody of a correctional institution; a judicial, correctional, or law enforcement officer; or a hospital where one is committed for drug abuse and drug dependency problems. Knowingly advising, aiding, assisting, or procuring the escape or attempted escape of any person from a correctional facility, an officer, or the above-mentioned hospital as well as concealing an escapee. Providing or attempting to provide to an inmate in prison a prohibited object or making, possessing, obtaining, or attempting to make or obtain a prohibited object. Instigating, assisting, attempting to cause, or causing any mutiny or riot at any Federal penal, detention, or correctional facility or conveying into any of these institutions any dangerous instrumentalities.

Explosives--violations of Federal law involving importation, manufacture, distribution, and storage of explosive material. Includes unlawful receipt, possession or transportation of explosives without a license, where prohibited by law, or using explosives during commission of a felony. Also includes violations relating to dealing in stolen explosives, using mail or other forms of communication to threaten an individual with explosives, and possessing explosive materials at an airport.

Failure to appear--willful absence from any court appointment.

Felony--a criminal offense punishable by death or imprisonment for a term exceeding 1 year.

Financial conditions--monetary conditions upon which release of a defendant before trial is contingent. Includes deposit bond, surety bond, and collateral bond (see individual definitions).

Food and drug--violations of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, such as regulations for clean and sanitary movement of animals.

Forgery--falsely and with intent to defraud, making, counterfeiting, altering, or possessing with intent to pass off as genuine any U.S. Postal Service money order; postmarking stamp or impression; obligation or security of the United States; foreign obligation, security, or bank note; contractors' bond, bid, or public record; seal of a court or any department or agency of the U.S. Government; the signature of a judge or court officer; ships' papers; documents on entry of vessels; deed; power of attorney; customs matters; coin or bar; and so forth. Also making, possessing, selling, or printing plates or

stones for counterfeiting obligations or securities.

Fraud--unlawfully depriving a person of his or her property or legal rights through intentional misrepresentation of fact or deceit other than forgery or counterfeiting. Includes violations of statutes pertaining to lending and credit institutions, the Postal Service, interstate wire, radio, television, computer, creditcard, veterans benefits, allotments, bankruptcy, marketing agreements, commodity credit, the Securities and Exchange Commission, railroad retirement, unemployment, Social Security, false personation, citizenship, passports, conspiracy, and claims and statements, excluding tax fraud. The category excludes fraud involving tax violations that are shown in a separate category under "Public-order, other offenses."

Gambling--transporting, manufacturing, selling, possessing, or using any gambling device in the District of Columbia or any possession of the United States or within Indian country or the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States. Also transporting gambling devices in the jurisdiction of the United States, (except under authority of the Federal Trade Commission or any State that has a law providing for their exemption from these provisions), transmitting wagering information in interstate or foreign commerce, interstate transporting of wagering paraphernalia, importing or transporting lottery tickets, or mailing lottery tickets or related matter.

Hispanic--ethnic category based on classification by reporting agency. Hispanic persons may be of any race.

Immigration--offenses involving illegal entrance into the United States, illegally reentering after being deported, willfully failing to deport when so ordered, or willfully remaining beyond days allowed on conditional permit. Falsely representing oneself to be a citizen of the United States. Also bringing in or harboring any aliens not duly admitted by an immigration officer.

Incarceration--any sentence of confinement, including prison, jail, and other residential placements.

Kidnaping--unlawfully seizing any person, within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States, for ransom or reward, except in the case of a minor by a parent. Also receiving, possessing, or disposing of any money or other property that has been delivered as ransom or reward in connection with a kidnaping as well as conspiring to kidnap. This offense includes kidnaping or attempting to kidnap any Government official, the President of the United States, the President-elect, the Vice President, any foreign official, any official guest, or any internationally protected person.

Larceny--taking and carrying away with intent to steal any personal property of another. Stealing, possessing, converting to

one's own use, or illegally selling or disposing of anything of value to the United States or any of its departments or agencies. Stealing anything of value from a bank, the Postal Service, or any interstate or Foreign shipments by carrier. Receiving or possessing stolen property or pirate property. Stealing or obtaining by fraud any funds, assets, or property that belongs to or is entrusted to the custody of an Indian tribal organization. This offense category excludes the transportation of stolen property.

Liquor--violations of Internal Revenue Service laws on liquor as well as violations of liquor laws not cited under these laws, such as dispensing or unlawfully possessing intoxicants in Indian country; transporting intoxicating liquors into any State, territory, district, or possession where sale is prohibited; shipping packages containing unmarked and unlabeled intoxicants; shipping liquor by C.O.D.; knowingly delivering a liquor shipment to someone other than to whom it has been consigned; and violating in any way the Federal Alcohol Administration Act.

Mailing or transportation of obscene materials--knowingly using the mail for mailing obscene or crime-inciting matter. Also transporting for sale or distribution, importing, or transporting any obscene matter in interstate or foreign commerce.

Matters concluded--matters about which a final decision has been reached by a U.S. attorney. Includes matters filed as cases, matters declined after investigation, matters referred for disposition by U.S. magistrates, and matters otherwise terminated without reaching court.

Migratory birds--taking, killing, or possessing migratory birds, or any part, nest, or egg thereof, in violation of Federal regulations or the transportation laws of the State, territory, or district from which the bird was taken. Misuse or nonuse of a migratory-bird hunting and conservation stamp.

Misdemeanor--a criminal offense punishable by a jail term not exceeding 1 year and any offenses specifically defined as a misdemeanor by the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts for the purposes of data collection. (This category includes offenses previously called minor offenses that were reclassified under the Federal Magistrates Act of 1979.)

Mixed sentence--a sentence requiring the convicted offender to serve a term of incarceration, followed by a term of probation. Unless otherwise noted, offenders receiving mixed sentences are included in both incarceration and probation categories.

Most serious offense--the offense with the greatest potential penalty. For Federal prisoners, the offense with the longest term of incarceration actually imposed.

Motor vehicle theft--interstate or foreign transporting, receiving, concealing,

storing, bartering, selling, or disposing of any stolen motor vehicle or aircraft.

Murder--the unlawful killing of a human being with malice aforethought, either expressed or implied. Nonnegligent manslaughter is the unlawful killing of a human being without malice; includes committing or attempting to commit murder (first or second degree) or voluntary manslaughter within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States. Killing or attempting to kill any Government official, the President of the United States, the President-elect, the Vice President, any officers and employees of the United States, any foreign officials, any official guests, or any internationally protected persons. As applied to the owner or charterer of any steamboat or vessel, knowingly and willfully causing or allowing fraud, neglect, misconduct, or violation of any law resulting in loss of life.

National defense--violations of the national defense laws of the Military Selective Service Acts, the Defense Production Act of 1950, the Economic Stabilization Act of 1970 (which includes prices, rents, and wages), the Subversive Activities Control Act, alien registration, treason (including espionage, sabotage, sedition, and the Smith Act of 1940), also violations relating to energy facilities, curfew and restricted areas, exportation of war materials, trading with an enemy, illegal use of uniform, and any other violations of the Federal statutes concerning national defense.

Negligent manslaughter--causing the death of another, within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States by wanton or reckless disregard for human life. Also negligent manslaughter of any Government official, the President of the United States, the President-elect, the Vice President, any officers and employees of the United States, any foreign officials, and official guests, or any internationally protected persons. This offense category also includes misconduct, negligence, or inattention to duties by ship officers on a steamboat or vessel resulting in death to any person.

Nolo contendere--defendant's plea in a criminal case indicating that he or she will not contest charges, but not admitting or denying guilt.

Offense--violation of U.S. criminal law. Where more than one offense is charged, the offense with the greatest potential penalty is reported.

Other property offenses--offenses that involve the destruction of property moving in interstate or foreign commerce in the possession of a common or contract carrier. The malicious destruction of Government property, or injury to U.S. postal property such as mailboxes or mailbags. Trespassing on timber and Government lands is also included in this category of offenses.

Other public-order offenses--violations of laws pertaining to bigamy;

disorderly conduct on the U.S. Capitol grounds; civil disorder; and travel to incite riot. Included in "public-order, non-regulatory offenses."

Other regulatory offenses--violations of civil rights, election laws, the Communication Act of 1934 (including wire tapping and wire interception), customs laws (except narcotics and liquor), interstate commerce (Hot Oil Act, transportation or importation of prison-made goods, and the railroad and transportation acts), maritime and shipping laws, laws regarding stowaways, the Federal Boat Safety Act of 1971, U.S. postal laws (excluding injury to postal property), intimidation of witness laws, aircraft regulations, and any other regulatory offenses not listed above.

Other sex offenses--transporting, coercing, or enticing any individual (including minors) to go from one place to another in interstate or foreign commerce, in the District of Columbia, or in any territory or possession of the United States with the intent and purpose to engage in prostitution, or any sexual activity for which any person can be charged with a criminal offense.

Perjury--making any false material declarations under oath in any proceeding before or ancillary to any court or grand jury of the United States. Includes knowingly or willfully giving false evidence or swearing to false statements under oath or by any means procuring or instigating any person to commit perjury. This offense also includes any officers and employees of the Government listed under 13 U.S.C. 21-25 who willfully or knowingly furnish or cause to be furnished any false information or statement.

Personal recognizance--pretrial release condition in which the defendant promises to appear at trial and no financial conditions are required to be met.

Possession--acquiring a controlled substance by misrepresentation or fraud, attempting or conspiring to possess, or simple possession of a controlled substance in schedules I-V (as defined by 21 U.S.C. 812). Also possession of a controlled substance in schedule I or II or a narcotic drug in schedule III or IV on board a vessel of the United States or vessels within custom waters of the United States, or by any citizen of the United States on board a vessel. Possessing any punch, die, plate, stone, or any other thing designed to reproduce the label upon any drug or container is an offense under this category. Distributing a small amount of marijuana for no remuneration is treated as simple possession and, therefore, is included in this offense category.

Pretrial release--the release of a defendant from custody, for all or part of the time before or during prosecution. The defendant may be released either on personal recognizance, unsecured bond or on financial conditions. The category includes defendants released within 2 days after arrest and

defendants who were initially detained but subsequently released after raising bail or having release conditions changed at a subsequent hearing.

Property offenses, fraudulent--property offenses involving the elements of deceit or intentional misrepresentation. Specifically includes embezzlement, fraud (excluding tax fraud), forgery, and counterfeiting.

Property offenses, non-fraudulent--offenses against property: burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, arson, transportation of stolen property, and other property offenses (destruction of property and trespassing). These offenses are termed "non-fraudulent" only for the purpose of distinguishing them from the category "property offenses, fraudulent," above.

Public-order, non-regulatory offenses--offenses concerning weapons; immigration; tax law violations (tax fraud); bribery; perjury; national defense; escape; racketeering and extortion; gambling; liquor; mailing or transporting of obscene materials; traffic; migratory birds; conspiracy, aiding and abetting, and jurisdictional offenses; and "other public-order offenses." These offenses are termed "non-regulatory" only for the purpose of distinguishing them from the category "public-order, regulatory offenses," below.

Public-order, regulatory offenses--violations of regulatory laws and regulations in agriculture, antitrust, labor law, food and drug, motor carrier, and other regulatory offenses that are not specifically listed in the category "public-order, non-regulatory offenses" above.

Racketeering and extortion--racketeering is demanding, soliciting, or receiving anything of value from the owner, proprietor or other person having a financial interest in a business, by means of a threat or promise, either expressed or implied. Extortion is the obtaining of money or property from another, without his consent, induced by the wrongful use of force or fear. This offense code covers using interstate or foreign commerce or any facility in interstate or foreign commerce to aid racketeering enterprises such as arson, bribery, gambling, liquor, narcotics, prostitution, and extortionate credit transactions; obtaining property or money from another, with his or her consent induced by actual or threatened force; violence, blackmail, or committing unlawful interference with employment or business; transmitting by interstate commerce or through the mail any threat to injure the property, the person, or the reputation of the addressee or of another; or kidnapping any person with intent to extort.

Rape--rape, assault with intent to commit rape, and carnal knowledge of a female under 16 who is not one's wife, within the territorial and special maritime jurisdictions of the United States. Also includes cases of

sexual abuse, including abuse of a minor and in Federal prisons.

Robbery--taking anything of value from the person or presence of another by force or by intimidation, within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States. Also robbery of bank property, U.S. postal property, or personal property of the United States. Also assaulting or putting the life of any person in jeopardy by the use of a dangerous weapon while committing or attempting to commit such robbery.

Sentence--sanction imposed on a convicted offender. For sentences to incarceration, the maximum time the offender may be held in custody is reported.

Supervised release--under the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984, a form of post-imprisonment supervision to be imposed by the court as a part of the sentence of imprisonment at the time of initial sentencing. Unlike parole, a term of supervised release does not replace a portion of the sentence of imprisonment, but rather is an order of supervision in addition to any term of imprisonment imposed by the court.

Surety bond--an agreement by the defendant as a condition of his or her release that requires a third party (usually a bail bondsman) to promise to pay the full bail amount in the event that the defendant fails to appear.

Suspect--a person who is under investigation or interrogation as a likely perpetrator of a specific criminal offense.

Tax law violations--tax fraud offenses such as income tax fraud; evading or defeating tax; willful failure to file; fraudulently withholding an exemption certificate or failing to supply information; counterfeiting any stamps with intent to defraud the collection or payment of tax; willful failure to collect or pay tax; putting fraudulent or false statements on tax returns; failure to obey summons to produce any papers concerning taxes; preparers of returns disclosing or using any information for any purpose other than to assist in preparing returns; failing to furnish receipts for employees of tax withheld; failing to furnish information relating to certain trusts, annuity, and bond purchase plans; and not obtaining a license for a business that makes a profit from foreign items. Also included in this offense category are violations of excise and wagering tax laws and other laws from the Internal Revenue Service code.

Technical violation--failure to comply with any of the conditions of pretrial release, probation, or parole, excluding alleged new criminal activity. May result in revocation of release status. Examples of conditions that may be imposed and then violated include remaining within a specified jurisdiction, or appearing at specified intervals for drug tests.

Threats against the President--knowingly and willfully depositing in the mail,

at any post office, or by any letter carrier a letter, paper, writing, print, missive, or document containing any threat to take the life of or to inflict bodily harm upon the President, Vice President, or any other officer in order of succession to the Presidency. Knowingly and willfully making such threats in any way to the above-named people.

Traffic offenses--driving while intoxicated or any moving or parking violations on Federal lands.

Trafficking--knowingly and intentionally importing or exporting any controlled substance in schedule I, II, III, IV, or V (as defined by 21 U.S.C. 812). Manufacturing, distributing, selling, or possessing with intent to manufacture, distribute, or sell a controlled substance or a counterfeit substance. Exporting any controlled substance in schedules I-V. Manufacturing or distributing a controlled substance in schedule I or II for purposes of unlawful importation. Making or distributing any punch, die, plate, stone, or any other thing designed to reproduce the label upon any drug or container or removing or obliterating the label or symbol of any drug or container. Knowingly opening, maintaining, or managing any place for the purpose of manufacturing, distributing, or using any controlled substance.

Transportation of stolen property--transporting, selling, or receiving stolen goods, stolen securities, stolen moneys, stolen cattle, fraudulent State tax stamps, or articles used in counterfeiting if the above articles or goods involve or constitute interstate or foreign commerce.

U.S. attorneys--all United States attorneys. Prosecutorial data come from the Central system and Central Charge Files of the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys.

Unsecured bond--an agreement by the defendant as a condition of his or her release in which the defendant agrees to pay full bond amount in the event of nonappearance at trial, but is not required to post security as a condition to release.

Violation (of pretrial release, probation, or parole)--allegation of either a new crime or a technical violation while on pretrial release, probation, or parole.

Violent offenses--threatening, attempting, or actually using physical force against a person. Includes murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, negligent manslaughter, assault, robbery, rape, other sex offenses (some of which may be nonviolent), kidnapping, and threats against the President. (See specific offenses.)

Weapons--violations of any of the provisions of sections 922 and 923 of title 18 concerning the manufacturing, importing, possessing, receiving, and licensing of firearms and ammunition. Manufacturing, selling, possessing, or transporting (within any territory or possession of the United States, within Indian country, or within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the

United States) any switchblade knife; or making, receiving, possessing, or transporting a firearm not registered in the National Firearms Registration Transfer Record. Engaging in importing, manufacturing, or dealing in firearms if not registered with the secretary in the Internal Revenue Service District in which the business is conducted or not having paid a special occupational tax. In addition, this code covers cases where in a crime of violence or drug trafficking enhanced punishment is handed down when committed with a deadly weapon.

Appendix 13

National Judicial Reporting Program

Survey sampling procedures and definitions of terms

Note: The following information has been excerpted from the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Felony Sentences in State Courts, 1994**, Bulletin NCJ-163391 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1997), pp. 10-12. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Survey sampling procedures

A sample of 300 counties was drawn for the 1994 National Judicial Reporting Program (NJRP) survey. Every county in the Nation had a nonzero probability of being in the sample. In general, the more felony cases a county had, the more likely it was to be in the sample.

The survey used a two-stage, stratified cluster sampling design. In the first stage the Nation's 3,109 counties or county equivalents were divided into 8 strata. Strata 1 and 2 consisted solely of the 75 largest counties in the United States as defined by the 1985 resident population. Strata 3 through 8 consisted of the remaining 3,034 counties.

Because the 75 largest counties account for a disproportionately large amount of serious crime in the Nation, they were given a greater chance of being selected than the remaining counties.

Stratum 1 consisted of both the 19 counties with the largest number of felony convictions in 1985, and 12 counties whose participation in the survey had been prearranged. Every county in stratum 1 was selected for the sample.

Stratum 2 consisted of the 44 most populous counties that were not in stratum 1. The 44 were ordered by their number of felony convictions in 1985, and then approximately every other county was selected. Stratum 2 thus contributed 23 counties to the sample. Altogether, 54 of the 75 largest counties were sampled. Data on 1985 felony convictions were obtained from a mail survey described in **State Felony Courts and Felony Laws** (NCJ-106273) and **Census of State Felony Courts, 1985** (ICPSR 8667). The 54 sampled counties in the 1994 NJRP survey were the same 54 as in the 1986, 1988, 1990, and 1992 surveys.

The 3,034 counties not among the 75 largest were placed into 6 strata defined by the total number of felony convictions in 1985 and then arrayed within stratum by region, and within region from largest to smallest on felony conviction totals.

The final sample included 246 counties from among the 3,034 counties outside the 75 largest. One county did not participate in the 1994 survey and was subsequently replaced by another county in the same stratum. Case-level data were successfully obtained on convicted felons sentenced in 1994 from these 300 sampled counties. One of the 300 counties in the 1994 survey had no felony convictions during the survey period.

The 60 sampled counties in strata 1 and 3 were self-representing only, and their sampled cases therefore had a first-stage sampling weight of 1. The remaining 240 counties sampled from strata 2 and 4 through 8 were selected to represent their respective strata so that the felony conviction cases sampled had first-stage weights greater than 1.

At the second stage of sampling, a systematic sample of felons sentenced for murder/nonnegligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, felony larceny/motor vehicle theft, fraud/forgery/embezzlement, drug trafficking, drug possession, weapons offenses, and other offenses was selected from each county's official records. The sample for the 1994 survey numbered 85,191 cases. Of these, 59,152 cases were in the 75 largest counties.

Rates at which cases were sampled varied by stratum and crime type. In smaller counties every felony case was selected. In larger counties all murder cases and rape cases were typically included, but other offense categories were sampled.

The survey targeted and recorded initial sentences imposed in 1994. If a sentence was imposed on one date and then modified at a later date, the revision was ignored. The survey recorded sentences that were actually executed and excluded suspended sentences.

Because the year of conviction was not a defining characteristic, some cases in the sample were of persons convicted before 1994, but not sentenced until 1994.

In a few counties, where it was impractical to target sentences in 1994, the target was felons convicted in 1994. Therefore, in some of the cases the data relate to sentences imposed after 1994.

Sources of data

For 85% of the 300 counties sampled for the 1994 survey, NJRP data were obtained directly from the State courts. Other sources included prosecutor offices, sentencing commissions, and statistical agencies. Individual-level NJRP records were obtained through a variety of collection methods, including magnetic tape (64% of the counties) and field collection (9% of the counties). Data on other cases were obtained from photocopies of official documents and survey questionnaires completed by court officials (27% of the counties).

Data collection was performed by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Sampling error

NJRP data were obtained from a sample and not from a complete enumeration. Consequently, they are subject to sampling error. A standard error, which is a measure of sampling error, is associated with each number reported. In general, if the difference between two numbers is at least twice the standard error of that difference, there is at least 95% confidence that the two numbers do in fact differ; that is, the apparent difference is not simply the result of surveying a sample rather than the entire population.

National estimates of the number of convictions for individual crime categories and for the aggregate total had a coefficient of variation of 3%.

Crime definitions

Before the sample was drawn, each felon sentenced in the sampled counties in 1994 was placed into 1 of the 11 offense categories identified above. If the felon was convicted of more than one felony offense, the offense category was the most serious offense. The hierarchy from most to least serious offense was murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, drug trafficking, weapons, forgery/fraud/embezzlement, larceny/motor vehicle theft, drug possession, and all other felonies. The hierarchy was determined from an analysis of two factors that reflect how seriously the justice system treats different offenses: the sentence length imposed and the time actually served in prison before release. In general, the higher the offense is in the hierarchy, the more serious it is in terms of the two factors.

Sample selection procedures gave each sentenced felon a single chance to be in the sample. However, felons who appeared in court on more than 1 day for different offenses and received a sentence at each re-appearance had more than a single chance.

At the data analysis stage, cases were aggregated according to their offense designation at time of sampling, with the single exception of "other violent." "Other violent" is a category shown in the tables, but it was not a category at sampling. The "other violent" category was formed from the sampling category "other felonies." That is, after sampling, sampled cases designated "other felonies" were coded either "violent," "nonviolent," or "not ascertained," based on data available. Cases coded "not ascertained" were rare. For data analysis purposes, cases coded "other violent" were removed from the "other felonies" category and shown separately in the tables. The 11 original offense categories, and "other violent" are defined as follows:

Murder and nonnegligent

manslaughter--Murder is (1) intentionally causing the death of another person without extreme provocation or legal justification or (2) causing the death of another while committing or attempting to commit another crime. Nonnegligent (or voluntary) manslaughter is intentionally and without legal justification causing the death of another when acting under extreme provocation. The combined category of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter excludes involuntary or negligent manslaughter, conspiracies to commit murder, solicitation of murder, and attempted murder.

Rape--Forcible intercourse (vaginal, anal, or oral) with a female or male. Includes forcible sodomy or penetration with a foreign object (both of which are sometimes called "deviate sexual assault"); excludes statutory rape or any other nonforcible sexual acts with a minor or with someone unable to give legal or factual consent. Includes attempts.

Robbery--The unlawful taking of property that is in the immediate possession of another, by force or the threat of force. Includes forcible purse snatching but excludes nonforcible purse snatching, which is classified as larceny/theft. Includes attempts.

Aggravated assault--(1) Intentionally and without legal justification causing serious bodily injury, with or without a deadly weapon or (2) using a deadly or dangerous weapon to threaten, attempt, or cause bodily injury, regardless of the degree of injury if any. Includes attempted murder, aggravated battery, felonious assault, and assault with a deadly weapon.

Other violent--Violent offenses excluding murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Includes offenses such as sexual assault, kidnapping, extortion, and negligent manslaughter. Includes attempts.

Burglary--The unlawful entry of a fixed structure used for regular residence, industry, or business, with or without the use of force, to commit a felony or theft. Includes attempts.

Larceny and motor vehicle theft--

Larceny is the unlawful taking of property other than a motor vehicle from the possession of another, by stealth, without force or deceit. Includes pocket picking, nonforcible purse snatching, shoplifting, and thefts from motor vehicles. Excludes receiving and/or reselling stolen property (fencing) and thefts through fraud or deceit. Includes attempts. Motor vehicle theft is the unlawful taking of a self-propelled road vehicle owned by another. Includes the theft of automobiles, trucks, and motorcycles but excludes the theft of boats, aircraft, or farm equipment (which is classified as larceny/theft). Also includes receiving, possessing, stripping, transporting, and reselling stolen vehicles and unauthorized use of a vehicle (joyriding). Includes attempts.

Fraud, forgery, and embezzlement--

Using deceit or intentional misrepresentation to unlawfully deprive a person of his or her property or legal rights. Includes offenses such as check fraud, confidence games, counterfeiting, and credit card fraud. Includes attempts.

Drug possession--Includes possession of an illegal drug, but excludes "possession with intent to sell." Includes attempts.

Drug trafficking--Includes manufacturing, distributing, selling, smuggling, or "possession with intent to sell." Includes attempts.

Weapons offenses--The unlawful sale, distribution, manufacture, alteration, transportation, possession, or use of a deadly or dangerous weapon or accessory.

Other offenses--All felony offenses not listed above. Includes receiving stolen property, driving while intoxicated or other traffic offenses, bribery, obstructing justice, escaping from custody, family offenses (such as child neglect, contributing to the delinquency of a minor, nonpayment of child support), and nonviolent sexual offenses (such as statutory rape, incest, pornography offenses, pimping, prostitution). Includes attempts.

Appendix 14

State Court Processing Statistics

Survey methodology, definitions of terms, and crimes within offense categories

Note: The following information has been excerpted from U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, ***Felony Defendants in Large Urban Counties, 1994***, NCJ-164616 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1998), pp. 1, 37-39. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Methodology

The third survey of the State Court Processing Statistics (SCPS) program, formerly the National Pretrial Reporting Program, was conducted during May 1994. These data describe the criminal justice process from arrest to case disposition. SCPS tracked a sample of cases designed to represent the Nation's 75 most populous counties (by 1990 estimates). In 1994, the 75 largest counties accounted for about 36% of the Nation's population, 52% of all reported serious violent crimes, and 43% of all reported serious property crimes. Cases were tracked for up to 1 year.

The sample was designed and selected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census under Bureau of Justice Statistics supervision. It is a two-stage stratified sample with 39 of the 75 most populous counties selected at the first stage, and a systematic sample of State court felony filings (defendants) within each county selected at the second stage.

The 39 counties were divided into 4 first-stage strata, based on court filing information obtained through a telephone survey. Twelve counties were included in the sample with certainty because of their large number of court filings. The remaining 27 counties were allocated to the 3 non-certainty strata based on the variance of felony court dispositions.

The second-stage sampling was designed to represent all defendants who had felony cases filed with the court during the month of May 1994. The participating jurisdictions provided data for every defendant who had a felony case filed on selected days during that month. The number of days selected depended on the stage-one stratum in which the county had been placed. Each jurisdiction provided 1, 2, or 4 weeks of filings for May 1994. Data from jurisdictions

that were not required to provide a full month of filings were weighted to represent the full month.

Data on 14,691 sample felony cases were collected from the 39 sampled jurisdictions. This sample represented 53,099 weighted cases filed during the month of May 1994 in the 75 most populous counties. About 500 weighted cases that, because of incomplete information, could not be classified into one of the four major crime categories (violent, property, drug, public-order) were omitted from the analysis. Cases that were disposed of too quickly to allow time for a pretrial release decision also were excluded. The data collection was conducted by the Pretrial Services Resource Center in Washington, D.C.

Data were collected from the following counties and independent cities: Alabama (Jefferson); Arizona (Maricopa, Pima); California (Alameda, Los Angeles, Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Francisco, Santa Clara, Ventura); Florida (Broward, Dade, Hillsborough, Orange); Hawaii (Honolulu); Illinois (Cook, DuPage); Kentucky (Jefferson); Maryland (Baltimore city); Massachusetts (Middlesex); Michigan (Wayne); Missouri (Jackson, St. Louis); New Jersey (Essex); New York (Bronx, Erie, Kings, Monroe, New York, Queens, Suffolk); Ohio (Hamilton); Pennsylvania (Allegheny, Philadelphia); Tennessee (Shelby); Texas (Dallas, Harris); Washington (King); and Wisconsin (Milwaukee).

Several jurisdictions did not provide complete reporting for defendants' Hispanic origin. As a result, the overall reporting level for race combined with Hispanic origin was 75% compared to 85% for race alone. Because of this underreporting, the categories of race alone account for more defendants than the categories that include both race and Hispanic origin. A large preponderance of the persons with a Hispanic origin were white, although the category includes all races.

Definitions of terms

Terms relating to pretrial release

Released defendant--Any defendant who was released from custody prior to the disposition of his or her case by the court. Includes defendants who were detained for some period of time before being released and defendants who were returned to custody after being released because of a violation of the conditions of pretrial release.

Detained defendant--Any defendant who remained in custody from the time of arrest until the disposition of his or her case by the court. Detained defendants are also referred to as "not released."

Failure to appear--When a court issues a bench warrant for a defendant's arrest because he or she has missed a scheduled court appearance.

Types of financial release

Full cash bond--The defendant posts the full bail amount in cash with the court. If the defendant makes all court appearances, the cash is returned. If the defendant fails to appear in court, the bond is forfeited.

Deposit bond--The defendant deposits a percentage (usually 10%) of the full bail amount with the court. The full amount of the bail is required if the defendant fails to appear in court. The percentage bail is returned after the disposition of the case, but the court often retains a small portion for administrative costs.

Surety bond--A third party, usually a bail bond company, signs a promissory note to the court for the full bail amount and charges the defendant a fee for the service (usually 10% of the full bail amount). If the defendant fails to appear, the bond company must pay the court the full bail amount. Frequently the bond company requires the defendant to post collateral in addition to the fee.

Property bond--Also known as collateral bond, involves an agreement made by a defendant as a condition of pretrial release requiring that property valued at the full bail amount be posted as an assurance of his or her appearance in court. If the defendant fails to appear in court, the property is forfeited.

Types of nonfinancial release

Unsecured bond--The defendant pays no money to the court but is liable for the full amount of bail should he or she fail to appear in court.

Release on recognizance--The court releases the defendant on a signed agreement that he or she will appear in court as required. This category also includes citation releases in which arrestees are released pending their first court appearance on a written order issued by law enforcement or jail personnel.

Conditional release--Defendants are released under conditions and are usually supervised by a pretrial services agency. In some cases, such as those involving a third-party custodian or drug monitoring and treatment, another agency may be involved in the supervision of the defendant. Conditional release sometimes includes an unsecured bond.

Other type of release

Emergency release--Defendants are released solely in response to a court order placing limits on a jail's population.

Offense categories

Felony offenses were classified into 13 categories. These categories were further divided into the four major crime categories of violent, property, drug, and public-order offenses. The following listings contain a representative summary of most of the crimes contained in each category; however, these lists are not meant to be exhaustive. All offenses, except murder, include attempts and conspiracies to commit.

Violent offenses

Murder--Includes homicide, nonnegligent manslaughter, and voluntary homicide. Does not include attempted murder (which is classified as felony assault), negligent homicide, involuntary homicide, or vehicular manslaughter (which are classified as "other violent crime").

Rape--Includes forcible intercourse, sodomy, or penetration with a foreign object. Does not include statutory rape or nonforcible acts with a minor or someone unable to give legal consent, nonviolent sexual offenses, or commercialized sex offenses.

Robbery--Includes the unlawful taking of anything of value by force or threat of force.

Assault--Includes aggravated assault, aggravated battery, attempted murder, assault with a deadly weapon, felony assault or battery on a law enforcement officer, and other felony assaults. Does not include extortion, coercion, or intimidation.

Other violent offenses--Includes vehicular manslaughter, involuntary manslaughter, negligent or reckless homicide, nonviolent or nonforcible sexual assault, kidnaping, unlawful imprisonment, child or spouse abuse, cruelty to child, reckless endangerment, hit and run with bodily injury, intimidation, and extortion.

Property offenses

Burglary--Includes any type of entry into a residence, industry, or business with or without the use of force with the intent to commit a felony or theft. Does not include possession of burglary tools, trespassing, or unlawful entry where the intent is not known.

Theft--Includes grand theft, grand larceny, motor vehicle theft, or any other felony theft. Does not include receiving or buying stolen property, fraud, forgery, or deceit.

Other property offenses--Includes receiving or buying stolen property, forgery, fraud, embezzlement, arson, reckless burning, damage to property, criminal mischief, vandalism, bad checks, counterfeiting,

criminal trespassing, possession of burglary tools, and unlawful entry.

Drug offenses

Drug sale/trafficking--Includes trafficking, sales, distribution, possession with intent to distribute or sell, manufacturing, and smuggling of controlled substances. Does not include possession of controlled substances.

Other drug offenses--Includes possession of controlled substances, prescription violations, possession of drug paraphernalia, and other drug law violations.

Public-order offenses

Weapons--Includes the unlawful sale, distribution, manufacture, alteration, transportation, possession, or use of a deadly weapon or accessory.

Driving-related--Includes driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol, driving with a suspended or revoked license, or any other felony in the motor vehicle code.

Other public-order offenses--Includes flight/escape, parole or probation violations, prison contraband, habitual offender, obstruction of justice, rioting, libel, slander, treason, perjury, prostitution/pandering, bribery, and tax law violations.

Appendix 15

Juvenile Court Statistics Methodology, definitions of terms, and offenses within categories

This information was excerpted from Melissa Sickmund et al., *Juvenile Court Statistics 1995*, U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (Washington, DC: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 1998), pp. 1-3, 51-61; and Howard Snyder et al., "Easy Access to Juvenile Court Statistics: 1986-1995," Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 1997. (Machine-readable data file.) Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Methodology

These data are national estimates of juvenile delinquency cases handled in 1995 by U.S. courts with juvenile jurisdiction. The estimates are derived from data provided to the National Center for Juvenile Justice' National Juvenile Court Data Archive, by State and county agencies responsible for collecting and/or disseminating information on the processing of youth in juvenile courts.

Such courts may also handle other matters, including status offenses, i.e., behaviors that are considered an offense only when committed by a juvenile (e.g., running away from home), traffic violations, child support, adoption, and child abuse and neglect. However, the data presented in this edition of SOURCEBOOK focus on the courts' handling of juveniles charged with criminal law violations. These data are not the result of a uniform data collection effort. They are not derived from a complete census of juvenile courts or obtained from a probability sample of courts. These national estimates are developed using compatible information from courts that are able to provide data to the Archive.

The Archive collects data in two forms: court-level aggregate statistics and detailed case-level data. Court-level aggregate statistics are either abstracted from the annual reports of State and local courts or are contributed directly to the Archive. These data typically are counts of the delinquency and status offense cases handled by courts in a defined time period (calendar or fiscal year). Case-level data are usually generated by the automated client-tracking systems or case-reporting systems managed by juvenile

courts or other juvenile justice agencies. These systems provide detailed data on the characteristics of each delinquency and status offense case handled by courts.

The structure and content of each data set is examined in order to design an automated restructuring procedure that will transform each jurisdiction's data into a common case-level format. The aggregation of these standardized case-level data files constitutes the national case-level data base. The compiled data from jurisdictions that contribute only court-level statistics constitutes the national court-level data base. Together, these two multi-jurisdictional data bases are used to generate national estimates of delinquency and status offense cases. Although juvenile courts with jurisdiction over more than 95% of the U.S. juvenile population contribute either case-level data or court-level aggregate statistics to the Archive, not all of this information can be used to generate the national estimates. To be used, the data must be in a compatible unit of count (i.e., case disposed), the data source must demonstrate a pattern of consistent reporting over time (at least 2 years), and the data file contributed must represent a complete count of cases disposed in a jurisdiction during a given year.

In 1995, case-level data describing 876,173 delinquency cases handled by 1,323 jurisdictions in 28 States met the criteria for inclusion in the development of national estimates. Compatible data were available from Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Florida, Hawaii, Illinois, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, and West Virginia. These courts had jurisdiction over 53% of the Nation's juvenile population in 1995.

Compatible court-level aggregate statistics on an additional 176,823 delinquency cases from 511 jurisdictions were reported from the District of Columbia, California, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Montana, Texas, and Vermont.

In all, compatible case-level data and court-level statistics on delinquency cases were received from 1,775 jurisdictions containing 67% of the Nation's juvenile population in 1995.

A multivariate weighting procedure is employed that adjusts for a number of factors related to juvenile court caseloads--i.e., the court's jurisdictional responsibilities (upper age); the size and demographic composition of the community; the age, sex, and race profile of the youth involved in juvenile court

cases; and the offenses charged against the youth. The basic assumption underlying the estimation procedure is that similar legal and demographic factors shape the volume and characteristics of cases in reporting and nonreporting counties of comparable size and features.

The unit of count is a case disposed by a court with juvenile jurisdiction. A case represents a youth processed by a juvenile court on a new referral regardless of the number of charges contained in that referral. A youth charged with four burglaries in a single referral represents a single case, whereas a youth referred to court intake for three burglaries and referred again the following week on another burglary charge represents two cases, even if the court eventually merges the two referrals for efficient processing.

The offense coded was the most serious offense for which the youth was referred to court. Attempts to commit an offense were included under that offense category except attempted murder, which was included in the aggravated assault category.

The term disposed means that a definite action has been taken or that a plan of treatment has been selected or initiated. It does not necessarily mean that the case is closed or terminated in the sense that all contact with the youth has ceased.

Definitions of terms

Adjudicated--Judicially determined (judged) to be a delinquent.

Delinquent act/offense--An act committed by a juvenile for which an adult could be prosecuted in a criminal court, but when committed by a juvenile is within the jurisdiction of the juvenile court.

Detention--The placement of a youth in a restrictive facility between referral to court intake and case disposition.

Juvenile--Youth at or below the upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction. See Upper age of jurisdiction and Youth population at risk.

Nonpetitioned cases--Informally handled cases that duly authorized court personnel screen for adjustment without the filing of a formal petition. Such personnel include judges, referees, probation officers, other officers of the court, and/or an agency statutorily designated to conduct petition screening for the juvenile court.

Petitioned cases--Formally handled cases that appear on the official court calendar in response to the filing of a petition or other legal instrument requesting the court to adjudicate the youth delinquent or to waive (transfer) the youth to criminal court for processing as an adult.

Placement out-of-home--Cases in which youth were placed in a residential

facility for delinquents, or were otherwise removed from their homes and placed elsewhere.

Probation--Cases in which youth were placed on informal/voluntary or formal/court-ordered probation or supervision.

Race--The race of the youth referred as determined by the youth or by court personnel.

White--A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, North Africa, or the Middle East. (Nearly all Hispanics were included in the white racial category.)

Black--A person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa.

Other--A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North America, the Far East, Southeast Asia, the Indian Subcontinent, or the Pacific Islands.

Transfer/waiver--Cases that were waived or transferred to criminal court as the result of a waiver or transfer hearing in juvenile court. Cases are included in this category only if the transfer resulted from judicial actions alone. Some cases can be transferred to criminal court through the actions of prosecutors. However, these data report judicial waivers only. Excluded are cases that were transferred to criminal court under concurrent jurisdiction provisions.

Upper age of jurisdiction--The oldest age at which a juvenile court has original jurisdiction over an individual for law-violating behavior. For the time period covered by these data in 3 States (Connecticut, New York, and North Carolina) the upper age of jurisdiction was 15, in 8 States (Georgia, Illinois, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, South Carolina, and Texas) the upper age of jurisdiction was 16, and in the remaining 39 States and the District of Columbia the upper age of jurisdiction was 17. It must be noted that within most States there are exceptions to the age criteria that place or permit youth at or below the State's upper age of jurisdiction to be under the original jurisdiction of the adult criminal court. For example, in most States if a youth of a certain age is charged with one of a defined list of what are commonly labeled "excluded offenses," the case must originate in the adult criminal court. In addition, in a number of States, the district attorney is given the discretion of filing certain cases either in the juvenile or in the criminal court. Therefore, while the upper age of jurisdiction is commonly recognized in all States, there are numerous exceptions to this age criterion.

Youth population at risk--For delinquency and status offense matters this is the number of children from age 10 through the upper age of jurisdiction. In all States the upper age of jurisdiction is defined by statute. In most States individuals are considered adults when they reach their 18th birthday. Therefore, for these States, the delinquency

and status offense youth population at risk would equal the number of children who are 10 through 17 years of age living within the geographical area serviced by the court.

Offenses within categories

Crimes against persons--This category includes criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, simple assault, and other person offenses as defined below.

Criminal homicide--Causing the death of another person without legal justification or excuse. Criminal homicide is a summary category, not a single codified offense. The term, in law, embraces all homicides where the perpetrator intentionally killed someone without legal justification, or accidentally killed someone as a consequence of reckless or grossly negligent conduct. It includes all conduct encompassed by the terms murder, nonnegligent (voluntary) manslaughter, negligent (involuntary) manslaughter, and vehicular manslaughter. The term is broader than the Crime Index category used in the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) in which murder and nonnegligent manslaughter does not include negligent manslaughter or vehicular manslaughter.

Forcible rape--Sexual intercourse or attempted sexual intercourse with a female against her will by force or threat of force. The term is used in the same sense as in the UCR Crime Index. (Some States have enacted gender-neutral rape or sexual assault statutes that prohibit forced sexual penetration of either sex. Data reported by such States do not distinguish between forcible rape of females as defined above and other sexual assaults.)

Robbery--Unlawful taking or attempted taking of property that is in the immediate possession of another by force or the threat of force. The term is used in the same sense as in the UCR Crime Index and includes forcible purse snatching.

Assault--Unlawful intentional inflicting, or attempted or threatened inflicting, of injury upon the person of another.

Aggravated assault--Unlawful intentional inflicting of serious bodily injury, or unlawful threat or attempt to inflict bodily injury or death, by means of a deadly or dangerous weapon with or without actual infliction of any injury. The term is used in the same sense as in the UCR Crime Index. It includes conduct included under the statutory names aggravated assault and battery, aggravated battery, assault with intent to kill, assault with intent to commit murder or manslaughter, atrocious assault, attempted murder, felonious assault, and assault with a deadly weapon.

Simple assault--Unlawful intentional inflicting, or attempted or threatened inflicting, of less than serious bodily

injury without a deadly or dangerous weapon. The term is used in the same sense as in UCR reporting. Simple assault is often not distinctly named in statutes since it consists of all assaults not explicitly named and defined as serious. Unspecified assaults are contained in the other offenses against persons category.

Other offenses against persons--This category includes kidnaping, violent sex acts other than forcible rape (e.g., incest, sodomy), custody interference, unlawful restraint, false imprisonment, reckless endangerment, harassment, and attempts to commit any such acts.

Crimes against property--This category includes burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, arson, vandalism, stolen property offenses, trespassing, and other property offenses as defined below.

Burglary--Unlawful entry or attempted entry of any fixed structure, vehicle, or vessel used for regular residence, industry, or business, with or without force, with intent to commit a felony or larceny. The term is used in the same sense as in the UCR Crime Index.

Larceny--Unlawful taking or attempted taking of property (other than a motor vehicle) from the possession of another, by stealth, without force and without deceit, with intent to permanently deprive the owner of the property. This term is used in the same sense as in the UCR Crime Index. It includes shoplifting and purse snatching without force.

Motor vehicle theft--Unlawful taking, or attempted taking, of a self-propelled road vehicle owned by another, with the intent to deprive the owner of it permanently or temporarily. The term is used in the same sense as in the UCR Crime Index. It includes joyriding or unauthorized use of a motor vehicle as well as grand theft auto.

Arson--Intentional damaging or destruction by means of fire or explosion of the property of another without the owner's consent, or of any property with intent to defraud, or attempting the above acts. This term is used in the same sense as in the UCR Crime Index.

Vandalism--Destroying or damaging, or attempting to destroy or damage, the property of another without the owner's consent, or public property, except by burning.

Stolen property offenses--Unlawful and knowing receipt, purchase, or possession of stolen property, or attempting any of the above. The term is used in the same sense as the UCR category stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing.

Trespassing--Unlawful entry or attempted entry of the property of another with the intent to commit a misdemeanor, other than larceny, or without intent to commit a crime.

Other property offenses--This category includes extortion and all fraud

offenses, such as forgery, counterfeiting, embezzlement, check or credit card fraud, and attempts to commit any such offenses.

Drug law violations--Unlawful sale, purchase, distribution, manufacture, cultivation, transport, possession, or use of a controlled or prohibited substance or drug, or drug paraphernalia, or attempts to commit these acts. Sniffing of glue, paint, gasoline, and other inhalants also are included; therefore, the term is broader than the UCR category drug abuse violations.

Offenses against public order--

This category includes weapons offenses, non-violent sex offenses, non-status liquor law violations, disorderly conduct, obstruction of justice, and other offenses against public order as defined below.

Weapons offenses--Unlawful sale, distribution, manufacture, alteration, transportation, possession, or use of a deadly or dangerous weapon, or accessory, or attempt to commit any of these acts. The term is used in the same sense as the UCR category weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.

Sex offenses--All offenses having a sexual element, not involving violence. The term combines the meaning of the UCR categories prostitution and commercialized vice and sex offenses. It includes offenses such as statutory rape, indecent exposure, prostitution, solicitation, pimping, lewdness, fornication, and adultery.

Liquor law violations, not status--Being in a public place while intoxicated through consumption of alcohol, or intake of a controlled substance or drug. It includes public intoxication, drunkenness, and other liquor law violations. It does not include driving under the influence. The term is used in the same sense as the UCR category of the same name. (Some States treat public drunkenness of juveniles as a status offense, rather than delinquency; therefore, some of these offenses may appear under the status offense code status liquor law violations. Where a person who is publicly intoxicated performs acts which cause a disturbance, he or she may be charged with disorderly conduct.)

Disorderly conduct--Unlawful interruption of the peace, quiet, or order of a community, including offenses such as disturbing the peace, vagrancy, loitering, unlawful assembly, and riot.

Obstruction of justice--This category includes intentionally obstructing court or law enforcement efforts in the administration of justice, acting in a way calculated to lessen the authority or dignity of the court, failing to obey the lawful order of a court, and violations of probation or parole other than technical violations, which do not consist of the commission of a crime or are not prosecuted as such. It includes contempt, perjury, obstructing justice, bribing witnesses, failure to

report a crime, and nonviolent resisting arrest.

Other offenses against public order--

This category includes other offenses against government administration or regulation, e.g., escape from confinement, bribery, gambling, fish and game violations, hitchhiking, health violations, false fire alarms, and immigration violations.

Persons under correctional supervision

This section contains detailed data on offenders under correctional supervision including those on probation, in local jail, in State or Federal prison, or on parole. At year-end 1997 nearly 5.7 million adults (2.9% of all U.S. residents) were under correctional supervision. In 1973, the date of the first *Sourcebook*, the total number under supervision was not known because data on persons under State or local probation were not collected.

The 1973 *Sourcebook* relied on the 1960 decennial census to track institutional populations, the Administrative Office of U.S. Courts, the Federal Bureau of Prisons, and the U.S. Parole Board for data on persons under Federal supervision, the National Prisoner Statistics program for data on offenders held in State institutions and on persons executed and under sentence of death (then sponsored by the Federal Bureau of Prisons), and the Uniform Parole Reports program on parole releases (maintained by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency). Complementing these data were tables from two new sources developed by the recently established statistical office of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA): the 1970 National Jail Census, the first of its kind, and the 1972 Census of Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facilities.

During the 25 years since the first *Sourcebook* was published, national corrections statistics have flourished. Today the *Sourcebook* is able to draw data from a wide array of statistical programs that routinely measure Federal, State, and locally operated correctional systems and provide information on persons in custody or under supervision in the community.

The recent history of U.S. corrections statistics is documented in the dramatic expansion of corrections data made available through the *Sourcebook*. The following chronology sketches the evolution of national corrections statistics since the first publication:

1972. LEAA, with the U.S. Bureau of the Census, conducted the first sample survey of inmates of local jails. The survey, repeated in 1978, 1983, 1989, and 1996, collected information on current offenses and sentences, personal characteristics and criminal histories, and past drug and alcohol use.

1974. LEAA, with the U.S. Bureau of the Census, surveyed a random sample of inmates in State prisons. The survey, repeated in 1979, 1986, 1991, and 1997, collected information on current offenses and sentences,

background characteristics and criminal histories, and past drug and alcohol use.

1976. NCCD and LEAA annual reports covered parole populations beginning in 1976. Reports included population figures by jurisdiction, annual entries and removals, and system characteristics of each paroling authority.

1978. LEAA, with the U. S. Bureau of the Census, conducted a Census of Local Jails, which was repeated in 1983, 1988, and 1993. Items included number of jails and staff, number of inmates, type of inmate quarters, conditions of confinement, special facilities, and programs for inmates.

1979. The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) was established by the Justice System Improvement Act with a statutory mission to collect, analyze, publish, and disseminate statistics on crime, victims of crime, criminal offenders, and operations of justice system agencies at all levels of government. In 1979 BJS published the first annual report on probation and parole.

1982. BJS conducted the first Annual Survey of Jails, and repeated it each year there was no Jail Census: 1984-87, 1989-92, and 1994-98. The series, based on jail facilities in a nationally representative sample of jail jurisdictions, provided annual estimates of the number of inmates and rated capacity; and for selected years, provided data on admissions and releases and offenders under community supervision.

1983. The National Prisoners Statistics program on admissions and releases (NPS) and the Uniform Parole Reports (UPR) were combined into the National Corrections Reporting Program (NCRP). Each year the NCRP collects individual-level data on persons admitted to and released from prison, and released from parole, as well as provides data on sentence length and time served.

1985. BJS published the first *Correctional Populations in the United States* consolidating data collected annually from Federal, State, and local correctional agencies.

1987. BJS conducted the first survey of youth confined in long-term State-operated institutions. The survey provided detailed information on these youth, including current offenses, sentences, criminal histories, descriptions of family situations, drug and alcohol use, and peer group activities.

1989. BJS completed the first large-scale study of recidivism of released prisoners. For a sample of 16,355 prisoners released in 1983 (representing more than half of all releases nationwide), BJS linked corrections

data with records of arrests and prosecutions maintained by criminal identification bureaus in 11 States and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

1995. BJS completed the first nationally representative Survey of Adults on Probation addressing a broad range of issues, including current offenses, sentences, criminal histories, alcohol and drug use and treatment, family backgrounds, and current supervision and treatment.

1996. BJS utilized computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) methods for the first time in the Survey of Inmates in Local Jails. The methods were introduced to improve data quality and timeliness.

Selected findings from the various BJS programs are presented in this 25th anniversary edition:

- trends for number of persons under supervision;
- characteristics of adults on probation;
- a profile of Federal offenders under community supervision;
- detailed information on jail inmates;
- trends in prison incarceration;
- estimates of incarceration by age, sex, race and Hispanic origin;
- prison admissions and releases;
- prison and jail inmates known to be HIV-positive;
- inmate deaths by cause;
- counts of persons on parole by jurisdiction;
- persons under sentence of death and those executed.

Although the tables presented here are large in number and address a broad diversity of issues, they represent only a small portion of what is available today from the BJS corrections statistics program. The *Sourcebook* not only highlights recent findings in corrections but also serves as a reference document directing users to the numerous corrections publications and data sets available through the BJS World Wide Web site, the National Criminal Justice Reference Service, and the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data at the University of Michigan.

Allen J. Beck, Chief
Corrections Statistics
Bureau of Justice Statistics

Table 6.1

Adults on probation, in jail or prison, and on parole

United States, 1980-97

	Total estimated correctional population ^a	Probation	Jail	Prison ^b	Parole
1980	1,840,400	1,118,097	182,288 ^c	319,598	220,438
1981	2,006,600	1,225,934	195,085 ^c	360,029	225,539
1982	2,192,600	1,357,264	207,853	402,914	224,604
1983	2,475,100	1,582,947	221,815	423,898	246,440
1984	2,689,200	1,740,948	233,018	448,264	266,992
1985	3,011,500	1,968,712	254,986	487,593	300,203
1986	3,239,400	2,114,621	272,735	526,436	325,638
1987	3,459,600	2,247,158	294,092	562,814	355,505
1988	3,714,100	2,356,483	341,893	607,766	407,977
1989	4,055,600	2,522,125	393,303	683,367	456,803
1990	4,348,000	2,670,234	403,019 ^d	743,382	531,407
1991	4,535,600	2,728,472	424,129 ^d	792,535	590,442
1992	4,762,600	2,811,611	441,781 ^d	850,566	658,601
1993	4,944,000	2,903,061	455,500 ^d	909,381	676,100
1994	5,141,300	2,981,022	479,800	990,147	690,371
1995	5,335,100	3,077,861	499,300	1,078,542	679,421
1996	5,475,000	3,161,030	510,400	1,127,528	676,045
1997	5,690,700	3,261,888	557,974	1,185,800 ^c	685,033
Percent change					
1996 to 1997	3.9%	3.2%	9.3%	5.2%	1.3%
1990 to 1997	30.9	22.2	38.4	59.5	28.9

Note: Counts for probation, prison, and parole populations are for December 31 of each year; jail population counts are for June 30 of each year. Counts of adults held in jail facilities for 1993-96 were estimated and rounded to the nearest 100. Parole counts for 1996 decreased from the previously reported 704,709 because of reporting changes in New Jersey and other jurisdictions. These data have been revised by the Source based on the most recently reported counts and will differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For information on methodology and explanatory notes, see Appendix 4.

^aA small number of individuals have multiple correctional statuses; consequently, the total number of persons under correctional supervision is an overestimate. The total is rounded to the nearest 100.

^bIncludes only prisoners under custody.

^cEstimated.

^dThe estimated jail population for 1990-93 includes an unknown number of persons supervised outside jail facilities.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1994*, NCJ-160091, Table 1.1; *1995*, NCJ-163916, Table 1.1 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice); U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Probation and Parole Populations 1997*, Press Release NCJ-172216 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1998), p. 5. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.2

Estimated number and percent of adults under correctional supervision

By sex and race, United States, 1985-95

	Estimated number of adults under correctional supervision ^a						Estimated percent of adults under correctional supervision ^b					
	Sex			Race			Sex			Race		
	Total	Male	Female	White	Black	Other	Total	Male	Female	White	Black	Other
1985	3,011,500	2,606,000	405,500	1,941,600	1,029,600	40,300	1.7%	3.0%	0.4%	1.2%	5.2%	0.8%
1986	3,239,400	2,829,100	410,300	2,090,100	1,117,200	32,100	1.8	3.3	0.4	1.4	5.7	0.6
1987	3,459,600	3,021,000	438,600	2,192,200	1,231,100	36,300	1.9	3.5	0.5	1.4	6.2	0.6
1988	3,714,100	3,223,000	491,100	2,348,600	1,325,700	39,800	2.0	3.7	0.5	1.5	6.6	0.7
1989	4,055,600	3,501,600	554,000	2,521,200	1,489,000	45,400	2.2	4.0	0.6	1.6	7.3	0.7
1990	4,348,000	3,746,300	601,700	2,665,500	1,632,700	49,800	2.3	4.2	0.6	1.7	7.9	0.7
1991	4,535,600	3,913,000	622,600	2,742,400	1,743,300	49,900	2.4	4.4	0.6	1.7	8.3	0.7
1992	4,762,600	4,050,300	712,300	2,835,900	1,873,200	53,500	2.5	4.5	0.7	1.8	8.7	0.7
1993	4,944,000	4,215,800	728,200	2,872,200	2,011,600	60,200	2.6	4.6	0.7	1.7	8.8	0.8
1994	5,141,300	4,377,400	763,900	3,058,000	2,018,000	65,300	2.7	4.7	0.8	1.9	9.1	0.8
1995	5,374,500	4,546,400	828,100	3,210,200	2,090,900	73,300	2.8	4.9	0.8	2.0	9.3	0.9

Note: Previously published estimates by sex and race have been revised by the Source based on the most recently reported data and will differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For information on methodology and explanatory notes, see Appendix 4.

^aPopulations are estimated and rounded to the nearest 100.

^bPercentages are based on the resident population age 18 or older on July 1 of each reference year.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1995*, NCJ-163916 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1997), Tables 1.3 and 1.4. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.3

Adults on probation under State and Federal jurisdiction

By region and jurisdiction, 1997

Region and jurisdiction	Probation population Jan. 1, 1997	1997		Probation population Dec. 31, 1997	Percent change in probation population during 1997	Number on probation on Dec. 31, 1997 per 100,000 adult residents
		Entries	Exits			
United States, total	3,161,030	1,725,834	1,628,403	3,261,888	3.2%	1,647
Federal	34,202	14,756	16,331	32,627	-4.6	16
State	3,126,828	1,711,078	1,612,072	3,229,261	3.3	1,630
Northeast	551,727	249,991	229,955	572,594	3.8	1,470
Connecticut	55,978	38,275	38,264	55,989	(a)	2,260
Maine ^b	7,753	NA	NA	8,584	10.7	909
Massachusetts	44,858	39,021	37,449	46,430	3.5	995
New Hampshire	4,414	3,585	3,123	4,876	10.5	556
New Jersey	125,881	59,651	54,967	130,565	3.7	2,153
New York	174,406	47,634	36,159	185,881	6.6	1,369
Pennsylvania	110,532	47,366	45,405	112,493	1.8	1,229
Rhode Island	20,446	8,473	9,271	19,648	-3.9	2,607
Vermont	7,459	5,986	5,317	8,128	9.0	1,833
Midwest	704,965	491,274	465,678	730,005	3.6	1,579
Illinois	115,503	63,296	59,318	119,481	3.4	1,370
Indiana	93,509	81,799	78,263	97,045	3.8	2,222
Iowa	15,386	15,428	13,980	16,834	9.4	791
Kansas ^{c,d}	15,732	19,502	19,029	16,205	3.0	850
Michigan ^{b,e}	147,598	124,731	117,525	154,236	4.5	2,122
Minnesota ^b	90,202	55,258	55,509	90,707	0.6	2,641
Missouri ^{e,f}	42,368	20,718	16,785	46,301	9.3	1,159
Nebraska	14,363	14,696	14,534	14,525	1.1	1,198
North Dakota	2,599	1,498	1,440	2,657	2.2	559
Ohio ^{b,e}	116,865	64,512	61,957	118,761	1.6	1,423
South Dakota ^{b,g}	3,548	4,768	4,764	3,467	-2.3	641
Wisconsin ^h	47,292	25,068	22,574	49,786	5.3	1,302
South	1,272,488	667,472	651,235	1,292,339	1.6	1,850
Alabama ^{b,e}	37,865	2,153	1,669	35,723	-5.7	1,100
Arkansas	25,178	8,529	7,315	26,392	4.8	1,419
Delaware ^{d,f}	16,528	NA	NA	17,872	8.1	3,225
District of Columbia	9,740	9,875	8,818	10,797	10.9	2,560
Florida ^{b,e}	237,117	196,263	196,902	239,932	1.2	2,146
Georgia ^e	143,457	65,452	60,489	148,420	3.5	2,699
Kentucky ^j	11,689	6,087	5,683	12,093	3.5	410
Louisiana	35,375	11,815	11,737	35,453	0.2	1,122
Maryland	70,553	39,163	35,104	74,612	5.8	1,950
Mississippi ^{b,c,d}	10,376	3,547	3,926	10,997	6.0	556
North Carolina	102,483	59,327	56,394	105,416	2.9	1,899
Oklahoma ^{b,e}	28,090	13,812	13,131	28,733	2.3	1,178
South Carolina	42,417	15,046	15,059	42,404	(a)	1,512
Tennessee ^e	37,002	20,305	19,056	38,251	3.4	946
Texas ^j	429,329	193,128	193,364	429,093	-0.1	3,095
Virginia ^f	29,620	22,970	22,588	30,002	1.3	589
West Virginia ^{b,e,f}	5,669	NA	NA	6,149	8.5	438
West	597,648	302,341	265,204	634,323	6.1	1,473
Alaska	3,999	2,038	1,659	4,378	9.5	1,040
Arizona ^{e,f}	40,607	29,604	25,398	44,813	10.4	1,368
California	286,526	164,882	146,877	304,531	6.3	1,306
Colorado ^{b,e,f}	42,688	20,153	16,051	45,447	6.5	1,580
Hawaii	14,027	7,521	6,147	15,401	9.8	1,742
Idaho ^k	5,855	2,308	1,796	6,367	8.7	741
Montana ^{i,l}	4,473	1,257	1,052	4,678	4.6	720
Nevada ^b	9,760	NA	NA	10,902	11.7	884
New Mexico ^e	8,903	7,470	7,478	8,895	-0.1	723
Oregon	42,292	16,210	14,522	43,980	4.0	1,808
Utah	9,306	4,107	3,952	9,461	1.7	690
Washington ^{b,e}	125,780	44,511	38,016	132,014	5.0	3,177
Wyoming	3,432	2,280	2,256	3,456	0.7	993

Note: These data are from a survey of probation and parole agencies in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal system conducted by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Persons on probation are defined as those who have been placed under the supervision of a State, local, or Federal probation agency resulting from a court order. For information on methodology and definitions of terms, see [Appendix 4](#).

^aLess than 0.05%.

^bBecause of nonresponse or incomplete data, the population on Dec. 31, 1997 does not equal the population on Jan. 1, 1997 plus entries, minus exits.

^cData do not include absconders.

^dData do not include out-of-State cases.

^eMultiple agencies reporting.

^fAll data are estimated.

^gData are for year ending June 30, 1997.

^hData are provisional, pending further review by the State.

ⁱData do not include inactive cases.

^jData are for year ending Aug. 31, 1997.

^kTotal entries are estimated.

^lTotal exits are estimated.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Probation and Parole Populations 1997*, Press Release NCJ-172216 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1998), p. 3.

Table 6.4

Adults on probation under State and Federal jurisdiction

By sex, region, and jurisdiction, 1995

Region and jurisdiction	Probation population Dec. 31, 1995	Male	Female	Not reported
United States, total	3,096,529	1,938,608	507,567	650,354
Federal	38,506	28,341	10,148	17
State	3,058,023	1,910,267	497,419	650,337
Northeast	544,620	394,636	86,223	63,761
Connecticut ^a	54,507	45,676	8,831	0
Maine	8,641	6,300	938	1,403
Massachusetts	43,680	NA	NA	43,680
New Hampshire ^a	4,347	3,478	869	0
New Jersey ^a	127,123	100,472	26,651	0
New York	173,499	146,631	26,868	0
Pennsylvania ^a	106,823	86,087	20,736	0
Rhode Island	18,678	NA	NA	18,678
Vermont	7,322	5,992	1,330	0
Midwest	676,997	365,033	119,401	192,563
Illinois ^a	109,489	87,591	21,898	0
Indiana ^a	89,458	NA	NA	89,458
Iowa	16,579	2,949	13,630	0
Kansas	16,547	12,245	4,302	0
Michigan	148,337	49,086	15,546	83,705
Minnesota	83,778	64,147	19,631	0
Missouri ^a	40,595	31,927	8,668	0
Nebraska ^a	19,427	15,252	4,175	0
North Dakota	2,291	1,776	515	0
Ohio	99,603	63,524	20,303	15,776
South Dakota	3,624	NA	NA	3,624
Wisconsin	47,269	36,536	10,733	0
South	1,254,817	937,217	237,206	80,394
Alabama ^a	31,416	1,872	468	29,076
Arkansas	22,381	16,925	5,456	0
Delaware ^a	16,347	13,545	2,802	0
District of Columbia	10,262	9,829	433	0
Florida	255,550	184,002	47,716	23,832
Georgia	142,453	114,315	28,138	0
Kentucky	11,499	NA	NA	11,499
Louisiana	33,753	26,597	7,156	0
Maryland	71,029	58,701	12,328	0
Mississippi ^a	9,595	7,772	1,823	0
North Carolina	97,921	77,685	20,236	0
Oklahoma	27,866	19,844	6,839	1,183
South Carolina	42,166	36,050	6,116	0
Tennessee	36,733	29,618	7,113	2
Texas ^a	415,497	321,779	85,001	8,717
Virginia ^a	24,264	18,683	5,581	0
West Virginia	6,085	0	0	6,085
West	581,589	213,381	54,589	313,619
Alaska	2,563	2,049	514	0
Arizona ^a	32,532	26,845	5,687	0
California	286,986	NA	NA	286,986
Colorado	42,010	30,686	7,373	3,951
Hawaii ^a	13,323	10,392	2,931	0
Idaho	6,169	4,421	137	1,611
Montana	5,845	4,777	1,068	0
Nevada	10,076	7,678	2,398	0
New Mexico ^a	8,276	6,811	1,465	0
Oregon	39,725	31,954	7,771	0
Utah	8,478	6,739	1,739	0
Washington	122,306	78,462	22,773	21,071
Wyoming	3,300	2,567	733	0

Note: See Note, table 6.3. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 4.

^aDetailed data are estimated for sex.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1995*, NCJ-163916 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1997), Table 3.7.

Table 6.5

Adults on probation under State and Federal jurisdiction

By race, region, and jurisdiction, 1995

Region and jurisdiction	Probation population Dec. 31, 1995	White	Black	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Other, unknown, or not reported
United States, total	3,096,529	1,541,426	748,505	20,347	9,269	776,982
Federal	38,506	26,934	9,509	566	1,240	257
State	3,058,023	1,514,492	738,996	19,781	8,029	776,725
Northeast	544,620	248,439	164,150	1,653	1,477	128,901
Connecticut ^a	54,507	32,583	13,616	110	154	8,044
Maine	8,641	NA	NA	NA	NA	8,641
Massachusetts	43,680	NA	NA	NA	NA	43,680
New Hampshire ^a	4,347	3,912	305	0	130	0
New Jersey ^a	127,123	49,463	59,371	0	767	17,522
New York	173,499	86,014	59,539	494	318	27,134
Pennsylvania ^a	106,823	69,467	31,212	942	NA	5,202
Rhode Island	18,678	NA	NA	NA	NA	18,678
Vermont ^a	7,322	7,000	107	107	108	0
Midwest	676,997	328,095	130,102	6,138	3,065	209,597
Illinois ^a	109,489	66,788	41,606	219	876	0
Indiana ^a	89,458	NA	NA	NA	NA	89,458
Iowa	16,579	14,903	1,418	155	103	0
Kansas	16,547	11,583	4,964	0	0	0
Michigan	148,337	46,627	8,348	753	617	91,992
Minnesota	83,778	66,760	10,272	2,799	876	3,071
Missouri ^a	40,595	28,147	12,290	53	72	33
Nebraska ^a	19,427	14,608	2,888	526	55	1,350
North Dakota	2,291	2,004	52	222	13	0
Ohio	99,603	46,469	36,289	84	120	16,641
South Dakota	3,624	NA	NA	NA	NA	3,624
Wisconsin	47,269	30,206	11,975	1,327	333	3,428
South	1,254,817	747,156	421,489	4,838	1,209	80,125
Alabama ^a	31,416	936	1,404	0	0	29,076
Arkansas	22,381	14,119	7,981	50	42	189
Delaware ^a	16,347	8,282	7,501	0	0	564
District of Columbia ^a	10,262	150	10,112	NA	NA	0
Florida	255,550	154,718	72,444	216	308	27,864
Georgia	142,453	68,260	73,443	220	224	306
Kentucky	11,499	NA	NA	NA	NA	11,499
Louisiana	33,753	13,325	20,246	10	4	168
Maryland	71,029	29,119	41,245	55	245	365
Mississippi ^a	9,595	3,550	5,949	NA	NA	96
North Carolina	97,921	45,609	48,292	2,081	164	1,775
Oklahoma	27,866	17,927	6,547	1,843	71	1,478
South Carolina	42,166	19,172	22,689	305	NA	0
Tennessee	36,733	21,483	14,893	41	81	235
Texas ^a	415,497	337,634	77,863	NA	0	0
Virginia ^a	24,264	12,872	10,880	17	70	425
West Virginia	6,085	NA	NA	NA	NA	6,085
West	581,589	190,802	23,255	7,152	2,278	358,102
Alaska	2,563	1,781	252	479	51	0
Arizona ^a	32,532	27,821	2,769	1,811	131	0
California	286,986	NA	NA	NA	NA	286,986
Colorado	42,010	21,657	4,391	44	36	15,882
Hawaii	13,323	NA	NA	NA	NA	13,323
Idaho	6,169	4,584	64	164	46	1,311
Montana	5,845	5,040	79	686	40	0
Nevada	10,076	6,660	1,864	131	50	1,371
New Mexico ^a	8,276	6,843	467	666	0	300
Oregon	39,725	33,548	2,347	573	271	2,986
Utah	8,478	7,486	320	214	154	304
Washington	122,306	72,509	10,631	2,315	1,492	35,359
Wyoming	3,300	2,873	71	69	7	280

Note: See Note, table 6.3. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 4.

^aDetailed data are estimated for race.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1995*, NCJ-163916 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1997), Table 3.8.

Table 6.6

Adults on probation under State and Federal jurisdiction

By type of offense, region, and jurisdiction, 1995

Region and jurisdiction	Probation population Dec. 31, 1995	Felony	Misdemeanor	Driving while intoxicated	Other	Unknown or not reported
United States, total	3,096,529	1,409,098	724,178	430,756	57,540	474,957
Federal	38,506	25,867	7,830	2,724	2,085	0
State	3,058,023	1,383,231	716,348	428,032	55,455	474,957
Northeast	544,620	235,670	160,113	116,554	4,125	28,158
Connecticut	54,507	31,402	17,405	5,700	0	0
Maine ^a	8,641	3,641	5,000	0	0	0
Massachusetts	43,680	NA	NA	18,311	0	25,369
New Hampshire ^a	4,347	2,608	1,304	435	0	0
New Jersey	127,123	78,314	29,621	19,182	0	6
New York	173,499	83,233	58,999	27,142	4,125	0
Pennsylvania ^a	106,823	21,848	38,287	43,905	0	2,783
Rhode Island	18,678	12,064	6,614	0	0	0
Vermont	7,322	2,560	2,883	1,879	0	0
Midwest	676,997	219,163	233,257	80,868	39,832	103,877
Illinois	109,489	44,937	15,516	11,502	37,534	0
Indiana ^a	89,458	31,576	57,882	NA	0	0
Iowa	16,579	7,042	9,493	X	44	0
Kansas	16,547	6,300	7,598	2,649	NA	0
Michigan	148,337	1,046	32,473	26,125	601	88,092
Minnesota	83,778	26,114	29,493	28,171	0	0
Missouri ^a	40,595	34,071	5,503	103	918	0
Nebraska ^a	19,427	2,825	11,377	5,088	137	0
North Dakota	2,291	1,879	348	64	0	0
Ohio	99,603	41,425	34,900	7,166	598	15,514
South Dakota	3,624	2,542	1,082	NA	0	0
Wisconsin	47,269	19,406	27,592	NA	0	271
South	1,254,817	747,063	253,083	204,410	8,762	41,499
Alabama ^a	31,416	26,000	2,404	936	0	2,076
Arkansas	22,381	21,093	776	21	0	491
Delaware ^a	16,347	NA	NA	NA	NA	16,347
District of Columbia	10,262	NA	NA	916	NA	9,346
Florida	255,550	187,218	44,240	15,671	2,811	5,610
Georgia	142,453	88,598	30,570	21,217	2,068	0
Kentucky	11,499	9,693	1,806	NA	0	0
Louisiana	33,753	31,255	1,194	290	1,014	0
Maryland	71,029	20,062	50,593	374	0	0
Mississippi	9,595	9,595	0	NA	0	0
North Carolina	97,921	32,097	45,151	19,129	0	1,544
Oklahoma	27,866	22,987	1,528	3,351	0	0
South Carolina	42,166	18,134	13,665	7,498	2,669	0
Tennessee	36,733	25,144	8,162	3,427	0	0
Texas ^a	415,497	230,923	52,994	131,580	0	0
Virginia ^a	24,264	24,264	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	6,085	NA	NA	NA	NA	6,085
West	581,589	181,335	69,895	26,200	2,736	301,423
Alaska	2,563	2,563	0	0	0	0
Arizona ^a	32,532	29,682	2,376	474	0	0
California	286,986	NA	NA	NA	0	286,986
Colorado	42,010	17,418	20,518	2,746	1,328	0
Hawaii	13,323	8,305	5,018	NA	NA	0
Idaho	6,169	5,454	4	0	0	711
Montana	5,845	5,845	0	0	0	0
Nevada	10,076	6,237	3,839	0	0	0
New Mexico ^a	8,276	5,797	1,110	1,369	0	0
Oregon	39,725	26,394	8,470	4,031	0	830
Utah	8,478	6,113	2,069	296	0	0
Washington	122,306	66,058	24,995	16,949	1,408	12,896
Wyoming	3,300	1,469	1,496	335	0	0

Note: See Note, table 6.3. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 4.

^aDetailed data are estimated for type of offense.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1995*, NCJ-163916 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1997), Table 3.9.

Table 6.7

Adults on probation

By demographic characteristics and severity of most serious offense, United States, 1995

	Total	Severity of offense	
		Felony	Misdemeanor
Number of probationers	2,620,560	1,491,670	991,161
<u>Sex</u>			
Male	79.1%	79.1%	78.4%
Female	20.9	20.9	21.6
<u>Race, Hispanic origin</u>			
White, non-Hispanic	58.3	55.4	61.8
Black, non-Hispanic	27.9	30.8	24.5
Hispanic	11.3	11.2	11.4
Other	2.4	2.6	2.3
<u>Age</u>			
17 years and younger	0.5	0.5	0.5
18 to 24 years	26.4	27.6	24.7
25 to 34 years	36.8	36.6	37.0
35 to 44 years	24.7	24.6	25.2
45 to 54 years	8.4	8.2	8.7
55 years and older	3.2	2.6	3.9
<u>Marital status</u>			
Married	26.2	26.8	24.7
Widowed	0.9	0.9	0.9
Separated	7.0	6.9	7.8
Divorced	14.5	14.6	13.4
Never married	51.4	50.8	53.2
<u>Education completed</u>			
8th grade or less	7.5	8.0	7.0
Some high school	34.9	37.6	30.4
High school graduate/equivalency	39.9	37.6	43.2
Some college or more	17.7	16.8	19.5

Note: These data are estimates from the 1995 Survey of Adults on Probation (SAP), conducted for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The SAP was a two-part survey, consisting of a records check based on probationers' administrative records and personal interviews. The estimates presented are from the records-check component and include information collected December 1994 through September 1995. The sample was selected from a universe of 2,627 State, county, and municipal probation agencies with a total of 2,618,132 sentenced probationers. A stratified two-stage sample yielded a final total of 167 agencies selected with a total of 5,867 probationers. Only persons age 18 and older who were formally sentenced to probation and were not absconders were included in the records check. Excluded were persons supervised by a Federal probation agency; those only on parole, presentence or pretrial diversion; and juveniles.

The estimates presented above are based on complete data for sex, race, and Hispanic origin; data on marital status were reported for 82% of the sample and data on education for 81%.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Characteristics of Adults on Probation, 1995*, Special Report NCJ-164267 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, December 1997), p. 2, Table 2.

Table 6.8

Most serious offense of adults on probation

By severity of offense and demographic characteristics, United States, 1995

Most serious offense	Total	Severity of offense ^a		Sex		Race, Hispanic origin			Age			
		Felony	Misdemeanor	Male	Female	White	Black	Hispanic	24 years and younger	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 years and older
Number of probationers	2,595,499	1,479,904	988,033	2,057,405	538,094	1,521,161	717,389	295,243	700,261	957,412	641,015	296,811
Violent offenses	17.3%	19.5%	13.5%	19.4%	9.5%	16.5%	17.1%	19.4%	16.5%	17.0%	17.4%	20.3%
Homicide	0.7	1.0	0.2	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.1
Sexual assault	3.6	5.6	0.4	4.3	0.6	4.9	1.2	2.4	1.8	3.0	3.8	9.1
Robbery	1.9	3.2	0.0	2.0	1.4	1.0	3.1	2.4	3.1	1.3	2.0	0.7
Assault	9.2	7.6	11.1	10.3	5.1	7.6	11.0	11.6	9.0	10.3	8.7	7.1
Other violent	2.0	2.1	1.7	2.2	1.5	2.0	1.6	2.7	2.2	1.8	2.0	2.3
Property offenses	28.9	36.6	18.2	25.3	42.6	29.9	28.6	23.8	38.7	27.0	22.9	24.7
Burglary	5.8	9.7	0.3	6.6	2.8	6.3	5.5	4.3	10.4	5.2	3.5	2.2
Larceny/theft	9.9	11.1	8.5	8.2	16.5	10.0	10.9	8.4	13.6	9.3	8.2	7.2
Motor vehicle theft	1.4	2.0	0.4	1.5	0.8	1.1	1.0	2.7	2.5	1.4	0.7	0.1
Fraud	7.2	9.6	4.2	3.7	20.8	7.4	7.4	5.6	4.6	7.9	7.7	10.3
Stolen property	1.7	2.3	0.9	2.0	0.8	2.0	1.3	1.5	3.0	1.4	1.3	1.0
Other property	2.7	1.9	3.8	3.2	0.9	3.2	2.5	1.3	4.6	1.8	1.6	3.8
Drug offenses	21.4	30.7	7.6	21.7	20.1	17.0	30.9	23.1	19.7	23.9	23.2	13.4
Possession	9.8	13.1	4.6	10.3	8.0	8.1	13.4	10.9	8.0	10.7	11.2	8.1
Trafficking	9.7	15.4	1.6	9.7	9.7	7.8	14.2	9.7	10.2	10.8	9.8	4.7
Other/unspecified	1.9	2.3	1.4	1.7	2.4	1.1	3.4	2.4	1.5	2.3	2.2	0.6
Public-order offenses	31.1	12.1	59.6	32.3	26.5	35.6	22.2	30.4	22.1	31.5	35.7	40.7
Weapons	2.3	2.5	2.1	2.8	0.7	1.8	3.2	2.5	3.9	2.3	0.9	1.8
Obstruction of justice	2.2	1.3	3.3	2.3	1.7	2.1	2.4	2.1	2.6	2.7	1.3	1.4
Traffic	4.7	0.9	10.2	4.7	4.7	4.7	5.0	4.7	4.2	5.5	4.6	3.2
Driving while intoxicated	16.7	5.2	35.2	17.4	14.2	21.2	7.7	17.3	7.1	16.4	22.7	27.7
Drunkenness/morals	2.1	0.5	4.5	2.0	2.5	2.0	2.3	1.6	1.5	2.0	2.7	2.3
Other public order	3.0	1.7	4.3	3.1	2.8	3.9	1.6	2.2	2.7	2.6	3.5	4.3
Other	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.2	3.2	3.1	0.6	0.7	0.8

Note: See Note, table 6.7. These data exclude an estimated 25,061 probationers (1% of all adults on probation) for whom offense type was not reported.

^aBased on 2,543,925 probationers for whom most serious offense and severity of offense is known. Excludes 75,988 probationers sentenced for an offense other than a felony or misdemeanor.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Characteristics of Adults on Probation, 1995*, Special Report NCJ-164267 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, December 1997), p. 2, Table 1; p. 3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.9

Type of sentence for adult probationers

By severity of current offense and prior sentence, United States, 1995

Type of sentence	Total	Severity of offense		Prior sentence			
		Felony	Misdemeanor	None	Any	Probation	Incarceration
Number of probationers	2,571,605	1,470,814	974,029	1,073,781	1,081,969	927,085	632,424
Type of sentence							
Probation only	49.8%	45.7%	54.8%	58.9%	40.4%	40.8%	32.2%
Probation and incarceration ^a	50.2	54.3	45.2	41.1	59.6	59.2	67.8
Jail	37.3	36.5	38.3	28.4	44.5	44.5	52.8
Prison	15.3	20.6	9.0	14.5	18.7	18.1	19.2

Note: See Note, table 6.7. These data exclude 48,955 probationers (nearly 2% of all adults on probation) for whom type of sentence was not reported.

^aDetail may add to more than total because some probationers were sentenced to both jail and prison.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Characteristics of Adults on Probation, 1995*, Special Report NCJ-164267 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, December 1997), p. 6.

Table 6.10

Conditions of sentences of adult probationers

By severity of offense, United States, 1995

Condition of sentence	Total	Severity of offense	
		Felony	Misdemeanor
Number of probationers	2,558,981	1,470,696	982,536
Any condition	98.6%	98.4%	98.9%
Fees, fines, court costs	84.3	84.2	85.1
Supervision fees	61.0	63.9	59.8
Fines	55.8	47.4	67.9
Court costs	54.5	56.4	54.5
Restitution to victim	30.3	39.7	17.6
Confinement/monitoring	10.1	12.9	6.3
Boot camp	0.5	0.8	0.1
Electronic monitoring	2.9	3.2	2.0
House arrest without electronic monitoring	0.8	1.1	0.5
Curfew	0.9	1.6	0.0
Restriction on movement	4.2	5.3	2.9
Restrictions	21.1	24.0	16.0
No contact with victim	10.4	11.8	8.2
Driving restrictions	5.3	4.3	5.8
Community service	25.7	27.3	24.0
Alcohol/drug restrictions	38.2	48.1	23.7
Mandatory drug testing	32.5	43.0	17.1
Remain alcohol/drug free	8.1	10.4	5.2
Substance abuse treatment	41.0	37.5	45.7
Alcohol	29.2	21.3	41.0
Drug	23.0	28.3	14.8
Other treatment	17.9	16.1	20.9
Sex offenders program	2.5	3.9	0.2
Psychiatric/psychological counseling	7.1	8.9	4.7
Other counseling	9.2	4.4	16.4
Employment and training	40.3	45.4	34.4
Employment	34.7	40.9	27.3
Education/training	15.0	15.5	15.1
Other special conditions	16.5	19.0	12.6

Note: See Note, table 6.7. Detail may not sum to total because probationers may have more than one condition on their sentences and totals may include items not shown in the table. These data exclude 61,579 probationers (2% of all adults on probation) for whom conditions of probation were not reported.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Characteristics of Adults on Probation, 1995*, Special Report NCJ-164267 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, December 1997), p. 7.

Table 6.11

Participation of adult probationers in special supervision and other programs

By severity of offense, United States, 1995

Program	Total	Severity of offense	
		Felony	Misdemeanor
Number of probationers	2,545,594	1,465,521	973,197
Any special supervision or program	61.2%	62.9%	59.4%
Intensive supervision	10.1	14.6	4.0
Other special supervision	5.2	6.5	3.2
Detention center/confinement	0.1	0.2	0.1
Boot camp	0.7	1.2	0.1
Electronic monitoring	3.5	3.9	2.6
House arrest without electronic monitoring	1.2	1.7	0.6
Community service	1.1	0.9	1.4
Drug testing	32.3	43.9	16.6
Alcohol or drug treatment	37.1	33.4	41.9
Other treatment	11.4	15.7	5.2
Day	5.3	7.2	2.7
Residential	4.9	6.8	2.2
Sex offender	2.7	4.1	0.6
Counseling	11.6	11.6	12.6
Psychological/psychiatric	8.1	9.9	5.8
Family	2.9	2.0	4.3
Life skills/parenting	1.4	1.5	1.3
Victim impact panel	0.4	0.0	1.0
Other counseling	0.6	0.2	1.3
Education	7.0	9.1	4.0
Basic education/equivalency program	5.2	7.0	2.6
Vocation/job training	2.5	3.0	1.9
Other	0.4	0.3	0.6

Note: See Note, table 6.7. These data exclude an estimated 74,966 probationers (3% of all adults on probation) for whom participation in special supervision or treatment program was not reported.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Characteristics of Adults on Probation, 1995*, Special Report NCJ-164267 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, December 1997), p. 9.

Table 6.12

Alcohol or drug use at time of offense by adults on probation

By type and severity of offense, United States, 1995

Offense	Number of probationers	Percent of probationers who had used at the time of the offense:		
		Alcohol	Drugs	Alcohol or drugs
Total	2,064,145	39.9%	13.5%	46.8%
Non-DWI offenses	1,637,769	24.7	16.1	33.4
Severity of offense^a				
Felony	1,192,915	28.1	17.5	38.0
Misdemeanor	788,335	57.9	8.0	60.4
Type of offense^b				
Violent offenses	413,200	40.7	10.7	43.5
Sexual assault	95,200	31.8	10.9	33.0
Assault	226,284	45.5	9.3	47.5
Property offenses	589,729	18.5	9.8	23.0
Burglary	95,189	38.5	23.3	49.4
Larceny/theft	168,273	16.3	9.6	20.8
Fraud	196,913	9.7	8.2	13.3
Drug offenses	414,832	16.3	31.7	38.4
Possession	216,710	14.4	26.6	33.5
Trafficking	181,438	16.2	36.6	42.2
Public-order offenses	631,571	75.1	6.4	77.0
Driving while intoxicated ^c	426,376	98.3	3.3	98.5
Other public-order	205,196	26.8	12.8	32.0

Note: See Note, table 6.7. The data for drug and alcohol use and treatment are from the personal interview portion of the 1995 Survey of Adults on Probation (SAP). A total of 122 agencies were selected for the personal interview part of the SAP. At these agencies, field representatives developed a list of eligible probationers by further excluding those not on active probation (those required to make office visits at any interval), those incarcerated, and those in residential treatment. A systematic sample of 4,703 probationers was selected for interviews. Of the 4,703 probationers selected, 641 were in agencies that refused to allow personal interviews. A total of 2,030 interviews were completed yielding a 50% response rate in the 101 participating agencies.

^aExcludes probationers for whom information on severity of offense was not reported and those probationers sentenced for an offense other than a felony or misdemeanor.

^bSome detailed offenses were not shown due to the small number of probationers represented.

^cIncludes probationers sentenced for driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Substance Abuse and Treatment of Adults on Probation, 1995*, Special Report NCJ-166611 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1998), p. 3, Table 1.

Table 6.13

Levels of prior alcohol and drug use by adults on probation

By selected characteristics, United States, 1995

Characteristic	Number of probationers	Percent of probationers					
		Prior alcohol abuse		Level of prior drug use			
		Under the influence of alcohol at time of offense	Ever had a binge drinking experience ^a	Ever in the past	Used regularly ^b	In the month prior to offense	At the time of offense
All probationers	2,065,896	39.9%	35.3%	69.4%	43.4%	31.8%	13.5%
Sex							
Male	1,636,017	43.5	40.4	69.9	44.7	33.7	14.0
Female	429,879	26.2	16.1	67.7	38.4	24.6	11.6
Race, Hispanic origin							
White, non-Hispanic	1,264,990	46.6	43.3	72.8	46.0	33.1	13.6
Black, non-Hispanic	509,919	26.2	19.2	68.1	43.8	34.7	14.7
Hispanic	228,399	32.7	27.7	56.4	32.3	23.3	10.7
Other	62,588	41.5	34.5	59.3	29.0	14.5	13.8
Age							
24 years and younger	556,760	26.1	35.0	69.9	42.3	38.3	16.4
25 to 34 years	713,204	42.8	35.1	76.9	47.3	34.9	14.5
35 to 44 years	523,583	47.4	37.6	75.4	52.8	32.5	14.0
45 to 54 years	191,382	41.6	33.1	44.1	22.4	11.6	5.3
55 years and older	80,967	55.5	30.2	21.4	6.8	3.8	1.1
Education							
8th grade or less	114,818	42.7	28.2	49.6	32.1	25.8	15.0
Some high school	509,091	35.1	35.7	71.5	43.2	33.8	14.6
GED	224,007	43.1	44.7	83.6	57.7	44.6	17.4
High school graduate	595,715	38.8	35.8	65.0	40.0	30.5	12.4
Some college or more	586,236	43.8	33.0	70.6	44.4	27.3	11.7

Note: See Notes, tables 6.7 and 6.12.

^aBinge drinking is defined as having consumed a fifth of liquor in a single day, equivalent to 20 drinks, 3 bottles of wine, or 3 six-packs of beer.^bRegular use is defined as once a week or more for at least a month.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Substance Abuse and Treatment of Adults on Probation, 1995*, Special Report NCJ-166611 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1998), p. 6. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.14

Types of alcohol treatment ever received and received during current sentence by adults on probation

By level of prior alcohol use, United States, 1995

Type of alcohol treatment program	All	Level of prior alcohol use		
		Under the influence of alcohol at time of offense	Ever had a binge drinking experience ^a	Ever gotten into physical fight because of drinking
Ever received alcohol treatment, total	40.6%	72.5%	62.9%	65.3%
Crisis/emergency care	12.0	23.1	23.3	26.2
Self-help group	31.5	56.8	52.6	55.3
Counseling	12.4	22.8	24.2	23.4
Outpatient care	25.5	48.3	43.0	45.3
Inpatient care	8.1	14.9	15.9	18.1
Received alcohol treatment during current sentence, total	32.3	62.2	49.5	51.8
Crisis/emergency care	4.3	8.5	8.0	9.6
Detoxification ward	4.0	7.9	7.5	9.1
Crisis center	0.4	1.0	0.8	0.7
Emergency room	1.1	2.0	2.5	2.5
Self-help group	24.3	47.6	39.6	42.4
Alcoholics Anonymous	24.0	47.5	39.5	41.9
Al-anon	2.9	4.9	4.8	5.8
Adult Children of Alcoholics	0.6	1.0	1.1	1.4
Counseling	7.7	14.3	15.2	14.0
Private physician	1.6	3.6	3.4	3.7
Therapist/social worker	5.5	9.9	10.9	9.8
Family/social service agency	1.1	2.0	2.7	2.7
Employee assistance program	0.5	1.1	1.1	1.2
Clergy	2.1	4.3	5.3	4.9
Outpatient care	18.1	37.5	29.8	31.9
Outpatient clinic	8.2	17.2	14.3	15.2
Alcohol rehabilitation	11.3	23.7	18.1	20.3
Day/partial care program	2.8	5.7	5.4	5.6
Community mental health center	5.3	11.1	10.7	10.2
Inpatient care	4.0	7.8	8.2	8.6
Inpatient unit of psychiatric/general hospital	2.0	3.9	4.7	4.3
Residential treatment/halfway house	3.1	6.3	6.4	7.4
Number of probationers	2,065,896	821,030	727,253	665,300

Note: See Notes, tables 6.7 and 6.12. Probationers may have received more than one type of treatment.

^aBinge drinking is defined as having consumed as much as a fifth of liquor in a single day, equivalent to 20 drinks, 3 bottles of wine, or as many as 3 six-packs of beer.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Substance Abuse and Treatment of Adults on Probation, 1995*. Special Report NCJ-166611 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1998), p. 9, Table 12; p. 10. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.15

Types of drug treatment ever received and received during current sentence by adults on probation

By frequency of prior drug use, United States, 1995

Type of drug treatment program	All	Frequency of prior drug use		
		Ever in the past	Regularly ^a	In the month prior to offense
Ever received drug treatment, total	22.1%	31.6%	45.9%	51.2%
Crisis/emergency care	7.9	11.4	17.1	19.3
Self-help group	13.7	19.8	30.2	33.9
Counseling	8.4	12.0	18.3	19.1
Outpatient care	16.5	23.7	34.7	40.5
Inpatient care	7.9	11.3	17.7	20.7
Received drug treatment during current sentence, total	17.4	24.8	35.9	42.2
Crisis/emergency care	3.7	5.4	8.0	9.8
Detoxification ward	3.4	5.0	7.3	9.1
Crisis center	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.3
Emergency room	0.8	1.2	1.9	2.4
Self-help group	10.8	15.7	23.9	27.6
Narcotics/Cocaine Anonymous	10.5	15.2	23.3	27.1
Al-anon	1.5	2.1	3.2	3.3
Adult Children of Alcoholics	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.5
Counseling	5.7	8.1	12.5	14.0
Private physician	0.9	1.3	2.0	2.4
Therapist/social worker	4.1	5.8	9.2	10.5
Family/social service agency	1.1	1.6	2.5	3.1
Employee assistance program	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Clergy	1.7	2.5	3.6	4.2
Outpatient care	11.9	16.9	24.5	29.9
Outpatient clinic	6.1	8.7	12.7	17.0
Drug rehabilitation	7.6	10.8	15.7	19.5
Day/partial care program	2.0	2.9	4.6	5.7
Methadone maintenance program	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.0
Community mental health center	3.9	5.7	8.8	9.6
Inpatient care	4.1	5.9	9.0	11.8
Inpatient unit of psychiatric/general hospital	1.6	2.2	3.4	4.4
Residential treatment/halfway house	3.4	4.8	7.5	9.9
Number of probationers	2,065,896	1,425,528	892,108	653,327

Note: See Notes, tables 6.7 and 6.12. Probationers may have received more than one type of treatment.

