

Bureau of Justice Statistics

SOURCEBOOK  
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OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS 1995

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# **BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS SOURCEBOOK OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS - 1995**

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## Preface

For more than 20 years the ***Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics*** has represented a commitment to four critical standards: comprehensiveness, accuracy, completeness, and usefulness. The Bureau of Justice Statistics, which publishes this volume, and the Hindelang Criminal Justice Research Center, which produces it, have undertaken every year to improve the content and usefulness of this resource that from its inception has served as an essential reference work.

We are pleased to announce that this, the 23rd edition of ***Sourcebook***, is available in electronic form on the Internet via the World Wide Web and will be the first available on CD-ROM. Users of the electronic versions of the publication can view and print tables of specific interest. In addition, they have access to extensive searching capabilities for quickly locating and reviewing needed information. These features should facilitate wider uses of the statistical information.

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Look for even more technological advancements over the coming year: We will be creating a living ***Sourcebook*** on the World Wide Web. You will always have access to the latest tables, which will be continually updated as more current data become available.

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Director

## For your information

This is the 23rd 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.
- (2) Some are brief notes in parentheses "( )" just above the table body. Most of these notes repeat information from the source table, but a few are added by the **Sourcebook** staff.
- (3) Some are footnotes reprinted as they appeared in the original source. Most of these footnotes are keyed to specific table entries or to variables that require explanation.

## A note on definitions of terms

Because the **Sourcebook** includes data from so many sources, similar or identical terms sometimes have different referents when used in different sources. For example, the precise meaning of terms such as "case," "caseload," "rate," and "race/ethnicity," differs among sources. To clarify the meaning of terms as they are used by various sources, 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.
- ( ) 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.

## Acknowledgments

This 23rd edition of the **Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics** is the result of a collaboration involving many people throughout the United States.

The staff at the Hindelang Criminal Justice Research Center deserve many thanks. They are an outstanding team and we are grateful for their commitment to the project.

Kim Abbott and Marcy O'Connor have served the project for many years. The **Sourcebook** reflects the diligence with which they approach the production process. New computer technology has had a large impact on how **Sourcebook** is produced. We appreciate Kim and Marcy's efforts and patience in keeping up with these changes.

Our Assistant Editors, Charlie Lanier, Mark Gorthy, Mike Michell, Sean Anderson, and Tim Ireland help to define the **Sourcebook** in many ways. We rely on their judgment, research expertise, writing skills, and sense of humor on a daily basis. The high quality of the data selected for presentation in the book is largely due to the critical review, thoroughness, and expertise of our assistant editors. We appreciate their efforts and dedication to the project. Michael Cretacci also assisted with final preparation of this edition. Richard Jones and Scott Weinstein provided invaluable assistance in the preparation of electronic versions of **Sourcebook**.

Arleen deGonzague, Administrative Associate of the Hindelang Center, brings many years of grant administration to the project. Arleen skillfully shepherded us through proposal preparation this year and continues to assist us in countless ways. Debbie Coppola, of the Hindelang Center, also provided support and assistance to the project this year. We appreciate their considerable efforts.

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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 statistical data, providing prepublication copies of materials, and answering myriad 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: Allen J. Beck, Jodi Brown, Darrell K. Gilliard, Thomas E. Hester, Patsy Klaus, Patrick A. Langan, Michael R. Rand, Brian A. Reaves, Steven K. Smith, Tracy L. Snell, James J. Stephan, and Doris Wilson, of the Bureau of Justice Statistics; 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; Kathleen Sampson and Cynthia Gray, American Judicature Society; Leslie C. McAneny, Lydia Saad, and Judy Johnson, The Gallup Organization, Inc.; David Sanchez, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism; Christopher Innes, Federal Bureau of Prisons; Dale Dickerhoof, National Park Service; Carolyn Hoffman and Joyce Colbert Elliott, Drug Enforcement Administration; G. Thomas Munsterman, National Center for State Courts; Darrell Bryan and Greg Wees, CEGA Publishing; James Alan Fox, Northeastern University; Sheldon Edelburg and Pam Posch, U.S. Parole Commission; Melissa Sickmund, National Center for Juvenile Justice; Thomas Gleaton, PRIDE, Inc.; Janet Greenblatt, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration; Mark Overstreet, National Rifle Association; Eloise Thorton, Immigration and Naturalization Service; Kimberly Parker, The Pew Research Center for The People & The Press; Charles W. Thomas and Dianne 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; Sharon Goodson, U.S. Customs Service; Jane Hilley, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration; Vicki Major, Federal Bureau of Investigation; William Ruefle, University of South Alabama; Richard Dieter, Death Penalty Information Center; Guy Toscano and Janice Windau, Bureau of Labor Statistics; Kathryn Mahoney, Higher Education Research Center, UCLA; Camille and George Camp, Criminal Justice Institute, Inc.; Timothy Flanagan, Sam Houston State University; and David Huizinga, University of Colorado.

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 we followup 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@cnsibm.albany.edu or ALP75@cnsibm.albany.edu.



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For users who wish to compare data in this edition with that in the **1994 Sourcebook**, the numbers for equivalent tables and figures in the **1994 Sourcebook** are shown in parentheses. Table and figure numbers marked with an asterisk (\*) contain identical data in the 1994 and 1995 editions; these tables have been repeated from 1994 to 1995, with possible changes in titles and notation for accuracy and consistency within this edition. The table and figure numbers within parentheses and without asterisks are those for which the most recent data are presented in (generally) the same format as the one in the 1994 edition. Tables for which dashes (--) appear have no comparable table in the 1994 edition.

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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. Data on 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. In addition, tables presenting over 10 years of trend data for government expenditures and employment are included. Data on the Federal drug control budget and State-by-State distribution of the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program funds are presented.

The second segment of the section provides information on the characteristics of police agencies. Data from the 1993 Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics survey sponsored by BJS describe local police departments, sheriffs' departments, and State police agencies, and the personnel employed by these agencies. Data from annual surveys conducted by the International City/County Management Association also provide information on police personnel, salaries, and expenditures. 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. Results of a 1993 BJS survey of Federal agencies provide the number and function of law enforcement officers employed by 17 Federal agencies.

The next portion presents information relating to the courts and the judiciary. Information on appropriations for the Federal judiciary, salaries, and personnel is presented along with 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 judicial conduct commissions, juror utilization and fees paid to jurors, number of probation and parole officers, and investigative reports by Federal probation officers.

The fourth part of the section presents a series of tables focusing on correctional systems in the United States. Data on the number and rated capacity of jails in each State and aggregate data on jail employees are presented. Information also is presented on correctional personnel in adult and juvenile systems. This includes the number and characteristics of State and Federal correctional officers as well as information on wardens and superintendents. Data on prison boot camp programs, as well as detailed data on private correctional facilities, also are included. Detailed information on Federal Bureau of Prisons facilities, staff, and correctional officers is displayed. Provisions of capital offense statutes are listed and data on the workload and decisions of the U.S. Parole Commission are displayed.

Statutory provisions relating to a number of issues such as curfews in large U.S. cities, sex offender programs, and statutory restrictions relating to firearms are included. Information on drinking and driving statutes for the 50 States also is provided.

Table 1.1

**Justice system direct and intergovernmental expenditures**By level of government, United States, fiscal years 1982-92<sup>a</sup>

(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
<b>Percent change</b>							
1982 to 1987	64.3%	68.1%	63.6%	73.7%	58.6%	68.3%	52.3%
1987 to 1992	59.3	132.4	55.4	67.5	50.7	63.9	41.1
1982 to 1992	161.6	290.8	154.2	190.9	139.0	175.8	114.9

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. Criminal 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.

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

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1992*, NCJ-148821 (Washington, DC: forthcoming). Table A. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.2

**Justice system direct and intergovernmental expenditures**By type of activity and level of government, United States, fiscal years 1980-92<sup>a</sup>

(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
<b>All governments</b>					<b>State</b>				
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
<b>Percent change</b>					<b>Percent change</b>				
1980 to 1992	NA	172.5%	NA	355.9%	1980 to 1992	264.7%	154.9%	276.5%	349.4%
1982 to 1987	64.3%	51.2	61.6%	93.9	1982 to 1987	73.7	43.5	57.9	94.2
1987 to 1992	59.3	43.7	67.2	79.3	1987 to 1992	67.5	37.5	78.0	74.8
1982 to 1992	161.6	117.3	170.1	247.7	1982 to 1992	190.9	97.4	181.0	239.5
<b>Federal</b>					<b>Local total<sup>b</sup></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
<b>Percent change</b>					<b>Percent change</b>				
1980 to 1992	NA	281.2%	NA	548.5%	1980 to 1992	NA	160.2%	NA	356.9%
1982 to 1987	168.1%	167.4	163.4%	183.7	1982 to 1987	58.7%	48.8	64.6%	97.5
1987 to 1992	132.4	74.9	224.8	166.2	1987 to 1992	50.7	40.6	61.4	75.0
1982 to 1992	290.8	192.8	430.7	389.1	1982 to 1992	139.0	109.3	165.6	245.5
<b>Total State and local<sup>b</sup></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					
<b>Percent change</b>									
1980 to 1992	NA	157.9%	NA	345.9%					
1982 to 1987	63.6%	48.5	61.2%	94.8					
1987 to 1992	55.4	40.0	61.2	74.7					
1982 to 1992	154.2	107.9	159.7	240.3					

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.

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

<sup>b</sup>Data for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1992*, NCJ-148821 (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 1992

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity	Total all governments	Federal Government	State governments	Local governments <sup>a</sup>
Total justice system <sup>b</sup>	\$93,776,852	\$17,423,000	\$33,755,092	\$50,115,498
Direct expenditure	93,776,852	13,529,000	30,270,582	49,977,270
Intergovernmental expenditure	X	3,894,000	3,484,510	138,228
Police protection <sup>b</sup>	41,326,531	7,400,000	5,592,791	29,658,955
Direct expenditure	41,326,531	6,703,000	4,967,069	29,656,462
Intergovernmental expenditure	X	697,000	625,722	2,493
Judicial and legal <sup>b</sup>	20,988,888	7,377,000	7,722,882	10,052,330
Direct expenditure	20,988,888	4,415,000	6,552,687	10,021,201
Intergovernmental expenditure	X	2,962,000	1,170,195	31,129
Corrections <sup>b</sup>	31,461,433	2,646,000	20,439,419	10,404,213
Direct expenditure	31,461,433	2,411,000	18,750,826	10,299,607
Intergovernmental expenditure	X	235,000	1,688,593	104,606

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

<sup>a</sup>Data for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation.<sup>b</sup>The 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: 1992*, NCJ-148821 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, forthcoming). Table 1. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.4

**Justice system direct expenditures**By level of government, United States, fiscal years 1982-92<sup>a</sup>

(Dollar amounts in millions)

Fiscal year	Total all government s	Federal	Total State and local	State	Local <sup>b</sup>		
					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
<b>Percent change</b>							
1982 to 1987	64.3%	69.4%	63.6%	73.4%	58.6%	68.6%	51.6%
1987 to 1992	59.3	87.1	55.4	63.9	50.6	64.1	40.3
1982 to 1992	161.6	216.9	154.2	184.2	138.9	176.7	112.7

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

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.<sup>b</sup>Data for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1992*, NCJ-148821 (Washington, DC: forthcoming). Table B. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.5

**Percent distribution of justice system direct expenditures**By level of government and type of activity, United States, fiscal year 1992<sup>a</sup>

Activity	Percent distribution		
	Federal Government	State governments	Local governments <sup>b</sup>
Total justice system	14.4%	32.3%	53.3%
Police	16.2	12.0	71.8
Judicial and legal	21.0	31.2	47.7
Corrections	7.7	59.6	32.7

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

<sup>a</sup>Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.<sup>b</sup>Data for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1992*, NCJ-148821 (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 1992

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

State and level of government <sup>a</sup>	Total justice system			Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
	Total direct expenditure <sup>b</sup>	Amount	Percent of total direct expenditure <sup>c</sup>	Amount	Percent of total justice system	Amount	Percent of total justice system	Amount	Percent of total justice system
States-local, total	\$1,146,821,966	\$80,247,852	7.0%	\$34,623,531	43.1%	\$16,573,888	20.7%	\$29,050,433	36.2%
State	498,103,384	30,270,582	6.1	4,967,069	16.4	6,552,687	21.6	18,750,826	61.9
Local, total	647,970,195	49,977,270	7.7	29,656,462	59.3	10,02,201	20.1	10,299,607	20.6
Counties	160,597,042	23,672,269	14.7	7,974,550	33.7	7,496,664	31.7	8,201,055	34.6
Municipalities	233,796,576	26,305,001	11.3	21,681,912	82.4	2,524,537	9.6	2,098,552	8.0
Alabama	15,089,762	824,974	5.5	391,563	47.5	188,007	22.8	245,404	29.7
State	7,507,203	374,706	5.0	66,322	17.7	129,789	34.6	178,595	47.7
Local, total	7,582,559	450,268	5.9	325,241	72.2	58,218	12.9	66,809	14.8
Counties	890,885	181,719	20.4	86,532	47.6	37,908	20.9	57,279	31.5
Municipalities	2,740,737	268,549	9.8	238,709	88.9	20,310	7.6	9,530	3.5
Alaska	6,589,710	336,142	5.1	127,419	37.9	76,537	22.8	132,186	39.3
State	4,206,065	245,681	5.8	46,393	18.9	68,384	27.8	130,904	53.3
Local, total	2,383,645	90,461	3.8	81,026	89.6	8,153	9.0	1,282	1.4
Boroughs	799,959	11,926	1.5	7,212	60.5	4,714	39.5	-	-
Municipalities	1,532,222	78,535	5.1	73,814	94.0	3,439	4.4	1,282	1.6
Arizona	15,910,438	1,404,385	8.8	600,255	42.7	319,934	22.8	484,196	34.5
State	6,098,902	480,231	7.9	100,441	20.9	65,293	13.6	314,497	65.5
Local, total	9,811,536	924,154	9.4	499,814	54.1	254,641	27.6	169,699	18.4
Counties	1,923,560	468,690	24.4	105,073	22.4	195,540	41.7	168,077	35.9
Municipalities	2,934,050	455,464	15.5	394,741	86.7	59,101	13.0	1,622	0.4
Arkansas	7,323,140	365,641	5.0	167,349	45.8	67,615	18.5	130,677	35.7
State	4,013,433	167,611	4.2	36,939	22.0	27,503	16.4	103,169	61.6
Local, total	3,309,707	198,030	6.0	130,410	65.9	40,112	20.3	27,508	13.9
Counties	524,640	91,643	17.5	35,779	39.0	30,995	33.8	24,869	27.1
Municipalities	954,838	106,387	11.1	94,631	88.9	9,117	8.6	2,639	2.5
California	160,244,802	14,031,698	8.8	5,888,852	42.0	3,189,629	22.7	4,953,217	35.3
State	56,325,095	3,964,910	7.0	760,957	19.2	303,651	7.7	2,900,302	73.1
Local, total	103,919,707	10,066,788	9.7	5,127,895	50.9	2,885,978	28.7	2,052,915	20.4
Counties	31,777,221	6,203,955	19.5	1,633,190	26.3	2,579,449	41.6	1,991,316	32.1
Municipalities	28,661,063	3,862,833	13.5	3,494,705	90.5	306,529	7.9	61,599	1.6
Colorado	15,115,225	1,050,659	7.0	461,787	44.0	200,994	19.1	387,878	36.9
State	5,522,558	419,302	7.6	47,853	11.4	109,771	26.2	261,678	62.4
Local, total	9,592,667	631,357	6.6	413,934	65.6	91,223	14.4	126,200	20.0
Counties	1,462,977	234,009	16.0	96,848	41.4	44,319	18.9	92,842	39.7
Municipalities	3,667,325	397,348	10.8	317,086	79.8	46,904	11.8	33,358	8.4
Connecticut	17,235,189	1,090,612	6.3	465,936	42.7	203,861	18.7	420,815	38.6
State	9,536,269	680,846	7.1	79,484	11.7	180,547	26.5	420,815	61.8
Local, total	7,698,920	409,766	5.3	386,452	94.3	23,314	5.7	-	-
Municipalities	7,090,669	409,766	5.8	386,452	94.3	23,314	5.7	-	-
Delaware	3,272,203	258,909	7.9	97,689	37.7	52,080	20.1	109,140	42.2
State	2,084,344	189,849	9.1	35,884	18.9	44,825	23.6	109,140	57.5
Local, total	1,187,859	69,060	5.8	61,805	89.5	7,255	10.5	-	-
Counties	211,331	30,282	14.3	24,355	80.4	5,927	19.6	-	-
Municipalities	301,096	38,778	12.9	37,450	96.6	1,328	3.4	-	-
District of Columbia	5,823,000	719,040	12.3	272,749	37.9	127,975	17.8	318,316	44.3
Local, total	5,823,000	719,040	12.3	272,749	37.9	127,975	17.8	318,316	44.3
Municipality	4,873,883	719,040	14.8	272,749	37.9	127,975	17.8	318,316	44.3
Florida	54,138,598	5,152,905	9.5	2,291,399	44.5	977,865	19.0	1,883,641	36.6
State	18,683,492	1,708,610	9.1	222,411	13.0	449,588	26.3	1,036,611	60.7
Local, total	35,455,106	3,444,295	9.7	2,068,988	60.1	528,277	15.3	847,030	24.6
Counties	11,111,104	2,308,086	20.8	1,027,610	44.5	474,785	20.6	805,691	34.9
Municipalities	8,615,010	1,136,209	13.2	1,041,378	91.7	53,492	4.7	41,339	3.6