^aRegular use is defined as once a week for at least a month.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Substance Abuse and Treatment of Adults on Probation, 1995*, Special Report NCJ-166611 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1998), p. 8, Table 10; p. 9, Table 11. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.16

Federal offenders under community supervisionBy offense, United States, fiscal year 1995^a

Most serious conviction offense	Total offenders under supervision		Type of supervision					
	Number	Percent	Probation		Supervised release		Parole	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All offenses	85,662	100%	35,778	100%	40,040	100%	9,844	100%
Felonies	74,260	86.8	25,060	70.2	39,372	98.5	9,828	99.9
Violent offenses	4,753	5.6	611	1.7	2,072	5.2	2,070	21.0
Murder/nonnegligent manslaughter	273	0.3	46	0.1	79	0.2	148	1.5
Negligent manslaughter	33	(b)	21	0.1	11	(b)	1	(b)
Assault	416	0.5	133	0.4	228	0.6	55	0.6
Robbery	3,251	3.8	207	0.6	1,410	3.5	1,634	16.6
Rape	298	0.3	81	0.2	157	0.4	60	0.6
Other sex offenses ^c	275	0.3	103	0.3	125	0.3	47	0.5
Kidnaping	176	0.2	15	(b)	38	0.1	123	1.2
Threats against the President	31	(b)	5	(b)	24	0.1	2	(b)
Property offenses	27,512	32.2	14,465	40.5	11,745	29.4	1,302	13.2
Fraudulent	21,989	25.7	11,671	32.7	9,528	23.8	790	8.0
Embezzlement	3,915	4.6	1,828	5.1	2,005	5.0	82	0.8
Fraud ^d	15,771	18.4	8,644	24.2	6,563	16.4	564	5.7
Forgery	1,048	1.2	571	1.6	374	0.9	103	1.0
Counterfeiting	1,255	1.5	628	1.8	586	1.5	41	0.4
Other	5,523	6.5	2,794	7.8	2,217	5.5	512	5.2
Burglary	317	0.4	58	0.2	157	0.4	102	1.0
Larceny ^e	3,521	4.1	2,077	5.8	1,242	3.1	202	2.1
Motor vehicle theft	597	0.7	214	0.6	318	0.8	65	0.7
Arson and explosives	335	0.4	99	0.3	164	0.4	72	0.7
Transportation of stolen property	689	0.8	309	0.9	310	0.8	70	0.7
Other property offenses ^f	64	0.1	37	0.1	26	0.1	1	(b)
Drug offenses	29,343	34.3	4,305	12.1	19,361	48.4	5,677	57.7
Trafficking	26,865	31.4	3,897	10.9	17,580	44.0	5,388	54.8
Other drug offenses	2,478	2.9	408	1.1	1,781	4.5	289	2.9
Public-order offenses	12,534	14.7	5,616	15.7	6,142	15.4	776	7.9
Regulatory	2,192	2.6	1,326	3.7	804	2.0	62	0.6
Agriculture	85	0.1	45	0.1	38	0.1	2	(b)
Antitrust	50	0.1	40	0.1	10	(b)	0	(b)
Food and drug	81	0.1	58	0.2	22	0.1	1	(b)
Transportation	103	0.1	64	0.2	31	0.1	8	0.1
Civil rights	103	0.1	36	0.1	53	0.1	14	0.1
Communications	122	0.1	85	0.2	35	0.1	2	(b)
Customs laws	99	0.1	65	0.2	32	0.1	2	(b)
Postal laws	110	0.1	69	0.2	36	0.1	5	0.1
Other regulatory offenses	1,439	1.7	864	2.4	547	1.4	28	0.3
Other	10,342	12.1	4,290	12.0	5,338	13.3	714	7.3
Weapons	3,731	4.4	830	2.3	2,688	6.7	213	2.2
Immigration offenses	959	1.1	421	1.2	526	1.3	12	0.1
Tax law violations								
including tax fraud	2,129	2.5	1,544	4.3	488	1.2	97	1.0
Bribery	544	0.6	318	0.9	214	0.5	12	0.1
Perjury, contempt, intimidation	347	0.4	143	0.4	177	0.4	27	0.3
National defense	63	0.1	27	0.1	32	0.1	4	(b)
Escape	359	0.4	87	0.2	230	0.6	42	0.4
Racketeering and extortion	1,451	1.7	463	1.3	704	1.8	284	2.9
Gambling offenses	468	0.5	311	0.9	147	0.4	10	0.1
Mail or transport of obscene material	64	0.1	35	0.1	25	0.1	4	(b)
Migratory birds	10	(b)	7	(b)	3	(b)	0	(b)
All other offenses	217	0.3	104	0.3	104	0.3	9	0.1
Misdemeanors ^g	11,402	13.3	10,718	30.0	668	1.7	16	0.2

Note: These data are from the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics' Federal Justice Statistics database. Sources of information include the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, the Administrative Office of the United States Courts (AOUSC), the U.S. Sentencing Commission, the Federal Bureau of Prisons, the Federal Judicial Center, and the Pretrial Services Agency.

Tables presenting probation, parole, and supervised release information are from the probation, parole, and supervision data files of the Federal Probation Supervision Information System maintained by the AOUSC. Only records with offenders under active supervision as of the end of fiscal year 1995 were selected. Total includes offenders whose offense category could not be determined. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

^bLess than 0.05%.

^cMay include some nonviolent offenses.

^dExcludes tax fraud.

^eExcludes transportation of stolen property.

^fExcludes fraudulent property offenses; includes destruction of property and trespass.

^gIncludes misdemeanors, petty offenses, and unknown offense level.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 1995*, NCJ-164259 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1998), p. 80.

Table 6.17

Persons received for supervision by the Federal Probation System

By type of supervision, 1975-97^a

	Type of supervision										
	Total cases		Court probation	U.S. magistrate probation	Pretrial diversion	Parole	Mandatory release	Military parole	Special parole	Supervised release	Received by transfer
	Number	Percent									
1975	36,061	100%	51.8%	13.5%	3.2%	21.9%	6.7%	0.6%	2.4%	NA	NA
1976	35,102	100	52.3	15.3	4.9	17.9	5.5	0.7	3.4	NA	NA
1977	35,098	100	50.0	16.2	5.9	14.9	7.2	0.8	5.0	NA	NA
1978	34,808	100	45.0	16.7	6.1	16.7	9.5	0.5	5.5	NA	NA
1979	33,839	100	41.7	15.4	6.7	20.2	9.5	0.3	6.3	NA	NA
1980	31,410	100	38.8	14.6	6.4	24.4	8.5	0.7	6.6	NA	NA
1981	29,575	100	40.2	18.3	6.8	21.8	6.6	1.1	5.1	NA	NA
1982	31,531	100	42.1	20.5	6.4	18.7	6.2	0.9	5.1	NA	NA
1983	33,784	100	43.2	21.5	6.4	17.5	6.0	0.8	4.6	NA	NA
1984	34,582	100	42.3	21.9	6.3	18.1	6.3	0.7	4.4	NA	NA
1985	35,199	100	42.7	21.8	6.4	16.6	7.1	0.8	4.6	NA	NA
1986	37,583	100	42.0	22.8	5.5	15.7	7.7	1.0	5.2	NA	NA
1987	38,486	100	43.5	21.0	3.8	16.2	8.8	1.1	5.5	NA	NA
1988	37,974	100	41.6	21.5	0.0	18.2	10.9	1.3	6.3	0.1%	NA
1989	38,184	100	37.3	21.8	NA	19.4	10.8	1.2	6.2	3.1	NA
1990	47,546	100	27.1	17.7	NA	14.6	8.2	1.2	4.8	10.1	16.3%
1991	47,720	100	26.5	15.7	NA	12.3	7.2	1.0	3.9	18.7	14.5
1992	49,102	100	24.6	15.6	NA	8.6	5.3	1.0	3.2	26.0	15.7
1993	48,722	100	23.0	15.0	NA	7.3	4.5	1.0	2.9	31.1	15.3
1994	46,273	100	21.3	15.1	NA	5.5	3.5	0.8	2.2	37.6	13.9
1995	45,163	100	19.4	15.3	NA	4.1	2.6	0.6	1.9	41.9	14.2
1996	48,367	100	18.2	15.5	NA	3.6	1.9	0.5	1.4	45.5	13.4
1997	46,190	100	18.5	15.0	NA	2.8	1.4	0.5	0.9	47.9	13.1

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 (pretrial diversion/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.

Data for 1975-90 represent persons who began supervision in the 12-month period prior to June 30 of the year noted. Beginning in 1991, data are reported for the Federal fiscal year, which is the 12-month period ending September 30. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. The Canal Zone, Guam, and the Virgin Islands began reporting data in 1977.

"Pretrial diversion" was called "deferred prosecution" in years prior to 1977.

"Special parole" refers to a specified period of parole attached to a term of imprisonment at sentencing. This provision is applicable to violations of certain drug laws (see Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970, Public Law 91-513, Oct. 27, 1970, 84 Stat. 1260).

"Supervised release" refers to a specified term of post-release supervision enacted in November 1987 under the Federal Sentencing Guidelines.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director*, 1975, p. 164; 1985, p. 212; 1986, p. 43; 1995, p. 245 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts); and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director*, 1988, p. 39; 1990, p. 28; 1991, p. 110; 1993, p. 28; 1994, p. 245; 1996, p. 241; 1997, p. 237 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.18

Movement of persons under supervision of the Federal Probation SystemFiscal year 1997^a

	Number	Percent
Persons under supervision on Oct. 1, 1996	90,001	X
Total received	46,190	100%
Court probation	8,534	18.5
U.S. magistrate probation	6,913	15.0
Supervised release	22,122	47.9
Parole	1,282	2.8
Mandatory release	642	1.4
Military parole	212	0.5
Special parole	412	0.9
Received by transfer	6,073	13.1
Total removed	44,757	100%
Court probation	9,662	21.6
U.S. magistrate probation	7,207	16.1
Supervised release	17,889	40.0
Parole	2,138	4.8
Mandatory release	946	2.1
Military parole	259	0.6
Special parole	923	2.1
Removed by transfer	5,733	12.8
Persons under supervision on Sept. 30, 1997	91,434	X

Note: See Note, table 6.17.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1997* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1998), pp. 237, 238. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.19

Persons under supervision of the Federal Probation System and authorized probation officers

United States, 1975-97

	Number of probationers	Number of probation officers
1975	64,261	1,377
1976	64,246	1,452
1977	64,427	1,578
1978	66,681	1,604
1979	66,087	1,604
1980	64,450	1,604
1981	59,016	1,534
1982	58,373	1,637
1983	60,180	1,574
1984	63,092	1,690
1985	65,999	1,758
1986	69,656	1,847
1987	73,432	1,879
1988	76,366	2,046
1989	77,284	2,146
1990	80,592	2,361
1991	83,012	2,802
1992	85,920	3,316
1993	86,823	3,516 ^a
1994	89,103	NA
1995	85,822	NA
1996	88,966	3,473
1997	91,434	3,549

Note: See Note, table 6.17. For "number of probationers," data for 1975-87 are reported for the 12-month period ending June 30. Beginning in 1988, the data are reported for the Federal fiscal year, which is the 12-month period ending September 30. For "number of probation officers," data for 1975-90 are reported as of June 30. Beginning in 1991, the data are reported as of September 30. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

^aApproximate.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1980*, p. 15; *1983*, pp. 20, 38; *1985*, pp. 22, 52; *1995*, p. 246 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts); Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1982*, p. 19, Table 19; *1987*, pp. 38, 49; *1989*, pp. 34, 45; *1990*, pp. 27, 41; *1991*, pp. 109, 127; *1992*, pp. 85, 98; *1994*, Table 8; *1996*, p. 242; *1997*, p. 238 (Washington, DC: USGPO); and data provided by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.20

Federal probationers terminating supervision

By outcome and offense, United States, fiscal year 1995

Most serious conviction offense	Number of probationers terminating probation	Percent of probationers terminating supervision with:					
		No violation	Technical violations ^a			New crime ^b	Administrative case closures
			Drug use	Fugitive status	Other		
All offenses	18,144	83.5%	2.4%	1.8%	6.1%	3.8%	2.4%
Felonies	9,986	85.7	2.0	1.3	4.7	3.5	2.8
Violent offenses	255	69.4	5.9	3.1	9.8	6.7	5.1
Murder/nonnegligent manslaughter	8	B	B	B	B	B	B
Negligent manslaughter	10	B	B	B	B	B	B
Assault	69	58.0	4.3	5.8	11.6	11.6	8.7
Robbery	82	61.0	14.6	3.7	11.0	4.9	4.9
Rape	28	75.0	0.0	0.0	17.9	3.6	3.6
Other sex offenses ^c	52	88.5	0.0	1.9	0.0	5.8	3.8
Kidnaping	3	B	B	B	B	B	B
Threats against the President	3	B	B	B	B	B	B
Property offenses	5,712	85.4	1.8	1.4	5.4	3.4	2.6
Fraudulent offenses	4,656	86.6	1.5	1.4	4.7	3.2	2.6
Embezzlement	891	89.9	0.4	1.3	4.6	2.0	1.7
Fraud ^d	3,223	86.7	1.4	1.5	4.4	3.1	2.9
Forgery	341	80.6	4.4	1.2	6.5	4.7	2.6
Counterfeiting	201	81.1	2.5	1.0	7.0	7.5	1.0
Other offenses	1,056	80.0	3.0	1.5	8.1	4.3	3.0
Burglary	32	78.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	9.4	3.1
Larceny ^e	765	78.8	3.8	1.2	9.3	4.3	2.6
Motor vehicle theft	93	76.3	1.1	4.3	6.5	5.4	6.5
Arson and explosives	46	84.8	0.0	0.0	2.2	6.5	6.5
Transportation of stolen property	108	89.8	0.9	1.9	5.6	0.9	0.9
Other property offenses ^f	12	83.3	0.0	0.0	8.3	0.0	8.3
Drug offenses	1,609	83.5	3.5	1.1	3.9	4.6	3.5
Trafficking	1,513	83.9	3.4	0.9	3.8	4.6	3.4
Possession and other	96	77.1	5.2	3.1	5.2	5.2	4.2
Public-order offenses	2,399	89.7	1.0	1.0	3.4	2.6	2.3
Regulatory offenses	539	88.5	0.7	1.1	5.2	2.4	2.0
Agriculture	27	88.9	3.7	3.7	0.0	0.0	3.7
Antitrust	27	96.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7
Food and drug	31	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Transportation	27	88.9	3.7	0.0	0.0	7.4	0.0
Civil rights	14	78.6	0.0	0.0	7.1	0.0	14.3
Communications	49	93.9	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Customs laws	29	75.9	0.0	6.9	13.8	3.4	0.0
Postal laws	32	71.9	3.1	6.3	15.6	0.0	3.1
Other regulatory offenses	303	89.1	0.3	0.3	5.6	3.0	1.7
Other offenses	1,860	90.1	1.1	1.0	2.8	2.7	2.3
Weapons	463	83.2	2.4	1.7	3.9	5.4	3.5
Immigration offenses	240	85.8	0.4	1.3	2.5	5.8	4.2
Tax law violations including tax fraud	581	94.5	0.7	0.5	2.2	1.0	1.0
Bribery	138	94.9	0.7	0.7	1.4	0.7	1.4
Perjury, contempt, intimidation	70	88.6	0.0	0.0	8.6	1.4	1.4
National defense	10	B	B	B	B	B	B
Escape	25	80.0	0.0	4.0	4.0	8.0	4.0
Racketeering and extortion	141	94.3	0.7	1.4	2.8	0.0	0.7
Gambling offenses	136	98.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.7
Mail or transport of obscene material	17	94.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9
Migratory birds	8	B	B	B	B	B	B
Other felonies	31	80.6	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	6.5
Misdemeanors ^g	8,158	80.8	3.0	2.4	7.7	4.2	2.0

Note: See Note, table 6.16. Only records with one or more terminations of active supervision during fiscal year 1995 were selected. Each termination was counted separately. Technical violations and terminations for new crimes are shown only if supervision terminated with incarceration or removal from active supervision for reason of a violation. The data exclude corporate offenders. Total includes five offenders for whom reason for termination could not be determined. Percentages are based on the 18,139 offenders whose reason for termination could be determined. Offenses for 11 felony offenders could not be classified. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

^aSupervision terminated with incarceration or removal to inactive status for violation of supervision conditions other than charges for new offenses.

^bSupervision terminated with incarceration or removal to inactive status after arrest for a "major" or "minor" offense.

^cMay include some nonviolent offenses.

^dExcludes tax fraud.

^eExcludes transportation of stolen property.

^fExcludes fraudulent property offenses; includes destruction of property and trespass.

^gIncludes misdemeanors, petty offenses, and unknown offense level.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 1995*, NCJ-164259 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1998), p. 75.

Table 6.21

Number and rate (per 100,000 residents) of persons in State and Federal prisons or in local jails

United States, 1990-97

	Total inmates in custody	State and Federal prisoners Jurisdiction ^a		Inmates in local jails	Incarceration rate ^b
			Custody		
1990	1,148,702	773,919	743,382	405,320	461
1991	1,219,014	825,559	792,535	426,479	483
1992	1,295,150	882,500	850,566	444,584	508
1993	1,369,185	970,444	909,381	459,804	531
1994	1,476,621	1,054,702	990,147	486,474	567
1995	1,585,589	1,125,874	1,078,542	507,044	601
1996	1,646,030	1,183,368	1,127,528	518,492	618
June 30, 1997	1,725,842	1,218,256	1,158,763	567,079	645
Dec. 31, 1997	NA	1,244,554	NA	NA	NA

Annual averageincrease

12/31/90 to 6/30/97	6.5%	7.2%	7.1%	5.3%	X
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Note: Jail counts are for June 30; counts for 1994-97 exclude persons who were supervised outside of a jail facility. State and Federal prisoner counts for 1990-96 are for December 31. For information on methodology and explanatory notes, see [Appendix 4](#) and [Appendix 16](#).

^aIncludes prisoners held in local jails because of prison crowding.

^bNumber of prison and jail inmates per 100,000 U.S. residents at yearend. Previously published estimates of total rate have been revised by the Source based on the most recently reported data and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in 1997*, Bulletin NCJ-170014 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1998), p. 2, Table 1.

Table 6.22

Number and rate (per 100,000 adult residents in each group) of adults held in State or Federal prisons or local jails

By sex and race, United States, 1985-95

	Number of adults held in prisons or jails ^a				Rate (per 100,000 adult residents) of adults held in prisons or jails ^b			
	White		Black		White		Black	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1985	382,800	21,400	309,800	19,100	528	27	3,544	183
1986	417,600	23,000	342,400	19,900	570	29	3,850	189
1987	439,000	27,700	356,300	23,200	594	35	3,943	216
1988	469,200	32,600	407,400	28,000	629	41	4,441	257
1989	516,000	38,500	472,800	35,500	685	47	5,066	321
1990	545,900	39,300	508,800	38,000	718	48	5,365	338
1991	566,800	42,200	551,000	40,600	740	51	5,717	356
1992	598,000	44,100	590,300	42,400	774	53	6,015	365
1993	627,100	46,500	624,100	47,500	805	56	6,259	403
1994	674,400	51,800	676,000	52,300	851	61	6,682	435
1995	726,500	57,800	711,600	55,300	919	68	6,926	456

Note: Previously published estimates by sex and race have been revised by the Source based on the most recently reported data and will differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For information on methodology and explanatory notes, see [Appendix 4](#).

^aPopulations are estimated and rounded to the nearest 100.

^bData are based on the resident population for each group on July 1 of each year.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1995*, NCJ-163916 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1997), Tables 1.6 and 1.7. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.23

Number of jail inmates, average daily population, and rated capacity

By legal status and sex, United States, 1983-97

	1-day counts ^a					Average daily population ^b					Rated capacity of jails ^d	Percent of rated capacity occupied ^e
	All inmates	Adults			Juvenile ^c	All inmates	Adults			Juvenile ^c		
		Total	Male	Female			Total	Male	Female			
1983	223,551	221,815	206,163	15,652	1,736	227,541	225,781	210,451	15,330	1,760	261,556	85%
1984	234,500	233,018	216,275	16,743	1,482	230,641	228,944	212,749	16,195	1,697	261,432	90
1985	256,615	254,986	235,909	19,077	1,629	265,010	263,543	244,711	18,832	1,467	272,830	94
1986	274,444	272,736	251,235	21,501	1,708	265,517	264,113	243,143	20,970	1,404	285,726	96
1987	295,873	294,092	270,172	23,920	1,781	290,300	288,725	264,929	23,796	1,575	301,198	98
1988	343,569	341,893	311,594	30,299	1,676	336,017	334,566	306,379	28,187	1,451	339,633	101
1989	395,553	393,303	356,050	37,253	2,250	386,845	384,954	349,180	35,774	1,891	367,769	108
1990	405,320	403,019	365,821	37,198	2,301	408,075	405,935	368,091	37,844	2,140	389,171	104
1991	426,479	424,129	384,628	39,501	2,350	422,609	420,276	381,458	38,818	2,333	421,237	101
1992	444,584	441,780	401,106	40,674	2,804	441,889	439,362	399,528	39,834	2,527	449,197	99
1993 ^f	459,804	455,500	411,500	44,100	4,300	466,155	462,800	418,200	44,600	3,400 ^g	475,224	97
1994 ^f	486,474	479,800	431,300	48,500	6,700	479,757	NA	NA	NA	NA	504,324	96
1995 ^f	507,044	499,300	448,000	51,300	7,800	509,828	NA	NA	NA	NA	545,763	93
1996 ^f	518,492	510,400	454,700	55,700	8,100	515,432	NA	NA	NA	NA	562,020	92
1997	567,079	557,974	498,678	59,296	9,105	556,586	NA	NA	NA	NA	581,733	97

Note: Data for 1983, 1988, and 1993 are from the National Jail Census. Data for 1984-87, 1989-92, and 1994-97 are from the Annual Survey of Jails taken during noncensus years. Both the censuses and the surveys are conducted for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The data from the annual surveys are estimates and therefore are subject to sampling variation. A jail is defined as a locally administered confinement facility that holds inmates beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours, and is administered and staffed by municipal or county employees. Excluded from the censuses and surveys were temporary holding facilities, such as physically separate drunk tanks and police lockups, and other holding facilities that did not hold persons after they were formally charged in court. Also excluded for all years were Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont because these States have integrated jail-prison systems. Alaska also was excluded as an integrated system; however, beginning in 1988, five locally operated jails in Alaska were included. For methodology and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 16.

^aData for years prior to 1994 include an unknown number of persons who were under jail supervision but not confined. Data for 1994-97 are based on the number of inmates held in jail facilities.

^bBased on the average daily population for the year ending on the reference date of each census or survey. The average daily population is the sum of the number of inmates in a jail each day for a year, divided by 365.

^cJuveniles are persons defined by State statute as being under a certain age, usually 18, and subject initially to juvenile court authority even if tried as adults in criminal court. In 1994, the definition was changed to include all persons under age 18.

^dRated capacity is the number of beds or inmates assigned by a rating official to facilities within each jurisdiction.

^eThe number of inmates divided by rated capacity times 100. Prior to 1994, this ratio may include some inmates not in physical custody, but under the jurisdiction of a local jail, such as inmates on electronic monitoring, under house arrest, or in day reporting or other community supervision programs. For 1994-97, the ratio includes only those held in jail.

^fDetailed data are estimated and rounded to the nearest 100.

^gCounts for 1993 differ from previous counts because juveniles tried or awaiting trial as adults were included.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Jail Inmates*, 1985, NCJ-105586 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), p. 5, Table 1 and p. 7, Table 5; U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Jail Inmates 1987*, Bulletin NCJ-114319, p. 2, Table 1 and p. 3, Table 5; 1990, Bulletin NCJ-129756, p. 1, Table 1 and p. 2, Table 5; 1991, Bulletin NCJ-134726, p. 2, Table 1 and p. 3, Table 5; 1992, Bulletin NCJ-143284, p. 2, Table 1 and p. 3, Table 6; *Jails and Jail Inmates 1993-94*, Bulletin NCJ-151651, p. 3 and p. 6, Table 7; and *Prison and Jail Inmates at Midyear 1997*, Bulletin NCJ-167247, p. 6, Table 6 and p. 7, Table 8. (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.24

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 U.S. residents) of persons in local jails

By race, United States, 1985-95

	Total		Adults					
	Total		Total		White ^a		Black ^a	
	Number	Rate	Number ^b	Rate	Number ^c	Rate	Number ^c	Rate
1985	256,615	108	254,986	145	147,600	73	105,200	368
1986	274,444	114	272,736	154	160,000	79	108,600	375
1987	295,873	122	294,092	164	176,700	86	115,000	392
1988	343,569	141	341,893	189	197,700	96	142,000	478
1989	395,553	160	393,303	214	220,700	106	171,300	568
1990	405,320	163	403,019	218	221,400	106	174,300	569
1991	426,479	169	424,129	277	229,900	109	188,300	604
1992	444,584	174	441,781	234	233,000	109	195,200	619
1993	459,804	178	455,500	239	239,500	111	214,100	665
1994	486,474	187	479,800	249	253,500	117	224,900	688
1995	507,044	193	499,300	257	266,200	122	232,000	700

Note: See Note, table 6.23. Inmate counts for 1985-87, 1989-92, 1994, and 1995 are survey estimates and subject to sampling variation. Inmate counts for 1985-93 may include an unknown number of persons who were under jail supervision but not confined. Some data have been revised by the Source and will differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For methodology and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 16.

^aIncludes Hispanics.

^bBeginning in 1993, the number of adult inmates was estimated and rounded to the nearest 100.

^cData are estimated and rounded to the nearest 100.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1995*, NCJ-163916 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1997), Tables 2.4 and 2.5. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.25

Persons under jail supervisionBy confinement status and type of program, United States, 1995, 1996, and 1997^a

Confinement status and type of program	Persons under jail supervision		
	1995	1996	1997
Total	541,913	591,469	637,319
Held in jail	507,044	518,492	567,079
Supervised outside a jail facility ^b	34,869	72,977	70,239
Electronic monitoring	6,788	7,480	8,699
Home detention ^c	1,376	907	1,164
Day reporting	1,283	3,298	2,768
Community service	10,253	17,410	15,918
Weekender programs	1,909	16,336	17,656
Other pretrial supervision	3,229	2,135	7,368
Other work programs ^d	9,144	14,469	6,631
Treatment programs ^e	NA	10,425	6,693
Other	887	517	3,342

Note: See Note, table 6.23. Data for 1995 and 1997 are for June 30; data for 1996 are for June 28. For methodology and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 16.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bExcludes persons supervised by a probation or parole agency.

^cIncludes only those without electronic monitoring.

^dIncludes persons in work release programs, work gangs/crews, and other work alternative programs administered by the jail jurisdiction.

^eIncludes persons under drug, alcohol, mental health, and other medical treatment.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prison and Jail Inmates at Midyear 1997*, Bulletin NCJ-167247 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1998), p. 5.

Table 6.26

Jail inmatesBy sex, race, and Hispanic origin, United States, 1985, 1990-97^a

	Percent of jail inmates								
	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996 ^b	1997
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Sex									
Male	92.0	90.8	90.7	90.8	90.4	90.0	89.8	89.2	89.4
Female	8.0	9.2	9.3	9.2	9.6	10.0	10.2	10.8	10.6
Race, Hispanic origin									
White, non-Hispanic	NA	41.8	41.1	40.1	39.3	39.1	40.1	41.6	40.6
Black, non-Hispanic	NA	42.5	43.4	44.1	44.2	43.9	43.5	41.1	42.0
Hispanic	NA	14.3	14.2	14.5	15.1	15.4	14.7	15.6	15.7
Other ^c	NA	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8

Note: See Note, table 6.23. Data on "race, Hispanic origin" were reported for 89.7% of all inmates in 1990, 91.1% in 1991, 97.6% in 1992, 85.1% in 1993, 95.8% in 1994, 97.1% in 1995, and 99.3% in 1996 and 1997. For methodology and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 16.

^aPercents may not add to total because of rounding.

^bBased on all persons under jail supervision; not limited to inmates confined in jail facilities.

^cAsians, Pacific Islanders, American Indians, and Alaska Natives.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prison and Jail Inmates at Midyear 1997*, Bulletin NCJ-167247 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1998), p. 6, Table 7.

Table 6.27

Characteristics of jail inmates

By conviction status, United States, 1983, 1989, and 1996

	Percent of jail inmates				
	1983	1989	1996		
			Total ^a	Convicted	Unconvicted
Number of jail inmates	223,552	395,554	507,026	318,068	169,377
Sex					
Male	92.9%	90.5%	89.8%	89.8%	90.3%
Female	7.1	9.5	10.2	10.2	9.7
Race, Hispanic origin					
White, non-Hispanic	46.4	38.6	37.3	39.7	32.4
Black, non-Hispanic	37.5	41.7	40.8	38.9	44.7
Hispanic	14.3	17.4	18.5	18.3	19.1
Other ^b	1.8	2.3	3.5	3.2	3.8
Age					
17 years and younger	1.3	1.5	2.3	1.4	4.1
18 to 24 years	40.4	32.6	28.5	27.9	30.2
25 to 34 years	38.6	42.9	37.4	38.9	34.7
35 to 44 years	12.4	16.7	23.9	24.4	22.6
45 to 54 years	4.9	4.6	6.3	6.0	6.9
55 years and older	2.4	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.4
Marital status					
Married	21.0	19.0	15.7	16.0	14.4
Widowed	1.4	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.8
Divorced	15.7	15.1	15.6	16.3	14.2
Separated	7.9	8.2	8.7	8.4	9.1
Never married	54.1	56.7	58.6	58.0	60.5
Education^c					
8th grade or less	17.7	15.6	13.1	12.7	14.2
Some high school	41.3	38.2	33.4	31.7	36.6
High school graduate	29.2	33.1	40.0	42.5	35.3
Some college or more	11.8	13.1	13.5	13.1	14.0
Military service					
Veteran	21.2	15.5	11.7	11.9	11.1
Nonveteran	78.8	84.5	88.3	88.1	88.9
U.S. citizenship					
Citizen	NA	NA	91.8	93.2	89.1
Noncitizen	NA	NA	8.2	6.8	10.9

Note: These data are from the Survey of Inmates in Local Jails conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics in 1983, 1989, and 1996. For the 1996 survey, a nationally representative sample of 6,133 inmates in 431 local jails were interviewed between October 1995 and March 1996. A jail is defined as a locally operated correctional facility that confines a person before or after adjudication. Inmates sentenced to jail usually have a sentence of 1 year or less, but jails also incarcerate persons in a wide variety of other categories. Jails may also house inmates awaiting transfer to other correctional or mental health facilities, those awaiting trials or sentencing, and those being held in protective custody, for contempt, or as court witnesses. These data are estimates derived from a sample and therefore subject to sampling variation. Missing data in any characteristic category represents less than 1%. For information on methodology and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 16.

^aIncludes inmates with an unknown conviction or no offense.

^bIncludes Asians, Pacific Islanders, American Indians, Alaska Natives, and other racial groups.

^cBeginning with the 1996 survey, inmates with less than a high school diploma were asked specifically if they had a GED. Those reporting that they had a GED or high school equivalency certificate were classified as high school graduates. Prior to the 1996 survey, GED was a volunteered response.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Profile of Jail Inmates, 1996*, Special Report NCJ-164620 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, April 1998), p. 3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.28

Family background of jail inmates while growing up

United States, 1996

	Percent of jail inmates
Person(s) lived with most of time	
Both parents	39.7%
Mother only	43.3
Father only	4.9
Grandparents	7.0
Other	5.2
Ever lived in a foster home, agency, or institution	13.6
Family ever received public assistance	
Welfare only	22.0
Public housing only	4.8
Both	11.8
Family member ever incarcerated	
Total ^a	46.1
Father	17.1
Mother	4.4
Brother	30.3
Sister	6.2
Spouse	3.3
Child	1.3
Parent or guardian ever abused alcohol or drugs while inmate was growing up	
Alcohol only	23.1
Drugs only	1.3
Both	6.9

Note: See Note, table 6.27. For information on methodology and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 16.

^aDetail may not add to total because more than one response was possible.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Profile of Jail Inmates, 1996*, Special Report NCJ-164620 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, April 1998), p. 10, Table 15.

Table 6.29

Most serious current offense of jail inmates

By conviction status, United States, 1983, 1989, and 1996

Most serious offense	Percent of jail inmates				
	1983	1989	1996		
			Total	Convicted	Unconvicted
Number of jail inmates	219,573	380,160	496,609	315,442	166,295
Violent offenses	30.7%	22.5%	26.3%	21.8%	36.6%
Murder ^a	4.1	2.8	2.8	1.2	6.0
Negligent manslaughter	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5
Kidnaping	1.3	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.6
Rape	1.5	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.8
Other sexual assault	2.0	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.9
Robbery	11.2	6.7	6.5	5.6	8.8
Assault	8.6	7.2	11.6	10.0	15.4
Other violent ^b	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.5
Property offenses	38.6	30.0	26.9	28.6	25.5
Burglary	14.3	10.7	7.6	8.0	7.7
Larceny/theft	11.7	7.9	8.0	9.5	5.7
Motor vehicle theft	2.3	2.8	2.6	2.3	3.3
Arson	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.6
Fraud	5.0	4.0	4.6	4.8	4.3
Stolen property	2.5	2.4	2.1	2.4	1.9
Other property ^c	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.4	2.2
Drug offenses	9.3	23.0	22.0	23.7	20.2
Possession	4.7	9.7	11.5	12.6	10.0
Trafficking	4.0	12.0	9.2	9.5	9.2
Other drug	0.6	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.0
Public-order offenses	20.6	22.8	24.3	25.5	17.4
Weapons	2.3	1.9	2.3	2.4	2.2
Obstruction of justice	2.0	2.8	4.8	3.3	4.0
Traffic violations	2.2	2.7	3.2	3.8	1.7
Driving while intoxicated ^d	7.0	8.8	7.4	9.5	3.6
Drunkness/morals ^e	3.4	1.7	2.0	1.9	2.4
Violation of parole/probation ^f	2.3	3.0	2.6	2.7	1.7
Other public-order ^g	1.6	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.8
Other offenses ^h	0.8	1.6	0.5	0.4	0.3

Note: See Note, table 6.27. Data exclude inmates for whom offense was unknown. For information on methodology and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 16.

^aIncludes nonnegligent manslaughter.

^bIncludes blackmail, extortion, hit-and-run driving with bodily injury, child abuse, and criminal endangerment.

^cIncludes destruction of property, vandalism, hit-and-run driving without bodily injury, trespassing, and possession of burglary tools.

^dIncludes driving while intoxicated and driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol.

^eIncludes drunkenness, vagrancy, disorderly conduct, unlawful assembly, morals, and commercialized vice.

^fIncludes parole or probation violations, escape, absence without leave (AWOL), and flight to avoid prosecution.

^gIncludes rioting, abandonment, nonsupport, immigration violations, invasion of privacy, liquor law violations, tax evasion, and bribery.

^hIncludes juvenile offenses and other unspecified offenses.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Profile of Jail Inmates, 1996*, Special Report NCJ-164620 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, April 1998), p. 4. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.30

Most serious current offense of jail inmates

By selected characteristics, United States, 1996

Most serious offense	Percent of jail inmates							
	Sex		Race, Hispanic origin			Age		
	Male	Female	White ^a	Black ^a	Hispanic	24 years and younger	25 to 34 years	35 years and older
Number of jail inmates	445,952	50,657	185,122	202,825	91,664	154,129	185,131	157,350
Violent offenses	27.6%	14.9%	23.9%	29.1%	24.8%	31.3%	24.3%	23.7%
Homicide ^b	3.4	1.4	2.8	4.0	2.8	5.3	1.9	2.6
Sexual assault ^c	3.5	0.1	4.7	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.9	4.3
Robbery	6.9	3.4	3.3	9.8	5.7	10.2	5.7	3.9
Assault	11.9	8.2	11.1	11.9	11.7	11.2	12.1	11.4
Other violent	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.2	2.2	2.2	1.7	1.5
Property offenses	26.3	31.7	30.0	26.1	22.3	29.9	27.1	23.7
Burglary	8.1	3.7	9.1	6.5	7.5	9.7	8.1	5.1
Larceny/theft	7.4	13.1	8.8	8.7	5.3	7.0	8.4	8.4
Motor vehicle theft	2.7	1.4	2.1	2.5	3.3	4.1	2.1	1.7
Fraud	3.8	11.1	5.7	4.5	2.1	3.9	4.6	5.2
Stolen property	2.3	0.9	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.9	2.1	1.4
Other property	2.0	1.6	2.4	1.7	2.0	2.5	1.7	1.8
Drug offenses	21.4	27.4	14.1	27.6	27.7	19.8	23.6	22.3
Possession	11.3	13.3	7.3	14.9	13.4	10.2	12.5	11.5
Trafficking	8.9	11.4	5.6	10.9	13.4	8.6	9.6	9.2
Other/unspecified drug	1.2	2.7	1.2	1.8	0.9	0.9	1.5	1.6
Public-order offenses	24.3	24.7	31.4	16.9	24.8	18.0	24.6	30.2
Weapons	2.5	0.7	1.3	3.1	2.4	3.7	1.4	2.0
Obstruction of justice	4.7	6.0	5.9	4.6	3.1	4.9	5.0	4.6
Traffic violations	3.3	1.9	4.2	1.8	3.7	2.1	3.9	3.3
Driving while intoxicated	7.6	5.2	13.2	1.9	7.2	2.4	7.6	12.0
Drunkenness/morals	1.7	5.4	1.9	2.0	2.2	1.1	2.2	2.7
Violation of parole/probation	2.5	3.0	2.8	1.9	3.3	2.6	2.4	2.8
Other public-order	2.0	2.6	2.0	1.6	2.9	1.2	2.2	2.7
Other offenses	0.4	1.2	0.7	0.4	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.1

Note: See Note, table 6.27. For information on methodology and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 16.

^aNon-Hispanic inmates only.

^bIncludes murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.

^cIncludes rape and other sexual assault.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Profile of Jail Inmates, 1996*.

Special Report NCJ-164620 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, April 1998), p. 5.

Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.31

Percent of jail inmates reporting drug use

By type of drug and frequency of use, United States, 1989 and 1996

Type of drug	Ever used drugs		Ever used drugs regularly ^a		Used drugs in the month before the offense		Used drugs at the time of the offense	
	1989	1996	1989	1996	1989	1996	1989	1996
Any drug ^b	77.7%	82.4%	58.0%	64.2%	43.8%	55.0%	27.0%	35.6%
Marijuana or hashish	70.7	78.2	47.8	54.9	28.0	36.8	9.0	18.5
Cocaine or crack	50.4	50.4	30.7	31.0	23.5	24.1	13.7	15.2
Heroin or opiates	18.6	23.9	11.8	11.8	7.2	8.8	4.9	5.6
Depressants ^c	21.1	29.9	9.0	10.4	3.9	5.9	1.2	2.4
Stimulants ^d	22.1	33.6	12.1	16.5	5.4	10.4	2.2	6.1
Hallucinogens ^e	23.7	32.2	9.4	10.5	3.2	4.6	1.6	1.6
Inhalants	NA	16.8	NA	4.8	NA	1.0	NA	0.3

Note: See Note, table 6.27. Detail adds to more than total because inmates may have used more than one drug. For information on methodology and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 16.

^aUsed drugs at least once a week for at least a month.

^bOther unspecified drugs are included in the totals.

^cIncludes barbiturates, tranquilizers, and Quaaludes.

^dIncludes amphetamine and methamphetamine.

^eIncludes LSD and PCP.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Profile of Jail Inmates, 1996*.

Special Report NCJ-164620 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, April 1998), p. 8, Table 12. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.32

Percent of convicted jail inmates who committed the current offense while using drugs or alcohol

By most serious offense, United States, 1996

Most serious offense	Number convicted	Using at the time of the offense			
		Total	Drugs only	Alcohol only	Both
All offenses ^a	311,016	60.2%	19.6%	24.5%	16.1%
Violent offenses	67,711	55.2	13.5	27.4	14.3
Homicide	4,574	50.3	3.4	31.0	15.9
Sexual assault	9,602	44.8	13.3	23.1	8.4
Robbery	17,146	63.2	24.9	18.8	19.5
Assault	31,179	54.2	7.1	33.3	13.8
Property offenses	88,297	55.2	21.0	17.9	16.3
Burglary	24,789	55.9	16.6	20.7	18.6
Larceny/theft	28,938	56.5	22.9	18.5	15.1
Fraud	14,980	52.4	30.2	7.2	15.0
Drug offenses	73,735	65.2	35.7	6.0	23.5
Possession	39,360	64.3	35.0	7.1	22.2
Trafficking	29,607	64.7	35.5	4.5	24.7
Public-order offenses	80,069	65.4	8.6	46.2	10.6
Driving while intoxicated	29,870	95.1	1.5	83.2	10.4
Other public-order	50,200	47.7	12.8	24.2	10.7

Note: See Note, table 6.27. For information on methodology and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 16.

^aEstimates include other offenses that are not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Profile of Jail Inmates, 1996*, Special Report NCJ-164620 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, April 1998), p. 9.

Table 6.33

State prisoners housed in local jails because of crowded State facilities

By jurisdiction, on Dec. 31, 1996 and 1997

Jurisdiction	State prisoners held in local jails			
	Number		As a percent of State inmates	
	1996	1997	1996	1997
United States, total	30,741	33,736	2.9%	3.0%
Louisiana	9,147	10,795	34.2	36.9
Virginia	2,506	3,753	9.1	13.2
New Jersey	4,367	2,864	15.9	10.1
Colorado	1,163	1,886	9.4	14.0
Alabama	1,168	1,824	5.4	8.2
Mississippi	3,242	1,463	23.4	9.5
Tennessee	1,958	1,428	12.5	8.6
Arkansas	1,201	1,376	12.8	13.7
Indiana	1,194	1,323	7.0	7.4
Kentucky	778	1,144	6.0	7.8
New York	0	918	X	1.3
Oklahoma	285	802	1.5	3.9
West Virginia	286	775	10.4	24.4
New Mexico	307	557	6.5	11.9
Massachusetts	554	484	4.7	4.1
South Carolina	413	400	2.0	1.9
Utah	308	348	7.8	8.1
Wisconsin	338	284	2.6	1.9
North Carolina	516	282	1.7	0.9
Montana	85	217	3.7	9.7
Arizona ^a	124	211	0.5	0.9
Michigan ^a	330	151	0.8	0.3
Oregon	91	72	1.1	0.9
North Dakota	91	68	12.6	8.5
New Hampshire	65	66	3.2	3.0
Missouri	0	55	X	0.2
Alaska	0	55	X	1.3
Minnesota ^b	208	50	4.0	0.9
Idaho	0	31	X	0.8
Wyoming	16	29	1.1	1.9
Pennsylvania	0	25	X	0.1

Note: Unlisted jurisdictions either had combined jail-prison systems or did not report prisoners held in local jails. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 4.

^aFor States without jail backups in their counts, the percentage is based on the total of State inmates in jail and prison.

^bHeld in a private facility.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in 1997*, NCJ-170014 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1998), p. 6, Table 8.

Table 6.34

Number of inmates, design capacity, and prison population projections in State and Federal correctional facilities

By sex and jurisdiction, 1995

(Population figures, 1995; projections 1998, 2000, and 2002)

Jurisdiction	1995 adult prison population	Adult prison capacity	Prison population projections								
			1998			2000			2002		
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Alaska	2,789	2,603	3,354	NA	NA	3,588	NA	NA	3,823	NA	NA
Arkansas	8,430	8,060	9,930	9,405	525	10,237	9,694	543	10,335	9,787	548
California	134,718	77,884	179,737	168,279	11,458	214,963	201,522	13,441	250,115	234,756	15,359
Colorado	8,071 ^a	8,447 ^a	13,357	12,413	944	15,419	14,327	1,092	NA	NA	NA
Connecticut	14,744	NA	15,685	14,600	1,085	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Delaware	4,258	3,745	4,748	4,444	304	4,865	4,551	314	4,890	4,576	314
District of Columbia	10,029	10,986	12,745	11,917	828	13,125	12,272	853	NA	NA	NA
Florida	64,076	67,616	84,249	78,637	5,612	106,255	100,230	6,025	116,036	109,598	6,438
Hawaii	3,171	1,750	3,435	3,172	263	3,771	3,485	286	NA	NA	NA
Idaho	2,886	2,721	4,118	3,912	206	4,838	4,597	241	5,558	5,280	278
Illinois	37,881	27,087	46,105	43,835	2,270	51,216	48,633	2,583	55,790	52,863	2,927
Indiana	14,905	12,539	15,491	14,604	8,887	16,086	15,147	939	NA	NA	NA
Iowa	5,905	3,603	7,091	NA	NA	7,851	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kansas	7,342	7,095	7,812	7,346	466	7,985	7,509	476	8,115	7,650	465
Kentucky	9,225	10,160	15,250	14,337	913	17,336	16,299	1,037	19,273	18,142	1,131
Louisiana	16,857 ^b	17,099	NA	NA	NA	22,000	NA	NA	25,000	NA	NA
Maryland	21,850	NA	22,254	21,091	1,163	23,609	22,429	1,180	23,711	22,525	1,186
Massachusetts	19,750	6,565	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Michigan	38,964	39,002	44,708	NA	NA	49,339	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Minnesota	4,794	4,464	5,568	5,337	231	6,013	5,767	246	6,124	5,874	250
Mississippi	10,256	10,641	17,321	16,241	1,080	22,150	20,640	1,510	26,377	24,523	1,854
Missouri	18,704	19,132	22,940	21,388	1,552	25,816	23,990	1,826	28,692	26,592	2,100
Montana	1,865	950	2,171	2,076	95	2,401	2,296	105	NA	NA	NA
Nebraska	2,934	2,103	3,663	NA	NA	4,350	NA	NA	4,803	NA	NA
Nevada	7,889	7,661	9,530	8,933	597	10,437	9,808	629	11,361	10,673	688
New Hampshire	2,033	1,786	2,796	NA	NA	3,260	NA	NA	3,801	NA	NA
New Jersey	20,326 ^c	13,869	29,850	28,475	1,375	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
New Mexico	4,200	3,647	NA	4,691	NA	NA	5,244	NA	NA	NA	NA
New York	68,889	67,701	71,500	67,679	3,821	76,927	72,946	3,981	NA	NA	NA
North Carolina	28,724	25,159	33,301	NA	NA	33,434	NA	NA	34,131	NA	NA
North Dakota	671	600	(d)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ohio	44,365	26,058	48,810	45,838	2,972	54,123	50,894	3,229	58,735	55,249	3,486
Oklahoma	1,433 ^e	14,153	22,354 ^f	NA	NA	23,746 ^f	NA	NA	24,901 ^f	NA	NA
Oregon	7,801	7,202	10,107	9,645	462	12,858	12,246	612	15,736	14,970	766
Pennsylvania	31,062	20,550	33,628	32,081	1,547	34,973	33,364	1,609	36,406	34,731	1,675
Rhode Island	3,048	3,471	3,257 ^g	NA	NA	3,335 ^g	NA	NA	3,439 ^g	NA	NA
South Carolina	19,174	17,586	20,768	19,740	1,028	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
South Dakota	1,873	1,565	2,243	2,093	150	2,665	2,496	169	NA	NA	NA
Tennessee	13,228 ^h	13,328	20,537 ⁱ	18,119	948	22,033 ⁱ	19,689	1,024	23,314 ⁱ	20,872	1,037
Texas	126,123	131,616	148,019	135,133	12,886	148,019	135,130	12,889	NA	NA	NA
Vermont	1,010	1,052	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virginia	23,785 ^e	15,518	34,512	32,448	2,064	38,946	36,460	2,486	43,792	40,842	2,950
Washington	11,679	8,269	12,978	12,154	824	13,887	13,040	847	14,762	13,887	875
West Virginia	2,458	2,600	(d)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Wisconsin	11,150	7,499	13,458	12,966	492	15,846	15,309	537	NA	NA	NA
Wyoming	1,190	NA	1,326	1,236	90	1,416	1,316	100	1,483	1,373	110
Federal Bureau of Prisons	90,159	72,039	109,389	101,732	7,657	117,278	109,069	8,209	122,607	114,025	8,582

Note: This information was collected through a survey of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons conducted in October 1995. The data were collected through February 1996. Alabama, Arizona, Georgia, Maine, and Utah did not respond to the survey. Responding agencies generally reported prison population counts for a single day in the fourth quarter of 1995. Some States were unable to provide projections; in these cases, current populations or the latest projections available were carried over to the following year. The Source presents the information as submitted by the responding agencies. No attempt is made by the Source to verify the information received.

^aDoes not include contract facilities, community corrections, fugitives, off-grounds, jail backlog, jails, and certain other categories of prisoners.

^bIncludes 406 men and 42 women on work release. Local facilities hold an additional 7,865 men and 886 women.

^cAdult inmates housed in Department of Corrections operated institutions and satellites.

^dNo population projections are computed by the Department of Corrections.

^eIn State facility(ies).

^fIncludes at-facility, outcount, and pre-parole inmates.

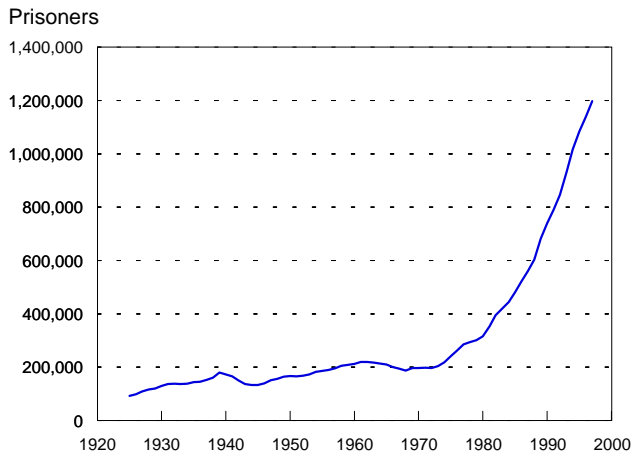
^gIncludes sentenced inmates and those awaiting trial.

^hIncludes Department of Corrections facilities only; does not include backup and locally sentenced felons.

ⁱIncludes probation/parole returns not tracked by gender.

Source: CEGA Publishing, *Corrections Compendium* (Lincoln, NE: CEGA Publishing, April 1996), pp. 12-17. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Figure 6.1

Sentenced prisoners in State and Federal institutions on December 31United States, 1925-97^a

Note: Prison population data were compiled by a year-end census of prisoners held in custody in State and Federal institutions. Data for 1925 through 1939 include sentenced prisoners in State and Federal prisons and reformatories whether committed for felonies or misdemeanors. Data for 1940 through 1970 include all adult felons serving sentences in State and Federal institutions. Since 1971, the census has included all adults or youthful offenders sentenced to a State or Federal correctional institution with maximum sentences of over 1 year.

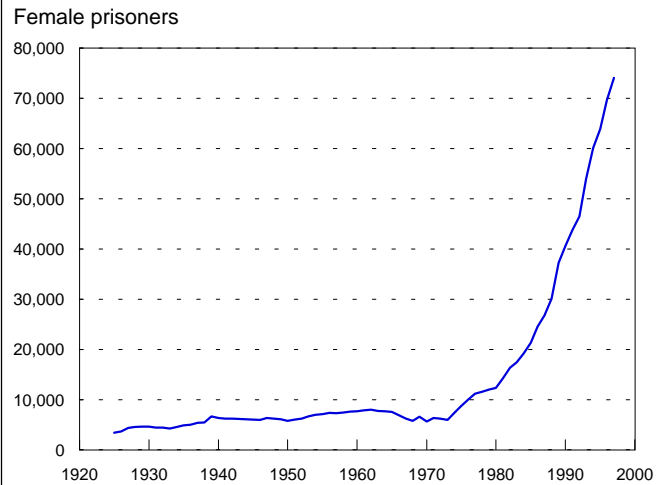
Beginning on Dec. 31, 1978, a distinction was made between prisoners "in custody" and prisoners "under jurisdiction." As defined in a 1978 report (U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1978*, NPS Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-6 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1980)), "in custody" refers to the direct physical control and responsibility for the body of a confined person. "Under jurisdiction" is defined as follows: A State or Federal prison system has jurisdiction over a person if it retains the legal power to incarcerate the person in one of its own prisons. Jurisdiction is not determined by the inmate's physical location; jurisdiction is determined by the legal authority to hold the inmate. Examples of prisoners under the jurisdiction of a given system, but not in its custody, are those housed in local jails, in other States, or in hospitals (including mental health facilities) outside the correctional system; inmates on work release, furlough, or bail; and State prisoners held in Federal prisons or vice versa.

For information on methodology and definitions of terms, see [Appendix 4](#).

^aData for 1997 are preliminary and subject to revision.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners 1925-81*, Bulletin NCJ-85861, p. 2; *Prisoners in 1983*, Bulletin NCJ-92949, p. 3; *1997*, Bulletin NCJ-170014, p. 3, Table 3 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice); U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1985*, NCJ-103957, Table 5.1; *1986*, NCJ-111611, Table 5.1; *1987*, NCJ-118762, Table 5.1; *1988*, NCJ-124280, Table 5.1; *1989*, NCJ-130445, Table 5.1; *1990*, NCJ-135946, Table 5.1; *1991*, NCJ-142729, Table 5.1; *1992*, NCJ-146413, Table 5.1; *1993*, NCJ-156241, Table 5.1; *1994*, NCJ-160091, Table 5.1; *1995*, NCJ-163916, Table 5.1 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 6.2

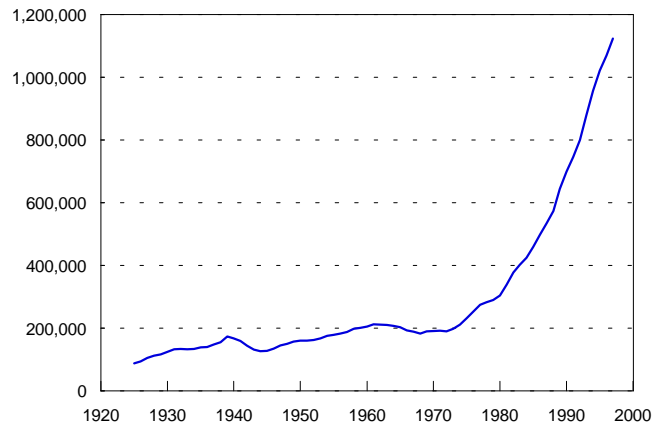
Sentenced female prisoners in State and Federal institutions on December 31United States, 1925-97^a

Note: See Note, figure 6.1. For information on methodology and definitions of terms, see [Appendix 4](#).

^aData for 1997 are preliminary and subject to revision.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners 1925-81*, Bulletin NCJ-85861, p. 2; *Prisoners in 1983*, Bulletin NCJ-92949, p. 2; *1997*, Bulletin NCJ-170014, p. 5, Table 6 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice); U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1985*, NCJ-103957, Table 5.3; *1986*, NCJ-111611, Table 5.3; *1987*, NCJ-118762, Table 5.3; *1988*, NCJ-124280, Table 5.3; *1989*, NCJ-130445, Table 5.3; *1990*, NCJ-135946, Table 5.3; *1991*, NCJ-142729, Table 5.3; *1992*, NCJ-146413, Table 5.3; *1993*, NCJ-156241, Table 5.3; *1994*, NCJ-160091, Table 5.3; *1995*, NCJ-163916, Table 5.3 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 6.3

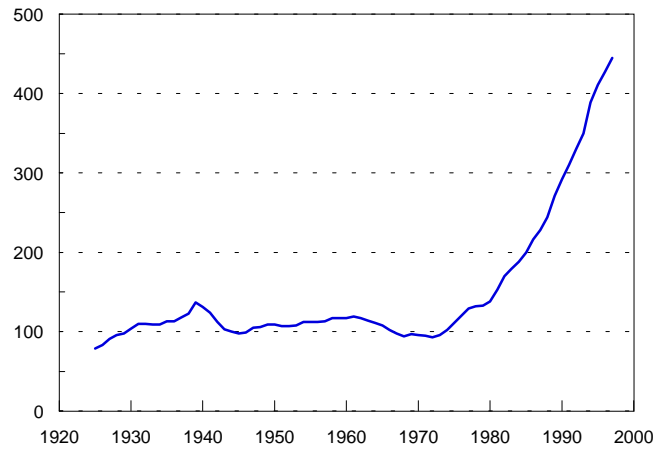
Sentenced male prisoners in State and Federal institutions on December 31United States, 1925-97^a**Male prisoners**

Note: See Note, figure 6.1. For information on methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 4.

^aData for 1997 are preliminary and subject to revision.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners 1925-81*, Bulletin NCJ-85861, p. 2; *Prisoners in 1983*, Bulletin NCJ-92949, p. 2; *1997*, Bulletin NCJ-170014, p. 5, Table 6 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice); U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1985*, NCJ-103957, Table 5.2; *1986*, NCJ-111611, Table 5.2; *1987*, NCJ-118762, Table 5.2; *1988*, NCJ-124280, Table 5.2; *1989*, NCJ-130445, Table 5.2; *1990*, NCJ-135946, Table 5.2; *1991*, NCJ-142729, Table 5.2; *1992*, NCJ-146413, Table 5.2; *1993*, NCJ-156241, Table 5.2; *1994*, NCJ-160091, Table 5.2; *1995*, NCJ-163916, Table 5.2 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 6.4

Rate (per 100,000 resident population) of sentenced prisoners in State and Federal institutions on December 31United States, 1925-97^a**Number of sentenced prisoners per 100,000 residents**

Note: See Note, figure 6.1. The rates for the period before 1980 are based on the civilian population. The civilian population represents the resident population less the armed forces stationed in the United States. Since 1980, the rates are based on the total resident population provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. For information on methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 4.

^aData for 1997 are preliminary and subject to revision.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1981*, NCJ-86485 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1983), p. 3; U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in 1983*, Bulletin NCJ-92949, p. 2; *1997*, Bulletin NCJ-170014, p. 3, Table 3 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice); U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1985*, NCJ-103957, Table 5.4; *1986*, NCJ-111611, Table 5.4; *1987*, NCJ-118762, Table 5.4; *1988*, NCJ-124280, Table 5.4; *1989*, NCJ-130445, Table 5.4; *1990*, NCJ-135946, Table 5.4; *1991*, NCJ-142729, Table 5.4; *1992*, NCJ-146413, Table 5.4; *1993*, NCJ-156241, Table 5.4; *1994*, NCJ-160091, Table 5.4; *1995*, NCJ-163916, Table 5.4 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.35

Number and rate (per 100,000 resident population in each group) of sentenced prisoners in State and Federal institutions on December 31

By sex, United States, 1925-97

(Rate per 100,000 resident population in each group)

Year	Total	Rate	Male		Female		Year	Total	Rate	Male		Female	
			Number	Rate	Number	Rate				Number	Rate	Number	Rate
1925	91,669	79	88,231	149	3,438	6	1960	212,953	117	205,265	230	7,688	8
1926	97,991	83	94,287	157	3,704	6	1961	220,149	119	212,268	234	7,881	8
1927	109,983	91	104,983	173	4,363	7	1962	218,830	117	210,823	229	8,007	8
1928	116,390	96	111,836	182	4,554	8	1963	217,283	114	209,538	225	7,745	8
1929	120,496	98	115,876	187	4,620	8	1964	214,336	111	206,632	219	7,704	8
							1965	210,895	108	203,327	213	7,568	8
1930	129,453	104	124,785	200	4,668	8	1966	199,654	102	192,703	201	6,951	7
1931	137,082	110	132,638	211	4,444	7	1967	194,896	98	188,661	195	6,235	6
1932	137,997	110	133,573	211	4,424	7	1968	187,914	94	182,102	187	5,812	6
1933	136,810	109	132,520	209	4,290	7	1969	196,007	97	189,413	192	6,594	6
1934	138,316	109	133,769	209	4,547	7							
1935	144,180	113	139,278	217	4,902	8	1970	196,429	96	190,794	191	5,635	5
1936	145,038	113	139,990	217	5,048	8	1971	198,061	95	191,732	189	6,329	6
1937	152,741	118	147,375	227	5,366	8	1972	196,092	93	189,823	185	6,269	6
1938	160,285	123	154,826	236	5,459	8	1973	204,211	96	197,523	191	6,004	6
1939	179,818	137	173,143	263	6,675	10	1974	218,466	102	211,077	202	7,389	7
							1975	240,593	111	231,918	220	8,675	8
1940	173,706	131	167,345	252	6,361	10	1976	262,833	120	252,794	238	10,039	9
1941	165,439	124	159,228	239	6,211	9	1977 ^a	278,141	126	267,097	249	11,044	10
1942	150,384	112	144,167	217	6,217	9	1977 ^b	285,456	129	274,244	255	11,212	10
1943	137,220	103	131,054	202	6,166	9	1978	294,396	132	282,813	261	11,583	10
1944	132,456	100	126,350	200	6,106	9	1979	301,470	133	289,465	264	12,005	10
1945	133,649	98	127,609	193	6,040	9							
1946	140,079	99	134,075	191	6,004	8	1980	315,974	139	303,643	275	12,331	11
1947	151,304	105	144,961	202	6,343	9	1981	353,167	154	338,940	304	14,227	12
1948	155,977	106	149,739	205	6,238	8	1982	394,374	171	378,045	337	16,329	14
1949	163,749	109	157,663	211	6,086	8	1983	419,820	179	402,391	354	17,429	15
							1984	443,398	188	424,193	370	19,205	16
1950	166,123	109	160,309	211	5,814	8	1985	480,568	202	458,972	397	21,296	17
1951	165,680	107	159,610	208	6,070	8	1986	522,084	217	497,540	426	24,544	20
1952	168,233	107	161,994	208	6,239	8	1987	560,812	231	533,990	453	26,822	22
1953	173,579	108	166,909	211	6,670	8	1988	603,732	247	573,587	482	30,145	24
1954	182,901	112	175,907	218	6,994	8	1989	680,907	276	643,643	535	37,264	29
1955	185,780	112	178,655	217	7,125	8							
1956	189,565	112	182,190	218	7,375	9	1990	739,980	297	699,416	575	40,564	32
1957	195,414	113	188,113	221	7,301	8	1991	789,610	313	745,808	606	43,802	34
1958	205,643	117	198,208	229	7,435	8	1992	846,277	332	799,776	642	46,501	36
1959	208,105	117	200,469	228	7,636	8	1993	932,074	359	878,037	698	54,037	41
							1994	1,016,691	389	956,566	753	60,125	45
							1995	1,085,363	411	1,021,463	796	63,900	48
							1996 ^c	1,138,984	427	1,069,257	819	69,727	51
							1997 ^d	1,197,590	445	1,123,478	853	74,112	54

Note: See Notes, figures 6.1 and 6.4. These data represent prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year. Both custody and jurisdiction figures are shown for 1977 to facilitate year-to-year comparison. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 4.

^aCustody counts.

^bJurisdiction counts.

^cRates for 1996 and are preliminary and subject to revision.

^dAll data for 1997 are preliminary and subject to revision.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners 1925-81*, Bulletin NCJ-85861, p. 2; *Prisoners in 1983*, Bulletin NCJ-92949, p. 2; *1985*, Bulletin NCJ-101384, p. 2; *1986*, Bulletin NCJ-104864, p. 3, Table 5; *1996*, Bulletin NCJ-164619, p. 3, Table 3; p. 5, Table 6; *1997*, Bulletin NCJ-170014, p. 3, Table 3; p. 5, Table 6 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice); U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1985*, NCJ-103957, Tables 5.1-5.4; *1986*, NCJ-111611, Tables 5.1-5.4; *1987*, NCJ-118762, Tables 5.1-5.4; *1988*, NCJ-124280, Tables 5.1-5.4; *1989*, NCJ-130445, Tables 5.1-5.4; *1990*, NCJ-135946, Tables 5.1-5.4; *1991*, NCJ-142729, Tables 5.1-5.4; *1992*, NCJ-146413, Tables 5.1-5.4; *1993*, NCJ-156241, Tables 5.1-5.4; *1994*, NCJ-160091, Tables 1.9, 5.1-5.4; *1995*, NCJ-163916, Tables 1.9, 5.1-5.4 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.36

Rate (per 100,000 resident population) of sentenced prisoners in State and Federal institutions on December 31

By region and jurisdiction, 1977-97

Region and jurisdiction	Rate per 100,000 resident population																				
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996 ^a	1997 ^a
United States, total	129	135	136	139	153	170	179	188	200	216	228	244	271	292	310	330	350	389	411	427	445
Federal	13	12	10	9	10	10	11	12	14	15	16	17	19	20	22	26	28	30	32	33	35
State	116	123	126	130	144	160	167	176	187	201	211	227	253	272	287	305	322	358	379	394	410
Northeast	77	82	84	87	103	115	127	136	145	157	169	186	215	232	248	261	272	286	301	308	317
Connecticut	53	70	69	68	95	114	114	119	127	135	144	146	194	238	263	268	320	321	318	314	397
Maine	61	53	58	61	71	69	75	72	83	106	106	100	116	118	123	121	116	113	107	112	124
Massachusetts	48	49	50	56	65	77	79	84	88	92	102	109	122	132	143	161	154	174	170	302	278
New Hampshire	26	32	35	35	42	47	50	57	68	76	81	93	103	117	132	160	157	177	174	177	184
New Jersey	78	74	76	76	92	107	136	138	149	157	177	219	251	271	301	290	301	311	340	343	351
New York	108	114	120	123	145	158	172	187	195	216	229	248	285	304	320	340	354	367	378	383	386
Pennsylvania	56	65	67	68	78	88	98	109	119	128	136	149	169	183	192	207	216	235	268	286	291
Rhode Island	56	56	63	65	72	82	92	92	99	103	100	118	146	157	173	170	172	186	186	205	213
Vermont	57	76	62	67	76	84	72	74	82	81	91	98	109	117	124	151	154	168	179	137	140
Midwest	108	104	105	109	121	130	135	144	161	173	184	200	225	239	255	273	282	299	310	326	346
Illinois	95	96	95	94	113	119	135	149	161	168	171	181	211	234	247	271	294	310	317	327	342
Indiana	80	82	98	114	138	152	164	165	175	181	192	202	217	223	226	242	250	258	275	287	301
Iowa	70	70	72	86	88	93	92	97	98	98	101	107	126	139	144	160	174	192	207	222	243
Kansas	97	98	95	106	116	129	152	173	192	217	233	232	222	227	231	238	226	248	274	301	304
Michigan	151	162	163	163	165	162	159	161	196	227	259	298	340	366	388	413	414	427	429	440	457
Minnesota	44	49	51	49	49	50	52	52	56	58	60	64	71	72	78	85	92	100	105	110	113
Missouri	111	116	113	112	131	147	162	175	194	203	218	236	269	287	305	311	308	338	358	409	442
Nebraska	83	80	71	89	104	99	91	95	108	116	123	129	141	140	145	151	153	164	183	194	200
North Dakota	30	21	19	28	33	47	51	54	55	53	57	62	62	67	68	67	70	78	85	101	112
Ohio	120	122	125	125	139	160	155	174	194	209	219	243	279	289	324	347	365	387	400	413	429
South Dakota	76	74	77	88	97	109	115	127	146	160	160	143	175	187	191	208	216	236	252	281	303
Wisconsin	72	73	73	85	93	96	102	105	113	119	126	130	138	149	157	176	166	187	201	230	283
South	169	181	196	188	201	224	225	231	236	248	255	266	292	316	333	355	380	454	483	490	506
Alabama	94	144	141	149	183	215	243	256	267	283	307	300	328	370	394	407	431	450	471	492	500
Arkansas	111	115	132	128	143	166	179	188	195	198	227	230	261	277	317	340	327	345	361	357	392
Delaware	120	173	181	183	208	250	273	263	281	311	326	331	333	323	344	390	394	400	413	428	443
District of Columbia	330	383	433	426	467	531	558	649	738	753	905	1,078	1,132	1,148	1,221	1,287	1,549	1,782	1,650	1,609	1,682
Florida	221	239	220	208	224	261	235	242	247	272	265	278	307	336	344	355	384	406	447	439	437
Georgia	224	216	224	219	220	247	259	254	251	265	282	281	300	327	342	365	387	456	470	462	472
Kentucky	106	97	105	99	114	110	127	128	133	142	147	191	222	241	262	274	274	288	311	331	372
Louisiana	152	184	190	211	216	251	290	310	308	316	346	370	396	427	462	484	522	556	578	615	672
Maryland	198	193	187	183	218	244	277	285	279	280	282	291	323	348	366	381	383	395	404	412	413
Mississippi	67	110	141	132	177	210	211	229	237	249	256	277	293	307	330	327	361	395	452	498	531
North Carolina	234	223	240	244	248	255	233	246	254	257	250	249	250	265	269	290	305	323	384	379	370
Oklahoma	129	146	147	151	169	201	212	236	250	288	296	323	361	381	416	459	506	508	552	591	617
South Carolina	239	243	237	238	251	270	276	284	294	324	344	369	416	451	473	486	488	494	515	532	536
Tennessee	127	134	151	153	171	173	187	154	149	157	156	157	213	207	227	234	250	276	287	292	309
Texas	176	189	196	210	210	237	221	226	226	228	231	240	257	290	297	344	385	637	677	686	717
Virginia	142	157	158	161	165	177	177	185	204	215	217	230	263	279	311	327	346	406	410	404	407
West Virginia	67	63	66	64	80	77	83	82	89	77	77	78	84	85	83	92	98	106	136	150	174
West	92	99	101	105	119	139	152	166	176	197	214	234	256	277	287	299	319	334	358	386	405
Alaska	75	127	133	143	170	194	219	252	288	306	339	355	361	348	345	327	446	317	338	379	420
Arizona	129	146	139	160	184	209	223	247	256	268	307	328	350	375	396	409	430	459	473	481	484
California	80	88	93	98	114	135	150	162	181	212	231	257	283	311	318	339	368	384	416	451	475
Colorado	89	93	90	96	92	108	109	104	103	115	145	174	207	209	249	256	262	289	292	322	342
Hawaii	44	57	58	65	77	88	103	124	134	142	141	136	142	150	153	164	198	202	217	249	288
Idaho	87	91	92	87	99	107	121	127	133	144	144	157	180	190	205	209	234	245	283	319	323
Montana	81	87	96	94	104	114	104	121	136	135	147	158	165	176	183	180	182	204	228	235	255
Nevada	187	204	224	230	245	301	354	380	397	447	432	452	438	444	439	448	434	468	493	502	518
New Mexico	126	123	112	106	100	126	142	133	144	154	174	180	178	196	191	197	206	211	231	261	256
Oregon	122	117	122	120	124	146	157	170	165	176	200	215	235	223	228	174	166	191	206	226	232
Utah	64	69	68	64	73	77	77	84	98	108	110	115	137	142	149	146	152	157	174	194	205
Washington	118	122	113	106	125	148	155	156	156	147	134	124	142	162	182	192	196	201	212	224	233
Wyoming	98	102	95	113	117	135	138	143	148	168	190	199	216	237	237	226	238	254	289	307	326

Note: See Notes, figures 6.1 and 6.4. Sentenced prisoners are defined as those serving sentences of more than 1 year. The data for 1977 represent sentenced prisoners in the custody of State and Federal institutions. Beginning in 1978, the data represent sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of State and Federal correctional authorities. Population estimates are provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 4.

^aData for 1996 and 1997 are preliminary and subject to revision.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions*, SD-NPS-PSF-2, pp. 20, 21; SD-NPS-PSF-3, pp. 16, 17; SD-NPS-PSF-4, p. 18; SD-NPS-PSF-5, p. 13 (Washington, DC: USGPO);

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions*, SD-NPS-PSF-6, p. 16; SD-NPS-PSF-7, NCJ-73719, p. 14; SD-NPS-PSF-8, NCJ-80520, p. 16; NCJ-86485, p. 16 (Washington, DC: USGPO); U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in 1982*, Bulletin NCJ-87933, p. 2; **1983**, Bulletin NCJ-92949, p. 2; **1984**, Bulletin NCJ-97118, p. 2; **1996**, Bulletin NCJ-164619, p. 3; **1997**, Bulletin NCJ-170014, p. 3, Table 3 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice); U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1985*, NCJ-103957, Table 5.4; **1986**, NCJ-111611, Table 5.4; **1987**, NCJ-118762, Table 5.4; **1988**, NCJ-124280, Table 5.4; **1989**, NCJ-130445, Table 5.4; **1990**, NCJ-135946, Table 5.4; **1991**, NCJ-142729, Table 5.4; **1992**, NCJ-146413, Table 5.4; **1993**, NCJ-156241, Table 5.4; **1994**, NCJ-160091, Table 5.4; **1995**, NCJ-163916, Table 5.4 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.37

Prisoners under jurisdiction of State and Federal correctional authorities on December 31

By region and jurisdiction, 1996 and 1997

Region and jurisdiction	Total		Percent change	Sentenced to more than 1 year		
	1996	1997 ^a		1996	1997 ^a	Percent change
United States, total	1,183,368	1,244,554	5.2%	1,138,984	1,197,590	5.1%
Federal	105,544	112,973	7.0	88,815	94,987	6.9
State	1,077,824	1,131,581	5.0	1,050,169	1,102,603	5.0
Northeast	169,261	172,244	1.8	161,324	163,836	1.6
Connecticut ^{b,c}	17,851	18,521	3.8	12,465	13,005	4.3
Maine	1,426	1,620	13.6	1,351	1,542	14.1
Massachusetts ^d	11,796	11,947	1.3	10,880	10,847	-0.3
New Hampshire	2,062	2,164	4.9	2,062	2,164	4.9
New Jersey ^e	27,490	28,361	3.2	27,490	28,361	3.2
New York	69,709	70,026	0.5	69,709	70,026	0.5
Pennsylvania	34,537	34,964	1.2	34,535	34,963	1.2
Rhode Island ^b	3,271	3,371	3.1	2,031	2,100	3.4
Vermont ^{b,f}	1,119	1,270	13.5	801	828	3.4
Midwest	204,657	216,757	5.9	203,701	216,391	6.2
Illinois ^{e,f}	38,852	40,788	5.0	38,852	40,788	5.0
Indiana	16,960	17,903	5.6	16,791	17,730	5.6
Iowa ^{e,f}	6,342	6,938	9.4	6,342	6,938	9.4
Kansas ^e	7,756	7,911	2.0	7,756	7,911	2.0
Michigan ^f	42,349	44,771	5.7	42,349	44,771	5.7
Minnesota	5,158	5,326	3.3	5,158	5,306	2.9
Missouri	22,003	23,998	9.1	22,003	23,980	9.0
Nebraska	3,287	3,402	3.5	3,223	3,329	3.3
North Dakota	722	797	10.4	650	715	10.0
Ohio ^e	46,174	48,002	4.0	46,174	48,002	4.0
South Dakota	2,063	2,239	8.5	2,063	2,239	8.5
Wisconsin	12,991	14,682	13.0	12,340	14,682	19.0
South	469,252	491,956	4.8	458,671	480,061	4.7
Alabama	21,760	22,290	2.4	21,108	21,680	2.7
Arkansas	9,407	10,021	6.5	8,992	9,936	10.5
Delaware ^b	5,110	5,435	6.4	3,119	3,264	4.6
District of Columbia ^b	9,376	9,353	-0.2	8,668	8,814	1.7
Florida ^f	63,763	64,565	1.3	63,746	64,540	1.2
Georgia ^f	35,139	36,450	3.7	34,328	35,722	4.1
Kentucky	12,910	14,600	13.1	12,910	14,600	13.1
Louisiana	26,779	29,265	9.3	26,779	29,265	9.3
Maryland	22,050	22,232	0.8	20,980	21,088	0.5
Mississippi	13,859	15,447	11.5	13,143	14,548	10.7
North Carolina	30,647	31,638	3.2	27,751	27,726	-0.1
Oklahoma ^e	19,593	20,542	4.8	19,593	20,542	4.8
South Carolina	20,446	21,173	3.6	19,758	20,264	2.6
Tennessee ^e	15,626	16,659	6.6	15,626	16,659	6.6
Texas ^e	132,383	140,729	6.3	132,383	140,729	6.3
Virginia	27,655	28,385	2.6	27,062	27,524	1.7
West Virginia	2,749	3,172	15.4	2,725	3,160	16.0
West	234,654	250,624	6.8	226,473	242,315	7.0
Alaska ^b	3,716	4,220	13.6	2,335	2,571	10.1
Arizona ^e	22,493	23,484	4.4	21,523	22,353	3.9
California	146,049	157,547	7.9	142,865	154,368	8.1
Colorado	12,438	13,461	8.2	12,438	13,461	8.2
Hawaii ^b	4,011	4,949	23.4	2,954	3,424	15.9
Idaho	3,832	3,946	3.0	3,832	3,946	3.0
Montana	2,293	2,242	-2.2	2,293	2,242	-2.2
Nevada	8,439	9,024	6.9	8,439	8,884	5.3
New Mexico	4,724	4,688	-0.8	4,506	4,450	-1.2
Oregon	8,661	7,999	-7.6	7,316	7,589	3.7
Utah	3,972	4,284	7.9	3,946	4,263	8.0
Washington	12,527	13,214	5.5	12,527	13,198	5.4
Wyoming	1,499	1,566	4.5	1,499	1,566	4.5

Note: See Note, figure 6.1. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 4.

^aData for 1997 are preliminary and subject to revision.

^bFigures include both jail and prison inmates; jails and prisons are combined in one system.

^cJurisdiction data are reported for the first time. Comparisons to past counts are inapplicable.

^dIncludes an estimated 6,200 inmates sentenced to more than 1 year but held in county facilities.

^eData for inmates sentenced to more than 1 year may include some inmates sentenced to 1 year or less.

^fData are custody rather than jurisdiction counts.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in 1997*, Bulletin NCJ-170014 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1998), p. 3, Table 3.

Table 6.38

Increase in the number of sentenced prisoners under jurisdiction of State and Federal correctional authorities

By region and jurisdiction, 1992-97, 1987-97

	1992 to 1997		1987 to 1997	
	Prisoner population difference	Percent change	Prisoner population difference	Percent change
United States, total	351,313	41.5%	636,778	113.5%
Federal	29,281	44.6	55,464	140.3
State	322,032	41.3	581,314	111.5
Northeast	30,178	22.6	76,569	87.7
Connecticut	(a)	X	(a)	X
Maine	50	3.4	304	24.6
Massachusetts	(a)	X	(a)	X
New Hampshire	387	21.8	1,297	149.6
New Jersey	5,708	25.2	12,392	77.6
New York	8,290	13.4	29,184	71.5
Pennsylvania	9,997	40.0	18,717	115.2
Rhode Island	390	22.8	1,109	111.9
Vermont	(a)	X	(a)	X
Midwest	50,572	30.5	105,651	95.4
Illinois	9,148	28.9	20,938	105.5
Indiana	3,939	28.6	(a)	X
Iowa	2,420	53.6	4,087	143.4
Kansas	1,883	31.2	2,130	36.8
Michigan	5,658	14.5	20,892	87.5
Minnesota	1,484	38.8	2,760	108.4
Missouri	(a)	X	12,623	111.1
Nebraska	894	36.7	1,366	69.6
North Dakota	287	67.1	335	88.2
Ohio	9,624	25.1	23,762	98.0
South Dakota	752	50.6	1,106	97.6
Wisconsin	6,690	83.7	8,556	139.7
South	165,399	52.6	264,259	122.5
Alabama	4,742	28.0	9,078	72.0
Arkansas	1,741	21.2	4,495	82.6
Delaware	559	20.7	1,105	51.2
District of Columbia	1,286	17.1	(a)	X
Florida	16,255	33.7	32,180	99.4
Georgia	10,874	43.8	17,998	101.5
Kentucky	4,236	40.9	8,163	126.8
Louisiana	8,369	40.1	13,890	90.3
Maryland	2,280	12.1	8,176	63.3
Mississippi	5,830	66.9	7,829	116.5
North Carolina	7,761	38.9	(a)	X
Oklahoma	5,721	38.6	10,903	113.1
South Carolina	2,652	15.1	8,402	70.8
Tennessee	4,810	40.6	9,020	118.1
Texas	(a)	X	(a)	X
Virginia	6,535	31.1	14,593	112.9
West Virginia	1,486	88.8	(a)	X
West	75,883	45.6	134,835	125.5
Alaska	(a)	X	804	45.5
Arizona	6,503	41.0	11,795	111.7
California	(a)	X	(a)	X
Colorado	4,464	49.6	8,653	180.0
Hawaii	1,202	54.1	1,892	123.5
Idaho	1,690	74.9	2,511	175.0
Montana	694	44.8	1,035	85.7
Nevada	2,835	46.9	4,450	100.4
New Mexico	1,296	41.1	1,864	72.1
Oregon	2,353	44.9	2,132	39.1
Utah	1,576	58.7	2,426	132.1
Washington	3,239	32.5	7,067	115.3
Wyoming	503	47.3	(a)	X

Note: See Note, figure 6.1. Totals include data for States otherwise excluded because of reporting changes. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 4.

^aNot applicable because of changes in reporting procedures. See jurisdictional explanatory notes in Appendix 4.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in 1997*, Bulletin NCJ-170014 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1998), p. 4.

Table 6.39

Sentenced prisoners under jurisdiction of State and Federal correctional authorities

By sex and race, United States, 1990-96

	Total	Male			Female		
		All ^a	White ^b	Black ^b	All ^a	White ^b	Black ^b
1990	739,980	699,416	350,700	340,300	40,564	20,200	19,700
1991	789,610	745,808	369,200	366,500	43,802	21,100	22,000
1992	846,277	799,776	394,500	393,700	46,501	22,200	23,600
1993	932,074	878,037	428,700	434,900	54,037	25,800	27,300
1994	1,016,691	956,566	465,300	474,800	60,125	28,800	30,200
1995	1,085,022	1,021,059	487,400	509,800	63,963	30,500	31,900
1996	1,138,984	1,069,257	510,900	528,200	69,727	33,800	33,900

Note: See Note, figure 6.1. Previously published estimates by sex and race have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. Sentenced prisoners are those with a sentence of more than 1 year. For information on methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 4.

^aIncludes Asians, Pacific Islanders, American Indians, Alaska Natives, and other racial groups.

^bThe numbers for sex and race were estimated and rounded to the nearest 100. In each year, Hispanics were identified among inmates of unknown racial origin. The race of these inmates was then estimated using inmate self-reported identification from the 1991 and 1997 Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) sponsored State inmate surveys. For non-Hispanic inmates of unknown racial origin, race was estimated using the reported racial distribution in the BJS National Prisoners Statistics program.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in 1997*, Bulletin NCJ-170014 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1998), p. 9, Table 11.

Table 6.40

Rate (per 100,000 U.S. resident population in each group) of sentenced prisoners under jurisdiction of State and Federal correctional authorities

By sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age group, United States, 1990 and 1996

Age group	Number of sentenced prisoners per 100,000 U.S. residents in each population group ^a											
	Total		Sex				Race, Hispanic origin					
			Male		Female		White ^b		Black ^b		Hispanic	
	1990	1996	1990	1996	1990	1996	1990	1996	1990	1996	1990	1996
Total	292	422	564	809	31	51	139	193	1,067	1,571	548	688
18 to 19 years	271	407	518	771	13	27	90	143	1,084	1,337	360	688
20 to 24 years	652	995	1,220	1,886	61	71	295	406	2,296	3,385	972	1,514
25 to 29 years	799	1,078	1,493	2,024	95	123	354	442	2,949	4,131	1,341	1,488
30 to 34 years	708	1,006	1,327	1,845	87	160	336	469	2,640	3,671	1,185	1,446
35 to 39 years	526	875	989	1,615	67	134	245	412	1,973	3,398	1,069	1,279
40 to 44 years	375	658	715	1,244	41	82	196	322	1,433	2,431	779	1,233
45 to 54 years	211	360	410	692	21	42	137	198	590	1,347	535	690
55 years and older	49	69	109	151	3	5	32	44	168	218	142	188

Note: See Note, figure 6.1. For information on methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 4.

^aBased on estimates of the U.S. resident population on July 1 of each year and adjusted for U.S. Bureau of the Census undercount.

^bExcludes Hispanics.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in 1997*, Bulletin NCJ-170014 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1998), p. 10, Table 13.

Table 6.41

Rate (per 100,000 resident population) of prisoners under jurisdiction of State and Federal correctional authorities

By maximum sentence length, region, and jurisdiction, 1995

Region and jurisdiction	Maximum sentence length			Region and jurisdiction	Maximum sentence length		
	Total	More than 1 year	1 year or less and unsentenced		Total	More than 1 year	1 year or less and unsentenced
United States, total	427	411	16	South	491	483	8
Federal ^a	38	32	6	Alabama	485	471	14
State	389	379	9	Arkansas	376	361	16
Northeast	315	301	14	Delaware ^b	665	413	252
Connecticut ^b	452	318	134	District of Columbia ^{b,d}	1,788	1,650	138
Maine	112	107	6	Florida ^e	448	447	0
Massachusetts ^c	192	170	22	Georgia ^e	471	470	1
New Hampshire	174	174	X	Kentucky	311	311	X
New Jersey ^d	340	340	NA	Louisiana	578	578	X
New York	378	378	0	Maryland ^f	424	404	20
Pennsylvania	268	268	0	Mississippi	468	452	16
Rhode Island ^b	294	186	108	North Carolina ^f	403	384	18
Vermont ^b	218	179	39	Oklahoma ^d	552	552	NA
Midwest	312	310	2	South Carolina	532	515	16
Illinois ^{d,e}	317	317	0	Tennessee ^d	287	287	X
Indiana	277	275	1	Texas ^d	677	677	NA
Iowa ^e	207	207	X	Virginia	412	410	2
Kansas	274	274	X	West Virginia	137	136	2
Michigan ^e	429	429	0	West	374	358	15
Minnesota	105	105	X	Alaska ^b	583	338	245
Missouri	358	358	0	Arizona ^e	498	473	24
Nebraska	187	183	4	California	428	416	12
North Dakota	95	85	10	Colorado ^d	292	292	NA
Ohio ^d	400	400	NA	Hawaii ^b	299	217	81
South Dakota	252	252	NA	Idaho	283	283	X
Wisconsin	218	201	17	Montana ^f	228	228	X
				Nevada ^d	493	493	0
				New Mexico	240	231	9
				Oregon	249	206	43
				Utah	175	174	1
				Washington	212	212	0
				Wyoming	289	289	0

Note: See Note, figure 6.1. Most, but not all, States reserve prison for offenders sentenced to 1 year or more. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 4.

^aData for inmates sentenced to 1 year or less may include some inmates for whom sentence length is unknown.

^bFigures include both jail and prison inmates; jails and prisons are combined in one system.

^cFigures include all inmates in Massachusetts custody, regardless of jurisdiction, as well as Massachusetts inmates housed in other States.

^dData for inmates sentenced to more than 1 year may include some inmates sentenced to 1 year or less. See the jurisdictional explanatory notes in Appendix 4.

^eData are custody rather than jurisdiction counts.

^fData for inmates sentenced to more than 1 year are estimated.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1995*, NCJ-163916 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1997), Table 5.4.

Table 6.42

Movement of sentenced prisoners in State and Federal institutions

By region and jurisdiction, 1995

Region and jurisdiction	Prisoner population Jan. 1, 1995	Number of sentenced prisoners admitted during 1995						
		Total	New court commitments	Parole or other conditional release violators returned	Escapees and AWOLs returned	Returns from appeal or bond	Transfers from other jurisdictions	Other admissions
United States, total	1,017,561	562,724	361,464	178,641	10,716	736	2,701	8,466
Federal	79,795	27,369	23,972	2,915	NA	NA	32	450
State	937,766	535,355	337,492	175,726	10,716	736	2,669	8,016
Northeast	146,935	69,512	44,070	19,808	3,646	161	1,525	302
Connecticut ^a	10,500	1,504	723	523	249	5	4	0
Maine	1,377	713	460	245	8	0	0	0
Massachusetts ^{b,c,d,e}	10,514	4,106	2,435	1,023	21	NA	627	0
New Hampshire ^f	2,023	968	658	296	14	NA	0	0
New Jersey ^{f,g}	24,632	15,020	9,747	5,157	116	NA	NA	0
New York ^k	66,750	34,688	22,980	7,782	3,172	134	569	51
Pennsylvania	28,302	11,053	6,073	4,409	0	18	303	250
Rhode Island ^{a,g}	1,856	890	583	258	34	4	10	1
Vermont ^a	981	570	411	115	32	NA	12	0
Midwest	182,535	101,497	74,032	20,531	3,443	249	169	3,073
Illinois ^{g,h}	36,531	24,371	18,405	4,948	1,002	16	NA	0
Indiana ^f	14,916	8,344	7,592	691	18	NA	43	0
Iowa ^h	5,437	4,072	2,432	886	562	25	96	71
Kansas ^f	6,371	4,129	2,652	1,410	24	NA	0	43
Michigan ^h	40,501	12,697	7,694	2,807	943	175	18	1,060
Minnesota	4,575	3,322	2,358	964	NA	NA	NA	0
Missouri	17,898	11,808	7,417	2,739	832	17	8	795
Nebraska	2,667	1,677	1,295	348	34	NA	0	0
North Dakota	501	478	395	77	6	0	0	0
Ohio ^g	41,908	22,678	18,533	4,118	12	15	0	0
South Dakota	1,709	978	783	180	10	1	4	0
Wisconsin	9,521	6,943	4,476	1,363	NA	X	0	1,104
South	416,552	207,484	145,872	54,147	2,359	272	374	4,460
Alabama	19,074	8,913	6,627	1,894	194	111	27	60
Arkansas	8,831	5,280	3,577	1,614	17	14	15	43
Delaware ^{a,e,g}	2,847	1,327	830	339	52	0	3	103
District of Columbia ^{a,e,g}	10,969	4,713	3,380	692	396	54	153	38
Florida ^h	57,157	26,335	18,576	6,785	298	NA	21	655
Georgia ^h	32,520	15,407	11,769	3,457	81	1	99	0
Kentucky	11,066	6,968	4,974	1,847	107	X	1	39
Louisiana	24,063	12,884	6,171	6,303	92	83	11	224
Maryland ^{c,e,f}	19,854	9,681	8,126	1,435	102	NA	11	7
Mississippi ^f	10,606	5,091	4,533	285	49	NA	0	224
North Carolina ^g	23,046	19,734	13,344	5,801	207	0	0	382
Oklahoma ^{f,g}	16,631	7,726	6,942	271	513	0	0	0
South Carolina	18,168	8,304	5,600	2,413	150	9	NA	132
Tennessee ^g	14,401	7,083	4,064	2,902	84	NA	33	0
Texas ^{c,g}	118,195	55,432	36,844	16,027	8	0	NA	2,553
Virginia	26,792	11,490	9,494	1,996	NA	NA	NA	0
West Virginia	2,332	1,116	1,021	86	9	0	0	0
West	191,744	156,862	73,518	81,240	1,268	54	601	181
Alaska ^a	1,939	1,999	1,320	676	3	0	0	0
Arizona ^h	19,005	8,748	6,831	1,831	45	0	41	0
California	121,570	116,613	45,459	70,259	386	NA	509	0
Colorado	10,717	5,334	3,798	1,081	420	13	22	0
Hawaii ^{a,c}	2,392	1,806	781	1,022	3	0	0	0
Idaho	2,818	2,356	1,696	589	4	0	NA	67
Montana ^c	1,764	844	386	453	NA	X	5	0
Nevada ^{f,g}	6,993	3,920	3,110	642	87	NA	NA	81
New Mexico	3,533	2,346	1,260	1,036	29	0	21	0
Oregon	5,935	3,698	1,796	1,724	126	19	NA	33
Utah	3,028	2,401	1,262	1,130	8	1	0	0
Washington	10,833	6,169	5,294	706	148	21	0	0
Wyoming ^f	1,217	628	525	91	9	0	3	0

Note: See Note, figure 6.1. Figures for admissions and releases are for prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 4.

^aFigures include both jail and prison inmates; jails and prisons are combined in one system.

^bFigures include all inmates in Massachusetts custody, regardless of jurisdiction, as well as Massachusetts inmates housed in other States.

^cSome or all data for the admissions and/or release categories are estimated.

^dIncludes inmates housed in local jails or other facilities.

^eUnconditional releases may include some releases to probation or appeal/bond.

^fNew court commitments may include a small number of other admissions.

^gData by sentence length may be slightly incorrect. See the jurisdictional explanatory notes in Appendix 4.

^hData are custody rather than jurisdiction counts.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Correctional Populations in the United States, 1995**, NCJ-163916 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1997), Tables 5.10a and 5.10b.

Number of sentenced prisoners released during 1995								
Total	Conditional releases	Unconditional releases	Escapees and AWOLs	Out on appeal or bond	Transfers to other jurisdictions	Deaths	Other releases	Prisoner population Dec. 31, 1995
491,858	374,483	88,801	10,874	678	3,330	3,358	11,054	1,085,363
22,603	3,747	18,054	NA	NA	89	222	491	83,663
469,255	370,736	70,027	10,874	678	3,241	3,136	10,563	1,001,700
61,495	46,625	8,513	3,633	304	1,653	740	27	154,953
1,586	1,173	189	125	1	56	42	0	10,418
764	427	314	8	7	0	0	8	1,326
4,265	1,124	2,226	34	0	847	34	0	10,355
978	809	154	11	1	0	2	1	2,014
12,586	9,344	2,912	131	62	0	137	0	27,066
32,949	26,895	1,517	3,296	198	630	396	17	68,489
6,951	5,604	1,088	6	26	105	122	0	32,404
913	852	7	22	9	15	7	1	1,833
503	397	106	0	NA	0	0	0	1,048
91,503	69,882	15,886	3,551	115	45	481	1,543	192,147
23,244	21,439	541	947	18	NA	103	196	37,658
7,214	6,697	458	15	NA	0	44	0	16,046
3,603	3,059	418	9	40	1	9	67	5,906
3,446	3,218	189	21	5	0	13	0	7,054
12,086	9,078	846	1,507	16	19	104	516	41,112
3,051	2,769	273	NA	NA	NA	9	0	4,846
10,572	8,949	542	995	15	14	53	4	19,134
1,338	718	577	30	NA	0	13	0	3,006
435	313	115	6	0	0	1	0	544
19,923	8,262	11,510	14	20	3	114	0	44,663
846	507	318	7	1	8	5	X	1,841
5,745	4,873	99	NA	X	0	13	760	10,337
175,293	129,875	37,148	2,237	181	1,437	1,458	2,957	446,958
7,857	4,340	3,084	187	93	52	88	13	20,130
4,700	3,705	713	12	21	223	26	0	9,021
1,194	543	461	10	0	50	9	121	2,980
5,244	2,341	2,308	325	55	165	7	43	9,042
19,626	7,973	10,923	297	NA	171	254	8	63,866
13,759	9,979	2,983	80	NA	590	127	0	34,168
5,974	3,142	2,617	117	NA	6	29	63	12,060
11,753	11,092	446	83	NA	54	68	10	25,195
9,085	7,946	937	95	NA	5	54	48	20,450
3,446	1,606	1,768	22	NA	0	42	8	12,251
14,866	12,905	1,688	202	0	2	69	0	27,914
6,206	2,675	2,933	532	0	0	66	0	18,151
7,457	4,673	2,341	158	12	0	66	207	19,015
6,278	4,704	1,309	82	NA	119	64	0	15,206
45,861	42,055	1,404	11	NA	NA	399	1,992	127,766
11,022	9,562	929	4	NA	NA	83	444	27,260
965	634	304	20	0	0	7	0	2,483
140,964	124,354	8,480	1,453	78	106	457	6,036	207,642
1,896	1,536	333	2	2	0	5	18	2,042
7,462	6,629	451	30	0	2	58	292	20,291
106,438	98,561	1,335	648	NA	60	262	5,572	131,745
4,988	2,998	1,452	363	14	0	25	136	11,063
1,608	1,421	146	3	0	9	11	18	2,590
1,846	1,600	238	7	0	0	1	0	3,328
609	476	122	NA	0	0	11	0	1,999
3,200	1,515	1,570	88	2	NA	25	0	7,713
1,954	1,194	693	34	0	25	8	0	3,925
3,118	2,973	10	90	24	NA	21	0	6,515
2,001	1,808	164	8	15	0	6	0	3,428
5,394	3,380	1,816	154	21	0	23	0	11,608
450	263	150	26	0	10	1	0	1,395

Table 6.43

Prisoners under jurisdiction of State and Federal correctional authorities

By race, region, and jurisdiction, 1995

Region and jurisdiction	Prisoner population Dec. 31, 1995	White	Black	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Not known
United States, total	1,126,287	455,021	544,005	10,176	6,483	110,602
Federal	100,250	60,261	37,055	1,476	1,458	0
State	1,026,037	394,760	506,950	8,700	5,025	110,602
Northeast	162,044	62,730	83,690	319	628	14,677
Connecticut ^{a,b}	14,801	3,845	6,857	27	51	4,021
Maine	1,396	1,334	30	11	2	19
Massachusetts ^{b,c,d}	11,687	4,600	2,835	13	76	4,163
New Hampshire	2,014	1,872	129	1	11	1
New Jersey ^b	27,066	7,648	17,545	5	67	1,801
New York	68,489	29,498	36,911	186	313	1,581
Pennsylvania ^b	32,410	10,820	18,359	66	74	3,091
Rhode Island ^a	2,902	1,849	1,009	10	34	0
Vermont ^{a,e}	1,279	1,264	15	0	0	0
Midwest	193,220	84,892	100,377	1,793	401	5,757
Illinois ^{b,f}	37,658	9,196	24,636	57	64	3,705
Indiana	16,125	9,215	6,846	48	16	0
Iowa ^{b,f}	5,906	4,113	1,481	95	30	187
Kansas	7,054	4,111	2,779	106	58	0
Michigan ^{b,f}	41,112	16,875	22,940	181	46	1,070
Minnesota ^b	4,846	2,471	1,705	333	66	271
Missouri	19,134	9,856	9,197	55	24	2
Nebraska ^e	3,074	1,973	979	115	5	2
North Dakota	608	473	18	117	0	0
Ohio	44,663	19,756	24,356	40	30	481
South Dakota ^e	1,841	1,355	69	417	0	0
Wisconsin	11,199	5,498	5,371	229	62	39
South	454,182	149,574	266,876	1,885	228	35,619
Alabama	20,718	7,131	13,531	3	2	51
Arkansas ^b	9,411	4,290	5,096	8	0	17
Delaware ^{a,b}	4,802	1,555	3,157	1	3	86
District of Columbia ^a	9,800	127	9,545	0	0	128
Florida ^f	63,879	26,217	36,407	60	39	1,156
Georgia ^f	34,266	11,011	23,151	52	34	18
Kentucky	12,060	7,617	4,416	5	3	19
Louisiana ^b	25,195	5,694	19,448	2	2	49
Maryland	21,453	4,776	16,637	4	2	34
Mississippi ^{b,e}	12,684	3,206	9,388	9	16	65
North Carolina	29,253	9,197	19,166	534	27	329
Oklahoma ^b	18,151	9,769	6,546	1,166	9	661
South Carolina	19,611	5,865	13,641	20	9	76
Tennessee ^b	15,206	7,342	7,798	14	6	46
Texas ^{b,e}	127,766	34,990	60,006	NA	NA	32,770
Virginia ^b	27,415	8,705	18,516	5	75	114
West Virginia	2,512	2,082	427	2	1	0
West	216,591	97,564	56,007	4,703	3,768	54,549
Alaska ^{a,b}	3,522	1,749	481	1,122	54	116
Arizona ^f	21,341	16,891	3,388	811	49	202
California ^b	135,646	40,203	42,461	1,045	1,330	50,607
Colorado ^e	11,063	7,899	2,744	237	50	133
Hawaii ^{a,b}	3,560	689	164	39	1,765	903
Idaho ^e	3,328	2,695	55	138	18	422
Montana ^d	1,999	1,610	37	343	2	7
Nevada ^{b,e}	7,713	4,364	2,117	117	88	1,027
New Mexico	4,078	3,259	490	152	5	172
Oregon	7,886	5,974	999	161	66	686
Utah	3,452	2,958	295	114	61	24
Washington	11,608	8,202	2,703	341	276	86
Wyoming ^b	1,395	1,071	73	83	4	164

Note: See Note, figure 6.1. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 4.

^aFigures include both jail and prison inmates; jails and prisons are combined in one system.

^bSome or all Hispanic prisoners reported under "not known."

^cFigures include all inmates in Massachusetts custody, regardless of jurisdiction, as well as Massachusetts inmates housed in other States.

^dInmates housed in local jails or other facilities for reasons other than prison crowding are reported under "not known."

^eThe numbers in racial categories were estimated.

^fData are custody rather than jurisdiction counts.

^gMontana includes all Hispanic inmates under "white."

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1995*, NCJ-163916 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1997), Table 5.6.

Table 6.44

Prisoners under jurisdiction of State and Federal correctional authorities

By Hispanic origin, region, and jurisdiction, 1995

Region and jurisdiction	Prisoner population on Dec. 31, 1995	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Not known	Region and jurisdiction	Prisoner population on Dec. 31, 1995	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Not known
United States, total	1,126,287	174,292	806,414	145,579	South	454,182	38,470	277,933	137,777
Federal	100,250	27,559	72,691	0	Alabama	20,718	2	20,716	0
State	1,026,037	146,733	733,723	145,579	Arkansas	9,411	17	9,394	0
Northeast	162,044	36,772	121,681	3,591	Delaware ^a	4,802	191	4,447	164
Connecticut ^a	14,801	4,021	10,780	0	District of Columbia ^a	9,800	5	9,667	128
Maine	1,396	2	1,394	0	Florida ^d	63,879	4,791	59,086	0
Massachusetts ^{b,c}	11,687	1,891	7,417	2,379	Georgia ^d	34,266	261	0	34,005
New Hampshire	2,014	116	987	911	Kentucky	12,060	38	12,022	0
New Jersey	27,066	4,785	22,279	2	Louisiana ^g	25,195	NA	NA	25,195
New York	68,489	22,439	45,751	299	Maryland	21,453	0	0	21,453
Pennsylvania	32,410	3,075	29,335	0	Mississippi	12,684	61	12,619	4
Rhode Island ^a	2,902	438	2,464	0	North Carolina ^g	29,253	NA	NA	29,253
Vermont ^a	1,279	5	1,274	0	Oklahoma	18,151	610	17,541	0
Midwest	193,220	7,708	182,856	2,656	South Carolina	19,611	70	19,276	265
Illinois ^d	37,658	3,704	33,953	1	Tennessee	15,206	46	15,160	0
Indiana	16,125	385	15,740	0	Texas ⁱ	127,766	32,267	95,499	0
Iowa ^d	5,906	183	5,719	4	Virginia	27,415	105	0	27,310
Kansas	7,054	436	6,544	74	West Virginia	2,512	6	2,506	0
Michigan ^{d,e}	41,112	750	40,177	185	West	216,591	63,783	151,253	1,555
Minnesota	4,846	250	4,596	0	Alaska ^a	3,522	113	3,406	3
Missouri	19,134	237	18,867	30	Arizona ^d	21,341	6,762	14,578	1
Nebraska ^f	3,074	257	2,816	1	California	135,646	47,054	88,592	0
North Dakota	608	18	590	0	Colorado ^f	11,063	2,957	7,973	133
Ohio	44,663	733	43,449	481	Hawaii ^{a,h}	3,560	117	2,960	483
South Dakota	1,841	NA	NA	1,841	Idaho ⁱ	3,328	432	2,274	622
Wisconsin	11,199	755	10,405	39	Montana	1,999	34	1,958	7
					Nevada	7,713	895	6,811	7
					New Mexico	4,078	2,209	1,697	172
					Oregon	7,886	685	7,200	1
					Utah	3,452	607	2,821	24
					Washington	11,608	1,759	9,752	97
					Wyoming	1,395	159	1,231	5

Note: See Note, figure 6.1. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 4.

^aFigures include both jail and prison inmates; jails and prisons are combined in one system.

^bFigures include all inmates in Massachusetts custody, regardless of jurisdiction, as well as Massachusetts inmates housed in other States.

^cInmates housed in local jails or other facilities for reasons other than prison crowding are reported under "not known."

^dData are custody rather than jurisdiction counts.

^eMichigan reported only Mexican-Americans as Hispanic prisoners and reported other Hispanic inmates as non-Hispanic.

^fData for Hispanic prisoners are estimated.

^gState does not distinguish Hispanic ethnicity of prisoners.

^hHispanic includes Puerto Ricans and persons with Hispanic surnames in "other" race category.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1995*, NCJ-163916 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1997), Table 5.9.

Table 6.45

Prisoners in custody of State and Federal correctional authorities on December 31

By maximum sentence length, region, and jurisdiction, 1994 and 1995

Maximum sentence length													
Region and jurisdiction	Total			More than 1 year			1 year or less and unsentenced						
	1994	1995	Percent change	1994	1995	Percent change	Total		Percent change	1 year or less		Unsentenced	
							1994	1995		1994	1995	1994	1995
United States, total	990,147	1,078,545	8.9%	955,855	1,037,686	8.6%	34,292	40,859	19.2%	13,839	18,849	20,453	22,010
Federal ^a	85,500	89,538	4.7	73,984	76,767	3.8	11,516	12,771	10.9	3,046	3,003	8,470	9,768
State	904,647	989,007	9.3	881,871	960,919	9.0	22,776	28,088	23.3	10,793	15,846	11,983	12,242
Northeast	149,626	156,305	4.5	143,336	149,384	4.2	6,290	6,921	10.0	2,547	2,824	3,743	4,097
Connecticut ^b	14,246	14,681	3.1	10,391	10,330	-0.6	3,855	4,351	12.9	1,157	1,546	2,698	2,805
Maine	1,460	1,455	-0.3	1,436	1,430	-0.4	24	25	4.2	24	25	X	X
Massachusetts	11,396	10,369	-9.0	10,504	9,121	-13.2	892	1,248	39.9	553	635	339	613
New Hampshire	2,066	2,002	-3.1	1,981	1,973	-0.4	85	29	-65.9	27	23	58	6
New Jersey ^c	21,219	22,808	7.5	21,131	22,808	7.9	88	NA	X	88	NA	X	X
New York	66,750	68,489	2.6	66,750	68,489	2.6	0	0	X	X	X	X	X
Pennsylvania	28,285	32,402	14.6	28,277	32,396	14.6	8	6	-25.0	0	1	8	5
Rhode Island ^b	2,937	2,854	-2.8	1,919	1,823	-5.0	1,018	1,031	1.3	517	476	501	555
Vermont ^b	1,267	1,245	-1.7	947	1,014	7.1	320	231	-27.8	181	118	139	113
Midwest	181,587	192,757	6.2	180,889	191,662	6.0	698	1,095	56.9	188	218	510	877
Illinois ^c	36,531	37,658	3.1	36,531	37,658	3.1	0	0	X	X	X	X	X
Indiana	15,014	16,125	7.4	14,916	16,046	7.6	98	79	-19.4	89	71	9	8
Iowa	5,437	5,906	8.6	5,437	5,906	8.6	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Kansas	6,369	7,055	10.8	6,369	7,055	10.8	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Michigan	40,631	41,112	1.2	40,631	41,112	1.2	0	0	X	X	X	X	X
Minnesota	4,372	4,628	5.9	4,372	4,628	5.9	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Missouri	17,911	19,151	6.9	17,911	19,151	6.9	0	0	X	X	X	X	X
Nebraska	2,701	3,051	13.0	2,637	2,961	12.3	64	90	40.6	42	63	22	27
North Dakota	612	670	9.5	577	606	5.0	35	64	82.9	35	64	X	X
Ohio ^c	40,253	44,338	10.1	40,253	44,338	10.1	NA	0	X	X	X	X	X
South Dakota	1,734	1,864	7.5	1,734	1,864	7.5	NA	NA	X	X	X	X	X
Wisconsin ^d	10,022	11,199	11.7	9,521	10,337	8.6	501	862	72.1	22	20	479	842
South	376,234	427,105	13.5	369,293	416,135	12.7	6,941	10,970	58.0	5,538	9,509	1,403	1,461
Alabama	19,179	20,549	7.1	18,725	19,961	6.6	454	588	29.5	454	588	0	0
Arkansas	8,242	8,364	1.5	8,127	7,974	-1.9	115	390	239.1	115	390	0	0
Delaware ^b	4,451	4,799	7.8	2,837	2,977	4.9	1,614	1,822	12.9	916	1,060	698	762
District of Columbia ^{b,c}	10,597	9,277	-12.5	9,733	8,519	-12.5	864	758	-12.3	347	314	517	444
Florida	57,168	63,879	11.7	57,157	63,866	11.7	11	13	18.2	11	13	X	X
Georgia	33,425	34,266	2.5	32,523	34,168	5.1	902	98	-89.1	902	98	X	X
Kentucky	9,097	9,928	9.1	9,097	9,928	9.1	0	0	X	X	X	X	X
Louisiana	15,982	16,976	6.2	15,982	16,976	6.2	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Maryland ^e	20,719	21,124	2.0	19,589	20,135	2.8	1,130	989	-12.5	1,130	989	X	X
Mississippi	9,705	10,124	4.3	9,514	9,990	5.0	191	134	-29.8	191	134	0	0
North Carolina ^e	23,836	27,313	14.6	23,046	26,211	13.7	790	1,102	39.5	602	876	188	226
Oklahoma ^c	13,386	14,568	8.8	13,386	14,568	8.8	NA	NA	X	X	X	X	X
South Carolina	17,362	18,864	8.7	16,599	18,317	10.4	763	547	-28.3	763	547	X	X
Tennessee ^c	12,572	13,040	3.7	12,572	13,040	3.7	0	X	X	X	X	X	X
Texas ^c	97,475	127,766	31.1	97,374	123,349	26.7	101	4,417	X	101	4,417	X	X
Virginia	21,108	23,890	13.2	21,102	23,807	12.8	6	83	X	6	83	X	X
West Virginia	1,930	2,378	23.2	1,930	2,349	21.7	0	29	X	X	X	0	29
West	197,200	212,840	7.9	188,353	203,738	8.2	8,847	9,102	2.9	2,520	3,295	6,327	5,807
Alaska ^b	2,745	2,832	3.2	1,645	1,592	-3.2	1,100	1,240	12.7	237	285	863	955
Arizona	19,746	21,341	8.1	19,005	20,291	6.8	741	1,050	41.7	741	1,050	0	0
California	125,605	135,133	7.6	121,084	131,232	8.4	4,521	3,901	-13.7	0	X	4,521	3,901
Colorado ^c	9,177	9,508	3.6	9,177	9,508	3.6	NA	NA	X	X	X	X	X
Hawaii ^b	2,909	2,812	-3.3	2,041	1,929	-5.5	868	883	1.7	70	45	798	838
Idaho	2,493	3,079	23.5	2,493	3,079	23.5	0	X	X	X	X	X	X
Montana ^e	1,708	1,601	-6.3	1,708	1,601	-6.3	0	X	X	X	X	X	X
Nevada	6,884	7,599	10.4	6,656	7,433	11.7	228	166	-27.2	228	166	0	0
New Mexico	3,868	4,209	8.8	3,642	3,886	6.7	226	323	42.9	226	323	0	0
Oregon	6,915	7,812	13.0	5,915	6,451	9.1	1,000	1,361	36.1	1,000	1,361	0	0
Utah	3,238	3,985	23.1	3,105	3,894	25.4	133	91	-31.6	17	25	116	66
Washington	10,847	11,679	7.7	10,817	11,592	7.2	30	87	190.0	1	40	29	47
Wyoming	1,065	1,250	17.4	1,065	1,250	17.4	0	0	X	X	X	X	X

Note: See Note, figure 6.1. Most, but not all, States reserve prison for offenders sentenced to 1 year or more. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 4.

^aData for inmates sentenced to 1 year or less may include some inmates for whom sentence is unknown.

^bFigures include both jail and prison inmates; jails and prisons are combined in one system.

^cData for inmates sentenced to more than 1 year may include some inmates sentenced to 1 year or less. See the jurisdictional explanatory notes in Appendix 4.

^dUnsentenced includes inmates for whom sentence is unknown.

^eData for inmates sentenced to more than 1 year are estimated.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Correctional Populations in the United States, 1995**, NCJ-163916 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1997), Table 5.18.

Table 6.46

Sentenced female prisoners under jurisdiction of State and Federal correctional authoritiesBy region and jurisdiction, Dec. 31, 1997^a

	Female prisoners			
	Number	Percent of all inmates	Percent change, 1996 to 1997	Incarceration rate ^b
United States, total	79,624	6.4%	6.2%	54
Federal	8,306	7.4	7.9	5
State	71,318	6.3	6.0	49
Northeast	9,122	5.3	-0.6	30
Connecticut	1,550	8.4	1.7	54
Maine	62	3.8	29.2	9
Massachusetts ^c	733	6.1	-2.3	14
New Hampshire	109	5.0	3.8	18
New Jersey	1,404	5.0	9.6	34
New York	3,584	5.1	-3.9	38
Pennsylvania	1,414	4.0	-4.3	23
Rhode Island	213	6.3	-7.0	15
Vermont ^d	53	4.2	65.6	11
Midwest	12,572	5.8	7.6	39
Illinois ^d	2,430	6.0	8.0	40
Indiana	1,071	6.0	6.3	35
Iowa ^d	528	7.6	12.3	36
Kansas	476	6.0	0.0	36
Michigan ^d	2,056	4.6	7.1	41
Minnesota	258	4.8	10.3	11
Missouri	1,693	7.1	15.6	61
Nebraska	225	6.6	0.0	25
North Dakota	62	7.8	37.8	17
Ohio	2,843	5.9	1.4	49
South Dakota	169	7.5	19.9	45
Wisconsin	761	5.2	18.0	29
South	32,048	6.5	6.5	63
Alabama	1,360	6.1	0.2	58
Arkansas	611	6.1	11.5	46
Delaware	383	7.0	1.1	42
District of Columbia	407	4.4	-11.7	116
Florida ^d	3,404	5.3	3.1	45
Georgia ^d	2,258	6.2	0.8	56
Kentucky	1,052	7.2	28.3	52
Louisiana	1,868	6.4	19.7	83
Maryland	1,108	5.0	5.0	38
Mississippi	1,131	7.3	26.9	70
North Carolina	1,864	5.9	-0.2	36
Oklahoma	2,053	10.0	5.8	121
South Carolina	1,302	6.1	8.3	60
Tennessee	798	4.8	16.0	29
Texas	10,549	7.5	6.2	106
Virginia	1,710	6.0	1.4	46
West Virginia	190	6.0	27.5	20
West	17,576	7.0	7.6	55
Alaska	304	7.2	12.6	54
Arizona ^d	1,560	6.6	3.0	61
California	11,076	7.0	9.6	65
Colorado	949	7.1	12.3	48
Hawaii	505	10.2	31.2	60
Idaho	281	7.1	3.7	46
Montana	115	5.1	-23.8	26
Nevada	695	7.7	16.2	82
New Mexico	374	8.0	-1.1	36
Oregon	450	5.6	-21.2	24
Utah	212	4.9	0.5	20
Washington	924	7.0	0.4	32
Wyoming	131	8.4	17.0	55

Note: See Note, figure 6.1. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 4.

^aData for 1997 are preliminary and subject to revision.

^bThe number of female prisoners with sentences of more than 1 year per 100,000 U.S. residents.

^cThe reference data is Jan. 5, 1998.

^dData are custody rather than jurisdiction counts.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in 1997*, Bulletin NCJ-170014 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1998), p. 6, Table 7.

Table 6.47

Number of prisoners in custody of State and Federal correctional authorities and number of prisoners in custody per 1,000 index crimes and violent crimes

United States, 1960-96

	Prisoners in custody	Prisoners in custody per 1,000 index crimes ^a	Prisoners in custody per 1,000 violent crimes ^a	Year-to-year percent changes				Each year-to-present percent changes			
				Year	Prisoners in custody	Prisoners in custody per 1,000 index crimes ^a	Prisoners in custody per 1,000 violent crimes ^a	Year	Prisoners in custody	Prisoners in custody per 1,000 index crimes ^a	Prisoners in custody per 1,000 violent crimes ^a
1960	212,953	63	738	X	X	X	X	1960 to 1996	408.9%	27.8%	-12.7%
1961	220,149	63	761	1960 to 1961	3.4%	0.3%	3.0%	1961 to 1996	392.2	27.4	-15.3
1962	218,830	58	726	1961 to 1962	-0.6	-7.6	-4.6	1962 to 1996	395.2	37.9	-11.2
1963	217,283	53	686	1962 to 1963	-0.7	-9.3	-5.5	1963 to 1996	398.7	52.1	-6.0
1964	214,336	47	588	1963 to 1964	-1.4	-11.2	-14.2	1964 to 1996	405.6	71.3	9.5
1965	210,895	44	544	1964 to 1965	-1.6	-5.2	-7.5	1965 to 1996	413.8	80.7	18.3
1966	199,654	38	464	1965 to 1966	-5.3	-14.1	-14.7	1966 to 1996	442.8	110.4	38.8
1967	194,896	33	390	1966 to 1967	-2.4	-13.6	-16.0	1967 to 1996	456.0	143.6	65.2
1968	187,274	28	315	1967 to 1968	-3.9	-15.6	-19.3	1968 to 1996	478.7	188.6	104.7
1969	197,136	27	298	1968 to 1969	5.3	-4.5	-5.4	1969 to 1996	449.7	202.4	116.3
1970	196,441	24	266	1969 to 1970	-0.4	-8.8	-10.7	1970 to 1996	451.7	231.6	142.3
1971	198,061	23	243	1970 to 1971	0.8	-4.9	-8.8	1971 to 1996	447.1	248.8	165.6
1972	196,092	24	235	1971 to 1972	-1.0	3.1	-3.2	1972 to 1996	452.6	238.3	174.3
1973	204,211	23	233	1972 to 1973	4.1	-1.5	-0.7	1973 to 1996	430.7	243.4	176.3
1974	218,466	21	224	1973 to 1974	7.0	-9.0	-3.9	1974 to 1996	396.0	277.5	187.4
1975	240,593	21	231	1974 to 1975	10.1	0.0	3.2	1975 to 1996	350.4	277.5	178.4
1976	262,833	23	262	1975 to 1976	9.2	8.7	13.1	1976 to 1996	312.3	247.3	146.1
1977	276,157	25	268	1976 to 1977	5.1	8.6	2.5	1977 to 1996	292.4	219.9	140.2
1978	284,149	25	262	1977 to 1978	2.9	0.8	-2.4	1978 to 1996	281.4	217.3	146.1
1979	291,610	24	241	1978 to 1979	2.6	-6.1	-7.8	1979 to 1996	271.6	237.9	166.9
1980	304,692	23	227	1979 to 1980	4.5	-4.5	-6.1	1980 to 1996	255.7	253.9	184.3
1981	344,283	26	253	1980 to 1981	13.0	12.9	11.6	1981 to 1996	214.8	213.6	154.8
1982	385,343	30	291	1981 to 1982	11.9	15.8	15.3	1982 to 1996	181.2	170.8	121.1
1983	405,501	33	322	1982 to 1983	5.2	12.8	10.6	1983 to 1996	167.2	140.2	99.9
1984	429,050	36	337	1983 to 1984	5.8	7.8	4.5	1984 to 1996	152.6	122.7	91.2
1985	465,236	37	350	1984 to 1985	8.4	3.6	3.9	1985 to 1996	132.9	114.9	84.0
1986	503,794	38	338	1985 to 1986	8.3	1.9	-3.4	1986 to 1996	115.1	110.9	90.4
1987	540,101	40	364	1986 to 1987	7.2	4.9	7.6	1987 to 1996	100.6	101.2	77.0
1988	583,616	42	373	1987 to 1988	8.1	4.8	2.4	1988 to 1996	85.7	91.9	72.9
1989	653,901	46	397	1988 to 1989	12.0	9.5	6.6	1989 to 1996	65.7	75.3	62.2
1990	712,985	49	392	1989 to 1990	9.0	7.3	-1.4	1990 to 1996	52.0	63.3	64.4
1991	760,395	51	398	1990 to 1991	6.6	3.8	1.5	1991 to 1996	42.5	57.3	62.0
1992	817,396	57	423	1991 to 1992	7.5	10.7	6.4	1992 to 1996	32.6	42.1	52.3
1993	876,392	62	455	1992 to 1993	7.2	9.5	7.7	1993 to 1996	23.7	29.8	41.4
1994	955,855	68	513	1993 to 1994	9.1	10.2	12.6	1994 to 1996	13.4	17.7	25.6
1995	1,037,683	75	577	1994 to 1995	8.6	9.5	12.5	1995 to 1996	4.4	7.5	11.7
1996	1,038,680	80	644	1995 to 1996	4.4	7.5	11.7	X	X	X	X

Note: Prisoners in custody data are from the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Historical Statistics on Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions, Yearend 1925-86*; the annual series entitled *Correctional Populations in the United States*; and *Prison and Jail Inmates at Midyear 1997*. Counts of prisoners reflect the total number of prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year in the physical custody of State and Federal institutions at yearend. The total number of prisoners under jurisdiction of State and Federal correctional authorities may be higher. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

^aBased on Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting Program data. Index crimes include the violent crimes of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault, and the property crimes of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft.

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

Table 6.48

Characteristics of Federal prisonersUnited States, 1992-97^a

	1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	79,859	100.0%	89,129	100.0%	94,558	100.0%	100,250	100.0%	105,544	100.0%	113,191	100.0%
<u>Sex</u>												
Male	73,460	92.0	82,251	92.3	87,427	92.5	92,852	92.6	97,844	92.7	104,856	92.6
Female	6,399	8.0	6,878	7.7	7,131	7.5	7,398	7.4	7,700	7.3	8,335	7.4
<u>Race</u>												
White	51,932	65.0	56,536	63.4	58,403	61.8	60,261	60.1	61,885	58.6	65,695	58.0
Black	25,763	32.3	30,169	33.8	33,448	35.4	37,055	37.0	40,323	38.2	43,844	38.7
Other ^b	2,164	2.7	2,424	2.7	2,707	2.9	2,934	2.9	3,336	3.2	3,652	3.2
<u>Ethnicity</u>												
Hispanic	21,667	27.1	24,262	27.2	25,226	26.7	27,559	27.5	30,003	28.4	33,237	29.4
Non-Hispanic	58,192	72.9	64,867	72.8	69,332	73.3	72,691	72.5	75,541	71.6	79,954	70.6
<u>Age</u>												
Less than 18 years	50	0.1	39	(c)	49	0.1	79	0.1	637	0.6	129	0.1
18 to 25 years	10,645	13.3	12,398	13.9	12,819	13.6	13,655	13.6	21,340	20.2	13,597	12.0
26 to 30 years	14,160	17.7	15,673	17.6	16,649	17.6	18,156	18.1	19,890	18.8	21,457	19.0
31 to 35 years	15,547	19.5	17,117	19.2	18,150	19.2	18,907	18.9	19,258	18.2	21,030	18.6
36 to 40 years	13,958	17.5	15,258	17.1	16,037	17.0	16,767	16.7	16,039	15.2	18,578	16.4
41 to 45 years	10,747	13.5	11,719	13.1	12,226	12.9	12,844	12.8	11,842	11.2	14,755	13.0
46 to 50 years	6,830	8.6	7,751	8.7	8,566	9.1	9,129	9.1	7,838	7.4	10,335	9.1
51 to 55 years	3,864	4.8	4,573	5.1	5,053	5.3	5,410	5.4	4,562	4.3	6,385	5.6
56 to 60 years	2,237	2.8	2,526	2.8	2,733	2.9	2,879	2.9	2,317	2.2	3,444	3.0
61 to 65 years	1,155	1.4	1,299	1.5	1,388	1.5	1,441	1.4	1,173	1.1	1,826	1.6
66 years and older	639	0.8	771	0.9	881	0.9	981	1.0	646	0.6	1,655	1.5
<u>Region</u>												
Northeast	11,458	14.3	14,523	16.3	18,643	19.7	19,640	19.6	19,790	18.8	19,515	17.2
North Central	10,085	12.6	11,089	12.4	12,436	13.2	14,684	14.6	17,188	16.3	15,857	14.0
Mid-Atlantic	12,788	16.0	14,790	16.6	14,754	15.6	15,267	15.2	17,588	16.7	18,641	16.5
Southeast	11,601	14.5	13,778	15.5	16,346	17.3	17,076	17.0	16,391	15.5	19,708	17.4
South Central	19,524	24.4	20,122	22.6	17,868	18.9	18,967	18.9	19,676	18.6	24,490	21.7
West	14,403	18.0	14,827	16.6	14,511	15.3	14,616	14.6	14,251	13.5	14,477	12.8
Other ^d	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	660	0.6	503	0.4
<u>Security level</u>												
High	8,466	10.6	8,731	9.8	9,550	10.1	10,322	10.3	11,076	10.5	11,720	10.4
Medium	25,437	31.9	25,052	28.1	24,509	25.9	25,738	25.7	28,616	27.1	28,612	25.3
Low	10,923	13.7	16,609	18.6	20,509	21.7	21,710	21.7	25,236	23.9	29,981	26.6
Minimum	16,413	20.6	17,906	20.1	20,234	21.4	18,570	18.5	17,155	16.3	17,570	15.5
Administrative ^e	10,432	13.1	12,060	13.5	12,060	13.5	13,198	13.2	12,691	12.0	13,802	12.2
Contract ^f	8,188	10.3	8,771	9.8	8,771	9.8	10,712	10.7	10,456	9.9	11,346	10.0
<u>Citizenship</u>												
U.S. citizen	58,109	72.8	65,258	73.2	65,258	73.2	72,765	72.6	75,794	71.8	81,155	71.7
Non-U.S. citizen	19,899	24.9	22,305	25.0	22,305	25.0	25,444	25.4	27,601	26.2	30,228	26.7
Unavailable	1,851	2.3	1,566	1.8	1,566	1.8	2,041	2.0	2,149	2.0	1,808	1.6

Note: These data include all prisoners under Federal Bureau of Prisons jurisdiction. Subcategories may not add to the total because of missing data for some prisoners.

^eIncludes special populations such as individuals requiring medical treatment or those in pretrial status regardless of security level.

^fFacilities operated by an entity other than the Federal Bureau of Prisons that house Bureau prisoners under contract, e.g., community corrections centers.

^aPercents may not sum to total because of rounding.

^bIncludes Asians and Native Americans.

^cLess than 0.05%.

^dIncludes prisoners for whom a facility designation was not available.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from tables provided by U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons.

Table 6.49

Characteristics of Federal prisonersBy type of facility, United States, 1997^a

	Prisoners confined in:					
	Total		Bureau of Prisons facilities		Contract facilities ^b	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	113,191	100.0%	101,845	100.0%	11,346	100.0%
<u>Sex</u>						
Male	104,856	92.6	94,758	93.0	10,098	89.0
Female	8,335	7.4	7,087	7.0	1,248	11.0
<u>Race</u>						
White	65,695	58.0	57,374	56.3	8,321	73.3
Black	43,844	38.7	41,272	40.5	2,572	22.7
Other ^c	3,652	3.2	3,199	3.1	453	4.0
<u>Ethnicity</u>						
Hispanic	33,237	29.4	28,498	28.0	4,739	41.8
Non-Hispanic	79,954	70.6	73,347	72.0	6,607	58.2
<u>Age</u>						
Less than 18 years	129	0.1	1	(d)	128	1.1
18 to 25 years	13,597	12.0	11,817	11.6	1,780	15.7
26 to 30 years	21,457	19.0	19,156	18.8	2,301	20.3
31 to 35 years	21,030	18.6	18,931	18.6	2,099	18.5
36 to 40 years	18,578	16.4	16,794	16.5	1,784	15.7
41 to 45 years	14,755	13.0	13,413	13.2	1,342	11.8
46 to 50 years	10,335	9.1	9,472	9.3	863	7.6
51 to 55 years	6,385	5.6	5,833	5.7	552	4.9
56 to 60 years	3,444	3.0	3,186	3.1	258	2.3
61 to 65 years	1,826	1.6	1,700	1.7	126	1.1
65 years and older	1,655	1.5	1,542	1.5	113	1.0
<u>Region</u>						
Northeast	19,515	17.2	18,596	18.3	919	8.1
North Central	15,857	14.0	14,814	14.5	1,043	9.2
Mid-Atlantic	18,641	16.5	17,107	16.8	1,534	13.5
Southeast	19,708	17.4	18,918	18.6	790	7.0
South Central	24,490	21.7	19,742	19.4	4,748	41.8
West	14,477	12.8	12,508	12.3	1,969	17.4
Other ^e	503	0.4	160	0.2	343	3.0
<u>Citizenship</u>						
U.S. citizen	81,155	71.7	74,111	72.8	7,044	62.1
Non-U.S. citizen	30,228	26.7	25,983	10.5	4,245	37.4
Unavailable	1,808	1.6	1,751	16.7	57	0.5

Note: See Note, table 6.48.

^aPercents may not sum to total because of rounding.^bFacilities operated by an entity other than the Federal Bureau of Prisons that house Bureau prisoners under contract, e.g., community corrections centers.^cIncludes Asians and Native Americans.^dLess than 0.05%.^eIncludes prisoners for whom a facility designation was not available.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from tables provided by U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons.

Table 6.50

Security level of facilities housing Federal prisoners

By sex and race of prisoner, United States, 1997

	Total		Male						Female					
			White		Black		Other ^a		White		Black		Other ^a	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	113,031	100.0%	60,702	100.0%	40,606	100.0%	3,388	100.0%	4,898	100.0%	3,179	100.0%	258	100.0%
<u>Security level</u>														
High	11,720	10.4	4,855	8.0	6,413	15.8	381	11.3	31	0.6	37	1.2	3	1.2
Medium	28,612	25.3	13,989	23.0	13,394	33.0	950	28.0	151	3.1	128	4.0	0	X
Low	29,981	26.6	17,299	28.5	9,209	22.7	871	25.7	1,570	32.0	939	29.5	93	36.0
Minimum	17,570	15.5	9,050	14.9	5,399	13.3	227	6.7	1,620	33.0	1,194	37.6	80	31.0
Administrative ^b	13,802	12.2	7,936	13.1	4,071	10.0	554	16.3	778	15.9	429	13.5	34	13.2
Contract ^c	11,346	10.0	7,573	12.5	2,120	5.2	405	12.0	748	15.4	452	14.2	48	18.6

Note: See Note, table 6.48. Data on security level were not available for 160 prisoners; therefore totals presented above differ from those presented in tables 6.48 and 6.49. Also, percents may not add to 100 because of these missing cases.

^cFacilities operated by an entity other than the Federal Bureau of Prisons that house Bureau prisoners under contract, e.g., community corrections centers.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from table provided by U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons.

^aIncludes Asians and Native Americans.

^bIncludes special populations such as individuals requiring medical treatment or those in pretrial status regardless of security level.

Table 6.51

Type of commitment offense among Federal prisonersBy sex and race of prisoner, United States, 1997^a

Offense	Total		Male						Female					
			White		Black		Other ^b		White		Black		Other ^b	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	89,153	100.0%	45,883	100.0%	34,426	100.0%	2,525	100.0%	3,665	100.0%	2,466	100.0%	188	100.0%
Drug	53,597	60.1	26,056	56.8	22,461	65.4	695	27.5	2,497	68.1	1,804	73.2	84	44.6
Robbery	8,203	9.2	4,193	9.1	3,656	10.6	123	4.9	113	3.1	109	4.4	9	4.8
Property	4,989	5.6	3,106	6.8	1,310	3.8	224	8.9	210	5.7	130	5.3	9	4.8
Extortion, fraud, bribery	5,091	5.7	3,137	6.8	1,106	3.2	147	5.8	420	11.5	250	10.1	31	16.5
Violent ^c	2,407	2.7	916	2.0	767	2.2	606	24.0	50	1.4	32	1.3	36	19.1
Firearms, explosives, arson	8,195	9.2	3,802	8.3	4,061	11.8	182	7.2	90	2.5	57	2.3	3	1.6
White collar	616	0.7	330	0.7	134	0.4	23	0.9	98	2.7	29	1.2	2	1.1
Immigration	3,315	3.7	2,936	6.4	282	0.8	14	0.6	75	2.0	6	0.2	2	1.1
Court, corrections ^d	569	0.6	303	0.7	169	0.5	10	0.4	52	1.4	34	1.4	1	0.5
Sex offenses	718	0.8	176	0.4	75	0.2	457	18.1	7	0.2	0	X	3	1.6
National security	66	0.1	45	0.1	9	(e)	2	0.1	8	0.2	2	0.1	0	X
Continuing criminal enterprise	674	0.8	402	0.9	251	0.7	6	0.2	14	0.4	1	0.0	0	X
Other	713	0.8	481	1.0	145	0.4	36	1.4	31	0.8	12	0.5	8	4.3

Note: See Note, table 6.48. These data include only those prisoners housed in Federal Bureau of Prisons facilities for whom offense information was available. Excluded are prisoners housed for other authorities such as the District of Columbia.

^dIncludes crimes such as harboring a fugitive, possessing or bringing contraband into a prison, and perjury.

^eLess than 0.05%.

^aPercents may not sum to total because of rounding.

^bIncludes Asians and Native Americans.

^cIncludes crimes such as homicide and kidnapping.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from table provided by U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons.

Table 6.52

Federal prison population, and number and percent sentenced for drug offenses

United States, 1970-97

	Total sentenced and unsentenced population	Sentenced population		
		Drug offenses		
		Total	Number	Percent of total
1970	21,266	20,686	3,384	16.3%
1971	20,891	20,529	3,495	17.0
1972	22,090	20,729	3,523	16.9
1973	23,336	22,038	5,652	25.6
1974	23,690	21,769	6,203	28.4
1975	23,566	20,692	5,540	26.7
1976	27,033	24,135	6,425	26.6
1977	29,877	25,673	6,743	26.2
1978	27,674	23,501	5,981	25.4
1979	24,810	21,539	5,468	25.3
1980	24,252	19,023	4,749	24.9
1981	26,195	19,765	5,076	25.6
1982	28,133	20,938	5,518	26.3
1983	30,214	26,027	7,201	27.6
1984	32,317	27,622	8,152	29.5
1985	36,042	27,623	9,491	34.3
1986	40,505	31,831	12,119	38.1
1987	43,683	34,163	14,354	42.0
1988	43,401	34,680	15,526	44.8
1989	50,173	38,969	19,459	49.9
1990	57,331	47,847	25,037	52.3
1991	63,711	53,526	30,498	57.0
1992	70,346	61,026	36,349	59.6
1993	79,483	70,557	42,945	60.9
1994	85,290	76,186	46,743	61.4
1995	89,564	79,347	48,118	60.6
1996	94,215	83,515	50,754	60.8
1997 ^a	101,845	90,992	54,184	59.5

Note: These data represent inmates housed in Federal Bureau of Prisons facilities; inmates housed in contract facilities are not included. Data for 1970-76 are for June 30; data for 1977-97 are for September 30.

^aData are preliminary and subject to revision.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons [Online]. Available: <http://www.bop.gov/fact1297.html#Inst> [Apr. 29, 1998].

Table 6.53

Noncitizens serving a term of imprisonment in a Federal prison

By most serious offense, 1984-94

Most serious offense of conviction	Noncitizen Federal prisoners										
	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Total ^a	4,088	5,561	6,966	7,851	8,871	10,658	12,349	14,046	16,117	18,218	18,929
Violent offenses	290	298	329	349	338	313	298	270	295	316	343
Property offenses	228	357	483	507	497	509	541	592	622	622	658
Fraudulent	144	245	327	363	369	376	411	459	482	479	522
Other	84	112	156	144	128	133	130	133	140	143	136
Drug offenses	2,270	3,111	4,099	4,978	5,948	7,647	9,284	10,817	12,706	14,012	14,226
Public-order offenses	1,251	1,740	2,003	1,967	2,049	2,125	2,154	2,285	2,431	3,197	3,614
Regulatory	69	82	95	118	109	96	104	110	100	108	95
Other	1,182	1,658	1,908	1,849	1,940	2,029	2,050	2,175	2,331	3,089	3,519
Immigration	872	1,275	1,469	1,345	1,363	1,542	1,515	1,549	1,568	2,118	2,478

Note: The primary source of these data is the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics' Federal Justice Statistics Program (FJSP) database. The FJSP database is constructed from source files provided by the Executive Office for United States Attorneys, the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, the United States Sentencing Commission, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Data presented above are from the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons, SENTRY System annual data file. Data represent the Federal prison population on December 31.

^aIncludes cases for which the offense category could not be determined.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Noncitizens in the Federal Criminal Justice System, 1984-94*, Special Report NCJ-160934 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1996), p. 9.

Table 6.54

Time served to first release by Federal prisoners

By offense, United States, fiscal year 1995

(In months)

Most serious conviction offense	All offenders			Prisoners with sentences of 1 year or less			Prisoners with sentences over 1 year			Percent of sentence served
	Number of prisoners released	Mean time served	Median time served	Number of prisoners released	Mean time served	Median time served	Number of prisoners released	Mean time served	Median time served	
All offenses	27,127	26.5	19.1	8,260	4.6	4.0	18,867	36.1	28.7	85.2%
Violent offenses	1,647	51.9	40.1	137	5.7	6.0	1,510	56.1	44.3	80.9
Murder/nonnegligent manslaughter	50	70.8	52.3	3	B	B	47	74.9	56.7	76.2
Assault	240	24.9	16.5	79	5.6	6.0	161	34.4	29.6	87.7
Robbery	1,161	57.4	44.5	41	5.5	6.0	1,120	59.3	45.5	80.0
Rape	10	B	B	0	X	X	10	B	B	B
Other sex offenses ^a	141	29.0	20.9	13	6.2	6.0	128	31.3	23.4	86.2
Kidnaping	35	111.2	99.8	0	X	X	35	111.2	99.8	68.2
Threats against the President	10	B	B	1	B	B	9	B	B	B
Property offenses	5,924	15.7	12.0	2,331	5.3	5.0	3,593	22.5	18.3	86.3
Fraudulent offenses	4,680	14.9	12.0	1,895	5.3	5.0	2,785	21.5	17.4	86.2
Embezzlement	427	9.6	6.0	250	4.0	4.0	177	17.6	15.6	86.4
Fraud ^b	3,766	15.6	12.0	1,436	5.4	5.0	2,330	21.9	18.2	85.9
Forgery	142	14.2	11.4	65	5.3	5.0	77	21.7	18.2	87.5
Counterfeiting	345	14.2	11.9	144	6.3	6.0	201	19.9	14.8	89.0
Other offenses	1,244	18.7	13.1	436	5.2	5.0	808	26.1	20.9	86.4
Burglary	73	27.3	20.9	8	B	B	65	29.9	23.5	87.1
Larceny ^c	595	12.1	9.4	322	4.9	4.9	273	20.5	15.7	88.1
Motor vehicle theft	116	22.2	16.9	23	6.6	6.0	93	26.0	20.9	85.7
Arson and explosives	47	35.0	28.7	6	B	B	41	39.3	31.4	80.6
Transportation of stolen property	155	21.9	15.7	35	6.3	6.0	120	26.0	20.0	84.2
Other property offenses ^d	258	25.2	22.8	42	5.1	6.0	216	29.1	24.7	86.7
Drug offenses	11,006	37.6	32.3	975	6.0	6.0	10,031	40.6	35.8	85.0
Trafficking	10,564	38.7	34.8	630	6.4	6.0	9,934	40.8	35.9	84.9
Possession and other	442	9.7	6.0	345	5.2	5.0	97	25.8	12.6	91.9
Public-order offenses	8,373	14.7	6.0	4,728	3.9	3.9	3,645	28.7	21.0	86.5
Regulatory offenses	522	17.6	13.0	186	5.5	5.0	336	24.3	18.4	86.0
Antitrust	8	B	B	6	B	B	2	B	B	B
Labor laws	3	B	B	0	X	X	3	B	B	B
Food and drug	3	B	B	3	B	B	0	X	X	X
Other regulatory offenses	508	17.8	13.1	177	5.6	5.0	331	24.3	18.5	85.9
Other offenses	7,851	14.5	6.0	4,542	3.9	3.3	3,309	29.1	21.0	86.5
Weapons	1,386	31.4	26.1	137	6.4	6.0	1,249	34.2	26.4	87.3
Immigration offenses	4,581	6.9	4.0	3,695	3.7	3.0	886	20.1	20.9	88.4
Tax law violations										
including tax fraud	350	14.3	11.2	153	5.2	5.0	197	21.4	16.0	82.5
Bribery	103	13.8	10.5	45	5.1	5.0	58	20.5	15.7	87.6
Perjury, contempt, intimidation	67	17.7	12.2	23	6.0	6.0	44	23.9	18.4	89.1
National defense	14	39.7	24.8	3	B	B	11	48.9	32.2	82.0
Escape	175	17.3	13.9	51	6.8	6.0	124	21.7	18.3	87.4
Racketeering and extortion	687	35.6	28.7	66	6.5	6.0	621	38.6	31.3	82.0
Liquor offenses	1	B	B	0	X	X	1	B	B	B
Mail or transport of obscene material	23	29.4	18.2	1	B	B	22	30.2	19.5	87.4
Traffic offenses	337	3.3	2.0	307	2.3	1.5	30	12.8	12.0	97.9
Migratory birds	30	10.5	8.0	18	5.0	6.0	12	18.6	12.5	87.8
Other	97	12.4	11.3	43	5.1	5.9	54	18.1	14.9	91.7
Other offenses ^e	177	15.7	11.0	89	5.5	5.9	88	26.1	20.9	91.9

Note: See Note, table 6.16. These data are from the Federal Bureau of Prisons data files. Prisoners and the length of their sentences are classified according to the offense associated with the longest single sentence actually imposed. Prisoners serving consecutive sentences may have total imposed sentences exceeding the longest single sentence length. Accordingly, the time actually served may exceed the longest single imposed sentence. "Time served" is the number of months from the prisoner's arrival into jurisdiction of the Bureau of Prisons until first release from prison, plus any jail time served and credited. The total reported for "all offenses" includes prisoners for whom offense category could not be determined. These data exclude prisoners who left Federal prison by extraordinary means, such as death, sentence commutation, and treaty transfer: 769 prisoners in fiscal year 1995. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

^aMay include some nonviolent offenses.

^bExcludes tax fraud.

^cExcludes transportation of stolen property.

^dExcludes fraudulent property offenses; includes destruction of property and trespass.

^eOffense not classifiable or not a violation of the U.S. Code.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 1995*, NCJ-164259 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1998), p. 81.

Table 6.55

Prisoners in State and Federal correctional facilities enrolled in education programs

By jurisdiction, 1996

Jurisdiction	Number of prisoners enrolled										Degrees conferred in fiscal year 1996		
	Adult basic education	General equivalency development	Vocational-technical	Job readiness	Pre-release	Post secondary and special education					General equivalency development	Associate	Bacca-laureate
						2-year degree	4-year degree	Post-graduate	Special education	Correspon-dence ^a			
Arkansas	2,716	244	0	0	105	0	0	0	24	(a)	529	0	0
California	9,762	1,558	12,943	0	978	0	0	0	0	(a)	852	0	0
Connecticut	2,627	2,099	1,280	0	654	0	0	0	0	19	982	0	0
Delaware	396	100	192	0	131	0	0	0	0	(a)	190	0	0
District of Columbia	982	811	592	209	53	300	48	0	0	NA	NA	57	8
Florida	4,078	1,007	1,918	53	0	0	0	0	1,284	(a)	2,168	0	0
Hawaii	300	200	400	100	100	0	0	0	20	12	220	0	0
Idaho	1,376	(b)	218	(c)	(c)	0	0	0	0	38	262	0	0
Illinois	2,845	2,785	1,804	736	0	1,501	135	0	235	(d)	2,130	422	35
Indiana	2,868	539	1,877	(e)	749 ^f	(g)	(g)	(g)	23	(f)	842	84	14
Iowa	346	572	0	0	0	0	0	0	133	(a)	421	0	0
Kansas ^h	240	175	336	336	45 to 50	0	0	0	50	(a)	333	0	0
Kentucky	3,424	(b)	1,149	1,149	0	0	0	0	0	(a)	442	0	0
Louisiana	1,054	0	1,379	0	0	46	0	0	0	(a)	448	0	0
Maryland	1,685	702	436	(i)	548	12	0	0	(b)	(a)	784	6	0
Michigan	4,950	3,286	1,933	(j)	(j)	662	243	NA	75	(a)	1,838	82	41
Minnesota	650	120	400	125	125	45	0	0	120	10	450	3	1
Mississippi	1,213	(b)	906	0	50	0	0	0	0	(d)	177	0	0
Missouri	4,611	3,074	0	1,101	NA	0	0	0	623	84	1,103	0	0
Nebraska	245	419	120	210	326	1,238	0	0	0	3	190	10	0
Nevada	300	200	300	130	100	30	20	0	0	20	160	6	2
New Hampshire	444	0	283	18	17	11	2	0	49	(a)	70	0	2
New Jersey	2,479	1,336	1,927	(j)	(j)	0	0	0	563	(a)	497	0	0
New Mexico	652	(b)	355	(k)	153	101	0	0	15	0	381	1	0
New York	15,395	5,000	10,582	0	0	47	193	15	318	0	3,200	14	9
North Carolina	583	511	1,549	(e)	0	(l)	(l)	0	262	NA	908 ^m	0	0
North Dakota	72	98	104	140	0	0	0	0	(b)	3	78	NA	NA
Ohio	1,688	2,875	1,120	3,700	809	3,700	0	0	107	17	2,106	320	36
Oregon	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	0	0	0	(n)	(a)	363	0	0
Pennsylvania	3,178	2,190	2,816	0	40	226	0	27	0	142	1,430	33	4
Rhode Island	278	972	123	72	0	70	0	0	148	0	130	0	0
South Carolina	(n)	4,022	839	75	(b)	0	0	(o)	0	(a)	712	3	3
South Dakota	36	98	0	27	0	0	0	0	34	8	76	0	0
Tennessee	1,952	(b)	1,188	0	200	0	0	0	6	636	614	0	0
Texas	20,811	(b)	5,702	0	4,083	7,009	756	91	5,703	NA	8,296	322	53
Vermont	(p)	400	(p)	(p)	(p)	0	0	0	(n)	NA	60	0	0
Virginia	982	811	592	209	0	300	48	0	53	NA	0	57	8
Washington	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	NA	0	0	0	NA	675	147	0
West Virginia	140	220	285	210	204	40	4	0	0	22	221	4	0
Wisconsin	1,849	587	911	0	0	0	0	0	90	65	745	0	0
Wyoming	42	12	71	0	0	10	0	0	8	16	29	0	0
Federal Bureau of Prisons	NA	9,710	5,799	NA	1,162	(q)	(q)	(q)	(p)	5,802	2,408	110 ^m	15 ^m

Note: This information was collected through a survey mailed to the departments of correction in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons conducted in April 1997. Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Colorado, Georgia, Maine, Massachusetts, Montana, Oklahoma, and Utah did not respond to this survey. Some jurisdictions reported enrollment figures for calendar year 1996; other jurisdictions reported current enrollments. Reporting agencies also may vary the way they define or categorize similar educational programs. Therefore, readers should exercise caution in making cross-jurisdiction comparisons. The Source presents the information as submitted by the responding agencies. No attempt is made by the Source to verify the information received.

^aIn some jurisdictions, the number of participants in correspondence or distance education is unknown as inmates may enroll in such courses without reporting.

^bIncluded in adult basic education total.

^cEnrollment totals for job readiness and prerelease programs are combined in adult high school education program.

^dJurisdiction reported that there are no correspondence programs.

^eIncluded in vocational-technical total.

^fIndiana provides a transition program that includes correspondence courses for prerelease inmates.

^gCombined total of 801 inmates enrolled in secondary education programs.

^hFigures represent current enrollments, with the exception of inmates enrolled in special education and prerelease programs.

ⁱIncluded in the totals for adult basic education, general equivalency development, and vocational-technical programs.

^jIncluded with adult basic education and general equivalency development programs.

^kIncluded with prerelease total.

^lCombined total of 17 inmates enrolled in 2-year and 4-year degree programs.

^mApproximate.

ⁿJurisdiction reported classes were offered, but figures were unavailable.

^o97 inmate tutors are trained for literacy classes.

^pIncluded with general equivalency development total.

^qCombined total of 1,445 enrollments in all secondary education programs.

Source: CEGA Publishing, *Corrections Compendium* (Lincoln, NE: CEGA Publishing, September 1997), pp. 6-16. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 6.56

Percent of offenders reporting using alcohol at time of offense

By offense, United States, 1991 and 1996

	Percent of offenders drinking at the time of the offense			
	Adults on probation	Local jails ^a	State prisons ^a	Federal prisons ^a
All offenses	39.9%	39.5%	32.3%	11.0%
Violent offenses	40.7	40.6	37.5	20.4
Murder	B	43.7	41.4	37.2
Rape/sexual assault	31.8	31.5	35.9	26.5
Robbery	B	37.6	32.7	13.9
Assault	45.5	45.4	41.6	38.1
Property offenses	18.5	32.8	31.8	8.1
Burglary	38.5	38.2	34.7	15.3
Larceny	16.3	31.6	29.2	15.4
Fraud	9.7	21.6	18.9	5.3
Drug offenses	16.3	28.8	18.0	8.2
Possession	14.4	28.6	18.3	8.3
Trafficking	16.2	28.4	17.5	8.3
Public-order offenses	75.1	56.0	43.0	13.1

Note: These data are from three surveys sponsored by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics: the 1996 Survey of Adults on Probation, the 1996 Survey of Inmates in Local Jails, and the 1991 Survey of Inmates in State and Federal Correctional Facilities.

^aConvicted offenders.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Alcohol and Crime*, NCJ-168632 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1998), p. 21, Figure 27.

Table 6.57

Percent distribution of clients in drug and alcoholism treatment facilities

By sex, race, ethnicity, and age, United States, selected years 1980-96

		Percent of clients													
		Race, ethnicity								Age					
		Sex		White Non-Hispanic	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian/Pacific Islander	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Other	Under 18 years	18 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and older
	Total	Male	Female												
1980	488,852	74.8%	25.2%	62.7%	20.6%	13.4%	0.4%	2.9%	0.0%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1982	463,412	74.8	25.2	64.2	20.5	12.3	0.4	2.7	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1987	614,123	72.3	27.7	65.6	19.4	12.4	0.5	1.7	0.3	10.3%	20.1%	32.5%	23.1%	12.9%	1.1%
1989	734,955	70.4	29.6	62.6	20.6	13.8	0.6	2.0	0.4	10.2	19.7	33.2	23.7	12.1	1.1
1990	767,829	72.1	27.9	61.8	20.7	14.4	0.7	2.0	0.4	6.4	18.7	35.0	26.1	12.8	1.0
1991	811,819	72.5	27.5	61.5	21.2	14.1	0.9	1.8	0.5	5.9	18.2	35.2	26.7	12.9	1.0
1992	944,880	71.1	28.9	60.4	21.6	14.3	0.7	1.3	1.6	5.4	16.5	35.2	28.3	13.7	0.9
1993	944,208	70.3	29.7	59.8	22.5	13.8	0.9	2.5	0.6	6.3	16.2	34.5	28.1	13.9	1.0
1995	1,009,127	70.1	29.9	61.5	21.7	12.6	0.9	2.4	0.8	6.9	14.2	31.1	29.7	16.6	1.4
1996	940,141	68.1	31.9	58.6	23.3	13.8	1.0	2.7	0.6	8.2	13.1	30.2	31.5	15.5	1.6

Note: These data are from the Uniform Facility Data Set (UFDS), formerly the National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS). The UFDS is a national census measuring the number, characteristics, and caseloads of drug abuse and alcoholism treatment facilities and services. These data represent 1-day census counts for each of the above listed survey years; the 1996 UFDS reflects information as of Oct. 1, 1996. For the 1996 UFDS, questionnaires were mailed to 12,334 treatment facilities identified as eligible. Data were obtained from 10,641 treatment facilities yielding an 86% response rate. Facilities operated by the Bureau of Prisons (BOP), that were included in the UFDS/NDATUS in previous years, were not included in the 1996 survey. Thus, the BOP clients reported in prior years (approximately 6,300 in 1995) are not included in these data. Both publicly and privately funded programs are included. A "treatment facility" must provide substance abuse treatment and either have a facility license or other approval for substance abuse treatment from the State or a nationally recognized agency; or have staff accredited to provide substance abuse treatment by the State or a nationally recog-

nized agency; or bill for treatment services using a substance abuse diagnosis. A "client" is an individual who has been admitted for substance abuse treatment; and was an inpatient on the census count date (i.e., Oct. 1, 1996); or was an outpatient who had received a service within the 30 days prior to the census count date and had not been discharged as of the census count date.

For 1987-91, percents were calculated excluding cases with missing data for sex, race, ethnicity, and age; beginning in 1992, these data were imputed when missing. Some data for 1980-91 have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Uniform Facility Data Set (UFDS): Data for 1996 and 1980-1996*, Drug and Alcohol Services Information System: S-3 (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1997), Tables 4a, 4b, and 4c. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.58

Drug and alcoholism treatment facilities and clients in treatment

By jurisdiction, on Oct. 1, 1996

Jurisdiction ^a	Number of:		Clients treated for:					
	Treatment facilities	Clients in treatment	Alcohol abuse only		Drug abuse only		Both drug and alcohol abuse	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	10,641	940,141	261,977	27.9%	273,232	29.1%	404,932	43.1%
Alabama	58	5,681	1,055	18.6	1,724	30.4	2,901	51.1
Alaska	68	3,395	1,644	48.4	256	7.5	1,495	44.0
Arizona	107	12,170	5,015	41.2	4,159	34.2	2,995	24.6
Arkansas	54	4,412	906	20.5	1,231	27.9	2,275	51.6
California	1,299	133,977	39,303	29.3	45,705	34.1	48,969	36.6
Colorado	167	19,218	7,099	36.9	3,419	17.8	8,701	45.3
Connecticut	170	12,142	1,857	15.3	5,332	43.9	4,954	40.8
Delaware	41	3,348	668	20.0	902	26.9	1,778	53.1
District of Columbia	45	4,519	1,024	22.7	1,623	35.9	1,872	41.4
Florida	587	40,667	9,689	23.8	10,945	26.9	20,032	49.3
Georgia	100	9,586	2,834	29.6	2,923	30.5	3,829	39.9
Hawaii	64	2,447	799	32.7	516	21.1	1,132	46.3
Idaho	34	3,707	1,297	35.0	660	17.8	1,750	47.2
Illinois	445	42,130	10,630	25.2	11,831	28.1	19,669	46.7
Indiana	288	16,600	6,149	37.0	4,203	25.3	6,247	37.6
Iowa	70	5,261	1,886	35.8	689	13.1	2,686	51.1
Kansas	185	8,463	2,705	32.0	1,813	21.4	3,946	46.6
Kentucky	268	22,724	11,355	50.0	4,276	18.8	7,093	31.2
Louisiana	127	12,179	2,067	17.0	3,718	30.5	6,394	52.5
Maine	102	6,042	2,136	35.4	952	15.8	2,954	48.9
Maryland	293	23,977	4,602	19.2	7,876	32.8	11,499	48.0
Massachusetts	251	29,120	6,478	22.2	6,757	23.2	15,886	54.6
Michigan	613	47,380	16,874	35.6	12,407	26.2	18,099	38.2
Minnesota	253	7,022	2,246	32.0	1,128	16.1	3,648	52.0
Mississippi	59	3,321	1,044	31.4	710	21.4	1,567	47.2
Missouri	138	10,968	2,321	21.2	2,571	23.4	6,075	55.4
Montana	36	1,935	698	36.1	274	14.1	963	49.8
Nebraska	107	4,232	1,686	39.8	639	15.1	1,907	45.1
Nevada	61	4,082	947	23.2	1,272	31.2	1,863	45.6
New Hampshire	52	3,548	1,282	36.1	300	8.4	1,966	55.4
New Jersey	229	24,113	4,097	17.0	10,380	43.0	9,636	40.0
New Mexico	69	7,221	3,002	41.6	1,205	16.7	3,014	41.7
New York	1,039	116,491	19,203	16.5	52,283	44.9	45,004	38.6
North Carolina	135	19,761	6,625	33.5	3,707	18.8	9,429	47.7
North Dakota	44	1,686	772	45.8	189	11.2	725	43.0
Ohio	476	42,180	12,477	29.6	7,348	17.4	22,355	53.0
Oklahoma	118	8,547	2,087	24.4	3,137	36.7	3,323	38.9
Oregon	154	16,591	4,018	24.2	3,541	21.3	9,032	54.4
Pennsylvania	505	33,628	8,867	26.4	9,059	26.9	15,702	46.7
Rhode Island	63	5,164	1,406	27.2	2,074	40.2	1,684	32.6
South Carolina	73	13,163	5,814	44.2	2,867	21.8	4,483	34.1
South Dakota	56	2,524	1,437	57.0	127	5.0	960	38.0
Tennessee	82	9,386	2,950	31.4	3,481	37.1	2,955	31.5
Texas	419	37,840	6,908	18.3	12,293	32.5	18,638	49.3
Utah	89	7,297	2,141	29.3	1,499	20.5	3,656	50.1
Vermont	18	1,828	746	40.8	244	13.3	839	45.9
Virginia	125	15,965	4,378	27.4	3,878	24.3	7,709	48.3
Washington	295	35,514	11,476	32.3	4,528	12.7	19,511	54.9
West Virginia	63	4,492	2,845	63.3	619	13.8	1,028	22.9
Wisconsin	240	16,218	6,932	42.7	3,102	19.1	6,183	38.1
Wyoming	42	2,035	770	37.9	205	10.1	1,060	52.1
American Samoa	1	101	44	44.0	30	30.0	26	26.0
Federated States of Micronesia	4	157	86	54.9	36	23.2	34	22.0
Guam	1	25	9	36.0	9	36.0	7	28.0
Palau	1	5	3	60.0	2	40.0	0	X
Puerto Rico	155	13,776	4,535	32.9	6,507	47.2	2,734	19.8
Virgin Islands	3	180	50	27.6	71	39.4	60	33.1
Department of Defense	104	6,121	4,782	78.1	615	10.0	724	11.8
Department of Veterans Affairs	143	32,099	10,266	32.0	6,312	19.7	15,520	48.4
Tribal government/ Indian Health Services ^b	216	13,625	6,972	51.2	1,269	9.3	5,384	39.5

Note: See Note, table 6.57.

^aData for individual jurisdictions include treatment facilities operated by or under contract to Federal agencies or Tribal Governments.^bIncludes all providers operated by Tribal Governments, the Indian Health Service, and units under contract with the Indian Health Service.Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Uniform Facility Data Set (UFDS): Data for 1996 and 1980-1996*, Drug and Alcohol Services Information System: S-3 (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1997), Tables 1 and 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.59

Prisoners under jurisdiction of U.S. military authoritiesBy branch of service, Dec. 31, 1996 and 1997^a

by branch of service, Dec. 31, 1996 and 1997				
Branch of service	Number		Percent change 1996 to 1997	Percent of prisoners, 1997
	1996	1997		
<u>To which prisoners belonged</u>				
Total	2,747	2,772	0.9%	100.0%
Air Force ^b	487	575	18.1	20.7
Army	1,106	1,063	-3.9	38.3
Marine Corps	685	628	-8.3	22.7
Navy	455	490	7.7	17.7
Coast Guard	14	16	14.3	0.6
<u>Holding prisoners</u>				
Total	2,747	2,772	0.9	100.0
Air Force ^b	NA	103	X	3.7
Army	1,486	1,494	0.5	53.9
Marine Corps	650	571	-12.2	20.6
Navy	611	604	-1.1	21.8

Note: For information on methodology, see [Appendix 4](#).^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.^bData for 1996 exclude prisoners confined in Air Force facilities.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in 1997*, Bulletin NCJ-170014 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1998), p. 2.

Table 6.60

Characteristics of U.S. military confinement facilities and legal status of prisoners in custody

By branch of service holding prisoners, and type and location of facility, on Dec. 31, 1995

Branch of service holding prisoners, and type and location of facility	Number of facilities	Design capacity	Operational capacity	Number of prisoners		
				Total	Pre-trial	Post-trial
<u>All branches</u>						
Total ^a	28	5,356	4,410	2,838	455	2,383
Inside continental U.S.						
Local facilities	9	489	269	166	102	64
Regional facilities	10	2,617	2,107	1,394	284	1,110
Long-term facilities	1	1,503	1,503	1,103	0	1,103
Outside continental U.S.	8	747	531	175	69	106
<u>Army</u>						
Total	10	2,882	2,295	1,582	54	1,528
Inside continental U.S.						
Local facilities	2	280	60	24	11	13
Regional facilities	4	678	527	406	32	374
Long-term facilities	1	1,503	1,503	1,103	0	1,103
Outside continental U.S.	3	421	205	49	11	38
<u>Marine Corps</u>						
Total	6	1,195	1,195	591	215	376
Inside continental U.S.						
Local facilities	1	49	49	15	8	7
Regional facilities	3	949	949	509	175	334
Outside continental U.S.	2	197	197	67	32	35
<u>Navy</u>						
Total	12	1,279	920	665	186	479
Inside continental U.S.						
Local facilities	6	160	160	127	83	44
Regional facilities	3	990	631	479	77	402
Outside continental U.S.	3	129	129	59	26	33

Note: Local facilities hold unsentenced persons and prisoners with sentences of less than 90 days. Regional facilities hold prisoners with sentences of less than 5 years. The U.S. Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, the only long-term military confinement facility, holds prisoners with sentences of more than 5 years. These data exclude persons who receive nonjudicial punishment for less serious infractions, based on the Uniform Code of Military Justice; nonjudicial punishment may include reduction in grade, forfeiture of pay, restriction to quarters, extra duty, cancellation of leave, or other penalties. For information on methodology, see [Appendix 4](#).

^aData for Air Force confinement facilities were not reported. The Coast Guard does not operate confinement facilities.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1995*, NCJ-163916 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1997), Table 8.1.

Table 6.61

Prisoners under jurisdiction of U.S. military authorities

By offense and branch of service to which prisoners belong, on Dec. 31, 1995

Most serious offense	Number of prisoners							
	All inmates ^a			Branch of service to which prisoners belonged				
	Total	Officer	Enlisted	Air Force	Army	Marine Corps	Navy	Coast Guard
All offenses	2,433	49	2,384	477	1,193	396	357	10
Violent offenses	1,340	39	1,301	296	703	154	181	6
Murder ^b	255	3	252	38	165	36	16	0
Negligent manslaughter	5	0	5	2	1	2	0	0
Rape	380	9	371	90	217	34	39	0
Sexual assault	388	21	367	122	144	39	78	5
Robbery	65	0	65	7	46	9	3	0
Assault	241	5	236	34	127	34	45	1
Other violent	6	1	5	3	30		00	
Property offenses	458	7	451	83	241	67	66	1
Burglary	54	0	54	4	23	17	9	1
Larceny/theft	256	7	249	34	173	23	26	0
Motor vehicle theft	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Arson	9	0	9	5	2	1	1	0
Fraud	90	0	90	23	37	14	16	0
Stolen property	33	0	33	7	3	10	13	0
Other property	15	0	15	10	3	2	0	0
Drug offenses	389	1	388	78	156	105	49	1
Possession	332	1	331	60	135	105	31	1
Trafficking	54	0	54	16	21	0	17	0
Other/unspecified	3	0	3	2	0	0	1	0
Public-order offenses	16	0	16	2	4	5	5	0
Weapons	6	0	6	0	3	2	1	0
Driving while intoxicated	4	0	4	1	0	1	2	0
Other public-order	6	0	6	1	1	2	2	0
Military offenses ^c	181	2	179	18	47	62	52	2
Other offenses	49	0	49	0	42	3	4	0

Note: For information on methodology, see [Appendix 4](#).^aExcludes prisoners held in Air Force confinement facilities. Includes both pre- and post-trial prisoners held by the Army, but only post-trial prisoners held by the Navy and Marine Corps.^bIncludes nonnegligent manslaughter.^cIncludes desertion, AWOL, disrespect, insubordination, failure to obey order or regulation, false official statement, conduct unbecoming an officer, and other infractions.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1995*, NCJ-163916 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1997), Table 8.6.

Table 6.62

Furlough activity in State correctional facilities

By State, fiscal year 1996

State	Number granted in 1996	Number of inmates involved	Purpose
Alabama	180 ^a	NA	Seek employment; to study in a vocational/educational institution.
Arkansas	1,178	541	Incentive program; home/family visit; funeral/emergencies; work/housing; general reintegration into community.
California	67 ^b	NA	Funerals of immediate family members.
Connecticut	NA	NA	Community programs; emergency involving family member; home visit; medical; re-entry into community; terminal illness (death imminent)
Delaware	63	63	General family visit; seeking an approved treatment program.
Florida	87,868	NA	Death bed visits; funeral.
Hawaii	Less than 10	Less than 10	Funerals; bedside visits of immediate family.
Idaho	915	322	Emergencies; imminent death or death in family; diagnosis or treatment of serious illness or injury; to seek employment.
Indiana	NA	NA	Illness or funeral in immediate family; medical services; employment; vocational training; secure a residence; other.
Iowa	180	72	For programs and services not available in the institution; seek employment and housing.
Kansas	75	39	Program enhancement; promote family ties; family emergencies.
Kentucky	1,858 ^c	514	Seriously ill relative; funeral; employment; medical; family visit; community project.
Louisiana	14	175	Transitional; job interview; maintain family contact.
Maine	1,964	1,349	Education; jobs; family; etc.
Maryland	5,303	2,005	Re-establish family ties or establish stable home; seriously ill family member or family funeral; some programs and activities; educational/vocational training; employment interview.
Michigan	5 ^d	5	Funeral/sick bed; job interviews; medical.
Minnesota	152	97	Assist with family need; health needs; reintegration into society.
Mississippi	1,638	944	To visit with family members.
Montana	NA	NA	Obtain employment; a residence for up to 10 days in order to develop a parole plan.
New Hampshire	600 ^e	300 ^e	Home visits; reintegration with family.
New Jersey	1,145	1,127	Maintain family ties; seek employment; assist inmate with existing demands, changing conditions, acceptable standard of living.
New Mexico	327	262	Regular leave; community activity; emergency leave.
New York	8,911	8,911	Family tie; job search; death/funeral; continuous release.
North Carolina	NA	NA	Work release; emergency leave; illness or death of family member; maternity.
North Dakota	22	60	To attain pre-release goals to buffer transition back to community and re-establish family and community ties.

See notes at end of table.

Table 6.62

Furlough activity in State correctional facilities

By State, fiscal year 1996--Continued

State	Number granted in 1996	Number of inmates involved	Purpose
Ohio	950	1,038 ^f	Educational and vocational furloughs. Each releasee must establish employment or educational program.
Oklahoma	NA	NA	Health care; emergency: seriously ill or death of family member; program pass; transportation.
Oregon	16	13	Terminally ill family members (in Oregon); funeral of family member (in Oregon).
Pennsylvania	1,082	427	Work/educational/vocational training; temporary home furlough; community corrections.
Rhode Island	3,641	NA	Ill family member; health care; employment or training; secure residence; regular visitation patterns.
South Carolina	2	7	Medical furloughs provided only for terminally ill (less than 1 year).
South Dakota	264	264	Dying or death of family member; medical treatment; reintegration; employment; residence; enrolling in programming.
Tennessee	277 ^g	277 ^g	Pre-release; employment and housing; medical; bonding of mothers/children; allow death of inmate to occur at home; emergency; dying or death of family member.
Texas	997	997	Funeral of family member; to visit a critically ill immediate family member.
Utah	225 ^h	460 to 700 ⁱ	Work crews; strengthening family ties.
Vermont	1,723	1,210	Reintegration into community; job search.
Virginia	17,478	398	Medical; educational; resocialization; jobs.
Washington	38	36	Home and family maintenance; funeral; treatment programs; work and housing; medical; employment.
West Virginia	3,575	353	Visiting family; job search; shopping, recreation.
Wisconsin	0	X	Seriously ill family member; funeral of family member; prospective employer; medical; reintegration/stability.
Wyoming	13	13	Medical emergency in immediate family; death of immediate family.

Note: This information was collected through a survey of the 50 States, the Federal Bureau of Prisons, and the District of Columbia. The survey was sent to departments of correction in November 1996; data were collected through February 1997. Alaska, Arizona, the District of Columbia, Nebraska, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons did not respond to the survey. There are no furlough programs in Colorado, Georgia, Illinois, and Missouri; Nevada has a furlough program, but it has not been used in 10 years. Information from Massachusetts about their furlough program was not available. A furlough is a temporary leave from a correctional facility. Readers should note that furlough programs vary widely across States. Some States include in their counts furloughs for community programming such as work or educational release and other treatment services. Some States reserve furloughs for emergency release to attend family funerals or obtain medical attention, and do not include community treatment-type releases in their counts. Others use furloughs as a reintegration tool to search for employment and other needs prior to release from prison. An individual inmate may be furloughed more than once to establish a prerelease plan or to obtain services. Therefore, comparisons across jurisdictions should be made with caution.

The Source presents the information as submitted by the responding agencies. No attempt is made by the Source to verify the information received.

^a Average per month.

^b Calendar year 1995.

^c 509 institutional.

^d Limited.

^e Estimate.

^f Effective July 1, 1996: all inmates who committed crimes on or after July 1, 1996 and were sentenced under the Senate Bill II statute for crimes committed on or after July 1, 1996 must have the sentencing court's approval prior to being released to a furlough program.

^g Calendar year 1996.

^h Per week. Includes inmate work crews furloughed daily.

ⁱ Yearly.

Source: CEGA Publishing, *Corrections Compendium* (Lincoln, NE: CEGA Publishing, April 1997), pp. 13-15. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 6.63

Conditional and unconditional releases of sentenced prisoners from State and Federal jurisdiction

By type of release, region, and jurisdiction, 1995

Region and jurisdiction	Conditional release					Unconditional release			
	Total	Parole	Probation	Supervised mandatory release	Other	Total	Expiration of sentence	Commutation	Other
United States, total	374,483	149,324	26,592	178,948	19,619	88,081	83,745	443	3,893
Federal	3,747	2,185	16	1,546	NA	18,054	17,728	326	NA
State	370,736	147,139	26,576	177,402	19,619	70,027	66,017	117	3,893
Northeast	46,625	39,577	1,055	4,477	1,516	8,513	8,329	2	182
Connecticut ^a	1,173	185	X	X	988	189	186	0	3
Maine	427	4	413	0	10	314	311	0	3
Massachusetts ^{b,c,d}	1,124	1,124	NA	NA	0	2,226	2,142	0	84
New Hampshire	809	728	81	NA	0	154	126	0	28
New Jersey ^e	9,344	8,832	X	X	512	2,912	2,912	0	0
New York	26,895	22,418	0	4,477	0	1,517	1,517	0	0
Pennsylvania	5,604	5,604	X	X	0	1,088	1,024	0	64
Rhode Island ^{a,e}	852	475	371	X	6	7	5	2	0
Vermont ^a	397	207	190	X	0	106	106	0	0
Midwest	69,882	28,620	9,496	27,785	3,981	15,886	15,206	19	661
Illinois ^{e,f}	21,439	33	X	21,406	0	541	520	7	14
Indiana	6,697	0	3,430	3,267	0	458	0	0	458
Iowa ^a	3,059	1,608	509	X	942	418	321	0	97
Kansas	3,218	2,882	141	X	195	189	189	0	0
Michigan ^f	9,078	9,078	X	X	0	846	846	0	0
Minnesota	2,769	4	X	2,107	658	273	245	NA	28
Missouri	8,949	5,374	2,641	0	934	542	506	12	24
Nebraska	718	718	X	X	0	577	573	0	4
North Dakota	313	178	127	X	8	115	115	0	0
Ohio ^e	8,262	4,370	2,648	X	1,244	11,510	11,490	0	20
South Dakota	507	438	X	69	X	318	318	X	X
Wisconsin	4,873	3,937	X	936	0	99	83	0	16
South	129,875	65,726	12,988	42,675	8,486	37,148	34,342	92	2,714
Alabama	4,340	2,246	2,094	X	0	3,084	2,961	0	123
Arkansas	3,705	3,354	X	X	351	713	711	0	2
Delaware ^{a,c,e}	543	39	NA	504	0	461	185	1	275
District of Columbia ^{a,c,e}	2,341	1,263	NA	NA	1,078	2,308	2,308	0	0
Florida ^a	7,973	124	2,781	X	5,068	10,923	10,882	41	0
Georgia ^f	9,979	8,660	47	X	1,272	2,983	2,958	24	1
Kentucky	3,142	2,439	703	X	NA	2,617	2,617	0	NA
Louisiana	11,092	1,901	366	8,825	0	446	316	0	130
Maryland ^{c,d}	7,946	3,971	X	3,963	12	937	298	0	639
Mississippi	1,606	860	746	X	0	1,768	1,614	0	154
North Carolina ^e	12,905	12,905	0	NA	0	1,688	1,573	0	115
Oklahoma	2,675	661	1,811	0	203	2,933	2,226	26	681
South Carolina	4,673	3,315	1,356	0	2	2,341	2,289	0	52
Tennessee ^e	4,704	2,758	1,446	NA	500	1,309	1,309	0	0
Texas ^{d,e}	42,055	17,149	1,580	23,326	0	1,404	1,404	X	X
Virginia	9,562	3,505	X	6,057	0	929	387	NA	542
West Virginia	634	576	58	X	0	304	304	0	0
West	124,354	13,216	3,037	102,465	5,636	8,480	8,140	4	336
Alaska ^a	1,536	64	851	267	354	333	247	0	86
Arizona ^f	6,629	1,271	72	102	5,184	451	374	0	77
California	98,561	NA	X	98,561	X	1,335	1,335	NA	NA
Colorado	2,998	2,535	188	275	0	1,452	1,452	0	0
Hawaii ^{a,d}	1,421	666	753	0	2	146	117	0	29
Idaho	1,600	659	941	X	0	238	238	0	0
Montana ^d	476	346	130	0	0	122	120	0	2
Nevada ^e	1,515	1,515	X	X	0	1,570	1,549	0	21
New Mexico	1,194	1,098	X	X	96	693	693	0	0
Oregon	2,973	2,973	X	X	0	10	9	0	1
Utah	1,808	1,808	0	0	0	164	56	0	108
Washington	3,380	120	X	3,260	0	1,816	1,801	3	12
Wyoming	263	161	102	0	0	150	149	1	0

Note: See Note, figure 6.1. Releases are of prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 4.

^aFigures include both jail and prison inmates; jails and prisons are combined in one system.

^bFigures include all inmates in Massachusetts custody, regardless of jurisdiction, as well as Massachusetts inmates housed in other States.

^cUnconditional releases may include some releases to probation or appeal/bond.

^dSome or all data for release categories are estimated.

^eData by sentence length may be slightly incorrect. See the jurisdictional explanatory notes in Appendix 4.

^fData are custody rather than jurisdiction counts.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1995*, NCJ-163916 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1997), Table 5.13.

Table 6.64

Rate (per 100,000 adult residents) of persons in the parole population

United States, 1981-97

	Rate per 100,000 adult residents
1981	136
1982	144
1983	147
1984	155
1985	158
1986	184
1987	201
1988	224
1989	248
1990	287
1991	316
1992	336
1993	352
1994	359
1995	361
1996	359
1997 ^a	346

Note: See Note, table 6.3. Rates were calculated using U.S. Bureau of the Census population figures for the number of adult residents. For information on methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 4.

^aDue to reporting changes in New Jersey and other jurisdictions, the 1997 rate is not directly comparable to prior years.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Probation and Parole* 1982, Bulletin NCJ-89874, p. 4; 1983, Bulletin NCJ-94776, p. 2; 1984, Bulletin NCJ-100181, p. 4; U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States*, 1985, NCJ-103957, p. 91; 1986, NCJ-111611, p. 81; 1987, NCJ-118762, p. 125; 1988, NCJ-124280, p. 97; 1989, NCJ-130445, p. 103; 1990, NCJ-134946, p. 117; 1992, NCJ-146413, p. 105; 1993, NCJ-156241, Table 6.2; 1994, NCJ-160091, Table 6.2; 1995, NCJ-163916, Table 6.2 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice); U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Probation and Parole Populations 1997*, Press Release NCJ-172216 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1998), p. 4; and data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Table 6.65

Adults on parole under State and Federal jurisdiction

By region and jurisdiction, 1997

Region and jurisdiction	Parole population Jan. 1, 1997	1997		Parole population Dec. 31, 1997	Percent change in parole population during 1997	Number on parole on Dec. 31, 1997 per 100,000 adult residents
		Entries	Exits			
United States, total	675,986	420,615	410,839	685,033	1.3%	346
Federal ^a	56,591	23,884	21,648	58,827	4.0	30
State	619,395	396,731	389,191	626,206	1.1	316
Northeast	154,959	78,667	72,493	160,737	3.7	413
Connecticut	1,083	1,058	1,145	996	-8.0	40
Maine	57	4	2	59	3.5	6
Massachusetts ^b	4,836	3,809	3,653	4,596	-5.0	98
New Hampshire	1,066	872	855	1,083	1.6	124
New Jersey	14,545	14,608	12,250	16,903	16.2	279
New York	57,137	27,096	24,563	59,670	4.4	439
Pennsylvania	75,013	30,211	28,992	76,232	1.6	833
Rhode Island	573	587	629	531	-7.3	70
Vermont	649	422	404	667	2.8	150
Midwest	87,987	62,604	61,922	88,683	0.8	192
Illinois	30,064	23,595	23,311	30,348	0.9	348
Indiana ^{c,d}	3,580	4,549	4,085	4,044	13.0	93
Iowa ^b	2,200	2,343	2,506	2,051	-6.8	96
Kansas ^c	6,004	4,650	4,504	6,150	2.4	323
Michigan	14,609	8,758	9,016	14,351	-1.8	197
Minnesota	2,377	2,632	2,563	2,446	2.9	71
Missouri	13,087	4,720	5,293	12,514	-4.4	313
Nebraska	688	770	770	688	X	57
North Dakota	100	212	193	119	19.0	25
Ohio	6,331	5,258	4,786	6,803	7.5	81
South Dakota	725	675	540	860	18.6	159
Wisconsin ^e	8,222	4,442	4,355	8,309	1.1	217
South	241,668	98,173	104,626	234,780	-2.9	336
Alabama ^{b,f,g}	4,966	0	0	4,742	-4.5	146
Arkansas ^f	5,459	3,225	2,817	5,867	7.5	315
Delaware ^f	591	196	196	591	X	107
District of Columbia	7,120	2,310	2,363	7,067	-0.7	1,676
Florida	9,243	3,596	4,362	8,477	-8.3	76
Georgia ^b	21,146	11,567	10,587	21,915	3.6	399
Kentucky	4,621	2,853	3,241	4,233	-8.4	144
Louisiana	19,082	10,819	9,974	19,927	4.4	630
Maryland	16,246	9,732	10,215	15,763	-3.0	412
Mississippi ^{c,d,h}	1,326	1,233	1,181	1,378	3.9	70
North Carolina	12,358	8,774	12,984	8,148	-34.1	147
Oklahoma	2,159	442	673	1,928	-10.7	79
South Carolina	5,036	1,343	1,369	5,010	-0.5	179
Tennessee ^d	8,934	4,294	4,535	8,693	-2.7	215
Texas ^f	112,594	27,682	30,839	109,437	-2.8	789
Virginia ^f	9,918	9,538	8,746	10,710	8.0	210
West Virginia	869	569	544	894	2.9	64
West	134,781	157,287	150,150	142,006	5.4	330
Alaska	642	466	356	752	17.1	179
Arizona	3,785	6,141	6,548	3,378	-10.8	103
California ^g	99,578	134,345	129,514	104,409	4.9	448
Colorado	3,294	3,744	2,899	4,139	25.7	144
Hawaii	1,733	699	639	1,793	3.5	203
Idaho	692	600	472	820	18.5	95
Montana ^{c,h,i}	771	444	409	806	4.5	124
Nevada ^b	3,216	NA	NA	3,304	2.7	268
New Mexico	1,426	1,617	1,417	1,626	14.0	132
Oregon	15,800	6,649	5,634	16,815	6.4	691
Utah	2,920	2,329	1,930	3,319	13.7	242
Washington ^f	560	32	112	480	-14.3	12
Wyoming	364	221	220	365	0.3	105

Note: See Note, table 6.3. Persons on parole are defined as offenders conditionally released to parole supervision, whether by parole board decision or by mandatory conditional release. For information on methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 4.

^aDefined as persons received for supervision upon release from prison. Includes supervised release, parole, military parole, special parole, and mandatory release.

^bBecause of nonresponse or incomplete data, the population on Dec. 31, 1997 does not equal the population on Jan. 1, 1997, plus entries, minus exits.

^cData do not include absconders.

^dData do not include out-of-State cases.

^eData are provisional, pending further review by the State.

^fAll data are estimated.

^gMultiple agencies reporting.

^hData do not include inactive cases.

ⁱTotal exits are estimated.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Probation and Parole Populations 1997*, Press Release NCJ-172216 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1998), p. 4.

Table 6.66

Adults on parole under State and Federal jurisdiction

By sex, region, and jurisdiction, 1995

Region and jurisdiction	Parole population		Female	Not reported
	Dec. 31, 1995	Male		
United States, total	700,174	610,104	68,064	22,006
Federal	59,136	51,100	8,023	13
State	641,038	559,004	60,041	21,993
Northeast	184,122	165,602	18,520	0
Connecticut	1,233	1,167	66	0
Maine	41	39	2	0
Massachusetts	4,639	4,300	339	0
New Hampshire ^a	785	589	196	0
New Jersey	47,411	45,923	1,488	0
New York	55,568	50,929	4,639	0
Pennsylvania ^a	73,234	61,533	11,701	0
Rhode Island	593	545	48	0
Vermont	618	577	41	0
Midwest	87,364	77,027	6,738	3,599
Illinois ^a	29,541	27,485	2,056	0
Indiana	3,599	NA	NA	3,599
Iowa	3,535	3,315	220	0
Kansas	6,094	5,574	520	0
Michigan	13,862	12,681	1,181	0
Minnesota	2,117	1,937	180	0
Missouri ^a	13,023	11,779	1,244	0
Nebraska	661	581	80	0
North Dakota	114	107	7	0
Ohio ^a	6,582	5,990	592	0
South Dakota	688	615	73	0
Wisconsin	7,548	6,963	585	0
South	243,309	207,355	24,311	11,643
Alabama ^a	7,235	32	3	7,200
Arkansas ^a	4,855	4,272	583	0
Delaware ^a	810	748	62	0
District of Columbia	6,696	6,227	469	0
Florida	13,746	12,469	1,276	1
Georgia ^a	19,434	17,611	1,823	0
Kentucky	4,257	NA	NA	4,257
Louisiana	19,028	17,525	1,503	0
Maryland	15,748	14,531	1,217	0
Mississippi	1,510	1,344	166	0
North Carolina	18,501	16,774	1,727	0
Oklahoma	2,356	1,931	425	0
South Carolina	5,897	5,301	596	0
Tennessee	8,851	8,021	830	0
Texas ^a	103,089	90,543	12,546	0
Virginia ^a	10,188	9,159	1,029	0
West Virginia	1,108	867	56	185
West	126,243	109,020	10,472	6,751
Alaska	459	436	23	0
Arizona	4,109	3,780	329	0
California	91,807	77,919	7,216	6,672
Colorado ^a	3,024	2,752	272	0
Hawaii	1,689	1,559	130	0
Idaho	862	650	133	79
Montana	755	694	61	0
Nevada ^a	3,460	3,155	305	0
New Mexico ^a	1,118	951	167	0
Oregon	15,019	13,462	1,557	0
Utah	2,731	2,518	213	0
Washington ^a	875	838	37	0
Wyoming	335	306	29	0

Note: See Notes, tables 6.3 and 6.65. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 4.

^aDetailed data are estimated for sex.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1995*, NCJ-163916 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1997), Table 6.6.

Table 6.67

Adults on parole under State and Federal jurisdiction

By race, region, and jurisdiction, 1995

Region and jurisdiction	Parole population Dec. 31, 1995	White	Black	American Indian/Alaska Native	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Other, unknown, or not reported
United States, total	700,174	339,938	299,721	3,737	2,922	53,856
Federal	59,136	40,122	16,736	745	1,033	500
State	641,038	299,816	282,985	2,992	1,889	53,356
Northeast	184,122	75,091	85,398	112	273	23,248
Connecticut	1,233	326	561	2	2	342
Maine	41	41	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	4,639	2,616	1,110	6	37	870
New Hampshire ^a	785	706	55	0	24	0
New Jersey	47,411	18,914	28,386	0	0	111
New York	55,568	8,455	27,499	96	207	19,311
Pennsylvania ^a	73,234	42,981	27,639	NA	NA	2,614
Rhode Island	593	444	143	3	3	0
Vermont ^a	618	608	5	5	0	0
Midwest	87,364	36,096	43,733	658	268	6,609
Illinois ^a	29,541	6,836	20,398	29	46	2,232
Indiana	3,599	NA	NA	NA	NA	3,599
Iowa	3,535	3,309	208	11	7	0
Kansas	6,094	3,741	2,176	78	28	71
Michigan	13,862	5,976	7,799	52	11	24
Minnesota	2,117	1,179	660	151	NA	127
Missouri ^a	13,023	7,857	5,118	15	10	23
Nebraska	661	444	199	16	2	0
North Dakota	114	92	7	15	0	0
Ohio ^a	6,582	2,632	3,686	0	135	129
South Dakota	688	536	31	121	0	0
Wisconsin	7,548	3,494	3,451	170	29	404
South	243,309	103,411	123,247	578	150	15,923
Alabama ^a	7,235	18	17	0	0	7,200
Arkansas ^a	4,855	2,394	2,442	4	2	13
Delaware ^a	810	357	414	0	0	39
District of Columbia	6,696	134	6,495	NA	NA	67
Florida	13,746	6,390	7,013	7	2	334
Georgia ^a	19,434	6,835	12,599	NA	NA	0
Kentucky	4,257	NA	NA	NA	NA	4,257
Louisiana	19,028	5,163	13,802	3	11	49
Maryland	15,748	3,950	11,741	6	19	32
Mississippi ^a	1,510	498	997	NA	NA	15
North Carolina	18,501	6,107	11,814	382	20	178
Oklahoma	2,356	1,406	733	103	4	110
South Carolina	5,897	1,865	3,993	39	NA	0
Tennessee	8,851	3,968	4,861	NA	NA	22
Texas ^a	103,089	59,534	40,081	31	72	3,371
Virginia ^a	10,188	4,043	6,072	3	19	51
West Virginia	1,108	749	173	0	1	185
West	126,243	85,218	30,607	1,644	1,198	7,576
Alaska	459	243	84	123	9	0
Arizona	4,109	3,370	534	164	0	41
California	91,807	61,678	25,962	616	1,000	2,551
Colorado ^a	3,024	1,500	656	60	9	799
Hawaii	1,689	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,689
Idaho ^a	862	656	10	23	4	169
Montana	755	652	8	92	3	0
Nevada ^a	3,460	1,979	958	66	3	454
New Mexico ^a	1,118	917	123	67	11	0
Oregon	15,019	10,908	1,907	293	105	1,806
Utah	2,731	2,378	217	87	45	4
Washington ^a	875	658	137	41	9	30
Wyoming	335	279	11	12	0	33

Note: See Notes, tables 6.3 and 6.65. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 4.

^aDetailed data are estimated for race.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1995*, NCJ-163916 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1997), Table 6.7.