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 1992--Continued

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

State and level of government <sup>a</sup>	Total justice system			Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
	Total direct expenditure <sup>b</sup>	Amount	Percent of total direct expenditure <sup>c</sup>	Amount	Percent of total justice system	Amount	Percent of total justice system	Amount	Percent of total justice system
Georgia	\$26,081,099	\$1,806,160	6.9%	\$711,132	39.4%	\$294,191	16.3%	\$800,837	44.3%
State	10,330,078	727,823	7.0	99,188	13.6	49,301	6.8	579,334	79.6
Local, total	15,751,021	1,078,337	6.8	611,944	56.7	244,890	22.7	221,503	20.5
Counties	17,930,970	689,971	3.8	281,300	40.8	213,096	30.9	195,575	28.3
Municipalities	3,027,252	388,366	12.8	330,644	85.1	31,794	8.2	25,928	6.7
Hawaii	6,673,970	406,794	6.1	166,251	40.9	135,888	33.4	104,655	25.7
State	5,173,696	213,148	4.1	3,616	1.7	104,877	49.2	104,655	49.1
Local, total	1,500,274	193,646	12.9	162,635	84.0	31,011	16.0	-	-
Counties	399,506	58,011	14.5	48,573	83.7	9,438	16.3	-	-
Municipalities	1,100,649	135,635	12.3	114,062	84.1	21,573	15.9	-	-
Idaho	3,646,897	234,113	6.4	112,088	47.9	50,454	21.6	71,571	30.6
State	1,823,365	105,230	5.8	26,978	25.6	25,488	24.2	52,764	50.1
Local, total	1,818,917	128,883	7.1	85,110	66.0	24,966	19.4	18,807	14.6
Counties	385,595	77,486	20.1	36,857	47.6	21,886	28.2	18,743	24.2
Municipalities	379,276	51,397	13.6	48,253	93.9	3,080	6.0	64	0.1
Illinois	46,779,165	3,255,123	7.0	1,721,852	52.9	598,249	18.4	935,022	28.7
State	20,124,996	990,517	4.9	213,878	21.6	183,757	18.6	592,882	59.9
Local, total	26,654,169	2,264,606	8.5	1,507,974	66.6	414,492	18.3	342,140	15.1
Counties	3,043,544	879,061	28.9	179,912	20.5	360,486	41.0	338,663	38.5
Municipalities	9,153,121	1,385,545	15.1	1,328,062	95.9	54,006	3.9	3,477	0.3
Indiana	19,874,940	1,025,668	5.2	429,115	41.8	197,139	19.2	399,414	38.9
State	8,662,829	439,735	5.1	88,348	20.1	50,112	11.4	301,275	68.5
Local, total	11,212,111	585,933	5.2	340,767	58.2	147,027	25.1	98,139	16.7
Counties	2,303,531	265,293	11.5	85,307	32.2	109,047	41.1	70,939	26.7
Municipalities	3,200,702	320,640	10.0	255,460	79.7	37,980	11.8	27,200	8.5
Iowa	11,091,035	547,019	4.9	262,372	48.0	148,348	27.1	136,299	24.9
State	4,941,118	256,104	5.2	44,233	17.3	106,851	41.7	105,020	41.0
Local, total	6,149,917	290,915	4.7	218,139	75.0	41,497	14.3	31,279	10.8
Counties	1,209,087	125,031	10.3	60,348	48.3	33,904	27.1	30,779	24.6
Municipalities	1,979,185	165,884	8.4	157,791	95.1	7,593	4.6	500	0.3
Kansas	9,604,990	603,593	6.3	269,072	44.6	125,951	20.9	208,570	34.6
State	4,043,286	294,778	7.3	34,108	11.6	81,567	27.7	179,103	60.8
Local, total	5,565,015	308,815	5.5	234,964	76.1	44,384	14.4	29,467	9.5
Counties	957,220	132,369	13.8	71,940	54.3	31,655	23.9	28,774	21.7
Municipalities	1,775,625	176,446	9.9	163,024	92.4	12,729	7.2	693	0.4
Kentucky	13,565,464	733,265	5.4	307,162	41.9	158,578	21.6	267,525	36.5
State	7,761,910	414,417	5.3	97,212	23.5	132,830	32.1	184,375	44.5
Local, total	5,803,554	318,848	5.5	209,950	65.8	25,748	8.1	83,150	26.1
Counties	1,200,039	157,767	13.1	61,163	38.8	19,064	12.1	77,540	49.1
Municipalities	734,888	161,081	9.3	148,787	92.4	6,684	4.1	5,610	3.5
Louisiana	17,608,937	1,098,900	6.2	544,222	49.5	203,420	18.5	351,258	32.0
State	9,114,616	417,715	4.6	95,395	22.8	86,090	20.6	236,230	56.6
Local, total	8,474,861	681,185	8.0	448,827	65.9	117,330	17.2	115,028	16.9
Parishes	2,125,059	309,966	14.6	208,355	67.2	53,197	17.2	48,414	15.6
Municipalities	2,580,079	371,219	14.4	240,472	64.8	64,133	17.3	66,614	17.9
Maine	5,228,176	245,912	4.7	99,260	40.4	43,953	17.9	102,699	41.8
State	3,009,714	127,169	4.2	26,198	20.6	36,625	28.8	64,346	50.6
Local, total	2,218,462	118,743	5.4	73,062	61.5	7,328	6.2	38,353	32.3
Counties	81,486	53,428	65.6	10,711	20.0	4,411	8.3	38,306	71.7
Municipalities	1,328,898	65,315	4.9	62,351	95.5	2,917	4.5	47	0.1
Maryland	20,609,763	1,709,356	8.3	705,963	41.3	339,086	19.8	664,307	38.9
State	10,445,759	895,355	8.6	143,488	16.0	206,282	23.0	545,585	60.9
Local, total	10,164,004	814,001	8.0	562,475	69.1	132,804	16.3	118,722	14.6
Counties	7,284,135	559,435	7.7	343,398	61.4	102,279	18.3	113,758	20.3
Municipalities	2,151,682	254,566	11.8	219,077	86.1	30,525	12.0	4,964	1.9

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 1992--Continued

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

State and level of government <sup>a</sup>	Total direct expenditure <sup>b</sup>	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		Amount	Percent of total direct expenditure <sup>c</sup>	Amount	Percent of total justice system	Amount	Percent of total justice system	Amount	Percent of total justice system
Massachusetts	\$30,475,719	\$1,780,609	5.8%	\$786,885	44.2%	\$346,079	19.4%	\$647,645	36.4%
State	16,319,709	910,721	5.6	114,547	12.6	302,158	33.2	494,016	54.2
Local, total	14,156,010	869,888	6.1	672,338	77.3	43,921	5.0	153,629	17.7
Counties	379,643	104,478	27.5	1,924	1.8	2,989	2.9	99,565	95.3
Municipalities	10,783,126	765,410	7.1	670,414	87.6	40,932	5.3	54,064	7.1
Michigan	4,1350,903	2,955,736	7.1	1,235,158	41.8	600,264	20.3	1,120,314	37.9
State	18,550,694	1,194,098	6.4	197,408	16.5	149,670	12.5	847,020	70.9
Local, total	22,800,209	1,761,638	7.7	1,037,750	58.9	450,594	25.6	273,294	15.5
Counties	4,531,506	802,414	17.7	187,286	23.3	347,230	43.3	267,898	33.4
Municipalities	6,801,817	959,224	14.1	850,464	88.7	103,364	10.8	5,396	0.6
Minnesota	22,630,926	1,078,098	4.8	509,920	47.3	270,032	25.0	298,146	27.7
State	8,792,792	310,691	3.5	59,459	19.1	88,026	28.3	163,206	52.5
Local, total	13,841,447	767,407	5.5	450,461	58.7	182,006	23.7	134,940	17.6
Counties	3,136,443	454,538	14.5	155,582	34.2	164,321	36.2	134,635	29.6
Municipalities	4,364,736	312,869	7.2	294,879	94.2	17,685	5.7	305	0.1
Mississippi	8,428,131	356,163	4.2	187,580	52.7	65,333	18.3	103,250	29.0
State	3,996,996	143,946	3.6	36,528	25.4	22,269	15.5	85,149	59.2
Local, total	4,431,135	212,217	4.8	151,052	71.2	43,064	20.3	18,101	8.5
Counties	1,220,355	99,809	8.2	46,361	46.4	37,610	37.7	15,838	15.9
Municipalities	1,151,916	112,408	9.8	104,691	93.1	5,454	4.9	2,263	2.0
Missouri	16,994,698	998,700	5.9	529,734	53.0	187,471	18.8	281,495	28.2
State	7,672,836	366,488	4.8	72,974	19.9	92,462	25.2	201,052	54.9
Local, total	9,321,862	632,212	6.8	456,760	72.2	95,009	15.0	80,443	12.7
Counties	906,331	204,435	22.6	85,953	42.0	60,217	29.5	58,265	28.5
Municipalities	3,098,380	427,777	13.8	370,807	86.7	34,792	8.1	22,178	5.2
Montana	3,325,427	172,622	5.2	73,646	42.7	53,632	31.1	45,344	26.3
State	1,849,257	81,574	4.4	16,849	20.7	27,246	33.4	37,479	45.9
Local, total	1,476,170	91,048	6.2	56,797	62.4	26,386	29.0	7,865	8.6
Counties	292,511	56,714	19.4	27,995	49.4	21,188	37.4	7,531	13.3
Municipalities	323,774	34,334	10.6	28,802	83.9	5,198	15.1	334	1.0
Nebraska	7,410,368	310,915	4.2	141,766	45.6	62,430	20.1	106,719	34.3
State	2,576,224	131,568	5.1	30,136	22.9	28,096	21.4	73,336	55.7
Local, total	4,824,268	179,347	3.7	111,630	62.2	34,334	19.1	33,383	18.6
Counties	510,672	95,156	18.6	30,806	32.4	30,967	32.5	33,383	35.1
Municipalities	1,086,773	84,191	7.7	80,824	96.0	3,367	4.0	-	-
Nevada	6,400,355	620,557	9.7	253,654	40.9	120,378	19.4	246,525	39.7
State	2,718,324	189,756	7.0	28,487	15.0	21,134	11.1	140,135	73.9
Local, total	3,682,031	430,801	11.7	225,167	52.3	99,244	23.0	106,390	24.7
Counties	1,565,345	295,904	18.9	147,578	49.9	77,430	26.2	70,896	24.0
Municipalities	624,282	134,897	21.6	77,589	57.5	21,814	16.2	35,494	26.3
New Hampshire	4,569,446	249,655	5.5	127,428	51.0	51,199	20.5	71,028	28.5
State	2,577,383	109,457	4.2	23,897	21.8	40,082	36.6	45,478	41.5
Local, total	1,992,063	140,198	7.0	103,531	73.8	11,117	7.9	25,550	18.2
Counties	148,858	38,110	25.6	7,879	20.7	4,681	12.3	25,550	67.0
Municipalities	1,015,887	102,088	10.0	95,652	93.7	6,436	6.3	-	-
New Jersey	42,335,006	2,887,203	6.8	1,324,992	45.9	637,922	22.1	924,289	32.0
State	21,456,983	1,045,482	4.9	203,716	19.5	251,167	24.0	590,599	56.5
Local, total	20,878,023	1,841,721	8.8	1,121,276	60.9	386,755	21.0	333,690	18.1
Counties	4,802,289	714,982	14.9	98,835	13.8	283,054	39.6	333,093	46.6
Municipalities	6,508,226	1,126,739	17.3	1,022,441	90.7	103,701	9.2	597	0.1
New Mexico	6,589,273	463,317	7.0	213,044	46.0	84,129	18.2	166,144	35.9
State	3,352,840	250,685	7.5	47,988	19.1	74,742	29.8	127,955	51.0
Local, total	3,024,785	212,632	7.0	165,056	77.6	9,387	4.4	38,189	18.0
Counties	475,175	63,306	13.3	42,755	67.5	2,226	3.5	18,325	28.9
Municipalities	1,116,811	149,326	13.4	122,301	81.9	7,161	4.8	19,864	13.3

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 1992--Continued

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

State and level of government <sup>a</sup>	Total justice system			Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
	Total direct expenditure <sup>b</sup>	Amount	Percent of total direct expenditure <sup>c</sup>	Amount	Percent of total justice system	Amount	Percent of total justice system	Amount	Percent of total justice system
New York	\$123,946,002	\$9,000,889	7.3%	\$3,715,053	41.3%	\$1,821,371	20.2%	\$3,464,465	38.5%
State	48,441,915	3,082,160	6.4	275,505	8.9	1,070,766	34.7	1,735,889	56.3
Local, total	75,504,087	5,918,729	7.8	3,439,548	58.1	750,605	12.7	1,728,576	29.2
Counties	11,192,419	1,782,932	15.9	867,286	48.6	202,979	11.4	712,667	40.0
Municipalities	48,221,625	4,135,797	8.6	2,572,262	62.2	547,626	13.2	1,015,909	24.6
North Carolina	25,374,105	1,613,194	6.4	702,468	43.5	258,897	16.0	651,829	40.4
State	10,522,295	925,609	8.8	149,532	16.2	232,592	25.1	543,485	58.7
Local, total	14,851,810	687,585	4.6	552,936	80.4	26,305	3.8	108,344	15.8
Counties	9,358,207	309,201	3.3	181,253	58.6	19,604	6.3	108,344	35.0
Municipalities	3,836,125	378,384	9.9	371,683	98.2	6,701	1.8	-	-
North Dakota	2,699,601	98,293	3.6	42,394	43.1	28,996	29.5	26,903	27.4
State	1,597,888	40,751	2.6	8,018	19.7	16,652	40.9	16,081	39.5
Local, total	1,101,713	57,542	5.2	34,376	59.7	12,344	21.5	10,822	18.8
Counties	196,974	32,732	16.6	11,427	34.9	10,829	33.1	10,476	32.0
Municipalities	314,279	24,810	7.9	22,949	92.5	1,515	6.1	346	1.4
Ohio	45,573,024	2,885,236	6.3	1,332,248	46.2	653,299	22.6	899,689	31.2
State	22,425,215	910,365	4.1	148,052	16.3	113,223	12.4	649,090	71.3
Local, total	23,147,809	1,974,871	8.5	1,184,196	60.0	540,076	27.3	250,599	12.7
Counties	5,608,807	832,178	14.8	206,308	24.8	398,311	47.9	227,559	27.3
Municipalities	6,820,328	1,142,693	16.8	977,888	85.6	141,765	12.4	23,040	2.0
Oklahoma	11,623,840	622,651	5.4	292,785	47.0	112,436	18.1	217,430	34.9
State	6,016,877	314,028	5.2	43,770	13.9	74,546	23.7	195,712	62.3
Local, total	5,606,963	308,623	5.5	249,015	80.7	37,890	12.3	21,718	7.0
Counties	714,978	70,184	9.8	30,041	42.8	20,477	29.2	19,666	28.0
Municipalities	2,243,108	238,439	10.6	218,974	91.8	17,413	7.3	2,052	0.9
Oregon	13,744,761	853,254	6.2	359,809	42.2	190,418	22.3	303,027	35.5
State	6,365,198	380,011	6.0	72,046	19.0	132,797	34.9	175,168	46.1
Local, total	7,379,563	473,243	6.4	287,763	60.8	57,621	12.2	127,859	27.0
Counties	1,373,850	252,369	18.4	82,329	32.6	42,524	16.8	127,516	50.5
Municipalities	1,731,935	220,874	12.8	205,434	93.0	15,097	6.8	343	0.2
Pennsylvania	53,102,858	2,943,759	5.5	1,231,598	41.8	670,135	22.8	1,042,026	35.4
State	26,478,691	1,025,969	3.9	300,102	29.3	173,405	16.9	552,462	53.8
Local, total	26,624,167	1,917,790	7.2	931,496	48.6	496,730	25.9	489,564	25.5
Counties	3,607,018	686,589	19.0	33,167	4.8	304,210	44.3	349,212	50.9
Municipalities	7,059,116	1,231,201	17.4	898,329	73.0	192,520	15.6	140,352	11.4
Rhode Island	5,131,297	302,615	5.9	129,221	42.7	72,372	23.9	101,022	33.4
State	3,467,228	188,308	5.4	21,637	11.5	65,649	34.9	101,022	53.6
Local, total	1,664,069	114,307	6.9	107,584	94.1	6,723	5.9	-	-
Counties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	1,525,387	114,307	7.5	107,584	94.1	6,723	5.9	-	-
South Carolina	13,948,060	868,075	6.2	328,740	37.9	123,078	14.2	416,257	48.0
State	7,401,255	418,809	5.7	81,519	19.5	40,065	9.6	297,225	71.0
Local, total	6,546,805	449,266	6.9	247,221	55.0	83,013	18.5	119,032	26.5
Counties	1,840,875	309,304	16.8	118,848	38.4	72,409	23.4	118,047	38.2
Municipalities	1,140,631	139,962	12.3	128,373	91.7	10,604	7.6	985	0.7
South Dakota	2,450,243	120,643	4.9	56,233	46.6	25,460	21.1	38,950	32.3
State	1,284,437	58,566	4.6	13,474	23.0	15,148	25.9	29,944	51.1
Local, total	1,165,806	62,077	5.3	42,759	68.9	10,312	16.6	9,006	14.5
Counties	160,072	31,459	19.7	13,148	41.8	9,767	31.0	8,544	27.2
Municipalities	378,859	30,618	8.1	29,611	96.7	545	1.8	462	1.5
Tennessee	19,744,783	1,135,415	5.8	469,585	41.4	209,591	18.5	456,239	40.2
State	8,116,619	461,771	5.7	61,529	13.3	82,944	18.0	317,298	68.7
Local, total	11,628,164	673,644	5.8	408,056	60.6	126,647	18.8	138,941	20.6
Counties	4,130,008	303,312	7.3	103,614	34.2	91,592	30.2	108,106	35.6
Municipalities	6,812,824	370,332	5.4	304,442	82.2	35,055	9.5	30,835	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 1992--Continued