Table 6.68

Sentenced prisoners admitted to State and Federal institutions for violation of parole or other conditional release

By whether new sentence was imposed, sex, region, and jurisdiction, 1995

Region and jurisdiction	Total	Parole violators						Other conditional release violators					
		Total	New sentence		No new sentence		Total	New sentence		No new sentence		Total	
			Male	Female	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female		
United States, total	178,641	71,047	31,635	2,365	34,361	2,686	107,594	30,538	2,192	68,740	6,124		
Federal	2,915	1,707	NA	NA	1,611	96	1,208	NA	NA	1,125	83		
State	175,726	69,340	31,635	2,365	32,750	2,590	106,386	30,538	2,192	67,615	6,041		
Northeast	19,808	14,685	871	31	12,850	933	5,123	323	20	4,593	187		
Connecticut ^a	523	244	3	0	233	8	279	1	1	258	19		
Maine	245	4	0	0	4	0	241	65	4	168	4		
Massachusetts ^{b,c,d}	1,023	881	NA	NA	835	46	142	130	12	NA	NA		
New Hampshire ^d	296	296	NA	NA	277	19	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
New Jersey ^{e,f}	5,157	4,892	424	12	4,083	373	265	NA	NA	243	22		
New York	7,782	6,842	X	X	6,413	429	940	X	X	937	3		
Pennsylvania	4,409	1,255	365	16	823	51	3,154	83	2	2,931	138		
Rhode Island ^{a,f}	258	156	65	1	88	2	102	44	1	56	1		
Vermont ^{a,d,g}	115	115	14	2	94	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
Midwest	20,531	12,751	4,084	168	7,834	665	7,780	4,482	244	2,796	258		
Illinois ^{e,f,h,i}	4,948	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4,948	4,049	213	666	20		
Indiana	691	691	185	10	463	33	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
Iowa	886	631	338	31	234	28	255	121	20	110	4		
Kansas	1,410	1,333	212	14	1,012	95	77	18	1	56	2		
Michigan ⁱ	2,807	2,807	857	31	1,770	149	0	0	0	0	0		
Minnesota	964	6	0	0	6	0	958	127	7	771	53		
Missouri	2,739	2,554	809	32	1,508	205	185	82	3	95	5		
Nebraska ^d	348	348	NA	NA	313	35	0	0	0	0	0		
North Dakota ^{d,e}	77	27	NA	NA	25	2	50	NA	NA	45	5		
Ohio ^f	4,118	3,138	1,330	31	1,695	82	980	NA	NA	819	161		
South Dakota	180	128	1	0	119	8	52	2	0	45	5		
Wisconsin	1,363	1,088	352	19	689	28	275	83	0	189	3		
South	54,147	35,220	25,394	2,093	7,160	573	18,927	8,734	607	8,788	798		
Alabama	1,894	1,412	101	8	1,230	73	482	461	21	NA	NA		
Arkansas	1,614	1,151	723	5	341	82	463	55	0	390	18		
Delaware ^{a,f,g,h}	339	52	49	3	NA	NA	287	240	47	NA	NA		
District of Columbia ^{a,f}	692	692	676	16	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
Florida ^d	6,785	151	23	0	128	0	6,634	1,617	124	4,545	348		
Georgia ^{g,i}	3,457	3,457	2,252	159	997	49	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
Kentucky	1,847	1,552	123	5	1,313	111	295	32	5	224	34		
Louisiana	6,303	670	309	20	314	27	5,633	1,989	168	3,121	355		
Maryland ^c	1,435	1,433	686	39	671	37	2	0	0	2	0		
Mississippi	285	164	53	4	94	13	121	106	15	0	0		
North Carolina ^{f,g}	5,801	5,801	5,326	475	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
Oklahoma ⁱ	271	271	175	34	56	6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
South Carolina	2,413	1,509	308	18	1,122	61	904	337	21	503	43		
Tennessee ^{f,g,h}	2,902	1,888	1,773	115	NA	NA	1,014	935	79	NA	NA		
Texas ^{c,f,h}	16,027	12,938	11,851	1,087	NA	NA	3,089	2,962	127	NA	NA		
Virginia	1,996	1,993	950	104	833	106	3	NA	NA	3	0		
West Virginia	86	86	16	1	61	8	0	0	0	0	0		
West	81,240	6,684	1,286	73	4,906	419	74,556	16,999	1,321	51,438	4,798		
Alaska ^a	676	182	17	1	156	8	494	105	9	350	30		
Arizona ⁱ	1,831	411	84	5	280	42	1,420	254	22	1,020	124		
California ^h	70,259	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	70,259	16,310	1,239	48,271	4,439		
Colorado	1,081	965	149	12	713	91	116	33	4	70	9		
Hawaii ^{a,c}	1,022	386	103	3	266	14	636	223	40	324	49		
Idaho ^d	589	359	31	NA	312	16	230	61	7	156	6		
Montana ^c	453	104	8	1	93	2	349	0	0	319	30		
Nevada ^{d,f}	642	642	NA	NA	603	39	NA	NA	NA	X	X		
New Mexico ^{d,e}	1,036	673	NA	NA	623	50	363	NA	NA	325	38		
Oregon	1,724	1,724	701	37	920	66	0	0	0	0	0		
Utah	1,130	1,130	189	14	844	83	0	0	0	0	0		
Washington	706	63	4	0	59	0	643	13	0	557	73		
Wyoming ^d	91	45	0	0	37	8	46	0	0	46	0		

Note: See Note, figure 6.1. Most, but not all, States reserve prison for offenders sentenced to 1 year or more. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 4.

^aFigures include both jail and prison inmates; jails and prisons are combined in one system.

^bFigures include all inmates in Massachusetts custody, regardless of jurisdiction, as well as Massachusetts inmates housed in other States.

^cSome or all data for the admission categories are estimated.

^dParole violators with no new sentences may include inmates from other admission categories.

^eOther conditional release violators with no new sentences include inmates from other admission categories.

^fData by sentence length may be slightly incorrect. See the jurisdictional explanatory notes in Appendix 4.

^gParole violators with new sentences may include inmates from other admission categories.

^hOther conditional release violators with new sentences include inmates from other admission categories.

ⁱData are custody rather than jurisdiction counts.

^jIdaho did not report the sex of parole violators with new sentences; therefore, females are included among the males.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1995*, NCJ-163916 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1997), Table 5.16.

Table 6.69

Prisoners granted parole by the U.S. Parole Commission

Fiscal years 1977-96

Fiscal year	Total	
	Number	Percent
1977	3,746	44.1%
1978	5,260	54.3
1979	6,427	65.8
1980	6,722	69.7
1981	5,436	64.8
1982	5,283	64.0
1983	6,214	64.0
1984	6,073	63.4
1985	5,667	59.0
1986	6,788	60.5
1987	7,561	62.9
1988	7,773	62.4
1989	7,718	65.8
1990	6,537	66.4
1991	5,459	69.3
1992	3,761	65.1
1993	3,425	69.8
1994	2,377	71.1
1995	2,203	72.5
1996	1,970	78.4

Note: The U.S. Parole Commission conducts parole hearings for inmates currently in the custody of the Federal Bureau of Prisons and exercises jurisdiction over Federal parolees. These data refer only to defendants sentenced as adults. The "percent" column refers to inmates who were granted parole as a proportion of the total number of inmates considered for parole. The Source notes, "while the percentage granted parole has traditionally served as an indicator of paroling policy, it has several limitations. First, it is affected by changes in types of offenders entering the system. For example, the rate of parole grants for auto thieves (whose number entering the Federal system has declined over the years) may not be the same as for narcotics dealers (whose number has risen). Second, the measure may be affected by changes in sentencing practices" (Source, **October 1, 1993 to September 30, 1994**, p. 8). The data do not reflect decisions modified under the Commission's appellate or reopening provisions.

Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Parole Commission, **Report of the U.S. Parole Commission, October 1, 1976 to September 30, 1978**, p. 18, Tables 11-A and 11-B; **October 1, 1978 to September 30, 1980**, p. 21, Tables 11-A and 11-B (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice); Patricia L. Hardyman, "Workload and Decision Trends: Statistical Highlights," Report 40, p. 3, U.S. Parole Commission, 1984. (Mimeographed.); U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Parole Commission, **Annual Report of the United States Parole Commission, October 1, 1986 to September 30, 1987** (Washington, DC: US-GPO, 1988), p. 9; **Annual Report of the United States Parole Commission, October 1, 1990 to September 30, 1991**, p. 11; **October 1, 1993 to September 30, 1994**, p. 8 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice); and data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Parole Commission. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.70

Federal parolees terminating supervision

By outcome and offense, United States, fiscal year 1995

Most serious conviction offense	Number of terminations of parole or supervised release	Percent terminating supervision with:					
		No violation	Technical violations ^a			New crime ^b	Administrative case closures
			Drug use	Fugitive status	Other		
All offenses	17,879	60.8%	8.7%	3.8%	11.0%	11.5%	4.3%
Felonies	17,076	60.6	8.8	3.8	10.9	11.6	4.3
Violent offenses	1,893	39.3	14.2	5.9	16.8	19.0	4.9
Murder/nonnegligent manslaughter	84	57.1	4.8	2.4	15.5	13.1	7.1
Negligent manslaughter	14	78.6	7.1	0.0	7.1	0.0	7.1
Assault	178	50.3	7.3	5.1	19.8	16.9	0.6
Robbery	1,356	33.7	17.8	6.3	16.6	20.4	5.3
Rape	100	49.5	3.0	4.0	21.2	18.2	4.0
Other sex offenses ^c	86	73.3	1.2	3.5	10.5	8.1	3.5
Kidnaping	59	33.9	8.5	10.2	15.3	25.4	6.8
Threats against the President	16	37.5	0.0	18.8	25.0	6.3	12.5
Property offenses	4,744	64.6	5.7	4.1	11.7	10.7	3.3
Fraudulent offenses	3,405	68.6	4.8	3.7	10.3	9.4	3.1
Embezzlement	579	84.9	2.8	2.1	5.2	3.1	1.9
Fraud ^d	2,255	67.7	3.8	3.5	11.6	9.9	3.4
Forgery	313	55.0	10.9	5.8	10.2	14.7	3.5
Counterfeiting	258	57.0	10.1	6.2	10.9	12.8	3.1
Other offenses	1,339	54.3	7.9	5.0	15.2	13.9	3.7
Burglary	117	43.6	7.7	6.0	21.4	16.2	5.1
Larceny ^e	791	51.8	9.1	4.6	17.4	13.4	3.7
Motor vehicle theft	166	56.6	6.0	5.4	10.2	19.3	2.4
Arson and explosives	89	62.9	5.6	4.5	6.7	15.7	4.5
Transportation of stolen property	159	65.4	6.3	5.7	10.7	8.8	3.1
Other property offenses ^f	17	70.6	0.0	11.8	0.0	5.9	11.8
Drug offenses	7,352	62.7	9.8	3.0	9.0	10.4	5.2
Trafficking	7,038	63.7	9.6	2.8	8.6	10.1	5.1
Possession and other	314	38.5	14.6	5.7	16.6	17.2	7.3
Public-order offenses	3,079	62.7	7.7	3.8	10.6	11.5	3.6
Regulatory offenses	448	78.8	5.8	1.1	8.7	4.0	1.6
Agriculture	12	83.3	0.0	0.0	8.3	0.0	8.3
Antitrust	11	100.0	X	X	X	X	X
Food and drug	9	B	B	B	B	B	B
Transportation	19	89.5	5.3	0.0	0.0	5.3	0.0
Civil rights	29	79.3	6.9	0.0	3.4	6.9	3.4
Communications	22	81.8	0.0	4.5	13.6	0.0	0.0
Customs laws	24	87.5	4.2	0.0	4.2	4.2	0.0
Postal laws	20	25.0	15.0	5.0	30.0	25.0	0.0
Other regulatory offenses	302	79.5	6.3	1.0	8.6	3.0	1.7
Other offenses	2,631	60.0	8.1	4.3	10.9	12.8	3.9
Weapons	1,370	52.0	11.8	4.1	12.5	15.9	3.7
Immigration offenses	329	59.9	1.2	7.9	12.2	14.6	4.3
Tax law violations							
including tax fraud	152	80.3	3.3	2.0	8.6	3.3	2.6
Bribery	73	83.6	1.4	1.4	1.4	4.1	8.2
Perjury, contempt, intimidation	102	80.4	2.0	1.0	5.9	4.9	5.9
National defense	17	88.2	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9
Escape	180	45.6	14.4	8.3	9.4	16.7	5.6
Racketeering and extortion	282	73.0	2.5	2.8	10.3	7.8	3.6
Gambling offenses	65	90.8	1.5	0.0	4.6	0.0	3.1
Mail or transport of obscene material	15	66.7	0.0	0.0	26.7	6.7	0.0
Migratory birds	2	B	B	B	B	B	B
Other felonies ^g	44	70.5	6.8	6.8	6.8	9.1	0.0
Misdemeanors ^h	803	64.3	6.6	5.0	12.3	9.3	2.5

Note: See Note, table 6.16. Total includes 8 offenders whose offense category could not be determined and 17 offenders whose reason for termination could not be determined. Percentages are based on the 17,862 offenders for whom reason for termination could be determined. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

^aSupervision terminated with incarceration or removal to inactive status for violation of supervision conditions other than charges for new offenses.

^bSupervision terminated with incarceration or removal to inactive status after arrest for a "major" or "minor" offense.

^cMay include some nonviolent offenses.

^dExcludes tax fraud.

^eExcludes transportation of stolen property.

^fExcludes fraudulent property offenses; includes destruction of property and trespass.

^gIncludes felonies with unknown or unclassifiable offense type.

^hIncludes misdemeanors, petty offenses, and unknown offense level.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 1995*, NCJ-164259 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1998), p. 77.

Table 6.71

State and Federal prisoners known to be positive for the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and confirmed AIDS cases

By region and jurisdiction, 1992-95

Jurisdiction	Total known to be HIV positive				HIV/AIDS cases as a percent of total custody population ^a				Confirmed AIDS cases for 1995
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1992	1993	1994	1995	
United States, total	20,651	21,475	22,717	24,226	2.5%	2.4%	2.4%	2.3%	5,099
Federal	867	959	964	822	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.9	134
State	19,784	20,516	21,753	23,404	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.4	4,965
Northeast	11,422	10,690	11,001	12,262	8.3	7.5	7.4	7.8	2,118
Connecticut	621	886	940	755	5.6	6.6	6.6	5.1	187
Maine	21	8	8	4	1.4	0.6	0.5	0.3	4
Massachusetts	322	394	388	409	3.2	3.9	3.4	3.9	160
New Hampshire	26	17	26	31	1.4	0.9	1.3	1.5	14
New Jersey	1,326	881	770	847	5.9	4.4	3.6	3.7	343
New York	8,645	8,000	8,295	9,500	14.0	12.4	12.4	13.9	1,182
Pennsylvania	338	409	461	590	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.8	186
Rhode Island	120	89	113	126	4.4	3.4	3.8	4.4	42
Vermont	3	6	0	0	0.2	0.5	X	X	0
Midwest	1,392	1,671	1,750	1,667	0.9	1.1	1.1	0.9	414
Illinois	403	591	600	583	1.3	1.7	1.6	1.5	177
Iowa	18	11	25	20	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.3	5
Kansas	20	39	20	24	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.3	6
Michigan	454	434	384	379	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.9	107
Minnesota	26	30	35	46	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.0	6
Missouri	164	136	146	173	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.9	15
Nebraska	26	17	16	19	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.6	7
North Dakota	1	2	3	2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	1
Ohio	232	355	454	346	0.6	0.9	1.1	0.8	76
South Dakota	NA	NA	2	3	X	X	0.1	0.2	3
Wisconsin	48	56	65	72	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	11
South	5,659	6,657	7,410	7,840	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.9	1,930
Alabama	183	194	210	222	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	42
Arkansas	70	80	81	83	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	23
Delaware	104	113	34	122	2.6	2.7	0.8	2.5	42
Florida	1,616	1,780	1,986	2,193	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.4	692
Georgia	733	745	854	828	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.4	NA
Kentucky	35	42	44	41	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	12
Louisiana	425	262	285	314	2.6	1.6	1.8	1.8	86
Maryland	666	769	774	724	3.4	3.8	3.7	3.4	258
Mississippi	NA	118	119	138	X	1.4	1.2	1.4	28
North Carolina	364	485	521	526	1.8	2.2	2.2	1.9	129
Oklahoma	94	102	102	115	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	8
South Carolina	350	452	434	380	2.1	2.7	2.5	2.0	81
Tennessee	53	88	89	120	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.9	34
Texas	846	1,212	1,584	1,890	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.5	495
Virginia	112	207	285	134	0.7	1.1	1.4	0.6	NA
West Virginia	8	8	8	10	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0
West	1,311	1,498	1,592	1,635	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	503
Alaska	13	NA	NA	5	0.5	X	X	0.2	5
Arizona	78	89	143	140	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	15
California	899	1,048	1,055	1,042	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	385
Colorado	52	74	79	93	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	19
Hawaii	24	21	14	12	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.4	1
Idaho	20	26	20	11	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.4	5
Montana	4	5	7	4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0
Nevada	105	100	122	147	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.9	30
New Mexico	5	11	19	24	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	2
Oregon	21	29	24	29	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	7
Utah	30	26	48	31	1.0	0.9	1.5	0.8	6
Washington	54	63	55	92	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.8	28
Wyoming	6	6	6	5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0

Note: These data were collected by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics through the National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) program. The NPS program provides yearend data for the prisoner populations of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. These data represent the custody population, which includes only those prisoners housed in a jurisdiction's facilities. The District of Columbia did not report either the number of HIV/AIDS cases for 1992-95 or AIDS-related deaths for 1995. Readers should note that HIV testing policies vary across jurisdictions. Some jurisdictions mandate testing of all prisoners, some provide for testing of a sample of prisoners, and others test prisoners under specified conditions. The reported number of cases of known HIV infection in part reflects each jurisdiction's testing policies. Some data for 1993 and 1994 have been revised by the Source and will differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

^aPercent calculations for the United States totals, the State totals, and the regional totals exclude prisoners in jurisdictions that did not report data for HIV/AIDS cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *HIV in Prisons 1994*, Bulletin NCJ-158020 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1996), pp. 2, 3; and *HIV in Prisons and Jails, 1995*, Bulletin NCJ-164260 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1997), pp. 2, 3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.72

State prisoners known to be positive for the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)

By sex, region, and State, 1995

Region and State	Male HIV cases		Female HIV cases	
	Number	Percent of total custody population ^a	Number	Percent of total custody population ^a
Total	20,690	2.3%	2,182	4.0%
Northeast	11,080	7.5	1,182	14.7
Connecticut	627	4.6	128	13.4
Maine	4	0.3	0	X
Massachusetts	340	3.5	69	10.5
New Hampshire	17	0.9	14	11.4
New Jersey	748	3.4	99	9.8
New York	8,678	13.4	822	22.7
Pennsylvania	561	1.8	29	2.0
Rhode Island	105	3.9	21	14.5
Vermont	0	X	0	X
Midwest	1,553	0.9	114	1.2
Illinois	528	1.5	55	2.5
Iowa	18	0.3	2	0.5
Kansas	24	0.4	0	X
Michigan	364	0.9	15	0.8
Minnesota	41	0.9	5	2.5
Missouri	164	0.9	9	0.8
Nebraska	19	0.7	0	X
North Dakota	1	0.2	1	2.7
Ohio	324	0.8	22	0.8
South Dakota	3	0.2	0	X
Wisconsin	67	0.6	5	1.0
South	6,598	1.8	740	3.2
Alabama	209	1.1	13	1.0
Arkansas	79	1.0	4	0.7
Florida	1,971	3.3	222	6.1
Georgia	747	2.3	81	4.0
Kentucky	40	0.4	1	0.2
Louisiana	299	1.8	15	2.4
Maryland	665	3.3	59	5.5
Mississippi	136	1.4	2	0.3
North Carolina	437	1.7	89	5.3
Oklahoma	105	0.8	10	0.8
Tennessee	118	0.9	2	0.5
Texas	1,648	1.4	242	3.0
Virginia	134	0.6	0	X
West Virginia	10	0.4	0	X
West	1,459	0.7	146	1.0
Alaska	5	0.2	0	X
Arizona	128	0.6	12	0.8
California	957	0.8	85	0.9
Colorado	87	1.0	6	0.8
Hawaii	12	0.5	0	X
Idaho	11	0.4	0	X
Montana	4	0.3	0	X
Nevada	93	1.3	24	4.6
New Mexico	23	0.6	1	0.3
Oregon	25	0.3	4	0.9
Utah	29	0.8	2	0.9
Washington	81	0.7	11	1.4
Wyoming	4	0.3	1	1.1

Note: See Note, table 6.71. Indiana and the District of Columbia did not report HIV/AIDS data for 1995; Delaware and South Carolina did not report HIV/AIDS data by sex for 1995. Sex of prisoners was not reported for 502 HIV cases.

^aPercent calculations for State totals and regional totals exclude prisoners in jurisdictions that did not report data on HIV/AIDS or the sex of prisoners.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *HIV in Prisons and Jails, 1995*, Bulletin NCJ-164260 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1997), p. 6. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.73

AIDS-related deaths among State prisoners

By region and State, 1995

Region and State	AIDS-related deaths			
	Total deaths ^a	Total	Rate per 100,000 inmates ^b	As a percent of all deaths ^b
Total	3,133	1,010	109	34.2%
Northeast	740	402	254	54.3
Connecticut	42	24	160	57.1
Maine	0	0	0	X
Massachusetts	34	14	122	41.2
New Hampshire	2	2	97	B
New Jersey	137	66	258	48.2
New York	396	258	376	65.2
Pennsylvania	122	38	127	31.1
Rhode Island	7	0	0	B
Vermont	0	0	0	X
Midwest	481	63	42	16.7
Illinois	103	31	82	30.1
Indiana	44	1	6	2.3
Iowa	9	0	0	B
Kansas	13	0	0	0.0
Michigan	104	NA	X	X
Minnesota	9	1	21	B
Missouri	53	4	21	7.5
Nebraska	13	0	0	0.0
North Dakota	1	0	0	B
Ohio	114	23	53	20.2
South Dakota	5	0	0	B
Wisconsin	13	3	28	23.1
South	1,455	432	105	31.3
Alabama	88	20	100	22.7
Arkansas	26	1	11	3.8
Delaware	9	0	0	B
District of Columbia	7	NA	X	X
Florida	254	150	242	59.1
Georgia	127	50	147	39.4
Kentucky	29	2	17	6.9
Louisiana	68	NA	X	X
Maryland	54	25	117	46.3
Mississippi	42	5	40	11.9
North Carolina	69	28	104	40.6
Oklahoma	66	4	23	6.1
South Carolina	63	34	175	54.0
Tennessee	64	12	80	18.8
Texas	399	74	58	18.5
Virginia	83	27	99	32.5
West Virginia	7	0	0	B
West	457	113	54	24.7
Alaska	5	0	0	B
Arizona	58	0	0	0.0
California	262	91	69	34.7
Colorado	25	6	56	24.0
Hawaii	11	1	28	9.1
Idaho	1	0	0	B
Montana	11	0	0	0.0
Nevada	25	6	80	24.0
New Mexico	8	0	0	B
Oregon	21	5	67	23.8
Utah	6	0	0	B
Washington	23	4	35	17.4
Wyoming	1	0	0	B

Note: See Note, table 6.71.

^aIncludes deaths from all causes.

^bThese figures are based on the number of prisoners under State jurisdiction on June 30, 1995; the State total and the regional totals exclude inmates in jurisdictions that did not report data on cause of death.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *HIV in Prisons and Jails, 1995*, Bulletin NCJ-164260 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1997), p. 5. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.74

Deaths among sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of State and Federal correctional institutions

By cause of death, sex, region, and jurisdiction, 1995

Region and jurisdiction	Total		Illness or natural cause		AIDS		Suicide		Accidental self-injury		Execution, male ^a	Caused by another		Unspecified cause	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female
United States, total	3,196	162	1,537	68	912	64	155	5	45	3	56	85	2	406	20
Federal	213	9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	213	9
State	2,983	153	1,537	68	912	64	155	5	45	3	56	85	2	193	11
Northeast	690	50	210	14	367	35	36	1	17	0	2	20	0	38	0
Connecticut ^b	41	1	16	0	23	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts ^c	33	1	17	0	14	0	2	1	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	128	9	25	1	58	8	6	0	2	0	0	1	0	36	0
New York	366	30	97	9	237	21	10	0	6	0	0	16	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	113	9	50	4	33	5	15	0	9	0	2	3	0	1	0
Rhode Island ^b	7	0	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	X	0	0	1	0
Vermont ^b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
Midwest	465	16	340	12	61	2	33	1	6	1	11	11	0	3	0
Illinois ^d	100	3	53	2	30	1	6	0	2	0	5	4	0	0	0
Indiana	41	3	37	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Iowa ^d	8	1	7	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
Kansas	13	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Michigan ^{d,e}	104	0	95	0	NA	NA	8	0	0	0	X	1	0	0	0
Minnesota	8	1	5	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	X	0	0	0	0
Missouri	50	3	29	1	3	1	2	0	2	1	6	5	0	3	0
Nebraska	12	1	11	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
Ohio	110	4	77	4	23	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	5	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	13	0	10	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
South	1,389	69	727	34	377	21	51	2	17	1	41	41	1	135	10
Alabama ^f	84	4	NA	NA	20	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	NA	NA	62	4
Arkansas	24	2	16	2	1	0	2	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	0
Delaware ^b	9	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia ^{b,g}	7	NA	0	NA	0	NA	3	NA	0	NA	X	4	NA	0	NA
Florida ^d	243	11	83	4	143	7	4	0	1	0	3	9	0	0	0
Georgia ^d	119	8	54	3	46	4	9	1	1	0	2	0	0	7	0
Kentucky	29	0	27	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana ^f	63	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	NA	62	5
Maryland	53	1	24	1	25	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0
Mississippi	42	0	32	0	5	0	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
North Carolina	67	2	36	1	27	1	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma	63	3	35	0	3	1	7	0	5	0	3	10	1	0	1
South Carolina ^e	64	2	61	1	NA	NA	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
Tennessee	62	2	44	2	12	0	1	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0
Texas	373	26	256	17	66	8	18	1	5	0	19	5	0	4	0
Virginia	80	3	45	3	27	0	2	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	0
West Virginia	7	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	1	0	0	0
West	439	18	260	8	107	6	35	1	5	1	2	13	1	17	1
Alaska ^b	5	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
Arizona ^d	57	1	48	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	3	0	1	0
California	253	9	126	4	86	5	25	0	2	0	0	5	0	9	0
Colorado	24	1	15	0	6	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0
Hawaii ^b	11	0	6	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	X	1	0	0	0
Idaho	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	11	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Nevada	21	4	13	2	6	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
New Mexico ^f	7	1	NA	NA	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	7	1
Oregon	20	1	15	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	6	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	22	1	19	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Note: See Note, figure 6.1. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 4.

^aNo female deaths due to execution occurred during 1995.

^bFigures include both jail and prison inmates; jails and prisons are combined in one system.

^cFigures include all inmates in Massachusetts custody regardless of jurisdiction, as well as Massachusetts inmates housed in other States.

^dData are custody rather than jurisdiction counts.

^eIllness or natural causes includes deaths resulting from AIDS or other diseases related to HIV infection.

^fState does not distinguish cause of death, except by execution.

^gThe District of Columbia did not report the sex of prisoners who died. All deaths are reported under males.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1995*, NCJ-163916 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1997), Table 5.17.

Table 6.75

Number of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters, persons under death sentence, executions, and other death sentence dispositions

United States, 1972-96

(- represents zero)

Year	Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters	Persons under death sentence	Executions under civil authority	Dispositions other than execution ^a
1972	18,670	334	-	391
1973	19,640	134	-	242
1974	20,710	244	-	57
1975	20,510	488	-	78
1976	18,780	420	-	317
1977	19,120	423	1	155
1978	19,560	482	-	150
1979	21,460	593	2	59
1980	23,040	691	-	100
1981	22,520	856	1	79
1982	21,010	1,050	2	68
1983	19,310	1,209	5	111
1984	18,960	1,405	21	63
1985	18,980	1,591	18	84
1986	20,610	1,781	18	73
1987	20,100	1,984	25	90
1988	20,680	2,124	11	128
1989	21,500	2,250	16	102
1990	23,440	2,356	23	108
1991	24,700	2,482	14	116
1992	23,760	2,575	31	124
1993	24,530	2,716	38	108
1994	23,330	2,890	31	112
1995	21,610	3,054	56	105
1996	19,650	3,219	45	99

Note: Data for murders and nonnegligent manslaughters are from the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reports. Data for persons under sentence of death and death sentence dispositions are from the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

In 1972, the Supreme Court ruled that capital punishment, as administered at that time in the United States, was unconstitutional (*Furman v. Georgia*, 408 U.S. 238 (1972)), thus halting further executions. In 1976, the Supreme Court upheld newly enacted death-penalty laws in three related decisions (see *Gregg v. Georgia*, 428 U.S. 153 (1976); *Proffitt v. Florida*, 428 U.S. 242 (1976); and *Jurek v. Texas*, 428 U.S. 262 (1976)), thus paving the way for lifting the moratorium on executions in the United States. Executions resumed in January 1977.

^aDispositions of death sentences other than by execution included dismissal of indictment, reversal of judgment, commutation, resentencing, order of a new trial, and death.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, 1991, p. 58, 1996, p. 62 (Washington, DC: USGPO); U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment 1984*, Bulletin NCJ-98399, p. 5; 1996, Bulletin NCJ-167031, p. 6 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice); U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1985*, NCJ-103957, Table 7.2; 1986, NCJ-111611, Table 7.2; 1987, NCJ-118762, Table 7.2; 1988, NCJ-124280, Table 7.2; 1989, NCJ-130445, Table 7.2; 1990, NCJ-135946, Table 7.2; 1991, NCJ-142729, Table 7.2; 1992, NCJ-146413, Table 7.2; 1993, NCJ-156241, Table 7.2; 1994, NCJ-160091, Table 7.2; 1995, NCJ-163916, Table 7.2 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice); and data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.76

Prisoners under sentence of death							
By race, ethnicity, and jurisdiction, on Apr. 1, 1998							
Jurisdiction	Total	Race, ethnicity					
		White	Black	Hispanic	Native American	Asian	Unknown
United States ^a	3,387	1,611	1,420	265	45	25	21
Federal statutes	18	4	12	1	0	1	0
U.S. military	8	1	5	0	0	2	0
Alabama	163	91	68	2	0	1	1
Arizona	121	86	13	18	4	0	0
Arkansas	39	19	19	1	0	0	0
California	494	203	179	82	13	9	8
Colorado	4	1	2	1	0	0	0
Connecticut	5	2	3	0	0	0	0
Delaware	17	7	10	0	0	0	0
Florida	368	203	127	35	1	1	1
Georgia	119	64	54	1	0	0	0
Idaho	19	19	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois	156	53	97	6	0	0	0
Indiana	45	27	17	1	0	0	0
Kansas	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	30	23	7	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	72	17	50	0	0	0	5
Maryland	17	3	14	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	60	28	32	0	0	0	0
Missouri	87	47	40	0	0	0	0
Montana	6	6	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	11	9	1	0	1	0	0
Nevada	92	45	37	8	0	1	1
New Hampshire	0	X	X	X	X	X	X
New Jersey	15	8	7	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	4	3	0	1	0	0	0
New York	0	X	X	X	X	X	X
North Carolina	199	85	103	2	5	0	4
Ohio	180	87	88	3	2	0	0
Oklahoma	127	69	41	3	11	3	0
Oregon	23	19	1	2	1	0	0
Pennsylvania	216	69	133	12	0	2	0
South Carolina	73	34	38	0	1	0	0
South Dakota	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	96	63	29	1	2	1	0
Texas	425	169	168	80	4	3	1
Utah	11	7	2	2	0	0	0
Virginia	46	23	21	1	0	0	1
Washington	19	15	3	0	0	1	0
Wyoming	0	X	X	X	X	X	X

Note: The NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc. collects data on persons on death row. As of Apr. 1, 1998, 38 States, the Federal Government, and the United States military had capital punishment laws; 35 States, the Federal Government, and the United States military had at least 1 prisoner under sentence of death. Between Jan. 1, 1973 and Apr. 1, 1998, an estimated 1,642 convictions or sentences have been reversed or vacated. Between Jan. 1, 1973 and May 30, 1990, an estimated 558 death sentences have been vacated as unconstitutional.

^aDetail will not add to total because prisoners sentenced to death in more than one State are listed in the respective State totals, but each prisoner is counted only once for the national total.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc.

Table 6.77

Prisoners under sentence of death	
By demographic characteristics, prior felony conviction history, and legal status, United States, on Dec. 31, 1996	
Total number	3,219
<u>Sex</u>	
Male	98.5%
Female	1.5
<u>Race</u>	
White	56.5
Black	41.9
Other	1.6
<u>Ethnicity</u>	
Hispanic	8.8
Non-Hispanic	91.2
<u>Age</u> ^a	
17 years or younger	(b)
18 to 19 years	0.5
20 to 24 years	8.7
25 to 29 years	14.9
30 to 34 years	18.5
35 to 39 years	21.8
40 to 44 years	14.9
45 to 49 years	10.6
50 to 54 years	5.7
55 to 59 years	2.5
60 years and older	1.8
<u>Education</u>	
Grade 8 or less	14.4
Grades 9 to 11	37.5
High school graduate/GED	37.8
Any college	10.2
<u>Marital status</u>	
Married	24.9
Divorced or separated	21.3
Widowed	2.7
Never married	51.1
<u>Prior felony conviction history</u>	
Prior felony convictions	65.7
No prior felony convictions	34.3
<u>Legal status at time of capital offense</u>	
Charges pending	7.3
Probation	10.0
Parole	20.0
Prison escapee	1.4
Prison inmate	2.4
Other status	1.1
None	57.7

Note: Thirty-eight States, the Federal Government, and the U.S. military had death penalty statutes in effect at yearend 1995 and 1996. Data on ethnicity were not reported for 276 prisoners; education, 484 prisoners; marital status, 288 prisoners; prior felony conviction history, 248 prisoners; legal status at time of capital offense, 353 prisoners.

^aThe youngest person under sentence of death was a black male in Nevada born in May 1979 and sentenced to death in June 1996. The oldest person under sentence of death was a white male in Arizona born in September 1915 and sentenced to death in June 1983.

^bLess than 0.5%.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment 1996*, Bulletin NCJ-167031 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, December 1997), p. 8, Table 7; p. 9; p. 10, Table 9. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.78

Prisoners under sentence of death

By race, region, and jurisdiction, on Dec. 31, 1995 and 1996

Region and jurisdiction	Prisoners under sentence of death on Dec. 31, 1995			Changes during 1996									Prisoners under sentence of death on Dec. 31, 1996		
	Total ^b	White	Black	Received under sentence of death			Removed from death row (excluding executions) ^a			Executed			Total ^b	White	Black
				Total ^b	White	Black	Total ^b	White	Black	Total ^b	White	Black			
United States, total	3,064	1,732	1,284	299	174	119	99	55	40	45	31	14	3,219	1,820	1,349
Federal ^c	8	3	5	4	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	11	3	8
State	3,056	1,729	1,279	295	173	116	98	54	40	45	31	14	3,208	1,817	1,341
Northeast	212	73	132	14	8	6	8	4	4	0	0	0	218	77	134
Connecticut	5	2	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	4	1	3
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	10	4	6	3	1	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	11	5	6
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	197	67	123	11	7	4	5	3	2	0	0	0	203	71	125
Midwest	459	223	234	47	26	21	16	9	7	9	5	4	481	235	244
Illinois	154	56	98	16	7	9	8	2	6	1	0	1	161	61	100
Indiana	45	30	15	3	2	1	2	2	0	1	0	1	45	30	15
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri	92	51	41	9	5	4	2	2	0	6	4	2	93	50	43
Nebraska	10	7	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	11	8	2
Ohio	156	77	78	17	10	7	3	2	1	0	0	0	170	85	84
South Dakota	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
South	1,701	972	708	168	95	70	61	31	27	29	19	10	1,779	1,017	741
Alabama	143	82	59	19	12	7	10	5	4	1	0	1	151	89	61
Arkansas	38	23	15	5	1	4	2	1	1	1	1	0	40	22	18
Delaware	14	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	11	5	6
Florida	364	227	137	25	17	8	14	9	5	2	0	2	373	235	138
Georgia	99	56	43	6	4	2	7	3	4	2	2	0	96	55	41
Kentucky	28	22	6	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	29	22	7
Louisiana	56	20	36	9	2	7	1	0	1	1	0	1	63	22	41
Maryland	13	2	11	7	2	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	19	4	15
Mississippi	51	21	30	9	5	4	3	0	3	0	0	0	57	26	31
North Carolina	138	67	69	25	11	13	2	1	1	0	0	0	161	77	81
Oklahoma	129	77	41	16	10	4	10	5	3	2	2	0	133	80	42
South Carolina	67	33	34	8	3	5	1	1	0	6	5	1	68	30	38
Tennessee	96	64	30	3	3	0	8	4	4	0	0	0	91	63	26
Texas	408	242	162	33	23	10	0	0	0	3	2	1	438	263	171
Virginia	57	29	28	1	1	0	1	1	0	8	5	3	49	24	25
West	684	461	205	66	44	19	13	10	2	7	7	0	730	488	222
Arizona	118	98	14	5	5	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	121	101	14
California	420	251	160	39	25	12	3	2	1	2	2	0	454	272	171
Colorado	4	3	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	3	2
Idaho	19	19	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	18	18	0
Montana	6	5	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	6	0
Nevada	75	48	26	10	4	6	3	3	0	1	1	0	81	48	32
New Mexico	3	3	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	4	4	0
Oregon	20	18	1	3	3	0	2	1	1	1	1	0	20	19	0
Utah	10	8	2	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	9	7	2
Washington	9	8	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	10	1
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Note: See Note, table 6.77. Some data for yearend 1995 have been revised by the Source and will differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. Data for "white" and "black" prisoners include Hispanics.

^bTotals include persons of other races.

^cExcludes persons held under Armed Forces jurisdiction with a military death sentence for murder.

^aIncludes six deaths due to natural causes (one each in California, Florida, Georgia, New Jersey, New Mexico, and Pennsylvania), and six suicides (one each in Alabama, California, Florida, Missouri, Ohio, and Oklahoma).

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment 1996*, Bulletin NCJ-167031 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, December 1997), p. 6.

Table 6.79

Hispanic and female prisoners under sentence of death

By State, 1995 and 1996

	Under sentence of death on Dec. 31, 1995		Received under sentence of death		Death sentence removed ^a		Under sentence of death on Dec. 31, 1996	
	Hispanics	Females	Hispanics	Females	Hispanics	Females	Hispanics	Females
United States, total	239	47	28	2	6	1	259	48
Alabama	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Arizona	19	1	0	0	0	0	18	1
Arkansas	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
California	61	8	6	0	0	0	67	8
Colorado	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Florida	36	6	5	0	1	0	40	6
Georgia	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Idaho	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
Illinois	7	5	1	0	0	1	8	4
Indiana	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Louisiana	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Mississippi	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	2
Missouri	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Nevada	10	1	0	0	2	0	8	1
New Mexico	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
North Carolina	1	2	2	1	0	0	3	3
Ohio	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Oklahoma	4	4	3	0	1	0	6	4
Oregon	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Pennsylvania	11	4	2	0	0	0	13	4
Tennessee	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	2
Texas	68	6	9	0	0	0	76	6
Utah	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Virginia	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0

Note: See Notes, tables 6.77 and 6.78.

^aNo women were executed in 1996. Two Hispanic men (one each in Texas and Arizona) were executed in 1996.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment 1996*, Bulletin NCJ-167031 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, December 1997), p. 7.

Table 6.80

Prisoners received from court under sentence of death

By race, region, and jurisdiction, 1995

(- represents zero)

Region and jurisdiction	Total ^a	White	Black
United States, total	310	168	138
Federal	2	-	2
State	308	168	136
Northeast	23	6	17
Connecticut	1	-	1
New Hampshire	-	-	-
New Jersey	2	1	1
Pennsylvania	20	5	15
Midwest	43	21	22
Illinois	13	6	7
Indiana	3	3	-
Kansas	-	-	-
Missouri	10	3	7
Nebraska	-	-	-
Ohio	17	9	8
South Dakota	-	-	-
South	184	105	78
Alabama	17	10	7
Arkansas	4	3	1
Delaware	1	1	-
Florida	31	19	12
Georgia	7	5	2
Kentucky	-	-	-
Louisiana	12	4	8
Maryland	-	-	-
Mississippi	3	-	3
North Carolina	34	19	15
Oklahoma	15	10	4
South Carolina	10	2	8
Tennessee	4	1	3
Texas	40	27	13
Virginia	6	4	2
West	58	36	19
Arizona	5	5	-
California	36	22	13
Colorado	1	-	1
Idaho	-	-	-
Montana	-	-	-
Nevada	11	4	5
New Mexico	2	2	-
Oregon	2	2	-
Utah	-	-	-
Washington	1	1	-
Wyoming	-	-	-

Note: See Note, table 6.77. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and explanatory notes, see Appendix 4.

^aIncludes Asians and Pacific Islanders. California and Oklahoma each sentenced to death one Asian. Nevada sentenced to death two Asian inmates.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1995*, NCJ-163916 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1997), Table 7.2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.81

Prisoners received from court under sentence of death

By age, legal status at time of capital offense, and region, United States, 1995

(- represents zero)

Region	Total	Age							Legal status at time of capital offense						
		Under 20 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 34 years	35 to 39 years	40 to 54 years	55 years and older	Not under sentence		Under sentence				
									No charges pending	Charges pending	On probation	On parole	Escaped from prison	Imprisoned	Not re-reported
United States, total	310	19	83	62	49	48	45	4	175	24	32	51	3	9	16
Northeast	23	1	3	7	2	6	4	-	9	3	4	3	-	-	4
Midwest	43	1	14	9	8	6	4	1	28	4	-	6	-	4	1
South	184	16	49	36	30	26	25	2	111	11	19	26	3	5	9
West	58	1	16	10	9	10	11	1	26	6	9	16	-	-	1

Note: [See Note, table 6.77](#). Of the 38 jurisdictions with a death penalty statute, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming reported receiving no prisoners under sentence of death in 1995. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and explanatory notes, [see Appendix 4](#).

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1995*, NCJ-163916 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1997), Tables 7.11 and 7.14. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.82

Movement of prisoners under sentence of death

United States, 1968-95

(- represents zero)

	Received death sentence	Dispositions other than execution ^a	Executions	Under sentence of death on Dec. 31
1968	138	78	-	517
1969	143	85	-	575
1970	133	77	-	631
1971	113	102	-	642
1972	83	391	-	334
1973	42	242	-	134
1974	167	57	-	244
1975	322	78	-	488
1976	249	317	-	420
1977	159	155	1	423
1978	209	150	-	482
1979	172	59	2	593
1980	198	100	-	691
1981	245	79	1	856
1982	264	68	2	1,050
1983	259	111	5	1,209
1984	280	63	21	1,405
1985	273	84	18	1,591
1986	297	73	18	1,781
1987	299	90	25	1,984
1988	296	128	11	2,124
1989	251	102	16	2,250
1990	244	108	23	2,356
1991	266	116	14	2,482
1992	265	124	31	2,575
1993	266	108	38	2,716
1994	306	112	31	2,890
1995	310	105	56	3,054

Note: [See Notes, tables 6.75 and 6.77](#). Figures for 1974-81 have been revised from those reported in *Capital Punishment 1981*, NPS Bulletin SD-NPS-CP-10, December 1982. In addition, as a result of a major procedural change regarding dispositions, the number of dispositions other than execution and the number of persons under sentence of death in 1976 and subsequent years are not strictly comparable to corresponding data for earlier years. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and explanatory notes, [see Appendix 4](#).

^aDispositions of death sentences other than by execution included dismissal of indictment, reversal of judgment, commutation, resentencing, order of a new trial, and death.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment 1984*, Bulletin NCJ-98399 (Washington, DC: USGPO, August 1985), p. 5; U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1986*, NCJ-111611, Table 7.2; *1987*, NCJ-118762, Table 7.2; *1988*, NCJ-124280, Table 7.2; *1989*, NCJ-130445, Table 7.2; *1990*, NCJ-135946, Table 7.2; *1991*, NCJ-142729, Table 7.2; *1992*, NCJ-146413, Table 7.2; *1993*, NCJ-156241, Table 7.2; *1994*, NCJ-160091, Table 7.2; *1995*, NCJ-163916, Table 7.2 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice); and data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.83

Movement of prisoners under sentence of death

By race, region, and jurisdiction, 1995

(- represents zero)

Region and jurisdiction	Under death sentence Dec. 31, 1994				Received from court in 1995				Prisoners under sentence of death Executed in 1995			
	Total	White	Black	Other	Total	White	Black	Other ^b	Total	White	Black	Other ^b
United States, total	2,905	1,653	1,203	49	310	168	138	4	56	33	22	1
Federal	6	3	3	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
State	2,899	1,650	1,200	49	308	168	136	4	56	33	22	1
Northeast	194	71	116	7	23	6	17	-	2	2	-	-
Connecticut	4	2	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
New Jersey	9	4	5	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pennsylvania	181	65	109	7	20	5	15	-	2	2	-	-
Midwest	443	217	224	2	43	21	22	-	11	6	5	-
Illinois	155	57	98	-	13	6	7	-	5	3	2	-
Indiana	47	31	16	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kansas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missouri	88	51	37	-	10	3	7	-	6	3	3	-
Nebraska	10	7	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio	141	69	71	1	17	9	8	-	-	-	-	-
South Dakota	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South	1,621	926	672	23	184	105	78	1	41	23	17	1
Alabama	136	74	60	2	17	10	7	-	2	-	2	-
Arkansas	37	21	16	-	4	3	1	-	2	1	1	-
Delaware	14	7	7	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-
Florida	353	223	130	-	31	19	12	-	3	2	1	-
Georgia	96	53	43	-	7	5	2	-	2	2	-	-
Kentucky	29	23	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louisiana	47	16	31	-	12	4	8	-	1	-	1	-
Maryland	13	2	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mississippi	50	20	30	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
North Carolina	111	55	54	2	34	19	15	-	2	2	-	-
Oklahoma	130	79	40	11	15	10	4	1	3	3	-	-
South Carolina	59	31	28	-	10	2	8	-	1	-	1	-
Tennessee	100	66	32	2	4	1	3	-	-	-	-	-
Texas	391	230	155	6	40	27	13	-	19	10	8	1
Virginia	55	26	29	-	6	4	2	-	5	2	3	-
West	641	436	188	17	58	36	19	3	2	2	-	-
Arizona	121	101	14	6	5	5	-	-	1	1	-	-
California ^c	386	230	148	8	36	22	13	1	-	-	-	-
Colorado	3	3	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montana	8	6	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Nevada ^c	65	44	21	-	11	4	5	2	-	-	-	-
New Mexico	1	1	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	18	16	1	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utah	10	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washington	9	7	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: See Note, table 6.77. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and explanatory notes, see Appendix 4.

^aDispositions of death sentences other than by execution include dismissal of indictment, reversal of judgment, commutation, resentencing, order of a new trial, and death. Two American Indians, one each in Oklahoma and Montana, had their sentences overturned by an appellate court and were awaiting resentencing. One Asian inmate in Nevada committed suicide while on death row.

^bFour Asians were received from court; 1 Asian was executed; 2 American Indians and 1 Asian had their death sentences removed; 22 American Indians, 19 Asians, and 8 inmates of unspecified race were under a sentence of death at yearend.

^cOne inmate who was previously housed in the custody of Nevada had been transferred to California where he is being held under a separate sentence of death.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1995*, NCJ-163916 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1997), Table 7.2.

Death sentence removed in 1995 ^a				Under death sentence Dec. 31, 1995			
Total	White	Black	Other ^b	Total	White	Black	Other ^b
105	58	44	3	3,054	1,730	1,275	49
-	-	-	-	8	3	5	-
105	58	44	3	3,046	1,727	1,270	49
4	2	2	-	211	73	131	7
-	-	-	-	5	2	3	-
1	1	-	-	10	4	6	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	1	2	-	196	67	122	7
16	9	7	-	459	223	234	2
9	4	5	-	154	56	98	-
4	3	1	-	46	31	15	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	92	51	41	-
-	-	-	-	10	7	2	1
3	2	1	-	155	76	78	1
-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-
71	37	33	1	1,693	971	700	22
8	2	6	-	143	82	59	2
1	-	1	-	38	23	15	-
-	-	-	-	14	7	7	-
19	12	7	-	362	228	134	-
3	1	2	-	98	55	43	-
1	1	-	-	28	22	6	-
1	-	1	-	57	20	37	-
-	-	-	-	13	2	11	-
4	-	4	-	49	20	29	-
4	4	-	-	139	68	69	2
13	8	4	1	129	78	40	11
1	-	1	-	67	33	34	-
8	3	5	-	96	64	30	2
8	6	2	-	404	241	158	5
-	-	-	-	56	28	28	-
14	10	2	2	683	460	205	18
8	8	-	-	117	97	14	6
2	1	1	-	420	251	160	9
-	-	-	-	4	3	1	-
1	1	-	-	19	19	-	-
1	-	-	1	6	5	-	1
1	-	-	1	75	48	26	1
-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-
-	-	-	-	20	18	1	1
-	-	-	-	10	8	2	-
1	-	1	-	9	8	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 6.84

Prisoners removed from death row

By current status, region, and jurisdiction, 1995

(- represents zero)

Region and jurisdiction	Total	Life imprisonment	Deceased	Awaiting new trial	Awaiting resentencing	All charges on capital offense dropped	Other
United States, total	161	56	69	14	17	2	3
Federal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State	161	56	69	14	17	2	3
Northeast	6	4	2	-	-	-	-
Connecticut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Jersey	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Pennsylvania	5	3	2	-	-	-	-
Midwest	27	8	12	2	5	-	-
Illinois	14	1	6	2	5	-	-
Indiana	4	4	-	-	-	-	-
Kansas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missouri	6	-	6	-	-	-	-
Nebraska	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South	112	40	50	9	10	1	2
Alabama	10	2	5	3	-	-	-
Arkansas	3	1	2	-	-	-	-
Delaware	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Florida	22	15	4	2	-	1	-
Georgia	5	1	2	-	2	-	-
Kentucky	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Louisiana	2	-	1	-	1	-	-
Maryland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mississippi	4	1	-	-	3	-	-
North Carolina	6	1	3	-	2	-	-
Oklahoma	16	7	4	4	1	-	-
South Carolina	2	1	1	-	-	-	-
Tennessee	8	8	-	-	-	-	-
Texas	27	3	21	-	1	-	2 ^a
Virginia	5	-	5	-	-	-	-
West	16	4	5	3	2	1	1
Alaska	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona	9	3	2	3	-	1	-
California	2	-	1	-	1	-	-
Colorado	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Montana	2	-	1	-	1	-	-
Nevada	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
New Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washington	1	-	-	-	-	-	1 ^b
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: See Note, table 6.77. This table identifies the 1995 yearend status of persons removed from death row during the year. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and explanatory notes, see Appendix 4.

^aIncludes one man whose sentence was overturned and one whose sentence and conviction were overturned. No information on the current status of these men was available at the time of data collection.

^bIncludes one man whose sentence was overturned. No further action was taken during 1995.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1995*, NCJ-163916 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1997), Table 7.16. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.85

Prisoners removed from death row

By method of removal, region, and jurisdiction, 1995

(- represents zero)

Region and jurisdiction	Total ^a	Execution	Death other than execution ^b	Commuta-tion ^c	Capital sentence vacated (conviction affirmed) ^d	Capital sentence and conviction vacated ^d
United States, total	161	56	13	6	55	30
Federal	-	-	-	-	-	-
State	161	56	13	6	55	30
Northeast	6	2	-	1	2	1
Connecticut	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Jersey	1	-	-	-	1	-
Pennsylvania	5	2	-	1	1	1
Midwest	27	11	1	-	7	8
Illinois	14	5	1	-	3	5
Indiana	4	-	-	-	4	-
Kansas	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missouri	6	6	-	-	-	-
Nebraska	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio	3	-	-	-	-	3
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-
South	112	41	9	1	43	17
Alabama	10	2	3	-	1	4
Arkansas	3	2	-	-	1	-
Delaware	1	1	-	-	-	-
Florida	22	3	1	-	15	3
Georgia	5	2	-	-	3	-
Kentucky	1	-	1	-	-	-
Louisiana	2	1	-	-	1	-
Maryland	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mississippi	4 ^a	-	-	-	3	-
North Carolina	6	2	1	-	3	-
Oklahoma	16	3	1	1	5	6
South Carolina	2	1	-	-	1	-
Tennessee	8	-	-	-	8	-
Texas	27	19	2	-	2	4
Virginia	5	5	-	-	-	-
West	16	2	3	4	3	4
Arizona	9	1	1	3	-	4
California	2	-	1	-	1	-
Colorado	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho	1	-	-	1	-	-
Montana	2	1	-	-	1	-
Nevada	1	-	1	-	-	-
New Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utah	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washington	1	-	-	-	1	-
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: See Note, table 6.77. This table identifies the legal or other event effectively terminating the death sentence. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and explanatory notes, see Appendix 4.

^aTotal includes one inmate in Mississippi who was removed from under sentence of death after a court partially struck a statute under which he was convicted and sentenced. He was resented to life in prison.

^bOne inmate died of natural causes in each of the following States: Arizona, Illinois, Kentucky, North Carolina, Oklahoma, and Texas; three inmates died of natural causes in Alabama. One inmate each in California and Nevada committed suicide. One inmate each in Florida and Texas were killed by other inmates.

^cCommutation changes sentences from death to life imprisonment or a term of years.

^dFurther legal proceedings may have followed the vacating of sentences and of convictions and may have resulted in new sentences of death.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1995*, NCJ-163916 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1997), Table 7.17. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.86

Prisoners executed		
By jurisdiction, 1930-Dec. 31, 1996 (aggregate)		
Jurisdiction	Number executed	
	Since 1930	Since 1977 ^a
United States, total	4,217	358
Texas	404	107
Georgia	388	22
New York	329	0
California	296	4
North Carolina	271	8
Florida	208	38
South Carolina	173	11
Ohio	172	0
Mississippi	158	4
Louisiana	156	23
Pennsylvania	154	2
Alabama	148	13
Arkansas	130	12
Virginia	129	37
Kentucky	103	0
Illinois	98	8
Tennessee	93	0
Missouri	85	23
New Jersey	74	0
Maryland	69	1
Oklahoma	68	8
Washington	49	2
Colorado	47	0
Indiana	45	4
Arizona	44	6
District of Columbia ^b	40	0
West Virginia ^b	40	0
Nevada	35	6
Federal system	33	0
Massachusetts ^b	27	0
Connecticut	21	0
Delaware	20	8
Oregon	20	1
Utah	18	5
Iowa ^b	18	0
Kansas	15	0
Wyoming	8	1
New Mexico	8	0
Montana	7	1
Nebraska	6	2
Idaho	4	1
Vermont ^b	4	0
New Hampshire	1	0
South Dakota	1	0
Wisconsin ^b	0	0
Rhode Island ^b	0	0
North Dakota ^b	0	0
Minnesota ^b	0	0
Michigan ^b	0	0
Maine ^b	0	0
Hawaii ^b	0	0
Alaska ^b	0	0

Note: See Note, table 6.77.

^aExecutions in the United States resumed in 1977; see Note, table 6.75.

^bState not authorizing the death penalty as of Dec. 31, 1996.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment 1996*, Bulletin NCJ-167031 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, December 1997), p. 10, Table 10. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.87

Prisoners executed under civil authority

By region and jurisdiction, 1930-95

(- represents zero)

Region and jurisdiction	1930 Total	1930 to 1934	1935 to 1939	1940 to 1944	1945 to 1949	1950 to 1954	1955 to 1959	1960 to 1964	1965 to 1969	1970 to 1974	1975 to 1979	1980 to 1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
United States	4,172	776	891	645	639	413	304	181	10	-	3	8	21	18	18	25	11	16	23	14	31	38	31	56
Federal	33	1	9	7	6	6	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State	4,139	775	882	638	633	407	301	180	10	-	3	8	21	18	18	25	11	16	23	14	31	38	31	56
Northeast	610	155	145	110	74	56	51	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Connecticut	21	2	3	5	5	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maine	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Massachusetts	27	7	11	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
New Hampshire	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Jersey	74	24	16	6	8	8	9	3	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New York	329	80	73	78	36	27	25	10	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-
Pennsylvania	154	41	41	15	21	19	12	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Rhode Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Vermont	4	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X
Midwest	431	105	113	42	64	42	16	16	5	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	5	1	1	4	3	11
Illinois	97	34	27	13	5	8	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	5
Indiana	44	11	20	2	5	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Iowa	18	1	7	3	4	1	-	2	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Kansas	15	X	-	3	2	5	-	1	4	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-
Michigan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Minnesota	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Missouri	79	16	20	6	9	5	2	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	1	1	4	X	6
Nebraska	5	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
North Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ohio	172	43	39	15	36	20	12	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Dakota	1	X	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
South	2,569	419	524	413	419	244	183	102	2	-	1	7	21	16	18	24	10	13	17	13	26	30	26	41
Alabama	147	19	41	29	21	14	6	4	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	4	1	-	2	-	-	2
Arkansas	129	20	33	20	18	11	7	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	5	2
Delaware	17	2	6	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	1
District of Columbia	40	15	5	3	13	3	1	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Florida	206	15	29	38	27	22	27	12	-	-	1	1	8	3	3	1	2	2	4	2	2	3	1	3
Georgia	386	64	73	58	72	51	34	14	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	5	1	1	-	1	-	2	1	2
Kentucky	103	18	34	19	15	8	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louisiana	155	39	19	24	23	14	13	1	-	-	-	1	5	1	-	8	3	-	1	1	-	1	-	1
Maryland	69	6	10	26	19	2	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Mississippi	158	26	22	34	26	15	21	10	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Carolina	271	51	80	50	62	14	5	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	2
Oklahoma	66	25	9	6	7	4	3	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	3
South Carolina	167	37	30	32	29	16	10	8	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
Tennessee	93	16	31	19	18	1	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Texas	401	48	72	38	36	49	25	29	-	-	-	1	3	6	10	6	3	4	4	5	12	17	14	19
Virginia	121	8	20	13	22	15	8	6	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	2	4	5	2	5
West Virginia	40	10	10	2	9	5	4	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
West	529	96	100	73	76	65	51	45	3	-	2	-	-	1	-	1	1	2	1	-	4	4	2	2
Alaska ^a	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Arizona	42	7	10	6	3	2	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1
California	294	51	57	35	45	39	35	29	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Colorado	47	16	9	6	7	1	2	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii ^a	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Idaho	4	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Montana	7	1	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Nevada	34	5	3	5	5	9	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
New Mexico	8	2	-	-	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	19	1	1	6	6	4	-	1	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utah	17	-	2	3	1	2	4	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Washington	49	10	13	9	7	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Wyoming	8	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-

Note: In three States, Maine, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, there was no death penalty for the entire period covered by the table. Alaska and Hawaii have not had the death penalty since 1960, when they were first included as States. For other States, the death penalty may have been abolished or declared unconstitutional, and/or subsequently reinstated. In these cases, an X will appear to indicate years when the death penalty was not in effect. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and explanatory notes, see [Appendix 4](#).

^aAs States, Alaska and Hawaii are included in the series beginning Jan. 1, 1960.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Correctional Populations in the United States, 1995**, NCJ-163916 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1997), Table 7.25; and data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.88

Prisoners executed under civil authority

By race and offense, United States, 1930-95

(- represents zero)

	Total				White				Black				Other			
	Total	Murder	Rape	Other offenses ^a	Total	Murder	Rape	Other offenses	Total	Murder	Rape	Other offenses	Total	Murder	Rape	Other offenses
1930-95	4,172	3,647	455	70	1,940	1,853	48	39	2,187	1,751	405	31	45	43	2	-
1995	56	56	-	-	33	33	-	-	22	22	-	-	1	1	-	-
1994	31	31	-	-	20	20	-	-	11	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
1993	38	38	-	-	23	23	-	-	14	14	-	-	1	1	-	-
1992	31	31	-	-	19	19	-	-	11	11	-	-	1	1	-	-
1991	14	14	-	-	7	7	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
1990	23	23	-	-	16	16	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
1989	16	16	-	-	8	8	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
1988	11	11	-	-	6	6	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
1987	25	25	-	-	13	13	-	-	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
1986	18	18	-	-	11	11	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
1985	18	18	-	-	11	11	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
1984	21	21	-	-	13	13	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	5	5	-	-	4	4	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1982	2	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1981	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1980	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1979	2	2	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1978	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1977 ^b	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1967	2	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1966	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1965	7	7	-	-	6	6	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1964	15	9	6	-	8	5	3	-	7	4	3	-	-	-	-	-
1963	21	18	2	1	13	12	-	1	8	6	2	-	-	-	-	-
1962	47	41	4	2	28	26	2	-	19	15	2	2	-	-	-	-
1961	42	33	8	1	20	18	1	1	22	15	7	-	-	-	-	-
1960	56	44	8	4	21	18	-	3	35	26	8	1	-	-	-	-
1959	49	41	8	-	16	15	1	-	33	26	7	-	-	-	-	-
1958	49	41	7	1	20	20	-	-	28	20	7	1	1	1	-	-
1957	65	54	10	1	34	32	2	-	31	22	8	1	-	-	-	-
1956	65	52	12	1	21	20	-	1	43	31	12	-	1	1	-	-
1955	76	65	7	4	44	41	1	2	32	24	6	2	-	-	-	-
1954	81	71	9	1	38	37	1	-	42	33	8	1	1	1	-	-
1953	62	51	7	4	30	25	1	4	31	25	6	-	1	1	-	-
1952	83	71	12	-	36	35	1	-	47	36	11	-	-	-	-	-
1951	105	87	17	1	57	55	2	-	47	31	15	1	1	1	-	-
1950	82	68	13	1	40	36	4	-	42	32	9	1	-	-	-	-
1949	119	107	10	2	50	49	-	1	67	56	10	1	2	2	-	-
1948	119	95	22	2	35	32	1	2	82	61	21	-	2	2	-	-
1947	153	129	23	1	42	40	2	-	111	89	21	1	-	-	-	-
1946	131	107	22	2	46	45	-	1	84	61	22	1	1	1	-	-
1945	117	90	26	1	41	37	4	-	75	52	22	1	1	1	-	-
1944	120	96	24	-	47	45	2	-	70	48	22	-	3	3	-	-
1943	131	118	13	-	54	54	-	-	74	63	11	-	3	1	2	-
1942	147	115	25	7	67	57	4	6	80	58	21	1	-	-	-	-
1941	123	102	20	1	59	55	4	-	63	46	16	1	1	1	-	-
1940	124	105	15	4	49	44	2	3	75	61	13	1	-	-	-	-
1939	160	145	12	3	80	79	-	1	77	63	12	2	3	3	-	-
1938	190	154	25	11	96	89	1	6	92	63	24	5	2	2	-	-
1937	147	133	13	1	69	67	2	-	74	62	11	1	4	4	-	-
1936	195	181	10	4	92	86	2	4	101	93	8	-	2	2	-	-
1935	199	184	13	2	119	115	2	2	77	66	11	-	3	3	-	-
1934	168	154	14	-	65	64	1	-	102	89	13	-	1	1	-	-
1933	160	151	7	2	77	75	1	1	81	74	6	1	2	2	-	-
1932	140	128	10	2	62	62	-	-	75	63	10	2	3	3	-	-
1931	153	137	15	1	77	76	1	-	72	57	14	1	4	4	-	-
1930	155	147	6	2	90	90	-	-	65	57	6	2	-	-	-	-

Note: See Note, table 6.87. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and explanatory notes, see Appendix 4.

^aIncludes 25 executed for armed robbery, 20 for kidnaping, 11 for burglary, 6 for sabotage, 6 for aggravated assault, and 2 for espionage.

^bThere were no executions from 1968 through 1976; see Note, table 6.75.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1995*, NCJ-163916 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1997), Table 7.26. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.89

Methods of execution in States authorizing the death penalty

By State, 1996

Lethal injection	Electrocution	Lethal gas	Hanging	Firing squad
Arizona ^{a,b}	Alabama	Arizona ^{a,b}	Delaware ^{a,c}	Idaho ^a
Arkansas ^{a,d}	Arkansas ^{a,d}	California ^a	Montana ^a	Oklahoma ^e
California ^a	Florida	Maryland ^f	New Hampshire ^{a,g}	Utah ^a
Colorado	Georgia	Mississippi ^{a,h}	Washington ^a	
Connecticut	Kentucky	Missouri ^a		
Delaware ^{a,c}	Nebraska	North Carolina ^a		
Idaho ^a	Ohio ^a	Wyoming ⁱ		
Illinois	Oklahoma ^e			
Indiana	South Carolina ^a			
Kansas	Tennessee			
Louisiana	Virginia ^a			
Maryland ^f				
Mississippi ^{a,h}				
Missouri ^a				
Montana ^a				
Nevada				
New Hampshire ^{a,g}				
New Jersey				
New Mexico				
New York				
North Carolina ^a				
Ohio ^a				
Oklahoma ^e				
Oregon				
Pennsylvania				
South Carolina ^a				
South Dakota				
Texas				
Utah ^a				
Virginia ^a				
Washington ^a				
Wyoming ⁱ				

Note: See Note, table 6.77. The method of execution of Federal prisoners is lethal injection, pursuant to 28 CFR, Part 26. For offenses under the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, the method is that of the State in which the conviction took place, pursuant to 18 USC 3596.

^aAuthorizes two methods of execution.

^bArizona authorizes lethal injection for persons whose capital sentence was received after Nov. 15, 1992; for those who were sentenced before that date, the condemned prisoner may select lethal injection or lethal gas.

^cDelaware authorizes lethal injection for those whose capital offense occurred after June 13, 1986; for those whose offense occurred before that date, the condemned prisoner may select lethal injection or hanging.

^dArkansas authorizes lethal injection for those whose capital offense occurred on or after July 4, 1983; for those whose offense occurred before that date, the condemned prisoner may select lethal injection or electrocution.

^eOklahoma authorizes electrocution if lethal injection is ever held unconstitutional and firing squad if both lethal injection and electrocution are held unconstitutional.

^fMaryland authorizes lethal injection for all condemned prisoners as of Mar. 25, 1994. One prisoner, convicted prior to that date, has selected lethal gas for method of execution.

^gNew Hampshire authorizes hanging only if lethal injection cannot be given.

^hMississippi authorizes lethal injection for those convicted after July 1, 1984; execution of those convicted prior to that date is to be carried out with lethal gas.

ⁱWyoming authorizes lethal gas if lethal injection is ever held unconstitutional.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment 1996*, Bulletin NCJ-167031 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, December 1997), p. 5, Table 3.

Appendix 4

Correctional Populations in the United States Survey methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes

Note: The following information has been excerpted from U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Correctional Populations in the United States, 1995**, NCJ-163916 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1997); **Prisoners in 1997**, Bulletin NCJ-170014 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1998), pp. 13-15; and **Probation and Parole Populations 1997**, Press Release NCJ-172216 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1998), p. 6. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Survey methodology for prisoner data

The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), with the U.S. Bureau of the Census as its collection agent, obtains yearend and midyear counts of prisoners from departments of correction in each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons through the National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) program. In an effort to collect comparable data from all jurisdictions, NPS distinguishes prisoners in custody from those under jurisdiction. To have custody of a prisoner, a State must hold that person in one of its facilities. To have jurisdiction means that a State has legal authority over the prisoner. Prisoners under a State's jurisdiction may be in the custody of a local jail, another State's prison, or other correctional facility. Some States are unable to provide both custody and jurisdiction counts. Excluded from NPS counts are persons confined in locally administered confinement facilities who are under the jurisdiction of local authorities. NPS counts include all inmates in State-operated facilities in Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont, which have combined jail-prison systems.

In each jurisdiction, the questionnaire was completed by a central agency reporting for institutions within the correctional system. This procedure was also used by the Federal Bureau of Prisons in supplying data on Federal institutions. Because the information was derived from a complete enumeration rather than a survey, the statistical data are not affected by sampling error. Response errors were held to a minimum by means of a systematic telephone followup and, where necessary, other control

procedures. Thus, the yearend counts are generally considered reliable. Because of the absence of standardized administrative and record keeping practices from State to State, the data for admissions and releases are not always entirely comparable across jurisdictions.

Many States revise the yearend number reported for the previous year. Those revisions are made in the total, not the detail. For example, the number of blacks, whites, and members of other races for 1995 were not changed by a State in 1996 to equal its revised 1995 total.

National Prisoner Statistics category definitions

Jurisdiction population, Dec. 31--

Includes all inmates under jurisdiction of State correctional authorities on Dec. 31 regardless of location. Does not include other jurisdictions' inmates (for example, inmates from other States, pretrial detainees) merely housed in prisons.

Custody population, Dec. 31--

Includes all inmates in the State's custody, that is, housed in State correctional facilities on Dec. 31. Does not include State inmates housed outside State prison facilities; does include other jurisdictions' inmates (for example, inmates from other States, the courts, local jails) housed in the State's facilities.

Overcrowding, Dec. 31--Includes all State prison inmates housed in local jails on Dec. 31 and as a direct result of State prison overcrowding. Does not include State prison inmates held in local jails for other reasons (for example, work release, court appearance, etc.).

Admissions

New court commitments--Includes all inmates who were admitted with new sentences, that is, these inmates were not readmitted for any sentences for which they had already served some prison time. This category includes probation violators entering prison for the first time on the probated offenses. Does not include parole violators with new sentences.

Parole violators with new sentences--Includes all parolees returned with new sentences.

Other conditional release violators with new sentences--Includes all individuals on conditional release (other than parole) who are returned with new sentences, for example, returns from supervised mandatory release, from shock probation, etc.

Parole violators only, no new sentences--Includes all parolees returned only for formal revocations of parole that were not accompanied by new sentences. If the parole was not formally revoked, that is,

the parolee was held only temporarily pending a hearing, no admission occurred for NPS purposes.

Other conditional release violators only, no new sentences--Same as above, substituting conditional release violator for parole violator.

Transfers from other jurisdictions--Includes all inmates transferred to a State's jurisdiction to continue sentences already in force. Does not include admissions if State does not acquire jurisdiction. Does not include movements from prison to prison within State.

Absent without leave (AWOL) returns, with or without sentences--Includes all returns from AWOL, that is, failures to return from authorized temporary absences such as work furlough, study release, mercy furlough, or other authorized temporary absence.

Escapee returns, with or without new sentences--Includes all returns from escape, that is, unlawful departures from a State correctional facility or from the custody of State correctional personnel.

Returns from appeal/bond--Includes all inmates reinstated to correctional jurisdiction from long-term jurisdictional absences on appeal or bond. Does not include returns from short-term movements (less than 30 days) to court (that is, where the State retains jurisdiction).

Other admissions--Includes all other admissions not covered by the above categories.

Releases

Unconditional--An unconditional release occurs only if the released inmate cannot be imprisoned for any sentence for which he/she was in prison.

Expirations of sentence--Includes all inmates whose maximum court sentences minus credits have been served.

Commutations--Includes all inmates whose maximum sentences have been changed (lowered) to time served to allow immediate unconditional release.

Other unconditional releases--Includes all other unconditional releases not covered by the above categories.

Conditional--A conditional release occurs if the released inmate, upon violating the conditions of release, can be imprisoned again for any of the sentences for which he/she was in prison.

Probations--Includes all inmates who have been placed under probation supervision and conditionally released; includes all shock probation (split sentence) releases.

Supervised mandatory releases--Includes all inmates who must, by law, be conditionally released. This type of release may also be called mandatory conditional release.

Paroles--Includes all inmates conditionally released to parole.

Other conditional releases--Includes all other conditional releases not covered by the above categories.

Death:

Executions--Self-explanatory.

Acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS)--The immediate cause of death in AIDS mortalities may be Pneumocystis Carinii Pneumonia, Kaposi's Sarcoma, or other diseases related to HIV infection.

Illness/natural causes--Self-explanatory. AIDS-related deaths not included in this category.

Suicides--Self-explanatory.

Accidental injury to self--Includes all inmates who accidentally cause their own deaths (for example, a fall from a ladder, mishandling electrical equipment).

Death caused by another person--Includes all inmates whose deaths were caused accidentally or intentionally by another inmate or prison personnel.

Other deaths--Includes all other deaths not covered by the above categories.

Other releases:

Absent without leave (AWOL)--Includes all failures to return from an authorized temporary absence such as work furlough, study release, mercy furlough, or other authorized temporary absence.

Escapes from confinement--Includes all unlawful departures from a State correctional facility or from the custody of State correctional personnel.

Transfers to other jurisdictions--Includes all inmates who were transferred from one State's jurisdiction to another to continue sentences already in force. Does not include the release if State does not relinquish jurisdiction. Does not include movements from prison to prison within State.

Releases to appeal/bond--Includes all inmates released from correctional jurisdiction to long-term jurisdictional absences on appeal or bond. Does not include short-term movements (less than 30 days) to court (that is, where the State correctional system retains jurisdiction).

Other releases--Includes all other releases not covered by the above categories.

Race

Classification by race often depends on the reporting program and the State. A few States reported two categories: white and nonwhite. A few others categorized Hispanic offenders as belonging to "Other race." The number of persons with certain racial backgrounds were sometimes estimated.

White--A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, North Africa, or the Middle East.

Black--A person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa.

American Indian or Alaska Native--A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North America, who maintains cultural identification through tribal affiliation or community recognition.

Asian or Pacific Islander--A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, the Indian Subcontinent, or the Pacific Islands. This area includes, for example, China, India, Japan, Korea, the Philippine Islands, and Samoa.

Other--Any other race not covered by the above categories.

Not known--Any inmate whose racial origin is unknown.

Ethnic origin

A person of Hispanic origin may be of any race; however, a few States treat the ethnic category as a racial one. Reporting officials usually rely on self-definition, but some States classify according to surname.

Hispanic--A person of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.

Not Hispanic--A person not covered by the above category.

Not known--Any inmate whose ethnic origin is unknown.

Explanatory notes for 1996 and 1997 prisoner data by jurisdiction

Alaska--Prisons and jails form one integrated system. All NPS data include jail and prison populations.

Arizona--Population counts are based on custody data.

Connecticut--Prisons and jails form one integrated system. All NPS data include jail and prison populations. Population counts were based on jurisdiction data for the first time in 1997. Counts for 1996 were revised.

Delaware--Prisons and jails form one integrated system. All NPS data include jail and prison populations.

District of Columbia--Prisons and jails form one integrated system. All NPS data include jail and prison populations.

Florida--Population counts are based on custody data.

Georgia--Population counts are based on custody data.

Hawaii--Prisons and jails form one integrated system. All NPS data include jail and prison populations.

Illinois--Population counts are based on custody data. Population counts of inmates with a maximum sentence of more than 1 year include an undetermined number of inmates with a sentence of 1 year or less.

Iowa--Population counts are based on custody data. Population counts of inmates with a maximum sentence of more than 1 year include an undetermined number of inmates with a sentence of 1 year or less.

Kansas--Population counts of inmates with a maximum sentence of more than 1 year include an undetermined number of inmates with a sentence of 1 year or less.

Massachusetts--Population counts are for Jan. 5, 1998. By law, offenders may be sentenced to terms of up to 2 1/2 years in locally-operated jails. Such offenders are included in counts and rates for local jails. About 6,200 inmates with sentences of more than 1 year were held in local jails in 1997.

Michigan--Population counts are based on custody data. Counts include adults housed in institutions, camps, and community correction centers and on electronic monitoring.

New Jersey--Population counts of inmates with a maximum sentence of more than 1 year include an undetermined number of inmates with a sentence of 1 year or less.

Ohio--Population counts of inmates with a maximum sentence of more than 1 year include an undetermined number of inmates with a sentence of 1 year or less.

Oklahoma--For the first time in 1997 population counts based on jurisdiction data include jail backlogs. Population counts of inmates with a maximum sentence of more than 1 year include an undetermined number of inmates with a sentence of 1 year or less.

Oregon--Under a new law, inmates with a maximum sentence less than 1 year remain under the control of local counties. Offenders in this category are being phased out of the inmate counts.

Rhode Island--Prisons and jails form one integrated system. All NPS data include jail and prison populations.

South Carolina--Population counts include unsentenced inmates on Youthful Offender Act observation status.

Tennessee--Population counts of inmates with a maximum sentence of more than 1 year include an undetermined number of inmates with a sentence of 1 year or less.

Texas--Population counts of inmates with a maximum sentence of more than 1 year include an undetermined number of inmates with a sentence of 1 year or less.

Vermont--Prisons and jails form one integrated system. All NPS data include jail and prison populations. Population counts are based on custody data. Population counts exclude inmates on furlough or intermediate sanctions.

Virginia--Population counts for inmates with a sentence of 1 year or less were affected by a new law on January 1, 1995,

making the State responsible for felons with a sentence of 6 months or more, and a subsequent change, effective July 1, 1997, limiting responsibility to those with a sentence of 1 year or more.

Explanatory notes for 1995 prisoner data by jurisdiction

Federal prisons--Population, admissions, and releases: Movement data were provided; however, when admissions are added to the January 1 population and releases are subtracted, the total does not equal the Dec. 31, 1995, population. Inmates with 1 year or less sentence: Jurisdiction and custody counts include inmates whose sentence length is unknown.

Alabama--Other conditional release violators with new sentences: Includes inmates returned from supervised release under Alabama Act 754 and split sentence/probation with and without new sentences. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other admissions: Unspecified in the Alabama data system. Cause of death: Can specify only executions.

Alaska--Population, admissions, and releases: Includes some inmates whose movements were unreported. Total inmate population: Jurisdiction and custody counts include inmates in prisons and jails, which form an integrated system in Alaska. Other releases, unconditional and conditional: Court-ordered releases. Other releases: Includes extraditions to Federal jurisdiction. Other race: Alaska's "Hispanic" race category.

Arizona--Population, admissions, and releases: Based on custody data. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Other conditional releases: Includes supervised early releases, provisional releases, supervised work furloughs, earned credit releases, and releases to the home arrest program. Cause of death: Pending investigation at time of data collection. Other releases: Includes early releases to detainer, persons returned to prison pending revocation hearing where no revocation occurred, and persons who were returned to supervision. Total jurisdiction population: Excludes 322 males housed in local jails solely to ease prison crowding.

Arkansas--Arkansas revised its Dec. 31, 1994, jurisdiction counts. Other admissions: Returns from the Department of Community Punishment, a separate agency. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Other conditional releases: Persons released under the provisions of Arkansas' Acts 378 and 814 and Boot Camp to some form of

supervision. Jurisdiction population, inmates with 1 year or less sentence: Includes 345 males being held in the county jail awaiting transfer to the Department of Corrections for whom the sentence is unknown. Custody population, inmates with 1 year or less sentence: Includes 387 males being held in the county jail awaiting transfer to Department of Corrections for whom the sentence is unknown. Other race: Includes Cuban inmates.

California--California revised Dec. 31, 1995, data to include jurisdiction counts. State previously reported only custody counts. Other conditional release violators with new sentences: May include some parole violators and returns from supervised mandatory releases with new sentences. Other conditional release violators only, no new sentences: May include some parole violators without new sentences and some supervised mandatory or parole releases returned pending a revocation hearing. Other admissions: Returns from appeal/bond reported in "Other admissions" category. Unconditional releases, expirations of sentence: Includes some court-ordered releases. Conditional releases, supervised mandatory releases: Includes some court-ordered releases and paroles. Cause of death: Not specified or pending an autopsy. Other releases: Contains the net difference between total admissions and the Dec. 31, 1995, jurisdiction population. These are most likely temporary releases to courts, jail, and hospitals, who have not been returned to prison as of Dec. 31, 1995. Jurisdiction population, unsentenced inmates: Includes civil narcotic addict commitments and county diagnostic cases. Other race and not known Hispanic origin: Includes some Asian, Pacific Islander, and Hispanic inmates admitted to California prisons prior to January 1990 (when these categories were added to the California computer system). Also includes the California "Hispanic/Mexican" category.

Colorado--Sentencing information: Reported populations with sentences of more than 1 year include a small number of inmates with a maximum sentence of 1 year or less. Transfers from other jurisdictions: Includes admissions of inmates through interstate compacts. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Numbers are estimates. Other releases: Court-ordered releases not classified as conditional or unconditional. State inmates housed in other facilities to ease overcrowding: Includes 325 males housed in a facility owned and operated by the County of Bent; and 219 males and 5 females housed in county correctional facilities. Race and Hispanic origin: Numbers are estimates.

Connecticut--Connecticut revised its Dec. 31, 1994, jurisdiction population counts. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered discharges and inadvertent releases (release coding errors). Other conditional releases: Release to home jurisdiction, community releases, and an undetermined number of unknown release types. Total inmate population: Jurisdiction and custody counts include inmates in prisons and jails, which form an integrated system. Other race: The Connecticut "Hispanic" category.

Delaware--Sentencing information, partially suspended sentences: Prisoners with partially suspended sentences (part served in prison, part served under probation) are included with the "Inmates with over 1 year maximum sentence" only when the prison portion of the sentence exceeded 12 months. As a result, the population and movement counts of "Inmates with over 1 year maximum sentence" are understated, and the counts of "Inmates with 1 year or less maximum sentence" are overstated. Parole and other conditional release violators with new sentences: Includes violators with and without new sentences. Other admissions and releases: Includes admissions from and releases to State and local hospitals, inmates serving weekend sentences, and inmates who were changed from jail sentences of less than 1 year to prison sentences of more than 1 year. Unconditional releases, expirations of sentence: Includes some releases to probation. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Total inmate population: Jurisdiction and custody counts include inmates in prisons and jails, which form an integrated system. Other race: Includes Puerto Rican and Mexican prisoners.

District of Columbia--Sentencing information, partially suspended sentences: Prisoners with partially suspended sentences (part served in prison, part served under probation) are included with the "Inmates with over 1 year maximum sentence" only when the prison portion of the sentence exceeded 12 months. As a result, the population and movement counts of "Inmates with over 1 year maximum sentence" are understated, and the counts of "Inmates with 1 year or less maximum sentence" are overstated. Sentencing information, short sentences: An undetermined number of inmates housed in neither the District of Columbia jail nor the Detention Center and having either no sentence or a minimum sentence of 1 year or less are included in the movement and population counts of inmates with more than 1 year maximum sentences. As a result, the population and movement counts of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year are overstated, and the counts of inmates

with 1 year or less maximum sentence are understated. Transfers from and to other jurisdictions: Includes transfers from and to mental hospitals and other State and Federal facilities. Unconditional releases, expirations of sentence: Includes some inmates with partially suspended sentences and releases to probation. Number of deaths: All deaths are reported under "males." As a result, total male releases are slightly overcounted and female releases are slightly undercounted. Cause of death: Unknown at time of data collection. Total jurisdiction population: Includes male and female DC code violators housed in Federal Bureau of Prisons facilities and male inmates housed in other State facilities. Of these inmates, an undetermined number are being housed solely to ease prison overcrowding. Unsented inmate populations: Jurisdiction and custody counts include unsentenced inmates held in the District jail or Detention Center. Total inmate population: Jurisdiction and custody counts include inmates in prisons and jails, which form an integrated system in the District of Columbia.

Florida--Population, admissions, and releases counts: Based on custody data. Other conditional release violators with new sentences: Includes violators of control releases, provisional releases, conditional releases, and supervised community releases with new sentences. Other conditional release violators without new sentences: Includes violators of control releases, provisional releases, conditional releases, and supervised community releases with new sentences. Transfers from other jurisdictions: Includes admissions through interstate compact agreements with and without new sentences. Other admissions: Contains the net difference between total admissions and the release movements not classified in other categories. Other unconditional releases: Includes vacated sentences and control releases without supervision. Other conditional releases: Includes control releases with supervision, conditional medical releases, conditional releases, supervised community releases, and reinstatement to control releases. Transfers to other jurisdictions: Includes interstate transfers (inmates who have been sentenced under Florida's jurisdiction but serve their sentence in another State or Federal prison).

Georgia--Population, admissions, and releases: Based on custody data. Parole violators with new sentences: May include a small number of other conditional release violators with new sentences. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted

as a single category. Other unconditional releases: Includes one inmate who paid a fine. Other conditional releases: Consists of special and supervised reprieves controlled by the Georgia Parole Board. Cause of death: Unknown. Jurisdiction population: Excludes inmates awaiting pick-up from local jails. Other race: Includes inmates who identify racial categories other than those specified.

Hawaii--Category estimates: Jurisdiction and custody counts are actual counts. Admissions, releases, race, and Hispanic origin are estimated based on information from Hawaii's Correctional Information System (CIS). Other unconditional releases: Administrative discharges and emergency releases. Other conditional releases: Type of release unknown at the time of data collection. Total inmate population: Jurisdiction and custody counts include inmates in prisons and jails, which form an integrated system in Hawaii. Other race: Includes "Puerto Ricans," prisoners of "Other Hispanic" origin, and "Other" race categories (inmates who identified more than one racial group). Prisoners of part-Hawaiian ancestry are counted as "Asians/Pacific Islanders." Hispanic origin: The Hawaii "Puerto Rican" category and individuals of the Hawaii "Other" race category with Spanish surnames.

Idaho--Parole violators with new sentences: Count unavailable by gender. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other admissions: Adjustment residuals to balance the movement data not reported in other categories with the Dec. 31, 1995 population. Race and Hispanic origin: Numbers are estimates.

Illinois--Population, admissions, and releases: Based on custody data. Sentencing information: Inmates with sentences of more than 1 year include some inmates with maximum sentences of 1 year. Other conditional release violators with new sentences: Includes some parole violators with new sentences. Other conditional release violators only, no new sentences: Includes some parole violators without new sentences. Escapees: Illinois now reports the movement of escapees by using the Offender Tracking System. All inmates in Community Correctional Centers and Electronic Detention Centers are now included in the counts, which in part accounts for the increase in the number of escapes and returns from escape. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Cause of death: Unknown at time of data collection. Other admissions and releases: Contains the net difference between long-term admissions and release

movements not reported in other categories (transfers, writs, and medical furloughs) to balance the December 31 population. The category also includes an undetermined number of transfers to other jurisdictions. Other race: The Illinois "Hispanic" category.

Indiana--New court commitments: Includes probation violators with and without new sentences. Other unconditional releases: Sentences terminated based on Parole Board decisions.

Iowa--Population, admissions, and releases: Based on custody data. Parole violators only, no new sentences: Includes parolees remanded to prison prior to a formal revocation hearing. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Conditional releases, paroles: Includes persons returned to parole following revocation hearings and persons released to parole by Conditional Commutation Orders. Other admissions and releases: Inmates held for safekeeping. Other conditional releases: Releases to work release programs. Other race: The Iowa "Hispanic" category.

Kansas--New court commitments: May include some returns from appeal/bond and a small number of probation violators, both with and without new sentences, who may have previously spent time in prison. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other admissions: Type unknown at time of data collection. Other conditional releases: Conditional releases to supervision, similar to that for parole. Executions: Kansas legalized capital punishment in 1995. Therefore, "Executions" is no longer reported as "Not applicable." Cause of death: Unknown.

Kentucky--Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other admissions: Court-ordered returns to prison. Other releases: Includes court-ordered releases not identifiable as conditional or unconditional. Other race: Includes inmates whose race cannot be classified in the specified categories.

Louisiana--Population, admissions, and releases: Movement and population counts are now based on jurisdiction data. Louisiana previously reported only custody data. Sentencing information: Jurisdiction and custody counts of inmates with a maximum sentence of more than 1 year and with 1 year or less maximum sentence are not comparable to 1992 and previously reported data. Prior to 1993, reported inmates with 1 year or less sentences were actually parole revocations with remaining sentences equal to 1 year or less. The original sentences for these persons were greater than 1 year, but when they returned from parole the remaining time on their sentences had decreased to 1 year or less. Since persons with sentences of 1 year or

less are not sentenced to Louisiana prisons, all inmates are now reported as having a maximum sentence greater than or equal to 1 year. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other admissions: Admissions to treatment programs from Probation and Parole Districts. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered and good-time releases. Cause of death: Can specify only for executions. Other releases: Includes inmates released in error. Total custody population: Louisiana revised its Dec. 31, 1994 custody counts. American Indians or Alaska Natives: American Indians only. Asian or Pacific Islanders: Chinese and Japanese only. Other race: Includes Latins and all other persons whose race is unspecified. Hispanic origin: Not included in the Louisiana data system.

Maine--Other conditional release violators with new sentences: Probation violators with new sentences. Other conditional release violators only, no new sentences: Probation violators with no new sentences. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other unconditional releases: Inmates released directly from prison to the community. Other releases: Releases to detainer or warrants and inmates whose release requires victim notifications.

Maryland--Category estimates: The movement and population totals are actual counts. Categories for admissions and releases are estimated by applying percentages from automated data to the totals that are made manually. The automated data system counts only inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year, while the detailed categories in the manual data include inmates with maximum sentences of 1 year or less. New court commitments: May include a small number of returns from appeal/bond. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other admissions: Interstate compact admissions. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. May also include a small number of releases to appeal/bond. Other conditional releases: Inmates paroled from the Patuxent Institution to work release. Other releases: Includes 7 to 10 interstate compact releases as well as releases of new admissions that had been double counted with admissions data.

Massachusetts--Massachusetts revised its 1994 population counts. Population, admissions, and releases: Movement and population counts are based on jurisdiction and custody data. These figures include all inmates in Massachusetts custody, including a limited number of county, Federal, and other

States' inmates under jurisdiction of another authority, as well as Massachusetts' inmates housed in other States. Total inmate population: Excludes 662 males housed in local facilities and 393 males held in Federal and other State facilities solely to ease prison crowding. Also includes 1,275 males housed in local, State, and Federal facilities not due to prison crowding. Parole violators only, no new sentences: Includes some parole violators with new sentences, other conditional release violators with and without new sentences, and a small number of returns from appeal/ bond. Category estimates: The totals for admissions and releases are actual; the categories are estimates. Unconditional releases, expirations of sentence: Includes some releases to probation. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases and a small number of releases to appeal/bond. Other race: Includes Hispanic inmates whose race is not specified; also includes 1,275 males housed in local, State, or Federal facilities not due to prison crowding, but excludes 662 males housed in local facilities and 393 males held in Federal and other State facilities solely to ease prison crowding. Unknown ethnicity: Includes 1,275 males housed in local, State, and Federal facilities, not due specifically to prison crowding, but excludes 662 males housed in local facilities and 393 males held in Federal and other State facilities solely to ease prison crowding.

Michigan--Michigan revised its Dec. 31, 1994 jurisdiction population counts because of procedural improvements in tracking and reporting. Population, admissions, and releases: Based on custody data. Transfers from and to other jurisdictions: Transfers from and to mental hospitals and facilities of the Federal Government and other States. Escapes: Consists mainly of zero tolerance walkaways from community residential programs. Other admissions: Returns from county jail and from parole status. Returns from and releases to appeal/bond: Contains the net difference of all movements from and to the courts. Cause of death, illnesses/natural causes: Includes unspecified type of deaths, including deaths resulting from AIDS- or HIV-related diseases. Other releases: Includes inmates temporarily housed at a county jail and returns to parole status. Total jurisdiction population: Excludes 393 males housed in local jails solely to ease overcrowding. Population housed in jails: All inmates are reported as males. Other race: Includes Mexican Americans and all other persons whose race is unspecified. Hispanic origin: Mexican Americans only.

Minnesota--Other conditional release violators with new sentences: Includes

supervised mandatory release violators and work release violators with new sentences. Other conditional release violators only, no new sentences: Includes supervised mandatory release violators and work release violators with no new sentences. Transfers, escapees, AWOL prisoners, and admissions/returns from appeal/bond: Categories are not considered releases and are not valid in the Minnesota data system. Other unconditional releases: Includes inmates discharged by court or executive orders. May include some commutations and overturned convictions. Other conditional releases: Work releases and intensive community supervision. Asian/Pacific Islanders: Includes persons with Asian surnames. Other race: Includes 240 Hispanic males and 10 Hispanic females because Minnesota classifies "Hispanic" as a race. Also includes 21 males reported in the Minnesota "Other" race category.

Mississippi--New court commitments: Includes some probation violators with and without new sentences. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other admissions: Includes 33 males and 3 females awaiting revocation hearing and returns from appeal/bond, as well as 160 males and 28 females whose admission category was unavailable at the time of data collection. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Other releases: Inmates returned to community supervision following a revocation hearing where no revocation occurred. Also includes releases to appeal/bond. Race: Numbers are estimates. Other race: The Mississippi "Hispanic" category.

Missouri--AWOL returns, with and without new sentences: Include some returns of walkaways from community release centers previously included in escape returns, with or without new sentences. Other admissions: Includes inmates returned from erroneous releases, persons whose commitment was reinstated, and parole board holdovers (offenders arrested by local authorities and returned to prison, instead of to the local jail as customary). Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Other conditional releases: Conditional release to custody/detainer, administrative parole, and credit time releases. Causes of death: Unknown. AWOL from confinement: Walkaways from community release centers residential treatment facilities, previously included in escapes from confinement. Other releases: Erroneous releases.

Montana--Population, movement, and releases: Numbers are estimates based on fiscal year data (July 1, 1994 to June 30, 1995). Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Escapees/AWOL

releases/admissions: Montana does not track escapees and AWOL prisoners as admissions and releases. Jurisdiction and custody population: Includes some inmates from other jurisdictions whom Montana housed. Race, white: The Montana "Hispanic" category.

Nebraska--Parole violators only, no new sentences: Includes some parole violators with new sentences. Other unconditional releases: Includes sentences vacated by the court. A court action reversed or overturned the sentences or dismissed the charges. Race and ethnicity: Numbers are estimates.

Nevada--Total admissions and releases: May include some inmates with a 1 year sentence. New court commitments: May include a very small number of returns from appeal/bond. Parole violators only, no new sentences: Includes some parole violators with and without new sentences. Transfers from other jurisdictions: These inmates are considered part of Nevada's out-count and are not counted as admissions. Other admissions: Includes Nevada's "not physically received" inmates who are serving concurrent sentences elsewhere. Inmates are counted as admissions when Nevada begins to monitor their sentences and includes them in their out-count population. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Race: Numbers are estimates. Other race: Includes persons of Hispanic and Cuban origin and all other persons whose race is unspecified.

New Hampshire--Jurisdiction counts: In 1995, New Hampshire began reporting computer-generated counts. Therefore, the Jan. 1, 1995 population counts differ from the Dec. 31, 1994 counts. New court commitments: Includes some returns from appeal/bond. May also include some other conditional release violators with and without new sentences. Parole violators only, no new sentences: Includes parole violators with a new sentence. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases with no supervision. Other releases: Court-ordered releases not identifiable as unconditional or conditional.

New Jersey--Sentencing information: Inmates with sentences of more than 1 year include some inmates with a sentence equal to 1 year. New court commitments: May include some transfers from other jurisdictions and returns from appeal/bond. Other conditional release violators only, no new sentences: Prisoners returned (some with new sentences) from the Intensive Supervision Program, an experimental program operated by the Administrative Office of Courts. Other conditional releases: Prisoners released to

the Intensive Supervision Program. Causes of death: Unknown at time of data collection. Other race: "Hispanic" inmates who are not classified as "white" or "black." Unknown race/ethnicity: Inmates for whom the racial category was unspecified.

New Mexico--Parole violators only, no new sentences: Includes parole violators with and without additional sentences. Other conditional release violators only, no new sentences: Includes violators both with and without new sentences. Also includes returns from community corrections programs. Other conditional releases: Releases to community corrections programs. Cause of death: Can specify only executions.

New York--New court commitments: Includes parole and other conditional release violators with new sentences. Transfers from other jurisdictions: Includes 520 males and 49 females previously under the jurisdiction of the Department of Mental Hygiene for psychiatric treatment. Other admissions: Includes 26 males returned from conditional parole deportation to the custody of the U.S. Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization Services, as well as 23 males and 2 females returned following erroneous release. Causes of death: Unknown at time of data collection. Transfers to other jurisdictions: Includes 580 males and 50 females transferred to the jurisdiction of the Department of Mental Hygiene for psychiatric treatment. Other releases: Include erroneous releases of 6 males and 9 females.

North Carolina--Sentencing information, partially suspended sentences: Prisoners with partially suspended sentences (part served in prison, part served under probation) are included with the "Inmates with over 1 year maximum sentence" only when the prison portion of the sentence exceeded 12 months. As a result, the population and movement counts of "Inmates with over 1 year maximum sentence" are understated, and the counts of "Inmates with 1 year or less maximum sentence" are overstated. Category estimates, sentencing: Population totals are actual; populations by sentence length are estimates. Parole violators with new sentences: Includes some parole violators without new sentences and some conditional release violators with and without new sentences. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other admissions: Consists of an adjustment residual to balance movement data with the December 31 population. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Other conditional releases: Includes some supervised mandatory

releases. Hispanic origin: Not included in the North Carolina data system.

North Dakota--Parole violators only, no new sentences: Includes some parole violators with new sentences. Other conditional release violators only, no new sentences: Includes some conditional release violators with new sentences. Other conditional releases: Court-ordered releases.

Ohio--Sentencing information: Inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year include some inmates with sentences of 1 year or less. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: All unauthorized absences are classified as escapes. Other unconditional releases: Sentences vacated by courts. Other conditional releases: Furloughs and other conditional releases.

Oklahoma--Sentencing information: Inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year includes some inmates with sentences of 1 year or less. New court commitments: Includes some conditional release violators with and without new sentences. Other unconditional releases: Legislative CAP releases (Senate Bill 445). Other conditional releases: Conditional commutations and CAP releases to probation supervision. Other deaths: Includes one death under investigation. Total jurisdiction population: Excludes 257 males and 34 females housed in local jails solely to ease prison crowding. Other race: Includes "Other" races not specified. Unknown race: Includes Hispanic inmates.

Oregon--Transfers from and to other jurisdictions: Oregon cannot distinguish transfers from other admissions or release categories. Transfers may be included in any admissions or release category. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: All unauthorized absences are classified as escapes. Other admissions: Type of admission unknown at time of data collection. Other unconditional releases: Type of unconditional release unknown at time of data collection.

Pennsylvania--Other admissions: Type of admissions unknown at time of data collection. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Other deaths: Includes deaths still under investigation. Escapee and AWOL prisoners: Excludes prisoners who absconded while residents of community-based facilities. Other race: The Pennsylvania "Hispanic" category.

Rhode Island--Rhode Island revised its Dec. 31, 1994 jurisdiction population because two persons serving sentences out-of-State were incorrectly reported as male instead of female. Rhode Island revised its Dec. 31, 1994 custody population by moving two men originally reported in the unsentenced category to the sentenced to more than 1 year category. Sentencing information, partially suspended sentences:

Prisoners with partially suspended sentences (part served in prison, part served under probation) are included with the "Inmates with over 1 year maximum sentence" only when the prison portion of the sentence exceeded 12 months. As a result, the population and movement counts of "Inmates with over 1 year maximum sentence" are understated, and the counts of "Inmates with 1 year or less maximum sentence" are overstated. Other admissions: Returns from erroneous release. Other conditional releases: Court-ordered releases to drug/alcohol treatment programs. Other deaths: Death from a drug overdose. Other releases: An erroneous discharge. Jurisdiction and custody population, unsentenced inmates: Includes five males held on civil contempt of court for nonpayment of child support. Total inmate population: Jurisdiction and custody counts include inmates in prisons and jails, which form an integrated system in Rhode Island.

South Carolina--Other admissions and releases: Includes resentenced inmates. Other unconditional releases: Releases by court-order and remanded to the county jail to await retrial. Other conditional releases: Inmates released to the jurisdiction of the Department of Parole, Probation, and Pardon Services under the Emergency Powers Act. Illnesses/natural causes deaths: Includes some deaths caused by AIDS. South Carolina does not distinguish deaths caused by illnesses/natural causes and those related to HIV infection.

South Dakota--Unconditional releases, expirations of sentences: Includes commutations. Transfers to other jurisdictions: Transfers to Federal or other State facilities. Race: Numbers are estimates.

Tennessee--Sentencing information: Inmates with maximum sentences of 1 year are included with inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year. As a result, the population and movement counts of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year are overstated. Parole violators with new sentences: May include some parole violators with no new sentences. Other conditional release violators with new sentences: Includes some probation and community correction program violators with no new sentences. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Conditional releases, paroles: May include a small number of supervised mandatory releases. Other conditional releases: Releases to community correction programs. Total jurisdiction population: Includes 1,843 males and 214 females housed in local facilities solely to

ease prison crowding. Excludes 3,263 felons sentenced to serve their time in local facilities. Other race: Includes Hispanic inmates.

Texas--Jurisdiction population, sentencing information: Includes 3,812 males and 605 females with maximum sentences of 1 year or less who cannot be removed from the appropriate admissions and release categories. Admissions and releases: Numbers are estimates. Parole violators with and without new sentences: The Texas data system does not distinguish parole violators with new sentences from those without new sentences. Other conditional release violators with and without new sentences: The Texas data system does not distinguish other conditional release violators with new sentences from those without new sentences. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other admissions and releases: Include "State jail" felons not counted in other admission and release categories. Race and ethnicity: Numbers are estimates. Other deaths: Cause unknown. Other race: Includes the Texas "Hispanic" category and all persons not specified as "white" or "black."

Utah--Other unconditional releases: Inmates whose sentences were terminated prior to expiration. State prison crowding: Includes some inmates housed in Texas county jails on contract.

Vermont--Parole violators with and without new sentences: May include other conditional release violators with or without new sentences. AWOL: May include some returns from appeal/bond. Total inmate population: Jurisdiction and custody counts include inmates in prisons and jails, which form an integrated system in Vermont. Excludes 317 inmates on intermediate sanctions. Race: Numbers are estimates.

Virginia--Virginia provided counts as of Jan. 1, 1996. Other unconditional releases: Administrative releases and some commutations. Conditional releases, supervised mandatory releases, and paroles: Releases to detainer and transfers to other jurisdictions. Other releases: Inmates released to appeal/bond and other administrative releases. Other race: Includes persons of Hispanic origin and all other persons whose race is unspecified.

Washington--Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other unconditional releases: Vacated sentences. Total population, jurisdiction, and custody: Most inmates with a maximum sentence of 1 year or less are housed in county jails. Other race: Inmates of mixed racial origin.

West Virginia--West Virginia revised its Dec. 31, 1994 jurisdiction count.

Jurisdiction population, unsentenced: Includes unsentenced inmates who were previously included in inmates with more than 1 year maximum sentence.

Wisconsin--Admissions and releases counts: An undetermined number of admissions and releases are not reported; therefore, when admissions are added to the January 1 population and releases are subtracted, the total does not equal the December 31 population. Other admissions: Includes 893 males and 116 females temporarily returned to prison without a formal revocation; 79 males and 5 females returned pending revocation hearings; 4 males with no Wisconsin sentence; 11 male sex offenders held under Wisconsin's predator law; and 6 males and 1 female erroneously admitted. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Other releases: Includes 645 males and 82 females returned to the community after being held without formal revocations; 2 males with no Wisconsin sentence; 11 males and 3 females who were held pending revocation hearing; 8 males and 1 female erroneously admitted; and 8 males released by court order. Unsentenced inmates, jurisdiction and custody counts: Include inmates whose sentences were unknown at time of data collection.

Wyoming--New court commitments and unconditional releases, expirations of sentence: May include a small number of administrative turnovers (starts and expirations of consecutive sentences). Parole violators only, no new sentence: Include some parole violators with new sentences. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other race: The Wyoming "Hispanic" category.

Capital punishment explanatory notes

The statistics reported for capital punishment may differ from data collected by other organizations. The differences occur for a variety of reasons:

(1) Inmates under sentence of death are originally added to the National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) counts when they enter correctional facilities rather than when judges pronounce sentence.

(2) Following the year when prisoners are first counted, their admissions or releases as a result of court order are attributed to the year for the sentence or court order. For example, a prisoner sentenced in November 1993 entering prison custody in January 1994 would be counted as an admission in the 1994 report; the 1995 report would count him or her as being under sentence of death at yearend 1993. Similarly, a prisoner whose

sentence is overturned in 1993 but who remains in the count until 1995 when the court's decision is reported would be subtracted from the 1993 and 1994 reports.

(3) NPS counts of persons under sentence of death are always for the last day of a calendar year and will differ from more recent counts.

Some figures shown for yearend 1994 are revised from those reported in

Correctional Populations in the United States, 1994. The revised figures include 26 inmates who either were reported late to the NPS program or were not in the custody of State correctional authorities at yearend 1994: Alabama (1), Arizona (1), Arkansas (1), California (12), Florida (4), Idaho (1), Ohio (1), Oklahoma (1), Oregon (1), Tennessee (1), and Texas (2). Eighteen inmates had sentences to death removed in 1994 but were not reported: Arizona (1), California (8), New Mexico (1), Pennsylvania (1), Tennessee (1), Texas (5), and Washington (1). The data for December 31, 1994 also include seven inmates in Florida who were listed erroneously as being removed from death row.

Survey methodology for probation and parole data

These data are based on yearend counts of persons on probation and parole and entries and exits occurring during the calendar year. The data were collected by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics through a standard questionnaire mailed to the Nation's probation and parole agencies.

Counts of probationers include only adults who have been placed under the supervision of a probation agency as part of a court order, regardless of whether convicted. Both active and inactive supervision cases are included. The data exclude persons on bench, court, or summary probation who have not been placed under the supervision of a probation agency.

Counts of parolees include only adults who have been conditionally released to parole supervision, whether by a parole board decision or by mandatory conditional release. Both active and inactive supervision cases are included. Parolees sentenced to incarceration for less than 1 year and those sentenced to 1 year or more are included.

For both probation and parole counts the following provisions apply:

(1) For interstate compacts, counts include a State's probationers and parolees sent to

another State for supervision, but exclude probationers and parolees supervised for another State.

(2) For entries, individuals entering into the probation or parole system more than once during the year are counted as multiple entries.

(3) For exits, individuals exiting from the probation or parole system more than once during the year are counted as multiple exits.

Explanatory notes for 1997 probation and parole data

The 1997 Probation and Parole Data Surveys provide a count of the total persons supervised in the community on Jan. 1 and Dec. 31, 1997, and a count of the number entering and leaving supervision during the year. These surveys cover all 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal system.

Data for the Federal system are from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts as provided to the BJS Federal Justice Statistics Program.

The 1997 Probation Data Survey was sent to 271 respondents -- 39 central reporters and 232 separate State, county, or court agencies. States with reporters were Alabama (3), Arizona (2), Colorado (9), Florida (14), Georgia (2), Michigan (114), Missouri (2), New Mexico (2), Ohio (52), Oklahoma (3), Tennessee (3), Washington (24), and West Virginia (2).

Two local agencies in Michigan and one local agency in Washington did not provide data. For these cases the Dec. 31, 1996 population count was used as the Jan. 1, 1997 count and the Dec. 31, 1997 count.

The 1997 Parole Data Survey was sent to 54 respondents -- 52 central reporters, the California Youth Authority, and 1 municipal agency. States with multiple reporters were Alabama (2) and California (2).

Federal parole as defined here includes supervised release, parole, military parole, special parole, and mandatory release.

Explanatory notes for 1995 probation data by jurisdiction

Federal prison system--"Other" offense type includes 2,085 petty offenses.

Alabama--Alabama has three reporting agencies: one State and two local. All data are estimated. Detailed data are not provided for the State and one local jurisdiction's entries and exits. The State did

not provide detailed data for sex and race. "Misdemeanor" includes an unspecified number of "driving while intoxicated or under the influence of alcohol" offenses.

Arizona--Arizona has two reporting agencies: one State and one local. The 1995 data are not comparable to prior years because they are reported more accurately than in previous reports. All data are estimated. "Misdemeanors" include an unknown number of probationers whose offense type is "Driving while intoxicated or under the influence of alcohol."

Arkansas--"Other" race includes an unspecified number of Hispanic probationers and probationers of unknown race.

California--Detailed data are not provided for sex, race, and offense type.

Colorado--Colorado has nine reporting agencies: one State and eight local. "Other" race includes 6,502 Hispanic probationers of unknown race.

Connecticut--Detailed data are estimated for sex and race. "Other" race includes 8,044 Hispanic probationers of unknown race. "Driving while intoxicated or under the influence of alcohol" is estimated.

Delaware--All data are estimated. Detailed data are not provided for offense type.

District of Columbia--Data are not comparable to previous years because 1995 data include all programs (urban services, traffic and alcohol, diversion, civil protection orders, and fugitives). Data are estimated for race.

Florida--Florida has 15 reporting agencies: 1 State and 14 local. "Other" race includes 2,497 Hispanic probationers of unknown race.

Georgia--Georgia has two reporting agencies: one State and one local. "Other" offense types include unreported cases, abandonment cases, and probationers with suspended sentences.

Hawaii--Detailed data are not provided for race. Detailed data are estimated for sex.

Idaho--Idaho has two reporting agencies: one State and one interstate compact agency. Interstate compact cases represent 11.5% of the Dec. 31, 1995 total. As reported, the interstate compact data are estimated by the agency. "Other" race includes 600 Hispanic probationers of unknown race. "Misdemeanors" include violent felonies that are reduced to a misdemeanor. "Driving while intoxicated or under the influence of alcohol" is a felony in Idaho; therefore, DWIs and DUIs are included with "felonies."

Illinois--Data are not comparable to previous years; 1995 data include inactive cases/administrative cases, intensive supervision program cases, and cases in the driving under the influence program. Detailed

data are estimated for sex and race.

"Other" offense type includes 2,394 traffic cases and 35,140 administrative cases.

Indiana--All data are estimated.

Detailed data are not provided for sex and race.

Iowa--"Other" offense status includes 44 "simple" offenses.

Kansas--Data are not comparable to 1994 data; the 1994 data included between 6,000 and 7,000 juveniles. "Black" includes all nonwhites.

Kentucky--Detailed data are not provided for sex and race.

Louisiana--"Other" race includes probationers of an unspecified race and an unknown number of Latins of unspecified race.

Maine--Detailed data are not provided for race. Detailed data are estimated for offense type.

Massachusetts--Detailed data are not provided for sex and race.

Michigan--Michigan has 114 reporting agencies: 1 State and 113 local. "Other" race includes 98 Hispanic probationers of unknown race.

Minnesota--Data include interstate cases supervised in the State, but do not include Minnesota's offenders supervised in other States.

Mississippi--Data do not include 7,233 inactive cases. Detailed data are estimated for entries, sex, and race.

Missouri--Missouri has two reporting agencies: one State and one local. All data are estimated. "Other" offense types include diversion, presentence probation, and 574 city ordinance violations.

Nebraska--All data are estimated. "Other" race includes 1,350 Hispanic probationers of unknown race.

Nevada--"Felony" includes an unspecified number of felony DWI probationers. "Misdemeanor" includes an unspecified number of misdemeanor DWI/DUI probationers.

New Hampshire--Detailed data are estimated for sex and race.

New Jersey--Detailed data are estimated for sex and race. Data are not comparable to previous years because 1995 data include cases that are placed on probation for driving under the influence and motor vehicle community service. "Other" race includes 16,811 Hispanic probationers of unknown race.

New Mexico--New Mexico has two reporting agencies: one State and one local. Detailed data are estimated for sex, race, and offense type.

New York--"Other" offense types include interstate transfers, non-penal laws, and cases with missing data.

North Carolina--"Other" race includes probationers of unknown or unspecified race.

Ohio--Ohio has 52 separate reporting agencies: 1 State and 51 local. "Other" race includes 38 Hispanic probationers of unknown race.

Oklahoma--Oklahoma has three reporting agencies: one State and two local. "Other" race includes 934 Hispanic probationers of unknown race.

Oregon--"Other" race includes 2,691 Hispanic probationers of unknown race.

Pennsylvania--Detailed data are estimated for sex, race, and offense type. "American Indian/Alaska Native" includes 942 probationers whose race is other than black or white.

Rhode Island--Detailed data are not provided for sex, race, and offense type.

South Carolina--"American Indian/Alaska Native" includes 305 probationers whose race is other than black or white. "Other" offense type includes unclassified crimes.

South Dakota--Data are reported for year beginning July 1, 1994 and ending June 30, 1995. Data do not include 11 absconders. Detailed data are not provided for sex and race. "Misdemeanors" include an unspecified number of DWI/DUI cases.

Tennessee--Tennessee has three reporting agencies: one State and two local. "Other" race includes 228 Hispanic probationers of unknown race.

Texas--Data are reported for year beginning Sept. 1, 1994 and ending Aug. 31, 1995. Data may differ slightly from previous years because data prior to 1995 represent calendar years. Detailed data are estimated for sex, race, and offense type based on sampling. Detailed data for sex, race, and offense type exclude pretrial cases. "White" includes 146,953 Hispanic and other probationers of unknown race.

Vermont--Detailed data are estimated for race.

Virginia--All data are estimated.

Washington--Washington has 24 separate reporting agencies: 1 State and 23 local. "Other" race includes 64 Hispanic probationers of unknown race.

West Virginia--West Virginia has two reporting agencies: one State and one interstate compact agency. Interstate compact cases represent 3% of West Virginia's Dec. 31, 1995 total. As reported, the interstate compact data are for year beginning July 1, 1994, and ending June 30, 1995. No detailed data are provided. The December 31 population is estimated.

Wyoming--"Other" race includes 261 Hispanic probationers of unknown race.

Explanatory notes for 1995 parole data by jurisdiction

Federal--The decrease in persons under supervision in 1995 resulted from a review of the parole statistical database, which identified and closed case records that had been coded incorrectly.

Alabama--Alabama has two reporting agencies: one State and one local. All data are estimated. In addition the State did not provide detailed data on sex and race. Data exclude absconders and out-of-State cases.

Alaska--Data are estimated for the Dec. 31, 1995 population.

Arkansas--All data are estimated. "Other" race includes Cuban, European, North American, Filipino, Japanese, Mexican, and Vietnamese parolees who could not be placed into any other racial group for unspecified reasons.

California--California has two reporting agencies: Department of Corrections and the California Youth Authority. Reported data do not include 17,055 absconder cases and 2,764 cases supervised out of State. "Other" races include 35,838 Hispanic parolees of unknown race.

Colorado--Detailed data are estimated for sex and race. "Other" race includes 774 Hispanic parolees of unknown race.

Connecticut--"Other" race includes 342 Hispanic parolees of unknown race.

Delaware--All data are estimated.

Florida--The Dec. 31, 1995 population includes all post-prison releases.

Georgia--Detailed data are estimated for sex and race.

Hawaii--Detailed data are not provided for race.

Idaho--Idaho has two reporting agencies: the State and interstate compact agencies. "Other" race includes 90 Hispanic parolees of unknown race.

Illinois--Detailed data are estimated for sex and race. "Other" race includes 2,219 Hispanic parolees of unknown race.

Indiana--Detailed data are not provided for sex and race.

Kansas--Data include all post-prison supervision. The Kansas sentencing guidelines act, with its determinate sentencing structure, became effective July 1, 1993. Previously, Kansas had indeterminate sentencing. As a result, a number of entries and exits to parole (as reported) involve offenders with "guidelines" or "new law" sentences (which have determinate periods of post-incarceration supervision). At this time, the State is unable to differentiate movements of "old law" and "new law" offenders. Absconders are not included in the December 31 count, sex, and race. Absconders are monitored as a group separate from the regular caseload.

Kentucky--Detailed data are not provided for sex and race.

Louisiana--"Other" race includes parolees of an unspecified race and an unknown number of Latinos.

Maine--Maine abolished parole in 1976. The data reported represent offenders convicted prior to 1976 and exclude absconders.

Massachusetts--Detailed data are estimated for the Dec. 31, 1995 population count. "Other" race includes 859 Hispanic parolees of unknown race.

Michigan--Because of improvements in case-tracking procedures, these data are not comparable to data of previous years.

Minnesota--"Other" race includes 96 Hispanic parolees of unknown race and an unspecified number of Asians.

Mississippi--Data do not include 907 inactive cases. Detailed data are estimated for race.

Missouri--All data are estimated.

Nevada--All data are estimated.

New Hampshire--Detailed data are estimated for sex and race.

New Mexico--Data do not include 241 absconders or out-of-State cases. Detailed data are estimated for sex and race. "Other" race includes an unspecified number of Asians and people from the Middle East.

New York--"Other" race includes 18,852 Hispanic parolees of unknown race.

North Carolina--"Other" race includes parolees of an unknown or unspecified race.

Ohio--Data are not comparable to 1994 parole data because 1994 data included compact cases supervised for another State. Detailed data are estimated for sex and race. "Other" race includes 129 Hispanic parolees of unknown race.

Oklahoma--"Other" race includes 96 Hispanic parolees of unknown race.

Oregon--"Other" race includes 1,786 Hispanic parolees of unknown race.

Pennsylvania--"Other" race includes 2,091 Hispanic parolees of unknown race. "Asian/Pacific Islander" includes an unspecified number of parolees whose race is other than white.

South Carolina--"Asian/Pacific Islander" includes an unspecified number of parolees whose race is other than white.

Texas--All data are estimated.

Vermont--Detailed data are estimated for race.

Virginia--All data are estimated.

Washington--All data are estimated. "Other" race includes offenders of mixed and unknown race.

West Virginia--West Virginia has two reporting agencies: the State and

interstate compact agencies. Interstate compact cases represent 16% of West Virginia's Dec. 31, 1995 total. As reported, the interstate compact data are for year beginning July 1, 1994 and ending June 30, 1995.

Wyoming--"Other" race includes 27 Hispanic parolees of unknown race.

Census of State and Federal Adult Correctional Facilities

Explanatory notes

The 1995 Census of State and Federal Adult Correctional Facilities was the fifth enumeration of State institutions and the second of Federal institutions sponsored by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Earlier censuses were completed in 1974, 1979, 1984, and 1990. The facility universe was developed from the Census of State and Federal Adult Correctional Facilities conducted in 1990. Each department of corrections was contacted to identify new facilities and facilities that had been closed since June 30, 1990. Telephone followups with data providers were carried out in the fall of 1995 and resulted in a final response rate of 100%.

Facilities were included in the census if they were staffed with Federal, State, local, or private employees; housed primarily State or Federal prisoners; were physically, functionally, and administratively separate from other facilities; and were operational on June 30, 1995. The census also included 110 private facilities under exclusive contract to State governments or to the Federal Bureau of Prisons to house prisoners. The Census included the following types of State and Federal adult correctional facilities: prisons; prison farms; reception, diagnostic and classification centers; road camps; forestry and conservation camps; youthful offender facilities (except in California); vocational training facilities; drug and alcohol treatment facilities; and State-operated local detention facilities in Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont. Specifically excluded from the census were privately operated facilities that were not exclusively for State or Federal inmates; military facilities; Immigration and Naturalization Service facilities; Bureau of Indian Affairs facilities; facilities operated and administered by local government, including those housing State prisoners; facilities operated by the U.S. Marshals Service; and hospital wings and wards reserved for State prisoners.

Correctional facilities were classified as community-based if 50% or more of the residents were regularly permitted to leave, unaccompanied, to work or study. These facilities included halfway houses, restitution centers, and prerelease, work release, and study release centers. Correctional facilities in which less than 50% of the inmates regularly left the facility unaccompanied were classified as confinement institutions. Because the census was a complete enumeration, the results are not subject to sampling error.

Trend data explanatory notes

To estimate the total correctional populations in tables 6.1 and 6.2, the four correctional populations are assumed to contain individuals with only one status at a time. This assumption may not be valid. Multiple correctional statuses may occur because (1) probation and parole agencies are not always notified of new arrests, jail entries, or prison admissions; (2) absconders on agency caseloads in one jurisdiction may actually be incarcerated in another jurisdiction; and (3) individuals may be admitted to jail or prison before formal revocation hearings by a probation or parole agency.

By adding the number of persons on probation, on parole, in jail, and in prison, some persons may be counted more than once; consequently, the sum will be an overestimate of the total number of persons under correctional supervision at any one time. The magnitude of the overestimation is not known; however, data collected in previous BJS surveys of prison and jail inmates indicate that the number of inmates doublecounted may be small relative to the total population under correctional supervision. Results from the 1989 Survey of Inmates of Local Jails indicated that 28% of the jail inmates were on probation and 10% were on parole at the time of admission. Results from the 1991 Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities indicated 23% of the State prisoners on probation and 22% on parole when entering prison.

If the survey results are applied to the total jail and prison populations in 1995, and if all of these inmates are assumed to have been doublecounted, then the total number of doublecounted inmates would be 635,000, or about 11.8% of the estimated correctional population. This is an extreme assumption. Somewhat lower estimates are generated if it is assumed that the survey figures should be applied only to those jail inmates who are unconvicted and to prisoners who are technical violators of parole or probation supervision. Under this assumption, the

doublecount would be an estimated 215,000 inmates, or 4% of the total correctional population. Doublecounting may also include an unknown, but relatively small, number of persons on both probation and parole.

Military corrections data

BJS obtains yearend counts of prisoners in the custody of U.S. military authorities from the Department of Defense Corrections Council. In 1994 the council, comprised of representatives from each branch of military service, adopted a standardized report (DD Form 2707) with a common set of items and definitions. This report provides information on persons held in U.S. military confinement facilities inside and outside the continental United States, by branch of service, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, conviction status and sentence length, and offense. It also includes data on the number of facilities, and their design and rated capacities.

Prior to 1997, all services except the Air Force submitted these reports annually. Information on prisoners held in Air Force facilities was reported for the first time in 1997. Therefore, readers should note that data for 1995 presented in tables 6.60 and 6.61 are incomplete. Information on Air Force confinement facilities (including the number and characteristics of prisoners held at yearend as well as those admitted or released during the year) was not available.

Appendix 12

Federal Justice Statistics Methodology and definitions of terms

Note: The following was excerpted from U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 1995*, NCJ-164259 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1998), pp. 88-103. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Methodology

The data are from the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) Federal Justice Statistics database. The database is constructed from source files provided by the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, the Administrative Office of the United States Courts (AO), the United States Sentencing Commission, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. The AO also maintains data collected by the Pretrial Services Administration, the U.S. Court of Appeals, and data on the work of the U.S. Probation Service in the Federal Probation Supervision Information System.

Some records in the Federal Justice Statistics database are matched according to a statistically weighted combination of names, other personal identifiers, dates of court appearances, types of offenses, and other relevant information contained in the files. Using the matched data files, it is possible to combine information about two or more stages of the processing of a criminal matter or case, from the prosecutor's decision of whether to file a criminal case, through adjudication, and, if the defendant is convicted, through prison and/or supervised release. Unless otherwise noted, data tables describe events occurring during fiscal year 1995 (Oct. 1, 1994 through Sept. 30, 1995).

The unit of analysis is a combination of a person (or corporation) and a matter or case. For example, if a single person is involved in three different criminal cases during the time period specified in the table, he or she is counted three times in the tabulation. Similarly, if a single criminal case involves a corporate defendant and four individual defendants, it is counted five times in the tabulation.

The unit of analysis for incarceration, probation, parole, or other supervised release is a person entering custody or supervision, or a person leaving custody or supervision. For example, a person convicted in two concurrent cases and committed once to the

custody of the Federal Bureau of Prisons in the indicated time period is counted as one admission to a term of incarceration. A person who terminates probation twice in the indicated time period, such as with a violation and again after reinstatement, is counted as two terminations of probation.

The offense classifications in the tables are based on the classification system used by the AO. Specific offenses in the AO classification are combined to form the BJS categories in the tables. These categories are designed to be as consistent as possible with BJS publications on State criminal justice systems. Offense categories for tables focusing on prisoners are based on combinations of offense designations used by the Bureau of Prisons. They are similar to the BJS categories but may not be directly comparable.

Where more than one offense is charged or adjudicated, the most serious offense, the one that may or did result in the most severe sentence, is used in the classification. Prisoners are classified according to the offense that bears the longest single incarceration sentence. The offense description may change as a case goes through the criminal justice process. Tables indicate whether charged or adjudicated offenses are used.

The availability of particular items of information is affected by the data source. Data on prosecutors' decisions prior to court filing are provided for cases investigated by U.S. attorneys, but not for those handled by other litigating divisions of the U.S. Department of Justice. Criminal Division cases enter the data base once they are filed in U.S. District Court, however. Many items of social and demographic information come from presentence investigation records, supervision records, or sentencing records and are available only for arrested defendants who were convicted and/or began serving a sentence involving supervised release. (This particularly affects sex, race, ethnicity, and prior record information.)

Time served in prison is the number of months from the prisoner's arrival into jurisdiction of the Bureau of Prisons until first release from prison, plus any jail time served and credited. The calculation is the same as that currently used by the Bureau of Prisons. Because other publications may include different groups of prisoners, calculate time served differently, or use a different offense classification, these data may differ from estimates of time served in previous publications by the Bureau of Prisons or in publications based on other data sources.

These data are designed to permit the user to make valid comparisons of numbers within each table and to compare

percentage rates across tables. The total numbers of subjects that are based on records linked between two files are generally less than the total number of records in either source file. Accordingly, comparisons of absolute numbers across two or more tables, or between these data and other data sources, are not necessarily valid.

In addition, readers should note that offender characteristics and classifications of lengths of prior sentences of incarceration differ from the 1993 and prior years' Federal justice compendia. Therefore, comparisons of these elements with the 1993 compendium or compendia prior to 1993 should not be attempted.

Definitions of terms

Agriculture--violations of the Federal statutes on agriculture and conservation, for example, violations of the Agricultural Acts, Insecticide Act, and the Packers and Stockyards Act; also violation of laws concerning plant quarantine and the handling of animals pertaining to research (title 7 U.S.C. except sections on food stamps).

Antitrust--violation of Federal antitrust statutes, which aim to protect trade and commerce from unlawful restraints, price fixing, monopolies, and discrimination in pricing or in furnishing services or facilities.

Arson--willfully or maliciously setting, or attempting to set, fire to any property within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States.

Assault--intentionally inflicting, attempting or threatening to inflict bodily injury to anyone within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States or to any Government official, foreign official, official guest, internationally protected person, or any officer or employee of the United States designated in section 18 U.S.C. 1114; also certain violations of the Fair Housing Act of 1968.

Bail--the sum of money promised as a condition of release, to be paid if a released defendant defaults.

Bribery--offering or promising anything of value with intent to unlawfully influence a public official, bank employee, officer or employee of the U.S. Government, witness, or any common carrier as well as soliciting or accepting such an offer. Soliciting or receiving anything of value in consideration of aiding a person to obtain employment in the U.S. Government. Receiving or soliciting any remuneration, directly or indirectly, in cash or any kind in return for purchasing, ordering, leasing, or recommending to purchase any good, service, or facility.

Burglary--breaking and entering into another's property with intent to steal within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States; also including breaking and entering into any official bank,

credit union, savings and loan institution, post office, vessel or steamboat assigned to the use of mail service, or personal property of the United States or breaking the seal or lock of any carrier facility containing interstate or foreign shipments of freight or express.

Collateral bond--an agreement made by a defendant as a condition of his or her pretrial release that requires the defendant to post property valued at the full bail amount as an assurance of his or her intention to appear at trial.

Conspiracy--an agreement by two or more persons to commit or to effect the commission of an unlawful act or to use unlawful means to accomplish an act that is not in itself unlawful; also any overt act in furtherance of the agreement. A person charged with conspiracy is classified under the substantive offense alleged.

Counterfeiting--falsely making, forging, or altering any obligation or security of the United States, foreign obligation or security, coin or bar stamped at any mint in the United States, money order issued by the Postal Service, domestic or foreign stamp, or seal of any department or agency of the United States. Passing, selling, attempting to pass or sell, or bringing into the United States any of the above falsely made articles. Making, selling, or possessing any plates or stones used for printing counterfeit obligations or securities of the United States, foreign obligations or securities, Government transportation requests, or postal stamps; or knowingly and intentionally trafficking in falsified labels affixed to phono records, motion pictures, or audio visual works.

Deposit bond--an agreement made by a defendant as a condition of his or her release that requires the defendant to post a fraction of the bail before he or she is released.

Detention--the legally authorized confinement of persons after arrest, whether before or during prosecution. Only those persons held 2 or more days are classified as detained.

Drug offenses--manufacture, import, export, distribution, or dispensing of a controlled substance (or counterfeit substance), or the possession of a controlled substance (or counterfeit substance) with intent to manufacture, import, export, distribute, or dispense. Also using any communication facilities which causes or facilitates a felony under title 21. Also furnishing of fraudulent or false information concerning prescriptions as well as any other unspecified drug-related offense.

Embezzlement--fraudulently appropriating property by a person to whom such property has been entrusted or into whose hands it has lawfully come where offense is committed by bank officers or employees; officers or employees of the Postal Service; officers of lending, credit, or insurance

institutions; any officer or employee of a corporation or association engaged in commerce as a common carrier; court officers of the U.S. courts; or officers or employees of the United States. Stealing, selling, conveying, or disposing of any money, property, records, or thing of value to the United States or any department thereof.

Escape--departing or attempting to depart from the custody of a correctional institution; a judicial, correctional, or law enforcement officer; or a hospital where one is committed for drug abuse and drug dependency problems. Knowingly advising, aiding, assisting, or procuring the escape or attempted escape of any person from a correctional facility, an officer, or the above-mentioned hospital as well as concealing an escapee. Providing or attempting to provide to an inmate in prison a prohibited object or making, possessing, obtaining, or attempting to make or obtain a prohibited object. Instigating, assisting, attempting to cause, or causing any mutiny or riot at any Federal penal, detention, or correctional facility or conveying into any of these institutions any dangerous instrumentalities.

Explosives--violations of Federal law involving importation, manufacture, distribution, and storage of explosive material. Includes unlawful receipt, possession or transportation of explosives without a license, where prohibited by law, or using explosives during commission of a felony. Also includes violations relating to dealing in stolen explosives, using mail or other forms of communication to threaten an individual with explosives, and possessing explosive materials at an airport.

Failure to appear--willful absence from any court appointment.

Felony--a criminal offense punishable by death or imprisonment for a term exceeding 1 year.

Financial conditions--monetary conditions upon which release of a defendant before trial is contingent. Includes deposit bond, surety bond, and collateral bond (see individual definitions).

Food and drug--violations of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, such as regulations for clean and sanitary movement of animals.

Forgery--falsely and with intent to defraud, making, counterfeiting, altering, or possessing with intent to pass off as genuine any U.S. Postal Service money order; postmarking stamp or impression; obligation or security of the United States; foreign obligation, security, or bank note; contractors' bond, bid, or public record; seal of a court or any department or agency of the U.S. Government; the signature of a judge or court officer; ships' papers; documents on entry of vessels; deed; power of attorney; customs matters; coin or bar; and so forth. Also making, possessing, selling, or printing plates or

stones for counterfeiting obligations or securities.

Fraud--unlawfully depriving a person of his or her property or legal rights through intentional misrepresentation of fact or deceit other than forgery or counterfeiting. Includes violations of statutes pertaining to lending and credit institutions, the Postal Service, interstate wire, radio, television, computer, creditcard, veterans benefits, allotments, bankruptcy, marketing agreements, commodity credit, the Securities and Exchange Commission, railroad retirement, unemployment, Social Security, false personation, citizenship, passports, conspiracy, and claims and statements, excluding tax fraud. The category excludes fraud involving tax violations that are shown in a separate category under "Public-order, other offenses."

Gambling--transporting, manufacturing, selling, possessing, or using any gambling device in the District of Columbia or any possession of the United States or within Indian country or the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States. Also transporting gambling devices in the jurisdiction of the United States, (except under authority of the Federal Trade Commission or any State that has a law providing for their exemption from these provisions), transmitting wagering information in interstate or foreign commerce, interstate transporting of wagering paraphernalia, importing or transporting lottery tickets, or mailing lottery tickets or related matter.

Hispanic--ethnic category based on classification by reporting agency. Hispanic persons may be of any race.

Immigration--offenses involving illegal entrance into the United States, illegally reentering after being deported, willfully failing to deport when so ordered, or willfully remaining beyond days allowed on conditional permit. Falsely representing oneself to be a citizen of the United States. Also bringing in or harboring any aliens not duly admitted by an immigration officer.

Incarceration--any sentence of confinement, including prison, jail, and other residential placements.

Kidnaping--unlawfully seizing any person, within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States, for ransom or reward, except in the case of a minor by a parent. Also receiving, possessing, or disposing of any money or other property that has been delivered as ransom or reward in connection with a kidnaping as well as conspiring to kidnap. This offense includes kidnaping or attempting to kidnap any Government official, the President of the United States, the President-elect, the Vice President, any foreign official, any official guest, or any internationally protected person.

Larceny--taking and carrying away with intent to steal any personal property of another. Stealing, possessing, converting to

one's own use, or illegally selling or disposing of anything of value to the United States or any of its departments or agencies. Stealing anything of value from a bank, the Postal Service, or any interstate or Foreign shipments by carrier. Receiving or possessing stolen property or pirate property. Stealing or obtaining by fraud any funds, assets, or property that belongs to or is entrusted to the custody of an Indian tribal organization. This offense category excludes the transportation of stolen property.

Liquor--violations of Internal Revenue Service laws on liquor as well as violations of liquor laws not cited under these laws, such as dispensing or unlawfully possessing intoxicants in Indian country; transporting intoxicating liquors into any State, territory, district, or possession where sale is prohibited; shipping packages containing unmarked and unlabeled intoxicants; shipping liquor by C.O.D.; knowingly delivering a liquor shipment to someone other than to whom it has been consigned; and violating in any way the Federal Alcohol Administration Act.

Mailing or transportation of obscene materials--knowingly using the mail for mailing obscene or crime-inciting matter. Also transporting for sale or distribution, importing, or transporting any obscene matter in interstate or foreign commerce.

Matters concluded--matters about which a final decision has been reached by a U.S. attorney. Includes matters filed as cases, matters declined after investigation, matters referred for disposition by U.S. magistrates, and matters otherwise terminated without reaching court.

Migratory birds--taking, killing, or possessing migratory birds, or any part, nest, or egg thereof, in violation of Federal regulations or the transportation laws of the State, territory, or district from which the bird was taken. Misuse or nonuse of a migratory-bird hunting and conservation stamp.

Misdemeanor--a criminal offense punishable by a jail term not exceeding 1 year and any offenses specifically defined as a misdemeanor by the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts for the purposes of data collection. (This category includes offenses previously called minor offenses that were reclassified under the Federal Magistrates Act of 1979.)

Mixed sentence--a sentence requiring the convicted offender to serve a term of incarceration, followed by a term of probation. Unless otherwise noted, offenders receiving mixed sentences are included in both incarceration and probation categories.

Most serious offense--the offense with the greatest potential penalty. For Federal prisoners, the offense with the longest term of incarceration actually imposed.

Motor vehicle theft--interstate or foreign transporting, receiving, concealing,

storing, bartering, selling, or disposing of any stolen motor vehicle or aircraft.

Murder--the unlawful killing of a human being with malice aforethought, either expressed or implied. Nonnegligent manslaughter is the unlawful killing of a human being without malice; includes committing or attempting to commit murder (first or second degree) or voluntary manslaughter within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States. Killing or attempting to kill any Government official, the President of the United States, the President-elect, the Vice President, any officers and employees of the United States, any foreign officials, any official guests, or any internationally protected persons. As applied to the owner or charterer of any steamboat or vessel, knowingly and willfully causing or allowing fraud, neglect, misconduct, or violation of any law resulting in loss of life.

National defense--violations of the national defense laws of the Military Selective Service Acts, the Defense Production Act of 1950, the Economic Stabilization Act of 1970 (which includes prices, rents, and wages), the Subversive Activities Control Act, alien registration, treason (including espionage, sabotage, sedition, and the Smith Act of 1940), also violations relating to energy facilities, curfew and restricted areas, exportation of war materials, trading with an enemy, illegal use of uniform, and any other violations of the Federal statutes concerning national defense.

Negligent manslaughter--causing the death of another, within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States by wanton or reckless disregard for human life. Also negligent manslaughter of any Government official, the President of the United States, the President-elect, the Vice President, any officers and employees of the United States, any foreign officials, and official guests, or any internationally protected persons. This offense category also includes misconduct, negligence, or inattention to duties by ship officers on a steamboat or vessel resulting in death to any person.

Nolo contendere--defendant's plea in a criminal case indicating that he or she will not contest charges, but not admitting or denying guilt.

Offense--violation of U.S. criminal law. Where more than one offense is charged, the offense with the greatest potential penalty is reported.

Other property offenses--offenses that involve the destruction of property moving in interstate or foreign commerce in the possession of a common or contract carrier. The malicious destruction of Government property, or injury to U.S. postal property such as mailboxes or mailbags. Trespassing on timber and Government lands is also included in this category of offenses.

Other public-order offenses--violations of laws pertaining to bigamy;

disorderly conduct on the U.S. Capitol grounds; civil disorder; and travel to incite riot. Included in "public-order, non-regulatory offenses."

Other regulatory offenses--violations of civil rights, election laws, the Communication Act of 1934 (including wire tapping and wire interception), customs laws (except narcotics and liquor), interstate commerce (Hot Oil Act, transportation or importation of prison-made goods, and the railroad and transportation acts), maritime and shipping laws, laws regarding stowaways, the Federal Boat Safety Act of 1971, U.S. postal laws (excluding injury to postal property), intimidation of witness laws, aircraft regulations, and any other regulatory offenses not listed above.

Other sex offenses--transporting, coercing, or enticing any individual (including minors) to go from one place to another in interstate or foreign commerce, in the District of Columbia, or in any territory or possession of the United States with the intent and purpose to engage in prostitution, or any sexual activity for which any person can be charged with a criminal offense.

Perjury--making any false material declarations under oath in any proceeding before or ancillary to any court or grand jury of the United States. Includes knowingly or willfully giving false evidence or swearing to false statements under oath or by any means procuring or instigating any person to commit perjury. This offense also includes any officers and employees of the Government listed under 13 U.S.C. 21-25 who willfully or knowingly furnish or cause to be furnished any false information or statement.

Personal recognizance--pretrial release condition in which the defendant promises to appear at trial and no financial conditions are required to be met.

Possession--acquiring a controlled substance by misrepresentation or fraud, attempting or conspiring to possess, or simple possession of a controlled substance in schedules I-V (as defined by 21 U.S.C. 812). Also possession of a controlled substance in schedule I or II or a narcotic drug in schedule III or IV on board a vessel of the United States or vessels within custom waters of the United States, or by any citizen of the United States on board a vessel. Possessing any punch, die, plate, stone, or any other thing designed to reproduce the label upon any drug or container is an offense under this category. Distributing a small amount of marijuana for no remuneration is treated as simple possession and, therefore, is included in this offense category.

Pretrial release--the release of a defendant from custody, for all or part of the time before or during prosecution. The defendant may be released either on personal recognizance, unsecured bond or on financial conditions. The category includes defendants released within 2 days after arrest and

defendants who were initially detained but subsequently released after raising bail or having release conditions changed at a subsequent hearing.

Property offenses, fraudulent--property offenses involving the elements of deceit or intentional misrepresentation. Specifically includes embezzlement, fraud (excluding tax fraud), forgery, and counterfeiting.

Property offenses, non-fraudulent--offenses against property: burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, arson, transportation of stolen property, and other property offenses (destruction of property and trespassing). These offenses are termed "non-fraudulent" only for the purpose of distinguishing them from the category "property offenses, fraudulent," above.

Public-order, non-regulatory offenses--offenses concerning weapons; immigration; tax law violations (tax fraud); bribery; perjury; national defense; escape; racketeering and extortion; gambling; liquor; mailing or transporting of obscene materials; traffic; migratory birds; conspiracy, aiding and abetting, and jurisdictional offenses; and "other public-order offenses." These offenses are termed "non-regulatory" only for the purpose of distinguishing them from the category "public-order, regulatory offenses," below.

Public-order, regulatory offenses--violations of regulatory laws and regulations in agriculture, antitrust, labor law, food and drug, motor carrier, and other regulatory offenses that are not specifically listed in the category "public-order, non-regulatory offenses" above.

Racketeering and extortion--racketeering is demanding, soliciting, or receiving anything of value from the owner, proprietor or other person having a financial interest in a business, by means of a threat or promise, either expressed or implied. Extortion is the obtaining of money or property from another, without his consent, induced by the wrongful use of force or fear. This offense code covers using interstate or foreign commerce or any facility in interstate or foreign commerce to aid racketeering enterprises such as arson, bribery, gambling, liquor, narcotics, prostitution, and extortionate credit transactions; obtaining property or money from another, with his or her consent induced by actual or threatened force; violence, blackmail, or committing unlawful interference with employment or business; transmitting by interstate commerce or through the mail any threat to injure the property, the person, or the reputation of the addressee or of another; or kidnapping any person with intent to extort.

Rape--rape, assault with intent to commit rape, and carnal knowledge of a female under 16 who is not one's wife, within the territorial and special maritime jurisdictions of the United States. Also includes cases of

sexual abuse, including abuse of a minor and in Federal prisons.

Robbery--taking anything of value from the person or presence of another by force or by intimidation, within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States. Also robbery of bank property, U.S. postal property, or personal property of the United States. Also assaulting or putting the life of any person in jeopardy by the use of a dangerous weapon while committing or attempting to commit such robbery.

Sentence--sanction imposed on a convicted offender. For sentences to incarceration, the maximum time the offender may be held in custody is reported.

Supervised release--under the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984, a form of post-imprisonment supervision to be imposed by the court as a part of the sentence of imprisonment at the time of initial sentencing. Unlike parole, a term of supervised release does not replace a portion of the sentence of imprisonment, but rather is an order of supervision in addition to any term of imprisonment imposed by the court.

Surety bond--an agreement by the defendant as a condition of his or her release that requires a third party (usually a bail bondsman) to promise to pay the full bail amount in the event that the defendant fails to appear.

Suspect--a person who is under investigation or interrogation as a likely perpetrator of a specific criminal offense.

Tax law violations--tax fraud offenses such as income tax fraud; evading or defeating tax; willful failure to file; fraudulently withholding an exemption certificate or failing to supply information; counterfeiting any stamps with intent to defraud the collection or payment of tax; willful failure to collect or pay tax; putting fraudulent or false statements on tax returns; failure to obey summons to produce any papers concerning taxes; preparers of returns disclosing or using any information for any purpose other than to assist in preparing returns; failing to furnish receipts for employees of tax withheld; failing to furnish information relating to certain trusts, annuity, and bond purchase plans; and not obtaining a license for a business that makes a profit from foreign items. Also included in this offense category are violations of excise and wagering tax laws and other laws from the Internal Revenue Service code.

Technical violation--failure to comply with any of the conditions of pretrial release, probation, or parole, excluding alleged new criminal activity. May result in revocation of release status. Examples of conditions that may be imposed and then violated include remaining within a specified jurisdiction, or appearing at specified intervals for drug tests.

Threats against the President--knowingly and willfully depositing in the mail,

at any post office, or by any letter carrier a letter, paper, writing, print, missive, or document containing any threat to take the life of or to inflict bodily harm upon the President, Vice President, or any other officer in order of succession to the Presidency. Knowingly and willfully making such threats in any way to the above-named people.

Traffic offenses--driving while intoxicated or any moving or parking violations on Federal lands.

Trafficking--knowingly and intentionally importing or exporting any controlled substance in schedule I, II, III, IV, or V (as defined by 21 U.S.C. 812). Manufacturing, distributing, selling, or possessing with intent to manufacture, distribute, or sell a controlled substance or a counterfeit substance. Exporting any controlled substance in schedules I-V. Manufacturing or distributing a controlled substance in schedule I or II for purposes of unlawful importation. Making or distributing any punch, die, plate, stone, or any other thing designed to reproduce the label upon any drug or container or removing or obliterating the label or symbol of any drug or container. Knowingly opening, maintaining, or managing any place for the purpose of manufacturing, distributing, or using any controlled substance.

Transportation of stolen property--transporting, selling, or receiving stolen goods, stolen securities, stolen moneys, stolen cattle, fraudulent State tax stamps, or articles used in counterfeiting if the above articles or goods involve or constitute interstate or foreign commerce.

U.S. attorneys--all United States attorneys. Prosecutorial data come from the Central system and Central Charge Files of the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys.

Unsecured bond--an agreement by the defendant as a condition of his or her release in which the defendant agrees to pay full bond amount in the event of nonappearance at trial, but is not required to post security as a condition to release.

Violation (of pretrial release, probation, or parole)--allegation of either a new crime or a technical violation while on pretrial release, probation, or parole.

Violent offenses--threatening, attempting, or actually using physical force against a person. Includes murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, negligent manslaughter, assault, robbery, rape, other sex offenses (some of which may be nonviolent), kidnapping, and threats against the President. (See specific offenses.)

Weapons--violations of any of the provisions of sections 922 and 923 of title 18 concerning the manufacturing, importing, possessing, receiving, and licensing of firearms and ammunition. Manufacturing, selling, possessing, or transporting (within any territory or possession of the United States, within Indian country, or within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the

United States) any switchblade knife; or making, receiving, possessing, or transporting a firearm not registered in the National Firearms Registration Transfer Record. Engaging in importing, manufacturing, or dealing in firearms if not registered with the secretary in the Internal Revenue Service District in which the business is conducted or not having paid a special occupational tax. In addition, this code covers cases where in a crime of violence or drug trafficking enhanced punishment is handed down when committed with a deadly weapon.

Appendix 16

National Jail Census, Annual Survey of Jails, and Survey of Inmates in Local Jails Methodology and survey sampling procedures

Note: The following information was excerpted from the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Jails and Jail Inmates 1993-94*, Bulletin NCJ-151651 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, April 1995), pp. 14-16; *Prison and Jail Inmates at Midyear 1997*, Bulletin NCJ-167247 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1998), pp. 9, 10; *Profile of Jail Inmates, 1996*, Special Report NCJ-164620 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, April 1998), pp. 13, 14; and information provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Methodology

National Jail Census

The National Jail Census is taken every 5 years and is conducted for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Data are presented for censuses conducted in 1983, 1988, and 1993. For 1983, questionnaires were mailed to all (3,358) locally administered jails in the Nation. For 1988, questionnaires were mailed to 3,448 locally administered jails. Forty-four jails were added to the initial mailing and 176 were deleted, yielding a final count of 3,316 facilities for 1988. Through the use of various followup procedures, a response rate of 99% was achieved for 1983, and 100% for 1988.

The most recent census, conducted in 1993, included all locally administered confinement facilities (3,287) that hold inmates beyond arraignment and are staffed by municipal or county employees. The census also included 17 jails that were privately operated under contract for local governments and 7 facilities maintained by the Federal Bureau of Prisons and functioning as jails.

Excluded from the census were temporary holding facilities, such as drunk tanks and police lockups, that do not hold persons after being formally charged in court (usually within 72 hours of arrest). Also excluded were State-operated facilities in Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii,

Rhode Island, and Vermont, which have combined jail-prison systems. Five locally operated jails in Alaska were included.

The mailing list used for the census was derived from the National Justice Agency List maintained by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for BJS. The census forms were mailed to 3,506 facilities on June 22, 1993. Twenty-eight jails were added to the initial mailing and 230 were deleted, resulting in a total of 3,304 facilities.

After extensive followup, including additional mail requests and repeated telephone contacts, all jails (except those in one jurisdiction) provided data for four critical data items—number of inmates, average daily population, rated capacity, and sex of inmates housed. Data on these four items for the nonresponding jails were imputed based on data reported in the 1994 Annual Survey of Jails.

Completed forms with data for all or most items were received for 2,981 jails, resulting in a 90% response rate. These reporting jails housed 93% of all local jail inmates on June 30, 1993. Because there was nonresponse and incomplete data on all census items except the four critical items, national totals had to be estimated. Readers interested in the estimation procedures employed should consult the original Source (Source, *Jails and Jail Inmates 1993-94*).

Annual Survey of Jails

In each of the 4 years between the full censuses, a survey of jails is conducted to estimate baseline characteristics of the Nation's jails and inmates housed in the jails. Data from the Annual Survey of Jails are presented for 1984-87, 1989-92, and 1994-97. The reference date for each of these surveys was June 30, except 1990 when the reference date was June 29, and 1991 and 1996 when it was June 28. All surveys prior to the 1994 survey were based on all jails in jurisdictions with 100 or more jail inmates and a stratified random sample of jurisdictions with an average daily population of less than 100 inmates. For 1984, 1,164 jails in 893 jurisdictions were included; in 1985, 1,142 jails in 874 jurisdictions were included; in 1986, 1,137 jails in 868 jurisdictions were included; in 1987, 1,135 jails in 866 jurisdictions were included; in 1989, 1,128 jails in 809 jurisdictions were included; in 1990, 1,135 jails in 804 jurisdictions were included; in 1991, 1,124 jails in 799 jurisdictions were included; and in 1992, 1,113 jails in 795 jurisdictions were included.

A new sample of jail jurisdictions was selected for the 1994-97 surveys using information from the 1993 census. A jurisdiction is a county (parish in Louisiana) or municipal

government that administers one or more local jails. The 1997 sample included all jails in 795 selected jail jurisdictions and 25 multijurisdiction jails. A multijurisdiction jail is one in which two or more jurisdictions have a formal agreement to operate the facility.

In drawing the samples for 1994-97, jail jurisdictions were first stratified into two groups: single jurisdiction jails and multijurisdiction jails. All of the multijurisdiction jails were included in the survey. The remaining jurisdictions were then further stratified into two groups: jurisdictions with jails authorized to hold juveniles and jurisdictions with jails holding only adults. Jurisdictions were then selected based on the average daily population in the 1993 census. In 1997, all jails in 204 jurisdictions were automatically included if the jurisdiction held juveniles and had an average daily population of 250 or more inmates in 1993 or if they held only adults and had an average population of 500 or more. The other jurisdictions (591) were then selected based on stratified probability sampling.

Data were obtained by mailed questionnaires. After followup phone calls to nonrespondents, the response rate for the 1997 survey was 100%.

Sampling error

Survey estimates have an associated sampling error because jurisdictions with smaller average daily populations were sampled for the survey. Estimates based on the sample survey may differ somewhat from the results of conducting a complete census. Different samples could yield somewhat different results. Standard error is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all possible samples, stating the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average of all possible samples. The estimated relative sampling error for the total number of persons under the jurisdiction of jail authorities of 637,319 on June 30, 1997, was 0.86%; for persons held in the custody of jail authorities of 567,079, was 0.64%. Readers interested in standard error estimates should consult the original Source (Source, *Prison and Jail Inmates at Midyear 1997*).

Measures of population

Two measures of inmate population are used: the average daily population for the year ending June 30 and the inmate count on June 30 of each year. The average daily population balances out any extraordinary events that may render atypical the inmate count on June 30. The June 30 count provides data on characteristics of inmates, such as race, Hispanic origin, and age, that may not be available on an annual basis.

For the first time, in 1995 the Annual Survey of Jails obtained separate counts of the total number of offenders under jail jurisdiction, those held in jail facilities, and those supervised outside of jail facilities. Previous surveys and censuses included a small but unknown number of offenders under community supervision. To estimate the percent change from 1994 to 1995 in the jail population, the 1995 survey included a count of inmates held at midyear 1994.

In the 1996 survey the number of persons supervised outside a jail facility included for the first time persons under drug, alcohol, mental health, or other medical treatment. Comparison with 1995 estimates should exclude these persons.

Juveniles

State statutes and judicial practices allow juveniles to be incarcerated in adult jails under a variety of circumstances. Because of differing statutes and practices, however, accurate and comparable data on juveniles are difficult to collect. Beginning in 1994, the Annual Survey of Jails provided estimates of the total number of jail inmates under age 18, the number held as adults, and the number held as juveniles. New sampling procedures also were introduced in 1994 to minimize the standard errors of these estimates. By stratifying jurisdictions based on the authority to house juveniles, the precision of the juvenile counts was improved.

Survey of Inmates in Local Jails

The 1996 Survey of Inmates in Local Jails was conducted for BJS by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Similar surveys of jail inmates were conducted in 1972, 1978, 1983, and 1989. Interviews for the 1996 survey were conducted from October 1995 through March 1996.

Interviews were about an hour long and used computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI). With CAPI, computers provide the interviewer questions, including followup questions tailored to preceding answers. Before the interview inmates were told verbally and in writing that participation was voluntary and that all information provided would be held in confidence. Participants were assured that the survey was solely for statistical purposes and that no individual could be identified through use of survey results.

Sample design

The sample for the 1996 survey was selected from a universe of 3,328 jails that were enumerated in the 1993 Census of Jails or opened after the Census but before

the spring of 1996. The sample design was stratified two-stage selection. In the first stage six separate strata were formed based on the size of the male and female populations. In two strata all jails were selected--those jails housing only females and those with more than 1,000 males or more than 50 females or both. In the remaining four strata a systematic sample of jails was selected. Each jail within a stratum had an equal probability of selection. Equal probabilities were used instead of probability proportional to size because jail populations were likely to change between 1993 and 1995. Overall, 462 jails were selected. Interviews were conducted in 431; 19 refused, 8 were closed, and 4 were on the universe list in error.

In the second sampling stage, interviewers visited each selected facility and systematically selected a sample of male and female inmates using predetermined procedures. As a result, approximately 1 in every 100 males were selected in 4 strata and 1 in 83 in the male stratum. Depending on the stratum, 1 in 50, 25, 24, or 21 females were selected. A total of 6,133 inmates were interviewed, and 738 refused to participate, for a second stage nonresponse of 10.8%. The total nonresponse from both stages was 13.7%.

Based on the completed interviews, estimates for the entire population were developed using weighting factors derived from the original probability of selection in the sample. These factors were adjusted for variable rates of nonresponse across strata and inmate characteristics. Further adjustments were made to control the survey estimates to counts of jail inmates obtained from the 1993 Census of Jails and the 1995 Annual Survey of Jails.

Accuracy of the survey estimates

The accuracy of the estimates from the 1996 Survey of Inmates in Local Jails depends on two types of error: sampling and measurement. Sampling error is variation that may occur by chance because a sample rather than a complete enumeration of the population was conducted. Measurement error can be attributed to many sources, such as nonresponse, differences in the interpretation of questions among inmates, recall difficulties, and processing errors. In any survey the full extent of the measurement error is never known.

Measurement changes

Conviction status--In the 1996 survey, inmates still serving sentence for an offense--that is, on probation, parole, or other conditional release--when most recently admitted to jail were classified as sentenced. In prior surveys, status was based on the offense for which they were most recently admitted to

jail. For the 1996 survey 55.2% were classified as sentenced, but that percentage would have been 45.9% under the classification of previous surveys.

Educational attainment--Starting with the 1996 survey, inmates who had not finished high school were asked if they had earned a GED or high school equivalency certificate, which was classified as a high school diploma. This change raised the percentage of high school graduates from 25.9% to 30.0%. GED responses were volunteered by respondents in prior surveys.

Annotated list of sources and references

Only published documents cited by the **Sourcebook** are listed here. Information provided to **Sourcebook** staff in the form of single tables or mimeographed reports are not listed. Some sources are available electronically. The World Wide Web addresses of source publishers are included in the addresses of publishers list that begins on page 555.

Where data from more than one edition of a publication were used in trend tables, only the latest edition of the publication is annotated.

Sources typically contain more tables than were selected for presentation in the **Sourcebook**. Narratives that describe or analyze the tables and the procedures used to collect the data also may be presented in greater detail in the original source.

Administrative Office of the United States Courts

Annual Report of the Director, 1997

(Annual. Washington: USGPO, 1998. 388 pages, 126 tables, 4 figures, 1 appendix.)

Presents data for year ending Sept. 30, 1997 and trend data for 1992-97. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.60, 1.68, 1.69, 1.71, 5.7-5.11, 5.21-5.24, 5.36, 5.37, 5.41-5.43, 5.80-5.85, 6.17-6.19

This report is divided into three sections. The first section presents summary information on the business of the Federal judiciary, including caseload trends for the appellate, district, and bankruptcy courts; the probation and pretrial services system; and other components of the Federal judiciary. The second and third sections present supplemental tables and detailed statistical tables presenting data on civil and criminal cases filed, terminated, and pending. Dispositions of criminal cases, length of civil and criminal trials, number of prisoner petitions, and juror utilization are tabulated. Information also is provided for U.S. magistrate judges, U.S. Bankruptcy Courts, the U.S. Supreme Court, the U.S. Court of International Trade, the U.S. Court of Federal Claims, and the Federal Probation System.

1997 Federal Court Management Statistics

(Annual. Washington: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1998. 167 pages, 135 tables.)

Presents data for fiscal 1992-97. SOURCEBOOK table 1.59.

This report presents workload and performance statistics on both civil and criminal matters for each of the U.S. Courts of Appeals and each of the 94 U.S. District Courts. Data for the former include appeals filed, terminated, and pending; number of judgeships; types of appeals; number of opinions; median time from filing to disposition; and other matters pertaining to the appellate courts. Data for the U.S. District Courts include cases filed, terminated, and pending; actions per judgeship; median time from filing to disposition; a juror usage index; and other matters related to activities in U.S. District Courts. As part of the profile, each court is ranked on various dimensions. Two tables presenting the national profile for all U.S. Courts of Appeals and all U.S. District Courts on workload and performance measures also are included.

1997 Wiretap Report

(Annual. Washington: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1998. 207 pages, 13 tables, 4 figures, 1 appendix.)

Presents data for 1997 and trend data for 1987-97. SOURCEBOOK tables 5.2-5.4.

This report details the applications for orders authorizing or approving the interception of wire, oral, or electronic communications, as required by Title 18, United States Code, Section 2519(1). Included are descriptions of the reporting requirements of the statute, regulations for filing reports, and summaries of the reports submitted by judges and prosecuting officials. The tables in the body of the report present data on grants, denials, and authorized length of intercept orders; offenses for which court intercept orders were granted; types of surveillance used; average costs of electronic surveillance; arrests and convictions resulting from electronic surveillance; and a summary of authorized intercepts from 1987 through 1997. The appendix tables contain detailed data from reports filed by Federal and State judges and prosecuting officials on court-authorized electronic surveillance activities during 1997 and on arrests, trials, and convictions as a result of intercepts installed during previous years.

American Judicature Society

Judicial Selection in the United States: A Compendium of Provisions

(Periodic. 2nd edition. Chicago: American Judicature Society, 1993. 194 pages, 15 tables.)

Presents data for 1993. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.64-1.66.

This document describes the methods by which judges are selected in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The book begins with a historical review of judicial selection in the United States and a narrative summary of current practice. A survey of State statutes provides data for 1992 or from the most recent statutory updates available. Data are presented on the selection and retention process for State supreme court justices; intermediate appellate court judges; and general, limited, and special jurisdiction trial court judges. Current provisions for selecting judges through commission plans, partisan elections, and nonpartisan elections also are presented. The book concludes with a State-by-State presentation of relevant statutory citations and a summary of their texts.

American Judicature Society, Center for Judicial Conduct Organizations

Judicial Conduct Reporter

(Quarterly. Chicago: American Judicature Society. Contents and dates of data presented: See below. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.67, 5.88.)

The **Judicial Conduct Reporter** is a quarterly publication presenting recent developments in laws relating to judicial conduct and ethics as well as data on the procedures and operations of State judicial conduct organizations. The Summer-Fall 1997 newsletter features the annual report on the disposition of complaints of judicial misconduct and on the personnel and budgets of State judicial conduct organizations. Also presented are summaries of recent revisions made to codes of judicial conduct and discipline in nine States and revisions made to the American Bar Association's model code of judicial conduct.

Blum, Robert W. and P.M. Rinehart

Reducing the Risk: Connections That Make a Difference in the Lives of Youth

(Special. Minneapolis, MN: University of Minnesota, Division of General Pediatrics and Adolescent Health, 1997. 40 pages, 27 figures, 2 appendices.)

Presents data for 1995. SOURCEBOOK table 3.58.

This report presents results from a survey by the Add Health project, funded by the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development. Add Health is a school-based study of the health-related behaviors of adolescents in the United States. The report presents survey results from the first phase of the project including students' involvement in violence and sexual activity, suicide attempts, and drug use. Measures of family connections, school connections, and individual characteristics shown to have effects on adolescents' emotional health are discussed. A detailed description of the survey methodology and information on access to the data are presented in the appendices.

CEGA Publishing

Corrections Compendium

(Monthly. Lincoln, NE: CEGA Publishing. Contents and dates of data presented: See below. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.76, 6.34, 6.55, 6.62.)

The Corrections Compendium is a monthly publication focusing on issues related to institutional and community corrections. Regular features include articles of special interest to the field, sections on court decisions and legal issues, and news items focusing on corrections. Each issue also carries the results of a survey and tabular information on a selected correctional issue (e.g., the September 1997 issue presents the results of a survey on inmate educational programs).

Chandler, Kathryn A.; Christopher D. Chapman; Michael R. Rand; and Bruce M. Taylor

Students' Reports of School Crime: 1989 and 1995

(Special. NCES 98-241/NCJ-169607. Washington: U.S. Departments of Education and Justice, 1998. 52 pages, 5 tables, 15 figures, and 2 appendices.)

Presents data for 1989 and 1995. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.61-3.66.

This report presents data from the School Crime Supplement (SCS) to the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS). The SCS provides a national portrait of the extent to which students ages 12 through 19 experienced violent crime or theft of property

at school; their perceptions of the presence of guns, gangs, and illegal drugs at their schools; and changes in these crime-related factors between 1989 and 1995. The data are displayed by numerous student demographic characteristics, and a detailed discussion of the SCS survey methodology and sampling procedures is included. Standard errors for all reported estimates and copies of the SCS survey instruments are provided in the appendices.

The Council of State Governments

The Book of the States 1996-97

(Biennial. Vol. 31. Lexington, KY: The Council of State Governments, 1996. 566 pages, 222 tables, 3 figures. Dates of data presented: See below. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.61, 1.62.)

The Book of the States is a reference work containing information on the operations, revenues, expenditures, and services of State governments. The book is divided into 10 sections: State constitutions; State executive branches; State legislatures; State judiciaries; State elections, campaign finance, and initiatives; State finances; State management, regulation, and personnel; State programs and issues (i.e., education, environment, labor, healthcare); intergovernmental affairs; historical and contemporary State characteristics (i.e., capitals, populations, land areas); and a final section of essays examining numerous trends and developments in State government. Data on a wide variety of topics that were collected by The Council of State Governments or that were compiled from other sources are presented.

Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget

Budget of the United States Government, Analytical Perspectives, Fiscal Year 1999

(Annual. Washington: USGPO, 1998. 586 pages, 101 tables, 16 figures.)

Presents data for fiscal 1997-2003 and trend data for fiscal 1960-2070. SOURCEBOOK table 1.12.

This report details the actual expenditures for fiscal 1997 and the projected expenditures for fiscal 1998-2003. The report includes economic and accounting analyses; information on Federal receipts and collections, including user fees and tax expenditures; analyses of Federal spending including underwriting Federal credit and insurance, and aid to State and local governments; detailed information on Federal

borrowing and debt; the Budget Enforcement Act preview report; current services estimates; and other technical presentations, such as the national income and product accounts, and a comparison of actual to estimated totals for 1997. Information on Federal drug control funding, the budget system and concepts, and a listing of Federal programs by agency and account also are included.

Executive Office of the President, Office of National Drug Control Policy

The National Drug Control Strategy, 1998: Budget Summary

(Annual. Washington: Executive Office of the President, 1998. 207 pages, 100 tables (estimated).)

Presents data for fiscal 1999 and trend data for fiscal 1986-99. SOURCEBOOK table 1.14.

This report presents detailed information on the budget and objectives of the National Drug Control Strategy developed by the Office of National Drug Control Policy. The Executive Summary highlights important drug control initiatives, five drug control strategy goals, and Federal funding priorities for the next 5 years. The next section includes overview tables showing breakdowns of Federal drug control funding by function and agency. The final section provides detailed agency-by-agency summaries of specific drug control programs, agency budgets organized by strategic goals, and tables presenting fiscal 1997 actual, fiscal 1998 enacted, and fiscal 1999 requested budget authorities.

Gallup, George Jr.

The Gallup Poll

(Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll. Periodicity, contents, and dates of data presented: See below. SOURCEBOOK tables 2.1, 2.14, 2.15, 2.17, 2.19, 2.23-2.27, 2.51, 2.52, 2.68, 2.99, 2.101.)

The results of public opinion research conducted by The Gallup Organization, Inc. are released several times monthly by The Gallup Poll News Service. A wide variety of topics are examined in these surveys including problems facing the Nation, Presidential and Congressional job performance, current issues such as weapons inspections in Iraq and bilingual education in public schools, and various other political and foreign affairs issues. A brief note on sample size, sampling tolerance, and survey dates is included in each release.

The Gallup Poll Monthly

(Monthly. Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll. Contents and dates of data presented: See below. SOURCEBOOK tables 2.31, 2.33, 2.35, 2.61-2.63, 2.102, 2.103.)

The Gallup Poll Monthly contains the results of opinion surveys conducted by The Gallup Organization, Inc. with demographic breakdowns for selected questions. Political, social, and economic trends are presented in monthly issues that include many topics (e.g., March 1998 presented a retrospective of public approval ratings for the last five Presidents and Americans' ratings of the economy in general and their personal finances). A short subjects section presents brief results from additional items asked in recent surveys. A note on sample size, sampling tolerance, and survey dates is included in each issue.

Goldman, Sheldon and Elliot Slotnick

"Clinton's First Term Judiciary: Many Bridges to Cross"

(*Judicature, The Journal of the American Judicature Society* 80 (May-June 1997), pp. 254-273. 20 pages, 8 tables.)

Presents data for 1976-96. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.57, 1.58.

This article reports the results of research on judgeship appointments to Federal district and appeals courts. Background characteristics of judges appointed by President Clinton during his presidency are compared with those appointed by Presidents Carter, Reagan, and Bush. Appointees who had noteworthy political and legal credentials are highlighted as are controversial appointees. A special section on nontraditional judges in active service also is included.

Hall, John R., Jr.

U.S. Arson Trends and Patterns - 1996

(Annual. Quincy, MA: National Fire Protection Association, 1997. 59 pages, 16 tables, 12 figures.)

Presents data for 1996 and trend data for 1977-96. SOURCEBOOK table 3.176.)

This report presents data from annual surveys conducted by the National Fire Protection Association and the U.S. Fire Administration, and from the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting Program. The report presents data for 1996 and trend data for 1977-96 concerning fire incidents, deaths,

and property and vehicle losses for fires of incendiary or suspicious origin. The report also examines arson by community size, clearance and arrest rates, convictions, sentences, motives of offenders, and as a weapon of gangs and drug rings. In addition, several myths related to arson are explored. Definitions and data sources pertaining to arson also are included.

Harris, Louis

The Harris Poll

(Los Angeles: Creators Syndicate, Inc. Periodicity, contents, and dates of data presented: See below. SOURCEBOOK tables 2.2, 2.13, 2.56, 2.57, 2.66.)

The Harris Poll is a weekly news release of public opinion research conducted by Louis Harris and Associates. The releases deal with a variety of topics including confidence in selected institutions, Presidential job performance, foreign affairs, business and finance, and numerous current issues such as the Presidential race in the year 2000 and public hostility toward managed health care. A brief note on sample size and survey dates is included in each release.

Hoffmann, John P.; Cindy Larison; and Allen Sanderson

An Analysis of Worker Drug Use and Workplace Policies and Programs

(Special. Analytic Series: A-2. Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1997. 68 pages, 14 tables, 17 figures, 3 appendices.)

Presents data for 1994 and trend data for 1985-94. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.92-3.94.

This special report presents data from the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA) on a number of issues related to illicit drug and heavy alcohol use by U.S. workers between the ages of 18 and 49. Topics in the report include estimates of usage among workers in different sized establishments and occupations. Also presented is an examination of the relationship between illicit drug or heavy alcohol use and work-related behaviors, (e.g., absences, number of jobs held, reasons for leaving jobs, etc.). Respondents also were questioned about their knowledge of workplace policies and programs concerning employee drug and alcohol use, such as the existence of employee assistance programs. Several items relating to employees' knowledge and perceptions of workplace drug testing also were presented.

Huffman, Lisa A.

"Salaries of County Officials, 1997"

(Annual. In *The Municipal Year Book 1998*, pp. 101-115. Washington: International City/County Management Association, 1998. 15 pages, 4 tables.)

Presents data for 1997. SOURCEBOOK table 1.49.

This article presents data collected from the 1997 survey of salaries of county officials conducted by the International City/County Management Association. Salaries are presented by job title, region, and county type. The survey gathers information on 22 positions including the chief elected official, county manager, county administrator, clerk to the governing board, chief financial officer, county health officer, planning director, county engineer, director of welfare/human services, chief law enforcement official, purchasing director, and personnel director.

Johnston, Lloyd D.; Patrick M. O'Malley; and Jerald G. Bachman

National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1997

(Annual. Washington: USGPO, forthcoming.)

Presents data for 1997 and trend data for 1975-97. SOURCEBOOK tables 2.79-2.81, 2.83-2.89, 3.72-3.80.

This two-volume report presents the results of the 23rd national survey of drug use and related attitudes among American high school seniors, the 7th such survey of 8th and 10th grade students, and a followup survey of young adults, including college students. Volume I contains the results from the secondary school samples of 8th, 10th, and 12th graders. The results from college students and young adults are reported in Volume II. The research is sponsored by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse. Two major topics treated in the report are trends in drug use among American high school students since 1975 and prevalence of drug use among American high school seniors. Also reported are data on school grade at first use, intensity of "high" produced by drug use, attitudes and beliefs among seniors about various types of drug use, and their perceptions of certain relevant aspects of the social environment, such as parental disapproval of drug use or availability of drugs. Beginning in 1986, data on the prevalence and trends in drug use among young adults who have completed high school also are presented.

Kann, Laura et al.

"Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance--United States, 1995"

(CDC Surveillance Summaries, **Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report** 45 No. SS-4. Washington: USGPO, Sept. 27, 1996. 84 pages, 39 tables, 1 appendix.)

Presents data for 1995. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.67, 3.68.

This report presents the results of the 1995 national school-based survey conducted as part of the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Data on the prevalence and incidence of numerous health risk behaviors among high school students are presented. These include students reporting use of safety belts, motorcycle and bicycle helmets, and riding with a driver who had been drinking; students reporting carrying a weapon, engaging in physical fights, and school-related violence; reported thoughts and attempts of suicide; reported tobacco, alcohol, and drug use, and risk-related sexual behaviors; and students' dietary behaviors and physical activities.

Karter, Michael J., Jr.

"1996 U.S. Fire Loss"

(Annual. **NFPA Journal** ® 91 (September/October 1997), pp. 77-83. 7 pages, 6 tables, 3 figures.)

Presents data for 1996 and trend data for 1977-96. SOURCEBOOK table 3.175.

This article reports the results of the 1996 National Fire Experience Survey conducted by the National Fire Protection Association. Data are presented that describe fire incidence, deaths, injuries, and property loss, by fire type (structural, vehicular, and arson), property use, and geographic region.

Moulder, Evelina R.

"Police and Fire Department Personnel and Expenditures for 1997"

(Annual. **The Municipal Year Book 1998**, pp. 116-163. Washington: International City/County Management Association, 1998. 48 pages, 17 tables, 1 figure.)

Presents data for 1997 and trend data for 1986-97. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.42, 1.43, 1.47.

This report presents data gathered through a mail survey sent to all municipalities with populations of 10,000 persons and over in

the United States. This annual survey, conducted by the International City/County Management Association, collects data on personnel, salaries, and expenditures for police and fire departments in 1997 as well as minimum staffing requirements for fire departments and fire apparatus. A table presenting detailed data for each of the 1,381 cities responding to the survey is included.

"Salaries of Municipal Officials, 1997"

(Annual. In **The Municipal Year Book 1998**, pp. 79-100. Washington: International City/County Management Association, 1998. 22 pages, 4 tables.)

Presents data for 1997. SOURCEBOOK table 1.48.

This article presents data collected from the 1997 survey of salaries of local government officials conducted by the International City/County Management Association. The salaries of municipal officials are presented by job title, city size, region, city type, and form of government. Average salaries of 22 positions are presented including: the chief elected official; city manager; chief appointed administrator; assistant city manager/assistant chief administrative officer; clerk; chief financial officer; treasurer; engineer; police chief; fire chief; superintendent of parks; librarian; and directors of public works, planning, personnel, parks and recreation, information services/data processing, and purchasing.

National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University

Back to School 1997 - The CASA National Survey of American Attitudes on Substance Abuse III: Teens and Their Parents, Teachers and Principals

(Periodic. New York: National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University, 1997. 69 pages, 15 tables, 28 figures.)

Presents data for 1997. SOURCEBOOK tables 2.6, 2.12, 2.41-2.43.

This report presents results from nationwide surveys of teenagers, parents of teenagers, teachers, and school principals concerning drug use by teens. Survey results on a wide variety of drug-related issues and concerns are presented. Results from the teen survey include data on drug and alcohol use among peers, the reasons kids do not use drugs, "drug-free" schools, perceptions of parents' drug use, and much more. Results from the survey of parents include such issues as parental discussions with their children about drugs, parental responses to children's drug

use, and perceptions of the drug problem in their community. Results from the teacher and principal survey include perceptions of students' drug use, school policies on drug use, and the biggest problems faced by teachers and principals. Complete survey instruments for the teens and parents, and the teachers and principals are included.

National Center for State Courts

Survey of Judicial Salaries

(Biannual. Vol. 23, No. 1. Williamsburg, VA: National Center for State Courts, 1998. 12 pages, 2 tables.)

Presents data for January 1998. SOURCEBOOK table 1.63.

This report presents State judicial salaries as of Jan. 1, 1998. Salaries are presented for judges in the highest court, the intermediate appellate courts, general trial courts, and the court(s) of limited and special jurisdiction of each State. Information also is presented on salary levels of the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the highest court and intermediate court as well as salaries of State court administrators.

National Opinion Research Center

General Social Surveys, 1972-96

(Periodic. Storrs, CT: The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research, University of Connecticut, distributors. Contents: See below.)

Presents data for 1972-78, 1980, 1982-91, 1993, 1994, and 1996. SOURCEBOOK tables 2.20, 2.28-2.30, 2.39, 2.46-2.48, 2.50, 2.60, 2.64, 2.65, 2.70, 2.71, 2.97, 2.98, 3.19, 3.20, 3.27

This cumulative data file merges all 21 General Social Surveys into a single machine-readable data file with each survey year as a subfile. Interviews were conducted by the National Opinion Research Center during February, March, and April of 1972-78, 1980, 1982-91, 1993, 1994, and 1996. The data are derived from a national probability sample of English-speaking adults, 18 years of age or older, living in non-institutional arrangements in the United States. Survey questions relate to a variety of social issues, including politics, abortion, religion, homosexuality, crime, law enforcement, guns, and capital punishment. A comprehensive codebook entitled **General Social Surveys, 1972-1996: Cumulative Codebook** is published by The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research. Survey

methodology and the data program are explained in detail in the codebook.

Presley, Cheryl A.; Philip W. Meilman; Jeffery R. Cashin; and Jami S. Leichter

Alcohol and Drugs on American College Campuses: Issues of Violence and Harassment

(Special. Carbondale, IL: Core Institute, Southern Illinois University, 1997. 17 pages, 5 figures, 2 appendices.)

Presents data for 1995-96. SOURCEBOOK table 3.81.

This report presents results from the Core Alcohol and Drug Survey conducted in 1995 and 1996 by the Core Institute, Southern Illinois University at Carbondale. Data on college students' experiences of violence, harassment, and substance abuse on or around college campuses are presented. Included are students' perceptions of campus safety, weapon-carrying among college students, self-reports of alcohol and marijuana use, and secondhand effects of drinking. The first appendix includes the survey questionnaire. The second appendix describes the sampled students.

Rose, Lowell C.; Alec M. Gallup; and Stanley M. Elam

"The 29th Annual Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools"

(*Phi Delta Kappan* [Online]. Available: <http://www.pdkintl.org/kappan/kpoll97.htm> [Dec. 31, 1997]. 48 tables.)

Presents data for 1997 and data for selected years 1978-97. SOURCEBOOK tables 2.9-2.11.

This article presents the results of a public opinion survey on attitudes toward public schools. Data are provided on a variety of topics including: improving the public schools and student achievement, biggest problems facing local schools, grading the schools, public versus nonpublic schools, parents and their relationships to the public schools, the curriculum, dealing with drugs and weapons in schools, and financing the public schools. A brief explanation of the composition of the sample and the research procedure also is provided.

Sax, Linda J.; Alexander W. Astin; William S. Korn; and Kathryn M. Mahoney

The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1997

(Annual. Higher Education Research Institute. Los Angeles: University of California, 1997. 181 pages, 5 tables, 6 figures, 6 appendices.)

Presents data for 1997. SOURCEBOOK tables 2.90-2.96.

This report presents the results of a national survey of students attending colleges and universities as first-time, full-time freshmen in Fall 1997. The survey examines social issues and activism, professional interests and goals, economic concerns and their effect on college choice, lifetime goals such as social and financial success, activities during high school, and attitudes toward a variety of political and social issues. These data are based on the responses of 252,082 students at 464 of the Nation's 2- and 4-year colleges and universities. A discussion of survey methodology, the data collection instruments, and a list of participating colleges and universities are provided.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report

(Washington: USGPO. Periodicity, contents, and dates of data presented: See below. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.107, 3.141.)

The ***Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*** is a weekly series prepared by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Releases present national data compiled by State health departments on a variety of health issues and risk behaviors. Often featured are data from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), which collects data about modifiable health behaviors and monitors trends and changes in the prevalence of behavioral risk factors in State populations.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1995

(Annual. Washington: USGPO, 1997. 299 pages, 90 tables, 1 figure, 6 appendices.)

Presents data for 1995 and trend data for 1979-95. SOURCEBOOK table 3.96.

This report presents data on the prevalence of drug, alcohol, and tobacco use among the Nation's population age 12 and older. The drugs included are marijuana, cocaine, crack, inhalants, hallucinogens, PCP, heroin, stimulants, sedatives, tranquilizers, analgesics, alcohol, cigarettes, and smokeless tobacco. Trends from 1979 to 1995 in the use of these substances are presented. Prevalence estimates for each of the above listed substances are provided for age groups, race, and sex as well as other characteristics. Also included are data on reported problems resulting from use of these substances, percent receiving treatment for substance abuse, and data on the co-occurrence of substance abuse and mental health problems. In 1995, special topics on drug use and involvement in illegal activities, and data on pregnancy and drug use are presented. The appendices provide definitions of terms associated with the survey, a detailed discussion of the survey and statistical methodology, information on adjustment procedures used to create the trend estimates, and a copy of the survey questionnaire.

National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1996

(Annual. Washington: USGPO, 1998. 345 pages, 97 tables, 1 figure, 6 appendices.)

Presents data for 1996 and trend data for 1979-96. SOURCEBOOK tables 2.82, 3.82-3.85, 3.95, 3.106.

This report presents data on the prevalence of drug, alcohol, and tobacco use among the Nation's population age 12 and older. The drugs included are marijuana, cocaine, crack, inhalants, hallucinogens, PCP, heroin, stimulants, sedatives, tranquilizers, analgesics, alcohol, cigarettes, and smokeless tobacco. Trends from 1979 to 1996 in the use of these substances are presented. Prevalence estimates for each of the above listed substances are provided for age groups, race, and sex as well as other characteristics. Also included are data on reported problems resulting from use of these substances, percent receiving treatment for substance abuse, and data on the co-occurrence of substance abuse and mental health problems. The 1996 report included special topics on drug use and arrests, driving behaviors, substance abuse treatment, sexual behavior and HIV testing, income and health insurance as well as data on pregnancy and drug use. The appendices provide definitions of terms associated with the survey, commentary on the quality of the data, a detailed discussion of the survey and statistical methodology, information on the adjustment procedures used to create the trend estimates, and a copy of the survey questionnaire.

National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Population Estimates 1996

(Annual. Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1997. 123 pages, 143 tables.)

Presents data for 1996. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.86-3.90.

This report presents data on drug abuse among the Nation's population age 12 and older. Prevalence estimates for specific drugs are provided for age groups, sex, and race as well as four geographic regions of the U.S. The drugs included are marijuana, cocaine, crack, inhalants, hallucinogens, PCP, LSD, heroin, psychotherapeutics, stimulants, sedatives, tranquilizers, analgesics, alcohol, cigarettes, and smokeless tobacco. Population estimates, based on the prevalence figures, are provided. Prevalence and population estimates for use of any illicit drug and needle use also are presented by age group, sex, race, and geographic region. Finally, estimates of frequency of use during the past year for marijuana, cocaine, and alcohol users are presented.

Substance Use Among Women in the United States

(Special. Analytic Series: A-3. Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1997. 202 pages, 49 tables, 12 figures, 3 appendices.)

Presents data for 1979-95. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.91, 3.97, 3.98.

This report presents data on gender differences in the use of cigarettes, alcohol, and illicit drugs among the Nation's population age 12 and older, compiled from the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA). The dataset uses socioeconomic and demographic variables including age, marital status, employment, receipt of welfare, and number of children, to study gender differences in the prevalence and patterns of substance use and dependence. Included in this report are data on the use of cigarettes, alcohol, and illicit drugs among pregnant women, an analysis of problem drug use and need for drug treatment among parents with children under age 18, and the co-occurrence of drug use and mental health problems such as depression and anxiety. Sections pertaining to adolescents between the ages of 12 and 17 contain information on the relationship between substance use, dropping out of school, and the presence of emotional or behavioral problems. Data are presented on the percent of respondents with access to health care, and those who have previously received drug treatment. Gender differences in involvement in the

criminal justice system and criminal activity also are examined. The appendices provide a detailed discussion of the survey and statistical methodology, a list of the NHSDA questionnaire items used, and definitions of terms associated with the survey.

Uniform Facility Data Set (UFDS): Data for 1996 and 1980-1996

(Periodic. Drug and Alcohol Services Information System: S-3. Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1997. 94 pages, 30 tables, 18 figures, 4 appendices.)

Presents data for 1996 and trend data for 1980-96. SOURCEBOOK tables 6.57, 6.58.

This report presents data based on national censuses of specialty substance abuse (i.e., alcohol or other drugs) treatment facilities in the 50 States, Guam, Puerto Rico, several protectorates, the Virgin Islands, and selected Federal agencies. These data were collected through the Uniform Facility Data Set (UFDS), formerly the National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey. The survey, administered by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, includes all freestanding facilities that treat only substance abuse, and specialized substance abuse units within multipurpose health care institutions such as hospitals. UFDS classifies clients into three categories according to their substance abuse problems: alcohol-only, drug-only, or both alcohol and drug. Detailed data are presented on the number and characteristics of clients in treatment. Treatment services are broken down into three areas according to type of care: 24-hour detoxification, 24-hour rehabilitation, and outpatient rehabilitation. Facility characteristics include institutional setting, ownership, type of services, and funding sources. Rates (per 100,000 population) of clients in treatment, treatment unit capacity, and utilization rates are displayed for the 50 States and other jurisdictions included in the survey. The appendices include a description of the methodology and history of the survey, copies of the questionnaires used in the 1996 data collection, a glossary, and a description of other sources of national treatment data.

Year-End Preliminary Estimates from the 1996 Drug Abuse Warning Network

(Annual. Drug Abuse Warning Network Series: D-3. Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, November 1997. 83 pages, 56 tables, 9 figures, 4 appendices.)

Presents preliminary data for 1995 and 1996, and trend data for 1989-96. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.99, 3.100.

This report presents preliminary annual and semi-annual estimates of drug abuse-related emergency department episodes for 1995 and 1996, and final estimates for 1989-94. The data were compiled by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration through the Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN). National estimates of the number of hospital emergency department episodes directly related to use of illegal drugs or the non-medical use of legal drugs are presented. Estimates are provided for demographic and episodic characteristics as well as type of drug involved. Detailed breakdowns are included for cocaine, heroin/morphine, marijuana/hashish, and methamphetamine/speed. These data also are presented for 21 large metropolitan areas. The survey methodology and estimation procedures are described in the appendices.

U. S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics

Alcohol and Crime

(Special. NCJ-168632. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1998. 44 pages, 34 figures, 2 appendices.)

Presents data for 1996 and various other years. SOURCEBOOK tables 4.28, 6.56.

This report was compiled for the Assistant Attorney General's National Symposium on Alcohol Abuse and Crime held in April 1998. The sources of information are several statistical series maintained by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics including the National Crime Victimization Survey, self-report surveys of correctional populations, and the periodic censuses of Federal, State, and local correctional facilities. Also utilized are arrest data from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program and the National Incident-Based Reporting System, as well as data from the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration's Fatal Accident Reporting System. The report presents detailed data on the extent to which alcohol use is involved in crime, including victims' perceptions of alcohol use by offenders, data on drinking and driving-related arrests and fatalities, and blood alcohol concentration levels. Alcohol consumption at the time of the offense reported by offenders on probation, and in jails and prisons is included as are estimates of the level of intoxication among drinking offenders at the time of the offense.

Estimates of arrests for liquor law violations on college campuses also are provided.

Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 1995

(Special. NCJ-161137. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1996. 44 pages, 48 tables, 13 figures, 5 appendices.)

Presents data for 1995. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.29-1.41.

This report presents data from the 1995 Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies conducted by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. The survey included 4-year universities and colleges in the United States with an enrollment of 2,500 students or more. Information presented includes number and type of personnel including race, ethnicity, and sex breakdowns; screening, education, and training requirements; and drug testing of employees. Data on operating expenditures, salaries, and collective bargaining are presented. Also included is information on types of patrol units and equipment such as handguns, body armor, nonlethal weapons, computers, and blue light and 911 emergency systems. Written policy directives, and special units and programs are discussed. A listing of the largest law enforcement agencies serving 4-year campuses in the U.S. and a brief history of campus law enforcement are included. Summary data for 4-year colleges with an enrollment of 1,000 to 2,499 students, selected community colleges, graduate and professional schools, and Canadian 4-year institutions also are presented.

Capital Punishment 1996

(Annual. Bulletin NCJ-167031. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, December 1997. 16 pages, 17 tables, 3 figures, 1 appendix.)

Presents data for 1996 and trend data for 1930-96. SOURCEBOOK tables 6.77-6.79, 6.86, 6.89.

This bulletin presents data on prisoners sentenced to death, current methods of execution, and recent changes in capital punishment legislation. Prisoner information includes sex, race, ethnicity, age, education, marital status, and criminal history. The number of executions occurring in each jurisdiction since 1930 is presented. Data on prisoners removed from death row by means other than execution also are included.

Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 1996

(Periodic. Bulletin NCJ-164618. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, June 1998, 15 pages, 16 tables, 8 figures.)

Presents data for 1992 and 1996. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.25-1.28.

This report presents data from a census of the Nation's State and local law enforcement agencies. The data were collected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics through the Directory Survey of Law Enforcement Agencies. The survey includes all State and local law enforcement agencies that are publicly funded and employ at least one full-time or part-time sworn officer with general arrest powers. Detailed information is presented for State police agencies, local police departments, sheriffs' departments, and special police agencies. Data are presented on number of sworn and nonsworn employees, including full-time and part-time employees. The number of full-time employees, full-time sworn officers, and the rate of sworn officers per 10,000 residents is presented for each State. The number of State and local law enforcement agencies in each State is provided. In addition, the Nation's largest local, sheriffs', and special police agencies are listed according to the number of full-time sworn officers employed.

Characteristics of Adults on Probation, 1995

(Special. Special Report NCJ-164267. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, December 1997. 14 pages, 13 tables.)

Presents data for 1995. SOURCEBOOK tables 6.7-6.11.

This report presents data from the 1995 Survey of Adults on Probation (SAP) conducted for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The SAP was the first nationally representative survey to collect information on individual characteristics of adult probationers. Data are presented from the first component of the survey consisting of a review of the administrative records of 5,867 adult probationers. Detailed information is provided on demographic characteristics of adults on probation, current offenses, types and conditions of sentences, criminal histories, levels of supervision and contacts, participation in special supervision and other programs, and disciplinary hearings and

outcomes. The methodology, sample design, and accuracy of the estimates are discussed, and appendix tables present detailed information about the sample.

Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 1995

(Annual. NCJ-164259. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1998. 103 pages, 43 tables, 20 figures.)

Presents data for fiscal year 1995. SOURCEBOOK tables 5.12-5.20, 6.16, 6.20, 6.54, 6.70.

This report presents detailed information on the processing of cases in the Federal criminal justice system during fiscal 1995. The data are from the Federal Justice Statistics database, which is constructed from files provided by the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, the Pretrial Services Agency, the U.S. Sentencing Commission, the Federal Judicial Center, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Information is provided on prosecutorial decisionmaking by U.S. attorneys, type and outcome of pretrial release or detention, disposition of cases, type and length of sentences imposed, and appeals processed. In addition, detailed data are provided for persons under Federal correctional supervision. These tables include number of persons under community supervision, outcomes of probation and parole supervision, number and characteristics of Federal prisoners, and time served by released Federal prisoners. A description of the methodology and a glossary of terms are included.

Correctional Populations in the United States, 1995

(Annual. NCJ-163916. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1997.)

Presents data for 1995 and trend data for 1930-95. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.72-1.75, 6.2, 6.4-6.6, 6.22, 6.24, 6.41-6.45, 6.60, 6.61, 6.63, 6.66-6.68, 6.74, 6.80-6.85, 6.87, 6.88.

This report presents data on persons under supervision of all major components of the correctional system including persons under probation and parole supervision; persons confined in jails, State or Federal prisons, and military confinement facilities; persons under sentence of death; and information on State and Federal correctional facilities. The data include the number of persons under jurisdiction of each component of the correctional system, number of admissions and releases, characteristics of persons under

supervision, number of escapes from prison, deaths occurring in prison, and facility overcrowding. Data on probation and parole violations also are presented. The jail information includes the number and characteristics of jail inmates, jail capacities, and information on the 25 largest jail jurisdictions. Information on the number and characteristics of offenders sentenced to death and executions carried out during 1995 and prior years is provided. Also included are tables displaying 10-year trends for probation, parole, prison, and jail populations. A new section this year presents detailed information on State and Federal correctional facilities from a census conducted every 5 years. Copies of the questionnaires used to collect the data and detailed jurisdictional notes also are included.