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

State and level of government <sup>a</sup>	Total justice system			Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
	Total direct expenditure <sup>b</sup>	Amount	Percent of total direct expenditure <sup>c</sup>	Amount	Percent of total justice system	Amount	Percent of total justice system	Amount	Percent of total justice system
Texas	\$64,926,359	\$5,299,958	8.2%	\$2,032,140	38.3%	\$1,112,450	21.0%	\$2,155,368	40.7%
State	24,528,382	2,309,465	9.4	302,214	13.1	518,007	22.4	1,489,244	64.5
Local, total	39,946,325	2,990,493	7.5	1,729,926	57.8	594,443	19.9	666,124	22.3
Counties	5,587,650	1,489,880	26.7	355,671	23.9	483,556	32.5	650,653	43.7
Municipalities	12,299,817	1,500,613	12.2	1,374,255	91.6	110,887	7.4	15,471	1.0
Utah	7,266,392	396,298	5.5	174,693	44.1	86,541	21.8	135,064	34.1
State	3,340,575	183,831	5.5	31,485	17.1	55,395	30.1	96,951	52.7
Local, total	3,925,817	212,467	5.4	143,208	67.4	31,146	14.7	38,113	17.9
Counties	527,431	108,899	20.6	48,265	44.3	22,521	20.7	38,113	35.0
Municipalities	887,777	103,568	11.7	94,943	91.7	8,625	8.3	-	-
Vermont	2,580,449	124,542	4.8	59,237	47.6	31,557	25.3	33,748	27.1
State	1,538,185	95,031	6.2	31,360	33.0	30,027	31.6	33,644	35.4
Local, total	1,042,264	29,511	2.8	27,877	94.5	1,530	5.2	104	0.4
Counties	2,561	1,218	47.6	690	56.7	501	41.1	27	2.2
Municipalities	362,819	28,293	7.8	27,187	96.1	1,029	3.6	77	0.3
Virginia	23,527,592	1,697,991	7.2	733,980	43.2	292,512	17.2	671,499	39.5
State	10,430,735	692,708	6.6	130,112	18.8	149,327	21.6	413,269	59.7
Local, total	13,096,857	1,005,283	7.7	603,868	60.1	143,185	14.2	258,230	25.7
Counties	6,759,434	522,352	7.7	278,859	53.4	82,902	15.9	160,591	30.7
Municipalities	5,472,063	482,931	8.8	325,009	67.3	60,283	12.5	97,639	20.2
Washington	27,675,177	1,679,415	6.1	627,034	37.3	321,735	19.2	730,646	43.5
State	12,737,771	704,910	5.5	108,037	15.3	52,103	7.4	544,770	77.3
Local, total	14,879,633	974,505	6.5	518,997	53.3	269,632	27.7	185,876	19.1
Counties	1,955,058	558,459	28.6	179,606	32.2	211,539	37.9	167,314	30.0
Municipalities	3,498,412	416,046	11.9	339,391	81.6	58,093	14.0	18,562	4.5
West Virginia	6,822,213	212,615	3.1	92,996	43.7	61,225	28.8	58,394	27.5
State	4,112,299	101,300	2.5	23,863	23.6	40,097	39.6	37,340	36.9
Local, total	2,709,914	111,315	4.1	69,133	62.1	21,128	19.0	21,054	18.9
Counties	455,057	59,049	13.0	20,770	35.2	17,533	29.7	20,746	35.1
Municipalities	551,116	52,266	9.5	48,363	92.5	3,595	6.9	308	0.6
Wisconsin	21,936,878	1,470,307	6.7	697,199	47.4	285,731	19.4	487,377	33.1
State	8,750,290	469,448	5.4	51,630	11.0	126,202	26.9	291,616	62.1
Local, total	13,186,588	1,000,859	7.6	645,569	64.5	159,529	15.9	195,761	19.6
Counties	3,216,769	511,780	15.9	185,039	36.2	131,124	25.6	195,617	38.2
Municipalities	3,698,081	489,079	13.2	460,530	94.2	28,405	5.8	144	-
Wyoming	2,731,577	148,259	5.4	68,824	46.4	37,461	25.3	41,974	28.3
State	1,274,763	59,339	4.7	11,869	20.0	23,559	39.7	23,911	40.3
Local, total	1,456,827	88,920	6.1	56,955	64.1	13,902	15.6	18,063	20.3
Counties	318,897	42,398	13.3	20,812	49.1	10,273	24.2	11,313	26.7
Municipalities	284,296	46,522	16.4	36,143	77.7	3,629	7.8	6,750	14.5

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

<sup>c</sup>Justice system expenditure of independent school districts (primarily for special police forces) are not available.<sup>a</sup>Data for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation.<sup>b</sup>Includes 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: 1992*, NCJ-148821 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, forthcoming). Table 3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.7

**Justice system per capita expenditures**By type of activity, United States, fiscal years 1980-92<sup>a</sup>

Fiscal year	July 1 population (in thousands) <sup>b</sup>	Total justice system	Police protection	Judicial and legal	Corrections
1980	227,225	NA	\$66.73	NA	\$30.37
1981	229,466	NA	73.3	NA	34.3
1982	231,664	\$154.7	82.1	\$33.5	39.1
1983	233,792	169.7	88.3	36.9	44.5
1984	235,825	186.3	96.2	40.1	50.0
1985	237,924	204.1	102.6	44.7	56.9
1986	240,133	222.8	109.3	47.8	65.6
1987	242,289	243.0	118.7	51.8	72.4
1988	244,499	266.8	126.6	57.1	83.0
1989	246,819	287.5	132.9	63.2	91.4
1990	249,402	318.5	144.0	69.6	104.9
1991	252,131	347.3	154.6	76.5	116.2
1992	255,028	367.7	162.1	82.3	123.4
<b>Percent change<sup>c</sup></b>					
1980 to 1992	12.2%	NA	142.8%	NA	306.2%
1982 to 1987	4.6	57.0%	44.6	54.5%	85.4
1987 to 1992	5.3	51.3	36.5	58.8	70.3
1982 to 1992	10.1	137.7	97.4	145.4	215.8

Note: See Note, table 1.1. More recent population estimates were used to compute the 1992 per capita figures presented above than were used for tables 1.8 and 1.23. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

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

<sup>b</sup>Population 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.

<sup>c</sup>Percent change computations were performed on unrounded data.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1992*, NCJ-148821 (Washington, DC: forthcoming). Table K. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.8

**State and local justice system per capita expenditures**By type of activity and State, fiscal year 1992<sup>a</sup>

State <sup>b</sup>	Estimated population 1992 <sup>c</sup> (in thousands)	Total justice system	Police protection	Judicial and legal	Corrections
Total	254,493	\$315.3	\$136.1	\$65.1	\$114.2
Alabama	4,136	199.5	94.7	45.5	59.3
Alaska	587	572.6	217.1	130.4	225.2
Arizona	3,832	366.5	156.6	83.5	126.4
Arkansas	2,399	152.4	69.8	28.2	54.5
California	30,867	454.6	190.8	103.3	160.5
Colorado	3,470	302.8	133.1	57.9	111.8
Connecticut	3,281	332.4	142.0	62.1	128.3
Delaware	689	375.8	141.8	75.6	158.4
District of Columbia	607	1,184.6	449.3	210.8	524.4
Florida	13,488	382.0	169.9	72.5	139.7
Georgia	6,751	267.5	105.3	43.6	118.6
Hawaii	1,160	350.7	143.3	117.1	90.2
Idaho	1,067	219.4	105.1	47.3	67.1
Illinois	11,631	279.9	148.0	51.4	80.4
Indiana	5,662	181.2	75.8	34.8	70.5
Iowa	2,812	194.5	93.3	52.8	48.5
Kansas	3,523	171.3	76.4	35.8	59.2
Kentucky	3,755	195.3	81.8	42.2	71.3
Louisiana	4,287	256.3	127.0	47.5	81.9
Maine	1,235	199.1	80.4	35.6	83.2
Maryland	4,908	348.3	143.8	69.1	135.4
Massachusetts	5,998	296.9	131.2	57.7	108.0
Michigan	9,437	313.2	130.9	63.6	118.7
Minnesota	4,880	220.9	104.5	55.3	61.1
Mississippi	2,614	136.3	71.8	25.0	39.5
Missouri	5,193	192.3	102.0	36.1	54.2
Montana	824	209.5	89.4	65.1	55.0
Nebraska	1,606	193.6	88.3	38.9	66.5
Nevada	1,327	467.6	191.2	90.7	185.8
New Hampshire	1,111	224.7	114.7	46.1	63.9
New Jersey	7,789	370.7	170.1	81.9	118.7
New Mexico	1,581	293.1	134.8	53.2	105.1
New York	18,119	496.8	205.0	100.5	191.2
North Carolina	6,843	235.7	102.7	37.8	95.3
North Dakota	636	154.6	66.7	45.6	42.3
Ohio	11,016	261.9	120.9	59.3	81.7
Oklahoma	3,212	193.9	91.2	35.0	67.7
Oregon	2,977	286.6	120.9	64.0	101.8
Pennsylvania	12,009	245.1	102.6	55.8	86.8
Rhode Island	1,005	301.1	128.6	72.0	100.5
South Carolina	3,603	240.9	91.2	34.2	115.5
South Dakota	711	169.7	79.1	35.8	54.8
Tennessee	5,024	226.0	93.5	41.7	90.8
Texas	17,656	300.2	115.1	63.0	122.1
Utah	1,813	218.6	96.4	47.7	74.5
Vermont	570	218.5	103.9	55.4	59.2
Virginia	6,377	266.3	115.1	45.9	105.3
Washington	5,136	327.0	122.1	62.6	142.3
West Virginia	1,812	117.3	51.3	33.8	32.2
Wisconsin	5,007	293.7	139.2	57.1	97.3
Wyoming	466	318.2	147.7	80.4	90.1

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

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

<sup>b</sup>Local government portion of these data are estimates subject to sampling variation.

<sup>c</sup>Population figures are from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 1045, July 1992.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1992*, NCJ-148821 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, forthcoming).

Table 1.9

**Direct expenditures for correctional activities of State governments and percent distribution**By type of activity, United States, fiscal years 1980-92<sup>a</sup>

(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
<b>Percent change</b>								
1982 to 1987	93.0%	97.4%	97.1%	97.9%	104.1%	75.1%	65.9%	308.2%
1987 to 1992	74.7	77.1	79.2	68.3	36.9	63.7	66.9	30.9
1980 to 1992	340.4	359.0	373.9	275.7	315.0	265.4	248.7	889.3
<b>Percent distribution</b>								
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

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

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

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1992*. NCJ-148821 (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 1992

(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	\$18,750,826	\$15,657,098	\$13,599,703	\$1,813,405	\$243,990	83.5%	\$3,093,728	\$2,874,716	\$219,012	16.5%
Alabama	178,595	136,700	136,123	260	317	76.5	41,895	35,416	6,479	23.5
Alaska	130,904	119,772	116,271	2,842	659	91.5	11,132	11,123	9	8.5
Arizona	314,497	28,655	266,624	17,992	4,039	91.8	25,842	25,794	48	8.2
Arkansas	103,169	98,237	95,321	1,165	1,751	95.2	4,932	4,881	51	4.8
California	2,900,302	2,488,969	2,116,708	336,965	35,296	85.8	411,333	408,072	3,261	14.2
Colorado	261,678	176,018	130,538	17,163	28,317	67.3	85,660	79,549	6,111	32.7
Connecticut	420,815	362,792	228,466	131,088	3,238	86.2	58,023	57,479	544	13.8
Delaware	109,140	92,669	62,907	29,387	375	84.9	16,471	15,940	531	15.1
Florida	1,036,611	759,116	701,370	55,144	2,602	73.2	277,495	276,975	520	26.8
Georgia	579,334	326,965	318,675	5,828	2,462	56.4	252,369	156,988	95,381	43.6
Hawaii	104,655	88,418	78,970	7,974	1,474	84.5	16,237	15,441	796	15.5
Idaho	52,764	41,022	38,213	2,131	678	77.7	11,742	10,895	847	22.3
Illinois	592,882	544,700	503,618	35,815	5,267	91.9	48,182	46,088	2,094	8.1
Indiana	301,275	287,586	242,169	13,626	31,791	95.5	13,689	13,288	401	4.5
Iowa	105,020	100,122	98,481	799	842	95.3	4,898	4,890	8	4.7
Kansas	179,103	130,988	109,953	19,467	1,568	73.1	48,115	44,672	3,443	26.9
Kentucky	184,375	153,900	137,639	12,726	3,535	83.5	30,475	30,331	144	16.5
Louisiana	236,230	181,721	180,454	485	782	76.9	54,509	54,073	436	23.1
Maine	64,346	52,528	43,802	8,418	308	81.6	11,818	11,779	39	18.4
Maryland	545,585	320,756	317,968	169	2,619	58.8	224,829	183,203	41,626	41.2
Massachusetts	494,016	434,055	305,254	115,110	13,691	87.9	59,961	59,569	392	12.1
Michigan	847,020	716,744	711,413	3,861	1,470	84.6	130,276	126,062	4,214	15.4
Minnesota	163,206	131,857	121,772	8,145	1,940	80.8	31,349	30,790	559	19.2
Mississippi	85,149	73,735	73,294	3	438	86.6	11,414	11,378	36	13.4
Missouri	201,052	165,276	156,523	3,245	5,508	82.2	35,776	34,334	1,442	17.8
Montana	37,479	29,759	28,596	448	715	79.4	7,720	7,573	147	20.6
Nebraska	73,336	39,966	38,978	872	116	54.5	33,370	32,213	1,157	45.5
Nevada	140,135	121,841	106,370	14,418	1,053	86.9	18,294	17,826	468	13.1
New Hampshire	45,478	37,896	36,779	911	206	83.3	7,582	7,560	22	16.7
New Jersey	590,599	518,662	490,261	26,018	2,383	87.8	71,937	68,152	3,785	12.2
New Mexico	127,955	99,855	97,021	2,496	338	78.0	28,100	27,780	320	22.0
New York	1,735,889	1,518,304	1,347,506	153,726	17,072	87.5	217,585	207,543	10,042	12.5
North Carolina	543,485	451,146	387,187	56,088	7,871	83.0	92,339	89,569	2,770	17.0
North Dakota	16,081	14,677	12,789	1,796	92	91.3	1,404	1,385	19	8.7
Ohio	649,090	548,121	494,250	41,373	12,498	84.4	100,969	86,649	14,320	15.6
Oklahoma	195,712	124,272	119,231	1,548	3,493	63.5	71,440	70,092	1,348	36.5
Oregon	175,168	132,812	105,792	25,286	1,734	75.8	42,356	41,034	1,322	24.2
Pennsylvania	552,462	524,779	465,648	55,375	3,756	95.0	27,683	27,559	124	5.0
Rhode Island	101,022	87,837	85,160	2,619	58	86.9	13,185	9,998	3,187	13.1
South Carolina	297,225	264,677	225,632	37,273	1,772	89.0	32,548	32,297	251	11.0
South Dakota	29,944	21,950	21,612	40	298	73.3	7,994	7,918	76	26.7
Tennessee	317,298	265,400	201,731	61,624	2,045	83.6	51,898	51,301	597	16.4
Texas	1,489,244	1,336,661	1,087,941	231,958	16,762	89.8	152,583	145,972	6,611	10.2
Utah	96,951	72,049	70,407	128	1,514	74.3	24,902	24,848	54	25.7
Vermont	33,644	26,536	23,969	1,929	638	78.9	7,108	7,033	75	21.1
Virginia	413,269	390,073	379,733	3,940	6,400	94.4	23,196	22,996	200	5.6
Washington	544,770	462,925	215,404	239,759	7,762	85.0	81,845	80,379	1,466	15.0
West Virginia	37,340	27,106	26,975	-	131	72.6	10,234	9,252	982	27.4
Wisconsin	291,616	245,062	218,220	22,794	4,048	84.0	46,554	46,334	220	16.0
Wyoming	23,911	21,431	19,985	1,178	268	89.6	2,480	2,443	37	10.4

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: 1992**, NCJ-148821 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, forthcoming). Table 10.

Table 1.11

**Federal criminal justice budget authorities**

Fiscal years 1995 (actual) and 1996-2002 (estimated)

(In millions of dollars)

Type of program	1995	Estimated						
	actual	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Total	\$16,223	\$18,764	\$21,950	\$23,982	\$24,876	\$25,641	\$26,139	\$25,440
Federal law enforcement activities, total <sup>a</sup>	6,384	7,475	8,525	8,198	8,149	7,971	8,267	8,696
Criminal investigations	3,355	3,403	3,945	4,166	4,212	4,235	4,288	4,414
Alcohol, tobacco, and firearms investigations	372	378	411	441	459	440	453	466
Border enforcement activities	3,449	4,283	4,729	4,365	4,355	4,248	4,447	4,677
Protection activities (Secret Service)	528	571	566	558	536	554	566	591
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	233	232	267	246	223	203	225	255
Other enforcement	403	518	610	453	426	399	426	469
Federal litigative and judicial activities, total	6,123	6,368	6,826	6,955	7,104	7,276	7,455	7,713
Civil and criminal prosecution and representation	2,757	2,769	2,911	2,972	3,027	3,085	3,164	3,247
Federal judicial activities	2,924	3,313	3,574	3,661	3,784	3,926	4,001	4,136
Representation of indigents in civil cases	429	280	338	318	289	261	286	326
Other	13	6	3	4	4	4	4	4
Federal correctional activities	2,749	3,013	3,169	3,166	3,475	3,608	3,690	3,790
Criminal justice assistance	967	1,908	3,430	5,663	6,148	6,786	6,727	5,241

Note: These data are from the budget submitted by the President to Congress in February 1996. The budget authority (actual or estimated) for each fiscal year includes appropriations for that year, as well as for future years, which have been approved by Congress. Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

\$1,956 for 1995, \$1,935 for 1996, \$2,040 for 1997, \$2,066 for 1998, \$2,101 for 1999, \$2,146 for 2000, \$2,175 for 2001, and \$2,212 for 2002.