Criminal Victimization 1996: Changes 1995-96 with Trends 1993-96

(Periodic. Bulletin NCJ-165812. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, November 1997. 10 pages, 9 tables, 14 figures.)

Presents data for 1995 and 1996 and trend data for 1993-96. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.1, 3.2, 3.21.

This report presents information on criminal victimization in the United States from the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS). Data presented include levels and rates of victimization for the personal crimes of rape, sexual assault, robbery, assault, and personal theft, and the property crimes of household burglary, motor vehicle theft, and theft. Violent crime rates are presented for several victim characteristics including age, sex, race, and income. Property crime rates are presented for characteristics of household and head of household.

Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1995

(Annual. NCJ-171129. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1998.)

Presents data for 1995. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.4-3.18, 3.22-3.26, 3.28-3.35.

This report presents information on criminal victimization in the U.S. during 1995 and is the 23rd in a series of annual reports prepared by the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) program. The 1995 NCVS collected data from a nationally representative sample of approximately 90,000 persons in 48,000 households. The NCVS gathers information on personal victimization, including the offenses of robbery, assault, rape and sexual assault, and purse snatching and

pocket picking; and property victimization, including burglary, theft, and motor vehicle theft. Both completed and attempted crimes are included in the survey. These offenses are examined from the perspective of their frequency, characteristics of the victims and offenders, circumstances surrounding the incident such as time and place of occurrence, and patterns of reporting the crimes to the police. The appendices present a copy of the survey instrument and detailed information on survey methodology, sampling procedures, and reliability of the estimates. A glossary of terms and crime categories also is included.

Federal Law Enforcement Officers, 1996

(Special. Bulletin NCJ-164617. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, December 1997. 11 pages, 10 tables, 4 figures.)

Presents data for 1996. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.50-1.53.

This bulletin presents data provided by Federal agencies in response to a survey conducted by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. The report presents information on full-time Federal law enforcement personnel with Federal arrest authority who were authorized to carry firearms in the performance of their duties. Data are presented on the number of Federal officers employed by each agency, sex and race breakdowns and primary job function of Federal officers, the major States of employment, and the rate of Federal officers per 100,000 residents for each State.

Felony Defendants in Large Urban Counties, 1994

(Biennial. NCJ-164616. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1998. 46 pages, 35 tables, 23 figures.)

Presents data for 1994. SOURCEBOOK tables 5.64-5.73.

This report presents data on a sample of felony defendants in the 75 most populous counties in the United States. The data are from the State Court Processing Statistics (SCPS) program (formerly the National Pretrial Reporting Program) maintained by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Information is presented on demographic characteristics, arrest charges, criminal history, pretrial release and detention, adjudication outcomes, and sentencing of felony defendants in the 75 largest counties. A methodology section describes the SCPS program and provides definitions of offenses and related terms used in the report.

Felony Sentences in State Courts, 1994

(Biennial. Bulletin NCJ-163391. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1997. 16 pages, 12 tables, 3 figures.)

Presents data for 1994 and trend data for 1988-94. SOURCEBOOK tables 5.44, 5.46-5.48, 5.53, 5.61, 5.63.

This bulletin presents data on felony sentences imposed by State courts. The data are from the National Judicial Reporting Program administered by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. The results are based on case processing in a nationally representative sample of 300 counties. Information presented includes number of felony convictions and types of sentences imposed by State courts. Data on sentence length and time served are provided. Demographic characteristics of persons convicted of felonies also are included as are data on method of felony convictions. Average number of days between arrest and sentencing is presented as is information on the use of additional penalties (e.g., restitution, treatment, etc.) by State courts.

Felony Sentences in the United States, 1994

(Biennial. Bulletin NCJ-165149. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, July 1997. 11 pages, 12 tables, 1 figure.)

Presents data for 1994. SOURCEBOOK tables 5.45, 5.49, 5.52, 5.57, 5.58.

This report presents data on felony convictions and sentences in both State and Federal courts. Data for State courts are gathered through the Bureau of Justice Statistics' (BJS) National Judicial Reporting Program and data for the Federal courts are from BJS' Federal Justice Statistics database. Tables providing comparisons of State and Federal felony convictions and sentences are included. Data are presented on the number of convictions by type of offense in State and Federal courts, as well as the type and length of sentences imposed. Sentences to incarceration and probation imposed by State and Federal courts are compared and estimates of time to be served in both State and Federal prisons are presented.

HIV in Prisons and Jails, 1995

(Annual. Bulletin NCJ-164260. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1997. 11 pages, 8 tables.)

Presents data for 1995 and trend data for 1991-95. SOURCEBOOK tables 6.71-6.73.

This report presents information on HIV infection and AIDS cases in State and Federal prisons and local jails. The data include the number of prisoners known to be HIV positive, type of HIV infection, and confirmed AIDS cases for each of the 50 States and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. HIV testing policies are listed for all State and Federal jurisdictions. Number and rate of total deaths and AIDS-related deaths also are presented for each State and the District of Columbia. Data on local jail inmates tested for HIV are included. A methodology section discusses the sources of data for the information provided.

Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1993

(Annual. NCJ-163068. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, forthcoming. Contents: See below.)

Presents data for 1993 and trend data for 1980-93. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.1-1.10, 1.15-1.24.

This report presents detailed criminal justice expenditure and employment data for 1993 and national trend data for 1980 to 1993. The data were compiled from existing data sources and from surveys of government finances and employment conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The report includes a discussion of the methodology employed in the study and details differences in the sources of justice expenditure and employment data from 1971-93. Data are presented for Federal, State, and local governments on three categories of criminal justice activities: police protection; judicial, including courts, legal services, prosecution, and public defense; and corrections. Public expenditure data are for fiscal years and employment data are for the month of October in the years indicated. The appendices contain definitions of concepts, categories, and terms used in the report; differences affecting comparability over time; and the relative standard errors associated with the survey estimates.

Juvenile Delinquents in the Federal Criminal Justice System

(Special. Special Report NCJ-163066. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1997. 4 pages, 4 tables.)

Presents data for 1995 and trend data for 1989-95. SOURCEBOOK tables 5.78, 5.79.

This report presents data on juvenile delinquents involved in the Federal criminal justice system. The data are from the Bureau of Justice Statistics' Federal Justice Statistics Program and include the number of juveniles in delinquency proceedings

terminated in U.S. District Courts, dispositions of juveniles adjudicated in U.S. District Courts, and characteristics of delinquents confined by the Federal Bureau of Prisons. A brief discussion comparing State and Federal delinquency cases also is included.

Noncitizens in the Federal Criminal Justice System, 1984-94

(Special. Special Report NCJ-160934. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1996. 11 pages, 14 tables, 3 figures.)

Presents data for 1994 and trend data for 1984-94. SOURCEBOOK tables 5.25-5.27, 5.39, 6.53.

This report presents data on noncitizens processed in the Federal criminal justice system. Data presented are from the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics' Federal Justice Statistics Program. The number, demographic characteristics, and criminal history of noncitizens prosecuted in U.S. District Courts are presented. Also included are data on offense type, and type and length of sentences imposed on noncitizens in U.S. District Courts including mandatory minimum sentences imposed on noncitizen drug offenders. Departures from Federal sentencing guidelines in cases involving noncitizens are discussed. The report also includes data on the number of noncitizens admitted into the United States.

Perceptions of Neighborhood Crime, 1995

(Special. Special Report NCJ-165811. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, April 1998. 10 pages, 9 tables, 2 figures.)

Presents data for 1995 and trend data for selected years 1985-95. SOURCEBOOK tables 2.3, 2.4, 3.3.

This report presents data related to perceptions of crime and other neighborhood problems, and criminal victimization experiences by selected household and demographic characteristics, using the American Household Survey and the National Crime Victimization Survey. Analyses include a comparison of public and nonpublic housing units, the percent of residents wishing to move because of crime in the neighborhood, and information on the neighborhoods of black central city households. The report also contains geographic and demographic information, such as the location of black and white residences (central city, suburban, rural) in 1985 and 1995, and a profile of neighborhood characteristics by race of renters residing in central cities. Methodological issues regarding the

effect of question wording on response rates and the accuracy of measuring the number of public housing residents also are presented.

Prison and Jail Inmates at Midyear 1997

(Periodic. Bulletin NCJ-167247. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1998. 11 pages, 9 tables, 2 figures.)

Presents data for 1997 and trend data for 1983-97. SOURCEBOOK tables 6.23, 6.25, 6.26.

This bulletin presents data from the 1997 National Prisoner Statistics program and the 1997 Annual Survey of Jails as well as trend data from both programs. Information presented includes the number of inmates held in State and Federal prisons or in local jails, prisoners under jurisdiction of State and Federal correctional authorities, changes in the number of sentenced prisoners under jurisdiction of State and Federal correctional authorities, and a ranking of State prison systems according to population size and 12-month growth. Data for local jails include jail population trends, capacity figures, characteristics of jail inmates, and the presence of community-based programs. Detailed information for the 25 largest jail jurisdictions also is included in this report.

Prisoners in 1997

(Annual. Bulletin NCJ-170014. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1998. 16 pages, 28 tables.)

Presents data for 1997 and trend data for 1990-97. SOURCEBOOK tables 6.21, 6.33, 6.35-6.40, 6.46, 6.59, Fig. 6.1-Fig. 6.4.

This report presents data on prisoners under the jurisdiction of adult State or Federal correctional authorities. The total number of prisoners, prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year, and rates of incarceration are presented for each for each State, the Federal prison system, and four geographic regions. Five- and ten-year increases in the number of sentenced prisoners also are shown for the States, regions, and the Federal prison system. Data are provided for prisoners under military jurisdiction, State prisoners held in local jails because of prison crowding, prisoners in custody in the U.S. territories, and State and Federal prison capacities. Trend data are shown for the sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age of prison inmates. A breakdown of types of offenses of State and Federal prisoners for 1990 and 1996 is presented. The methodology section discusses the data collection programs, estimation of incarceration rates and offense distributions, and variations among jurisdictions in reported data.

Profile of Jail Inmates, 1996

(Special. Special Report NCJ-164620. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, April 1998. 15 pages, 22 tables.)

Presents data for 1996 and selected data for 1983 and 1989. SOURCEBOOK tables 6.27-6.32.

This special report presents data from the 1996 Survey of Inmates in Local Jails sponsored by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Interviews were conducted from a nationally representative sample of over 6,000 inmates in 431 jails. Inmates provided extensive information on current offenses and sentences, conviction status, criminal history, drug and alcohol use and treatment, family background, and individual characteristics including demographic and social data. Inmates also reported on health care and mental health treatment while in jail as well as involvement in work and recreational activities.

State Court Sentencing of Convicted Felons, 1994

(Biennial. NCJ-164614. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1998. 71 pages, 54 tables, 10 figures.)

Presents data for 1994. SOURCEBOOK tables 5.50, 5.51, 5.54-5.56, 5.59, 5.60, 5.62.

This report presents information from the National Judicial Reporting Program (NJRP) on felony sentences imposed by State courts. The report is divided into six sections. The first section includes detailed data on felony convictions, types of sentences imposed, average sentence lengths imposed, and estimated percent of sentence to be served. The second section presents a demographic profile of convicted felons including sex, race, and age breakdowns for types of sentences and sentence lengths imposed by State courts. Detailed data on felons sentenced to probation are provided in the third section. The fourth section presents data on case processing including information on jury, bench, and plea-generated convictions as well as case processing time. The fifth section displays data on regional variation in adjudication and sentencing and the final section provides data on juveniles transferred to adult court. The NJRP methodology also is discussed.

Substance Abuse and Treatment of Adults on Probation, 1995

(Special. Special Report NCJ-166611. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1998, 15 pages, 15 tables.)

Presents data for 1995. SOURCEBOOK tables 6.12-6.15.

This report presents information on drug and alcohol abuse and treatment of adults on probation. The information was obtained from the 1995 Survey of Adults on Probation (SAP), which was conducted for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. In addition to type and level of drug and/or alcohol use among probationers, information regarding severity and type of criminal offense, drug tests, and selected characteristics of probationers is presented in this report. Detailed data on type of drug and/or alcohol treatment received by probationers also are included.

U.S. Department of Justice, Criminal Division

"Report to Congress on the Activities and Operations of the Public Integrity Section for 1995"

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1997. Mimeographed. 37 pages, 3 tables.)

Presents data for 1976-95. SOURCEBOOK table 5.97.

This report was compiled by the Public Integrity Section of the U.S. Department of Justice. It presents tabular information describing Federal prosecutions of Federal, State, and local public officials for offenses involving abuse of public office. The number of public officials and others involved who were indicted, convicted, and awaiting trial is presented for each year from 1976 to 1995. Additionally, the number of convictions of individuals involved in abuse of public office is reported by judicial district.

U.S. Department of Justice, Executive Office for United States Attorneys

United States Attorneys' Annual Statistical Report: Fiscal Year 1997

(Annual. Washington: USPGO, 1998. 170 pages, 30 tables, 45 figures.)

Presents data for fiscal 1997 and trend data for fiscal 1988-97. SOURCEBOOK tables 5.5, 5.6.

This annual publication is comprised of graphs, tables, and commentary summarizing the civil and criminal caseloads in U.S. attorneys' offices. Section I reports on personnel in U.S. attorneys' offices. Section II presents data on criminal prosecutions by U.S. attorneys' offices and includes a discussion of priority criminal prosecution

areas such as violent crime, narcotics prosecutions, and white collar crime. The third section presents information on U.S. attorneys' asset forfeiture litigation. Section IV presents data on civil litigation by U.S. attorneys, including civil caseloads and types of civil litigation. Section V presents data on criminal and civil appeals. The final section describes the reconciliation of Federal case processing data, which is a Federal effort to simplify data classification and increase consistency in data processing across different Federal agencies.

U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation

"Bank Crime Statistics, Federally Insured Financial Institutions, January 1, 1996-December 31, 1996"

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1997. Mimeographed. 18 pages, 29 tables.)

Presents data for 1996. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.153-3.155.

This report presents data on crime involving Federally insured financial institutions. Information is provided on violations of Federal bank robbery statutes including extortion and violations involving armored carriers. The data are broken down by characteristics of the banking institutions, offenders, property loss and recovery, community characteristics, deaths, injuries sustained, hostages taken, and State and region of occurrence.

1995 Bomb Summary

(Annual. FBI Explosives Unit-Bomb Data Center General Information Bulletin 97-1. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1997. 25 pages, 12 tables, 15 figures.)

Presents data for 1995 and trend data for 1985-95. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.171, 3.172.

This summary provides information on bombing incidents reported to the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Explosives Unit-Bomb Data Center. Data are presented for type of target; type of explosive device; time of occurrence; and personal injury, deaths, and property damage resulting from bombing incidents. Detailed State and regional listings of bombing incidents also are included.

Crime in the United States, 1996

(Annual. FBI Uniform Crime Reports. Washington: USGPO, 1997. 408 pages, 134

tables (estimated), 40 figures, 7 appendices.)

Presents data for 1996 and trend data for 1977-96. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.44-1.46, 3.111-3.114, 3.118, 3.121, 3.126-3.133, 3.138, 3.144-3.150, 3.177, 3.178, 4.1-4.27, 4.30

This report begins with a summary of the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program including a discussion of the redesign of the UCR and recent data collection developments. The next section presents data on Crime Index offenses reported to the police. Each of the eight index offenses (murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson) is discussed in terms of number of offenses known to the police, 20-year trends, and characteristics of offenses. Also included is a short section on hate crime. Detailed tabulations present each of the index offenses by State, metropolitan statistical areas, cities and towns over 10,000 population, and suburban and rural counties. Index offenses occurring on college and university campuses also are included.

Section three presents tables on Crime Index offenses cleared by arrest. Data on offenses known to the police and percent cleared by arrest, and percent cleared by arrest of persons under 18 years of age are displayed. The fourth section presents information on persons arrested, including the number and rate of persons arrested for Part I and Part II offenses. Arrest data are displayed by sex, age, and race for total number of arrests, arrests in cities, arrests in suburban areas and counties, and arrests in rural counties. Total arrests and arrests of persons under age 18 for both Part I and Part II offenses are shown for each State. Aggregate data for police disposition of juveniles taken into custody also are included.

Section five presents a topical study on drugs in America. Section six is devoted to information on law enforcement personnel. The number of law enforcement employees and officers broken down by sex is shown for each State. Also included are tables showing the number of law enforcement employees and officers for U.S. cities, colleges and universities, and suburban and rural counties. The appendices include a discussion of the methodology, definitions of UCR offenses and reporting areas, a discussion of the Nation's two crime measures, a directory of State UCR programs, a National UCR program directory, and a publications list.

Financial Institution Fraud and Failure Report, Fiscal Year 1997

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1998. 31 pages, 20 tables, 15 figures.)

Presents data for fiscal 1997 and trend data for 1989-97. SOURCEBOOK table 3.152.

This report presents information on financial institution fraud and failure matters handled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) White Collar Crime Program. Detailed data are presented on the number of failed financial institutions, the number of failure and fraud investigations pending, and cases resulting in indictments and convictions. Also included are data on dollar amounts recovered and received from restitutions and fines. Information on seizures and forfeitures is presented. These data are broken down by type of financial institution (i.e., savings and loans, banks, credit unions) and FBI field office.

Hate Crime Statistics 1996

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1998. 113 pages, 18 tables.)

Presents data for 1996. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.122, 3.123.

These data were collected by the Federal Bureau of Investigation through the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. The report presents information on bias-motivated (hate) crimes known to police. Data are presented on the number of incidents, offenses, victims, and offenders involved in hate crimes. The data include the type of bias motivation, offense type, and location of incidents. Detailed tables present the number of bias-related offenses in each State, county, and participating police agency. Bias-related offenses occurring at universities and colleges also are included.

Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1996

(Annual. FBI Uniform Crime Reports. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1998. 87 pages, 42 tables, 3 figures.)

Presents data for 1996 and trend data for 1987-96. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.156-3.168.

This report contains detailed information including tables, graphs, and descriptive summaries on law enforcement officers feloniously killed and assaulted in the line of duty. Data on officers killed are presented by State; geographic region; population group; circumstances at the scene of the incident;

type of officer assignment; type of weapon used in the offense; location of the fatal wound; number of officers wearing body armor; distance between the officer and offender; and the month, day, and time of the attack. Profiles of the victim officers and the known offenders also are included. Data on officers assaulted are presented by geographic region, population group, type of weapon, circumstances at the scene of the incident, type of officer assignment, percent receiving personal injury, time of day, and percent of cases cleared.

Information also is provided on law enforcement officers accidentally killed. These data are broken down by geographic region, State, and circumstances at the scene of the incident.

The report presents data on assaults on Federal officers from five sectors of the U.S. Government: the Department of the Interior, the Department of Justice, the Department of the Treasury, the U.S. Capitol Police, and the U.S. Postal Service. This section begins with departmental summaries of incidents involving assaults on Federal officers that occurred during 1996. Data are presented on the number of known assailants, officers killed or injured, type of weapon, type of activity in which the officer was engaged at time of incident, disposition of known assailants, and geographic region.

Terrorism in the United States, 1996

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1998. 26 pages, 2 figures, 1 appendix.)

Presents data for 1996 and trend data for 1990-96. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.179, 3.180.

This report presents information on terrorist incidents, suspected terrorist incidents, and prevention of terrorism in the United States. Descriptions of incidents occurring in the United States during 1996 are included. The report contains a discussion of several topical issues related to terrorism including left- and right-wing terrorism, special interest extremists, international terrorism, unconventional weapons, joint terrorist task forces, special events, threats to transportation systems, and terrorist reprisals. The appendix provides a chronological summary of incidents in the U.S. from 1990 to 1996.

U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons

State of the Bureau: Accomplishments and Goals, 1996

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1997. 47 pages, 3 tables, 1 figure.)

Presents data for 1996. SOURCEBOOK table 1.79.

This report presents information on the correctional institutions operated by the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP). Bureau goals and accomplishments for fiscal year 1996 and objectives for fiscal year 1997 are reviewed and a brief description of the central and regional offices is included. Information for each BOP institution, such as location, telephone and fax number, security level, rated capacity, average population, and number of staff is included. The report also provides summary statistical data on the Federal Bureau of Prisons agency, staff, and prisoners.

U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice

1997 Drug Use Forecasting Annual Report on Adult and Juvenile Arrestees

(Annual. NCJ-171672. Washington: USGPO, 1998. 73 pages, 187 tables, 36 figures.)

Presents data for 1997 and trend figures for 1993-97. SOURCEBOOK tables 4.31-4.34.

This report presents data on drug use among adult arrestees in 23 U.S. cities and male juvenile arrestees in 12 U.S. cities. The data are drawn from the Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) program, sponsored by the U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice. Data are based on voluntary urinalysis testing and interviews from samples of arrestees. Information is presented on the use of any drugs; use of marijuana, cocaine, opiates, methamphetamine; and multiple drug use. In addition, the data are broken down by sex, age, and race of arrestee as well as offense charged. Self-report patterns of drug use such as age at first use, frequency of use, and drug treatment received are presented for the first time in this report. Results of drug testing and interviewing arrestees in England, the first adaptation of the ADAM program outside of the United States, are presented.

Stalking in America: Findings from the National Violence Against Women Survey

(Special. NCJ-169592. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1998. 19 pages, 13 tables, 13 figures.)

Presents data for 1996. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.36, 3.37.

This report presents data on stalking from the first National Violence Against Women Survey, cosponsored by the National

Institute of Justice and the National Center for Injury Prevention and Control. The information is tabulated by sex of respondent reporting a stalking incident. Estimates are provided on the prevalence and characteristics of stalking cases. Included in this report are data on the nature of the victim's relationship with the perpetrator, as well as other individual and demographic characteristics. Victim perceptions also are presented, including the level of threat experienced, satisfaction with police responses, and prosecution outcomes.

U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Marshals Service

FY 1997 Annual Report of the United States Marshals Service

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1998. 151 pages, 102 tables, 20 figures.)

Presents data for fiscal 1996 and 1997 and trend data for fiscal 1985-97. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.54, 1.55.

This report presents data on the missions, workload trends, and productivity of the U.S. Marshals Service (USMS). Data are shown for the agency as a whole and separately for each district. USMS duties include fugitive investigations, prisoner processing and detention, prisoner production and transportation, protection of the judiciary, witness security, execution of court orders, government seizures, and special operations and analysis. Sections with charts and maps, data definitions and sources, staffing allocations, and organizational references also are included.

U.S. Department of State

Patterns of Global Terrorism: 1997

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of State, 1998. 86 pages, 14 figures, 4 appendices.)

Presents data for 1997 and trend data for 1978-97. SOURCEBOOK table 3.181.

This report provides graphs, narrative descriptions, and comments on incidents of international terrorism. Data are presented on types of incidents, victims, terrorist groups, regional patterns, counterterrorist activities, and State-supported terrorism. The appendices present a chronology of significant terrorist incidents in 1997, an overview of organizations that engage in terrorism, and a statistical review of international terrorist incidents.

U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration

Annual Report to Congress on Civil Aviation Security, January 1, 1995-December 31, 1995

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of Transportation, 1996. 20 pages, 2 tables, 1 figure.)

Presents data for 1995 and trend data for 1991-95. SOURCEBOOK table 3.182.

This report contains data on threats against civil aviation, both foreign and domestic, including hijackings, airport bombings, bomb threats, and security incidents. Also presented are data on passenger screening activities and summaries of other ongoing preventive measures. This report covers the 1995 calendar year and provides detailed descriptions of criminal acts against civil aviation committed during that period.

U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration

Highway Statistics 1996

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of Transportation, 1997. 325 pages, 189 tables (estimated), 18 figures.)

Presents data for 1996. SOURCEBOOK table 3.151.

This report presents information on highway transportation in three general areas: highway use, including the ownership and operation of motor vehicles; highway finance, including the receipts and expenditures for highways by public agencies; and highway plant—the extent, characteristics, and performance of public highways, roads, and streets in the Nation. Detailed statistical data are provided on motor fuel; motor vehicles; driver licensing; highway-user revenues; State and Federal highway finance; highway mileage and characteristics; Federal aid for highways; and motor vehicle-related fatalities and injuries. Selected international highway data are included. In addition, information from the 1995 Nationwide Personal Transportation Survey is included.

U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

Digest of State Alcohol-Highway Safety Related Legislation, Current as of January 1, 1998

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of Transportation, 1998. 549 pages, 2 tables, 1 appendix.)

Presents data for 1998. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.88, 1.89.

This 16th edition of the digest provides a detailed description of the various statutory provisions related to alcohol use and highway safety. The data were collected through an examination of the statutory codes of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. Statutory provisions are examined in the following areas: blood alcohol concentration (BAC) levels as evidence in court, preliminary breath test and implied consent laws, chemical tests authorized under implied consent laws, provisions related to adjudication of driving while intoxicated charges, sanctions for refusal to submit to a BAC test, sanctions following a conviction for driving while intoxicated-related offenses, laws requiring a blood alcohol concentration test on persons killed in traffic crashes, minimum legal drinking age, liability of owners of drinking establishments for serving alcohol to intoxicated patrons and to minors, open container laws, and anti-consumption laws. The appendix presents the Uniform Vehicle Code.

Traffic Safety Facts 1996

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of Transportation, 1997. 192 pages, 118 tables, 28 figures, 3 appendices.)

Presents data for 1996 and trend data for 1966-96. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.108-3.110.

This report is based on information from two of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration's data systems: the Fatality Analysis Reporting System and the National Automotive Sampling System/General Estimates System. Trend information on number and types of motor vehicle crashes, fatalities, characteristics of persons killed, characteristics of incidents, and alcohol involvement is provided. Detailed information on the time, location, circumstances, and alcohol involvement for motor vehicle crashes occurring in 1996 is included. Statistics on drivers, passengers, and pedestrians involved in crashes also are presented. Finally, fatal crash and fatality statistics are tabulated for the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms

1995 Arson and Explosives Incidents Report

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1997. 67 pages, 25 tables, 5 figures.)

Presents data for 1995 and trend data for 1991-95. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.169, 3.170, 3.173, 3.174.

This report provides tables, figures, and narrative descriptions of criminal bombings, other explosives incidents, and arson incidents that were reported to and investigated by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms. The report is divided into seven sections. The first section describes support programs. The second section analyzes the explosive incidents. Data are presented on types of incidents, targets, motives, injuries, property damage, types of devices, geographic location, and accidental explosions. Section three describes stolen and recovered explosives. The fourth and fifth sections analyze significant explosives and arson investigations, respectively, occurring in 1995. The final two sections present program initiatives and a directory of the Bureau's district offices. Throughout the report, a 5-year retrospective of explosives incidents data is presented.

U.S. Postal Service, Office of Inspector General

Semiannual Report, April 1 - September 30, 1997

(Semi-annual. Washington: U.S. Postal Service, 1997. 64 pages, 9 tables, 1 figure, 6 appendices.)

Presents data for fiscal 1997 and a trend figure for fiscal 1993-97. SOURCEBOOK tables 5.91, 5.92.

This report presents information on the security, audit, and enforcement activities of the U.S. Postal Inspection Service and the Office of Inspector General. Auditing programs and projects are highlighted, including performance, financial, and facility audits. Information on assaults against employees, employee narcotics involvement, and crime prevention and security is presented. Investigations of abuse of U.S. Postal Service assets and revenues are discussed, including workers' compensation fraud, employee embezzlement, schemes to avoid payment of postage, and other frauds against the U.S. Postal Service. Incidents of mail theft, money order abuse, mail bombings, mailing of child pornography and obscenity, and other prohibited mailings are highlighted. Existing and proposed legislation and regulations impacting the Postal Service are summarized. The appendices present audit reports, contract audits, unresolved reports, and data on arrests and convictions.

U.S. Sentencing Commission

1996 Sourcebook of Federal Sentencing Statistics

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Sentencing Commission, 1997. 193 pages, 529 tables (estimated), 22 figures, 2 appendices.)

Presents data for fiscal 1996. SOURCEBOOK tables 5.28-5.35, 5.38.

This publication presents detailed information related to U.S. Sentencing Commission activity for fiscal year 1996. The Commission's primary function is to develop and monitor sentencing policies and practices that include guidelines prescribing the appropriate form and severity of punishment for offenders convicted in Federal courts. The information is presented in nine sections: section one contains data on the reporting characteristics of the 94 district courts represented in this report. The second section presents data on demographic characteristics and offenses of defendants sentenced according to the Federal Sentencing Guidelines. Section three contains data on the types and lengths of sentences imposed in Federal courts. In sections four and five, detailed information is presented on the applications of and departures from the guideline ranges. Section six focuses on drug guideline offenses, including breakdowns by drug type, offender characteristics, and offense-related variables. Sections seven and eight contain data on the sentencing of immigration cases and organizations, respectively. The final section provides detailed information on appeals of cases processed under the sentencing guidelines. The appendices include a description of variables and supplemental tables providing detailed sentencing statistics by district.

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Addresses of publishers

Please note that the World Wide Web addresses of the publishers contributing to **Sourcebook** are included in this list.

Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts
Thurgood Marshall Federal Judiciary
Building
One Columbus Circle, N.W.
Washington, DC 20544
URL: <http://www.uscourts.gov/>

American Judicature Society
180 N. Michigan Avenue
Suite 600
Chicago, IL 60601
URL: <http://www.ajs.org/>

CEGA Publishing
Department CC
P.O. Box 81826
Lincoln, NE 68501-1826
URL: <http://www.corrections.com/cega/>

Center for Studies in Criminology and Law
Private Corrections Project
University of Florida
Walker Hall 201
Gainesville, FL 32611-5950
URL: <http://www.clas.ufl.edu/crim/>

Core Institute
Southern Illinois University at Carbondale
Carbondale, IL 62901
URL: http://www.siu.edu/departments/coreinst/public_html/index.html

The Council of State Governments
3560 Iron Works Pike
P.O. Box 11910
Lexington, KY 40578-1910
URL: <http://www.csg.org/>

Drugs & Crime Clearinghouse
P.O. Box 6000
Rockville, MD 20849-6000
800-666-3332
URL: <http://www.ncjrs.org/>

Executive Office of the President
Office of Management and Budget
New Executive Office Building
725 17th Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20503
URL: <http://www.whitehouse.gov/WH/EOP/OMB/html/ombhome.html>

Executive Office of the President
Office of National Drug Control Policy
Drugs & Crime Clearinghouse
P.O. Box 6000
Rockville, MD 20849-6000
URL: <http://www.whitehouse.gov/WH/EOP/ondcp/html/ondcp.html>

The Gallup Poll
The Gallup Poll Monthly
P.O. 628
47 Hulfish Street
Princeton, NJ 08542
URL: <http://www.gallup.com/>

Higher Education Research Institute
University of California at Los Angeles
3005 Moore Hall/Mailbox 951521
Los Angeles, CA 90095-1521
URL: <http://www.gseis.ucla.edu/heri/>

International City/County Management
Association
The Municipal Year Book
777 North Capitol Street, N.E.
Suite 500
Washington, DC 20002-4201
URL: <http://www.icma.org/>

Judicature
American Judicature Society
180 N. Michigan Avenue
Suite 600
Chicago, IL 60601
URL: <http://www.ajs.org/>

Justice Statistics Clearinghouse
P. O. Box 6000
Rockville, MD 20849-6000
800-732-3277
URL: <http://www.ncjrs.org/>

Los Angeles Times Poll
The Los Angeles Times
Times Mirror Square
Los Angeles, CA 90053
URL: <http://www.latimes.com/HOME/>

Louis Harris and Associates, Inc.
111 Fifth Avenue
New York, NY 10003-1005
URL: <http://www.techsetter.com/harris/html/harris.html>

Monitoring the Future Study
Institute for Social Research
Survey Research Center
The University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, MI 48106-5043
URL: <http://www.isr.umich.edu/>

Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report
MMWR Series
Mailstop C-08
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
1600 Clifton Road, N.E.
Atlanta, GA 30333
URL: <http://www.cdc.gov/>

NAACP Legal Defense and Educational
Fund, Inc.
Suite 1600
99 Hudson Street
New York, NY 10013
URL: <http://www.naacp.org/programs/programs.html>

National Center for Juvenile Justice
710 Fifth Avenue
Pittsburgh, PA 15219-3000
URL: <http://ncjfcj.unr.edu/homepage/ncjj/homepage--revised/front.html>

National Center for State Courts
300 Newport Avenue (23185)
P.O. Box 8798
Williamsburg, VA 23187-8798
URL: <http://www.ncsc.dni.us/>

National Center on Addiction and Substance
Abuse at Columbia University
152 West 57th Street
New York, NY 10019-3310
URL: <http://www.casacolumbia.org/>

National Criminal Justice Reference Service
P.O. Box 6000
Rockville, MD 20849-6000
800-851-3420
URL: <http://www.ncjrs.org/>

National Fire Protection Association
1 Batterymarch Park
P.O. Box 9101
Quincy, MA 02269-9101
URL: <http://www.nfpa.org/>

National Opinion Research Center
1155 East 60th Street
Chicago, IL 60637
URL: <http://www.norc.uchicago.edu/>

National Rifle Association of America
Institute for Legislative Action
11250 Waples Mill Road
Fairfax, VA 22030-7400
URL: <http://www.nra.org/>

The New York Times
229 West 43rd Street
New York, NY 10036
URL: <http://www.nytimes.com/>

The Pew Research Center for The People & The Press
1875 Eye Street, N.W.
Suite 1110
Washington, DC 20006
URL: <http://www.people-press.org/>

Phi Delta Kappan, Inc.
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P.O. Box 789
Bloomington, IN 47402
URL: <http://www.pdkintl.org/kappan.htm>

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3610 Dekalb Technology Parkway
Suite 105
Atlanta, GA 30340
URL: <http://www.prideusa.org/>

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P.O. Box 2316
Princeton, NJ 08543-2316
URL: <http://www.rwjf.org/main.html>

The Roper Public Opinion Research Center
P.O. Box 440
Storrs, CT 06268-0440
URL: <http://www.lib.uconn.edu/RoperCenter/>

The Safer Society Foundation, Inc.
P.O. Box 340
Brandon, VT 05733-0340
URL: <http://www.saferociety.org/>

Sam Houston State University
College of Criminal Justice
George J. Beto Criminal Justice Center
Huntsville, TX 77341-2296
URL: <http://www.shsu.edu/cjcenter/>

U.S. Department of Commerce
U.S. Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233-0001
URL: <http://www.census.gov/>

U.S. Department of Defense
Department of the Army
U.S. Army Judiciary
NASSIF Building
Falls Church, VA 22401-5013
URL: <http://www.defenselink.mil/>

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Atlanta, GA 30341
URL: <http://www.cdc.gov/>

U.S. Department of Health & Human Services
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
National Center for Injury Prevention and Control
Division of Violence Prevention
CDC-Mailstop K-60
4770 Buford Highway, N.W.
Atlanta, GA 30341
URL: <http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/ncipchm.htm>

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
National Center for Health Statistics
6525 Belcrest Road
Hyattsville, MD 20782
URL: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchswwww/nchshome.htm>

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism
Willco Building
6000 Executive Boulevard
Bethesda, MD 20892-7003
URL: <http://www.niaaa.nih.gov/>

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
National Institute on Drug Abuse
5600 Fishers Lane
Rockville, MD 20857
URL: <http://www.nida.nih.gov/>

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
5600 Fishers Lane
Rockville, MD 20857
URL: <http://www.samhsa.gov/>

U.S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service
1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20240
URL: <http://www.nps.gov/>

U.S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Justice Statistics
810 Seventh Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20531
URL: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/>

U.S. Department of Justice
Criminal Division
Public Integrity Section
Washington, DC 20530
URL: <http://www.usdoj.gov/criminal/criminal-home.html>

U.S. Department of Justice
Criminal Division
Witness Immunity Unit
1001 G Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20530
URL: <http://www.usdoj.gov/criminal/criminal-home.html>

U.S. Department of Justice
Drug Enforcement Administration
Washington, DC 20537
URL: <http://www.usdoj.gov/dea/>

U.S. Department of Justice
Executive Office for United States Attorneys
Patrick Henry Building
601 D Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20530
URL: <http://www.usdoj.gov/usao/eousa/eousa.html>

U.S. Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, DC 20535
URL: <http://www.fbi.gov/>

U.S. Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Prisons
Office of Research and Evaluation
320 First Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20534
URL: <http://www.bop.gov/>

U.S. Department of Justice
Immigration and Naturalization Service
425 I Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20536
URL: <http://www.ins.usdoj.gov/>

U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice
810 Seventh Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20531
URL: <http://www.ncjrs.org/nijhome.htm>

U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
810 Seventh Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20531
URL: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/>

U.S. Department of Justice
Office of the Pardon Attorney
500 First Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20530
URL: <http://www.usdoj.gov/offices/opa.html>

U.S. Department of Justice
Office of the Solicitor General
Tenth and Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20530
URL: <http://www.usdoj.gov/osg/>

U.S. Department of Justice
U.S. Marshals Service
600 Army-Navy Drive
Arlington, VA 22202
URL: <http://www.usdoj.gov/marshals/>

U.S. Department of Justice
U.S. Parole Commission
5550 Friendship Boulevard
Chevy Chase, MD 20815-7201
URL: <http://www.usdoj.gov/uspc/parole.htm>

U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics
2 Massachusetts Avenue, N.E.
Postal Square Building
Room 3180
Washington, DC 20212
URL: <http://stats.bls.gov/blshome.htm>

U.S. Department of State
Public Affairs
Office of the Coordinator for
Counterterrorism
Washington, DC 20520
URL: <http://www.state.gov/>

U.S. Department of Transportation
Federal Aviation Administration
Office of Civil Aviation Security
400 Seventh Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20591
URL: <http://www.faa.gov/>

U.S. Department of Transportation
Federal Highway Administration
Office of Highway Information Management
Washington, DC 20590
URL: <http://cti1.volpe.dot.gov/ohim/>

U.S. Department of Transportation
National Highway Traffic Safety
Administration
400 Seventh Street, S.W.
Washington, DC 20590
URL: <http://www.nhtsa.dot.gov/>

U.S. Department of Transportation
U.S. Coast Guard
2100 Second Street, S.W.
Washington, DC 20593-0001
URL: <http://www.dot.gov:80/dotinfo/uscg/>

U.S. Department of the Treasury
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms
Arson and Explosives Division
650 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20226
URL: <http://www.atf.treas.gov/>

U.S. Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service
1111 Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20224
URL: <http://www.irs.ustreas.gov/plain/>

U.S. Department of the Treasury
U.S. Customs Service
1301 Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20229-0002
URL: <http://www.ustreas.gov/treasury/bureaus/customs/customs.html>

U.S. Department of the Treasury
U.S. Secret Service
Office of Government Liaison and Public
Affairs
1800 G Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20233
URL: <http://www.ustreas.gov/treasury/bureaus/ussr/>

U.S. Government Printing Office
Superintendent of Documents
P.O. Box 371954
Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954
888-293-6498
URL: http://www.access.gpo.gov/su_docs/

U.S. Postal Service
U.S. Postal Inspection Service
475 L'Enfant Plaza, S.W.
Washington, DC 20260
URL: <http://www.usps.gov/websites/depart/inspect/>

U.S. Sentencing Commission
One Columbus Circle, N.E.
Suite 2-500, South Lobby
Washington, DC 20002
URL: <http://www.ussc.gov/>



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Appendix 1

Justice Expenditure and Employment Data

Survey methodology and definitions of terms

Note: The following information has been excerpted from the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1993*, Bulletin NCJ-163068 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, forthcoming); and information provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Data collection

The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) discontinued its survey of criminal justice expenditure and employment (CJEE) for budgetary reasons following the collection of 1979 data. That survey provided comparable trend data from 1971 to 1979. Beginning with 1980, the Bureau adopted a different methodology to compile and present public expenditure and employment data at greatly reduced cost. In 1985, 1988, and 1990 the original survey methodology was reimplemented to provide data necessary for block grant allocation of Bureau of Justice Assistance funds.

Trend comparisons between the 1971-79, 1985, 1988, and 1990 survey data and data in the *Justice expenditure and employment extracts* series are complicated by differences in methodology. In making trend comparisons, users should limit their analysis to one of the two sources: long-term trends for 1971-79, 1985, 1988, and 1990 from the *Justice expenditure and employment survey* series; or more recent year-to-year trends from the 1980-92 *Justice expenditure and employment extracts* reports.

The data presented here are from the extracts reports and are based on a special compilation of data and sources available from the U.S. Bureau of the Census' regular surveys of public finances and employment. These recurrent series of annual publications on governmental finances (series GF) and public employment (series GE) provide data on expenditure and employment, by function, of the Federal, State, and local governments (counties, cities, townships, school districts, and special districts). The data collection procedures for these two surveys are described below.

Annual finance survey: Federal Government financial data were obtained from actual data presented in *The Budget of the United States Government* for each fiscal year displayed. Certain adjustments were made in Federal data to arrive at Census Bureau "expenditure" amounts. State finance statistics as well as those for large counties and cities were compiled by Census Bureau representatives from official reports and records, with the advice of State and local officers and employees. The figures were classified according to standard census categories for reporting large government finances, and were reviewed intensively. The remaining data were provided by local officials either through central State sources or in response to a mail survey using detailed questionnaires.

The initial data collection phase used three methods to obtain data: mail canvass, field compilation, and central collection from State sources. Mail questionnaires went directly to 3,900 county, municipal, and township governments. Trained Census Bureau representatives compiled data for the 78 largest, most important county governments--generally those with a population of 500,000 or more--and the 52 largest municipal governments--those with a population of 300,000 or more. The balance of the county government data and municipal and township data was sought from cooperative Census Bureau-State arrangements.

The mail canvass involved the use of detailed Census Bureau schedules with related reporting instructions. Census Bureau examiners reviewed the mail reports intensively and used extensive correspondence to supplement and verify incomplete and questionable information. In significant cases where returns of acceptable data could not be obtained by mail canvass or from available published sources, Census Bureau agents visited county and municipal government offices to obtain the basic statistics or important missing information.

As with mail canvass questionnaires, centrally collected financial data sometimes needed supplementation for such items as debt, assets, or particular functional expenditures or revenue items. Census Bureau staff obtained these supplementary data from special tabulations in other State offices, printed reports, secondary sources, or from mail requests directly to the county municipal, or township governments.

Through these efforts only a minor percentage of the general purpose government sample--representing nearly all quite small governments--remained incomplete. For nonrespondent governmental units and agencies, prior year data were used as they were reported.

Annual employment survey: Federal Government civilian employment data were obtained from records maintained by the U.S. Office of Personnel Management. These records did not provide the information necessary to compute Federal full-time equivalent employment. Statistics for State and local governments were obtained by a mail survey.

After extensive nonresponse followup, prior year data were used for government units and State agencies that remained nonrespondent.

Sample design

All State governments were surveyed. The sample of local governments is drawn from the 1987 Census of Governments and consists of certain local governments taken with certainty plus a sample below the certainty level. General purpose government units in the certainty group are: all county governments with a population greater than 50,000; and all municipal and township governments with populations greater than 25,000.

The remaining sampled units were selected with probability proportional to their financial activity. This criterion was applied first for each county area having 100,000 or more population and then for the balance of local governments in each State. The sample also included certain independent school districts and special districts, for which justice data are not collected.

Survey period

The Federal Government expenditure data are for the fiscal year, which ended on September 30 of the year indicated; for example, 1993 data are for the period Oct. 1, 1992 to Sept. 30, 1993.

The State expenditure data presented cover fiscal years ending June 30 for all States except four whose fiscal years ended as follows: New York, March 31; Texas, August 31; and Alabama and Michigan, September 30.

For local governments, the fiscal years reported are those that closed between July 1 and June 30. Most municipalities and counties end their first fiscal years on December 31 or June 30. The fiscal years reported for Washington, D.C. ended on September 30.

Some agencies operate on a different fiscal year basis from the rest of the parent government. In such instances, figures included are for the agency's fiscal year that ended within the parent government's regular fiscal year.

The employment data are for October of the year indicated.

Review procedures

All schedules--mail canvass, those compiled by Census Bureau-trained enumerators from official sources, field enumerated and centrally collected--were examined for evidence of completeness, internal consistency, and a reasonable relation to figures reported for earlier periods. In addition to the manual review, a computer edit checked for impossible or improbable entries and identified in detail the differences with prior data.

These procedures were designed to achieve, for the data reported here, a high standard of completeness and accuracy. Undoubtedly, however, some mistakes and inconsistencies of official reporting, or of Census Bureau handling of particular items, have escaped detection. Please inform the Bureau of Justice Statistics if the tables or data tapes reveal potential data problems.

Population data

The "resident population" data used here are for July 1 or October 1 of each year from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports. They are consistent with the 1980 and 1990 decennial enumerations and they do not include adjustments for census coverage errors. They are the most current published estimates available when the tables were constructed and may differ from population data in previous publications in this series. See the Source for details.

Data limitations

The surveys from which these data were extracted are not designed specifically to obtain data on specific justice functions. Data were compiled after the regular surveys had been completed and it was not possible to modify collection procedures to achieve a more precise compilation.

The survey sample for the local government police protection, judicial and legal services, and corrections estimates was not designed specifically to produce data on these activities. Thus, the sampling variability, or "standard error," for these three justice sectors is apt to be larger than for the major categories in the Census Bureau's regular surveys and for the same functions in the BJS's periodic surveys. The "standard error" is a measurement of variation among the estimates from all possible samples, of which this is one, having the same size and selected using the same sampling design.

Estimates derived from the different samples would vary from each other (and also from a complete census using the same data collection procedures). The standard error, therefore, measures the precision with which an estimate from one of these samples approximates the average result of all the possible samples.

In reviewing the sample-based estimates, it is important to bear in mind that the sampling variability for smaller components, such as type of local government detail, is likely to be greater than the overall standard errors. Conversely, because State government figures are not subject to sampling variation, the State-local aggregates shown for individual States are more reliable (on a relative standard error basis) than the local government estimates they include. Since the national estimates of local government expenditure and employment are based on summations of individual State data, they are more reliable than the State-area data.

The data also are subject to possible inaccuracies in classification, response, and processing. Every effort was made to keep such errors to a minimum through care in examining, editing, and tabulating the data submitted by government officials. Followup procedures were used extensively to clarify inadequate and inconsistent survey returns. For the mail portion of these annual surveys, figures reported by government officials are generally accepted as being substantially correct. In some cases, varying interpretations of the instructions or deficiencies in governmental employment and fiscal records may make it difficult for officials to render complete and accurate reports for their governments. These difficulties are dealt with by (1) careful definitions of terms and detailed instructions in difficult cases, (2) supplemental correspondence and telephone followup to officials, and (3) intensive examination of data collected, that is, verification of internal consistency and comparison with previous reports and other sources of data. Errors that may be introduced during processing (input preparation, etc.) are minimized through the use of intensive computer editing of the data at various stages of the processing system. Additional correction and reclassification procedures were used with data from each of the States and large counties in order to narrow methodological differences between the data and those obtained through the periodic BJS surveys.

Readers should be generally cautious in comparing governments, because differences in functional responsibilities from State to State and government to government also can affect the comparability of expenditure and employment data. For example, some State governments directly administer certain activities that elsewhere

are undertaken by local governments, with or without fiscal aid, and the same variation in the division of responsibilities exists for counties and cities.

The figures presented differ in some cases from those previously published in the Census Bureau's annual finance and employment reports because of the more intensive review procedures used for this special compilation, the refinements of data involved, and certain definitional differences. They also differ from those previously published by BJS for 1985, 1988, and 1990 in the *Justice expenditure and employment in the U.S.* survey series. Data from the survey series should be used in trend analysis for 1971-79, 1985, 1988, and 1990. The 1993 data should be used with the 1980-92 data published in the BJS *Justice expenditure and employment extracts* series.

Definitions of terms

Expenditure includes only external cash payments made from any source of monies, including any payments financed from borrowing, fund balances, intergovernmental revenue, and other current revenue. It excludes any intergovernmental transfers and noncash transactions, such as the provision of meals or housing of employees. It also excludes retirement of debt, investment in securities, extensions of loans, or agency transactions. Total expenditures for all government functions do include interest payments on debt, but the expenditure data for individual functions such as justice do not.

Expenditure is divided into two major categories:

1. "Direct expenditure" is all expenditure except that classified as intergovernmental. It includes "direct current expenditure" (salaries, wages, fees, and commissions and purchases of supplies, materials, and contractual services) and "capital outlays" (construction and purchase of equipment, land, and existing structures). Capital outlays are included for the year when the direct expenditure is made, regardless of how the funds are raised (for example, by bond issue) or when they are paid back.

2. "Intergovernmental expenditure" is the sum of payments from one government to another, including grants-in-aid, shared revenues, payments in lieu of taxes, and amounts for services performed by one government for another on a reimbursable or cost-sharing basis (for example, payments by one government to another for boarding prisoners).

Employees are all persons on government payrolls during the pay period including October 12 of the year indicated. They include all paid officials and persons on paid

leave, but exclude unpaid officials, persons on unpaid leave, pensioners, and contractors.

Full-time employees are all persons employed on a full-time basis, including all full-time temporary or seasonal workers who were employed during this pay period.

Full-time equivalent employment is a statistical measure that estimates the number of full-time employees that could have been employed if the reported number of hours worked by part-time employees had been worked by full-time employees. This statistic is calculated separately for each function of a government by dividing the "part-time hours paid" by the standard number of hours for full-time employees in the particular government and then adding the resulting quotient to the number of full-time employees. Prior to 1988, a different methodology was used to compute this statistic, affecting comparability over time. In the past, the payroll-based formula divided the total payroll (full-time plus part-time) by the full-time payroll and multiplied the result by the number of full-time employees.

Payroll is the gross payroll before deductions and includes salaries, wages, fees, and commissions paid to employees as defined above for the month of October.

Police protection is the function of enforcing the law, preserving order, and apprehending those who violate the law, whether these activities are performed by a city police department, sheriff's department, State police, or Federal law enforcement agency such as the FBI and the Drug Enforcement Administration. Sworn police employees are those having general arrest powers. Private security police are outside the scope of the survey.

Judicial and legal services includes all civil and criminal courts and activities associated with courts; the civil and criminal justice activities of the attorneys general, district attorneys, State's attorneys, and their variously named equivalents; corporation counsels, solicitors, and legal departments with various names; and legal counsel and representation in either criminal or civil proceedings as provided by public defenders and other government programs that pay the fees of court-appointed counsel.

Data for the separate functions of courts, prosecution and legal services, and public defense are not available from the source documents as they are from BJS's periodic surveys.

Corrections involves the confinement and rehabilitation of adults and juveniles convicted of offenses against the law

and the confinement of persons suspected of a crime awaiting trial and adjudication. It includes costs and employment for jails, prisons, probation, parole, pardon, and correctional administration. Data for institutions with authority to hold prisoners beyond arraignment (usually 48 hours or more) are included in this sector. Data for lock-ups or "tanks" holding prisoners less than 48 hours are included in "police protection."

Correctional institutions are prisons, reformatories, jails, houses of correction, penitentiaries, correctional farms, workhouses, reception centers, diagnostic centers, industrial schools, training schools, detention centers, and a variety of other types of institutions for the confinement and correction of convicted adults or juveniles who are adjudicated delinquent or in need of supervision. It also includes facilities for the detention of adults and juveniles accused of a crime and awaiting trial or hearing. Prison is sometimes used to refer to State correctional institutions.

Other corrections consists of noninstitutional correctional activities, including pardon, probation, and parole activities, correctional administration not directly connectable to institutions, and miscellaneous items that cannot be directly related to institutional care.

Other justice activities includes expenditure and employment data that are not elsewhere classified, that cut across more than one category, or that are not allocable to separate categories. Examples are crime commissions, neighborhood crime councils, and State criminal justice coordinating councils.

Appendix 2

The Municipal Year Book 1998 Definitions of terms and survey response rates

Note: This information was excerpted from International City/County Management Association, ***The Municipal Year Book 1998*** (Washington, DC: International City/County Management Association, 1998), pp. xi, xii, 79, 101, 116; and information provided by the International City/County Management Association. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Regions

Northeast--the New England and Mid-Atlantic Divisions;

North Central--the East and West North Central Divisions;

South--the South Atlantic and the East and West South Central Divisions;

West--the Mountain and Pacific Coast Divisions.

Geographic divisions

New England--Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont;

Mid-Atlantic--New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania;

East North Central--Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin;

West North Central--Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota;

South Atlantic--Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia;

East South Central--Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee;

West South Central--Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas;

Mountain--Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming;

Pacific Coast--Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, and Washington.

Metro status

To be classified by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) as a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), an area must include either a city with a population of at least 50,000 or a U.S. Bureau of the Census urbanized area of at least 50,000 and a total metropolitan statistical area population of at least 100,000. The OMB further groups met-

ropolitan areas of over 1,000,000 population into consolidated metropolitan statistical areas (CMSAs) and primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSAs).

Central cities--The core cities of an MSA having a population of at least 25,000 and meeting two commuting requirements: at least 50% of the employed residents of the city must work within the city and there must be at least 75 jobs for each 100 residents who are employed. Cities between 15,000 and 25,000 population may also be considered central cities if they are at least one-third the size of the MSA's largest city and meet the two commuting requirements.

Suburban cities--The other cities, towns, and incorporated places in an MSA.

Independent cities--The incorporated places not located within an MSA.

County types refer to counties located within an MSA as metro; nonmetro refers to counties located outside the boundaries of an MSA.

Forms of government

Mayor-council--an elected mayor generally acts as the chief executive officer with the amount of administrative authority dependent on State law and variations in local organization. These variations include the scope of the powers of the elected council and the delegation of some authority to appointed professional administrators, to special boards, and to commissions. Many cities with a mayor-council form of government have an appointed city administrator. These officials are appointed by the elected representatives (council) and are responsible to them for the execution of their duties. However, their administrative authority is limited--they often do not directly appoint department heads or other key city personnel and their responsibility for budget preparation and administration, although significant, is subordinate to that of the elected officials.

Council-manager--a manager is appointed by and responsible to an elected council to serve as chief administrative officer to oversee personnel, development of the budget, proposing policy alternatives, and general implementation of policies and programs adopted by the council.

Commission--an elected commission performs both legislative and executive functions, generally with departmental administration divided among the commissioners.

Town meeting--all qualified voters of a municipality meet annually (or more often if necessary) to set policy and choose selectmen to carry out the basic policies they have established.

Representative town meeting--voters select citizens to represent them at the town meeting(s). All citizens may attend and participate in the meeting(s), but only representatives may vote.

Table. Survey response rates for 1997

	Police and fire			Survey of municipal officials			Survey of county officials		
	Number of cities surveyed	Responses		Number of cities surveyed	Responses		Number of counties surveyed	Responses	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total, all cities	2,860	1,381	48.3%	7,394	4,679	63.3%	3,052	1,371	44.9%
<u>Population group</u>									
Over 1,000,000	8	3	37.5	8	5	62.5	25	13	52.0
500,000 to 1,000,000	17	7	41.2	17	14	82.4	57	38	66.7
250,000 to 499,999	39	24	61.5	39	27	69.2	95	57	60.0
100,000 to 249,999	134	67	50.0	134	104	77.6	248	140	56.5
50,000 to 99,999	345	183	53.0	347	259	74.6	377	196	52.0
25,000 to 49,999	685	343	50.1	685	482	70.4	611	268	43.9
10,000 to 24,999	1,632	754	46.2	1,632	1,119	68.6	909	365	40.2
5,000 to 9,999	-	-	-	1,827	1,125	61.6	438	167	38.1
2,500 to 4,999	-	-	-	2,030	1,194	58.8	176	80	45.5
Under 2,500	-	-	-	675	350	51.9	116	47	40.5
<u>Region</u>									
Northeast	-	-	-	2,008	1,068	53.2	197	100	50.8
North Central	-	-	-	2,167	1,477	68.2	1,054	508	48.2
South	-	-	-	2,142	1,351	63.1	1,380	553	40.1
West	-	-	-	1,077	783	72.7	421	210	49.9
<u>Geographic division</u>									
New England	329	103	31.3	799	444	55.6	53	20	37.7
Mid-Atlantic	462	170	36.8	1,209	624	51.6	144	80	55.7
East North Central	573	273	47.6	1,407	945	67.2	437	209	47.8
West North Central	225	125	55.7	760	532	70.0	617	299	48.5
South Atlantic	316	189	59.8	909	649	71.4	548	298	54.4
East South Central	150	57	38.0	473	256	54.1	362	84	23.2
West South Central	268	152	56.7	760	446	58.7	470	171	36.4
Mountain	131	74	56.5	387	263	68.0	276	127	46.0
Pacific Coast	406	238	58.6	690	520	75.4	145	83	57.2
<u>Metro status</u>									
Central	513	270	52.6	514	364	70.8	342	194	56.7
Suburban	1,749	814	46.5	4,051	2,576	63.6	347	179	56.7
Independent	598	297	49.7	2,829	1,739	61.5	2,363	998	42.2

Appendix 3

Crime in the United States Definitions of terms

Note: The following information has been excerpted from the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, **Crime in the United States, 1996** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1997), pp. 389, 390, 395-397. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made. See U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, **Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1984) for further definitions and information on classification and counting rules.

Population definitions

For purposes of statistical presentation, the cities and counties in the United States are divided into groups based on population size. The population group classifications used by the Uniform Crime Reporting Program are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Population group, political label, and population coverage

Population group	Political label	Population coverage
I	City	250,000 and over
II	City	100,000 to 249,999
III	City	50,000 to 99,999
IV	City	25,000 to 49,999
V	City	10,000 to 24,999
VI	City ^a	Less than 10,000
VIII (Rural county)	County ^b	-
IX (Suburban county)	County ^b	-

^aIncludes universities and colleges to which no population is attributed.

^bIncludes State police to which no population is attributed.

Metropolitan Statistical Area

(MSA)--This includes a central city of at least 50,000 people or an urbanized area of at least 50,000. The county containing the central city and other contiguous counties having strong economic and social ties to the central city and county also are included. Counties in an MSA are designated "suburban" for UCR purposes. An MSA may cross State lines. Due to changes in the geographic composition of MSAs, no year-to-year comparisons of data for those areas should be attempted.

New England MSAs are comprised of cities and towns instead of counties. In this publication, New England cities and towns are assigned to the proper MSAs. Some counties, however, have both suburban and rural portions. Data for State police and sheriffs in those jurisdictions are included in statistics for the rural areas. MSAs made up approximately 80% of the total U.S. population in 1996.

Rural counties--Rural counties are those outside MSAs and are comprised of mostly unincorporated areas. Law enforcement agencies in rural counties cover areas that are not under the jurisdiction of city police departments. Rural county law enforcement agencies served 12% of the national population in 1996.

Suburban areas--These areas consist of cities with populations of less than 50,000 in addition to counties (unincorporated areas) that are within an MSA. Suburban areas can, therefore, be divided into suburban cities and suburban counties.

Other cities--Other cities are urban places outside MSAs; most of these areas are incorporated. These cities comprised 8% of the 1996 national population.

Community types:

	MSA	Non-MSA
Cities	Cities over 50,000 Suburban cities	Cities outside metropolitan areas
Counties (including unincorporated areas)	Suburban counties	Rural counties

As a general rule, sheriffs, county police, and many State police report on crimes committed within the limits of counties, but outside cities; local police report on crimes committed within city limits.

The major source of Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) data is the individual law enforcement agency. The number of agencies included in each population group will vary slightly from year to year due to population growth, geopolitical consolidation, municipal incorporation, etc. For 1996, the national and State population counts are U.S. Bureau of the Census July 1, 1996 provisional estimates. For jurisdictions within each State, the populations were adjusted based on the 1996 State growth rate as supplied by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Table 2 shows the number of agencies within each population group in 1996.

Table 2. Population group and number of agencies

Population group	Number of agencies
I	65
II	152
III	384
IV	731
V	1,793
VI	8,008 ^a
VIII (Rural county)	3,627 ^b
IX (Suburban county)	2,038 ^b
Total	16,798

^aIncludes universities and colleges to which no population is attributed.

^bIncludes State police to which no population is attributed.

Table 3. Total U.S. population, 1960-96^a

	Population
1960	179,323,175
1961	182,992,000
1962	185,771,000
1963	188,483,000
1964	191,141,000
1965	193,526,000
1966	195,576,000
1967	197,457,000
1968	199,399,000
1969	201,385,000
1970	203,235,298
1971	206,212,000
1972	208,230,000
1973	209,851,000
1974	211,392,000
1975	213,124,000
1976	214,659,000
1977	216,332,000
1978	218,059,000
1979	220,099,000
1980	225,349,264
1981	229,146,000
1982	231,534,000
1983	233,981,000
1984	236,158,000
1985	238,740,000
1986	241,077,000
1987	243,400,000
1988	245,807,000
1989	248,239,000
1990	248,709,873
1991	252,177,000
1992	255,082,000
1993	257,908,000
1994	260,341,000
1995	262,755,000
1996	265,284,000

^aPopulation figures are U.S. Bureau of the Census provisional estimates as of July 1 for each year except 1960, 1970, 1980, and 1990, which are the decennial census counts.

Regions and divisions

The United States is divided into four regions; these regions are further divided into nine divisions. The following is a list of States within divisions and regions.

Northeast:

New England--Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont.

Middle Atlantic--New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania.

Midwest:

East North Central--Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin.

West North Central--Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota.

South:

South Atlantic--Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia.

East South Central--Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee.

West South Central--Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas.

West:

Mountain--Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming.

Pacific--Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, Washington.

The Crime Index, Part I, and Part II offenses

The Crime Index

The following offenses and attempts to commit these offenses are used in compiling the Crime Index: (1) murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, (2) forcible rape, (3) robbery, (4) aggravated assault, (5) burglary, (6) larceny-theft, (7) motor vehicle theft, and (8) arson. Arson was added as the eighth index offense in October 1978. (Manslaughter by negligence and simple or minor assaults are not included in the Crime Index.)

Offenses in the UCR program are divided into two groupings, Part I and Part II. Information on the volume of Part I offenses known to law enforcement, those cleared by arrest or exceptional means, and the number of persons arrested is reported monthly. Only arrest data are reported for Part II offenses.

Part I offenses

Criminal homicide--a. Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter: the willful

(nonnegligent) killing of one human being by another. Deaths caused by negligence, attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, and justifiable homicides are excluded. Justifiable homicides are limited to: (1) the killing of a felon by a law enforcement officer in the line of duty and (2) the killing of a felon by a private citizen. **b.** Manslaughter by negligence: the killing of another person through gross negligence. Traffic fatalities are excluded. While manslaughter by negligence is a Part I crime, it is not included in the Crime Index.

Forcible rape--The carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. Included are rapes by force and attempts or assaults to rape. Statutory offenses (no force used-victim under age of consent) are excluded.

Robbery--The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.

Aggravated assault--An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. Simple assaults are excluded.

Burglary--breaking or entering--The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. Attempted forcible entry is included.

Larceny-theft (except motor vehicle theft)--The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Examples are thefts of bicycles or automobile accessories, shoplifting, pocket-picking, or the stealing of any property or article which is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Attempted larcenies are included. Embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, worthless checks, etc., are excluded.

Motor vehicle theft--The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. A motor vehicle is self-propelled and runs on the surface and not on rails. Specifically excluded from this category are motorboats, construction equipment, airplanes, and farming equipment.

Arson--Any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.

Part II offenses

Other assaults (simple)--Assaults and attempted assaults where no weapon is used and which do not result in serious or aggravated injury to the victim.

Forgery and counterfeiting--Making, altering, uttering, or possessing, with intent

to defraud, anything false in the semblance of that which is true. Attempts are included.

Fraud--Fraudulent conversion and obtaining money or property by false pretenses. Included are confidence games and bad checks, except forgeries and counterfeiting.

Embezzlement--Misappropriation or misapplication of money or property entrusted to one's care, custody, or control.

Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing--Buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property, including attempts.

Vandalism--Willful or malicious destruction, injury, disfigurement, or defacement of any public or private property, real or personal, without consent of the owner or persons having custody or control.

Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.--All violations of regulations or statutes controlling the carrying, using, possessing, furnishing, and manufacturing of deadly weapons or silencers. Attempts are included.

Prostitution and commercialized vice--Sex offenses of a commercialized nature, such as prostitution, keeping a bawdy house, and procuring or transporting women for immoral purposes. Attempts are included.

Sex offenses (except forcible rape, prostitution, and commercialized vice)--Statutory rape and offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like. Attempts are included.

Drug abuse violations--State and local offenses relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, and manufacturing of narcotic drugs. The following drug categories are specified: opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine); marijuana; synthetic narcotics--manufactured narcotics that can cause true addiction (demerol, methadone); and dangerous non-narcotic drugs (barbiturates, benzedrine).

Gambling--Promoting, permitting, or engaging in illegal gambling.

Offenses against the family and children--Nonsupport, neglect, desertion, or abuse of family and children.

Driving under the influence--Driving or operating any vehicle or common carrier while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics.

Liquor laws--State or local liquor law violations, except "drunkenness" and "driving under the influence." Federal violations are excluded.

Drunkenness--Offenses relating to drunkenness or intoxication. Excluded is "driving under the influence."

Disorderly conduct--Breach of the peace.

Vagrancy--Vagabondage, begging, loitering, etc.

All other offenses--All violations of State or local laws, except those listed above and traffic offenses.

Suspicion--No specific offense; suspect released without formal charges being placed.

Curfew and loitering laws (persons under age 18)--Offenses relating to violations of local curfew or loitering ordinances where such laws exist.

Runaways (persons under age 18)--Limited to juveniles taken into protective custody under provisions of local statutes.

Offense estimation

The inability of some State UCR Programs to provide forcible rape figures in accordance with UCR guidelines and other problems at the State-level have required unique estimation procedures. In addition, because of efforts to convert to the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS), it has become necessary for the Source to estimate totals for some States.

The Illinois (1985 to 1996), and Michigan and Minnesota (1993 only for both States) State UCR Programs were unable to provide forcible rape figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. The rape totals were estimated using national rates per 100,000 inhabitants within the eight population groups and assigning the forcible rape volumes proportionally to each State.

In recent years, a number of States have been involved in the NIBRS conversion process. During the conversion process, little or no data were available from law enforcement agencies in these States. The following is a list of States that provided either incomplete data or no data for certain years: Iowa in 1991; Illinois and Kansas in 1993; Illinois, Kansas, and Montana in 1994 and 1995; Delaware and Pennsylvania in 1995; and Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, and Montana in 1996. State totals were estimated using procedures based on data availability specific to each State, and the population group and geographic division to which the State belongs. The Iowa conversion was successful and post-1991 State figures are available. Illinois, Kansas, and Montana are continuing conversion efforts.

An aggregated Florida State total for 1996 was provided by the State-level UCR Program.

It also should be noted that due to reporting problems at the State level, no usable data were received from law enforcement agencies in Florida and Kentucky for 1988; these State totals also were estimated by the Source.

Appendix 4

Correctional Populations in the United States Survey methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes

Note: The following information has been excerpted from U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Correctional Populations in the United States, 1995**, NCJ-163916 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1997); **Prisoners in 1997**, Bulletin NCJ-170014 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1998), pp. 13-15; and **Probation and Parole Populations 1997**, Press Release NCJ-172216 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1998), p. 6. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Survey methodology for prisoner data

The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), with the U.S. Bureau of the Census as its collection agent, obtains yearend and midyear counts of prisoners from departments of correction in each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons through the National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) program. In an effort to collect comparable data from all jurisdictions, NPS distinguishes prisoners in custody from those under jurisdiction. To have custody of a prisoner, a State must hold that person in one of its facilities. To have jurisdiction means that a State has legal authority over the prisoner. Prisoners under a State's jurisdiction may be in the custody of a local jail, another State's prison, or other correctional facility. Some States are unable to provide both custody and jurisdiction counts. Excluded from NPS counts are persons confined in locally administered confinement facilities who are under the jurisdiction of local authorities. NPS counts include all inmates in State-operated facilities in Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont, which have combined jail-prison systems.

In each jurisdiction, the questionnaire was completed by a central agency reporting for institutions within the correctional system. This procedure was also used by the Federal Bureau of Prisons in supplying data on Federal institutions. Because the information was derived from a complete enumeration rather than a survey, the statistical data are not affected by sampling error. Response errors were held to a minimum by means of a systematic telephone followup and, where necessary, other control

procedures. Thus, the yearend counts are generally considered reliable. Because of the absence of standardized administrative and record keeping practices from State to State, the data for admissions and releases are not always entirely comparable across jurisdictions.

Many States revise the yearend number reported for the previous year. Those revisions are made in the total, not the detail. For example, the number of blacks, whites, and members of other races for 1995 were not changed by a State in 1996 to equal its revised 1995 total.

National Prisoner Statistics category definitions

Jurisdiction population, Dec. 31--

Includes all inmates under jurisdiction of State correctional authorities on Dec. 31 regardless of location. Does not include other jurisdictions' inmates (for example, inmates from other States, pretrial detainees) merely housed in prisons.

Custody population, Dec. 31--

Includes all inmates in the State's custody, that is, housed in State correctional facilities on Dec. 31. Does not include State inmates housed outside State prison facilities; does include other jurisdictions' inmates (for example, inmates from other States, the courts, local jails) housed in the State's facilities.

Overcrowding, Dec. 31--Includes all State prison inmates housed in local jails on Dec. 31 and as a direct result of State prison overcrowding. Does not include State prison inmates held in local jails for other reasons (for example, work release, court appearance, etc.).

Admissions

New court commitments--Includes all inmates who were admitted with new sentences, that is, these inmates were not readmitted for any sentences for which they had already served some prison time. This category includes probation violators entering prison for the first time on the probated offenses. Does not include parole violators with new sentences.

Parole violators with new sentences--Includes all parolees returned with new sentences.

Other conditional release violators with new sentences--Includes all individuals on conditional release (other than parole) who are returned with new sentences, for example, returns from supervised mandatory release, from shock probation, etc.

Parole violators only, no new sentences--Includes all parolees returned only for formal revocations of parole that were not accompanied by new sentences. If the parole was not formally revoked, that is,

the parolee was held only temporarily pending a hearing, no admission occurred for NPS purposes.

Other conditional release violators only, no new sentences--Same as above, substituting conditional release violator for parole violator.

Transfers from other jurisdictions--

Includes all inmates transferred to a State's jurisdiction to continue sentences already in force. Does not include admissions if State does not acquire jurisdiction. Does not include movements from prison to prison within State.

Absent without leave (AWOL) returns, with or without sentences--Includes all returns from AWOL, that is, failures to return from authorized temporary absences such as work furlough, study release, mercy furlough, or other authorized temporary absence.

Escapee returns, with or without new sentences--Includes all returns from escape, that is, unlawful departures from a State correctional facility or from the custody of State correctional personnel.

Returns from appeal/bond--Includes all inmates reinstated to correctional jurisdiction from long-term jurisdictional absences on appeal or bond. Does not include returns from short-term movements (less than 30 days) to court (that is, where the State retains jurisdiction).

Other admissions--Includes all other admissions not covered by the above categories.

Releases

Unconditional--An unconditional release occurs only if the released inmate cannot be imprisoned for any sentence for which he/she was in prison.

Expirations of sentence--Includes all inmates whose maximum court sentences minus credits have been served.

Commutations--Includes all inmates whose maximum sentences have been changed (lowered) to time served to allow immediate unconditional release.

Other unconditional releases--Includes all other unconditional releases not covered by the above categories.

Conditional--A conditional release occurs if the released inmate, upon violating the conditions of release, can be imprisoned again for any of the sentences for which he/she was in prison.

Probations--Includes all inmates who have been placed under probation supervision and conditionally released; includes all shock probation (split sentence) releases.

Supervised mandatory releases--Includes all inmates who must, by law, be conditionally released. This type of release may also be called mandatory conditional release.

Paroles--Includes all inmates conditionally released to parole.

Other conditional releases--Includes all other conditional releases not covered by the above categories.

Death:

Executions--Self-explanatory.

Acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS)--The immediate cause of death in AIDS mortalities may be Pneumocystis Carinii Pneumonia, Kaposi's Sarcoma, or other diseases related to HIV infection.

Illness/natural causes--Self-explanatory. AIDS-related deaths not included in this category.

Suicides--Self-explanatory.

Accidental injury to self--Includes all inmates who accidentally cause their own deaths (for example, a fall from a ladder, mishandling electrical equipment).

Death caused by another person--Includes all inmates whose deaths were caused accidentally or intentionally by another inmate or prison personnel.

Other deaths--Includes all other deaths not covered by the above categories.

Other releases:

Absent without leave (AWOL)--Includes all failures to return from an authorized temporary absence such as work furlough, study release, mercy furlough, or other authorized temporary absence.

Escapes from confinement--Includes all unlawful departures from a State correctional facility or from the custody of State correctional personnel.

Transfers to other jurisdictions--Includes all inmates who were transferred from one State's jurisdiction to another to continue sentences already in force. Does not include the release if State does not relinquish jurisdiction. Does not include movements from prison to prison within State.

Releases to appeal/bond--Includes all inmates released from correctional jurisdiction to long-term jurisdictional absences on appeal or bond. Does not include short-term movements (less than 30 days) to court (that is, where the State correctional system retains jurisdiction).

Other releases--Includes all other releases not covered by the above categories.

Race

Classification by race often depends on the reporting program and the State. A few States reported two categories: white and nonwhite. A few others categorized Hispanic offenders as belonging to "Other race." The number of persons with certain racial backgrounds were sometimes estimated.

White--A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, North Africa, or the Middle East.

Black--A person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa.

American Indian or Alaska Native--A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North America, who maintains cultural identification through tribal affiliation or community recognition.

Asian or Pacific Islander--A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, the Indian Subcontinent, or the Pacific Islands. This area includes, for example, China, India, Japan, Korea, the Philippine Islands, and Samoa.

Other--Any other race not covered by the above categories.

Not known--Any inmate whose racial origin is unknown.

Ethnic origin

A person of Hispanic origin may be of any race; however, a few States treat the ethnic category as a racial one. Reporting officials usually rely on self-definition, but some States classify according to surname.

Hispanic--A person of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.

Not Hispanic--A person not covered by the above category.

Not known--Any inmate whose ethnic origin is unknown.

Explanatory notes for 1996 and 1997 prisoner data by jurisdiction

Alaska--Prisons and jails form one integrated system. All NPS data include jail and prison populations.

Arizona--Population counts are based on custody data.

Connecticut--Prisons and jails form one integrated system. All NPS data include jail and prison populations. Population counts were based on jurisdiction data for the first time in 1997. Counts for 1996 were revised.

Delaware--Prisons and jails form one integrated system. All NPS data include jail and prison populations.

District of Columbia--Prisons and jails form one integrated system. All NPS data include jail and prison populations.

Florida--Population counts are based on custody data.

Georgia--Population counts are based on custody data.

Hawaii--Prisons and jails form one integrated system. All NPS data include jail and prison populations.

Illinois--Population counts are based on custody data. Population counts of inmates with a maximum sentence of more than 1 year include an undetermined number of inmates with a sentence of 1 year or less.

Iowa--Population counts are based on custody data. Population counts of inmates with a maximum sentence of more than 1 year include an undetermined number of inmates with a sentence of 1 year or less.

Kansas--Population counts of inmates with a maximum sentence of more than 1 year include an undetermined number of inmates with a sentence of 1 year or less.

Massachusetts--Population counts are for Jan. 5, 1998. By law, offenders may be sentenced to terms of up to 2 1/2 years in locally-operated jails. Such offenders are included in counts and rates for local jails. About 6,200 inmates with sentences of more than 1 year were held in local jails in 1997.

Michigan--Population counts are based on custody data. Counts include adults housed in institutions, camps, and community correction centers and on electronic monitoring.

New Jersey--Population counts of inmates with a maximum sentence of more than 1 year include an undetermined number of inmates with a sentence of 1 year or less.

Ohio--Population counts of inmates with a maximum sentence of more than 1 year include an undetermined number of inmates with a sentence of 1 year or less.

Oklahoma--For the first time in 1997 population counts based on jurisdiction data include jail backlogs. Population counts of inmates with a maximum sentence of more than 1 year include an undetermined number of inmates with a sentence of 1 year or less.

Oregon--Under a new law, inmates with a maximum sentence less than 1 year remain under the control of local counties. Offenders in this category are being phased out of the inmate counts.

Rhode Island--Prisons and jails form one integrated system. All NPS data include jail and prison populations.

South Carolina--Population counts include unsentenced inmates on Youthful Offender Act observation status.

Tennessee--Population counts of inmates with a maximum sentence of more than 1 year include an undetermined number of inmates with a sentence of 1 year or less.

Texas--Population counts of inmates with a maximum sentence of more than 1 year include an undetermined number of inmates with a sentence of 1 year or less.

Vermont--Prisons and jails form one integrated system. All NPS data include jail and prison populations. Population counts are based on custody data. Population counts exclude inmates on furlough or intermediate sanctions.

Virginia--Population counts for inmates with a sentence of 1 year or less were affected by a new law on January 1, 1995,

making the State responsible for felons with a sentence of 6 months or more, and a subsequent change, effective July 1, 1997, limiting responsibility to those with a sentence of 1 year or more.

Explanatory notes for 1995 prisoner data by jurisdiction

Federal prisons--Population, admissions, and releases: Movement data were provided; however, when admissions are added to the January 1 population and releases are subtracted, the total does not equal the Dec. 31, 1995, population. Inmates with 1 year or less sentence: Jurisdiction and custody counts include inmates whose sentence length is unknown.

Alabama--Other conditional release violators with new sentences: Includes inmates returned from supervised release under Alabama Act 754 and split sentence/probation with and without new sentences. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other admissions: Unspecified in the Alabama data system. Cause of death: Can specify only executions.

Alaska--Population, admissions, and releases: Includes some inmates whose movements were unreported. Total inmate population: Jurisdiction and custody counts include inmates in prisons and jails, which form an integrated system in Alaska. Other releases, unconditional and conditional: Court-ordered releases. Other releases: Includes extraditions to Federal jurisdiction. Other race: Alaska's "Hispanic" race category.

Arizona--Population, admissions, and releases: Based on custody data. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Other conditional releases: Includes supervised early releases, provisional releases, supervised work furloughs, earned credit releases, and releases to the home arrest program. Cause of death: Pending investigation at time of data collection. Other releases: Includes early releases to detainer, persons returned to prison pending revocation hearing where no revocation occurred, and persons who were returned to supervision. Total jurisdiction population: Excludes 322 males housed in local jails solely to ease prison crowding.

Arkansas--Arkansas revised its Dec. 31, 1994, jurisdiction counts. Other admissions: Returns from the Department of Community Punishment, a separate agency. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Other conditional releases: Persons released under the provisions of Arkansas' Acts 378 and 814 and Boot Camp to some form of

supervision. Jurisdiction population, inmates with 1 year or less sentence: Includes 345 males being held in the county jail awaiting transfer to the Department of Corrections for whom the sentence is unknown. Custody population, inmates with 1 year or less sentence: Includes 387 males being held in the county jail awaiting transfer to Department of Corrections for whom the sentence is unknown. Other race: Includes Cuban inmates.

California--California revised Dec. 31, 1995, data to include jurisdiction counts. State previously reported only custody counts. Other conditional release violators with new sentences: May include some parole violators and returns from supervised mandatory releases with new sentences. Other conditional release violators only, no new sentences: May include some parole violators without new sentences and some supervised mandatory or parole releases returned pending a revocation hearing. Other admissions: Returns from appeal/bond reported in "Other admissions" category. Unconditional releases, expirations of sentence: Includes some court-ordered releases. Conditional releases, supervised mandatory releases: Includes some court-ordered releases and paroles. Cause of death: Not specified or pending an autopsy. Other releases: Contains the net difference between total admissions and the Dec. 31, 1995, jurisdiction population. These are most likely temporary releases to courts, jail, and hospitals, who have not been returned to prison as of Dec. 31, 1995. Jurisdiction population, unsentenced inmates: Includes civil narcotic addict commitments and county diagnostic cases. Other race and not known Hispanic origin: Includes some Asian, Pacific Islander, and Hispanic inmates admitted to California prisons prior to January 1990 (when these categories were added to the California computer system). Also includes the California "Hispanic/Mexican" category.

Colorado--Sentencing information: Reported populations with sentences of more than 1 year include a small number of inmates with a maximum sentence of 1 year or less. Transfers from other jurisdictions: Includes admissions of inmates through interstate compacts. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Numbers are estimates. Other releases: Court-ordered releases not classified as conditional or unconditional. State inmates housed in other facilities to ease overcrowding: Includes 325 males housed in a facility owned and operated by the County of Bent; and 219 males and 5 females housed in county correctional facilities. Race and Hispanic origin: Numbers are estimates.

Connecticut--Connecticut revised its Dec. 31, 1994, jurisdiction population counts. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered discharges and inadvertent releases (release coding errors). Other conditional releases: Release to home jurisdiction, community releases, and an undetermined number of unknown release types. Total inmate population: Jurisdiction and custody counts include inmates in prisons and jails, which form an integrated system. Other race: The Connecticut "Hispanic" category.

Delaware--Sentencing information, partially suspended sentences: Prisoners with partially suspended sentences (part served in prison, part served under probation) are included with the "Inmates with over 1 year maximum sentence" only when the prison portion of the sentence exceeded 12 months. As a result, the population and movement counts of "Inmates with over 1 year maximum sentence" are understated, and the counts of "Inmates with 1 year or less maximum sentence" are overstated. Parole and other conditional release violators with new sentences: Includes violators with and without new sentences. Other admissions and releases: Includes admissions from and releases to State and local hospitals, inmates serving weekend sentences, and inmates who were changed from jail sentences of less than 1 year to prison sentences of more than 1 year. Unconditional releases, expirations of sentence: Includes some releases to probation. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Total inmate population: Jurisdiction and custody counts include inmates in prisons and jails, which form an integrated system. Other race: Includes Puerto Rican and Mexican prisoners.

District of Columbia--Sentencing information, partially suspended sentences: Prisoners with partially suspended sentences (part served in prison, part served under probation) are included with the "Inmates with over 1 year maximum sentence" only when the prison portion of the sentence exceeded 12 months. As a result, the population and movement counts of "Inmates with over 1 year maximum sentence" are understated, and the counts of "Inmates with 1 year or less maximum sentence" are overstated. Sentencing information, short sentences: An undetermined number of inmates housed in neither the District of Columbia jail nor the Detention Center and having either no sentence or a minimum sentence of 1 year or less are included in the movement and population counts of inmates with more than 1 year maximum sentences. As a result, the population and movement counts of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year are overstated, and the counts of inmates

with 1 year or less maximum sentence are understated. Transfers from and to other jurisdictions: Includes transfers from and to mental hospitals and other State and Federal facilities. Unconditional releases, expirations of sentence: Includes some inmates with partially suspended sentences and releases to probation. Number of deaths: All deaths are reported under "males." As a result, total male releases are slightly overcounted and female releases are slightly undercounted. Cause of death: Unknown at time of data collection. Total jurisdiction population: Includes male and female DC code violators housed in Federal Bureau of Prisons facilities and male inmates housed in other State facilities. Of these inmates, an undetermined number are being housed solely to ease prison overcrowding. Unsented inmate populations: Jurisdiction and custody counts include unsentenced inmates held in the District jail or Detention Center. Total inmate population: Jurisdiction and custody counts include inmates in prisons and jails, which form an integrated system in the District of Columbia.

Florida--Population, admissions, and releases counts: Based on custody data. Other conditional release violators with new sentences: Includes violators of control releases, provisional releases, conditional releases, and supervised community releases with new sentences. Other conditional release violators without new sentences: Includes violators of control releases, provisional releases, conditional releases, and supervised community releases with new sentences. Transfers from other jurisdictions: Includes admissions through interstate compact agreements with and without new sentences. Other admissions: Contains the net difference between total admissions and the release movements not classified in other categories. Other unconditional releases: Includes vacated sentences and control releases without supervision. Other conditional releases: Includes control releases with supervision, conditional medical releases, conditional releases, supervised community releases, and reinstatement to control releases. Transfers to other jurisdictions: Includes interstate transfers (inmates who have been sentenced under Florida's jurisdiction but serve their sentence in another State or Federal prison).

Georgia--Population, admissions, and releases: Based on custody data. Parole violators with new sentences: May include a small number of other conditional release violators with new sentences. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted

as a single category. Other unconditional releases: Includes one inmate who paid a fine. Other conditional releases: Consists of special and supervised reprieves controlled by the Georgia Parole Board. Cause of death: Unknown. Jurisdiction population: Excludes inmates awaiting pick-up from local jails. Other race: Includes inmates who identify racial categories other than those specified.

Hawaii--Category estimates: Jurisdiction and custody counts are actual counts. Admissions, releases, race, and Hispanic origin are estimated based on information from Hawaii's Correctional Information System (CIS). Other unconditional releases: Administrative discharges and emergency releases. Other conditional releases: Type of release unknown at the time of data collection. Total inmate population: Jurisdiction and custody counts include inmates in prisons and jails, which form an integrated system in Hawaii. Other race: Includes "Puerto Ricans," prisoners of "Other Hispanic" origin, and "Other" race categories (inmates who identified more than one racial group). Prisoners of part-Hawaiian ancestry are counted as "Asians/Pacific Islanders." Hispanic origin: The Hawaii "Puerto Rican" category and individuals of the Hawaii "Other" race category with Spanish surnames.

Idaho--Parole violators with new sentences: Count unavailable by gender. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other admissions: Adjustment residuals to balance the movement data not reported in other categories with the Dec. 31, 1995 population. Race and Hispanic origin: Numbers are estimates.

Illinois--Population, admissions, and releases: Based on custody data. Sentencing information: Inmates with sentences of more than 1 year include some inmates with maximum sentences of 1 year. Other conditional release violators with new sentences: Includes some parole violators with new sentences. Other conditional release violators only, no new sentences: Includes some parole violators without new sentences. Escapees: Illinois now reports the movement of escapees by using the Offender Tracking System. All inmates in Community Correctional Centers and Electronic Detention Centers are now included in the counts, which in part accounts for the increase in the number of escapes and returns from escape. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Cause of death: Unknown at time of data collection. Other admissions and releases: Contains the net difference between long-term admissions and release

movements not reported in other categories (transfers, writs, and medical furloughs) to balance the December 31 population. The category also includes an undetermined number of transfers to other jurisdictions. Other race: The Illinois "Hispanic" category.

Indiana--New court commitments: Includes probation violators with and without new sentences. Other unconditional releases: Sentences terminated based on Parole Board decisions.

Iowa--Population, admissions, and releases: Based on custody data. Parole violators only, no new sentences: Includes parolees remanded to prison prior to a formal revocation hearing. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Conditional releases, paroles: Includes persons returned to parole following revocation hearings and persons released to parole by Conditional Commutation Orders. Other admissions and releases: Inmates held for safekeeping. Other conditional releases: Releases to work release programs. Other race: The Iowa "Hispanic" category.

Kansas--New court commitments: May include some returns from appeal/bond and a small number of probation violators, both with and without new sentences, who may have previously spent time in prison. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other admissions: Type unknown at time of data collection. Other conditional releases: Conditional releases to supervision, similar to that for parole. Executions: Kansas legalized capital punishment in 1995. Therefore, "Executions" is no longer reported as "Not applicable." Cause of death: Unknown.

Kentucky--Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other admissions: Court-ordered returns to prison. Other releases: Includes court-ordered releases not identifiable as conditional or unconditional. Other race: Includes inmates whose race cannot be classified in the specified categories.

Louisiana--Population, admissions, and releases: Movement and population counts are now based on jurisdiction data. Louisiana previously reported only custody data. Sentencing information: Jurisdiction and custody counts of inmates with a maximum sentence of more than 1 year and with 1 year or less maximum sentence are not comparable to 1992 and previously reported data. Prior to 1993, reported inmates with 1 year or less sentences were actually parole revocations with remaining sentences equal to 1 year or less. The original sentences for these persons were greater than 1 year, but when they returned from parole the remaining time on their sentences had decreased to 1 year or less. Since persons with sentences of 1 year or

less are not sentenced to Louisiana prisons, all inmates are now reported as having a maximum sentence greater than or equal to 1 year. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other admissions: Admissions to treatment programs from Probation and Parole Districts. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered and good-time releases. Cause of death: Can specify only for executions. Other releases: Includes inmates released in error. Total custody population: Louisiana revised its Dec. 31, 1994 custody counts. American Indians or Alaska Natives: American Indians only. Asian or Pacific Islanders: Chinese and Japanese only. Other race: Includes Latins and all other persons whose race is unspecified. Hispanic origin: Not included in the Louisiana data system.

Maine--Other conditional release violators with new sentences: Probation violators with new sentences. Other conditional release violators only, no new sentences: Probation violators with no new sentences. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other unconditional releases: Inmates released directly from prison to the community. Other releases: Releases to detainer or warrants and inmates whose release requires victim notifications.

Maryland--Category estimates: The movement and population totals are actual counts. Categories for admissions and releases are estimated by applying percentages from automated data to the totals that are made manually. The automated data system counts only inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year, while the detailed categories in the manual data include inmates with maximum sentences of 1 year or less. New court commitments: May include a small number of returns from appeal/bond. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other admissions: Interstate compact admissions. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. May also include a small number of releases to appeal/bond. Other conditional releases: Inmates paroled from the Patuxent Institution to work release. Other releases: Includes 7 to 10 interstate compact releases as well as releases of new admissions that had been double counted with admissions data.

Massachusetts--Massachusetts revised its 1994 population counts. Population, admissions, and releases: Movement and population counts are based on jurisdiction and custody data. These figures include all inmates in Massachusetts custody, including a limited number of county, Federal, and other

States' inmates under jurisdiction of another authority, as well as Massachusetts' inmates housed in other States. Total inmate population: Excludes 662 males housed in local facilities and 393 males held in Federal and other State facilities solely to ease prison crowding. Also includes 1,275 males housed in local, State, and Federal facilities not due to prison crowding. Parole violators only, no new sentences: Includes some parole violators with new sentences, other conditional release violators with and without new sentences, and a small number of returns from appeal/ bond. Category estimates: The totals for admissions and releases are actual; the categories are estimates. Unconditional releases, expirations of sentence: Includes some releases to probation. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases and a small number of releases to appeal/bond. Other race: Includes Hispanic inmates whose race is not specified; also includes 1,275 males housed in local, State, or Federal facilities not due to prison crowding, but excludes 662 males housed in local facilities and 393 males held in Federal and other State facilities solely to ease prison crowding. Unknown ethnicity: Includes 1,275 males housed in local, State, and Federal facilities, not due specifically to prison crowding, but excludes 662 males housed in local facilities and 393 males held in Federal and other State facilities solely to ease prison crowding.

Michigan--Michigan revised its Dec. 31, 1994 jurisdiction population counts because of procedural improvements in tracking and reporting. Population, admissions, and releases: Based on custody data. Transfers from and to other jurisdictions: Transfers from and to mental hospitals and facilities of the Federal Government and other States. Escapes: Consists mainly of zero tolerance walkaways from community residential programs. Other admissions: Returns from county jail and from parole status. Returns from and releases to appeal/bond: Contains the net difference of all movements from and to the courts. Cause of death, illnesses/natural causes: Includes unspecified type of deaths, including deaths resulting from AIDS- or HIV-related diseases. Other releases: Includes inmates temporarily housed at a county jail and returns to parole status. Total jurisdiction population: Excludes 393 males housed in local jails solely to ease overcrowding. Population housed in jails: All inmates are reported as males. Other race: Includes Mexican Americans and all other persons whose race is unspecified. Hispanic origin: Mexican Americans only.

Minnesota--Other conditional release violators with new sentences: Includes

supervised mandatory release violators and work release violators with new sentences. Other conditional release violators only, no new sentences: Includes supervised mandatory release violators and work release violators with no new sentences. Transfers, escapees, AWOL prisoners, and admissions/returns from appeal/bond: Categories are not considered releases and are not valid in the Minnesota data system. Other unconditional releases: Includes inmates discharged by court or executive orders. May include some commutations and overturned convictions. Other conditional releases: Work releases and intensive community supervision. Asian/Pacific Islanders: Includes persons with Asian surnames. Other race: Includes 240 Hispanic males and 10 Hispanic females because Minnesota classifies "Hispanic" as a race. Also includes 21 males reported in the Minnesota "Other" race category.

Mississippi--New court commitments: Includes some probation violators with and without new sentences. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other admissions: Includes 33 males and 3 females awaiting revocation hearing and returns from appeal/bond, as well as 160 males and 28 females whose admission category was unavailable at the time of data collection. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Other releases: Inmates returned to community supervision following a revocation hearing where no revocation occurred. Also includes releases to appeal/bond. Race: Numbers are estimates. Other race: The Mississippi "Hispanic" category.

Missouri--AWOL returns, with and without new sentences: Include some returns of walkaways from community release centers previously included in escape returns, with or without new sentences. Other admissions: Includes inmates returned from erroneous releases, persons whose commitment was reinstated, and parole board holdovers (offenders arrested by local authorities and returned to prison, instead of to the local jail as customary). Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Other conditional releases: Conditional release to custody/detainer, administrative parole, and credit time releases. Causes of death: Unknown. AWOL from confinement: Walkaways from community release centers residential treatment facilities, previously included in escapes from confinement. Other releases: Erroneous releases.

Montana--Population, movement, and releases: Numbers are estimates based on fiscal year data (July 1, 1994 to June 30, 1995). Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Escapees/AWOL

releases/admissions: Montana does not track escapees and AWOL prisoners as admissions and releases. Jurisdiction and custody population: Includes some inmates from other jurisdictions whom Montana housed. Race, white: The Montana "Hispanic" category.

Nebraska--Parole violators only, no new sentences: Includes some parole violators with new sentences. Other unconditional releases: Includes sentences vacated by the court. A court action reversed or overturned the sentences or dismissed the charges. Race and ethnicity: Numbers are estimates.

Nevada--Total admissions and releases: May include some inmates with a 1 year sentence. New court commitments: May include a very small number of returns from appeal/bond. Parole violators only, no new sentences: Includes some parole violators with and without new sentences. Transfers from other jurisdictions: These inmates are considered part of Nevada's out-count and are not counted as admissions. Other admissions: Includes Nevada's "not physically received" inmates who are serving concurrent sentences elsewhere. Inmates are counted as admissions when Nevada begins to monitor their sentences and includes them in their out-count population. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Race: Numbers are estimates. Other race: Includes persons of Hispanic and Cuban origin and all other persons whose race is unspecified.