Source: Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government, Analytical Perspectives, Fiscal Year 1997* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1996), p. 368. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

<sup>a</sup>These figures reflect the subtraction of the following amounts (in millions) for U.S. Customs Service and Immigration and Naturalization Service fees:

Table 1.12

**Allocation of Office of Justice Programs' funds**By type of budget activity, fiscal years 1985-96<sup>a</sup>

(In thousands of dollars)

Type of budget activity	1985	1986 <sup>b</sup>	1987	1988	1989	1990 <sup>b</sup>	1991 <sup>b</sup>	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Total	\$146,351	\$272,624	\$490,178	\$309,521	\$418,634	\$762,358	\$845,021	\$865,689	\$997,023	\$848,960	\$1,267,660	\$2,702,321
State and local formula grants	4,400 <sup>c</sup>	46,256 <sup>d</sup>	35,520 <sup>d</sup>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
State and local discretionary grants	1,100 <sup>c</sup>	11,564 <sup>d</sup>	8,880 <sup>d</sup>	8,000 <sup>d</sup>	3,497	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>State and local assistance</b>												
Anti-drug abuse formula	NA	NA	178,400	55,600	118,800	395,101	423,000	423,000	423,000	358,000	450,000	475,000
Anti-drug abuse discretionary	NA	NA	44,600	13,900	29,700	49,636	49,994	50,000	200,000 <sup>e</sup>	75,000	50,000	60,000
Anti-drug abuse prison capacity	NA	NA	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Correctional options grants	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	12,000	12,000	0
Overtime assistance	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	16,000	0	0
Anti-car theft grants	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	500	0	0
Anti-drug abuse Federal Bureau of Investigation-NCIC 2000	NA	NA	0	0	0	0	17,000	22,000	21,000	13,000	0	0
Ounce of Prevention Grants	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	1,500	0
State and local correctional facilities grants	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	24,500	617,500
Metro Area Drug Task Force	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,000	0	0	0
Televised testimony of child abuse victims	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,000	0	0	0	50
State criminal alien assistance program	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	130,000	300,000
Criminal records upgrade	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	100,000	25,000
Drug courts	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	11,900	0
National Judicial College	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,000	0	0	0	0
National College of District Attorneys	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	500	0	0	0	0
Juvenile justice formula grants	42,935	41,089	42,960	40,765	45,750 <sup>d</sup>	48,361	49,255	49,735 <sup>d</sup>	50,078	58,310	68,600	68,600
Crime Victims Fund	X	68,313 <sup>f</sup>	62,506 <sup>f</sup>	77,446 <sup>f</sup>	93,559 <sup>f</sup>	123,250 <sup>f</sup>	126,750 <sup>f</sup>	127,968 <sup>f</sup>	150,000 <sup>f</sup>	138,534 <sup>f</sup>	178,891 <sup>f</sup>	227,707 <sup>f</sup>
Child abuse investigation and prosecution	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,500	1,500	3,000	4,500	4,500
Court appointed special advocates	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4,500	6,000	6,000
Judicial child abuse training	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	500	500	500	750	750
Juvenile justice programs, total	24,665	23,605	24,640	23,035	18,050 <sup>d</sup>	21,044	22,796	22,823 <sup>d</sup>	23,372 <sup>d</sup>	44,640	70,600	70,600
Special emphasis	14,311	13,696	14,320	13,589	6,362	9,123	7,445	7,471	8,460	8,282	10,900	9,750
Juvenile Justice Institute	7,726	7,394	7,731	7,336	10,311	8,501	10,504	10,654	9,790	12,968	14,100	15,250
Technical assistance	1,804	1,726	2,000	1,580	934 <sup>g</sup>	987 <sup>g</sup>	1,005 <sup>g</sup>	1,015 <sup>g</sup>	1,022 <sup>g</sup>	1,190 <sup>g</sup>	1,400 <sup>g</sup>	1,400
Concentration of Federal efforts	824	789	589	530	443	448	342	183	100	200	200	200
Part D Gangs	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,985	3,500	3,500	4,000 <sup>d</sup>	5,000	10,000	10,000
Part E State Challenge	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	10,000	10,000
Part G Juvenile mentoring	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4,000	4,000	4,000
Title V Delinquency prevention	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	13,000	20,000	20,000
Missing children	4,000	3,828	4,000	4,000	4,000	3,971	7,971	8,471	8,471	6,621	6,721	5,971
Emergency assistance <sup>h</sup>	800	1,048	1,148 <sup>d</sup>	0	0	9,927	0	1,000	0	0	0	0
Regional Information Sharing System <sup>i</sup>	0	9,474	12,000 <sup>d</sup>	12,000	13,000	13,402	14,000	14,500	14,491	14,491	14,500	14,500
Maribel Cuban <sup>j</sup>	5,000	4,785	5,000	5,000	5,000	4,963	4,963	4,963	2,500	0	0	0
White Collar Crime Information Center <sup>k</sup>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	1,400	3,850

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.12

**Allocation of Office of Justice Programs' funds**By type of budget activity, fiscal years 1985-96<sup>a</sup>--Continued

Type of budget activity	1985	1986 <sup>b</sup>	1987	1988	1989	1990 <sup>b</sup>	1991 <sup>b</sup>	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Public Safety Officers' Benefits	\$8,301	\$10,810	\$110,650	\$9,275	\$24,000	\$24,818	\$26,075	\$27,144	\$28,524	\$30,821	\$29,717	\$30,608
Program												
Executive direction and control, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	2,640	2,566	2,682	2,892	2,892	3,077	3,248	3,425 <sup>d</sup>	3,550	4,050	4,800	5,110
Support services, Office of Justice Programs, Office for Victims of Crime, and Bureau of Justice Assistance	10,537	9,022	11,771	13,049	13,303	14,974	15,406	16,297	16,977	18,648	19,485	16,942
Research, evaluation, and demonstration programs	19,500	18,566	18,566	19,144	21,000	22,766	23,929	23,739	22,995	22,500	27,000	30,000
Justice statistical programs	16,776	15,982	18,982 <sup>d</sup>	19,278	19,986	20,879	22,095	22,095	21,373	20,943	21,379	21,379
Executive direction and control, National Institute of Justice	3,321	3,042	3,126	3,265	3,225	3,219	3,380	3,577	3,193	3,290	3,534	3,309
Executive direction and control, Bureau of Justice Statistics	2,376	2,674	2,747	2,872	2,872	2,970	3,135	3,342	3,499	3,612	3,883	3,645
High intensity drug trafficking areas <sup>l</sup>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	32,024	37,110	0	0	0	0
Missing Alzheimers program	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	900
State prison drug treatment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	27,000
Access to Federal criminal information, National Stalker and Domestic Violence Reduction program	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,500
Law enforcement block grants	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	503,000
DNA identification State grants	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,000
State grants for improved training and technical automation	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9,000
TB prevention and treatment in correctional institutions	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	200
Family support	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,000
Motor vehicle theft prevention	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	500
Gang coordination and investigation	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,000
Violence against women training programs	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,000
Violence against women State databases study	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	200
<u>Violence Against Women Act</u>												
Law enforcement and prosecution grants	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	26,000	130,000
Encouraging arrest policies	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	28,000
Rural domestic violence and child abuse enforcement	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7,000

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.

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

<sup>b</sup>Includes effect of Gramm-Rudman-Hollings reductions.

<sup>c</sup>Authorization for program not provided until fiscal year 1985. 1984 funds were added to 1985 funds for award in 1985.

<sup>d</sup>Reflects the total program level, which includes unused carryover earmarked by Congress for addition to appropriated amount.

<sup>e</sup>Includes \$150 million 1993 supplemental appropriation for the Police Hiring Program.

<sup>f</sup>Represents amount deposited in previous year.

<sup>g</sup>State technical assistance.

<sup>h</sup>A program authorized to provide funds, equipment, intelligence information, and/or personnel to a requesting State in the event of a law enforcement emergency.

<sup>i</sup>A program to aid State and local law enforcement agencies in the exchange of intelligence information.

<sup>j</sup>Refers to an appropriation to be allocated to States housing Mariel Cuban refugees in State correctional facilities.

<sup>k</sup>This was previously a part of the Regional Information Sharing System.

<sup>l</sup>Funds 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 1.13

**Federal drug control funding**By agency, fiscal years 1995 (actual) and 1996 (estimates)<sup>a</sup>

(In millions of dollars)

Agency	1995 actual	1996 estimates	Agency	1995 actual	1996 estimates
Total Federal program	\$13,251.2	\$13,783.5	Department of Justice, continued		
Supply reduction	8,559.2	9,211.6	Bureau of Prisons	\$1,703.5	\$1,820.2
Percent	65.0%	67.0%	Community Policing	428.9	595.0
Demand reduction	4,691.9	4,571.9	Criminal Division	21.4	21.8
Percent	35.0%	33.0%	Drug Enforcement Administration	791.9	852.9
Department of Agriculture	29.3	28.1	Federal Bureau of Investigation	607.3	624.2
Agricultural Research Service	6.5	4.2	Immigration and Naturalization Service	177.2	246.1
U.S. Forest Service	8.9	8.9	INTERPOL	1.8	1.6
Special Supplemental Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)	13.9	15.0	U.S. Marshals Service	280.5	322.7
Corporation for National Service	25.6	32.9	Office of Justice Programs	487.7	667.7
Department of Defense	840.2	814.3	Interagency crime and drug enforcement <sup>c</sup>	374.9	359.8
Department of Education	584.0	618.1	Federal prisoner detention <sup>d</sup>	198.8	243.5
Department of Health and Human Services	2,283.2	2,025.9	Tax Division	0.5	0.3
Administration for Children and Families	91.3	44.9	Department of Labor	60.0	60.9
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	44.5	44.1	Office of National Drug Control Policy	146.1	129.9
Food and Drug Administration	6.8	6.8	Operations, salaries, and expenses	10.4	26.9
Health Care Financing Administration	252.2	290.0	High intensity drug trafficking areas	107.0	103.0
Health Resources and Services Administration	36.4	41.5	Special Forfeiture Fund	28.7	0.0
Indian Health Service	42.8	42.8	Small Business Administration	0.1	0.1
National Institute on Drug Abuse	436.9	458.4	Department of State	138.2	135.3
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	1,372.3	1,097.5	Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs <sup>e</sup>	138.0	135.0
Social Security Administration	148.9	196.4	Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service	0.2	0.3
Department of Housing and Urban Development	300.8	290.0	Department of Transportation	348.3	379.9
Department of the Interior	35.9	35.4	U.S. Coast Guard	301.2	329.7
Bureau of Indian Affairs	19.9	20.5	Federal Aviation Administration	17.7	20.0
Bureau of Land Management	5.1	5.1	National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	29.4	30.2
Fish and Wildlife Service	1.0	1.0	Department of the Treasury	1,068.3	1,074.1
National Park Service	8.7	8.7	Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	153.9	172.1
Office of Insular Affairs <sup>b</sup>	1.3	0.2	U.S. Customs Service	543.5	550.9
The Federal Judiciary	471.4	506.6	Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	17.0	19.6
Department of Justice	5,794.3	6,436.9	Financial Crimes Enforcement Network	11.5	11.6
Assets Forfeiture Fund	506.7	444.4	Internal Revenue Service	74.4	67.5
U.S. attorneys	213.3	236.7	U.S. Secret Service	71.5	67.9
			Treasury Forfeiture Fund	196.4	184.5
			U.S. Information Agency	9.8	9.1
			Department of Veterans Affairs	966.5	1,009.1
			Other crime control acts	0.3	0.4

Note: U.S. Department of Justice Assets Forfeiture Fund (AFF) was established by the Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1984. Forfeited cash and proceeds from the sale of forfeited properties are deposited into the AFF. Most assets are forfeited because they were used in, or acquired as a result of, violations of racketeering, money laundering, or drug trafficking statutes. The 1993 Treasury/Postal Appropriations Act established in the Treasury of the United States the Department of the Treasury Forfeiture Fund (TFF). The TFF will receive deposits from forfeited cash and proceeds from the sale of forfeited properties that fall under any law enforced or administered by a Department of the Treasury law enforcement organization or the United States Coast Guard.

The Assets Forfeiture Amendments Act of 1988 established the Special Forfeiture Fund (SFF), which was intended to allow the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) to supplement drug control programs. Deposits to this fund come from the Justice Assets Forfeiture Fund and the Treasury Assets Forfeiture Fund after they meet certain necessary expenses.

"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.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not sum to total because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Formerly, the Office of Territorial and International Affairs.

<sup>c</sup>Formerly, Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces.

<sup>d</sup>Formerly, support of U.S. prisoners.

<sup>e</sup>Includes funding for Foreign Military Financing and Economic Support Fund programs.

Source: Executive Office of the President, Office of National Drug Control Policy, *The National Drug Control Strategy, 1996: Program, Resources, and Evaluation* (Washington, DC: Executive Office of the President, 1996), pp. 296, 297. Table adapted by SOURCE-BOOK staff.



Table 1.14

**Allocation of the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program funds**

By jurisdiction, fiscal years 1992-95

Jurisdiction	1992		1993		1994		1995	
	Funds allocated	Percent to be passed through to local jurisdiction	Funds allocated	Percent to be passed through to local jurisdiction	Funds allocated	Percent to be passed through to local jurisdiction	Funds allocated	Percent to be passed through to local jurisdiction
Alabama	\$6,894,000	50.95%	\$6,884,000	50.95%	\$5,827,000	50.95%	\$7,332,000	50.95%
Alaska	1,852,000	22.0	1,870,000	22.0	1,595,000	22.0	2,013,000	22.0
Arizona	6,352,000	61.0	6,401,000	61.0	5,465,000	61.0	6,960,000	61.0
Arkansas	4,453,000	54.9	4,438,000	54.9	3,756,000	54.9	4,719,000	54.9
California	44,048,000	63.2	44,349,000	63.2	37,704,000	63.2	47,394,000	63.2
Colorado	5,817,000	58.8	5,870,000	58.8	5,033,000	58.8	6,412,000	58.8
Connecticut	5,806,000	37.0	5,747,000	37.0	4,808,000	37.0	5,983,000	37.0
Delaware	2,020,000	26.9	2,027,000	26.9	1,717,000	26.9	2,163,000	26.9
District of Columbia	1,934,000	100.0	1,910,000	100.0	1,597,000	100.0	1,982,000	100.0
Florida	19,747,000	61.6	19,977,000	61.6	16,980,000	61.6	21,404,000	61.6
Georgia	10,416,000	53.4	10,495,000	53.4	8,946,000	53.4	11,379,000	53.4
Hawaii	2,658,000	46.5	2,675,000	46.5	2,278,000	46.5	2,862,000	46.5
Idaho	2,512,000	52.4	2,538,000	52.4	2,167,000	52.4	2,754,000	52.4
Illinois	17,570,000	64.5	17,506,000	64.5	14,765,000	64.5	18,466,000	64.5
Indiana	9,066,000	56.8	9,052,000	56.8	7,647,000	56.8	9,594,000	56.8
Iowa	5,069,000	40.8	5,040,000	40.5	4,248,000	40.8	5,297,000	40.8
Kansas	4,637,000	47.8	4,613,000	47.5	3,904,000	47.5	4,877,000	47.5
Kentucky	6,381,000	32.3	6,349,000	32.3	5,373,000	32.3	6,742,000	32.3
Louisiana	7,154,000	51.9	7,117,000	51.9	6,007,000	51.9	7,492,000	51.9
Maine	2,831,000	41.6	2,817,000	41.6	2,368,000	41.6	2,962,000	41.6
Maryland	7,965,000	44.5	7,983,000	44.5	6,748,000	44.5	8,486,000	44.5
Massachusetts	9,749,000	36.6	9,602,000	36.6	8,048,000	36.6	10,038,000	36.6
Michigan	14,485,000	53.1	14,407,000	53.1	12,149,000	53.1	15,176,000	53.1
Minnesota	7,378,000	70.3	7,373,000	70.3	6,237,000	70.3	7,821,000	70.3
Mississippi	4,775,000	52.5	4,751,000	52.5	4,012,000	52.5	5,043,000	52.5
Missouri	8,449,000	58.2	8,408,000	58.2	7,088,000	58.2	8,884,000	58.2
Montana	2,212,000	58.6	2,209,000	58.6	1,878,000	58.6	2,369,000	58.6
Nebraska	3,338,000	60.4	3,328,000	60.4	2,810,000	60.4	3,507,000	60.4
Nevada	2,794,000	62.0	2,887,000	62.0	2,477,000	62.0	3,184,000	62.0
New Hampshire	2,660,000	51.5	2,632,000	51.5	2,220,000	51.5	2,793,000	51.5
New Jersey	12,224,000	57.7	12,115,000	57.7	10,184,000	57.7	12,805,000	57.7
New Mexico	3,246,000	42.2	3,263,000	42.2	2,780,000	42.2	3,521,000	42.2
New York	27,046,000	63.3	26,790,000	63.3	22,502,000	63.3	28,102,000	63.3
North Carolina	10,633,000	41.4	10,658,000	41.4	9,055,000	41.4	11,421,000	41.4
North Dakota	1,980,000	56.2	1,962,000	56.2	1,653,000	56.2	2,066,000	56.2
Ohio	16,727,000	64.4	16,645,000	64.4	14,032,000	64.4	17,567,000	64.4
Oklahoma	5,602,000	45.4	5,582,000	45.4	4,725,000	45.4	5,915,000	45.4
Oregon	5,163,000	47.0	5,221,000	47.0	4,445,000	47.0	5,620,000	47.0
Pennsylvania	18,221,000	64.8	18,102,000	64.8	15,216,000	64.8	18,986,000	64.8
Rhode Island	2,507,000	41.8	2,488,000	41.8	2,093,000	41.8	2,607,000	41.8
South Carolina	6,094,000	42.5	6,130,000	42.5	5,192,000	42.5	6,526,000	42.5
South Dakota	2,063,000	47.2	2,059,000	47.2	1,743,000	47.2	2,185,000	47.2
Tennessee	8,103,000	48.8	8,115,000	48.8	6,886,000	48.8	8,684,000	48.8
Texas	25,596,000	65.6	25,780,000	65.6	21,950,000	65.6	27,855,000	65.6
Utah	3,546,000	49.8	3,580,000	49.8	3,057,000	49.8	3,882,000	49.8
Vermont	1,870,000	25.1	1,865,000	25.1	1,575,000	25.1	1,979,000	25.1
Virginia	9,996,000	30.0	10,015,000	30.0	8,500,000	30.0	10,748,000	30.0
Washington	8,088,000	60.3	8,208,000	60.3	7,020,000	60.3	8,915,000	60.3
West Virginia	3,648,000	47.9	3,624,000	47.9	3,056,000	47.9	3,823,000	47.9
Wisconsin	8,124,000	62.0	8,118,000	62.0	6,866,000	62.0	8,594,000	62.0
Wyoming	1,713,000	55.0	1,713,000	55.0	1,451,000	55.0	1,822,000	55.0
Puerto Rico	6,145,000	0.0	6,076,000	0.0	6,095,000	0.0	6,432,000	0.0
Virgin Islands	1,205,000	0.0	1,203,000	0.0	1,016,000	0.0	1,276,000	0.0
American Samoa	795,960	0.0	794,620	0.0	671,340	0.0	843,530	67.0
Guam	1,250,000	0.0	1,247,000	0.0	1,054,000	0.0	1,322,000	0.0
Northern Marianas	392,040	0.0	391,380	0.0	330,660	0.0	415,470	33.0

Note: The Anti-Drug Abuse Act provides financial and technical resources to State and local units of government, as well as the Federal Government, to engage in the Nation's fight against drugs. The purpose of the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program is to assist States and units of local government in carrying out specific programs that offer a high probability of improving the functioning of the criminal justice system, and to enhance drug control efforts at the State and local levels. Special emphasis is placed on nationwide and multi-jurisdictional projects and programs that advance national drug control priorities. In accordance with Sec. 501 (b) of the Act, the States may award formula grant funds to State agencies and units of local government for the purpose of enforcing State and local laws that establish offenses similar to offenses established in the Controlled Substance Act (21 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.*) and to improve the functioning of the criminal justice system, with emphasis on violent crime and serious offenders. Grants may provide personnel, equipment,

training, technical assistance, and information systems for more widespread apprehension, prosecution, adjudication, detention, and rehabilitation of persons who violate such laws, and to assist the victims of such crimes (other than compensation). (Source, 1995, pp. 1, 2.)

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance, *Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance: Fact Sheet, Fiscal Year 1992*, pp. 4, 5; *Fiscal Year 1993*, pp. 4, 5; *Fiscal Year 1994*, pp. 4, 5; *Fiscal Year 1995*, p. 5 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.15

**Distribution of the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance  
Program formula grant funds**

By program area and jurisdiction, fiscal year 1994

Jurisdiction	Formula grant funds									
	Total awards	Demand reduction <sup>a</sup>	Task forces <sup>b</sup>	Eradication <sup>c</sup>	Crime prevention <sup>d</sup>	Police operations <sup>e</sup>	Career criminal <sup>f</sup>	Financial investigations <sup>g</sup>	Court programs <sup>h</sup>	Corrections programs <sup>i</sup>
Total	\$358,000,000	\$11,672,698	\$123,582,141	\$2,982,419	\$13,082,431	\$3,722,604	\$4,478,068	\$1,619,254	\$14,002,295	\$20,985,171
Alabama	5,930,808	64,357	4,210,755	0	0	0	126,856	0	0	88,198
Alaska	1,698,809	11,558	1,131,612	0	0	9,946	0	0	0	0
Arizona	5,568,808	46,775	4,680,540	0	0	0	0	0	0	25,463
Arkansas	3,859,809	0	3,094,302	0	0	0	334,417	0	79,038	61,552
California	37,807,808	199,893	23,553,711	2,144,413	18,425	0	544,055	199,691	2,404,947	1,839,378
Colorado	5,136,809	18,932	1,549,810	0	419,651	0	0	0	159,934	605,059
Connecticut	4,911,808	904,500	22,500	0	52,500	133,950	381,450	0	0	4,050
Delaware	1,820,808	0	0	0	5,530	0	45,000	0	0	0
District of Columbia	1,437,300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	233,000	0
Florida	17,083,809	41,030	1,542,774	136,691	1,395,214	226,230	147,845	272,471	134,114	2,584,903
Georgia	9,049,808	1,204,100	4,580,800	0	0	0	0	0	247,000	392,500
Hawaii	2,050,200	8,250	250,500	57,000	22,500	0	191,250	246,590	138,750	0
Idaho	2,270,809	278,843	357,918	0	0	0	169,262	0	0	670,665
Illinois	14,868,809	543,448	3,338,297	0	484,725	182,083	129,047	71,298	235,233	2,773,225
Indiana	7,750,809	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iowa	4,351,809	143,091	2,404,030	0	0	6,000	0	0	0	207,713
Kansas	4,007,809	397,229	1,578,027	0	574,410	85,711	0	0	54,685	0
Kentucky <sup>t</sup>	5,476,809	259,643	1,956,253	479,883	385,035	0	0	0	104,625	0
Louisiana	6,110,809	81,918	363,746	29,400	0	59,840	214,000	99,310	57,806	19,151
Maine	2,131,200	0	1,026,000	0	141,438	0	0	0	0	84,953
Maryland <sup>l</sup>	6,851,809	434,049	257,217	0	477,061	147,680	70,650	0	232,663	391,872
Massachusetts	7,243,200	259,975	694,960	0	1,328,308	178,000	110,000	0	224,473	1,155,422
Michigan	12,252,809	0	5,714,213	0	0	0	1,082,090	0	741,389	0
Minnesota	5,613,300	0	2,960,000	0	797,256	0	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	4,115,808	0	2,067,049	0	0	0	0	0	25,950	149,920
Missouri	7,191,809	1,062,110	2,418,632	0	295,050	406,000	63,000	0	291,015	1,286,634
Montana	1,981,809	149,538	1,334,834	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	2,913,808	254,310	1,950,731	0	0	0	0	0	159,184	0
Nevada	2,580,809	480,247	1,368,309	0	0	20,000	97,456	0	0	0
New Hampshire	2,323,809	199,350	1,019,190	0	0	0	0	0	0	182,144
New Jersey	10,287,809	0	3,914,252	0	0	0	0	0	998,731	0
New Mexico	2,883,809	494,216	928,000	0	0	230,000	60,000	0	40,000	0
New York	20,251,800	50,000	6,816,384	0	90,000	0	0	0	981,060	0
North Carolina <sup>u</sup>	9,158,809	0	0	0	1,069,755	219,613	84,460	0	241,106	505,005
North Dakota	1,756,809	0	922,363	0	60,553	28,512	0	0	0	199,096
Ohio	14,135,809	105,525	3,113,426	7,652	1,241,906	0	72,150	0	482,453	1,566,878
Oklahoma	4,828,809	1,448,285	1,239,021	56,100	58,800	161,570	10,069	0	0	184,283
Oregon	4,548,809	0	539,512	0	467,943	0	0	0	0	650,291
Pennsylvania	15,319,808	0	0	0	497,500	0	0	0	0	1,804,001
Rhode Island	1,883,700	96,223	58,505	0	90,598	112,172	0	0	324,756	260,840
South Carolina <sup>u</sup>	5,295,808	537,392	1,024,061	0	718,035	118,843	0	0	892,047	845,230
South Dakota	1,846,809	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee <sup>t</sup>	6,989,809	15,468	1,883,368	71,280	519,553	292,876	61,174	239,886	732,171	551,705
Texas	22,053,809	113,758	15,223,631	0	44,168	432,347	483,837	214,769	3,017,597	0
Utah	3,160,809	0	1,498,381	0	0	287,528	0	275,239	0	233,757
Vermont	1,417,500	0	738,749	0	0	0	0	0	35,000	0
Virginia	8,603,809	37,831	368,317	0	1,197,328	195,092	0	0	44,247	284,539
Washington <sup>v</sup>	7,123,809	93,000	4,602,000	0	629,189	0	0	0	215,000	0
West Virginia	3,159,809	1,244,535	1,351,988	0	0	33,611	0	0	0	326,480
Wisconsin	6,969,808	18,054	2,422,913	0	0	0	0	0	192,664	0
Wyoming	1,554,809	375,265	829,462	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico <sup>l</sup>	5,198,808	0	450,037	0	0	155,000	0	0	281,657	1,050,264
Virgin Islands <sup>v</sup>	1,119,808	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
American Samoa <sup>v</sup>	740,891	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guam	948,600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northern Marianas	364,917	0	231,061	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Note: See Note, table 1.14.

<sup>a</sup>Demand reduction education programs in which law enforcement officers participate.<sup>b</sup>Multi-jurisdictional task force programs that integrate Federal, State, and/or local law enforcement agencies and prosecutors for the purpose of enhancing interagency co-ordination and intelligence, and facilitating multi-jurisdictional investigations.<sup>c</sup>Programs designed to target the domestic sources of controlled and illegal substances, such as precursor chemicals, diverted pharmaceuticals, clandestine laboratories, and cannabis cultivations.<sup>d</sup>Providing community and neighborhood programs that assist citizens in preventing and controlling crime, including special programs that address the problems of crimes committed against the elderly and special programs for rural jurisdictions.<sup>e</sup>Improving the operational effectiveness of law enforcement through the use of crime analysis techniques, street sales enforcement, schoolyard violator programs, gang-related programs, and low-income housing drug control programs. Also, developing and implementing anti-terrorism plans for ports, international airports, and other important facilities.<sup>f</sup>Career criminal prosecution programs, including the development of model drug control legislation.<sup>g</sup>Financial investigative programs that target the identification of money laundering operations and assets obtained through illegal drug trafficking, including the development of proposed model legislation, financial investigative training, and financial information sharing systems.<sup>h</sup>Improving the operational effectiveness of the court process by expending prosecutorial, defender, and judicial resources, and implementing court delay reduction programs.<sup>i</sup>Programs designed to provide additional public correctional resources and improve the corrections system, including treatment in prisons and jails, intensive supervision programs, and long-range corrections and sentencing strategies.<sup>j</sup>Providing programs that identify and meet the treatment needs of adult and juvenile drug-dependent and alcohol-dependent offenders.<sup>k</sup>Developing and implementing programs that provide assistance to jurors and witnesses, and assistance (other than compensation) to victims of crime.<sup>l</sup>Developing programs to improve drug control technology, such as pretrial drug testing programs; programs that provide for the identification, assessment, referral to treatment, case management and monitoring of drug-dependent offenders; and enhancement of State and

distributed for:

Treatment <sup>i</sup>	Victim/ witness assistance <sup>k</sup>	Improved technology <sup>j</sup>	Innovative drug programs <sup>m</sup>	Public housing <sup>n</sup>	Domestic violence <sup>o</sup>	Evaluation <sup>p</sup>	Detention alternatives <sup>q</sup>	Street sales <sup>r</sup>	Adminis- tration <sup>s</sup>
\$12,660,348	\$2,521,602	\$27,167,306	\$11,338,243	\$770,389	\$3,413,796	\$1,176,376	\$6,342,139	\$8,029,429	\$4,358,518
0	0	618,350	124,266	0	53,824	0	0	0	0
0	0	122,575	0	0	0	0	0	95,352	0
0	0	278,440	0	0	0	0	0	0	382,550
0	0	192,990	90,014	0	0	0	0	0	159,927
0	0	3,519,757	0	0	0	0	54,900	1,797,741	0
264,065	0	511,142	0	0	0	0	0	0	513,681
1,692,463	35,625	0	0	0	7,500	0	1,416,804	62,040	0
191,775	0	611,880	556,549	0	0	0	0	0	151,027
0	0	729,000	0	0	0	65,500	0	0	142,800
5,135,619	0	2,177,475	875,495	0	143,402	0	20,766	563,984	363,277
544,000	0	0	30,000	16,000	0	0	0	0	0
116,250	0	165,510	0	0	387,555	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	315,313	0	0	49,889	0	0	216,700
0	0	636,604	3,179,236	0	0	0	55,432	595,210	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
406,008	0	597,260	0	0	261,889	62,799	0	0	0
0	0	43,000	0	0	0	0	0	10,500	0
0	0	1,790,430	0	0	93,604	0	0	0	0
72,000	0	480,091	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,982
0	0	107,350	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6,000	0	322,943	586,808	52,980	104,563	120,000	789,640	651,635	0
206,037	25,050	818,143	1,015,029	0	142,800	0	75,000	0	0
0	0	1,614,948	1,565,150	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	311,850	171,300	0	0	0	0	108,052	0
0	178,812	0	0	0	0	90,000	0	144,009	0
0	0	423,485	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	21,039	200,000	0	0	15,109	0	119,262	72,810	0
174,415	0	140,500	54,860	0	0	0	0	0	76,000
55,720	0	1,250	0	0	0	32,964	0	0	160,000
0	0	131,600	0	0	0	0	270,825	0	111,000
0	0	0	604,314	0	0	0	0	0	0
70,500	0	35,835	132,287	0	338,392	80,000	0	0	0
515,000	0	67,500	135,000	507,409	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	453,772	800,262	186,500	226,617	0	0	0	0
40,435	0	207,499	0	0	100,209	0	7,200	7,200	175,681
385,036	802,626	1,010,558	0	0	105,185	256,634	1,345,449	108,410	60,443
292,551	15,000	450,589	313,650	0	284,427	0	97,487	0	0
535,380	0	190,000	200,000	0	299,885	413,690	0	0	0
22,500	321,358	1,518,609	350,000	0	406,972	0	1,289,946	0	0
0	0	356,007	0	0	37,500	3,900	0	0	0
0	15,296	298,440	0	0	0	0	0	320,288	300,000
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
526,358	11,015	950,085	115,875	7,500	344,363	0	175,000	77,843	0
0	0	1,748,156	0	0	0	0	105,512	0	0
40,371	0	200,916	62,835	0	0	0	250,000	0	100,000
0	0	130,875	0	0	0	0	100,000	320,000	85,058
677,592	221,788	1,549,153	0	0	0	0	30,593	2,247,783	1,251,469
0	0	351,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	187,800	60,000	0	10,000	0	0	221,590	56,431
139,537	708,993	635,693	0	0	0	0	0	624,982	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	138,323	0	0
550,736	165,000	260,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	18,246	0	0	50,000	0	0	0	36,492

local forensic laboratories, as well as the development of criminal justice information systems to assist law enforcement, prosecution, courts, and corrections organizations (including automated fingerprint identification systems).

<sup>m</sup>Innovative programs that demonstrate new and different approaches to enforcement, prosecution, and adjudication of drug offenses and other serious crimes.

<sup>n</sup>Addressing the problems of drug trafficking and the illegal manufacture of controlled substances in public housing.

<sup>o</sup>Improving the criminal and juvenile justice systems' response to domestic and family violence, including spouse abuse, child abuse, and abuse of the elderly.

<sup>p</sup>Drug control evaluation programs that State and local units of government may utilize to evaluate programs and projects directed at State drug control activities.

<sup>q</sup>Providing alternatives to avoid detention, jail, and prison for persons who pose no danger to the community.

<sup>r</sup>Programs focusing on strengthening urban enforcement and prosecution efforts targeted at street drug sales.

<sup>s</sup>Funds allocated to States to pay for costs incurred in administering the Formula Grant Program.

<sup>t</sup>The total includes \$25,116 distributed to Kentucky, \$18,709 distributed to Maryland, \$9,940

Area. The purpose of this area is to improve the investigation and prosecution of white-collar crime, organized crime, public corruption crimes, and fraud against the government with priority attention to cases involving drug-related official corruption.

<sup>u</sup>The total includes \$1,092,307 distributed to North Carolina and \$104,802 distributed to South Carolina for the Property Crime Program Area. The purpose of this area is to disrupt illicit commerce in stolen goods and property.

<sup>v</sup>The total includes \$673,000 distributed to Washington, \$100,000 distributed to the Virgin Islands, and \$26,250 distributed to American Samoa for the Prison Industry area. This area provides for prison industry projects designed to place inmates in a realistic working and training environment.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance, **Bureau of Justice Assistance Annual Report: Fiscal Year 1993**, NCJ-149978; and **Bureau of Justice Assistance Annual Report: Fiscal Year 1994**, NCJ-157663 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCE-BOOK staff.

Table 1.16

**Justice system employment and payroll**

By level of government and type of activity, United States, October 1992

(Payroll amounts in thousands)

Activity	Total all governments	Federal Government	State governments	Local governments <sup>a</sup>
<b>Total justice system</b>				
Total employees	1,797,704	162,202	548,139	1,087,363
Full-time employees	NA	NA	532,404	966,836
Full-time equivalent employment	NA	NA	541,484	1,010,303
October payrolls	\$4,788,918	\$588,000	\$1,440,336	\$2,760,582
<b>Police protection</b>				
Total employees	857,593	87,616	86,606	683,371
Full-time employees	NA	NA	85,497	599,386
Full-time equivalent employment	NA	NA	86,027	628,584
October payrolls	\$2,395,897	\$334,901	\$246,947	\$1,814,049
<b>Judicial and legal</b>				
Total employees	373,611	50,768	113,548	209,295
Full-time employees	NA	NA	106,970	184,098
Full-time equivalent employment	NA	NA	110,664	192,943
October payrolls	\$1,013,453	\$181,345	\$349,876	\$482,232
<b>Corrections</b>				
Total employees	566,500	23,818	347,985	194,697
Full-time employees	NA	NA	339,937	183,352
Full-time equivalent employment	NA	NA	344,793	188,776
October payrolls	\$1,379,568	\$71,754	\$843,513	\$464,301

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.

<sup>a</sup>Data for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1992*, NCJ-148821 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, forthcoming). Table 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.17

**Percent distribution of justice system employment and payroll**

By level of government and type of activity, United States, October 1992

Activity	Percent distribution		
	Federal Government	State governments	Local governments <sup>a</sup>
<b>Total justice system</b>			
Total employees	9.0%	30.5%	60.5%
Full-time employees	NA	32.2	58.4
Full-time equivalent employment	NA	31.6	59.0
October payrolls	12.3	30.1	57.6
<b>Police protection</b>			
Total employees	10.2	10.1	79.7
Full-time employees	NA	11.1	77.9
Full-time equivalent employment	NA	10.7	78.5
October payrolls	14.0	10.3	75.7
<b>Judicial and legal</b>			
Total employees	13.6	30.4	56.0
Full-time employees	NA	31.5	54.3
Full-time equivalent employment	NA	31.3	54.6
October payrolls	17.9	34.5	47.6
<b>Corrections</b>			
Total employees	4.2	61.4	34.4
Full-time employees	NA	62.2	33.5
Full-time equivalent employment	NA	61.9	33.9
October payrolls	5.2	61.1	33.7

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.