New Hampshire--Jurisdiction counts: In 1995, New Hampshire began reporting computer-generated counts. Therefore, the Jan. 1, 1995 population counts differ from the Dec. 31, 1994 counts. New court commitments: Includes some returns from appeal/bond. May also include some other conditional release violators with and without new sentences. Parole violators only, no new sentences: Includes parole violators with a new sentence. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases with no supervision. Other releases: Court-ordered releases not identifiable as unconditional or conditional.

New Jersey--Sentencing information: Inmates with sentences of more than 1 year include some inmates with a sentence equal to 1 year. New court commitments: May include some transfers from other jurisdictions and returns from appeal/bond. Other conditional release violators only, no new sentences: Prisoners returned (some with new sentences) from the Intensive Supervision Program, an experimental program operated by the Administrative Office of Courts. Other conditional releases: Prisoners released to

the Intensive Supervision Program. Causes of death: Unknown at time of data collection. Other race: "Hispanic" inmates who are not classified as "white" or "black." Unknown race/ethnicity: Inmates for whom the racial category was unspecified.

New Mexico--Parole violators only, no new sentences: Includes parole violators with and without additional sentences. Other conditional release violators only, no new sentences: Includes violators both with and without new sentences. Also includes returns from community corrections programs. Other conditional releases: Releases to community corrections programs. Cause of death: Can specify only executions.

New York--New court commitments: Includes parole and other conditional release violators with new sentences. Transfers from other jurisdictions: Includes 520 males and 49 females previously under the jurisdiction of the Department of Mental Hygiene for psychiatric treatment. Other admissions: Includes 26 males returned from conditional parole deportation to the custody of the U.S. Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization Services, as well as 23 males and 2 females returned following erroneous release. Causes of death: Unknown at time of data collection. Transfers to other jurisdictions: Includes 580 males and 50 females transferred to the jurisdiction of the Department of Mental Hygiene for psychiatric treatment. Other releases: Include erroneous releases of 6 males and 9 females.

North Carolina--Sentencing information, partially suspended sentences: Prisoners with partially suspended sentences (part served in prison, part served under probation) are included with the "Inmates with over 1 year maximum sentence" only when the prison portion of the sentence exceeded 12 months. As a result, the population and movement counts of "Inmates with over 1 year maximum sentence" are understated, and the counts of "Inmates with 1 year or less maximum sentence" are overstated. Category estimates, sentencing: Population totals are actual; populations by sentence length are estimates. Parole violators with new sentences: Includes some parole violators without new sentences and some conditional release violators with and without new sentences. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other admissions: Consists of an adjustment residual to balance movement data with the December 31 population. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Other conditional releases: Includes some supervised mandatory

releases. Hispanic origin: Not included in the North Carolina data system.

North Dakota--Parole violators only, no new sentences: Includes some parole violators with new sentences. Other conditional release violators only, no new sentences: Includes some conditional release violators with new sentences. Other conditional releases: Court-ordered releases.

Ohio--Sentencing information: Inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year include some inmates with sentences of 1 year or less. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: All unauthorized absences are classified as escapes. Other unconditional releases: Sentences vacated by courts. Other conditional releases: Furloughs and other conditional releases.

Oklahoma--Sentencing information: Inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year includes some inmates with sentences of 1 year or less. New court commitments: Includes some conditional release violators with and without new sentences. Other unconditional releases: Legislative CAP releases (Senate Bill 445). Other conditional releases: Conditional commutations and CAP releases to probation supervision. Other deaths: Includes one death under investigation. Total jurisdiction population: Excludes 257 males and 34 females housed in local jails solely to ease prison crowding. Other race: Includes "Other" races not specified. Unknown race: Includes Hispanic inmates.

Oregon--Transfers from and to other jurisdictions: Oregon cannot distinguish transfers from other admissions or release categories. Transfers may be included in any admissions or release category. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: All unauthorized absences are classified as escapes. Other admissions: Type of admission unknown at time of data collection. Other unconditional releases: Type of unconditional release unknown at time of data collection.

Pennsylvania--Other admissions: Type of admissions unknown at time of data collection. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Other deaths: Includes deaths still under investigation. Escapee and AWOL prisoners: Excludes prisoners who absconded while residents of community-based facilities. Other race: The Pennsylvania "Hispanic" category.

Rhode Island--Rhode Island revised its Dec. 31, 1994 jurisdiction population because two persons serving sentences out-of-State were incorrectly reported as male instead of female. Rhode Island revised its Dec. 31, 1994 custody population by moving two men originally reported in the unsentenced category to the sentenced to more than 1 year category. Sentencing information, partially suspended sentences:

Prisoners with partially suspended sentences (part served in prison, part served under probation) are included with the "Inmates with over 1 year maximum sentence" only when the prison portion of the sentence exceeded 12 months. As a result, the population and movement counts of "Inmates with over 1 year maximum sentence" are understated, and the counts of "Inmates with 1 year or less maximum sentence" are overstated. Other admissions: Returns from erroneous release. Other conditional releases: Court-ordered releases to drug/alcohol treatment programs. Other deaths: Death from a drug overdose. Other releases: An erroneous discharge. Jurisdiction and custody population, unsentenced inmates: Includes five males held on civil contempt of court for nonpayment of child support. Total inmate population: Jurisdiction and custody counts include inmates in prisons and jails, which form an integrated system in Rhode Island.

South Carolina--Other admissions and releases: Includes resentenced inmates. Other unconditional releases: Releases by court-order and remanded to the county jail to await retrial. Other conditional releases: Inmates released to the jurisdiction of the Department of Parole, Probation, and Pardon Services under the Emergency Powers Act. Illnesses/natural causes deaths: Includes some deaths caused by AIDS. South Carolina does not distinguish deaths caused by illnesses/natural causes and those related to HIV infection.

South Dakota--Unconditional releases, expirations of sentences: Includes commutations. Transfers to other jurisdictions: Transfers to Federal or other State facilities. Race: Numbers are estimates.

Tennessee--Sentencing information: Inmates with maximum sentences of 1 year are included with inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year. As a result, the population and movement counts of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year are overstated. Parole violators with new sentences: May include some parole violators with no new sentences. Other conditional release violators with new sentences: Includes some probation and community correction program violators with no new sentences. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Conditional releases, paroles: May include a small number of supervised mandatory releases. Other conditional releases: Releases to community correction programs. Total jurisdiction population: Includes 1,843 males and 214 females housed in local facilities solely to

ease prison crowding. Excludes 3,263 felons sentenced to serve their time in local facilities. Other race: Includes Hispanic inmates.

Texas--Jurisdiction population, sentencing information: Includes 3,812 males and 605 females with maximum sentences of 1 year or less who cannot be removed from the appropriate admissions and release categories. Admissions and releases: Numbers are estimates. Parole violators with and without new sentences: The Texas data system does not distinguish parole violators with new sentences from those without new sentences. Other conditional release violators with and without new sentences: The Texas data system does not distinguish other conditional release violators with new sentences from those without new sentences. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other admissions and releases: Include "State jail" felons not counted in other admission and release categories. Race and ethnicity: Numbers are estimates. Other deaths: Cause unknown. Other race: Includes the Texas "Hispanic" category and all persons not specified as "white" or "black."

Utah--Other unconditional releases: Inmates whose sentences were terminated prior to expiration. State prison crowding: Includes some inmates housed in Texas county jails on contract.

Vermont--Parole violators with and without new sentences: May include other conditional release violators with or without new sentences. AWOL: May include some returns from appeal/bond. Total inmate population: Jurisdiction and custody counts include inmates in prisons and jails, which form an integrated system in Vermont. Excludes 317 inmates on intermediate sanctions. Race: Numbers are estimates.

Virginia--Virginia provided counts as of Jan. 1, 1996. Other unconditional releases: Administrative releases and some commutations. Conditional releases, supervised mandatory releases, and paroles: Releases to detainer and transfers to other jurisdictions. Other releases: Inmates released to appeal/bond and other administrative releases. Other race: Includes persons of Hispanic origin and all other persons whose race is unspecified.

Washington--Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other unconditional releases: Vacated sentences. Total population, jurisdiction, and custody: Most inmates with a maximum sentence of 1 year or less are housed in county jails. Other race: Inmates of mixed racial origin.

West Virginia--West Virginia revised its Dec. 31, 1994 jurisdiction count.

Jurisdiction population, unsentenced: Includes unsentenced inmates who were previously included in inmates with more than 1 year maximum sentence.

Wisconsin--Admissions and releases counts: An undetermined number of admissions and releases are not reported; therefore, when admissions are added to the January 1 population and releases are subtracted, the total does not equal the December 31 population. Other admissions: Includes 893 males and 116 females temporarily returned to prison without a formal revocation; 79 males and 5 females returned pending revocation hearings; 4 males with no Wisconsin sentence; 11 male sex offenders held under Wisconsin's predator law; and 6 males and 1 female erroneously admitted. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Other releases: Includes 645 males and 82 females returned to the community after being held without formal revocations; 2 males with no Wisconsin sentence; 11 males and 3 females who were held pending revocation hearing; 8 males and 1 female erroneously admitted; and 8 males released by court order. Unsentenced inmates, jurisdiction and custody counts: Include inmates whose sentences were unknown at time of data collection.

Wyoming--New court commitments and unconditional releases, expirations of sentence: May include a small number of administrative turnovers (starts and expirations of consecutive sentences). Parole violators only, no new sentence: Include some parole violators with new sentences. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other race: The Wyoming "Hispanic" category.

Capital punishment explanatory notes

The statistics reported for capital punishment may differ from data collected by other organizations. The differences occur for a variety of reasons:

(1) Inmates under sentence of death are originally added to the National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) counts when they enter correctional facilities rather than when judges pronounce sentence.

(2) Following the year when prisoners are first counted, their admissions or releases as a result of court order are attributed to the year for the sentence or court order. For example, a prisoner sentenced in November 1993 entering prison custody in January 1994 would be counted as an admission in the 1994 report; the 1995 report would count him or her as being under sentence of death at yearend 1993. Similarly, a prisoner whose

sentence is overturned in 1993 but who remains in the count until 1995 when the court's decision is reported would be subtracted from the 1993 and 1994 reports.

(3) NPS counts of persons under sentence of death are always for the last day of a calendar year and will differ from more recent counts.

Some figures shown for yearend 1994 are revised from those reported in ***Correctional Populations in the United States, 1994***. The revised figures include 26 inmates who either were reported late to the NPS program or were not in the custody of State correctional authorities at yearend 1994: Alabama (1), Arizona (1), Arkansas (1), California (12), Florida (4), Idaho (1), Ohio (1), Oklahoma (1), Oregon (1), Tennessee (1), and Texas (2). Eighteen inmates had sentences to death removed in 1994 but were not reported: Arizona (1), California (8), New Mexico (1), Pennsylvania (1), Tennessee (1), Texas (5), and Washington (1). The data for December 31, 1994 also include seven inmates in Florida who were listed erroneously as being removed from death row.

Survey methodology for probation and parole data

These data are based on yearend counts of persons on probation and parole and entries and exits occurring during the calendar year. The data were collected by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics through a standard questionnaire mailed to the Nation's probation and parole agencies.

Counts of probationers include only adults who have been placed under the supervision of a probation agency as part of a court order, regardless of whether convicted. Both active and inactive supervision cases are included. The data exclude persons on bench, court, or summary probation who have not been placed under the supervision of a probation agency.

Counts of parolees include only adults who have been conditionally released to parole supervision, whether by a parole board decision or by mandatory conditional release. Both active and inactive supervision cases are included. Parolees sentenced to incarceration for less than 1 year and those sentenced to 1 year or more are included.

For both probation and parole counts the following provisions apply:

(1) For interstate compacts, counts include a State's probationers and parolees sent to

another State for supervision, but exclude probationers and parolees supervised for another State.

(2) For entries, individuals entering into the probation or parole system more than once during the year are counted as multiple entries.

(3) For exits, individuals exiting from the probation or parole system more than once during the year are counted as multiple exits.

Explanatory notes for 1997 probation and parole data

The 1997 Probation and Parole Data Surveys provide a count of the total persons supervised in the community on Jan. 1 and Dec. 31, 1997, and a count of the number entering and leaving supervision during the year. These surveys cover all 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal system.

Data for the Federal system are from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts as provided to the BJS Federal Justice Statistics Program.

The 1997 Probation Data Survey was sent to 271 respondents -- 39 central reporters and 232 separate State, county, or court agencies. States with reporters were Alabama (3), Arizona (2), Colorado (9), Florida (14), Georgia (2), Michigan (114), Missouri (2), New Mexico (2), Ohio (52), Oklahoma (3), Tennessee (3), Washington (24), and West Virginia (2).

Two local agencies in Michigan and one local agency in Washington did not provide data. For these cases the Dec. 31, 1996 population count was used as the Jan. 1, 1997 count and the Dec. 31, 1997 count.

The 1997 Parole Data Survey was sent to 54 respondents -- 52 central reporters, the California Youth Authority, and 1 municipal agency. States with multiple reporters were Alabama (2) and California (2).

Federal parole as defined here includes supervised release, parole, military parole, special parole, and mandatory release.

Explanatory notes for 1995 probation data by jurisdiction

Federal prison system--"Other" offense type includes 2,085 petty offenses.

Alabama--Alabama has three reporting agencies: one State and two local. All data are estimated. Detailed data are not provided for the State and one local jurisdiction's entries and exits. The State did

not provide detailed data for sex and race. "Misdemeanor" includes an unspecified number of "driving while intoxicated or under the influence of alcohol" offenses.

Arizona--Arizona has two reporting agencies: one State and one local. The 1995 data are not comparable to prior years because they are reported more accurately than in previous reports. All data are estimated. "Misdemeanors" include an unknown number of probationers whose offense type is "Driving while intoxicated or under the influence of alcohol."

Arkansas--"Other" race includes an unspecified number of Hispanic probationers and probationers of unknown race.

California--Detailed data are not provided for sex, race, and offense type.

Colorado--Colorado has nine reporting agencies: one State and eight local. "Other" race includes 6,502 Hispanic probationers of unknown race.

Connecticut--Detailed data are estimated for sex and race. "Other" race includes 8,044 Hispanic probationers of unknown race. "Driving while intoxicated or under the influence of alcohol" is estimated.

Delaware--All data are estimated. Detailed data are not provided for offense type.

District of Columbia--Data are not comparable to previous years because 1995 data include all programs (urban services, traffic and alcohol, diversion, civil protection orders, and fugitives). Data are estimated for race.

Florida--Florida has 15 reporting agencies: 1 State and 14 local. "Other" race includes 2,497 Hispanic probationers of unknown race.

Georgia--Georgia has two reporting agencies: one State and one local. "Other" offense types include unreported cases, abandonment cases, and probationers with suspended sentences.

Hawaii--Detailed data are not provided for race. Detailed data are estimated for sex.

Idaho--Idaho has two reporting agencies: one State and one interstate compact agency. Interstate compact cases represent 11.5% of the Dec. 31, 1995 total. As reported, the interstate compact data are estimated by the agency. "Other" race includes 600 Hispanic probationers of unknown race. "Misdemeanors" include violent felonies that are reduced to a misdemeanor. "Driving while intoxicated or under the influence of alcohol" is a felony in Idaho; therefore, DWIs and DUIs are included with "felonies."

Illinois--Data are not comparable to previous years; 1995 data include inactive cases/administrative cases, intensive supervision program cases, and cases in the driving under the influence program. Detailed

data are estimated for sex and race.

"Other" offense type includes 2,394 traffic cases and 35,140 administrative cases.

Indiana--All data are estimated.

Detailed data are not provided for sex and race.

Iowa--"Other" offense status includes 44 "simple" offenses.

Kansas--Data are not comparable to 1994 data; the 1994 data included between 6,000 and 7,000 juveniles. "Black" includes all nonwhites.

Kentucky--Detailed data are not provided for sex and race.

Louisiana--"Other" race includes probationers of an unspecified race and an unknown number of Latins of unspecified race.

Maine--Detailed data are not provided for race. Detailed data are estimated for offense type.

Massachusetts--Detailed data are not provided for sex and race.

Michigan--Michigan has 114 reporting agencies: 1 State and 113 local. "Other" race includes 98 Hispanic probationers of unknown race.

Minnesota--Data include interstate cases supervised in the State, but do not include Minnesota's offenders supervised in other States.

Mississippi--Data do not include 7,233 inactive cases. Detailed data are estimated for entries, sex, and race.

Missouri--Missouri has two reporting agencies: one State and one local. All data are estimated. "Other" offense types include diversion, presentence probation, and 574 city ordinance violations.

Nebraska--All data are estimated. "Other" race includes 1,350 Hispanic probationers of unknown race.

Nevada--"Felony" includes an unspecified number of felony DWI probationers. "Misdemeanor" includes an unspecified number of misdemeanor DWI/DUI probationers.

New Hampshire--Detailed data are estimated for sex and race.

New Jersey--Detailed data are estimated for sex and race. Data are not comparable to previous years because 1995 data include cases that are placed on probation for driving under the influence and motor vehicle community service. "Other" race includes 16,811 Hispanic probationers of unknown race.

New Mexico--New Mexico has two reporting agencies: one State and one local. Detailed data are estimated for sex, race, and offense type.

New York--"Other" offense types include interstate transfers, non-penal laws, and cases with missing data.

North Carolina--"Other" race includes probationers of unknown or unspecified race.

Ohio--Ohio has 52 separate reporting agencies: 1 State and 51 local. "Other" race includes 38 Hispanic probationers of unknown race.

Oklahoma--Oklahoma has three reporting agencies: one State and two local. "Other" race includes 934 Hispanic probationers of unknown race.

Oregon--"Other" race includes 2,691 Hispanic probationers of unknown race.

Pennsylvania--Detailed data are estimated for sex, race, and offense type. "American Indian/Alaska Native" includes 942 probationers whose race is other than black or white.

Rhode Island--Detailed data are not provided for sex, race, and offense type.

South Carolina--"American Indian/Alaska Native" includes 305 probationers whose race is other than black or white. "Other" offense type includes unclassified crimes.

South Dakota--Data are reported for year beginning July 1, 1994 and ending June 30, 1995. Data do not include 11 absconders. Detailed data are not provided for sex and race. "Misdemeanors" include an unspecified number of DWI/DUI cases.

Tennessee--Tennessee has three reporting agencies: one State and two local. "Other" race includes 228 Hispanic probationers of unknown race.

Texas--Data are reported for year beginning Sept. 1, 1994 and ending Aug. 31, 1995. Data may differ slightly from previous years because data prior to 1995 represent calendar years. Detailed data are estimated for sex, race, and offense type based on sampling. Detailed data for sex, race, and offense type exclude pretrial cases. "White" includes 146,953 Hispanic and other probationers of unknown race.

Vermont--Detailed data are estimated for race.

Virginia--All data are estimated.

Washington--Washington has 24 separate reporting agencies: 1 State and 23 local. "Other" race includes 64 Hispanic probationers of unknown race.

West Virginia--West Virginia has two reporting agencies: one State and one interstate compact agency. Interstate compact cases represent 3% of West Virginia's Dec. 31, 1995 total. As reported, the interstate compact data are for year beginning July 1, 1994, and ending June 30, 1995. No detailed data are provided. The December 31 population is estimated.

Wyoming--"Other" race includes 261 Hispanic probationers of unknown race.

Explanatory notes for 1995 parole data by jurisdiction

Federal--The decrease in persons under supervision in 1995 resulted from a review of the parole statistical database, which identified and closed case records that had been coded incorrectly.

Alabama--Alabama has two reporting agencies: one State and one local. All data are estimated. In addition the State did not provide detailed data on sex and race. Data exclude absconders and out-of-State cases.

Alaska--Data are estimated for the Dec. 31, 1995 population.

Arkansas--All data are estimated. "Other" race includes Cuban, European, North American, Filipino, Japanese, Mexican, and Vietnamese parolees who could not be placed into any other racial group for unspecified reasons.

California--California has two reporting agencies: Department of Corrections and the California Youth Authority. Reported data do not include 17,055 absconder cases and 2,764 cases supervised out of State. "Other" races include 35,838 Hispanic parolees of unknown race.

Colorado--Detailed data are estimated for sex and race. "Other" race includes 774 Hispanic parolees of unknown race.

Connecticut--"Other" race includes 342 Hispanic parolees of unknown race.

Delaware--All data are estimated.

Florida--The Dec. 31, 1995 population includes all post-prison releases.

Georgia--Detailed data are estimated for sex and race.

Hawaii--Detailed data are not provided for race.

Idaho--Idaho has two reporting agencies: the State and interstate compact agencies. "Other" race includes 90 Hispanic parolees of unknown race.

Illinois--Detailed data are estimated for sex and race. "Other" race includes 2,219 Hispanic parolees of unknown race.

Indiana--Detailed data are not provided for sex and race.

Kansas--Data include all post-prison supervision. The Kansas sentencing guidelines act, with its determinate sentencing structure, became effective July 1, 1993. Previously, Kansas had indeterminate sentencing. As a result, a number of entries and exits to parole (as reported) involve offenders with "guidelines" or "new law" sentences (which have determinate periods of post-incarceration supervision). At this time, the State is unable to differentiate movements of "old law" and "new law" offenders. Absconders are not included in the December 31 count, sex, and race. Absconders are monitored as a group separate from the regular caseload.

Kentucky--Detailed data are not provided for sex and race.

Louisiana--"Other" race includes parolees of an unspecified race and an unknown number of Latinos.

Maine--Maine abolished parole in 1976. The data reported represent offenders convicted prior to 1976 and exclude absconders.

Massachusetts--Detailed data are estimated for the Dec. 31, 1995 population count. "Other" race includes 859 Hispanic parolees of unknown race.

Michigan--Because of improvements in case-tracking procedures, these data are not comparable to data of previous years.

Minnesota--"Other" race includes 96 Hispanic parolees of unknown race and an unspecified number of Asians.

Mississippi--Data do not include 907 inactive cases. Detailed data are estimated for race.

Missouri--All data are estimated.

Nevada--All data are estimated.

New Hampshire--Detailed data are estimated for sex and race.

New Mexico--Data do not include 241 absconders or out-of-State cases. Detailed data are estimated for sex and race. "Other" race includes an unspecified number of Asians and people from the Middle East.

New York--"Other" race includes 18,852 Hispanic parolees of unknown race.

North Carolina--"Other" race includes parolees of an unknown or unspecified race.

Ohio--Data are not comparable to 1994 parole data because 1994 data included compact cases supervised for another State. Detailed data are estimated for sex and race. "Other" race includes 129 Hispanic parolees of unknown race.

Oklahoma--"Other" race includes 96 Hispanic parolees of unknown race.

Oregon--"Other" race includes 1,786 Hispanic parolees of unknown race.

Pennsylvania--"Other" race includes 2,091 Hispanic parolees of unknown race. "Asian/Pacific Islander" includes an unspecified number of parolees whose race is other than white.

South Carolina--"Asian/Pacific Islander" includes an unspecified number of parolees whose race is other than white.

Texas--All data are estimated.

Vermont--Detailed data are estimated for race.

Virginia--All data are estimated.

Washington--All data are estimated. "Other" race includes offenders of mixed and unknown race.

West Virginia--West Virginia has two reporting agencies: the State and

interstate compact agencies. Interstate compact cases represent 16% of West Virginia's Dec. 31, 1995 total. As reported, the interstate compact data are for year beginning July 1, 1994 and ending June 30, 1995.

Wyoming--"Other" race includes 27 Hispanic parolees of unknown race.

Census of State and Federal Adult Correctional Facilities

Explanatory notes

The 1995 Census of State and Federal Adult Correctional Facilities was the fifth enumeration of State institutions and the second of Federal institutions sponsored by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Earlier censuses were completed in 1974, 1979, 1984, and 1990. The facility universe was developed from the Census of State and Federal Adult Correctional Facilities conducted in 1990. Each department of corrections was contacted to identify new facilities and facilities that had been closed since June 30, 1990. Telephone followups with data providers were carried out in the fall of 1995 and resulted in a final response rate of 100%.

Facilities were included in the census if they were staffed with Federal, State, local, or private employees; housed primarily State or Federal prisoners; were physically, functionally, and administratively separate from other facilities; and were operational on June 30, 1995. The census also included 110 private facilities under exclusive contract to State governments or to the Federal Bureau of Prisons to house prisoners. The Census included the following types of State and Federal adult correctional facilities: prisons; prison farms; reception, diagnostic and classification centers; road camps; forestry and conservation camps; youthful offender facilities (except in California); vocational training facilities; drug and alcohol treatment facilities; and State-operated local detention facilities in Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont. Specifically excluded from the census were privately operated facilities that were not exclusively for State or Federal inmates; military facilities; Immigration and Naturalization Service facilities; Bureau of Indian Affairs facilities; facilities operated and administered by local government, including those housing State prisoners; facilities operated by the U.S. Marshals Service; and hospital wings and wards reserved for State prisoners.

Correctional facilities were classified as community-based if 50% or more of the residents were regularly permitted to leave, unaccompanied, to work or study. These facilities included halfway houses, restitution centers, and prerelease, work release, and study release centers. Correctional facilities in which less than 50% of the inmates regularly left the facility unaccompanied were classified as confinement institutions. Because the census was a complete enumeration, the results are not subject to sampling error.

Trend data explanatory notes

To estimate the total correctional populations in tables 6.1 and 6.2, the four correctional populations are assumed to contain individuals with only one status at a time. This assumption may not be valid. Multiple correctional statuses may occur because (1) probation and parole agencies are not always notified of new arrests, jail entries, or prison admissions; (2) absconders on agency caseloads in one jurisdiction may actually be incarcerated in another jurisdiction; and (3) individuals may be admitted to jail or prison before formal revocation hearings by a probation or parole agency.

By adding the number of persons on probation, on parole, in jail, and in prison, some persons may be counted more than once; consequently, the sum will be an overestimate of the total number of persons under correctional supervision at any one time. The magnitude of the overestimation is not known; however, data collected in previous BJS surveys of prison and jail inmates indicate that the number of inmates doublecounted may be small relative to the total population under correctional supervision. Results from the 1989 Survey of Inmates of Local Jails indicated that 28% of the jail inmates were on probation and 10% were on parole at the time of admission. Results from the 1991 Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities indicated 23% of the State prisoners on probation and 22% on parole when entering prison.

If the survey results are applied to the total jail and prison populations in 1995, and if all of these inmates are assumed to have been doublecounted, then the total number of doublecounted inmates would be 635,000, or about 11.8% of the estimated correctional population. This is an extreme assumption. Somewhat lower estimates are generated if it is assumed that the survey figures should be applied only to those jail inmates who are unconvicted and to prisoners who are technical violators of parole or probation supervision. Under this assumption, the

doublecount would be an estimated 215,000 inmates, or 4% of the total correctional population. Doublecounting may also include an unknown, but relatively small, number of persons on both probation and parole.

Military corrections data

BJS obtains yearend counts of prisoners in the custody of U.S. military authorities from the Department of Defense Corrections Council. In 1994 the council, comprised of representatives from each branch of military service, adopted a standardized report (DD Form 2707) with a common set of items and definitions. This report provides information on persons held in U.S. military confinement facilities inside and outside the continental United States, by branch of service, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, conviction status and sentence length, and offense. It also includes data on the number of facilities, and their design and rated capacities.

Prior to 1997, all services except the Air Force submitted these reports annually. Information on prisoners held in Air Force facilities was reported for the first time in 1997. Therefore, readers should note that data for 1995 presented in tables 6.60 and 6.61 are incomplete. Information on Air Force confinement facilities (including the number and characteristics of prisoners held at yearend as well as those admitted or released during the year) was not available.

Appendix 5

Annual Report of the U.S. Parole Commission Parole guidelines and definitions of terms

Note: The following information was excerpted from the U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Parole Commission, *Parole Commission Procedure Manual* (28 C.F.R. 2.1-2.67), [Online]. Available: <http://www.usdoj.gov/uspc/readingroom/ProcedureManual/part1.htm> [Aug. 26, 1998]; and information provided by the U.S. Parole Commission. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Parole guidelines

Initial parole consideration--The U.S. Parole Commission has adopted guidelines for parole release considerations. These guidelines indicate the customary range of time to be served before release for various combinations of offense (severity) and offender (parole prognosis) characteristics. The time ranges specified by the guidelines are established specifically for cases with good institutional adjustment and program progress. These time ranges are merely guidelines. Where the circumstances warrant, decisions outside the guidelines (either above or below) may be rendered. The guidelines partition offense characteristics into eight severity categories. Category 1 represents the least severe and category 8 the most severe offense behavior. Mitigating or aggravating circumstances in a particular case may justify a decision or severity rating different from that listed.

An evaluation sheet containing a salient factor score serves as an aid in determining parole prognosis (potential risk of parole violation). A salient factor score is calculated by summing the offender's score on each of the following items: number of prior convictions and adjudications, number of prior commitments of more than 30 days duration, age at current offense, commitment of more than 30 days duration within the past 3 years, probation/parole/escape status violator at time of current offense, and heroin/opiate dependence.

Reparole consideration--An offender whose parole is revoked is eligible to be considered for rep parole. If revocation is based upon an administrative violation only, i.e., a violation not involving new criminal conduct, the behavior is graded as a category 1 offense and the salient factor score recalculated. If a finding is made that the

prisoner has engaged in behavior constituting new criminal conduct, the appropriate severity rating for the new criminal behavior is calculated. New criminal conduct may be determined either by a new Federal, State, or local conviction or by an independent finding by the U.S. Parole Commission at a revocation hearing. If the criminal conduct is in violation of State or local law the appropriate severity level is determined by analogy with the listed Federal offense severity ratings and the salient factor score is recalculated. Time served on a new State or Federal sentence is counted as time in custody for rep parole guideline purposes.

Definitions of terms

Curfew parole record reviews--The Special Curfew Parole Program involves parole supervision with a special curfew parole condition to provide a substitute for Community Treatment Center residence for the 60-day period preceding the otherwise scheduled parole, mandatory release, or two-thirds date. This program is designed for prisoners who would otherwise qualify for Community Treatment Center residence during this period but who have acceptable release plans and do not require the support services provided by the Community Treatment Center.

Dispositional review/revocation--When a parolee is serving a new sentence in a Federal, State, or local institution, a parole violation warrant may be placed against him as a detainer. If the prisoner is serving a new sentence in a Federal institution, a revocation hearing shall be scheduled within 120 days of notification of placement of the detainer, or as soon thereafter as practicable, provided the prisoner is eligible for and has applied for an initial hearing on the new sentence, or is serving a new sentence of 1 year or less. If the prisoner is serving a new sentence in a State or local institution, the violation warrant shall be reviewed by the regional commissioner not later than 180 days following notification to the Commission of such placement. The parolee shall receive notice of the pending review, and shall be permitted to submit a written application containing information relative to the disposition of the warrant. The parolee shall also be notified of the right to request counsel to assist him/her in completing this written application.

Initial hearing--The initial parole hearing for eligible prisoners, during which examiners discuss with the prisoner his/her offense severity rating, salient factor score, institutional conduct, and any other matter the panel may deem relevant.

Following an initial hearing, the Commission shall (1) set a presumptive release date (either by parole or by mandatory release) within 15 years of the hearing; (2) set an effective date of parole; or (3) continue

the prisoner to a 15-year reconsideration hearing pursuant to 28 C.F.R. 2.14(c).

Local or institutional revocation hearing--A parolee may request a revocation hearing reasonably near the place of the alleged violation or arrest if the following conditions are met: (1) the parolee has not been convicted of a crime committed while under supervision; and (2) the parolee denies violation of conditions of release. A parolee who voluntarily waives his/her right to a local revocation hearing, or who admits any violation of the conditions of his/her release, or who is retaken following a conviction of a new crime, shall be given a revocation hearing upon his/her return to a Federal institution. However, the regional commissioner may, on his/her own motion, designate a case for a local revocation hearing.

One-third hearing--Covered under 28 C.F.R. 2.14(e) (1976) until it was phased out. The section provided that a prisoner sentenced to a maximum term of more than 18 months under 18 U.S.C. 4205(b)(2), 18 U.S.C. 294, or 26 U.S.C. 5871, could not be continued past one-third of the maximum sentence. The one-third hearing was phased out after implementation of presumptive date procedures in September 1977.

Pre-hearing record reviews--A review of the prisoner's case file by an examiner preceding a regularly scheduled institutional review hearing. If the recommendation is to grant parole, and the regional commissioner concurs, no in-person hearing is conducted. Pre-hearing record reviews (28 C.F.R. 2.14(b)(1976)) were replaced by presumptive date record reviews.

Rescission hearing--If a prisoner has an effective date of parole set by the Commission, and has subsequently been charged with institutional misconduct sufficient to become a matter of record, or is alleged to have committed a new criminal act, a rescission hearing may be scheduled at which time parole may be rescinded or retarded.

Retroactive record review--A special type of consideration resulting from a revision of the parole decision guidelines. For more information see 28 C.F.R., Appendix 6.

Review hearing--Subsequent parole hearing intended to focus on developments or changes in the prisoner's status; replaced by the statutory interim hearing.

Statutory review hearings--Replaced by statutory interim hearings. The purpose of the "interim hearing" is to consider any significant developments or changes that may have occurred subsequent to the initial hearing. Following the interim hearing, the presumptive release date that had been set may remain unchanged, be advanced for superior program achievement or other clearly exceptional circumstances, or be retarded or rescinded for reason of disciplinary infractions.

Appendix 6

Public opinion survey sampling procedures

Note: Information on Gallup survey sampling procedures was excerpted from George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Poll, Public Opinion 1934-1971, Vol. 1, 1935-1948* (New York: Random House, 1972), pp. vi-viii; George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Opinion Index*, Report No. 162 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, January 1979), pp. 29, 30; George Gallup, *The Sophisticated Poll Watcher's Guide* (Princeton, NJ: Princeton Opinion Press, 1976), p. 102; and from information provided to SOURCEBOOK staff from The Gallup Organization, Inc. Information on the Harris Poll survey sampling procedures was provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by Louis Harris and Associates, Inc.; similar procedures used in earlier surveys are described in Louis Harris and Associates, Inc., *The Harris Yearbook of Public Opinion 1970: A Compendium of Current American Attitudes* (New York: Louis Harris and Associates, Inc., 1971), pp. 511-514. Information on the survey procedures employed by the National Opinion Research Center was excerpted from the National Opinion Research Center, *General Social Surveys, 1972-1996: Cumulative Codebook* (Chicago: National Opinion Research Center, University of Chicago, 1996), pp. v-vii, 54, 965, 966, 1184-1186. Information on the Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll was excerpted from Stanley M. Elam, Lowell C. Rose, and Alec M. Gallup, "The 26th Annual Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan* (September 1994), p. 56; Stanley M. Elam and Lowell C. Rose, "The 27th Annual Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan* (September 1995), p. 56; Stanley M. Elam, Lowell C. Rose, and Alec M. Gallup, "The 28th Annual Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan* (September 1996), p. 58; and Lowell C. Rose, Alec M. Gallup, and Stanley M. Elam, "The 29th Annual Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan* [Online]. Available: <http://www.pdkintl.org/kappan/kpoll97.htm> [Dec.31, 1997]. Information also was excerpted from material provided by The Pew Research Center for The People & The Press. Information on the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System was excerpted from Laura Kann et al., "Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance--United States, 1995," CDC

Surveillance Summaries, *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 45 SS-4 (Washington, DC: USGPO, Sept. 27, 1996).

The sampling procedures of six public opinion surveys or survey organizations are presented in this appendix: The Gallup Poll, the Gallup/Phi Delta Kappa Education Poll, the Harris Survey, the National Opinion Research Center, The Pew Research Center for The People & The Press, and the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System.

GALLUP POLLS

All Gallup polls since 1950, excluding certain special surveys, have been based on a national probability sample of interviewing areas. Refinements in the sample design have been introduced at various points in time since then. However, over this period the design essentially has conformed to the current procedure, as described in the following paragraphs.

The United States is divided into seven size-of-community strata: cities of population 1,000,000 and over, 250,000 to 999,999, and 50,000 to 249,000, with the urbanized areas of all these cities forming a single stratum; cities of 2,500 to 49,999; rural villages; and farm or open country rural areas. Within each of these strata, the population is further divided into seven regions: New England, Middle Atlantic, East Central, West Central, South, Mountain, and Pacific Coast. Within each size-of-community and regional stratum the population is arrayed in geographic order and zoned into equal sized groups of sampling units. Pairs of localities in each zone are selected with probability of selection proportional to the size of each locality's population--producing two replicated samples of localities.

Within selected cities for which population data are reported by census tracts or enumeration districts, these sample subdivisions are drawn with probability of selection proportional to the size of the population. For other cities, minor civil divisions, and rural areas in the sample for which population data are not reported by census tracts or enumeration districts, small, definable geographic areas are drawn, with the probability of selection proportional to size where available data permit; otherwise with equal probability.

A block or block cluster is drawn with probability of selection proportional to the number of dwelling units from within each subdivision selected for which block statistics are available. In cities and towns for which block statistics are not available, blocks are drawn at random, that is, with equal probability. In subdivisions that are

rural or open country in character, segments approximately equal in size of population are delineated and drawn with equal probability.

In each cluster of blocks and each segment so selected, a randomly selected starting point is designated on the interviewer's map of the area. Starting at this point, interviewers are required to follow a given direction in the selection of households, taking households in sequence, until their assigned number of interviews has been completed. Within each occupied dwelling unit or household reached, the interviewer asks to speak to the youngest man 18 or older at home, or if no man is at home, the oldest woman 18 or older. This method of selection within the household has been developed empirically to produce an age distribution by men and women separately which compares closely with the age distribution of the population. It increases the probability of selecting younger men, who are at home relatively infrequently, and the probability of reaching older women in the household who tend to be under-represented unless given a disproportionate chance of being drawn from among those at home. The method of selection among those at home within the household is not strictly random, but it is systematic and objective, and eliminates interviewer judgment in the selection process. Interviewing is conducted at times when adults are most likely to be at home, which means on weekends or if on weekdays, after 4 p.m. for women and after 6 p.m. for men. Allowance for persons not at home is made by a "times-at-home" weighting procedure rather than by "call-backs." This procedure is a standard method for reducing the sample bias that would otherwise result from under-representation of persons who are difficult to find at home.

The pre-stratification by regions is routinely supplemented by fitting each obtained sample to the latest available U.S. Bureau of the Census estimates of the regional distribution of the population. Also minor adjustments of the sample are made by educational attainment (for men and women separately), based on the annual estimates of the U.S. Bureau of the Census derived from their Current Population Survey. The sample procedure described is designed to produce an approximation of the adult civilian population living in the United States, except for those persons in institutions such as prisons or hospitals. The four regions of the country, as reported in Gallup public opinion surveys, have been defined in the following manner:

East--Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, West Virginia, District of Columbia;

Midwest--Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas;

South--Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas; and

West--Montana, Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, New Mexico, California, Oregon, Washington, Hawaii, Alaska.

Urbanization--Central cities have populations of 50,000 and above. Suburbs constitute the fringe and include populations of 2,500 to 49,999. Rural areas are those that have populations of under 2,500.

Race/ethnicity--Nonwhite is comprised of individuals who report themselves as any combination of the following classifications: Hispanic, American Indian, Other Indian, Oriental, and Black. Black and Hispanic are subcategories of Nonwhite. However, due to variation in respondent reporting the category White may also include some Hispanics.

According to Gallup policy, if the interviewee does not hear or does not understand a question, the interviewer repeats the question and if on the second reading the person does not understand or does not get the point of the question, the interviewer checks the "no opinion" box. It should also be noted that seldom more than 10% of all those contacted refuse to be interviewed. Gallup Poll Surveys of a nationwide sample usually include approximately 1,000 respondents.

Sampling error

All sample surveys are subject to sampling error, that is, the extent to which the results may differ from those that would be obtained if the entire population surveyed had been interviewed. The size of sampling errors depends largely on the number of interviews. The following table may be used in estimating sampling error. The computed allowances have taken into account the effect of the sample design upon sampling error. They may be interpreted as indicating the range (plus or minus the figure shown) within which the results of repeated samplings in the same time period could be expected to vary, 95% of the time, assuming the same sampling procedure, the same interviewers, and the same questionnaire.

Recommended allowance for sampling error (plus or minus) at 95% confidence level

(Percent)

Percent- ages near	Sample size					
	1,000	750	600	400	200	100
10	2	3	3	4	5	7
20	3	4	4	5	7	9
30	4	4	4	6	8	10
40	4	4	5	6	8	11
50	4	4	5	6	8	11
60	4	4	5	6	8	11
70	4	4	4	6	8	10
80	3	4	4	5	7	9
90	2	3	3	4	5	7

The table would be used in the following manner: Assume a reported percentage is 33 for a group which includes 1,000 respondents. Proceed to row "Percentages near 30" in the table and then to the column headed, "1,000." The figure in this cell is four, which means that at the 95% confidence level, the 33% obtained in the sample is subject to a sampling error of plus or minus four points.

PHI DELTA KAPPA/GALLUP POLL

The Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup polls are modified probability samples of adults 18 years of age and older living in the United States. The 1994 sample was comprised of 1,326 adults; interviewing took place May 10-June 8, 1994. The 1995 sample was comprised of 1,311 adults; interviewing took place May 25-June 15, 1995. The 1996 sample was comprised of 1,329 adults; interviewing took place May 2-22, 1996. The 1997 sample was comprised of 1,517 adults, including 1,017 parents of public school children; interviewing took place June 3-22, 1997. The data collection design employed the Gallup Organization's standard national telephone sample, i.e., an unclustered, directory-assisted, random-digit telephone sample, based on a proportionate stratified sampling design. "Nonpublic school parents" includes parents of students who attend parochial schools, private schools, or independent schools. For further information on the survey sampling procedures see Lowell C. Rose, Alec M. Gallup, and Stanley M. Elam, "The 29th Annual Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan* [Online]. Available: <http://www.pdkintl.org/kappan/kpoll97.htm> [Dec. 31, 1997].

HARRIS SURVEYS

Harris surveys are based on a national sample of the civilian population of the continental United States. Alaska and Hawaii are not represented in the sample, nor are those in prisons, hospitals, or religious and

educational institutions. The sample is based on census information on the population of each State in the country, and on the population living in standard metropolitan areas and in the rest of the country. These population figures are updated by intercensal estimates produced annually by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, and sample locations are selected biennially to reflect changes in the country's demographic profile.

National samples are stratified in two dimensions--geographic region and metropolitan (and non-metropolitan) residence. Stratification insures that the samples will reflect, within 1%, the actual proportions of those living in the country in different regions and metropolitan (and non-metropolitan) areas. Within each stratum the selection of the ultimate sampling unit is achieved through a series of steps, a process which is technically called multi-stage unclustered sampling. Each sampling unit yields one interview. First States, then counties, and then minor civil divisions (cities, towns, townships) are selected with probability proportional to census estimates of their respective household populations.

The Harris Survey has four of these national samples, and they are used in rotation from study to study. The specific sample locations in one study generally are adjacent to those used in the next study. For most surveys covering the entire country, more than one national sample may be employed. Harris Surveys of a nationwide sample usually include approximately 1,250 respondents. All interviews prior to 1978 were conducted in person, in the homes of respondents. At each household the respondent was chosen by means of a random selection pattern, geared to the number of adults of each sex who live in the household. Interviews lasted approximately 1 hour. Almost all interviews conducted as of 1978 have been telephone interviews. Respondents are selected on the basis of random digit dialing. When the completed interviews are received in New York, a subsample of the respondents are re-contacted to verify that the data have been accurately recorded. Questionnaires are edited and coded in the New York office. The Harris sampling procedure is designed to produce a national cross-section that accurately reflects the actual population of the country 18 years of age and older living in private households. This means that the results of a survey among a national sample can be projected as representative of the country's civilian population 18 years of age and older.

Harris Survey national results are reported for the East, Midwest, South, and West regions of the country, defined as follows:

East--Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Massachusetts, Rhode

Island, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey, Delaware, West Virginia;

Midwest--North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio;

South--Kentucky, Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas; and

West--Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico.

Sampling error

The results of the surveys are subject to sampling error, i.e., the difference between the results obtained from the sample and those that would be obtained by surveying the entire population. The size of a possible sampling error varies to some extent with the size of the sample and with the percentage giving a particular answer. The following table sets forth the range of error in samples of different sizes and at different percentages of response.

For example, if the response for a sample size of 1,200 is 30%, in 95 cases out of 100 the response in the population will be between 27% and 33%. This error accounts only for sampling error. Survey research also is susceptible to other errors, such as data handling and interview recording.

Recommended allowance for sampling error (plus or minus) at 95% confidence level

Re- sponse percent	Sample size					
	1,600	1,200	900	500	250	100
10(90)	2	2	2	3	5	7
20(80)	2	3	3	4	6	10
30(70)	3	3	4	5	7	11
40(60)	3	3	4	5	7	12
50	3	3	4	5	8	12

NATIONAL OPINION RESEARCH CENTER

The National Opinion Research Center (NORC) maintains a national probability sample. The General Social Surveys (GSS) are interviews administered to the NORC national samples using a standard questionnaire. They have been conducted during February, March, and April from 1972 to 1978, 1980, 1982 to 1991, 1993, 1994, and 1996. There are a total of 35,284 completed interviews (1,613 in 1972; 1,504 in 1973; 1,484 in 1974; 1,490 in 1975; 1,499 in 1976; 1,530 in 1977; 1,532 in 1978; 1,468 in 1980; 1,506 and an oversample of 354 blacks in 1982; 1,599 in 1983; 1,473 in 1984; 1,534 in 1985; 1,470 in 1986; 1,466 and an oversample of 353 blacks in 1987; 1,481 in 1988;

1,537 in 1989; 1,372 in 1990; 1,517 in 1991; 1,606 in 1993; 2,992 in 1994; and 2,904 in 1996). Sampling frames are based on 1970 census information for surveys conducted in 1972-78, 1980, and 1982. For all interviews conducted from 1984-91, the national sampling frame was based on 1980 census information. A split sample transition design was used in the 1983 survey. One-half of the sample was drawn from the 1970 frame and one-half from the 1980 frame. Again in 1993, a split sample transaction design was employed on the 1993 survey to measure the effect of switching from the 1980 sample frame to the 1990 sample frame. Half the sample was drawn from each frame. Since 1973, the median length of the interview has been about one and a half hours. This study employed standard field procedures for national surveys, including interviewer hiring and training by area supervisors in interviewing locations when necessary.

Each survey is an independently drawn sample of English-speaking persons 18 years of age and older, living in non-institutional arrangements within the United States. Alaska and Hawaii are not included in samples drawn from the 1970 sampling frame, but are represented in one-half of the 1983 surveys and all those conducted from 1984-96. Block quota sampling was used in the 1972, 1973, and 1974 surveys and for half of the 1975 and 1976 surveys. Full probability sampling was employed in half of the 1975 and 1976 surveys and in all of the surveys conducted subsequent to 1976.

The sample is a multi-stage area probability sample to the block or segment level. At the block level, quota sampling is used with quotas based on sex, age, and employment status. The cost of the quota samples is substantially less than the cost of a full probability sample of the same size, but there is, of course, the chance of sample biases mainly due to not-at-homes which are not controlled by the quotas. However, in order to reduce this bias, the interviewers are given instructions to canvass and interview only after 3:00 p.m. on weekdays or during the weekend or holidays. The first stage of sample selection includes selection of the Primary Sampling Units (PSUs). The PSUs employed are Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs) or nonmetropolitan counties selected in NORC's Master Sample. These SMSAs and counties were stratified by region, age, and race before selection. The units of selection of the second stage were block groups (BGs) and enumeration districts (EDs). These EDs and BGs were stratified according to race and income. The third stage of selection was that of blocks, which were selected with probabilities proportional to size. In places without block statistics, measures of size for

the blocks were obtained by field counting. The average cluster size is five respondents per cluster.

The quotas call for approximately equal numbers of men and women with the exact proportion in each segment determined by the 1970 census tract data. For women, the additional requirement is imposed that there be the proper proportion of employed and unemployed women in the location. Again, these quotas are based on the 1970 census tract data. For men, the added requirement is that there be the proper proportion of men over and under age 35 in the location. Past experience suggests that, for most purposes, this quota sample of 1,500 could be considered as having about the same efficiency as a simple random sample of 1,000 cases.

The 1975 and 1976 studies were conducted with a traditional sample design, one-half full probability and one-half block quota. The sample was divided into two parts for several reasons: (1) to provide data for possibly interesting methodological comparisons; and (2) on the chance that there are some differences over time, that it would be possible to assign these differences to either shifts in sample designs, or changes in response patterns. Having allowed for the appearance of all items in the transitional sample design, the GSS then switched to a full probability sample beginning with the 1977 survey.

Rotation

Since its inception the GSS employed a *rotation design* under which most of its items appeared on two out of every three surveys. While this design proved to be useful for both monitoring change and augmenting the content of the GSS, it had the disadvantage of irregularly spacing the data and allowing gaps in the time series. This situation was particularly acute during 1978-82 because of the lack of funding for surveys in 1979 and 1981. At that juncture 4-year gaps regularly appeared in the data and 6-year lapses existed for bivariate correlations between items from different rotations. Even with annual surveys 2-year gaps and 3-year intervals for bivariate correlations occur. To reduce this imbalance in the time series and reduce the length of intervals, in 1988 the rotation, across-time design previously used was changed to a *split-ballot design*. Under this design rotations 1, 2, and 3 occur across random sub-samples within each survey rather than across surveys (and years). Each sub-sample (known as ballots) consists of 1/3 of the sample. Permanent items are not affected by this switch. They continue to appear on all cases for all surveys. Rotating items now appear on all surveys and are asked of two-thirds of

respondents on each survey. Over a 3-year cycle the same number of respondents are asked the "rotating" items as before (3,000), but instead of coming in two segments of 1,500 each from two surveys, they appear in three segments of 1,000 each from three surveys.

The 1993 GSS was the last survey conducted under this design. In 1994 two major innovations were introduced to the GSS.

First, the traditional core was substantially reduced to allow for the creation of mini-modules (i.e. blocks of about 15 minutes devoted to some combination of small- to medium-sized supplements). The mini-modules space provides greater flexibility to incorporate innovations and to include important items proposed by the social science community.

Second, a new biennial, split-sample design was used. The sample consists of two parallel sub-samples of approximately 1,500 cases each. The two sub-samples both contain the identical core. The A sample also contains a standard, topical module, the mini-modules, and an International Social Survey Program (ISSP) module (on women, work, and the family). The B sample has a second topical module, mini-modules, and an ISSP module (on the environment). In effect, one can think of the A sample as representing a traditional GSS for 1994 and the B sample representing a traditional GSS for 1995. Rather than being fielded separately in two different years they are fielded together.

In 1996 (and in subsequent even-numbered years), the same design described for 1994 was repeated. In addition, in 1994 only, a transitional design was utilized to calibrate any impact of deletions from the core.

Survey results are reported for four regional categories, with the States classified in the following way:

Northeast--Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont;

North Central--Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin;

South--Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia;

West--Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

THE PEW RESEARCH CENTER FOR THE PEOPLE & THE PRESS

Both the May/June and November/December 1996 surveys were conducted by Princeton Survey Research Associates for The Pew Research Center for The People & The Press. The survey results are based on telephone interviews among nationwide samples of adults 18 years of age and older. The samples are random digit dialing samples of telephone numbers selected from telephone exchanges in the continental United States. Both listed and unlisted numbers (including not-yet-listed numbers) are represented. The telephone exchanges were selected with probabilities proportional to their size. The first eight digits of the sampled telephone numbers (area code, exchange, bank number) were selected to be proportionally stratified by county and by telephone exchange within county. That is, the number of telephone numbers randomly sampled from within a given county is proportional to that county's share of telephone households in the United States. Estimates of the number of telephone households within each county are derived from 1990 Census data on residential telephone incidence that have been updated with State-level information on new telephone installations and county-level projections of the number of households.

At least four attempts were made to complete an interview at every sampled telephone number. The calls were staggered over times of the day and days of the week to maximize the chances of making a contact with a potential respondent. All interview breakoffs and refusals were recontacted at least once in order to attempt to convert them to completed interviews. In each contacted household, interviewers asked to speak with the "youngest male 18 or older who is at home." If there was no eligible male at home, interviewers asked to speak with "the oldest woman 18 or older who lives in the household." This systematic respondent selection technique has been shown empirically to produce samples that closely mirror the population in terms of age and gender. To compensate for potential biases in survey-derived estimates the sample data have been weighted in the analysis. The demographic weighting parameters were derived from an analysis of the most recently available U.S. Bureau of the Census' Current Population Survey (March 1994). This analysis produced population parameters for the demographic characteristics of households with adults 18 years of age and older, which are then compared with the sample characteristics to construct sample weights. The analysis included only households in the United States that contained a telephone.

YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM

The Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS) is conducted by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and monitors priority health risk behaviors among youth and adults. The 1995 national school-based survey, a component of the YRBSS, employed a three-stage cluster sample design to produce a nationally representative sample of students in grades 9 through 12. The first-stage sampling frame contained 1,955 primary sampling units (PSUs), consisting of large counties or groups of smaller, adjacent counties. From the 1,955 PSUs, 52 were selected from 16 strata formed on the basis of the degree of urbanization and the relative percentage of black (non-Hispanic) and Hispanic students in the PSU. The PSUs were selected with probability proportional to school enrollment size. At the second sampling stage, 157 schools were selected with probability proportional to school enrollment size. To enable separate analysis of black and Hispanic students, schools with substantial numbers of black (non-Hispanic) and Hispanic students were sampled at relatively higher rates than were all other schools. The third stage of sampling consisted of randomly selecting one or two intact classes of a required subject (e.g., English or social studies) from grades 9 through 12 at each chosen school. All students in the selected classes were eligible to participate in the study. The school response rate was 70% and the student response rate was 86%, for an overall response rate of 60%. A total of 10,904 questionnaires were completed in 110 schools.

A weighting factor was applied to each student record to adjust for nonresponse and for the varying probabilities of selection, including those resulting from the oversampling of black (non-Hispanic) and Hispanic students. Numbers of students in racial/ethnic groups other than white (non-Hispanic), black (non-Hispanic), and Hispanic were too small for meaningful analysis. The weights were scaled so that the weighted count of students was equal to the total sample size and so that the weighted proportions of students in each grade matched national population proportions.

The data are representative of students in grades 9 through 12 in public and private schools in the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Appendix 7

Monitoring the Future Survey methodology and definitions of terms

Note: The following information was excerpted from Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1995* (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, 1997), pp. 2-11, 13, 14; Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use From the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1997*, Volumes I and II (Washington, DC: USGPO, forthcoming); and information provided by the Monitoring the Future Project. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Survey methodology

The basic research design involves annual data collections from high school seniors during the spring of each year, beginning with the class of 1975. Each data collection takes place in approximately 130 public and private high schools selected to provide an accurate cross-section of high school seniors throughout the coterminous United States.

Since 1986, the results of a followup survey of those young adults 1 to 10 years beyond high school have been presented. These results should accurately characterize 85% of the young adults in the class cohorts 1 to 10 years beyond high school who are high school graduates. The high school dropout segment, missing from the senior year surveys, also is missing from the followup segments.

Also since 1980, the results of followup surveys of those high school students who have continued on to college have been presented. The college sample is limited to the most typical one for college attendance: 1 to 4 years past high school, which corresponds to the modal ages of 19 to 22 years old. This age category should encompass about 75% of all students enrolled in college full-time.

Sampling procedures

The procedure for securing a nationwide sample of high school seniors is a multistage one. Stage 1 is the selection of particular geographic areas, Stage 2 is the selection of one or more high schools in each area, and Stage 3 is the selection of seniors within each high school.

Stage 1: Geographic areas. The geographic areas used in this study are the primary sampling units (PSUs) developed by the Sampling Section of the Survey Research Center (SRC) for use in the Center's nationwide interview studies. These consist of 74 primary areas throughout the coterminous United States—including the 12 largest metropolitan areas, which contain about 30% of the Nation's population. Of the 62 other primary areas, 10 are in the Northeast, 18 in the North Central area, 24 in the South, and 10 in the West. Because these same PSUs are used for personal interview studies by the SRC, local field representatives can be assigned to administer the data collections in practically all schools.

Stage 2: Schools. In the major metropolitan areas more than one high school is often included in the sampling design; in most other sampling areas a single high school is sampled. In all cases, the selections of high schools are made such that the probability of drawing a school is proportionate to the size of its senior class. The larger the senior class (according to recent records), the higher the selection probability assigned to the high school. When a sampled school is unwilling to participate, a replacement school as similar to it as possible is selected from the same geographic area.

Stage 3: Students. Within each selected school, up to about 400 seniors may be included in the data collection. In schools with fewer than 400 seniors, the usual procedure is to include all of them in the data collection. In larger schools, a subset of seniors is selected either by randomly sampling classrooms or by some other random method that is convenient for the school and judged to be unbiased. Sample weights are assigned to each respondent so as to take account of variations in the sizes of samples from one school to another, as well as the (smaller) variations in selection probabilities occurring at the earlier stages of sampling.

The three-stage sampling procedure described above yielded the number of participating schools and students indicated in Table 1.

One limitation in the design is that it does not include in the target population those young men and women who drop out of high school before graduation (or before the last few months of the senior year, to be more precise). This excludes a relatively small proportion of each age cohort—between 15 and 20%. This is not an unimportant segment, since certain behaviors such as illicit drug use and delinquency tend to be higher than average in this group. However, the addition of a representative sample of dropouts would increase the cost of the present research enormously, because of their dispersion and generally higher level of resistance to being located and interviewed.

For the purposes of estimating characteristics of the entire age group, the omission of high school dropouts does introduce certain biases; however, their small proportion sets outer limits on the bias. For the purposes of estimating changes from one cohort of high school seniors to another, the omission of dropouts represents a problem only if different cohorts have considerably different proportions who drop out. The Source has no reason to expect dramatic changes in those rates for the foreseeable future, and recently published government statistics indicate a great deal of stability in dropout rates since 1970.

Some may use the high school data to draw conclusions about changes for the entire age group. While the Source does not encourage such extrapolation, the Source suspects that the conclusions reached often would be valid, since over 80% of the age group is in the surveyed segment of the population and the Source expects that changes among those not in school are very likely to parallel the changes among those who are. Nevertheless, for purposes of characterizing the entire age group the Source would urge the user to check the results emanating from the present monitoring system against those emerging from other data collection systems using different methods, such as household interviews.

One other important feature of the base-year sampling procedures should be noted. All schools (except for half of the initial 1975 sample) are asked to participate in two data collections, thereby permitting replacement of half of the total sample of schools each year. One motivation for requesting that schools participate for 2 years is administrative efficiency; it is a costly and time-consuming procedure to secure the cooperation of schools, and a 2-year period of participation cuts down that effort substantially. Another important advantage is that whenever an appreciable shift in scores from one graduating class to the next is observed, it is possible to check whether the shift might be attributable to some differences in the newly sampled schools. This is done simply by repeating the analysis using only the 60 or so schools that participated both years. Thus far, the half-sample approach has worked quite well; and examination of drug prevalence data from the "matched half-samples" shows that the half samples of repeat schools yielded drug prevalence trends that were virtually identical to trends based on all schools.

Questionnaire administration

The questionnaire administration in each school is carried out by the local SRC representatives and their assistants, following standardized procedures detailed in a

project instruction manual. The questionnaires are administered in classrooms during normal class periods whenever possible, although circumstances in some schools require the use of larger group administrations. Teachers are not asked to do anything more than introduce the SRC staff members and (in most cases) remain in the classroom to help guarantee an orderly atmosphere for the survey. Teachers are urged to avoid walking around the room, so that students may feel free to write their answers without fear of being observed.

The actual process of completing the questionnaires is quite straightforward. Respondents are given sharpened pencils and asked to use them because the questionnaires are designed for automatic scanning. Most respondents can finish within a 45-minute class period; for those who cannot, an effort is made to provide a few minutes of additional time.

Content areas and questionnaire design

Drug use and related attitudes are the topics that receive the most extensive coverage in the Monitoring the Future Project; but the questionnaires also deal with a wide range of other subject areas, including attitudes about government, social institutions, race relations, changing roles for women, educational aspirations, occupational aims, and marital and family plans, as well as a variety of background and demographic factors. The list below provides an outline of the 20 general subject areas into which all items are categorized. Given this breadth of content, the study is not presented to respondents as a "drug use study," nor do they tend to view it as such.

Measurement content areas

A. Drugs. Drug use and related attitudes and beliefs, drug availability and exposure, surrounding conditions and social meanings of drug use. Views of significant others regarding drugs.

B. Education. Educational lifestyle, values, experiences, and environments.

C. Work and leisure. Vocational values, meaning of work and leisure, work and leisure activities, preferences regarding occupational characteristics and type of work setting.

D. Sex roles and family. Values, attitudes, and expectations about marriage, family structure, sex roles, and sex discrimination.

E. Population concerns. Values and attitudes about overpopulation and birth control.

F. Conservation, materialism, equity, etc. Values, attitudes, and expectations related to conservation, pollution, materialism, equity, and the sharing of resources. Preferences regarding type of dwelling and urbanicity.

G. Religion. Religious affiliation, practices, and views.

H. Politics. Political affiliation, activities, and views.

I. Social change. Values, attitudes, and expectations about social change.

J. Social problems. Concern with various social problems facing the Nation and the world.

K. Major social institutions. Confidence in and commitment to various major social institutions (business, unions, branches of government, press, organized religion, military, etc.).

L. Military. Views about the armed services and the use of military force. Personal plans for military service.

M. Interpersonal relationships. Qualitative and quantitative characteristics of cross-age and peer relationships. Interpersonal conflict.

N. Race relations. Attitudes toward and experiences with other racial groups.

O. Concern for others. Concern for others; voluntary and charitable activities.

P. Happiness. Happiness and life satisfaction, overall and in specific life domains.

Q. Other personality variables. Attitudes about self (including self-esteem), locus of control, loneliness, risk-taking, trust in others, importance placed on various life goals, counter-culture orientation, hostility.

R. Background. Demographic and family background characteristics, living arrangements.

S. Deviant behavior and victimization. Delinquent behaviors, driving violations and accidents (including those under the influence of drugs), victimization experiences.

T. Health. Health habits, somatic symptoms, medical treatments.

Because many questions are needed to cover all of these topic areas, much of the questionnaire content was divided into five different questionnaire forms in 1976-88 and six different questionnaire forms for 1989 and beyond, which are distributed to

participants in an ordered sequence that produces virtually identical subsamples. About one-third of each questionnaire form consists of key or "core" variables that are common to all forms. All demographic variables and some measures of drug use are included in this "core" set of measures. This use of the full sample for drug and demographic measures provides a more accurate estimation on these dimensions and also makes it possible to link them statistically to all of the other measures that are included in a single form only.

Representativeness and validity

The samples for this study are intended to be representative of high school seniors throughout the 48 coterminous States. As previously mentioned, this definition of the sample excludes one important portion of the age cohort: those who have dropped out of high school before nearing the end of the senior year. But given the aim of representing high school seniors, it is useful to consider the extent to which the obtained samples of schools and students are likely to be representative of all seniors and the degree to which the data obtained are likely to be valid.

There are at least four ways in which survey data of this sort might fall short of being fully accurate. First, some sampled schools refuse to participate, which could introduce some bias. Second, the failure to obtain questionnaire data from 100% of the students sampled in participating schools would also introduce bias. Third, the answers provided by participating students are open to both conscious and unconscious distortions, which could reduce validity. Finally, limitations in sample size and/or design could place limits on the accuracy of estimates.

School participation

As noted in the description of the sampling design, schools are invited to participate in the study for a 2-year period. With very few exceptions, each school that has participated for one data collection has agreed to participate for a second. Thus far, approximately 65% of the schools initially invited to participate have agreed to do so each year; for each school refusal, a similar school (in terms of size, geographic area, urbanicity, etc.) was recruited as a replacement.

The selection of replacement schools almost entirely removes problems of bias in region, urbanicity, and the like that might result from certain schools refusing to participate. Other potential biases are more subtle, however. For example, if it turned out that most schools with "drug problems" refused to participate, that could seriously bias the drug estimates derived from the sample. And if

any other single factor was dominant in most refusals, that also might suggest a source of serious bias. In fact, however, the reason for schools' refusals to participate are varied and largely a function of happenstance events of the particular year. Thus, there is a fair amount of confidence that school refusals have not seriously biased the surveys.

Student participation

Completed questionnaires are obtained from approximately 83% of all students sampled. The single most important reason that students are missed is that they are absent from class at the time of data collection, and in most cases it is not workable to schedule a special followup data collection for them.

In addition to absenteeism, student nonparticipation occurs because of schedule conflicts with school trips and other activities that tend to be more frequent than usual during the final months of the senior year. Of course, some students refuse to complete or turn in a questionnaire. However, the SRC representatives in the field estimate this proportion to be only about 1%.

Research design for the surveys of lower grades

Beginning in 1991 the study was expanded to include nationally representative samples of eighth and tenth grade students. In general, the procedures used for the annual surveys of eighth and tenth grade students closely parallel those used for high school seniors, including the procedures for selecting schools and students, questionnaire administrations, and questionnaire formats. A major exception is that only two different questionnaire forms were used in 1991-96 and four forms were used in 1997, rather than the six forms used with seniors. Identical forms are used for both eighth and tenth grades, and, for the most part, questionnaire content is drawn from the twelfth grade questionnaires. Thus, key demographic variables and measures of drug use and related attitudes and beliefs are generally identical for all three grades. Fewer questions about lifestyles and values are included in these forms than in the twelfth grade forms, in part because it is believed that many of these attitudes are more likely to be formed by twelfth grade, and therefore are best monitored there. For the national survey of eighth graders, approximately 160 schools are sampled, and approximately 18,000 to 19,000 students are surveyed. For the tenth graders, approximately 130 schools are sampled, and approximately 16,000 students are surveyed.

Research design for the followup surveys after high school

Beginning with the graduating class of 1976, each class is followed up and surveyed each year after high school for seven followup data collections. From the approximately 15,000 to 17,000 seniors originally participating in a given class, a representative sample of 2,400 individuals was chosen for followup. In order to ensure sufficient numbers of drug users in the followup surveys, those fitting certain criteria of current drug use (that is, those reporting 20 or more uses of marijuana or use of any of the other illicit drugs in the previous 30 days) were selected with higher probability (by a factor of 3.0) than the remaining seniors. Differential weighting is used in all followup analyses to compensate for the differential sampling probabilities.

The 2,400 selected respondents from each class were randomly assigned to one of two matching groups of 1,200 each; one group was surveyed on even-numbered calendar years, while the other group was surveyed on odd-numbered years. This biannual procedure was intended to reduce respondent burden.

Followup procedures

Using information provided by respondents at the time of the senior survey (name, address, phone number, and the name and address of someone who would always know how to reach them), students selected for the panels were contacted by mail. Newsletters were sent each year, and name and address corrections were requested. Questionnaires were sent by certified mail in the spring of each year. A check for \$5.00 made out to the respondent was attached to the front. Beginning with the class of 1992, the followup checks have been raised to \$10.00 to compensate for the effects of inflation over the life of the study. Reminder letters and post cards went out at fixed intervals thereafter and finally, those not responding received a prompting phone call from the Survey Research Center's phone interviewing facility in Ann Arbor. If requested, a second copy of the questionnaire was sent.

Panel retention rates

To date the panel retention rates have remained quite high. In the first followup after high school, about 80% of the original panel returned questionnaires. The retention rate decreases ordinarily with time; however, the 1997 panel retention from the class of 1983--the oldest of the panels, now age 32 (14 years past their first data collection in high school)--is 55%.

Since attrition is to a modest degree associated with drug use, corrections to the prevalence estimates are presented for the followup panels. These raise the prevalence estimates from what they would be uncorrected, but only slightly. It is believed that the resulting estimates are the most accurate obtainable, but still low for the age group as a whole due to the omission of dropouts and absentees from the population covered by the original panels.

Validity of self-report data

Survey measures of delinquency and of drug use depend upon respondents reporting what are, in many cases, illegal acts. Thus, a critical question is whether such self-reports are likely to be valid. Like most studies dealing with these areas, there is no direct, objective validation of the present measures; however, the considerable amount of inferential evidence that exists strongly suggests that the self-report questions produce largely valid data. A number of factors suggest a reasonable amount of confidence about the validity of the responses to what are presumably among the most sensitive questions in the study: a low nonresponse on the drug question, a large proportion admitting to some illicit drug use, the consistency of findings across several years of the present study, strong evidence of construct validity (based on relationships observed between variables), a close match between these data and the findings from other studies using other methods, and the findings from several methodological studies that have used objective validation methods.

Accuracy of the sample

A sample survey never can provide the same level of accuracy as would be obtained if the entire target population were to participate in the survey--in the case of the present study, about 2.8 million seniors per year. But perfect accuracy of this sort would be extremely expensive and certainly not worthwhile considering the fact that a high level of accuracy can be provided by a carefully designed probability sample. The accuracy of the sample in this study is affected both by the size of the student sample and by the number of schools in which they are clustered. Virtually all estimates based on the total sample have confidence intervals of plus or minus 1.5 percentage points or smaller--sometimes considerably smaller.

Interpreting racial differences

Data are given for the two largest racial/ethnic subgroups in the population--those who identify themselves as white or Caucasian and those who identify themselves as black or African-American. Data are not given for the other ethnic categories

(American Indians, Asian Americans, Mexican Americans, Puerto Ricans, or other Latin Americans) since each of these groups comprises a small percentage of the sample in any given year, which means that their small N's (in combination with their clustered groupings in a limited number of schools) would yield estimates that would be too unreliable. In fact, even blacks--who constitute approximately 12% of each year's sample--are represented by only 350 to 425 respondents per year on any single questionnaire form. Further, because the sample is a stratified clustered sample, it yields less accuracy than would be yielded by a pure random sample of equal size. Therefore, because of the limited number of cases, the margin of sampling error around any statistic describing blacks is larger than for most other subgroups described in this survey.

There are factors in addition to unreliability, however, that could be misleading in the interpretation of racial differences. Given the social importance that has been placed on various racial differences reported in the social science literature, the reader is cautioned to consider the various factors that could account for differences. These factors fall into three categories: differential representation in the sample, differential response tendencies, and the confounding of race with a number of other background and demographic characteristics.

Differential representation--A smaller segment of the black population than of the white population of high school age is represented by the data contained here. Insofar as any characteristic is associated with being a school dropout or absentee, it is likely to be somewhat disproportionately underrepresented among blacks in the sample.

Differential response tendencies--In examining the full range of variables, certain racial differences in response tendencies were noted. First, the tendency to state agreement in response to agree-disagree questions is generally somewhat greater among blacks than among whites.

There also is a somewhat greater than average tendency for black respondents to select extreme answer categories on attitudinal scales. For example, even if the same proportion of blacks as whites felt positively (or negatively) about some subject, fewer of the whites are likely to say they feel very positively (or very negatively). In the process of interpreting racial differences, the reader should be aware that differences in responses to particular questions may be related to these more general tendencies.

A somewhat separate issue in response tendency is a respondent's willingness to answer particular questions. An exaggerated

missing data rate for black males on the set of questions dealing with the respondent's own use of illicit drugs has been observed. Clearly a respondent's willingness to be candid on such questions depends on his or her trust of the research process and of the researchers themselves. The reader is advised to check for exceptional levels of missing data when making comparisons on any variable in which candor is likely to be reduced by lower system trust. One bit of additional evidence related to trust in the research process is that higher proportions of blacks than whites indicated that if they had used marijuana or heroin they would not have been willing to report it in the survey.

Covariance with other factors--Some characteristics such as race are highly confounded (correlated) with other variables--variables that may in fact explain some observed racial differences. Put another way, at the aggregate level one might observe a considerable racial difference on some characteristic, but once one controls for some background characteristics such as socioeconomic level or region of the country--that is, comparing the black respondents with whites who come from similar backgrounds--there may be no racial difference at all.

Definitions of terms

Drug types--Definitions or identifiers used in survey forms include:

- Marijuana--pot, grass or hashish;
- Other psychedelics--mescaline, peyote, psilocybin, PCP;
- Amphetamines--uppers, pep pills, bennies, speed;
- Quaaludes--quads, methaqualone;
- Barbiturates--downers, goofballs, reds, yellows;
- Heroin--smack, horse;
- Other narcotics--methadone, opium, codeine, paregoric;
- Inhalants--glue, aerosols, laughing gas;
- Tranquilizers--Librium, Valium, Miltown.

Beginning with the 1979 survey, amyl and butyl nitrites were considered "other inhalants" for questions on one alternate survey form (N=one-fifth of total sample size in 1979-88 and N is one-sixth of total sample size in 1989-97). This was due to the fact that not all users of this subclass of inhalants were reporting themselves as inhalant users. Hallucinogen use had been similarly underestimated because some users of the hallucinogenic drug PCP do not report themselves as users of hallucinogens--even though PCP was included as an example of a hallucinogenic drug in earlier surveys and on other questions. The alternate questionnaire form contained a special set of questions about PCP, that provided other street names for it (e.g., angel dust). As a result of these definition changes, since 1979 data for

drug use in these two drug classes have been adjusted for underreporting. For more information, see the Source.

Four-year college plans--Percentage distributions are given separately for (1) respondents who indicate that they "definitely will" or "probably will" graduate from a four-year college program and (2) those who say that they "definitely won't" or "probably won't" graduate from a four-year college program. Respondents not responding are omitted from both columns. A number of those who do not expect to complete a four-year college program do expect to get some post-secondary education.

Illicit drug use: Lifetime--Percentage distributions are given separately for five mutually exclusive subgroups differentiated by their degree of involvement with illicit drugs. Eligibility for each category is defined below.

None--This column contains data from those respondents who indicated that they had not used marijuana at any time and did not report use of any of the following illicit drugs in their lifetime: LSD, other psychedelics, cocaine, amphetamines, tranquilizers, methaqualone, barbiturates, heroin, or other narcotics.

Marijuana only--This column contains data from other respondents who indicated that they had used marijuana (or hashish) but had never used any of the other illicit drugs just listed.

Few pills--This column contains data from those respondents who indicated having used one or more of the above listed drugs (other than marijuana) but who had not used any one class of them on three or more occasions and who had not used heroin at all.

More pills--This column contains data from respondents who had used any of the above listed drugs (other than marijuana) on three or more occasions but who had never used heroin.

Any heroin--This column contains data from those respondents who indicated having used heroin on one or more occasions in their lifetime.

Race--Percentage distributions are given separately for those describing themselves as "white or Caucasian" and "black or African-American." Comparable columns for the other racial or ethnic groups (Mexican Americans, Asian Americans, American Indians, etc.) are not shown because of the low number of cases in each group.

Region--Percentage distributions are given separately for respondents living in each of four mutually exclusive regions of the country. The regional classifications are based on U.S. Bureau of the Census categories and are defined as follows:

Northeast--Census classifications of New England and Middle Atlantic States; includes Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont,

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

North Central--Census classifications of East North Central and West North Central States; includes Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas.

South--Census classifications of South Atlantic, East South Central, and West South Central States; includes Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.

West--Census classifications of Mountain and Pacific States; includes Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Washington, Oregon, and California.

Sex--Percentage distributions are given separately for males and females. Respondents with missing data on the question asking the respondent's sex are omitted from both groupings.

Weighted number of cases (N)--The number of cases is stated in terms of the weighted number of respondents rather than the actual number, since all percentages have been calculated using weighted cases. The actual number of respondents is about 15% higher than the weighted number for data collected in 1975, 1976, and 1977. For data collected in 1978 or later, the actual number of respondents is roughly equal to the weighted number. Weighting is used to improve the accuracy of estimates by correcting for unequal probabilities of selection, which arise in the multi-stage sampling procedures. Table 3 presents the number of weighted cases for each subgroup of the high school seniors samples.

Table 1. Sample sizes and student response rates for high school seniors

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Number of public schools	117	115	113	117	113	111	114	117	120	121	119	120	118	125
Number of private schools	17	17	16	18	19	22	23	19	18	18	20	24	21	21
Total number of schools	134	132	129	135	132	133	137	136	138	139	139	144	139	146
Actual number of participating students ^a	16,499	16,502	15,713	16,843	16,795	17,142	15,676	15,483	16,251	16,763	15,929	15,876	14,824	15,963
Student response rate (percent) ^b	83	84	83	84	83	86	86	83	84	84	84	84	83	83

^aSample weights are assigned to each respondent to correct for unequal probabilities of selection that arise in the multi-stage sampling procedure.

^bThe student response rate is derived by dividing the attained sample by the target sample (both based on weighted numbers of cases). The target sample is based upon listings provided by schools. Because such listings may fail to take account of recent student attrition, the actual response rate may be slightly underestimated.

Table 2. Sample size and student response rates for eighth and tenth grades

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
<u>Tenth grade</u>							
Number of public schools	107	106	111	116	117	113	113
Number of private schools	14	19	17	14	22	20	18
Total number of schools	121	125	128	130	139	133	131
Total number of participating students ^a	14,996	14,997	15,516	16,080	17,285	15,873	15,778
Student response rate (percent) ^b	87	88	86	88	87	87	86
<u>Eighth grade</u>							
Number of public schools	131	133	126	116	118	122	125
Number of private schools	31	26	30	34	34	30	27
Total number of schools	162	159	156	150	152	152	152
Total number of participating students ^a	17,844	19,015	18,820	17,708	17,929	18,368	19,066
Student response rate (percent) ^b	90	90	90	89	89	91	89

^aSample weights are assigned to each respondent to correct for unequal probabilities of selection that arise in the multi-stage sampling procedure.

^bThe student response rate is derived by dividing the attained sample by the target sample (both based on weighted numbers of cases). The target sample is based upon listings provided by schools. Because such listings may fail to take account of recent student attrition, the actual response rate may be slightly underestimated.

Table 3. Weighted sample sizes in subgroups for high school seniors, by year

	Class of 1985	Class of 1986	Class of 1987	Class of 1988	Class of 1989	Class of 1990	Class of 1991	Class of 1992	Class of 1993	Class of 1994	Class of 1995	Class of 1996	Class of 1997
Total sample	16,502	15,713	16,843	16,795	17,142	15,676	15,483	16,251	16,251	15,389	15,876	14,824	15,963
<u>Sex</u>													
Male	7,776	7,261	7,912	7,861	8,156	7,862	7,617	7,582	7,582	6,918	7,293	6,806	7,269
Female	8,164	7,855	8,340	8,342	8,471	7,241	7,277	8,053	8,053	7,957	7,891	7,261	7,793
<u>Race</u>													
White	12,291	11,713	12,478	12,051	12,250	11,410	10,754	11,029	11,029	10,656	11,012	9,890	10,210
Black	1,995	1,649	1,708	2,063	2,038	1,614	1,757	2,244	2,244	1,671	1,693	1,719	2,001
<u>Region</u>													
Northeast	3,878	3,720	3,611	3,348	3,305	3,358	2,862	2,887	2,887	2,695	2,881	3,122	3,405
North Central	4,516	4,440	4,489	4,435	4,589	4,284	4,089	4,529	4,529	4,031	4,380	3,878	4,249
South	5,028	4,855	5,431	5,753	6,255	5,262	5,330	5,787	5,787	5,636	5,593	5,345	5,469
West	3,079	2,698	3,313	3,260	2,992	2,773	3,202	3,048	3,048	3,027	3,022	2,479	2,839
<u>College plans</u>													
Complete 4 years	9,448	9,291	10,465	10,774	11,108	10,245	10,402	11,339	11,339	11,064	11,396	10,954	11,226
None or under 4 years	5,770	5,277	5,135	4,822	4,889	4,332	4,089	3,813	3,813	3,424	3,351	2,746	3,342
<u>Illicit drug use</u>													
None	6,412	6,535	7,188	7,606	8,253	8,006	8,464	9,441	9,441	8,395	7,996	7,101	7,054
Marijuana only	3,449	3,125	3,514	3,605	3,374	2,901	2,657	2,523	2,523	2,854	3,255	3,254	3,835
Few pills	2,264	2,223	2,142	2,133	2,057	1,872	1,742	1,757	1,757	1,736	1,756	1,654	1,708
More pills	3,802	3,264	3,410	2,896	2,889	2,380	2,128	1,974	1,974	2,221	2,247	2,149	2,532
Any heroin	193	161	203	186	222	194	141	199	199	171	250	263	320

Note: Data for 1985-88 are based on five questionnaire forms; N's for one-form questions are approximately one-fifth of the total sample N. Data for 1989-97 are based on six questionnaire forms; N's for one-form questions are approximately one-sixth of the total sample N.

Appendix 8

National Household Survey on Drug Abuse Survey methodology

Note: The following information was excerpted from U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Population Estimates 1996* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1998), pp. 1-13; and *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1996* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1998), pp. 12, 13, Appendix A, and Appendix E. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Survey methodology

The National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA) is a series of annual national surveys measuring the prevalence of drug, alcohol, and tobacco product use among the American household population age 12 and older. Estimates of drug use prevalence for the civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States are presented.

The NHSDA is based on a stratified, multi-stage area probability sample. For 1996, 115 primary sampling units (PSUs) were selected as the first stage of sampling. Within each PSU, area segments were selected with unequal probability proportional to a composite size measure designed to overrepresent concentrated Hispanic and black neighborhoods. Dwelling units were selected from each sample segment. The target population included all civilian residents of households (including civilians residing on military installations) and non-institutional group quarters (e.g., college dormitories, homeless shelters, rooming houses) 12 years of age and older. Persons excluded from the universe include military personnel on active duty, transient populations (such as homeless people that do not reside in shelters), and residents of institutional group quarters (e.g., jails, hospitals, etc.). Data collection was continuous over the calendar year with approximately one-fourth of the sample allocated to each quarter.

Survey data were collected through personal visits to each selected residence. Introductory letters were mailed to each residence, explaining the survey prior to the interviewer's visit. Upon arrival, field

representatives conduct a short voluntary screening procedure with any resident of the household 18 years of age or older that is capable of providing information on the age, race/ethnicity, sex, and marital status of each resident 12 years of age or older. This information is used in a random selection procedure that determines whether any resident members are eligible for an in-depth interview (either one, two, or no individuals are selected). The interviewer has no control over the selection procedure. The 1996 within-household person selection probabilities were based on the race/ethnicity of the head of household and the ages of each household member. Selected individuals were then asked if they would complete a voluntary interview. NHSDA field representatives conducted the interviews using a paper and pencil questionnaire that included both interviewer-administered questions and self-administered answer sheets (for collection of sensitive information). All screening and interview responses are kept confidential.

In 1996, a total of 23,240 eligible dwelling unit members were selected for an interview; of these, a total of 18,269 interviews were completed. Response rates for screening and interviewing were 92.7% and 78.6%, respectively.

Age and race/ethnicity were the two primary correlates of drug use on which the samples were stratified. The sample design ensured adequate sample sizes for four age groups (12 to 17, 18 to 25, 26 to 34, and 35 and older) and three race/ethnicity groups. This oversampling allowed certain subgroups to be large enough to support estimation. Based on the respondents' self-classifications the race/ethnicity groups were classified as: (1) Hispanic in origin, regardless of race; (2) white, not of Hispanic origin; and (3) black, not of Hispanic origin. As defined, these groups are mutually exclusive. Those who did not identify themselves as Hispanic, non-Hispanic white, or non-Hispanic black were included in the category "other." This includes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Pacific Islanders, Asians, and other groups. Separate estimates are not provided for this category because the sample size is too small.

The NHSDA surveys have used basically the same multistage area probability sample design that has been employed since the 1988 survey. This design uses a composite size measure methodology and a specially designed within-dwelling selection procedure to ensure that desired sample sizes would be achieved for subpopulations defined by age and race/ethnicity. In some survey years, oversampling was used to meet specified precision constraints for these subpopulations. Like the 1993

through 1995 NHSDAs, the 1996 NHSDA oversampled Hispanics in areas of high Hispanic concentration to reduce survey costs. Unlike the 1993 through 1995 NHSDAs, the 1996 NHSDA did not oversample cigarette smokers ages 18 to 34.

A revised questionnaire and editing procedure were introduced beginning with the 1994 NHSDA. Data for 1994, 1995, and 1996 presented in SOURCEBOOK are based on the new questionnaire; data for years prior to 1994 presented in SOURCEBOOK have been adjusted by the Source (see discussion on next page).

In addition, beginning in 1991, the survey differs from previous years in two ways: Alaska and Hawaii were included in the sample and some individuals living in group quarters (e.g., civilians living on military installations, individuals living in college dormitories, or individuals living in homeless shelters) were included.

Table 1 1996 NHSDA sample size and U.S. population, by demographic characteristics

	1996	
	Sample	Population
Total	18,269	214,047,483
<u>Sex</u>		
Male	7,774	102,927,665
Female	10,495	111,119,818
<u>Race, ethnicity</u>		
White	8,481	160,358,355
Black	4,372	24,052,967
Hispanic	4,841	20,813,157
Other	575	8,823,004
<u>Age</u>		
12 to 17	4,538	22,511,596
18 to 25	4,366	27,796,374
26 to 34	5,262	35,474,425
35 years and older	4,103	128,265,088
<u>Region</u>		
Northeast	3,148	42,234,040
North Central	3,525	51,754,891
South	7,202	74,548,663
West	4,394	45,509,888

Note: Sample size is the unweighted number of respondents in the 1996 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse. Population in the United States as of July 1, 1990 is based on data provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Development of weights

An analysis weight was calculated for each completed interview to reflect selection probabilities and to compensate for nonresponse and undercoverage. Poststratification adjustments are made to force the respondent

weight totals to equal U.S. Bureau of the Census projections for the civilian, noninstitutionalized population according to age group, sex, race, and Hispanic origin. Each weight can be viewed as the number of U.S. population members that the responding sample member represents.

Adjusting for nonresponse through imputation

The prevalence estimates are based on the total sample or all cases in a subgroup, including some cases for which missing data for some recency-of-use and frequency-of-use variables were replaced with logically or statistically imputed (replaced) values. Prior to determining the completeness of a case, an editing procedure was implemented to check for inconsistencies and to determine if missing information was retrievable by using other information in the questionnaire. Logical imputation was then done to replace inconsistent, missing, or invalid data. Determination of completeness of a case was then made. To be classified as a minimally complete interview, and therefore included in the database, data on the recency of use of alcohol, marijuana, and cocaine had to have been provided by the respondent or logically imputed from other answers supplied by the respondent.

For some key variables that still had missing values after the application of logical imputation, statistical imputation was used to replace the missing data with appropriate valid response codes. Data still missing for recency-of-use questions (for drugs other than alcohol, cocaine, and marijuana) were statistically imputed using a technique known as "hot deck imputation." The first step in this procedure involves sorting the data file progressively using data on recency-of-use of alcohol, marijuana, and cocaine; age; sex; Hispanic origin; and race. The hot deck imputation procedure replaces a missing item on a particular record by the last encountered nonmissing response for that item (from a previous record) on the sorted database. The hot deck imputation procedure is appropriate for recency-of-use variables because the level of item nonresponse is low. Missing data for the frequency-of-use-in-the-past-12-months variables are statistically imputed using a logistic regression-based method of imputation. The potential for bias due to item nonresponse or imputation is minimal because item nonresponse is less than 2% for the drug use recency questions.

Sampling error and confidence intervals

In the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, as in every sample survey, there is some degree of statistical uncertainty or error. The estimates provided are subject to uncertainties of two types: nonsampling and sampling errors. Some sources of nonsampling error are recording and coding errors, nonresponse, computer processing errors, differences in respondents' interpretations of questions, and purposely false answers. Nonsampling errors cannot be quantified, however, rigorous attempts were made to minimize their occurrence through pretesting, interviewer training and evaluation, interview verification, coder training, coding verification, and other quality control measures.

Sampling errors denote the random fluctuations that occur in estimates when a sample of the population is drawn rather than conducting a complete census. Different samples drawn using the same procedures from the same population would be expected to result in different estimates. Many of these observed estimates would differ to some degree from the "true" population value and these differences are due to sampling error. Sampling errors are quantified by way of confidence intervals. Asymmetrical 95% confidence intervals were calculated for all estimated proportions and corresponding population estimates.

Regions

North Central--Includes the East North Central States--Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin; and the West North Central States--Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

Northeast--Includes the New England States--Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont; and the Middle Atlantic States--New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania.

South--Includes the South Atlantic States--Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia; the East South Central States--Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee; and the West South Central States--Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, and Oklahoma.

West--Includes the Mountain States--Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming; and the Pacific States--Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, and Washington.

Adjustment procedures for trend data

Beginning in 1994, the NHSDA began using an improved questionnaire and estimation procedure based on a series of studies and consultations with drug survey experts and data users. When the new questionnaire was introduced in 1994, a supplemental sample was selected for use with the old methodology (i.e., a questionnaire identical to previous years). This provided the capability to assess the impact of the new questionnaire and to measure the effects of the change in methodology. Because this new methodology produces estimates that are not directly comparable to previous estimates, the 1985-93 NHSDA estimates presented in tables 3.82-3.84 were adjusted to account for the new methodology that was begun in 1994. The substance use prevalence estimates, for nearly all of the substances presented, were adjusted using a simple ratio correction factor. The simple ratio correction factor measured the effect of the new methodology, relative to the old methodology, using data from the 1993 and 1994 NHSDAs. For the remaining substances, the prevalence estimates were adjusted by using a model-based method. Similar to the ratio adjustment, this method of adjusting previous estimates models the combined effect of all measurement error differences between the new and old methodologies.

Appendix 9

National Crime Victimization Survey

Survey methodology and definitions of terms

Note: This information was excerpted from U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1995*, NCJ-171129 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1998); and Kathryn A. Chandler, et al., *Students' Reports of School Crime: 1989 and 1995*, NCES 98-241/NCJ-169607 (Washington, DC: U.S. Departments of Education and Justice, 1998), pp. 1, 2, 22, 23. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Survey methodology

The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) collects data from residents living throughout the United States, including persons living in group quarters, such as dormitories, rooming houses, and religious group dwellings. Crew members of merchant vessels, Armed Forces personnel living in military barracks, and institutionalized persons, such as correctional facility inmates, were not included in the survey. Similarly, U.S. citizens residing abroad and foreign visitors to this country were excluded. With these exceptions, individuals age 12 and older living in units selected for the sample were eligible to be interviewed.

Data collection

Each housing unit selected for the NCVS remains in the sample for 3 years, with each of seven interviews taking place at 6-month intervals. An NCVS interviewer's first contact with a housing unit selected for the survey is in person. The interviewer may then conduct subsequent visits, except for the fifth, by telephone.

To elicit more accurate reporting of incidents, NCVS uses the self-responder method which calls for the direct interviewing of each person 12 years and older in the household. An exception is made to use proxy interviewing instead of direct interviewing for the following three cases: 12- and 13-year-old persons when a knowledgeable household member insists they not be interviewed directly, incapacitated persons, and individuals absent from the household during the entire field-interviewing period. In the case of temporarily absent household members and persons who are physically or mentally

incapable of granting interviews, interviewers may accept other household members as proxy respondents, and in certain situations non-household members may provide information for incapacitated persons.

Approximately 30% of the interviews in the 1995 sample were conducted using Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI), a data collection mode that involves interviewing from centralized facilities and using a computerized instrument. In the CATI-eligible part of the sample, all interviews are done by telephone whenever possible, except for the first and fifth interviews, which are still primarily conducted in person. The telephone interviews are conducted by the CATI facilities (Hagerstown, MD and Tucson, AZ).

Sample design and size

Survey estimates are derived from a stratified, multi-stage cluster sample. The primary sampling units (PSUs) composing the first stage of the sample were counties, groups of counties, or large metropolitan areas. Large PSUs were included in the sample automatically and are considered to be self-representing (SR) since all of them were selected. The remaining PSUs, called non-self-representing (NSR) because only a subset of them was selected, were combined into strata by grouping PSUs with similar geographic and demographic characteristics, as determined by the 1990 census.

The 1995 NCVS sample households were drawn from both the 1980- and 1990-based sample designs. The 1980 design consists of 84 SR PSUs and 153 NSR strata, with one PSU per stratum selected with probability proportionate to population size. The 1990 design consists of 92 SR PSUs and 153 NSR strata, with one PSU per stratum selected with probability proportionate to population size. The NCVS sample design continued use of both the 1980- and 1990-based samples through 1997. Beginning in 1998 only the 1990-based sample remains.

In the second stage of sampling, each selected stratification PSU is divided into four frames (unit, area, permit, and group quarter) from which NCVS independently selects its sample. From each selected stratification PSU, clusters of approximately four housing units or housing unit equivalents are selected from each frame. For the unit and group quarter frames, addresses come from the 1990 census files. For the permit frame, addresses come from building permit data obtained from building permit offices. For the area frame, sample blocks come from the 1990 census files. Then, addresses are listed and sampled in the field.

Approximately 58,520 housing units and other living quarters were designated for the sample. In order to conduct field interviews, the sample is divided into six groups, or rotations, and each group of households is interviewed once every 6 months over a period of 3 years. The initial interview is used to bound the interviews (bounding establishes a time-frame to avoid duplication of crimes on subsequent interviews), but is not used to compute the annual estimates. Each rotation group is further divided into six panels. A different panel of households, corresponding to one sixth of each rotation group, is interviewed each month during the 6-month period. Because the survey is continuous, newly constructed housing units are selected as described, and assigned to rotation groups and panels for subsequent incorporation into the sample. A new rotation group enters the sample every 6 months, replacing a group phased out after being in the sample for 3 years.

For these 58,520 sample households, complete interviews were obtained for approximately 47,750 households (95.1% of eligible housing units). Within interviewed households approximately 89,900 persons (91.1%) provided responses. Of the remaining 10,770 housing units, 8,010 were determined to be ineligible (i.e., vacant, demolished, etc.), and the occupants could not be reached or refused to participate in approximately 2,660 of the units.