<sup>a</sup>Data for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1992*, NCJ-148821 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, forthcoming). Table 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.18

**Justice system payroll**By level of government, United States, October 1982-92<sup>a</sup>

(Payroll amounts in thousands)

Year	Total all governments	Federal	Total State and local	Local <sup>b</sup>			
				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
<b>Percent change</b>							
1982 to 1987	57.3%	65.7%	56.4%	72.3%	49.2%	58.2%	43.9%
1987 to 1992	47.4	69.4	44.8	44.7	44.8	57.9	36.4
1982 to 1992	131.9	180.8	126.4	149.3	116.1	149.8	96.3

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

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

<sup>b</sup>Data for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1992*, NCJ-148821 (Washington, DC: forthcoming). Table D. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.19

**State and local justice system payroll**

By type of activity and level of government, October 1992

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

State and level of government <sup>a</sup>	Total October payrolls <sup>b</sup>	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		October payrolls	Percent of total October payrolls <sup>c</sup>	October payrolls	Percent of total October payrolls	October payrolls	Percent of total October payrolls	October payrolls	Percent of total October payrolls
States-local, total	\$33,182,816	\$4,200,918	12.7%	\$2,060,996	49.1%	\$832,108	19.8%	\$1,307,814	31.1%
State	9,828,247	1,440,336	14.7	246,947	17.1	349,876	24.3	843,513	58.6
Local, total	23,354,845	2,760,582	11.8	1,814,049	65.7	482,232	17.5	464,301	16.8
Counties	4,698,273	1,179,389	25.1	453,335	38.4	369,796	31.4	356,258	30.2
Municipalities	6,892,506	1,581,193	22.9	1,360,714	86.1	112,436	7.1	108,043	6.8
Alabama	456,438	44,509	9.8	23,009	51.7	9,508	21.4	11,992	26.9
State	176,929	18,846	10.7	3,325	17.6	6,990	37.1	8,531	45.3
Local, total	279,510	25,663	9.2	19,684	76.7	2,518	9.8	3,461	13.5
Counties	30,569	8,874	29.0	4,276	48.2	1,458	16.4	3,139	35.4
Municipalities	63,024	16,789	26.6	15,407	91.8	1,060	6.3	322	1.9
Alaska	151,925	15,321	10.1	6,225	40.6	4,423	28.9	4,672	30.5
State	76,792	10,373	13.5	1,741	16.8	4,109	39.6	4,524	43.6
Local, total	75,133	4,948	6.6	4,484	90.6	315	6.4	149	3.0
Boroughs	26,961	537	2.0	414	77.1	88	16.4	35	6.5
Municipalities	47,368	4,411	9.3	4,071	92.3	226	5.1	114	2.6
Arizona	472,557	70,187	14.9	32,647	46.5	17,024	24.3	20,516	29.2
State	121,955	19,976	16.4	4,826	24.2	3,295	16.5	11,855	59.3
Local, total	350,602	50,211	14.3	27,820	55.4	13,729	27.3	8,661	17.2
Counties	57,409	24,645	42.9	5,571	22.6	10,418	42.3	8,656	35.1
Municipalities	81,521	25,566	31.4	22,249	87.0	3,311	13.0	6	-
Arkansas	237,404	19,548	8.2	10,006	51.2	3,418	17.5	6,124	31.3
State	99,385	8,254	8.3	2,105	25.5	1,265	15.3	4,883	59.2
Local, total	138,019	11,294	8.2	7,901	70.0	2,153	19.1	1,240	11.0
Counties	15,915	4,419	27.8	1,700	38.5	1,556	35.2	1,162	26.3
Municipalities	25,896	6,875	26.5	6,200	90.2	597	8.7	78	1.1
California	4,510,316	665,360	14.8	326,715	49.1	133,094	20.0	205,551	30.9
State	1,062,204	167,920	15.8	32,370	19.3	10,181	6.1	125,368	74.7
Local, total	3,448,111	497,440	14.4	294,345	59.2	122,913	24.7	80,183	16.1
Counties	897,919	290,404	32.3	100,551	34.6	114,287	39.4	75,566	26.0
Municipalities	762,132	207,036	27.2	193,793	93.6	8,626	4.2	4,617	2.2
Colorado	476,398	55,047	11.6	26,053	47.3	12,953	23.5	16,041	29.1
State	165,021	20,636	12.5	2,954	14.3	8,232	39.9	9,449	45.8
Local, total	311,377	34,412	11.1	23,099	67.1	4,721	13.7	6,592	19.2
Counties	38,406	11,297	29.4	4,704	41.6	2,243	19.9	4,350	38.5
Municipalities	89,957	23,114	25.7	18,395	79.6	2,478	10.7	2,242	9.7
Connecticut	469,559	59,873	12.8	31,041	51.8	10,709	17.9	18,123	30.3
State	174,518	33,543	19.2	5,326	15.9	10,094	30.1	18,123	54.0
Local, total	295,042	26,330	8.9	25,715	97.7	615	2.3	-	-
Municipalities	276,145	26,330	9.5	25,715	97.7	615	2.3	-	-
Delaware	94,727	12,639	13.3	5,503	43.5	3,450	27.3	3,685	29.2
State	49,451	9,099	18.4	2,289	25.2	3,125	34.3	3,685	40.5
Local, total	45,276	3,540	7.8	3,214	90.8	325	9.2	-	-
Counties	5,298	1,395	26.3	1,217	87.2	179	12.8	-	-
Municipalities	6,409	2,144	33.5	1,998	93.2	147	6.9	-	-
District of Columbia	171,441	37,433	21.8	16,635	44.4	5,914	15.8	14,884	39.8
Local, total	171,441	37,433	21.8	16,635	44.4	5,914	15.8	14,884	39.8
Municipality	138,293	37,433	27.1	16,635	44.4	5,914	15.8	14,884	39.8
Florida	1,483,639	260,436	17.6	127,130	48.8	48,121	18.5	85,184	32.7
State	354,591	91,203	25.7	9,913	10.9	26,065	28.6	55,225	60.6
Local, total	1,129,048	169,232	15.0	117,217	69.3	22,056	13.0	29,959	17.7
Counties	298,868	103,560	34.7	55,165	53.3	20,368	19.7	28,027	27.1
Municipalities	222,445	65,673	29.5	62,052	94.5	1,687	2.6	1,933	2.9

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.19

**State and local justice system payroll**

By type of activity and level of government, October 1992--Continued

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

State and level of government <sup>a</sup>	Total October payrolls <sup>b</sup>	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		October payrolls	Percent of total October payrolls <sup>c</sup>	October payrolls	Percent of total October payrolls	October payrolls	Percent of total October payrolls	October payrolls	Percent of total October payrolls
Georgia	\$783,123	\$85,017	10.9%	\$39,849	46.9%	\$16,311	19.2%	\$28,857	33.9%
State	233,831	28,217	12.1	4,971	17.6	3,611	12.8	19,635	69.6
Local, total	549,292	56,800	10.3	34,878	61.4	12,700	22.4	9,223	16.2
Counties	85,275	34,670	40.7	15,996	46.1	11,013	31.8	7,661	22.1
Municipalities	71,268	22,130	31.1	18,882	85.3	1,687	7.6	1,562	7.1
Hawaii	172,235	24,370	14.1	11,857	48.7	7,932	32.5	4,581	18.8
State	130,808	10,641	8.1	-	-	6,061	57.0	4,581	43.1
Local, total	41,427	13,729	33.1	11,857	86.4	1,872	13.6	-	-
Counties	12,761	3,745	29.3	3,071	82.0	675	18.0	-	-
Municipalities	28,658	9,983	34.8	8,787	88.0	1,197	12.0	-	-
Idaho	118,412	12,189	10.3	6,172	50.6	2,776	22.8	3,242	26.6
State	43,387	4,801	11.1	1,142	23.8	1,293	26.9	2,366	49.3
Local, total	75,025	7,389	9.8	5,030	68.1	1,483	20.1	876	11.9
Counties	13,971	4,493	32.2	2,311	51.4	1,309	29.1	874	19.5
Municipalities	11,037	2,895	26.2	2,719	93.9	174	6.0	3	0.1
Illinois	1,448,754	203,376	14.0	120,889	59.4	34,995	17.2	47,493	23.4
State	346,998	52,536	15.1	11,973	22.8	10,462	19.9	30,101	57.3
Local, total	1,101,756	150,841	13.7	108,916	72.2	24,533	16.3	17,392	11.5
Counties	118,394	49,793	42.1	9,954	20.0	22,454	45.1	17,385	34.9
Municipalities	278,233	101,047	36.3	98,962	97.9	2,079	2.1	6	-
Indiana	654,036	54,819	8.4	27,941	51.0	10,016	18.3	16,862	30.8
State	227,829	19,536	8.6	4,117	21.1	3,438	17.6	11,982	61.3
Local, total	426,207	35,283	8.3	23,824	67.5	6,578	18.6	4,880	13.8
Counties	67,583	13,231	19.6	4,970	37.6	4,171	31.5	4,090	30.9
Municipalities	83,380	22,051	26.4	18,854	85.5	2,407	10.9	791	3.6
Iowa	359,657	29,481	8.2	15,168	51.5	7,599	25.8	6,714	22.8
State	136,016	14,263	10.5	2,906	20.4	5,885	41.3	5,472	38.4
Local, total	223,642	15,218	6.8	12,261	80.6	1,714	11.3	1,243	8.2
Counties	35,924	6,098	17.0	3,436	56.3	1,439	23.6	1,223	20.1
Municipalities	46,999	9,120	19.4	8,825	96.8	275	3.0	19	0.2
Kansas	325,583	33,178	10.2	15,687	47.3	6,630	20.0	10,861	32.7
State	100,811	15,050	14.9	2,396	15.9	4,390	29.2	8,263	54.9
Local, total	224,772	18,128	8.1	13,291	73.3	2,240	12.4	2,597	14.3
Counties	31,116	7,420	23.8	3,474	46.8	1,417	19.1	2,529	34.1
Municipalities	42,796	10,708	25.0	9,817	91.7	823	7.7	68	0.6
Kentucky	399,197	37,080	9.3	16,189	43.7	8,737	23.6	12,154	32.8
State	166,307	21,135	12.7	4,076	19.3	7,450	35.2	9,608	45.5
Local, total	232,889	15,946	6.8	12,113	76.0	1,287	8.1	2,546	16.0
Counties	25,798	6,600	25.6	3,426	51.9	976	14.8	2,198	33.3
Municipalities	40,168	9,346	23.3	8,687	92.9	311	3.3	348	3.7
Louisiana	476,862	51,774	10.9	22,383	43.2	11,300	21.8	18,092	34.9
State	190,313	19,703	10.4	2,487	12.6	4,229	21.5	12,988	65.9
Local, total	286,548	32,071	11.2	19,896	62.0	7,071	22.0	5,104	15.9
Parishes	53,194	14,511	27.3	7,177	49.5	4,491	30.9	2,844	19.6
Municipalities	56,833	17,559	30.9	12,719	72.4	2,580	14.7	2,260	12.9
Maine	139,395	12,595	9.0	6,719	53.3	1,893	15.0	3,983	31.6
State	51,870	6,093	11.7	1,585	26.0	1,551	25.5	2,957	48.5
Local, total	87,525	6,502	7.4	5,134	79.0	342	5.3	1,026	15.8
Counties	2,336	2,011	86.1	699	34.8	286	14.2	1,026	51.0
Municipalities	50,606	4,491	8.9	4,435	98.8	56	1.2	-	-
Maryland	662,057	89,085	13.5	43,439	48.8	18,067	20.3	27,579	31.0
State	223,037	40,481	18.1	6,943	17.2	11,422	28.2	22,117	54.6
Local, total	439,021	48,604	11.1	36,496	75.1	6,645	13.7	5,462	11.2
Counties	344,653	32,380	9.4	21,970	67.9	4,947	15.3	5,462	16.9
Municipalities	83,756	16,224	19.4	14,526	89.5	1,698	10.5	-	-

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.19

**State and local justice system payroll**

By type of activity and level of government, October 1992--Continued

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

State and level of government <sup>a</sup>	Total October payrolls <sup>b</sup>	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		October payrolls	Percent of total October payrolls <sup>c</sup>	October payrolls	Percent of total October payrolls	October payrolls	Percent of total October payrolls	October payrolls	Percent of total October payrolls
Massachusetts	\$740,776	\$96,861	13.1%	\$55,287	57.1%	\$15,867	16.4%	\$25,706	26.5%
State	223,416	36,342	16.3	7,091	19.5	14,966	41.2	14,284	39.3
Local, total	517,360	60,519	11.7	48,196	79.6	901	1.5	11,422	18.9
Counties	15,002	9,070	60.5	248	2.7	64	0.7	8,758	96.6
Municipalities	428,689	51,448	12.0	47,948	93.2	837	1.6	2,664	5.2
Michigan	1,276,871	149,757	11.7	63,433	42.4	28,990	19.4	57,333	38.3
State	401,837	66,192	16.5	10,435	15.8	9,323	14.1	46,433	70.1
Local, total	875,034	83,565	9.5	52,998	63.4	19,667	23.5	10,900	13.0
Counties	107,794	36,904	34.2	10,178	27.6	16,009	43.4	10,717	29.0
Municipalities	171,775	46,660	27.2	42,819	91.8	3,658	7.8	184	0.4
Minnesota	626,869	56,418	9.0	27,538	48.8	13,450	23.8	15,430	27.3
State	190,889	14,559	7.6	2,650	18.2	4,890	33.6	7,019	48.2
Local, total	435,980	41,859	9.6	24,888	59.5	8,561	20.5	8,411	20.1
Counties	88,340	23,341	26.4	7,154	30.6	7,777	33.3	8,411	36.0
Municipalities	84,878	18,518	21.8	17,734	95.8	784	4.2	-	-
Mississippi	263,839	19,880	7.5	10,345	52.0	4,300	21.6	5,236	26.3
State	93,589	8,044	8.6	1,865	23.2	1,694	21.1	4,485	55.8
Local, total	170,250	11,837	7.0	8,479	71.6	2,606	22.0	751	6.3
Counties	34,934	4,950	14.2	2,170	43.8	2,139	43.2	641	12.9
Municipalities	29,689	6,887	23.2	6,310	91.6	467	6.8	110	1.6
Missouri	512,505	59,900	11.7	33,626	56.1	11,513	19.2	14,761	24.6
State	153,212	21,520	14.0	4,729	22.0	6,254	29.1	10,538	49.0
Local, total	359,293	38,380	10.7	28,897	75.3	5,260	13.7	4,223	11.0
Counties	31,557	11,607	36.8	5,549	47.8	3,172	27.3	2,886	24.9
Municipalities	84,006	26,773	31.9	23,348	87.2	2,088	7.8	1,337	5.0
Montana	108,117	8,275	7.7	4,137	50.0	1,674	20.2	2,464	29.8
State	37,577	3,320	8.8	856	25.8	542	16.3	1,922	57.9
Local, total	70,540	4,955	7.0	3,282	66.2	1,132	22.8	542	10.9
Counties	9,773	2,982	30.5	1,571	52.7	901	30.2	510	17.1
Municipalities	7,498	1,972	26.3	1,710	86.7	230	11.7	32	1.6
Nebraska	209,200	17,977	8.6	9,551	53.1	3,644	20.3	4,781	26.6
State	59,849	6,813	11.4	1,606	23.6	1,812	26.6	3,395	49.8
Local, total	149,351	11,164	7.5	7,946	71.2	1,832	16.4	1,387	12.4
Counties	17,668	4,880	27.6	1,928	39.5	1,565	32.1	1,387	28.4
Municipalities	28,282	6,284	22.2	6,017	95.8	267	4.2	-	-
Nevada	176,095	31,471	17.9	14,535	46.2	6,612	21.0	10,324	32.8
State	49,783	9,197	18.5	1,546	16.8	1,497	16.3	6,153	66.9
Local, total	126,311	22,274	17.6	12,989	58.3	5,115	23.0	4,170	18.7
Counties	43,353	16,535	38.1	9,329	56.4	3,861	23.4	3,345	20.2
Municipalities	19,462	5,740	29.5	3,661	63.8	1,254	21.8	825	14.4
New Hampshire	121,667	13,755	11.3	8,007	58.2	2,296	16.7	3,452	25.1
State	38,410	5,387	14.0	1,158	21.5	1,895	35.2	2,334	43.3
Local, total	83,257	8,368	10.1	6,849	81.8	401	4.8	1,118	13.4
Counties	6,333	1,786	28.2	357	20.0	328	18.4	1,100	61.6
Municipalities	35,416	6,582	18.6	6,491	98.6	73	1.1	18	0.3
New Jersey	1,249,578	200,215	16.0	101,253	50.6	46,455	23.2	52,508	26.2
State	351,750	61,716	17.5	12,849	20.8	18,330	29.7	30,537	49.5
Local, total	897,829	138,499	15.4	88,403	63.8	28,125	20.3	21,971	15.9
Counties	174,416	54,430	31.2	10,345	19.0	22,121	40.6	21,964	40.4
Municipalities	258,793	84,070	32.5	78,059	92.9	6,004	7.1	7	-
New Mexico	198,785	21,234	10.7	9,420	44.4	4,729	22.3	7,085	33.4
State	88,128	10,765	12.2	1,355	12.6	4,121	38.3	5,289	49.1
Local, total	110,657	10,469	9.5	8,065	77.0	607	5.8	1,796	17.2
Counties	13,743	3,488	25.4	2,303	66.0	107	3.1	1,078	30.9
Municipalities	26,742	6,981	26.1	5,763	82.6	500	7.2	718	10.3

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.19

**State and local justice system payroll**

By type of activity and level of government, October 1992--Continued

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

State and level of government <sup>a</sup>	Total October payrolls <sup>b</sup>	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		October payrolls	Percent of total October payrolls <sup>c</sup>	October payrolls	Percent of total October payrolls	October payrolls	Percent of total October payrolls	October payrolls	Percent of total October payrolls
New York	\$3,521,278	\$543,794	15.4%	\$254,441	46.8%	\$96,616	17.8%	\$192,737	35.4%
State	832,608	188,243	22.6	18,687	9.9	62,851	33.4	106,705	56.7
Local, total	2,688,671	355,551	13.2	235,754	66.3	33,764	9.5	86,033	24.2
Counties	316,317	81,561	25.8	41,206	50.5	10,299	12.6	30,056	36.9
Municipalities	1,577,521	273,990	17.4	194,548	71.0	23,465	8.6	55,976	20.4
North Carolina	788,619	81,833	10.4	38,070	46.5	14,009	17.1	29,753	36.4
State	257,507	45,450	17.7	7,953	17.5	12,514	27.5	24,984	55.0
Local, total	531,112	36,383	6.9	30,118	82.8	1,496	4.1	4,770	13.1
Counties	426,350	15,496	3.6	9,513	61.4	1,213	7.8	4,770	30.8
Municipalities	82,159	20,887	25.4	20,604	98.6	283	1.4	-	-
North Dakota	78,779	5,596	7.1	2,702	48.3	1,645	29.4	1,249	22.3
State	33,979	2,342	6.9	550	23.5	866	37.0	926	39.5
Local, total	44,801	3,254	7.3	2,152	66.1	778	23.9	323	9.9
Counties	6,116	1,749	28.6	726	41.5	700	40.0	323	18.5
Municipalities	6,231	1,505	24.2	1,427	94.8	78	5.2	-	-
Ohio	1,279,873	146,859	11.5	72,250	49.2	34,683	23.6	39,925	27.2
State	352,935	41,517	11.8	6,730	16.2	6,682	16.1	28,106	67.7
Local, total	926,939	105,342	11.4	65,520	62.2	28,002	26.6	11,820	11.2
Counties	176,005	43,369	24.6	12,157	28.0	20,370	47.0	10,842	25.0
Municipalities	200,098	61,973	31.0	53,363	86.1	7,632	12.3	978	1.6
Oklahoma	358,012	34,168	9.5	17,899	52.4	6,664	19.5	9,605	28.1
State	133,413	16,784	12.6	3,633	21.6	4,681	27.9	8,470	50.5
Local, total	224,600	17,384	7.7	14,266	82.1	1,983	11.4	1,135	6.5
Counties	21,466	3,619	16.9	1,565	43.2	1,016	28.1	1,038	28.7
Municipalities	58,391	13,765	23.6	12,701	92.3	967	7.0	97	0.7
Oregon	391,572	42,551	10.9	19,653	46.2	9,088	21.4	13,810	32.5
State	130,410	16,663	12.8	3,648	21.9	5,959	35.8	7,055	42.3
Local, total	261,162	25,889	9.9	16,005	61.8	3,129	12.1	6,755	26.1
Counties	38,565	14,188	36.8	4,926	34.7	2,529	17.8	6,733	47.5
Municipalities	45,086	11,701	26.0	11,079	94.7	600	5.1	22	0.2
Pennsylvania	1,323,316	160,321	12.1	82,363	51.4	34,513	21.5	43,444	27.1
State	400,895	44,212	11.0	15,338	34.7	8,781	19.9	20,093	45.4
Local, total	922,421	116,109	12.6	67,025	57.7	25,732	22.2	23,351	20.1
Counties	101,348	36,672	36.2	4,633	12.6	16,686	45.5	15,353	41.9
Municipalities	186,751	79,437	42.5	62,392	78.5	9,046	11.4	7,998	10.1
Rhode Island	130,637	17,197	13.2	8,102	47.1	3,122	18.2	5,973	34.7
State	54,871	9,831	17.9	988	10.0	2,869	29.2	5,973	60.8
Local, total	75,767	7,366	9.7	7,114	96.6	253	3.4	-	-
Counties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	72,125	7,366	10.2	7,114	96.6	253	3.4	-	-
South Carolina	395,952	38,607	9.8	17,574	45.5	5,813	15.1	15,220	39.4
State	157,742	18,180	11.5	3,667	20.2	1,618	8.9	12,895	70.9
Local, total	238,209	20,427	8.6	13,907	68.1	4,195	20.5	2,325	11.4
Counties	52,518	12,550	23.9	6,542	52.1	3,729	29.7	2,278	18.2
Municipalities	27,935	7,877	28.2	7,364	93.5	466	5.9	46	0.6
South Dakota	73,142	6,150	8.4	3,000	48.8	1,715	27.9	1,436	23.3
State	28,512	2,991	10.5	617	20.6	1,318	44.1	1,056	35.3
Local, total	44,901	3,159	7.0	2,383	75.4	397	12.6	380	12.0
Counties	5,206	1,479	28.4	759	51.3	356	24.1	364	24.6
Municipalities	9,052	1,680	18.6	1,624	96.7	41	2.4	16	1.0
Tennessee	512,752	56,335	11.0	26,083	46.3	10,756	19.1	19,496	34.6
State	160,337	20,131	12.6	3,537	17.6	4,647	23.1	11,947	59.3
Local, total	352,415	36,205	10.3	22,547	62.3	6,109	16.9	7,549	20.9
Counties	170,017	16,190	9.5	5,524	34.1	4,310	26.6	6,356	39.3
Municipalities	170,264	20,015	11.8	17,023	85.1	1,799	9.0	1,193	6.0

See notes at end of table.



Table 1.19

**State and local justice system payroll**

By type of activity and level of government, October 1992--Continued

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

State and level of government <sup>a</sup>	Total October payrolls <sup>b</sup>	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		October payrolls	Percent of total October payrolls <sup>c</sup>	October payrolls	Percent of total October payrolls	October payrolls	Percent of total October payrolls	October payrolls	Percent of total October payrolls
Texas	\$2,101,154	\$250,601	11.9%	\$117,697	47.0%	\$43,180	17.2%	\$89,725	35.8%
State	552,537	77,948	14.1	8,341	10.7	11,712	15.0	57,895	74.3
Local, total	1,548,616	172,653	11.1	109,355	63.3	31,468	18.2	31,830	18.4
Counties	192,721	80,554	41.8	24,659	30.6	24,483	30.4	31,412	39.0
Municipalities	329,339	92,099	28.0	84,696	92.0	6,985	7.6	418	0.5
Utah	191,647	19,091	10.0	9,010	47.2	4,288	22.5	5,792	30.3
State	80,955	8,914	11.0	1,664	18.7	2,662	29.9	4,588	51.5
Local, total	110,692	10,177	9.2	7,347	72.2	1,626	16.0	1,204	11.8
Counties	15,656	4,933	31.5	2,541	51.5	1,188	24.1	1,204	24.4
Municipalities	20,480	5,244	25.6	4,806	91.6	438	8.4	-	-
Vermont	69,051	6,369	9.2	3,266	51.3	1,460	22.9	1,643	25.8
State	31,270	4,481	14.3	1,473	32.9	1,365	30.5	1,643	36.7
Local, total	37,781	1,888	5.0	1,793	95.0	95	5.0	-	-
Counties	115	83	72.2	19	22.9	64	77.1	-	-
Municipalities	8,025	1,804	22.5	1,773	98.3	31	1.7	-	-
Virginia	769,247	83,167	10.8	40,527	48.7	14,796	17.8	27,844	33.5
State	252,987	30,440	12.0	6,156	20.2	7,647	25.1	16,637	54.7
Local, total	516,260	52,727	10.2	34,371	65.2	7,149	13.6	11,207	21.3
Counties	289,546	26,052	9.0	15,969	61.3	4,649	17.8	5,433	20.9
Municipalities	203,513	26,675	13.1	18,402	69.0	2,500	9.4	5,773	21.6
Washington	719,780	76,774	10.7	35,917	46.8	17,601	22.9	23,257	30.3
State	249,095	26,376	10.6	5,653	21.4	5,284	20.0	15,439	58.5
Local, total	470,685	50,398	10.7	30,264	60.1	12,317	24.4	7,818	15.5
Counties	69,555	27,416	39.4	10,105	36.9	9,825	35.8	7,486	27.3
Municipalities	97,412	22,982	23.6	20,158	87.7	2,492	10.8	332	1.4
West Virginia	180,767	10,891	6.0	5,848	53.7	3,111	28.6	1,932	17.7
State	64,883	5,037	7.8	1,844	36.6	2,041	40.5	1,153	22.9
Local, total	115,884	5,854	5.1	4,004	68.4	1,071	18.3	779	13.3
Counties	9,839	2,983	30.3	1,262	42.3	949	31.8	773	25.9
Municipalities	17,100	2,870	16.8	2,742	95.5	122	4.3	7	0.2
Wisconsin	674,175	65,313	9.7	34,881	53.4	13,072	20.0	17,361	26.6
State	210,669	22,404	10.6	2,358	10.5	7,007	31.3	13,039	58.2
Local, total	463,507	42,910	9.3	32,523	75.8	6,065	14.1	4,322	10.1
Counties	93,306	18,454	19.8	9,035	49.0	5,097	27.6	4,322	23.4
Municipalities	91,788	24,456	26.6	23,488	96.0	968	4.0	-	-
Wyoming	75,046	6,242	8.3	3,325	53.3	1,574	25.2	1,344	21.5
State	22,149	2,234	10.1	524	23.5	900	40.3	810	36.3
Local, total	52,897	4,008	7.6	2,801	69.9	674	16.8	534	13.3
Counties	8,364	1,984	23.7	980	49.4	510	25.7	493	24.8
Municipalities	7,081	2,025	28.6	1,820	89.9	164	8.1	41	2.0

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

<sup>c</sup>Justice system payrolls of independent school districts (primarily for special police forces) are not available.<sup>a</sup>Data for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation.<sup>b</sup>Includes 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.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1992*, NCJ-148821 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, forthcoming). Table 6.

Table 1.20

**Justice system employment**By level of government, United States, October 1982-92<sup>a</sup>

October payroll period	Total all governments	Federal	Total State and local	State	Local <sup>b</sup>		
					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
<b>Percent change</b>							
1982 to 1987	20.0%	28.3%	19.4%	32.4%	14.0%	24.1%	7.8%
1987 to 1992	17.9	33.7	16.5	21.4	14.2	24.3	7.0
1982 to 1992	41.5	71.5	39.1	60.7	30.3	54.2	15.4

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

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

<sup>b</sup>Data for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1992*, NCJ-148821 (Washington, DC: forthcoming). Table C. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.21

**Justice system employment**By type of activity and level of government, United States, October 1980-92<sup>a</sup>

Level of government and year	Total employment				Level of government and year	Total employment			
	Total justice system	Police protection	Judicial and legal	Corrections		Total justice system	Police protection	Judicial and legal	Corrections
<b>All governments</b>					<b>State</b>				
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
<b>Percent change</b>					<b>Percent change</b>				
1980 to 1992	NA	20.0%	NA	109.3%	1980 to 1992	87.3%	14.1%	114.2%	112.6%
1982 to 1987	20.0%	9.5	26.1%	40.5	1982 to 1987	32.4	12.9	25.4	43.7
1987 to 1992	17.9	8.2	19.6	34.9	1987 to 1992	21.4	-1.1	13.4	31.8
1982 to 1992	41.5	18.5	50.8	89.6	1982 to 1992	60.7	11.7	42.2	89.5
<b>Federal</b>					<b>Local total<sup>b</sup></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	194,687
<b>Percent change</b>					<b>Percent change</b>				
1980 to 1992	NA	57.9%	NA	147.2%	1980 to 1992	NA	17.4%	NA	100.6%
1982 to 1987	28.3%	30.2	24.8%	28.0	1982 to 1987	14.0%	7.1	26.8%	36.2
1987 to 1992	33.7	20.4	42.3	85.2	1987 to 1992	14.2	8.0	18.5	36.1
1982 to 1992	71.5	56.7	77.6	137.1	1982 to 1992	30.3	15.7	50.3	85.4
<b>Total State and local<sup>b</sup></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					
<b>Percent change</b>									
1980 to 1992	NA	17.0%	NA	108.1%					
1982 to 1987	19.4%	7.8	26.3%	41.0					
1987 to 1992	16.5	6.9	16.7	33.4					
1982 to 1992	39.1	15.3	47.3	88.0					

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

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.<sup>b</sup>Data for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1992*, NCJ-148821 (Washington, DC: forthcoming). Table G. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.22

**State and local justice system full-time equivalent employment**

By type of activity and level of government, October 1992

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

State and level of government <sup>a</sup>	Total full-time equivalent employment <sup>b</sup>	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		Number	Percent of total full-time equivalent employment <sup>c</sup>	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	13,369,223	1,551,787	11.6%	714,611	46.1%	303,607	19.6%	533,569	34.4%
State	3,856,222	541,484	14.0	86,027	15.9	110,664	20.4	344,793	63.7
Local, total	9,513,001	1,010,303	10.6	628,584	62.2	192,943	19.1	188,776	18.7
Counties	2,032,740	470,907	23.2	169,113	35.9	149,501	31.7	152,293	32.3
Municipalities	2,606,220	539,396	20.7	459,471	85.2	43,442	8.1	36,483	6.8
Alabama	235,412	20,322	8.6	10,579	52.1	3,874	19.1	5,869	28.9
State	81,101	7,613	9.4	1,073	14.1	2,629	34.5	3,911	51.4
Local, total	154,311	12,709	8.2	9,506	74.8	1,245	9.8	1,958	15.4
Counties	17,121	4,528	26.4	1,988	43.9	775	17.1	1,765	39.0
Municipalities	33,349	8,181	24.5	7,518	91.9	470	5.7	193	2.4
Alaska	46,027	4,040	8.8	1,597	39.5	1,170	29.0	1,273	31.5
State	24,246	2,747	11.3	431	15.7	1,100	40.0	1,216	44.3
Local, total	21,781	1,293	5.9	1,166	90.2	70	5.4	57	4.4
Boroughs	7,800	118	1.5	94	79.7	17	14.4	7	5.9
Municipalities	13,734	1,175	8.6	1,072	91.2	53	4.5	50	4.3
Arizona	199,138	27,770	13.9	11,180	40.3	6,467	23.3	10,123	36.5
State	54,064	8,934	16.5	1,670	18.7	1,032	11.6	6,232	69.8
Local, total	145,074	18,836	13.0	9,510	50.5	5,435	28.9	3,891	20.7
Counties	28,086	10,354	36.9	2,232	21.6	4,235	40.9	3,887	37.5
Municipalities	29,953	8,482	28.3	7,278	85.8	1,200	14.1	4	-
Arkansas	128,584	10,882	8.5	5,374	49.4	1,703	15.6	3,805	35.0
State	46,596	4,009	8.6	870	21.7	327	8.2	2,812	70.1
Local, total	81,988	6,873	8.4	4,504	65.5	1,376	20.0	993	14.4
Counties	11,689	3,097	26.5	1,146	37.0	1,014	32.7	937	30.3
Municipalities	15,298	3,776	24.7	3,358	88.9	362	9.6	56	1.5
California	1,429,841	184,196	12.9	85,467	46.4	37,875	20.6	60,854	33.0
State	321,860	48,384	15.0	11,085	22.9	2,429	5.0	34,870	72.1
Local, total	1,107,981	135,812	12.3	74,382	54.8	35,446	26.1	25,984	19.1
Counties	290,920	83,246	28.6	26,301	31.6	32,183	38.7	24,762	29.7
Municipalities	215,859	52,566	24.4	48,081	91.5	3,263	6.2	1,222	2.3
Colorado	185,140	20,081	10.8	9,457	47.1	4,441	22.1	6,183	30.8
State	53,004	7,135	13.5	1,017	14.3	2,670	37.4	3,448	48.3
Local, total	132,136	12,946	9.8	8,440	65.2	1,771	13.7	2,735	21.1
Counties	18,808	4,796	25.5	1,962	40.9	819	17.1	2,015	42.0
Municipalities	34,757	8,150	23.4	6,478	79.5	952	11.7	720	8.8
Connecticut	151,167	17,959	11.9	9,249	51.5	3,292	18.3	5,418	30.2
State	54,154	10,042	18.5	1,509	15.0	3,115	31.0	5,418	54.0
Local, total	97,013	7,917	8.2	7,740	97.8	177	2.2	-	-
Counties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	90,618	7,917	8.7	7,740	97.8	177	2.2	-	-
Delaware	37,687	4,952	13.1	1,946	39.3	1,331	26.9	1,675	33.8
State	20,179	3,595	17.8	735	20.4	1,185	33.0	1,675	46.6
Local, total	17,508	1,357	7.8	1,211	89.2	146	10.8	-	-
Counties	2,164	484	22.4	399	82.4	85	17.6	-	-
Municipalities	2,705	873	32.3	812	93.0	61	7.0	-	-
District of Columbia	54,655	11,936	21.8	5,084	42.6	1,792	15.0	5,060	42.4
Local, total	54,655	11,936	21.8	5,084	42.6	1,792	15.0	5,060	42.4
Municipality	46,342	11,936	25.8	5,084	42.6	1,792	15.0	5,060	42.4
Florida	664,070	106,017	16.0	45,317	42.7	18,915	17.8	41,785	39.4
State	164,501	41,847	25.4	3,791	9.1	8,976	21.4	29,080	69.5
Local, total	499,569	64,170	12.8	41,526	64.7	9,939	15.5	12,705	19.8
Counties	125,987	41,388	32.9	19,937	48.2	9,489	22.9	11,962	28.9
Municipalities	87,892	22,782	25.9	21,589	94.8	450	2.0	743	3.3

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.22

**State and local justice system full-time equivalent employment**

By type of activity and level of government, October 1992--Continued

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

State and level of government <sup>a</sup>	Total full-time equivalent employment <sup>b</sup>	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		Number	Percent of total full-time equivalent employment <sup>c</sup>	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	397,053	44,539	11.2%	18,680	41.9%	7,063	15.9%	18,796	42.2%
State	114,464	17,254	15.1	2,051	11.9	1,163	6.7	14,040	81.4
Local, total	282,589	27,285	9.7	16,629	60.9	5,900	21.6	4,756	17.4
Counties	42,731	16,478	38.6	7,332	44.5	5,155	31.3	3,991	24.2
Municipalities	37,535	10,807	28.8	9,297	86.0	745	6.9	765	7.1
Hawaii	64,539	8,173	12.7	3,436	42.0	2,711	33.2	2,026	24.8
State	50,657	4,185	8.3	-	-	2,159	51.6	2,026	48.4
Local, total	13,882	3,988	28.7	3,436	86.2	552	13.8	-	-
Counties	4,592	1,240	27.0	1,023	82.5	217	17.5	-	-
Municipalities	9,286	2,748	29.6	2,413	87.8	335	12.2	-	-
Idaho	60,096	5,587	9.3	2,736	49.0	1,197	21.4	1,654	29.6
State	20,250	1,935	9.6	433	22.4	363	18.8	1,139	58.9
Local, total	39,846	3,652	9.2	2,303	63.1	834	22.8	515	14.1
Counties	7,719	2,462	31.9	1,187	48.2	761	30.9	514	20.9
Municipalities	5,340	1,190	22.3	1,116	93.8	73	6.1	1	0.1
Illinois	567,178	74,763	13.2	40,675	54.4	14,474	19.4	19,614	26.2
State	136,623	18,052	13.2	3,750	20.8	2,496	13.8	11,806	65.4
Local, total	430,555	56,711	13.2	36,925	65.1	11,978	21.1	7,808	13.8
Counties	53,812	23,436	43.6	4,315	18.4	11,315	48.3	7,806	33.3
Municipalities	100,014	33,275	33.3	32,610	98.0	663	2.0	2	-
Indiana	297,585	27,663	9.3	13,220	47.8	5,035	18.2	9,408	34.0
State	95,157	9,195	9.7	1,800	19.6	925	10.1	6,470	70.4
Local, total	202,428	18,468	9.1	11,420	61.8	4,110	22.3	2,938	15.9
Counties	40,022	8,030	20.1	2,710	33.7	2,794	34.8	2,526	31.5
Municipalities	42,867	10,438	24.3	8,710	83.4	1,316	12.6	412	3.9
Iowa	155,793	11,660	7.5	6,074	52.1	2,805	24.1	2,781	23.9
State	47,354	5,003	10.6	807	16.1	2,104	42.1	2,092	41.8
Local, total	108,439	6,657	6.1	5,267	79.1	701	10.5	689	10.4
Counties	19,326	2,874	14.9	1,575	54.8	617	21.5	682	23.7
Municipalities	21,896	3,783	17.3	3,692	97.6	84	2.2	7	0.2
Kansas	157,064	14,680	9.3	6,887	46.9	2,903	19.8	4,890	33.3
State	47,882	6,392	13.3	988	15.5	1,846	28.9	3,558	55.7
Local, total	109,182	8,288	7.6	5,899	71.2	1,057	12.8	1,332	16.1
Counties	17,937	3,823	21.3	1,823	47.7	700	18.3	1,300	34.0
Municipalities	19,869	4,465	22.5	4,076	91.3	357	8.0	32	0.7
Kentucky	197,016	18,787	9.5	7,653	40.7	4,327	23.0	6,807	36.2
State	76,254	10,432	13.7	1,701	16.3	3,638	34.9	5,093	48.8
Local, total	120,762	8,355	6.9	5,952	71.2	689	8.2	1,714	20.5
Counties	14,729	3,672	24.9	1,619	44.1	592	16.1	1,461	39.8
Municipalities	21,225	4,683	22.1	4,333	92.5	97	2.1	253	5.4
Louisiana	249,344	27,606	11.1	12,252	44.4	5,553	20.1	9,801	35.5
State	88,767	9,028	10.2	1,077	11.9	1,334	14.8	6,617	73.3
Local, total	160,577	18,578	11.6	11,175	60.2	4,219	22.7	3,184	17.1
Parishes	30,936	8,994	29.1	4,340	48.3	2,797	31.1	1,857	20.6
Municipalities	33,297	9,584	28.8	6,835	71.3	1,422	14.8	1,327	13.8
Maine	65,148	5,544	8.5	2,936	53.0	740	13.3	1,868	33.7
State	22,006	2,371	10.8	587	24.8	533	22.5	1,251	52.8
Local, total	43,142	3,173	7.4	2,349	74.0	207	6.5	617	19.4
Counties	1,405	1,199	85.3	392	32.7	190	15.8	617	51.5
Municipalities	24,752	1,974	8.0	1,957	99.1	17	0.9	-	-
Maryland	239,627	31,582	13.2	14,620	46.3	6,041	19.1	10,921	34.6
State	82,072	14,773	18.0	2,276	15.4	3,685	24.9	8,812	59.6
Local, total	157,555	16,809	10.7	12,344	73.4	2,356	14.0	2,109	12.5
Counties	120,156	10,859	9.0	6,964	64.1	1,786	16.4	2,109	19.4
Municipalities	33,418	5,950	17.8	5,380	90.4	570	9.6	-	-