Selection of cases for CATI

About 30% of the 47,750 households obtained in the 1995 sample were interviewed using the CATI technique. Currently, the NCVS sample PSUs fall into three groups of CATI usage: maximum-CATI PSUs, where all the segments in the PSU are CATI-eligible; half-CATI PSUs, where half of the segments in the PSU are randomly designated to be CATI-eligible; and no-CATI PSUs, where none of the segments are CATI-eligible. The level of CATI usage for each PSU was established with concern toward an optimal workload for the field interviewers. In the "half-CATI" PSUs, a random sample of about 50% of the segments in each PSU is taken and designated as CATI-eligible. The sample cases in CATI-eligible segments from the max-CATI and the half-CATI PSUs are interviewed from CATI facilities while the other sample cases are interviewed by the standard NCVS field procedures.

Estimation procedure

Annual estimates of the levels and rates of victimization are derived by accumulating six quarterly estimates, which in turn are obtained from 17 months of field interviewing, ranging from February of one year through June of the following year. The population and household figures shown on victimization

rate tables are based on an average for these 17 months, centering on the ninth month of the data collection period, in this case October 1995.

Sample data from 8 months of field interviewing are required to produce estimates for each quarter. (Quarterly estimates are not published since there may not be sufficient observations to ensure their reliability.) For example, data collected between February and September are required to estimate the first quarter of any given calendar year. Each quarterly estimate is composed of equal numbers of field observations from the months during the half-year interval prior to the time of interview. Therefore, incidents occurring in January may be reported in a February interview (1 month between the crime and the interview), in a March interview (2 months), and so on up to 6 months ago for interviews conducted in July. This arrangement minimizes expected biases associated with the tendency of respondents to place victimizations in more recent months of a 6-month reference period rather than the month in which they actually occurred.

The estimation procedure begins with the application of a base weight to the data from each individual interviewed. The base weight is the reciprocal of the probability of each unit's selection for the sample, and provides a rough measure of the population represented by each person in the sample. Next, an adjustment is made to account for households and individuals in occupied units who were selected for the survey but unavailable for interview.

In addition to adjusting for unequal probabilities of selection and observation, the final weight also includes a ratio adjustment to known population totals based on the adjusted counts from the 1990 Decennial Census. Readers interested in a detailed discussion of the estimation and weighting procedures should consult the original source.

Series victimizations

A series victimization is defined as six or more similar but separate crimes that the victim is unable to recall individually or describe in detail to an interviewer. These series crimes have been excluded from the tables because victims were unable to provide details for each separate event.

Accuracy of estimates

The accuracy of an estimate is a measure of its total error, that is, the sum of all the errors affecting the estimate: sampling error as well as nonsampling error.

The sample used for the NCVS is one of a large number of possible samples of equal size that could have been obtained by using the same sample design and selection procedures. Estimates derived from different samples would differ from one another due to sampling variability, or sampling error.

The standard error of a survey estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all possible samples. Therefore, it is a measure of the precision (reliability) with which a particular estimate approximates the average result of all possible samples. The estimate and its associated standard error may be used to construct a confidence interval. A confidence interval is a range of numbers which has a specified probability that the average of all possible samples, which is the true unknown value of interest in an unbiased design, is contained within the interval. About 68% of the time, the survey estimate will differ from the true average by less than one standard error. Only 10% of the time will the difference be more than 1.6 standard errors, and just 1 time in 100 will it be greater than 2.5 standard errors. A 95% confidence interval is the estimate plus or minus twice the standard error. Thus there is a 95% chance that the result of a complete census would fall within the confidence interval.

In addition to sampling error, the estimates are subject to nonsampling error. While substantial care is taken in the NCVS to reduce the sources of nonsampling error throughout all the survey operations, by means of a quality assurance program, quality controls, operational controls, and error-correcting procedures, an unquantified amount of nonsampling error remains.

Major sources of nonsampling error are related to the ability of the respondents to recall in detail the crimes that occurred during the 6 months prior to the interview. Research based on interviews of victims obtained from police files indicates that assault is recalled with the least accuracy of any crime measured by the NCVS. This may be related to the tendency of victims to not report crimes committed by offenders who are not strangers, especially if they are relatives. In addition, among certain groups, crimes that contain elements of assault could be a part of everyday life, and are therefore forgotten or not considered important enough to mention to a survey interviewer. These recall problems may result in an understatement of the actual rate of assault.

However, as part of the 1992 redesign of the survey, substantial improvements were made to measure crime more accurately and, therefore, reduce the nonsampling error. The NCVS now includes improved questions and cues that aid victims in recalling

victimizations, more explicit questions are now asked about sexual victimizations, and new components have been added to measure victimizations by nonstrangers. As a result, victims are reporting more crime incidents.

Another source of nonsampling error is the inability of some respondents to recall the exact month a crime occurred, even though it was placed in the correct reference period. This error source is partially offset by interviewing monthly and using the estimation procedure described earlier. Telescoping is another problem in which incidents that occurred before the reference period are placed within the period. The effect of telescoping is minimized by using the bounding procedure previously described. The interviewer is provided with a summary of the incidents reported in the preceding interview and, if a similar incident is reported, it can be determined whether or not it is a new one by discussing it with the victim. Events that occurred after the reference period are set aside for inclusion with the data from the following interview.

Other sources of nonsampling error can result from other types of response mistakes, including errors in reporting incidents as crimes, misclassification of crimes, systematic data errors introduced by the interviewer, errors made in coding and processing the data. Quality control and editing procedures were used to minimize the number of errors made by the respondents and the interviewers.

Since field representatives conducting the interviews usually reside in the area in which they interview, the race and ethnicity of the field representatives generally matches that of the local population. Special efforts are made to further match field representatives and the people they interview in areas where English is not commonly spoken. About 90% of all NCVS field representatives are female.

Standard errors measure only those nonsampling errors arising from transient factors affecting individual responses completely at random (simple response variance); they do not reveal any systematic biases in the data. As calculated in the NCVS, the standard errors would partially measure nonsampling error arising from some of the above sources, such as transient memory errors, or accidental errors in recording or coding answers, for example.

Definitions of terms

Age—The appropriate age category is determined by the respondent's age on the last day of the month before the interview.

Aggravated assault—Attack or attempted attack with a weapon, regardless of

whether an injury occurred, and attack without a weapon when serious injury results.

With injury--An attack without a weapon when serious injury results, or an attack with a weapon involving any injury. Serious injury includes broken bones, lost teeth, internal injuries, loss of consciousness, and any unspecified injury requiring 2 or more days of hospitalization.

Threatened with a weapon--Threat or attempted attack by an offender armed with a gun, knife, or other object used as a weapon, not resulting in victim injury.

Annual family income--The total income of the household head and all members of the household for the 12 months preceding the interview. Includes wages, salaries, net income from businesses or farms, pensions, interest, dividends, rent, and any other form of monetary income.

Assault--An unlawful physical attack or threat of attack. Assaults may be classified as aggravated or simple. Rape, attempted rape, and sexual assaults are excluded from this category, as well as robbery and attempted robbery. The severity of assaults ranges from minor threat to incidents which are nearly fatal.

Ethnicity--A classification based on Hispanic culture and origin, regardless of race.

Head of household--A classification that defines one and only one person in each housing unit as the head. Head of household implies that the person rents or owns (or is in the process of buying), the household unit. The head of household must be at least 18, unless all members of the household are under 18, or the head is married to someone 18 or older.

Hispanic--Persons who describe themselves as Mexican-American, Chicano, Mexican, Mexicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central American, South American, or from some other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.

Household--A person or group of people meeting either of the following criteria: (1) people whose usual place of residence is the same housing unit, even if they are temporarily absent; (2) people staying in a housing unit who have no usual place of residence elsewhere.

Household burglary--Unlawful or forcible entry or attempted entry of a residence. This crime usually, but not always, involves theft. The illegal entry may be by force, such as breaking a window or slashing a screen, or may be without force by entering through an unlocked door or an open window. If the person entering has no legal right to be present in the structure a burglary has occurred. The structure need not be the house itself for a burglary to take place; illegal entry of a garage, shed, or any other structure on the premises also

constitutes household burglary. If breaking and entering occurs in a hotel or vacation residence, it is still classified as a burglary for the household whose member or members were staying there at the time the entry occurred.

Completed burglary--To successfully gain entry to a residence by a person who has no legal right to be present in the structure, by use of force, or without force.

Forcible entry--A form of completed burglary in which force is used to gain entry to a residence. Some examples include breaking a window or slashing a screen.

Unlawful entry without force--A form of completed burglary committed by someone having no legal right to be on the premises, even though no force is used.

Attempted forcible entry--A form of burglary in which force is used in an attempt to gain entry.

Incident--A specific criminal act involving one or more victims and offenders. For example, if two people are robbed at the same time and place, this is classified as two robbery victimizations but only one robbery incident.

Marital status--Every person is assigned to one of the following classifications: (1) married, which includes persons in common-law unions and those who are currently living apart for reasons other than marital discord (employment, military service, etc.); (2) separated or divorced, which includes married persons who are legally separated and those who are not living together because of marital discord; (3) widowed; and (4) never married, which includes persons whose marriages have been annulled and those who are living together and not in a common-law union.

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)--Office of Management and Budget defines this as a population nucleus of 50,000 or more, generally consisting of a city and its immediate suburbs, along with adjacent communities having a high degree of economic and social integration with the nucleus. MSA's are designated by counties, the smallest geographic units for which a wide range of statistical data can be obtained. However, in New England, MSA's are designated by cities and towns since these subcounty units are of great local significance and considerable data is available for them. Currently, an area is defined as an MSA if it meets one of two standards: (1) a city has a population of at least 50,000; (2) the Census Bureau defines an urbanized area of at least 50,000 people with a total metropolitan population of at least 100,000 (or 75,000 in New England). The Census Bureau's definition of urbanized areas, data on commuting to work, and the strength of the economic and social ties between the surrounding counties and the central city determine which counties not containing a

main city are included in an MSA. For New England, MSA's are determined by a core area and related cities and towns, not counties. A metropolitan statistical area may contain more than one city of 50,000 and may cross State lines. Within this general classification unit, there are three subclassifications: urban, suburban, and rural. They are defined as follows:

Urban areas--The largest city or grouping of cities in a metropolitan statistical area.

Suburban areas--A county or group of counties containing a central city, plus any contiguous counties that are linked socially and economically to the central city. Suburban areas are categorized as those portions of metropolitan areas situated "outside central cities."

Rural areas--A place not located inside a metropolitan statistical area. This category includes a variety of localities, ranging from sparsely populated rural areas to cities with populations less than 50,000.

Motor vehicle--An automobile, truck, motorcycle, or any other motorized vehicle legally allowed on public roads and highways.

Motor vehicle theft--Stealing or unauthorized taking of a motor vehicle, including attempted thefts.

Completed motor vehicle theft--The successful taking of a vehicle by an unauthorized person.

Attempted motor vehicle theft--The unsuccessful attempt by an unauthorized person to take a vehicle.

Non-Hispanic--Persons who report their culture or origin as something other than "Hispanic" as defined above. This distinction is made regardless of race.

Nonstranger--A classification of a crime victim's relationship to the offender. An offender who is either related to, well known to, or casually acquainted with the victim is a nonstranger. For crimes with more than one offender, if any of the offenders are nonstrangers, then the group of offenders as a whole is classified as nonstranger. This category only applies to crimes that involve contact between the victim and the offender; the distinction is not made for crimes of theft since victims of this offense rarely see the offenders.

Offender--The perpetrator of a crime; this term usually applies to crimes involving contact between the victim and the offender.

Offense--A crime. When referring to personal crimes, the term can be used to refer to both victimizations and incidents.

Personal crimes--Rape, sexual assault, personal robbery, assault, purse snatching and pocket picking. Includes both attempted and completed crimes.

Personal crimes of violence--Rape, sexual assault, personal robbery, or assault. Includes both attempted and completed crimes; does not include purse snatching and pocket picking. Murder is not measured by

the NCVS because of the inability to question the victim.

Completed violence--The sum of all completed rapes, sexual assaults, robberies, and assaults.

Attempted/threatened violence--The unsuccessful attempt of rape, sexual assault, personal robbery, or assault. Includes attempted attacks or sexual assaults by means of verbal threats.

Property crimes--Burglary, motor vehicle theft, or theft. Includes both attempted and completed crimes.

Purse snatching/pocket picking--Theft or attempted theft of property or cash directly from the victim by stealth, without force or threat of force.

Race--Racial categories for this survey are white, black, and other. The category "other" is composed mainly of Asians, Pacific Islanders, American Indians, Aleuts, and Eskimos. The race of the head of household is used in determining the race of the household for computing household crime demographics.

Rape--Forced sexual intercourse including both psychological coercion as well as physical force. Forced sexual intercourse means vaginal, anal, or oral penetration by the offender(s). This category also includes incidents involving penetration using a foreign object such as a bottle. Includes attempted rapes, male as well as female victims, and both heterosexual and homosexual rape. Attempted rape includes verbal threats of rape.

Rate of victimization--See "Victimization rate."

Robbery--Completed or attempted theft, directly from a person, of property or cash by force or threat of force, with or without a weapon, and with or without injury.

Completed/property taken--The successful taking of property from a person by force or threat of force, with or without a weapon, and with or without injury.

Completed with injury--The successful taking of property from a person, accompanied by an attack, either with or without a weapon, resulting in injury.

Completed without injury--The successful taking of property from a person by force or the threat of force, either with or without a weapon, but not resulting in injury.

Attempted to take property--The attempt to take property from a person by force or threat of force without success, with or without a weapon, and with or without injury.

Attempted without injury--The attempt to take property from a person by force or threat of force without success, with or without a weapon, but not resulting in injury.

Attempted with injury--The attempt to take property from a person

without success, accompanied by an attack, either with or without a weapon, resulting in injury.

Sexual assault--A wide range of victimizations, separate from rape or attempted rape. Includes attacks or attempted attacks generally involving unwanted sexual contact between victim and offender. Sexual assaults may or may not involve force and include such things as grabbing or fondling. Sexual assault also includes verbal threats.

Simple assault--Attack without a weapon resulting either in no injury, minor injury (for example, bruises, black eyes, cuts, scratches, or swelling), or in undetermined injury requiring less than 2 days of hospitalization. Also includes attempted assault without a weapon.

With minor injury--An attack with or without a weapon resulting in minor injury (for example, bruises, black eyes, cuts, etc.) or in undetermined injury requiring less than 2 days of hospitalization.

Without injury--An attempted assault without a weapon not resulting in injury.

Stranger--A classification of the victim's relationship to the offender for crimes involving direct contact between the two. Incidents are classified as involving strangers if the victim identifies the offender as a stranger, did not see or recognize the offender, or knew the offender only by sight. Crimes involving multiple offenders are classified as involving nonstrangers if any of the offenders was a nonstranger. Since victims of theft without contact rarely see the offender, no distinction is made between strangers and nonstrangers for this crime.

Tenure--The NCVS recognizes two forms of household tenancy: (1) owned, which includes dwellings that are mortgaged, and (2) rented, which includes rent-free quarters belonging to a party other than the occupants, and situations where rental payments are in kind or in services.

Theft--Completed or attempted theft of property or cash without personal contact. Incidents involving theft of property from within the sample household would classify as theft if the offender has a legal right to be in the house (such as a maid, delivery person, or guest). If the offender has no legal right to be in the house, the incident would classify as a burglary.

Completed--To successfully take without permission property or cash without personal contact between the victim and offender.

Attempted--To unsuccessfully attempt to take property or cash without personal contact.

Victim--The recipient of a criminal act, usually used in relation to personal crimes, but also applicable to households.

Victimization--A crime as it affects one individual person or household. For personal crimes, the number of victimizations is equal

to the number of victims involved. The number of victimizations may be greater than the number of incidents because more than one person may be victimized during an incident. Each crime against a household is assumed to involve a single victim, the affected household.

Victimization rate--A measure of the occurrence of victimizations among a specified population group. For personal crimes, this is based on the number of victimizations per 1,000 residents age 12 and older. For household crimes, the victimization rates are calculated using the number of incidents per 1,000 households.

Victimize--To commit a crime against a person or household.

School Crime Supplement

The School Crime Supplement (SCS) was jointly designed by the U.S. Department of Education's National Center for Education Statistics and the U.S. Department of Justice's Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). The SCS was created as an occasional supplement to the annual NCVS and was fielded in 1989 and 1995. NCVS interviews were conducted first with each household member 12 years of age or older. Once all NCVS interviews were completed, household members between ages of 12 and 19 were given an SCS interview. Only those 12- to 19-year-olds who were in primary or secondary education programs leading to a high school diploma, and who had been enrolled sometime during the 6 months prior to the interview, were administered the SCS questionnaire. Students who were home schooled were not included.

The SCS questionnaire was designed to record the incidence of crime and criminal activity occurring inside a school, on school grounds, or on a school bus during the 6 months preceding the interview. There were 10,449 SCS interviews completed in 1989 and 9,954 in 1995.

Data were collected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. In both 1989 and 1995, SCS surveys were conducted between January and June, with one-sixth of the sample being covered each month. Interviews were conducted with the subject student over the telephone or in person. In both years, efforts were made to assure that interviews about student experiences at school were conducted with the students themselves. However, under certain circumstances, interviews with proxy respondents were accepted. These circumstances included interviews scheduled with a child between the ages of 12 and 13 where the parents refused to allow an interview with the child, interviews where the subject child was unavailable during the period of data collection, and interviews where the child was physically or emotionally unable to answer for him or herself.

Responses to both the NCVS and SCS are confidential by law. Interviewers are instructed to conduct interviews in privacy unless respondents specifically agree to permit others to be present. Most interviews for the NCVS and SCS are conducted by telephone, and most questions require "yes" or "no" answers, thereby affording respondents a further measure of privacy.

Unit response rates indicate how many sampled units have completed interviews. Because interviews with students could only be completed after households had responded to the NCVS, the unit completion rate for the SCS reflects both the household interview completion rate and the student interview completion rate. In the 1989 and 1995 SCS, the household completion rates were 96.5% and 95.1%, respectively. The student completion rates were 86.5% and 77.5%, respectively. Multiplying the household completion rate times the student completion rate produced an overall SCS response rate of 83.5% in 1989 and 73.7% in 1995. The rate at which the respondents provide a valid response to a given item is referred to as its item response rate. Most items were answered by over 95% of all eligible respondents. The only exception was the household income question which was answered by approximately 90% of all households in both years.

Readers should be aware that the 1989 SCS estimates on victimization at school shown in this edition of SOURCEBOOK do not match the estimates presented in earlier BJS analyses of the 1989 SCS. In both the 1989 and 1995 SCS collections, persons 12 to 19 years of age were asked to respond to the NCVS and the SCS, and victimization information was captured in both questionnaires. The earlier researchers elected to use the victimization information reported in the NCVS, rather than the SCS, in the development of their school crime estimates. Because of a redesign of the NCVS in 1992, the 1995 victimization estimates from the NCVS cannot readily be compared to those developed before 1993. Therefore, the researchers performing the current analyses elected to reanalyze the 1989 data to compare estimates of victimization in 1995 to 1989 using the SCS data in both cases. It is possible that the redesign of the NCVS also had implications on responses to the SCS. However, it is not possible to measure the extent of the impact.

Appendix 10

Drug Abuse Warning Network

Methodology, estimation procedures, and data limitations

This information was excerpted from U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Year-End Preliminary Estimates from the 1996 Drug Abuse Warning Network*, Drug Abuse Warning Network Series: D-3 (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, November 1997), pp. 3, 20-23; and *Annual Emergency Department Data, 1994* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, October 1996), pp. 1-6. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Methodology

These data were collected by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration through the Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN). The data are weighted estimates representing all drug abuse-related emergency department episodes in the 48 contiguous States, the District of Columbia, and 21 metropolitan areas for calendar years 1993 through 1996. For 1996, 452 sample hospitals provided data to DAWN. These data yielded an estimated total of 487,564 drug-related episodes and 860,260 drug mentions. The table below details hospital participation in DAWN and the estimates of total drug-related episodes and drug mentions for 1993-96.

	Hospitals		Estimated number of:	
	Number actually providing data	Response rate	Drug-related episodes	Drug mentions
1993	508	74%	460,910	796,762
1994	488	76	518,521	900,317
1995	489	77	517,764	908,434
1996	452	74	487,564	860,260

Hospitals eligible for DAWN are non-Federal, short-stay general surgical and medical hospitals in the coterminous United States that have a 24-hour emergency department. The American Hospital Association's (AHA) 1984 and 1985 Annual Surveys of Hospitals were used to obtain a sampling frame. Hospitals in the frame were stratified according to size; hospitals reporting 80,000 or more annual emergency department visits were assigned to a single stratum and

selected with certainty. Additional strata were defined according to whether the hospital had an organized outpatient department or a chemical/alcohol inpatient unit. Twenty-one Metropolitan Statistical Areas were designated for oversampling and hospitals outside these areas were assigned to the national panel and sampled. In addition to the other strata, hospitals in the metropolitan areas were classified as to whether they were inside or outside the central city. A sample maintenance procedure was developed to randomly select "newly eligible" hospitals from the AHA each year using the same selection probabilities. This procedure allows the sample to be kept up-to-date and representative of over 5,000 DAWN-eligible hospitals in the coterminous U.S.

The national response rate was 74% in 1996; this rate is based on the number of eligible hospitals in the sample and the number actually responding. Data from the 21 oversampled metropolitan areas were pooled with data from the national panel to produce the national estimates.

For the purpose of reporting to the DAWN system, drug abuse is defined as the nonmedical use of a substance for psychic effect, dependence, or suicide attempt/gesture. Nonmedical use includes: the use of prescription drugs in a manner inconsistent with accepted medical practice; the use of over-the-counter drugs contrary to approved labeling; or the use of any other substance (heroin, cocaine, marijuana, glue, aerosols, etc.) for psychic effect, dependence, or suicide.

Within each facility participating in the DAWN system, a designated DAWN reporter, usually a member of the emergency department or medical records staff, was responsible for identifying drug abuse episodes and recording and submitting data on each case. An episode report is submitted for each drug abuse patient who visits a DAWN emergency department. To be eligible for DAWN, a case must meet all four of the following criteria: 1) the patient was treated in the hospital's emergency department; 2) the patient's presenting problem(s) was induced by or related to drug use, regardless of whether the drug ingestion occurred minutes or hours before the visit; 3) the case involved the non-medical use of a legal drug or any use of an illegal drug; and 4) the patient's reason for taking the substance(s) included one of the following: dependence, suicide attempt or gesture, or psychic effects. Each report of a drug abuse episode includes demographic information about the patient and information about the circumstances of the episode. In addition to drug overdoses, drug abuse emergency department episodes may result

from the chronic effects of habitual drug usage or from unexpected reactions. Unexpected reactions reflect cases where the drug's effect was different than anticipated (e.g., caused hallucinations). Up to four different substances, in addition to alcohol-in-combination, can be specified for each episode. It should be noted that alcohol is reported to DAWN only when used in combination with another drug. It also should be noted that episodes involving children under 6 years of age are not reported to DAWN.

A drug episode is defined as an emergency department visit that was directly related to the use of an illegal drug or the non-medical use of a legal drug for persons age 6 years and older. The number of emergency department episodes reported in DAWN is not synonymous with the number of individuals involved. One person may make repeated visits to an emergency department or to several emergency departments, thus producing a number of episodes. No patient identifiers are collected, therefore it is impossible to determine the number of individuals involved in the reported episodes.

A drug mention refers to a substance that was mentioned during a drug-related emergency department episode. In addition to alcohol-in-combination, up to four substances may be reported for each drug-related episode; thus, the total number of mentions exceeds the number of total episodes. It should be noted that a particular drug mention may or may not be the confirmed "cause" of the episode when multiple drugs have been mentioned. Even when only one substance is reported for an episode, allowance should still be made for reportable drugs not mentioned or for other contributory factors.

Estimation procedures

The data represent weighted estimates of total emergency department drug episodes and drug mentions in the coterminous U.S. and in the 21 metropolitan areas oversampled in DAWN. The weights are generated each quarter for each hospital in the sample and are the product of a four-component model that considers (1) the base sampling weight calculated as the reciprocal of the sampling probability; (2) an adjustment for atypical reporting, applicable to certain hospitals that merge, split, or respond in an unusual way; (3) an adjustment for non-response based either on complete nonparticipation or failure to provide data on all the reporting days in a given time period; and (4) a benchmark factor, applied within metropolitan areas, that adjusts the total number of emergency department visits among participating sample hospitals to the total for the

population of hospitals as determined from the sampling frame.

Correction of the estimation system

In 1995, a comprehensive review and correction of the DAWN estimation system was completed. The changes have been fully implemented for the 1993 data. Estimates for 1993-96 reflect those changes as will subsequent years. Most of the errors were due to miscalculation of the weights of hospitals that had undergone organizational changes since they were selected into the sample. Estimates prior to 1993 are not directly comparable to the 1993-96 estimates presented in this edition of SOURCEBOOK.

Preliminary versus final estimates

Final estimates are produced once a year when all hospitals participating in DAWN have submitted their data for that year and when additional ancillary data used in estimation become available. The differences between preliminary and final estimates are due to several factors.

(1) Final estimates include data from a small number of late-reporting hospitals. Data from some late-reporting facilities are received for each time period. Therefore, later files will usually include more complete data (i.e., have a higher response rate).

(2) Additional hospitals are added to the sample and incorporated into the final estimates for a given year (not the preliminary estimates for that same year). Most of these hospitals are "newly eligible" because they became DAWN eligible sometime after the original sample was selected. The final DAWN estimates are produced after the most current AHA Annual Survey of Hospitals file is received. This file was used initially to establish a sampling frame for DAWN. Subsequently, the most current AHA file is used once a year to maintain the representativeness of the sample. Between the releases of the preliminary and final estimates, the use of the newer AHA survey can result in hospitals being added to the sample and incorporated into the final estimates.

(3) Data from the most current AHA file are used to produce the final weights.

While the final estimates differ from the preliminary estimates, in past years the basic conclusions have not changed.

Data limitations

When producing estimates from any sample survey, two types of errors are possible--sampling and nonsampling errors. The sampling error of an estimate is the error caused by the selection of a sample instead of utilizing a census of hospitals. Sampling error is reduced by selecting a large sample or by using efficient sample design and estimation strategies such as stratification, optimal allocation, and ratio estimation. Nonsampling errors occur from nonresponse, difficulties in the interpretation of the collection form, coding errors, computer processing errors, errors in the sampling frame, reporting errors, and other errors. Many procedures are in place to minimize nonsampling errors such as data editing and periodic retraining of data collectors. Further, nonrespondents are identified for additional recruitment. Late reporters are assigned for priority data collection and respondents with changes in reporting are designated for followup.

It also is important to recognize that DAWN does not provide a complete picture of problems associated with drug use, but rather focuses on the impact that these problems have on hospital emergency departments in the United States. If a person is admitted to another part of the hospital for treatment, treated in a physician's office or at a drug treatment center, the episode would not be included in DAWN.

Appendix 11

Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring 1997

Methodology and survey sampling information

Note: The following information was excerpted from the U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, **1997 Drug Use Forecasting Annual Report on Adult and Juvenile Arrestees**, NCJ-171672 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1998), pp. 1, 15-73; and information provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Methodology

The Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) program, formerly the Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) program, collects data at selected arrest booking facilities throughout the United States. Each quarter, trained local ADAM staff obtain voluntary and anonymous urine specimens and interviews from new samples of booked arrestees. The ADAM sample is based on arrestees brought into the booking facility and detained in the facilities less than 48 hours. Arrestees released before booking are not part of the ADAM sample. At each site, approximately 225 males are sampled each quarter. In all except two sites, approximately 100 adult females also are sampled. At 12 sites, juvenile arrestees/detainees also are sampled. Generally, more than 90% of the arrestees selected for the sample agree to be interviewed and over 80% of those interviewed provide urine specimens.

Arrestees are not selected for the survey on a random or probability basis. Rather, adult male arrestees are selected at the discretion of site personnel, who are guided by a target sample size and crime charge priority system. To obtain samples of adult male arrestees with a sufficient distribution of serious arrest charges, ADAM interviewers, where possible, place a priority on felony arrestees and those arrested for offenses other than the sale or possession of drugs. Analyses have shown that those arrested for drug offenses are more likely than other arrestees to be using drugs; as a result, ADAM statistics are likely minimum estimates of drug use among the population of those adults arrested for serious offenses. With the exception of Omaha, males charged with driving offenses generally are excluded from the

sample due to ADAM's emphasis on more serious crimes. (In Omaha, all male arrestees brought to the booking facilities are included in the ADAM sample to obtain a sample of sufficient size.) Because they are fewer in number, all adult female arrestees and all juvenile male and female arrestees/detainees brought to the booking center during the data collection period are included in the ADAM sample, regardless of charge.

In nine sites, Atlanta, Chicago, Denver, Detroit, Houston, Omaha, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and Washington, DC, the catchment area is the entire city. In Cleveland, Dallas, Ft. Lauderdale, Indianapolis, Manhattan, Miami, New Orleans, Phoenix, Portland, San Antonio, and San Jose, the catchment area is the entire county or parish. The catchment area for Los Angeles includes part of the city and part of the county, and in Birmingham and San Diego the catchment area includes the entire city and part of the county.

Twelve of the ADAM sites collect data from male juvenile arrestees/detainees. Eight of these sites also collect data on female arrestees/detainees; however given the small sample size across a majority of the ADAM female juvenile facilities, these data are not presented. For juveniles in each of the sites, excluding Washington, DC and St. Louis, the catchment area encompasses the county. In Washington, DC and St. Louis, only juveniles arrested and detained in the city are included. In Los Angeles, the catchment area comprises parts of the city and county.

All urine specimens are sent to a central laboratory for analysis. The specimens are analyzed for 10 drugs: cocaine, opiates, marijuana, phencyclidine (PCP), methadone, benzodiazepines, methaqualone, propoxyphene, barbiturates, and amphetamines. All positive results for amphetamines are confirmed by gas chromatography to eliminate positives that may be caused by over-the-counter drugs. For most drugs, the urine test can detect use in the previous 2 to 3 days. Exceptions are marijuana and PCP, which sometimes can be detected several weeks after use.

Beginning in 1996, the program adopted marijuana testing cutoff levels in accordance with new U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration guidelines. The new cutoff level, 50 ng/ml, is lower than the previous cutoff level thus more individuals using marijuana are identified. Analysis of trends at both cutoff levels revealed that overall there is a 5 to 7 percentage point increase in positive results at the new level. Caution should be used in

comparing marijuana percentages for 1996 and 1997 with results from previous years.

Table. ADAM sample sizes, 1997

City	Adults		Juvenile males
	Male	Female	
Atlanta, GA	865	289	(a)
Birmingham, AL	892	193	238
Chicago, IL	651	(b)	(a)
Cleveland, OH	662	285	247
Dallas, TX	992	400	(a)
Denver, CO	954	371	257
Detroit, MI	827	194	(a)
Ft. Lauderdale, FL	901	417	(a)
Houston, TX	830	425	(a)
Indianapolis, IN	940	402	430
Los Angeles, CA	922	503	539
Manhattan, NY	1,007	431	(a)
Miami, FL	860	(b)	(a)
New Orleans, LA	997	397	(a)
Omaha, NE	899	105	(a)
Philadelphia, PA	525	339	(a)
Phoenix, AZ	983	597	383
Portland, OR	647	348	276
St. Louis, MO	847	239	72
San Antonio, TX	931	452	290
San Diego, CA	781	365	401
San Jose, CA	885	401	291
Washington, DC	938	394	262

^aMale juveniles not tested.

^bFemales not tested.

Appendix 12

Federal Justice Statistics Methodology and definitions of terms

Note: The following was excerpted from U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 1995*, NCJ-164259 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1998), pp. 88-103. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Methodology

The data are from the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) Federal Justice Statistics database. The database is constructed from source files provided by the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, the Administrative Office of the United States Courts (AO), the United States Sentencing Commission, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. The AO also maintains data collected by the Pretrial Services Administration, the U.S. Court of Appeals, and data on the work of the U.S. Probation Service in the Federal Probation Supervision Information System.

Some records in the Federal Justice Statistics database are matched according to a statistically weighted combination of names, other personal identifiers, dates of court appearances, types of offenses, and other relevant information contained in the files. Using the matched data files, it is possible to combine information about two or more stages of the processing of a criminal matter or case, from the prosecutor's decision of whether to file a criminal case, through adjudication, and, if the defendant is convicted, through prison and/or supervised release. Unless otherwise noted, data tables describe events occurring during fiscal year 1995 (Oct. 1, 1994 through Sept. 30, 1995).

The unit of analysis is a combination of a person (or corporation) and a matter or case. For example, if a single person is involved in three different criminal cases during the time period specified in the table, he or she is counted three times in the tabulation. Similarly, if a single criminal case involves a corporate defendant and four individual defendants, it is counted five times in the tabulation.

The unit of analysis for incarceration, probation, parole, or other supervised release is a person entering custody or supervision, or a person leaving custody or supervision. For example, a person convicted in two concurrent cases and committed once to the

custody of the Federal Bureau of Prisons in the indicated time period is counted as one admission to a term of incarceration. A person who terminates probation twice in the indicated time period, such as with a violation and again after reinstatement, is counted as two terminations of probation.

The offense classifications in the tables are based on the classification system used by the AO. Specific offenses in the AO classification are combined to form the BJS categories in the tables. These categories are designed to be as consistent as possible with BJS publications on State criminal justice systems. Offense categories for tables focusing on prisoners are based on combinations of offense designations used by the Bureau of Prisons. They are similar to the BJS categories but may not be directly comparable.

Where more than one offense is charged or adjudicated, the most serious offense, the one that may or did result in the most severe sentence, is used in the classification. Prisoners are classified according to the offense that bears the longest single incarceration sentence. The offense description may change as a case goes through the criminal justice process. Tables indicate whether charged or adjudicated offenses are used.

The availability of particular items of information is affected by the data source. Data on prosecutors' decisions prior to court filing are provided for cases investigated by U.S. attorneys, but not for those handled by other litigating divisions of the U.S. Department of Justice. Criminal Division cases enter the data base once they are filed in U.S. District Court, however. Many items of social and demographic information come from presentence investigation records, supervision records, or sentencing records and are available only for arrested defendants who were convicted and/or began serving a sentence involving supervised release. (This particularly affects sex, race, ethnicity, and prior record information.)

Time served in prison is the number of months from the prisoner's arrival into jurisdiction of the Bureau of Prisons until first release from prison, plus any jail time served and credited. The calculation is the same as that currently used by the Bureau of Prisons. Because other publications may include different groups of prisoners, calculate time served differently, or use a different offense classification, these data may differ from estimates of time served in previous publications by the Bureau of Prisons or in publications based on other data sources.

These data are designed to permit the user to make valid comparisons of numbers within each table and to compare

percentage rates across tables. The total numbers of subjects that are based on records linked between two files are generally less than the total number of records in either source file. Accordingly, comparisons of absolute numbers across two or more tables, or between these data and other data sources, are not necessarily valid.

In addition, readers should note that offender characteristics and classifications of lengths of prior sentences of incarceration differ from the 1993 and prior years' Federal justice compendia. Therefore, comparisons of these elements with the 1993 compendium or compendia prior to 1993 should not be attempted.

Definitions of terms

Agriculture--violations of the Federal statutes on agriculture and conservation, for example, violations of the Agricultural Acts, Insecticide Act, and the Packers and Stockyards Act; also violation of laws concerning plant quarantine and the handling of animals pertaining to research (title 7 U.S.C. except sections on food stamps).

Antitrust--violation of Federal antitrust statutes, which aim to protect trade and commerce from unlawful restraints, price fixing, monopolies, and discrimination in pricing or in furnishing services or facilities.

Arson--willfully or maliciously setting, or attempting to set, fire to any property within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States.

Assault--intentionally inflicting, attempting or threatening to inflict bodily injury to anyone within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States or to any Government official, foreign official, official guest, internationally protected person, or any officer or employee of the United States designated in section 18 U.S.C. 1114; also certain violations of the Fair Housing Act of 1968.

Bail--the sum of money promised as a condition of release, to be paid if a released defendant defaults.

Bribery--offering or promising anything of value with intent to unlawfully influence a public official, bank employee, officer or employee of the U.S. Government, witness, or any common carrier as well as soliciting or accepting such an offer. Soliciting or receiving anything of value in consideration of aiding a person to obtain employment in the U.S. Government. Receiving or soliciting any remuneration, directly or indirectly, in cash or any kind in return for purchasing, ordering, leasing, or recommending to purchase any good, service, or facility.

Burglary--breaking and entering into another's property with intent to steal within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States; also including breaking and entering into any official bank,

credit union, savings and loan institution, post office, vessel or steamboat assigned to the use of mail service, or personal property of the United States or breaking the seal or lock of any carrier facility containing interstate or foreign shipments of freight or express.

Collateral bond--an agreement made by a defendant as a condition of his or her pretrial release that requires the defendant to post property valued at the full bail amount as an assurance of his or her intention to appear at trial.

Conspiracy--an agreement by two or more persons to commit or to effect the commission of an unlawful act or to use unlawful means to accomplish an act that is not in itself unlawful; also any overt act in furtherance of the agreement. A person charged with conspiracy is classified under the substantive offense alleged.

Counterfeiting--falsely making, forging, or altering any obligation or security of the United States, foreign obligation or security, coin or bar stamped at any mint in the United States, money order issued by the Postal Service, domestic or foreign stamp, or seal of any department or agency of the United States. Passing, selling, attempting to pass or sell, or bringing into the United States any of the above falsely made articles. Making, selling, or possessing any plates or stones used for printing counterfeit obligations or securities of the United States, foreign obligations or securities, Government transportation requests, or postal stamps; or knowingly and intentionally trafficking in falsified labels affixed to phono records, motion pictures, or audio visual works.

Deposit bond--an agreement made by a defendant as a condition of his or her release that requires the defendant to post a fraction of the bail before he or she is released.

Detention--the legally authorized confinement of persons after arrest, whether before or during prosecution. Only those persons held 2 or more days are classified as detained.

Drug offenses--manufacture, import, export, distribution, or dispensing of a controlled substance (or counterfeit substance), or the possession of a controlled substance (or counterfeit substance) with intent to manufacture, import, export, distribute, or dispense. Also using any communication facilities which causes or facilitates a felony under title 21. Also furnishing of fraudulent or false information concerning prescriptions as well as any other unspecified drug-related offense.

Embezzlement--fraudulently appropriating property by a person to whom such property has been entrusted or into whose hands it has lawfully come where offense is committed by bank officers or employees; officers or employees of the Postal Service; officers of lending, credit, or insurance

institutions; any officer or employee of a corporation or association engaged in commerce as a common carrier; court officers of the U.S. courts; or officers or employees of the United States. Stealing, selling, conveying, or disposing of any money, property, records, or thing of value to the United States or any department thereof.

Escape--departing or attempting to depart from the custody of a correctional institution; a judicial, correctional, or law enforcement officer; or a hospital where one is committed for drug abuse and drug dependency problems. Knowingly advising, aiding, assisting, or procuring the escape or attempted escape of any person from a correctional facility, an officer, or the above-mentioned hospital as well as concealing an escapee. Providing or attempting to provide to an inmate in prison a prohibited object or making, possessing, obtaining, or attempting to make or obtain a prohibited object. Instigating, assisting, attempting to cause, or causing any mutiny or riot at any Federal penal, detention, or correctional facility or conveying into any of these institutions any dangerous instrumentalities.

Explosives--violations of Federal law involving importation, manufacture, distribution, and storage of explosive material. Includes unlawful receipt, possession or transportation of explosives without a license, where prohibited by law, or using explosives during commission of a felony. Also includes violations relating to dealing in stolen explosives, using mail or other forms of communication to threaten an individual with explosives, and possessing explosive materials at an airport.

Failure to appear--willful absence from any court appointment.

Felony--a criminal offense punishable by death or imprisonment for a term exceeding 1 year.

Financial conditions--monetary conditions upon which release of a defendant before trial is contingent. Includes deposit bond, surety bond, and collateral bond (see individual definitions).

Food and drug--violations of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, such as regulations for clean and sanitary movement of animals.

Forgery--falsely and with intent to defraud, making, counterfeiting, altering, or possessing with intent to pass off as genuine any U.S. Postal Service money order; postmarking stamp or impression; obligation or security of the United States; foreign obligation, security, or bank note; contractors' bond, bid, or public record; seal of a court or any department or agency of the U.S. Government; the signature of a judge or court officer; ships' papers; documents on entry of vessels; deed; power of attorney; customs matters; coin or bar; and so forth. Also making, possessing, selling, or printing plates or

stones for counterfeiting obligations or securities.

Fraud--unlawfully depriving a person of his or her property or legal rights through intentional misrepresentation of fact or deceit other than forgery or counterfeiting. Includes violations of statutes pertaining to lending and credit institutions, the Postal Service, interstate wire, radio, television, computer, creditcard, veterans benefits, allotments, bankruptcy, marketing agreements, commodity credit, the Securities and Exchange Commission, railroad retirement, unemployment, Social Security, false personation, citizenship, passports, conspiracy, and claims and statements, excluding tax fraud. The category excludes fraud involving tax violations that are shown in a separate category under "Public-order, other offenses."

Gambling--transporting, manufacturing, selling, possessing, or using any gambling device in the District of Columbia or any possession of the United States or within Indian country or the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States. Also transporting gambling devices in the jurisdiction of the United States, (except under authority of the Federal Trade Commission or any State that has a law providing for their exemption from these provisions), transmitting wagering information in interstate or foreign commerce, interstate transporting of wagering paraphernalia, importing or transporting lottery tickets, or mailing lottery tickets or related matter.

Hispanic--ethnic category based on classification by reporting agency. Hispanic persons may be of any race.

Immigration--offenses involving illegal entrance into the United States, illegally reentering after being deported, willfully failing to deport when so ordered, or willfully remaining beyond days allowed on conditional permit. Falsely representing oneself to be a citizen of the United States. Also bringing in or harboring any aliens not duly admitted by an immigration officer.

Incarceration--any sentence of confinement, including prison, jail, and other residential placements.

Kidnaping--unlawfully seizing any person, within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States, for ransom or reward, except in the case of a minor by a parent. Also receiving, possessing, or disposing of any money or other property that has been delivered as ransom or reward in connection with a kidnaping as well as conspiring to kidnap. This offense includes kidnaping or attempting to kidnap any Government official, the President of the United States, the President-elect, the Vice President, any foreign official, any official guest, or any internationally protected person.

Larceny--taking and carrying away with intent to steal any personal property of another. Stealing, possessing, converting to

one's own use, or illegally selling or disposing of anything of value to the United States or any of its departments or agencies. Stealing anything of value from a bank, the Postal Service, or any interstate or Foreign shipments by carrier. Receiving or possessing stolen property or pirate property. Stealing or obtaining by fraud any funds, assets, or property that belongs to or is entrusted to the custody of an Indian tribal organization. This offense category excludes the transportation of stolen property.

Liquor--violations of Internal Revenue Service laws on liquor as well as violations of liquor laws not cited under these laws, such as dispensing or unlawfully possessing intoxicants in Indian country; transporting intoxicating liquors into any State, territory, district, or possession where sale is prohibited; shipping packages containing unmarked and unlabeled intoxicants; shipping liquor by C.O.D.; knowingly delivering a liquor shipment to someone other than to whom it has been consigned; and violating in any way the Federal Alcohol Administration Act.

Mailing or transportation of obscene materials--knowingly using the mail for mailing obscene or crime-inciting matter. Also transporting for sale or distribution, importing, or transporting any obscene matter in interstate or foreign commerce.

Matters concluded--matters about which a final decision has been reached by a U.S. attorney. Includes matters filed as cases, matters declined after investigation, matters referred for disposition by U.S. magistrates, and matters otherwise terminated without reaching court.

Migratory birds--taking, killing, or possessing migratory birds, or any part, nest, or egg thereof, in violation of Federal regulations or the transportation laws of the State, territory, or district from which the bird was taken. Misuse or nonuse of a migratory-bird hunting and conservation stamp.

Misdemeanor--a criminal offense punishable by a jail term not exceeding 1 year and any offenses specifically defined as a misdemeanor by the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts for the purposes of data collection. (This category includes offenses previously called minor offenses that were reclassified under the Federal Magistrates Act of 1979.)

Mixed sentence--a sentence requiring the convicted offender to serve a term of incarceration, followed by a term of probation. Unless otherwise noted, offenders receiving mixed sentences are included in both incarceration and probation categories.

Most serious offense--the offense with the greatest potential penalty. For Federal prisoners, the offense with the longest term of incarceration actually imposed.

Motor vehicle theft--interstate or foreign transporting, receiving, concealing,

storing, bartering, selling, or disposing of any stolen motor vehicle or aircraft.

Murder--the unlawful killing of a human being with malice aforethought, either expressed or implied. Nonnegligent manslaughter is the unlawful killing of a human being without malice; includes committing or attempting to commit murder (first or second degree) or voluntary manslaughter within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States. Killing or attempting to kill any Government official, the President of the United States, the President-elect, the Vice President, any officers and employees of the United States, any foreign officials, any official guests, or any internationally protected persons. As applied to the owner or charterer of any steamboat or vessel, knowingly and willfully causing or allowing fraud, neglect, misconduct, or violation of any law resulting in loss of life.

National defense--violations of the national defense laws of the Military Selective Service Acts, the Defense Production Act of 1950, the Economic Stabilization Act of 1970 (which includes prices, rents, and wages), the Subversive Activities Control Act, alien registration, treason (including espionage, sabotage, sedition, and the Smith Act of 1940), also violations relating to energy facilities, curfew and restricted areas, exportation of war materials, trading with an enemy, illegal use of uniform, and any other violations of the Federal statutes concerning national defense.

Negligent manslaughter--causing the death of another, within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States by wanton or reckless disregard for human life. Also negligent manslaughter of any Government official, the President of the United States, the President-elect, the Vice President, any officers and employees of the United States, any foreign officials, and official guests, or any internationally protected persons. This offense category also includes misconduct, negligence, or inattention to duties by ship officers on a steamboat or vessel resulting in death to any person.

Nolo contendere--defendant's plea in a criminal case indicating that he or she will not contest charges, but not admitting or denying guilt.

Offense--violation of U.S. criminal law. Where more than one offense is charged, the offense with the greatest potential penalty is reported.

Other property offenses--offenses that involve the destruction of property moving in interstate or foreign commerce in the possession of a common or contract carrier. The malicious destruction of Government property, or injury to U.S. postal property such as mailboxes or mailbags. Trespassing on timber and Government lands is also included in this category of offenses.

Other public-order offenses--violations of laws pertaining to bigamy;

disorderly conduct on the U.S. Capitol grounds; civil disorder; and travel to incite riot. Included in "public-order, non-regulatory offenses."

Other regulatory offenses--violations of civil rights, election laws, the Communication Act of 1934 (including wire tapping and wire interception), customs laws (except narcotics and liquor), interstate commerce (Hot Oil Act, transportation or importation of prison-made goods, and the railroad and transportation acts), maritime and shipping laws, laws regarding stowaways, the Federal Boat Safety Act of 1971, U.S. postal laws (excluding injury to postal property), intimidation of witness laws, aircraft regulations, and any other regulatory offenses not listed above.

Other sex offenses--transporting, coercing, or enticing any individual (including minors) to go from one place to another in interstate or foreign commerce, in the District of Columbia, or in any territory or possession of the United States with the intent and purpose to engage in prostitution, or any sexual activity for which any person can be charged with a criminal offense.

Perjury--making any false material declarations under oath in any proceeding before or ancillary to any court or grand jury of the United States. Includes knowingly or willfully giving false evidence or swearing to false statements under oath or by any means procuring or instigating any person to commit perjury. This offense also includes any officers and employees of the Government listed under 13 U.S.C. 21-25 who willfully or knowingly furnish or cause to be furnished any false information or statement.

Personal recognizance--pretrial release condition in which the defendant promises to appear at trial and no financial conditions are required to be met.

Possession--acquiring a controlled substance by misrepresentation or fraud, attempting or conspiring to possess, or simple possession of a controlled substance in schedules I-V (as defined by 21 U.S.C. 812). Also possession of a controlled substance in schedule I or II or a narcotic drug in schedule III or IV on board a vessel of the United States or vessels within custom waters of the United States, or by any citizen of the United States on board a vessel. Possessing any punch, die, plate, stone, or any other thing designed to reproduce the label upon any drug or container is an offense under this category. Distributing a small amount of marijuana for no remuneration is treated as simple possession and, therefore, is included in this offense category.

Pretrial release--the release of a defendant from custody, for all or part of the time before or during prosecution. The defendant may be released either on personal recognizance, unsecured bond or on financial conditions. The category includes defendants released within 2 days after arrest and

defendants who were initially detained but subsequently released after raising bail or having release conditions changed at a subsequent hearing.

Property offenses, fraudulent--property offenses involving the elements of deceit or intentional misrepresentation. Specifically includes embezzlement, fraud (excluding tax fraud), forgery, and counterfeiting.

Property offenses, non-fraudulent--offenses against property: burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, arson, transportation of stolen property, and other property offenses (destruction of property and trespassing). These offenses are termed "non-fraudulent" only for the purpose of distinguishing them from the category "property offenses, fraudulent," above.

Public-order, non-regulatory offenses--offenses concerning weapons; immigration; tax law violations (tax fraud); bribery; perjury; national defense; escape; racketeering and extortion; gambling; liquor; mailing or transporting of obscene materials; traffic; migratory birds; conspiracy, aiding and abetting, and jurisdictional offenses; and "other public-order offenses." These offenses are termed "non-regulatory" only for the purpose of distinguishing them from the category "public-order, regulatory offenses," below.

Public-order, regulatory offenses--violations of regulatory laws and regulations in agriculture, antitrust, labor law, food and drug, motor carrier, and other regulatory offenses that are not specifically listed in the category "public-order, non-regulatory offenses" above.

Racketeering and extortion--racketeering is demanding, soliciting, or receiving anything of value from the owner, proprietor or other person having a financial interest in a business, by means of a threat or promise, either expressed or implied. Extortion is the obtaining of money or property from another, without his consent, induced by the wrongful use of force or fear. This offense code covers using interstate or foreign commerce or any facility in interstate or foreign commerce to aid racketeering enterprises such as arson, bribery, gambling, liquor, narcotics, prostitution, and extortionate credit transactions; obtaining property or money from another, with his or her consent induced by actual or threatened force; violence, blackmail, or committing unlawful interference with employment or business; transmitting by interstate commerce or through the mail any threat to injure the property, the person, or the reputation of the addressee or of another; or kidnapping any person with intent to extort.

Rape--rape, assault with intent to commit rape, and carnal knowledge of a female under 16 who is not one's wife, within the territorial and special maritime jurisdictions of the United States. Also includes cases of

sexual abuse, including abuse of a minor and in Federal prisons.

Robbery--taking anything of value from the person or presence of another by force or by intimidation, within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States. Also robbery of bank property, U.S. postal property, or personal property of the United States. Also assaulting or putting the life of any person in jeopardy by the use of a dangerous weapon while committing or attempting to commit such robbery.

Sentence--sanction imposed on a convicted offender. For sentences to incarceration, the maximum time the offender may be held in custody is reported.

Supervised release--under the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984, a form of post-imprisonment supervision to be imposed by the court as a part of the sentence of imprisonment at the time of initial sentencing. Unlike parole, a term of supervised release does not replace a portion of the sentence of imprisonment, but rather is an order of supervision in addition to any term of imprisonment imposed by the court.

Surety bond--an agreement by the defendant as a condition of his or her release that requires a third party (usually a bail bondsman) to promise to pay the full bail amount in the event that the defendant fails to appear.

Suspect--a person who is under investigation or interrogation as a likely perpetrator of a specific criminal offense.

Tax law violations--tax fraud offenses such as income tax fraud; evading or defeating tax; willful failure to file; fraudulently withholding an exemption certificate or failing to supply information; counterfeiting any stamps with intent to defraud the collection or payment of tax; willful failure to collect or pay tax; putting fraudulent or false statements on tax returns; failure to obey summons to produce any papers concerning taxes; preparers of returns disclosing or using any information for any purpose other than to assist in preparing returns; failing to furnish receipts for employees of tax withheld; failing to furnish information relating to certain trusts, annuity, and bond purchase plans; and not obtaining a license for a business that makes a profit from foreign items. Also included in this offense category are violations of excise and wagering tax laws and other laws from the Internal Revenue Service code.

Technical violation--failure to comply with any of the conditions of pretrial release, probation, or parole, excluding alleged new criminal activity. May result in revocation of release status. Examples of conditions that may be imposed and then violated include remaining within a specified jurisdiction, or appearing at specified intervals for drug tests.

Threats against the President--knowingly and willfully depositing in the mail,

at any post office, or by any letter carrier a letter, paper, writing, print, missive, or document containing any threat to take the life of or to inflict bodily harm upon the President, Vice President, or any other officer in order of succession to the Presidency. Knowingly and willfully making such threats in any way to the above-named people.

Traffic offenses--driving while intoxicated or any moving or parking violations on Federal lands.

Trafficking--knowingly and intentionally importing or exporting any controlled substance in schedule I, II, III, IV, or V (as defined by 21 U.S.C. 812). Manufacturing, distributing, selling, or possessing with intent to manufacture, distribute, or sell a controlled substance or a counterfeit substance. Exporting any controlled substance in schedules I-V. Manufacturing or distributing a controlled substance in schedule I or II for purposes of unlawful importation. Making or distributing any punch, die, plate, stone, or any other thing designed to reproduce the label upon any drug or container or removing or obliterating the label or symbol of any drug or container. Knowingly opening, maintaining, or managing any place for the purpose of manufacturing, distributing, or using any controlled substance.

Transportation of stolen property--transporting, selling, or receiving stolen goods, stolen securities, stolen moneys, stolen cattle, fraudulent State tax stamps, or articles used in counterfeiting if the above articles or goods involve or constitute interstate or foreign commerce.

U.S. attorneys--all United States attorneys. Prosecutorial data come from the Central system and Central Charge Files of the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys.

Unsecured bond--an agreement by the defendant as a condition of his or her release in which the defendant agrees to pay full bond amount in the event of nonappearance at trial, but is not required to post security as a condition to release.

Violation (of pretrial release, probation, or parole)--allegation of either a new crime or a technical violation while on pretrial release, probation, or parole.

Violent offenses--threatening, attempting, or actually using physical force against a person. Includes murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, negligent manslaughter, assault, robbery, rape, other sex offenses (some of which may be nonviolent), kidnapping, and threats against the President. (See specific offenses.)

Weapons--violations of any of the provisions of sections 922 and 923 of title 18 concerning the manufacturing, importing, possessing, receiving, and licensing of firearms and ammunition. Manufacturing, selling, possessing, or transporting (within any territory or possession of the United States, within Indian country, or within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the

United States) any switchblade knife; or making, receiving, possessing, or transporting a firearm not registered in the National Firearms Registration Transfer Record. Engaging in importing, manufacturing, or dealing in firearms if not registered with the secretary in the Internal Revenue Service District in which the business is conducted or not having paid a special occupational tax. In addition, this code covers cases where in a crime of violence or drug trafficking enhanced punishment is handed down when committed with a deadly weapon.

Appendix 13

National Judicial Reporting Program

Survey sampling procedures and definitions of terms

Note: The following information has been excerpted from the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Felony Sentences in State Courts, 1994**, Bulletin NCJ-163391 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1997), pp. 10-12. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Survey sampling procedures

A sample of 300 counties was drawn for the 1994 National Judicial Reporting Program (NJRP) survey. Every county in the Nation had a nonzero probability of being in the sample. In general, the more felony cases a county had, the more likely it was to be in the sample.

The survey used a two-stage, stratified cluster sampling design. In the first stage the Nation's 3,109 counties or county equivalents were divided into 8 strata. Strata 1 and 2 consisted solely of the 75 largest counties in the United States as defined by the 1985 resident population. Strata 3 through 8 consisted of the remaining 3,034 counties.

Because the 75 largest counties account for a disproportionately large amount of serious crime in the Nation, they were given a greater chance of being selected than the remaining counties.

Stratum 1 consisted of both the 19 counties with the largest number of felony convictions in 1985, and 12 counties whose participation in the survey had been prearranged. Every county in stratum 1 was selected for the sample.

Stratum 2 consisted of the 44 most populous counties that were not in stratum 1. The 44 were ordered by their number of felony convictions in 1985, and then approximately every other county was selected. Stratum 2 thus contributed 23 counties to the sample. Altogether, 54 of the 75 largest counties were sampled. Data on 1985 felony convictions were obtained from a mail survey described in **State Felony Courts and Felony Laws** (NCJ-106273) and **Census of State Felony Courts, 1985** (ICPSR 8667). The 54 sampled counties in the 1994 NJRP survey were the same 54 as in the 1986, 1988, 1990, and 1992 surveys.

The 3,034 counties not among the 75 largest were placed into 6 strata defined by the total number of felony convictions in 1985 and then arrayed within stratum by region, and within region from largest to smallest on felony conviction totals.

The final sample included 246 counties from among the 3,034 counties outside the 75 largest. One county did not participate in the 1994 survey and was subsequently replaced by another county in the same stratum. Case-level data were successfully obtained on convicted felons sentenced in 1994 from these 300 sampled counties. One of the 300 counties in the 1994 survey had no felony convictions during the survey period.

The 60 sampled counties in strata 1 and 3 were self-representing only, and their sampled cases therefore had a first-stage sampling weight of 1. The remaining 240 counties sampled from strata 2 and 4 through 8 were selected to represent their respective strata so that the felony conviction cases sampled had first-stage weights greater than 1.

At the second stage of sampling, a systematic sample of felons sentenced for murder/nonnegligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, felony larceny/motor vehicle theft, fraud/forgery/embezzlement, drug trafficking, drug possession, weapons offenses, and other offenses was selected from each county's official records. The sample for the 1994 survey numbered 85,191 cases. Of these, 59,152 cases were in the 75 largest counties.

Rates at which cases were sampled varied by stratum and crime type. In smaller counties every felony case was selected. In larger counties all murder cases and rape cases were typically included, but other offense categories were sampled.

The survey targeted and recorded initial sentences imposed in 1994. If a sentence was imposed on one date and then modified at a later date, the revision was ignored. The survey recorded sentences that were actually executed and excluded suspended sentences.

Because the year of conviction was not a defining characteristic, some cases in the sample were of persons convicted before 1994, but not sentenced until 1994.

In a few counties, where it was impractical to target sentences in 1994, the target was felons convicted in 1994. Therefore, in some of the cases the data relate to sentences imposed after 1994.

Sources of data

For 85% of the 300 counties sampled for the 1994 survey, NJRP data were obtained directly from the State courts. Other sources included prosecutor offices, sentencing commissions, and statistical agencies. Individual-level NJRP records were obtained through a variety of collection methods, including magnetic tape (64% of the counties) and field collection (9% of the counties). Data on other cases were obtained from photocopies of official documents and survey questionnaires completed by court officials (27% of the counties).

Data collection was performed by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Sampling error

NJRP data were obtained from a sample and not from a complete enumeration. Consequently, they are subject to sampling error. A standard error, which is a measure of sampling error, is associated with each number reported. In general, if the difference between two numbers is at least twice the standard error of that difference, there is at least 95% confidence that the two numbers do in fact differ; that is, the apparent difference is not simply the result of surveying a sample rather than the entire population.

National estimates of the number of convictions for individual crime categories and for the aggregate total had a coefficient of variation of 3%.

Crime definitions

Before the sample was drawn, each felon sentenced in the sampled counties in 1994 was placed into 1 of the 11 offense categories identified above. If the felon was convicted of more than one felony offense, the offense category was the most serious offense. The hierarchy from most to least serious offense was murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, drug trafficking, weapons, forgery/fraud/embezzlement, larceny/motor vehicle theft, drug possession, and all other felonies. The hierarchy was determined from an analysis of two factors that reflect how seriously the justice system treats different offenses: the sentence length imposed and the time actually served in prison before release. In general, the higher the offense is in the hierarchy, the more serious it is in terms of the two factors.

Sample selection procedures gave each sentenced felon a single chance to be in the sample. However, felons who appeared in court on more than 1 day for different offenses and received a sentence at each re-appearance had more than a single chance.

At the data analysis stage, cases were aggregated according to their offense designation at time of sampling, with the single exception of "other violent." "Other violent" is a category shown in the tables, but it was not a category at sampling. The "other violent" category was formed from the sampling category "other felonies." That is, after sampling, sampled cases designated "other felonies" were coded either "violent," "nonviolent," or "not ascertained," based on data available. Cases coded "not ascertained" were rare. For data analysis purposes, cases coded "other violent" were removed from the "other felonies" category and shown separately in the tables. The 11 original offense categories, and "other violent" are defined as follows:

Murder and nonnegligent

manslaughter--Murder is (1) intentionally causing the death of another person without extreme provocation or legal justification or (2) causing the death of another while committing or attempting to commit another crime. Nonnegligent (or voluntary) manslaughter is intentionally and without legal justification causing the death of another when acting under extreme provocation. The combined category of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter excludes involuntary or negligent manslaughter, conspiracies to commit murder, solicitation of murder, and attempted murder.

Rape--Forcible intercourse (vaginal, anal, or oral) with a female or male. Includes forcible sodomy or penetration with a foreign object (both of which are sometimes called "deviate sexual assault"); excludes statutory rape or any other nonforcible sexual acts with a minor or with someone unable to give legal or factual consent. Includes attempts.

Robbery--The unlawful taking of property that is in the immediate possession of another, by force or the threat of force. Includes forcible purse snatching but excludes nonforcible purse snatching, which is classified as larceny/theft. Includes attempts.

Aggravated assault--(1) Intentionally and without legal justification causing serious bodily injury, with or without a deadly weapon or (2) using a deadly or dangerous weapon to threaten, attempt, or cause bodily injury, regardless of the degree of injury if any. Includes attempted murder, aggravated battery, felonious assault, and assault with a deadly weapon.

Other violent--Violent offenses excluding murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Includes offenses such as sexual assault, kidnapping, extortion, and negligent manslaughter. Includes attempts.

Burglary--The unlawful entry of a fixed structure used for regular residence, industry, or business, with or without the use of force, to commit a felony or theft. Includes attempts.

Larceny and motor vehicle theft--

Larceny is the unlawful taking of property other than a motor vehicle from the possession of another, by stealth, without force or deceit. Includes pocket picking, nonforcible purse snatching, shoplifting, and thefts from motor vehicles. Excludes receiving and/or reselling stolen property (fencing) and thefts through fraud or deceit. Includes attempts. Motor vehicle theft is the unlawful taking of a self-propelled road vehicle owned by another. Includes the theft of automobiles, trucks, and motorcycles but excludes the theft of boats, aircraft, or farm equipment (which is classified as larceny/theft). Also includes receiving, possessing, stripping, transporting, and reselling stolen vehicles and unauthorized use of a vehicle (joyriding). Includes attempts.

Fraud, forgery, and embezzlement--

Using deceit or intentional misrepresentation to unlawfully deprive a person of his or her property or legal rights. Includes offenses such as check fraud, confidence games, counterfeiting, and credit card fraud. Includes attempts.

Drug possession--Includes possession of an illegal drug, but excludes "possession with intent to sell." Includes attempts.

Drug trafficking--Includes manufacturing, distributing, selling, smuggling, or "possession with intent to sell." Includes attempts.

Weapons offenses--The unlawful sale, distribution, manufacture, alteration, transportation, possession, or use of a deadly or dangerous weapon or accessory.

Other offenses--All felony offenses not listed above. Includes receiving stolen property, driving while intoxicated or other traffic offenses, bribery, obstructing justice, escaping from custody, family offenses (such as child neglect, contributing to the delinquency of a minor, nonpayment of child support), and nonviolent sexual offenses (such as statutory rape, incest, pornography offenses, pimping, prostitution). Includes attempts.

Appendix 14

State Court Processing Statistics

Survey methodology, definitions of terms, and crimes within offense categories

Note: The following information has been excerpted from U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Felony Defendants in Large Urban Counties, 1994**, NCJ-164616 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1998), pp. 1, 37-39. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Methodology

The third survey of the State Court Processing Statistics (SCPS) program, formerly the National Pretrial Reporting Program, was conducted during May 1994. These data describe the criminal justice process from arrest to case disposition. SCPS tracked a sample of cases designed to represent the Nation's 75 most populous counties (by 1990 estimates). In 1994, the 75 largest counties accounted for about 36% of the Nation's population, 52% of all reported serious violent crimes, and 43% of all reported serious property crimes. Cases were tracked for up to 1 year.

The sample was designed and selected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census under Bureau of Justice Statistics supervision. It is a two-stage stratified sample with 39 of the 75 most populous counties selected at the first stage, and a systematic sample of State court felony filings (defendants) within each county selected at the second stage.

The 39 counties were divided into 4 first-stage strata, based on court filing information obtained through a telephone survey. Twelve counties were included in the sample with certainty because of their large number of court filings. The remaining 27 counties were allocated to the 3 non-certainty strata based on the variance of felony court dispositions.

The second-stage sampling was designed to represent all defendants who had felony cases filed with the court during the month of May 1994. The participating jurisdictions provided data for every defendant who had a felony case filed on selected days during that month. The number of days selected depended on the stage-one stratum in which the county had been placed. Each jurisdiction provided 1, 2, or 4 weeks of filings for May 1994. Data from jurisdictions

that were not required to provide a full month of filings were weighted to represent the full month.

Data on 14,691 sample felony cases were collected from the 39 sampled jurisdictions. This sample represented 53,099 weighted cases filed during the month of May 1994 in the 75 most populous counties. About 500 weighted cases that, because of incomplete information, could not be classified into one of the four major crime categories (violent, property, drug, public-order) were omitted from the analysis. Cases that were disposed of too quickly to allow time for a pretrial release decision also were excluded. The data collection was conducted by the Pretrial Services Resource Center in Washington, D.C.

Data were collected from the following counties and independent cities: Alabama (Jefferson); Arizona (Maricopa, Pima); California (Alameda, Los Angeles, Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Francisco, Santa Clara, Ventura); Florida (Broward, Dade, Hillsborough, Orange); Hawaii (Honolulu); Illinois (Cook, DuPage); Kentucky (Jefferson); Maryland (Baltimore city); Massachusetts (Middlesex); Michigan (Wayne); Missouri (Jackson, St. Louis); New Jersey (Essex); New York (Bronx, Erie, Kings, Monroe, New York, Queens, Suffolk); Ohio (Hamilton); Pennsylvania (Allegheny, Philadelphia); Tennessee (Shelby); Texas (Dallas, Harris); Washington (King); and Wisconsin (Milwaukee).

Several jurisdictions did not provide complete reporting for defendants' Hispanic origin. As a result, the overall reporting level for race combined with Hispanic origin was 75% compared to 85% for race alone. Because of this underreporting, the categories of race alone account for more defendants than the categories that include both race and Hispanic origin. A large preponderance of the persons with a Hispanic origin were white, although the category includes all races.

Definitions of terms

Terms relating to pretrial release

Released defendant--Any defendant who was released from custody prior to the disposition of his or her case by the court. Includes defendants who were detained for some period of time before being released and defendants who were returned to custody after being released because of a violation of the conditions of pretrial release.

Detained defendant--Any defendant who remained in custody from the time of arrest until the disposition of his or her case by the court. Detained defendants are also referred to as "not released."

Failure to appear--When a court issues a bench warrant for a defendant's arrest because he or she has missed a scheduled court appearance.

Types of financial release

Full cash bond--The defendant posts the full bail amount in cash with the court. If the defendant makes all court appearances, the cash is returned. If the defendant fails to appear in court, the bond is forfeited.

Deposit bond--The defendant deposits a percentage (usually 10%) of the full bail amount with the court. The full amount of the bail is required if the defendant fails to appear in court. The percentage bail is returned after the disposition of the case, but the court often retains a small portion for administrative costs.

Surety bond--A third party, usually a bail bond company, signs a promissory note to the court for the full bail amount and charges the defendant a fee for the service (usually 10% of the full bail amount). If the defendant fails to appear, the bond company must pay the court the full bail amount. Frequently the bond company requires the defendant to post collateral in addition to the fee.

Property bond--Also known as collateral bond, involves an agreement made by a defendant as a condition of pretrial release requiring that property valued at the full bail amount be posted as an assurance of his or her appearance in court. If the defendant fails to appear in court, the property is forfeited.

Types of nonfinancial release

Unsecured bond--The defendant pays no money to the court but is liable for the full amount of bail should he or she fail to appear in court.

Release on recognizance--The court releases the defendant on a signed agreement that he or she will appear in court as required. This category also includes citation releases in which arrestees are released pending their first court appearance on a written order issued by law enforcement or jail personnel.

Conditional release--Defendants are released under conditions and are usually supervised by a pretrial services agency. In some cases, such as those involving a third-party custodian or drug monitoring and treatment, another agency may be involved in the supervision of the defendant. Conditional release sometimes includes an unsecured bond.

Other type of release

Emergency release--Defendants are released solely in response to a court order placing limits on a jail's population.

Offense categories

Felony offenses were classified into 13 categories. These categories were further divided into the four major crime categories of violent, property, drug, and public-order offenses. The following listings contain a representative summary of most of the crimes contained in each category; however, these lists are not meant to be exhaustive. All offenses, except murder, include attempts and conspiracies to commit.

Violent offenses

Murder--Includes homicide, nonnegligent manslaughter, and voluntary homicide. Does not include attempted murder (which is classified as felony assault), negligent homicide, involuntary homicide, or vehicular manslaughter (which are classified as "other violent crime").

Rape--Includes forcible intercourse, sodomy, or penetration with a foreign object. Does not include statutory rape or nonforcible acts with a minor or someone unable to give legal consent, nonviolent sexual offenses, or commercialized sex offenses.

Robbery--Includes the unlawful taking of anything of value by force or threat of force.

Assault--Includes aggravated assault, aggravated battery, attempted murder, assault with a deadly weapon, felony assault or battery on a law enforcement officer, and other felony assaults. Does not include extortion, coercion, or intimidation.

Other violent offenses--Includes vehicular manslaughter, involuntary manslaughter, negligent or reckless homicide, nonviolent or nonforcible sexual assault, kidnapping, unlawful imprisonment, child or spouse abuse, cruelty to child, reckless endangerment, hit and run with bodily injury, intimidation, and extortion.

Property offenses

Burglary--Includes any type of entry into a residence, industry, or business with or without the use of force with the intent to commit a felony or theft. Does not include possession of burglary tools, trespassing, or unlawful entry where the intent is not known.

Theft--Includes grand theft, grand larceny, motor vehicle theft, or any other felony theft. Does not include receiving or buying stolen property, fraud, forgery, or deceit.

Other property offenses--Includes receiving or buying stolen property, forgery, fraud, embezzlement, arson, reckless burning, damage to property, criminal mischief, vandalism, bad checks, counterfeiting,

criminal trespassing, possession of burglary tools, and unlawful entry.

Drug offenses

Drug sale/trafficking--Includes trafficking, sales, distribution, possession with intent to distribute or sell, manufacturing, and smuggling of controlled substances. Does not include possession of controlled substances.

Other drug offenses--Includes possession of controlled substances, prescription violations, possession of drug paraphernalia, and other drug law violations.

Public-order offenses

Weapons--Includes the unlawful sale, distribution, manufacture, alteration, transportation, possession, or use of a deadly weapon or accessory.

Driving-related--Includes driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol, driving with a suspended or revoked license, or any other felony in the motor vehicle code.

Other public-order offenses--Includes flight/escape, parole or probation violations, prison contraband, habitual offender, obstruction of justice, rioting, libel, slander, treason, perjury, prostitution/pandering, bribery, and tax law violations.

Appendix 15

Juvenile Court Statistics Methodology, definitions of terms, and offenses within categories

This information was excerpted from Melissa Sickmund et al., **Juvenile Court Statistics 1995**, U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (Washington, DC: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 1998), pp. 1-3, 51-61; and Howard Snyder et al., "Easy Access to Juvenile Court Statistics: 1986-1995," Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 1997. (Machine-readable data file.) Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Methodology

These data are national estimates of juvenile delinquency cases handled in 1995 by U.S. courts with juvenile jurisdiction. The estimates are derived from data provided to the National Center for Juvenile Justice' National Juvenile Court Data Archive, by State and county agencies responsible for collecting and/or disseminating information on the processing of youth in juvenile courts.

Such courts may also handle other matters, including status offenses, i.e., behaviors that are considered an offense only when committed by a juvenile (e.g., running away from home), traffic violations, child support, adoption, and child abuse and neglect. However, the data presented in this edition of SOURCEBOOK focus on the courts' handling of juveniles charged with criminal law violations. These data are not the result of a uniform data collection effort. They are not derived from a complete census of juvenile courts or obtained from a probability sample of courts. These national estimates are developed using compatible information from courts that are able to provide data to the Archive.

The Archive collects data in two forms: court-level aggregate statistics and detailed case-level data. Court-level aggregate statistics are either abstracted from the annual reports of State and local courts or are contributed directly to the Archive. These data typically are counts of the delinquency and status offense cases handled by courts in a defined time period (calendar or fiscal year). Case-level data are usually generated by the automated client-tracking systems or case-reporting systems managed by juvenile

courts or other juvenile justice agencies. These systems provide detailed data on the characteristics of each delinquency and status offense case handled by courts.

The structure and content of each data set is examined in order to design an automated restructuring procedure that will transform each jurisdiction's data into a common case-level format. The aggregation of these standardized case-level data files constitutes the national case-level data base. The compiled data from jurisdictions that contribute only court-level statistics constitutes the national court-level data base. Together, these two multi-jurisdictional data bases are used to generate national estimates of delinquency and status offense cases. Although juvenile courts with jurisdiction over more than 95% of the U.S. juvenile population contribute either case-level data or court-level aggregate statistics to the Archive, not all of this information can be used to generate the national estimates. To be used, the data must be in a compatible unit of count (i.e., case disposed), the data source must demonstrate a pattern of consistent reporting over time (at least 2 years), and the data file contributed must represent a complete count of cases disposed in a jurisdiction during a given year.

In 1995, case-level data describing 876,173 delinquency cases handled by 1,323 jurisdictions in 28 States met the criteria for inclusion in the development of national estimates. Compatible data were available from Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Florida, Hawaii, Illinois, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, and West Virginia. These courts had jurisdiction over 53% of the Nation's juvenile population in 1995.

Compatible court-level aggregate statistics on an additional 176,823 delinquency cases from 511 jurisdictions were reported from the District of Columbia, California, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Montana, Texas, and Vermont.

In all, compatible case-level data and court-level statistics on delinquency cases were received from 1,775 jurisdictions containing 67% of the Nation's juvenile population in 1995.

A multivariate weighting procedure is employed that adjusts for a number of factors related to juvenile court caseloads--i.e., the court's jurisdictional responsibilities (upper age); the size and demographic composition of the community; the age, sex, and race profile of the youth involved in juvenile court

cases; and the offenses charged against the youth. The basic assumption underlying the estimation procedure is that similar legal and demographic factors shape the volume and characteristics of cases in reporting and nonreporting counties of comparable size and features.

The unit of count is a case disposed by a court with juvenile jurisdiction. A case represents a youth processed by a juvenile court on a new referral regardless of the number of charges contained in that referral. A youth charged with four burglaries in a single referral represents a single case, whereas a youth referred to court intake for three burglaries and referred again the following week on another burglary charge represents two cases, even if the court eventually merges the two referrals for efficient processing.

The offense coded was the most serious offense for which the youth was referred to court. Attempts to commit an offense were included under that offense category except attempted murder, which was included in the aggravated assault category.

The term disposed means that a definite action has been taken or that a plan of treatment has been selected or initiated. It does not necessarily mean that the case is closed or terminated in the sense that all contact with the youth has ceased.

Definitions of terms

Adjudicated--Judicially determined (judged) to be a delinquent.

Delinquent act/offense--An act committed by a juvenile for which an adult could be prosecuted in a criminal court, but when committed by a juvenile is within the jurisdiction of the juvenile court.

Detention--The placement of a youth in a restrictive facility between referral to court intake and case disposition.

Juvenile--Youth at or below the upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction. See Upper age of jurisdiction and Youth population at risk.

Nonpetitioned cases--Informally handled cases that duly authorized court personnel screen for adjustment without the filing of a formal petition. Such personnel include judges, referees, probation officers, other officers of the court, and/or an agency statutorily designated to conduct petition screening for the juvenile court.

Petitioned cases--Formally handled cases that appear on the official court calendar in response to the filing of a petition or other legal instrument requesting the court to adjudicate the youth delinquent or to waive (transfer) the youth to criminal court for processing as an adult.

Placement out-of-home--Cases in which youth were placed in a residential

facility for delinquents, or were otherwise removed from their homes and placed elsewhere.

Probation--Cases in which youth were placed on informal/voluntary or formal/court-ordered probation or supervision.

Race--The race of the youth referred as determined by the youth or by court personnel.

White--A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, North Africa, or the Middle East. (Nearly all Hispanics were included in the white racial category.)

Black--A person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa.

Other--A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North America, the Far East, Southeast Asia, the Indian Subcontinent, or the Pacific Islands.

Transfer/waiver--Cases that were waived or transferred to criminal court as the result of a waiver or transfer hearing in juvenile court. Cases are included in this category only if the transfer resulted from judicial actions alone. Some cases can be transferred to criminal court through the actions of prosecutors. However, these data report judicial waivers only. Excluded are cases that were transferred to criminal court under concurrent jurisdiction provisions.

Upper age of jurisdiction--The oldest age at which a juvenile court has original jurisdiction over an individual for law-violating behavior. For the time period covered by these data in 3 States (Connecticut, New York, and North Carolina) the upper age of jurisdiction was 15, in 8 States (Georgia, Illinois, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, South Carolina, and Texas) the upper age of jurisdiction was 16, and in the remaining 39 States and the District of Columbia the upper age of jurisdiction was 17. It must be noted that within most States there are exceptions to the age criteria that place or permit youth at or below the State's upper age of jurisdiction to be under the original jurisdiction of the adult criminal court. For example, in most States if a youth of a certain age is charged with one of a defined list of what are commonly labeled "excluded offenses," the case must originate in the adult criminal court. In addition, in a number of States, the district attorney is given the discretion of filing certain cases either in the juvenile or in the criminal court. Therefore, while the upper age of jurisdiction is commonly recognized in all States, there are numerous exceptions to this age criterion.

Youth population at risk--For delinquency and status offense matters this is the number of children from age 10 through the upper age of jurisdiction. In all States the upper age of jurisdiction is defined by statute. In most States individuals are considered adults when they reach their 18th birthday. Therefore, for these States, the delinquency

and status offense youth population at risk would equal the number of children who are 10 through 17 years of age living within the geographical area serviced by the court.

Offenses within categories

Crimes against persons--This category includes criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, simple assault, and other person offenses as defined below.

Criminal homicide--Causing the death of another person without legal justification or excuse. Criminal homicide is a summary category, not a single codified offense. The term, in law, embraces all homicides where the perpetrator intentionally killed someone without legal justification, or accidentally killed someone as a consequence of reckless or grossly negligent conduct. It includes all conduct encompassed by the terms murder, nonnegligent (voluntary) manslaughter, negligent (involuntary) manslaughter, and vehicular manslaughter. The term is broader than the Crime Index category used in the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) in which murder and nonnegligent manslaughter does not include negligent manslaughter or vehicular manslaughter.

Forcible rape--Sexual intercourse or attempted sexual intercourse with a female against her will by force or threat of force. The term is used in the same sense as in the UCR Crime Index. (Some States have enacted gender-neutral rape or sexual assault statutes that prohibit forced sexual penetration of either sex. Data reported by such States do not distinguish between forcible rape of females as defined above and other sexual assaults.)

Robbery--Unlawful taking or attempted taking of property that is in the immediate possession of another by force or the threat of force. The term is used in the same sense as in the UCR Crime Index and includes forcible purse snatching.

Assault--Unlawful intentional inflicting, or attempted or threatened inflicting, of injury upon the person of another.

Aggravated assault--Unlawful intentional inflicting of serious bodily injury, or unlawful threat or attempt to inflict bodily injury or death, by means of a deadly or dangerous weapon with or without actual infliction of any injury. The term is used in the same sense as in the UCR Crime Index. It includes conduct included under the statutory names aggravated assault and battery, aggravated battery, assault with intent to kill, assault with intent to commit murder or manslaughter, atrocious assault, attempted murder, felonious assault, and assault with a deadly weapon.

Simple assault--Unlawful intentional inflicting, or attempted or threatened inflicting, of less than serious bodily

injury without a deadly or dangerous weapon. The term is used in the same sense as in UCR reporting. Simple assault is often not distinctly named in statutes since it consists of all assaults not explicitly named and defined as serious. Unspecified assaults are contained in the other offenses against persons category.

Other offenses against persons--This category includes kidnaping, violent sex acts other than forcible rape (e.g., incest, sodomy), custody interference, unlawful restraint, false imprisonment, reckless endangerment, harassment, and attempts to commit any such acts.

Crimes against property--This category includes burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, arson, vandalism, stolen property offenses, trespassing, and other property offenses as defined below.

Burglary--Unlawful entry or attempted entry of any fixed structure, vehicle, or vessel used for regular residence, industry, or business, with or without force, with intent to commit a felony or larceny. The term is used in the same sense as in the UCR Crime Index.

Larceny--Unlawful taking or attempted taking of property (other than a motor vehicle) from the possession of another, by stealth, without force and without deceit, with intent to permanently deprive the owner of the property. This term is used in the same sense as in the UCR Crime Index. It includes shoplifting and purse snatching without force.

Motor vehicle theft--Unlawful taking, or attempted taking, of a self-propelled road vehicle owned by another, with the intent to deprive the owner of it permanently or temporarily. The term is used in the same sense as in the UCR Crime Index. It includes joyriding or unauthorized use of a motor vehicle as well as grand theft auto.

Arson--Intentional damaging or destruction by means of fire or explosion of the property of another without the owner's consent, or of any property with intent to defraud, or attempting the above acts. This term is used in the same sense as in the UCR Crime Index.

Vandalism--Destroying or damaging, or attempting to destroy or damage, the property of another without the owner's consent, or public property, except by burning.

Stolen property offenses--Unlawful and knowing receipt, purchase, or possession of stolen property, or attempting any of the above. The term is used in the same sense as the UCR category stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing.

Trespassing--Unlawful entry or attempted entry of the property of another with the intent to commit a misdemeanor, other than larceny, or without intent to commit a crime.

Other property offenses--This category includes extortion and all fraud

offenses, such as forgery, counterfeiting, embezzlement, check or credit card fraud, and attempts to commit any such offenses.

Drug law violations--Unlawful sale, purchase, distribution, manufacture, cultivation, transport, possession, or use of a controlled or prohibited substance or drug, or drug paraphernalia, or attempts to commit these acts. Sniffing of glue, paint, gasoline, and other inhalants also are included; therefore, the term is broader than the UCR category drug abuse violations.

Offenses against public order--

This category includes weapons offenses, non-violent sex offenses, non-status liquor law violations, disorderly conduct, obstruction of justice, and other offenses against public order as defined below.

Weapons offenses--Unlawful sale, distribution, manufacture, alteration, transportation, possession, or use of a deadly or dangerous weapon, or accessory, or attempt to commit any of these acts. The term is used in the same sense as the UCR category weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.

Sex offenses--All offenses having a sexual element, not involving violence. The term combines the meaning of the UCR categories prostitution and commercialized vice and sex offenses. It includes offenses such as statutory rape, indecent exposure, prostitution, solicitation, pimping, lewdness, fornication, and adultery.

Liquor law violations, not status--Being in a public place while intoxicated through consumption of alcohol, or intake of a controlled substance or drug. It includes public intoxication, drunkenness, and other liquor law violations. It does not include driving under the influence. The term is used in the same sense as the UCR category of the same name. (Some States treat public drunkenness of juveniles as a status offense, rather than delinquency; therefore, some of these offenses may appear under the status offense code status liquor law violations. Where a person who is publicly intoxicated performs acts which cause a disturbance, he or she may be charged with disorderly conduct.)

Disorderly conduct--Unlawful interruption of the peace, quiet, or order of a community, including offenses such as disturbing the peace, vagrancy, loitering, unlawful assembly, and riot.

Obstruction of justice--This category includes intentionally obstructing court or law enforcement efforts in the administration of justice, acting in a way calculated to lessen the authority or dignity of the court, failing to obey the lawful order of a court, and violations of probation or parole other than technical violations, which do not consist of the commission of a crime or are not prosecuted as such. It includes contempt, perjury, obstructing justice, bribing witnesses, failure to

report a crime, and nonviolent resisting arrest.

Other offenses against public order--

This category includes other offenses against government administration or regulation, e.g., escape from confinement, bribery, gambling, fish and game violations, hitchhiking, health violations, false fire alarms, and immigration violations.

Appendix 16

National Jail Census, Annual Survey of Jails, and Survey of Inmates in Local Jails Methodology and survey sampling procedures

Note: The following information was excerpted from the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Jails and Jail Inmates 1993-94*, Bulletin NCJ-151651 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, April 1995), pp. 14-16; *Prison and Jail Inmates at Midyear 1997*, Bulletin NCJ-167247 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1998), pp. 9, 10; *Profile of Jail Inmates, 1996*, Special Report NCJ-164620 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, April 1998), pp. 13, 14; and information provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Methodology

National Jail Census

The National Jail Census is taken every 5 years and is conducted for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Data are presented for censuses conducted in 1983, 1988, and 1993. For 1983, questionnaires were mailed to all (3,358) locally administered jails in the Nation. For 1988, questionnaires were mailed to 3,448 locally administered jails. Forty-four jails were added to the initial mailing and 176 were deleted, yielding a final count of 3,316 facilities for 1988. Through the use of various followup procedures, a response rate of 99% was achieved for 1983, and 100% for 1988.

The most recent census, conducted in 1993, included all locally administered confinement facilities (3,287) that hold inmates beyond arraignment and are staffed by municipal or county employees. The census also included 17 jails that were privately operated under contract for local governments and 7 facilities maintained by the Federal Bureau of Prisons and functioning as jails.

Excluded from the census were temporary holding facilities, such as drunk tanks and police lockups, that do not hold persons after being formally charged in court (usually within 72 hours of arrest). Also excluded were State-operated facilities in Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii,

Rhode Island, and Vermont, which have combined jail-prison systems. Five locally operated jails in Alaska were included.

The mailing list used for the census was derived from the National Justice Agency List maintained by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for BJS. The census forms were mailed to 3,506 facilities on June 22, 1993. Twenty-eight jails were added to the initial mailing and 230 were deleted, resulting in a total of 3,304 facilities.

After extensive followup, including additional mail requests and repeated telephone contacts, all jails (except those in one jurisdiction) provided data for four critical data items--number of inmates, average daily population, rated capacity, and sex of inmates housed. Data on these four items for the nonresponding jails were imputed based on data reported in the 1994 Annual Survey of Jails.

Completed forms with data for all or most items were received for 2,981 jails, resulting in a 90% response rate. These reporting jails housed 93% of all local jail inmates on June 30, 1993. Because there was nonresponse and incomplete data on all census items except the four critical items, national totals had to be estimated. Readers interested in the estimation procedures employed should consult the original Source (Source, *Jails and Jail Inmates 1993-94*).

Annual Survey of Jails

In each of the 4 years between the full censuses, a survey of jails is conducted to estimate baseline characteristics of the Nation's jails and inmates housed in the jails. Data from the Annual Survey of Jails are presented for 1984-87, 1989-92, and 1994-97. The reference date for each of these surveys was June 30, except 1990 when the reference date was June 29, and 1991 and 1996 when it was June 28. All surveys prior to the 1994 survey were based on all jails in jurisdictions with 100 or more jail inmates and a stratified random sample of jurisdictions with an average daily population of less than 100 inmates. For 1984, 1,164 jails in 893 jurisdictions were included; in 1985, 1,142 jails in 874 jurisdictions were included; in 1986, 1,137 jails in 868 jurisdictions were included; in 1987, 1,135 jails in 866 jurisdictions were included; in 1989, 1,128 jails in 809 jurisdictions were included; in 1990, 1,135 jails in 804 jurisdictions were included; in 1991, 1,124 jails in 799 jurisdictions were included; and in 1992, 1,113 jails in 795 jurisdictions were included.

A new sample of jail jurisdictions was selected for the 1994-97 surveys using information from the 1993 census. A jurisdiction is a county (parish in Louisiana) or municipal

government that administers one or more local jails. The 1997 sample included all jails in 795 selected jail jurisdictions and 25 multijurisdiction jails. A multijurisdiction jail is one in which two or more jurisdictions have a formal agreement to operate the facility.

In drawing the samples for 1994-97, jail jurisdictions were first stratified into two groups: single jurisdiction jails and multijurisdiction jails. All of the multijurisdiction jails were included in the survey. The remaining jurisdictions were then further stratified into two groups: jurisdictions with jails authorized to hold juveniles and jurisdictions with jails holding only adults. Jurisdictions were then selected based on the average daily population in the 1993 census. In 1997, all jails in 204 jurisdictions were automatically included if the jurisdiction held juveniles and had an average daily population of 250 or more inmates in 1993 or if they held only adults and had an average population of 500 or more. The other jurisdictions (591) were then selected based on stratified probability sampling.

Data were obtained by mailed questionnaires. After followup phone calls to nonrespondents, the response rate for the 1997 survey was 100%.

Sampling error

Survey estimates have an associated sampling error because jurisdictions with smaller average daily populations were sampled for the survey. Estimates based on the sample survey may differ somewhat from the results of conducting a complete census. Different samples could yield somewhat different results. Standard error is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all possible samples, stating the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average of all possible samples. The estimated relative sampling error for the total number of persons under the jurisdiction of jail authorities of 637,319 on June 30, 1997, was 0.86%; for persons held in the custody of jail authorities of 567,079, was 0.64%. Readers interested in standard error estimates should consult the original Source (Source, *Prison and Jail Inmates at Midyear 1997*).

Measures of population

Two measures of inmate population are used: the average daily population for the year ending June 30 and the inmate count on June 30 of each year. The average daily population balances out any extraordinary events that may render atypical the inmate count on June 30. The June 30 count provides data on characteristics of inmates, such as race, Hispanic origin, and age, that may not be available on an annual basis.

For the first time, in 1995 the Annual Survey of Jails obtained separate counts of the total number of offenders under jail jurisdiction, those held in jail facilities, and those supervised outside of jail facilities. Previous surveys and censuses included a small but unknown number of offenders under community supervision. To estimate the percent change from 1994 to 1995 in the jail population, the 1995 survey included a count of inmates held at midyear 1994.

In the 1996 survey the number of persons supervised outside a jail facility included for the first time persons under drug, alcohol, mental health, or other medical treatment. Comparison with 1995 estimates should exclude these persons.

Juveniles

State statutes and judicial practices allow juveniles to be incarcerated in adult jails under a variety of circumstances. Because of differing statutes and practices, however, accurate and comparable data on juveniles are difficult to collect. Beginning in 1994, the Annual Survey of Jails provided estimates of the total number of jail inmates under age 18, the number held as adults, and the number held as juveniles. New sampling procedures also were introduced in 1994 to minimize the standard errors of these estimates. By stratifying jurisdictions based on the authority to house juveniles, the precision of the juvenile counts was improved.

Survey of Inmates in Local Jails

The 1996 Survey of Inmates in Local Jails was conducted for BJS by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Similar surveys of jail inmates were conducted in 1972, 1978, 1983, and 1989. Interviews for the 1996 survey were conducted from October 1995 through March 1996.

Interviews were about an hour long and used computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI). With CAPI, computers provide the interviewer questions, including follow-up questions tailored to preceding answers. Before the interview inmates were told verbally and in writing that participation was voluntary and that all information provided would be held in confidence. Participants were assured that the survey was solely for statistical purposes and that no individual could be identified through use of survey results.

Sample design

The sample for the 1996 survey was selected from a universe of 3,328 jails that were enumerated in the 1993 Census of Jails or opened after the Census but before

the spring of 1996. The sample design was stratified two-stage selection. In the first stage six separate strata were formed based on the size of the male and female populations. In two strata all jails were selected--those jails housing only females and those with more than 1,000 males or more than 50 females or both. In the remaining four strata a systematic sample of jails was selected. Each jail within a stratum had an equal probability of selection. Equal probabilities were used instead of probability proportional to size because jail populations were likely to change between 1993 and 1995. Overall, 462 jails were selected. Interviews were conducted in 431; 19 refused, 8 were closed, and 4 were on the universe list in error.

In the second sampling stage, interviewers visited each selected facility and systematically selected a sample of male and female inmates using predetermined procedures. As a result, approximately 1 in every 100 males were selected in 4 strata and 1 in 83 in the male stratum. Depending on the stratum, 1 in 50, 25, 24, or 21 females were selected. A total of 6,133 inmates were interviewed, and 738 refused to participate, for a second stage nonresponse of 10.8%. The total nonresponse from both stages was 13.7%.

Based on the completed interviews, estimates for the entire population were developed using weighting factors derived from the original probability of selection in the sample. These factors were adjusted for variable rates of nonresponse across strata and inmate characteristics. Further adjustments were made to control the survey estimates to counts of jail inmates obtained from the 1993 Census of Jails and the 1995 Annual Survey of Jails.

Accuracy of the survey estimates

The accuracy of the estimates from the 1996 Survey of Inmates in Local Jails depends on two types of error: sampling and measurement. Sampling error is variation that may occur by chance because a sample rather than a complete enumeration of the population was conducted. Measurement error can be attributed to many sources, such as nonresponse, differences in the interpretation of questions among inmates, recall difficulties, and processing errors. In any survey the full extent of the measurement error is never known.

Measurement changes

Conviction status--In the 1996 survey, inmates still serving sentence for an offense--that is, on probation, parole, or other conditional release--when most recently admitted to jail were classified as sentenced. In prior surveys, status was based on the offense for which they were most recently admitted to

jail. For the 1996 survey 55.2% were classified as sentenced, but that percentage would have been 45.9% under the classification of previous surveys.

Educational attainment--Starting with the 1996 survey, inmates who had not finished high school were asked if they had earned a GED or high school equivalency certificate, which was classified as a high school diploma. This change raised the percentage of high school graduates from 25.9% to 30.0%. GED responses were volunteered by respondents in prior surveys.



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