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.22

**State and local justice system full-time equivalent employment**

By type of activity and level of government, October 1992--Continued

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

State and level of government <sup>a</sup>	Total full-time equivalent employment <sup>b</sup>	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		Number	Percent of total full-time equivalent employment <sup>c</sup>	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	277,246	32,372	11.7%	17,105	52.8%	5,637	17.4%	9,630	29.7%
State	84,983	12,628	14.9	1,991	15.8	5,326	42.2	5,311	42.1
Local, total	192,263	19,744	10.3	15,114	76.5	311	1.6	4,319	21.9
Counties	6,011	3,397	56.5	95	2.8	34	1.0	3,268	96.2
Municipalities	160,643	16,347	10.2	15,019	91.9	277	1.7	1,051	6.4
Michigan	460,471	51,043	11.1	21,290	41.7	10,350	20.3	19,403	38.0
State	137,853	20,753	15.1	3,105	15.0	2,683	12.9	14,965	72.1
Local, total	322,618	30,290	9.4	18,185	60.0	7,667	25.3	4,438	14.7
Counties	47,148	14,513	30.8	3,904	26.9	6,248	43.1	4,361	30.0
Municipalities	67,356	15,777	23.4	14,281	90.5	1,419	9.0	77	0.5
Minnesota	239,943	19,234	8.0	9,366	48.7	4,335	22.5	5,533	28.8
State	67,332	4,552	6.8	835	18.3	1,262	27.7	2,455	53.9
Local, total	172,611	14,682	8.5	8,531	58.1	3,073	20.9	3,078	21.0
Counties	36,921	8,703	23.6	2,786	32.0	2,839	32.6	3,078	35.4
Municipalities	33,037	5,979	18.1	5,745	96.1	234	3.9	-	-
Mississippi	155,159	11,631	7.5	5,983	51.4	2,123	18.3	3,525	30.3
State	47,433	4,347	9.2	913	21.0	469	10.8	2,965	68.2
Local, total	107,726	7,284	6.8	5,070	69.6	1,654	22.7	560	7.7
Counties	21,833	3,273	15.0	1,402	42.8	1,387	42.4	484	14.8
Municipalities	17,725	4,011	22.6	3,668	91.4	267	6.7	76	1.9
Missouri	247,711	28,664	11.6	14,880	51.9	5,174	18.1	8,610	30.0
State	74,049	10,906	14.7	1,925	17.7	2,701	24.8	6,280	57.6
Local, total	173,662	17,758	10.2	12,955	73.0	2,473	13.9	2,330	13.1
Counties	18,177	6,311	34.7	3,093	49.0	1,561	24.7	1,657	26.3
Municipalities	38,611	11,447	29.6	9,862	86.2	912	8.0	673	5.9
Montana	54,229	4,053	7.5	2,005	49.5	783	19.3	1,265	31.2
State	17,095	1,467	8.6	370	25.2	154	10.5	943	64.3
Local, total	37,134	2,586	7.0	1,635	63.2	629	24.3	322	12.5
Counties	6,029	1,674	27.8	850	50.8	521	31.1	303	18.1
Municipalities	3,742	912	24.4	785	86.1	108	11.8	19	2.1
Nebraska	99,631	8,005	8.0	3,936	49.2	1,519	19.0	2,550	31.9
State	28,746	3,060	10.6	673	22.0	636	20.8	1,751	57.2
Local, total	70,885	4,945	7.0	3,263	66.0	883	17.9	799	16.2
Counties	10,782	2,615	24.3	1,006	38.5	810	31.0	799	30.6
Municipalities	12,595	2,330	18.5	2,257	96.9	73	3.1	-	-
Nevada	66,001	10,030	15.2	4,369	43.6	2,090	20.8	3,571	35.6
State	19,142	3,156	16.5	499	15.8	405	12.8	2,252	71.4
Local, total	46,859	6,874	14.7	3,870	56.3	1,685	24.5	1,319	19.2
Counties	14,571	5,047	34.6	2,736	54.2	1,270	25.2	1,041	20.6
Municipalities	6,549	1,827	27.9	1,134	62.1	415	22.7	278	15.2
New Hampshire	51,803	5,324	10.3	3,031	56.9	917	17.2	1,376	25.8
State	16,296	2,090	12.8	435	20.8	755	36.1	900	43.1
Local, total	35,507	3,234	9.1	2,596	80.3	162	5.0	476	14.7
Counties	3,305	758	22.9	153	20.2	137	18.1	468	61.7
Municipalities	14,453	2,476	17.1	2,443	98.7	25	1.0	8	0.3
New Jersey	417,409	64,941	15.6	30,903	47.6	15,880	24.5	18,158	28.0
State	115,770	18,193	15.7	3,651	20.1	4,751	26.1	9,791	53.8
Local, total	301,639	46,748	15.5	27,252	58.3	11,129	23.8	8,367	17.9
Counties	68,505	20,271	29.6	3,452	17.0	8,457	41.7	8,362	41.3
Municipalities	89,916	26,477	29.4	23,800	89.9	2,672	10.1	5	-
New Mexico	102,368	10,240	10.0	4,543	44.4	1,961	19.2	3,736	36.5
State	42,159	4,868	11.5	570	11.7	1,670	34.3	2,628	54.0
Local, total	60,209	5,372	8.9	3,973	74.0	291	5.4	1,108	20.6
Counties	7,417	1,859	25.1	1,110	59.7	51	2.7	698	37.5
Municipalities	13,807	3,513	25.4	2,863	81.5	240	6.8	410	11.7

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.22

**State and local justice system full-time equivalent employment**

By type of activity and level of government, October 1992--Continued

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

State and level of government <sup>a</sup>	Total full-time equivalent employment <sup>b</sup>	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		Number	Percent of total full-time equivalent employment <sup>c</sup>	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	1,151,077	154,357	13.4%	67,855	44.0%	27,514	17.8%	58,988	38.2%
State	267,429	54,978	20.6	5,481	10.0	16,414	29.9	33,083	60.2
Local, total	883,648	99,379	11.2	62,374	62.8	11,100	11.2	25,905	26.1
Counties	114,538	23,864	20.8	10,895	45.7	3,117	13.1	9,852	41.3
Municipalities	522,503	75,515	14.5	51,479	68.2	7,983	10.6	16,053	21.3
North Carolina	368,847	38,362	10.4	17,662	46.0	5,601	14.6	15,099	39.4
State	109,046	20,419	18.7	3,107	15.2	4,945	24.2	12,367	60.6
Local, total	259,801	17,943	6.9	14,555	81.1	656	3.7	2,732	15.2
Counties	207,717	8,222	4.0	4,917	59.8	573	7.0	2,732	33.2
Municipalities	41,480	9,721	23.4	9,638	99.1	83	0.9	-	-
North Dakota	37,515	2,715	7.2	1,337	49.2	704	25.9	674	24.8
State	16,468	1,039	6.3	224	21.6	328	31.6	487	46.9
Local, total	21,047	1,676	8.0	1,113	66.4	376	22.4	187	11.2
Counties	3,621	934	25.8	407	43.6	340	36.4	187	20.0
Municipalities	3,177	742	23.4	706	95.1	36	4.9	-	-
Ohio	539,719	60,467	11.2	27,631	45.7	16,114	26.6	16,722	27.7
State	140,305	15,195	10.8	2,289	15.1	2,112	13.9	10,794	71.0
Local, total	399,414	45,272	11.3	25,342	56.0	14,002	30.9	5,928	13.1
Counties	88,251	21,691	24.6	5,635	26.0	10,557	48.7	5,499	25.4
Municipalities	81,816	23,581	28.8	19,707	83.6	3,445	14.6	429	1.8
Oklahoma	187,811	17,145	9.1	8,684	50.7	2,820	16.4	5,641	32.9
State	67,071	8,279	12.3	1,730	20.9	1,726	20.8	4,823	58.3
Local, total	120,740	8,866	7.3	6,954	78.4	1,094	12.3	818	9.2
Counties	13,895	2,570	18.5	1,127	43.9	681	26.5	762	29.6
Municipalities	29,523	6,296	21.3	5,827	92.6	413	6.6	56	0.9
Oregon	155,211	15,483	10.0	6,624	42.8	3,489	22.5	5,370	34.7
State	49,704	6,026	12.1	1,092	18.1	2,225	36.9	2,709	45.0
Local, total	105,507	9,457	9.0	5,532	58.5	1,264	13.4	2,661	28.1
Counties	16,258	5,541	34.1	1,887	34.1	1,003	18.1	2,651	47.8
Municipalities	16,189	3,916	24.2	3,645	93.1	261	6.7	10	0.3
Pennsylvania	510,169	62,620	12.3	28,903	46.2	15,064	24.1	18,653	29.8
State	143,438	16,295	11.4	5,288	32.5	2,319	14.2	8,688	53.3
Local, total	366,731	46,325	12.6	23,615	51.0	12,745	27.5	9,965	21.5
Counties	54,834	18,765	34.2	2,054	10.9	9,394	50.1	7,317	39.0
Municipalities	72,524	27,560	38.0	21,561	78.2	3,351	12.2	2,648	9.6
Rhode Island	47,629	5,855	12.3	3,004	51.3	1,030	17.6	1,821	31.1
State	19,890	3,003	15.1	258	8.6	924	30.8	1,821	60.6
Local, total	27,739	2,852	10.3	2,746	96.3	106	3.7	-	-
Counties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	26,277	2,852	10.9	2,746	96.3	106	3.7	-	-
South Carolina	201,698	20,505	10.2	9,000	43.9	2,854	13.9	8,651	42.2
State	77,754	9,639	12.4	1,773	18.4	545	5.7	7,321	76.0
Local, total	123,944	10,866	8.8	7,227	66.5	2,309	21.2	1,330	12.2
Counties	27,695	6,817	24.6	3,451	50.6	2,070	30.4	1,296	19.0
Municipalities	15,288	4,049	26.5	3,776	93.3	239	5.9	34	0.8
South Dakota	39,172	3,089	7.9	1,522	49.3	747	24.2	820	26.5
State	13,517	1,419	10.5	282	19.9	555	39.1	582	41.0
Local, total	25,655	1,670	6.5	1,240	74.3	192	11.5	238	14.3
Counties	3,444	838	24.3	435	51.9	177	21.1	226	27.0
Municipalities	4,758	832	17.5	805	96.8	15	1.8	12	1.4
Tennessee	253,944	27,810	11.0	12,563	45.2	4,668	16.8	10,579	38.0
State	75,930	9,495	12.5	1,544	16.3	1,542	16.2	6,409	67.5
Local, total	178,014	18,315	10.3	11,019	60.2	3,126	17.1	4,170	22.8
Counties	94,402	9,028	9.6	3,126	34.6	2,327	25.8	3,575	39.6
Municipalities	77,114	9,287	12.0	7,893	85.0	799	8.6	595	6.4

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.22

**State and local justice system full-time equivalent employment**

By type of activity and level of government, October 1992--Continued

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

State and level of government <sup>a</sup>	Total full-time equivalent employment <sup>b</sup>	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		Number	Percent of total full-time equivalent employment <sup>c</sup>	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	987,993	113,359	11.5%	48,717	43.0%	18,202	16.1%	46,440	41.0%
State	239,702	36,073	15.0	3,037	8.4	3,639	10.1	29,397	81.5
Local, total	748,291	77,286	10.3	45,680	59.1	14,563	18.8	17,043	22.1
Counties	97,409	40,594	41.7	12,407	30.6	11,364	28.0	16,823	41.4
Municipalities	147,890	36,692	24.8	33,273	90.7	3,199	8.7	220	0.6
Utah	92,955	8,166	8.8	3,733	45.7	1,618	19.8	2,815	34.5
State	39,618	3,836	9.7	648	16.9	994	25.9	2,194	57.2
Local, total	53,337	4,330	8.1	3,085	71.2	624	14.4	621	14.3
Counties	7,745	2,176	28.1	1,086	49.9	469	21.6	621	28.5
Municipalities	8,997	2,154	23.9	1,999	92.8	155	7.2	-	-
Vermont	30,546	2,479	8.1	1,242	50.1	540	21.8	697	28.1
State	12,923	1,663	12.9	475	28.6	491	29.5	697	41.9
Local, total	17,623	816	4.6	767	94.0	49	6.0	-	-
Counties	66	51	77.3	13	25.5	38	74.5	-	-
Municipalities	3,815	765	20.1	754	98.6	11	1.4	-	-
Virginia	344,975	34,794	10.1	15,395	44.2	5,411	15.6	13,988	40.2
State	115,817	13,976	12.1	2,372	17.0	2,768	19.8	8,836	63.2
Local, total	229,158	20,818	9.1	13,023	62.6	2,643	12.7	5,152	24.7
Counties	126,119	9,718	7.7	5,721	58.9	1,679	17.3	2,318	23.9
Municipalities	93,412	11,100	11.9	7,302	65.8	964	8.7	2,834	25.5
Washington	275,419	26,222	9.5	11,267	43.0	5,834	22.2	9,121	34.8
State	98,016	9,407	9.6	1,898	20.2	1,414	15.0	6,095	64.8
Local, total	177,403	16,815	9.5	9,369	55.7	4,420	26.3	3,026	18.0
Counties	26,030	9,824	37.7	3,333	33.9	3,587	36.5	2,904	29.6
Municipalities	32,326	6,991	21.6	6,036	86.3	833	11.9	122	1.7
West Virginia	92,232	6,062	6.6	3,020	49.8	1,628	26.9	1,414	23.3
State	33,597	2,572	7.7	811	31.5	975	37.9	786	30.6
Local, total	58,635	3,490	6.0	2,209	63.3	653	18.7	628	18.0
Counties	6,594	1,942	29.5	724	37.3	595	30.6	623	32.1
Municipalities	9,769	1,548	15.8	1,485	95.9	58	3.7	5	0.3
Wisconsin	261,595	24,985	9.6	13,055	52.3	4,601	18.4	7,329	29.3
State	72,674	8,139	11.2	852	10.5	1,865	22.9	5,422	66.6
Local, total	188,921	16,846	8.9	12,203	72.4	2,736	16.2	1,907	11.3
Counties	43,060	7,800	18.1	3,473	44.5	2,420	31.0	1,907	24.4
Municipalities	37,433	9,046	24.2	8,730	96.5	316	3.5	-	-
Wyoming	36,581	3,036	8.3	1,567	51.6	690	22.7	779	25.7
State	11,274	1,085	9.6	248	22.9	362	33.4	475	43.8
Local, total	25,307	1,951	7.7	1,319	67.6	328	16.8	304	15.6
Counties	4,423	1,033	23.4	496	48.0	254	24.6	283	27.4
Municipalities	3,489	918	26.3	823	89.7	74	8.1	21	2.3

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

<sup>c</sup>Justice system employment of independent school districts (primarily for special police forces) are not available.<sup>a</sup>Data for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation.<sup>b</sup>Includes 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.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1992*, NCJ-148821 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, forthcoming). Table 5. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.



Table 1.23					
Rate (per 10,000 population) of State and local justice system full-time equivalent employment					
By type of activity and State, fiscal year 1992 <sup>a</sup>					
State <sup>b</sup>	Total justice system	Police protection		Judicial and legal	Corrections
		Total	Sworn only		
Total	61.0	28.1	21.2	11.9	21.0
Alabama	49.1	25.6	19.5	9.4	14.2
Alaska	68.8	27.2	19.6	19.9	21.7
Arizona	72.5	29.2	20.5	16.9	26.4
Arkansas	45.4	22.4	16.6	7.1	15.9
California	59.7	27.7	19.1	12.3	19.7
Colorado	57.9	27.3	20.1	12.8	17.8
Connecticut	54.7	28.2	22.1	10.0	16.5
Delaware	71.9	28.2	20.2	19.3	24.3
District of Columbia	196.6	83.8	72.0	29.5	83.4
Florida	78.6	33.6	22.6	14.0	31.0
Georgia	66.0	27.7	21.7	10.5	27.8
Hawaii	70.5	29.6	24.1	23.4	17.5
Idaho	52.4	25.6	18.4	11.2	15.5
Illinois	64.3	35.0	26.4	12.4	16.9
Indiana	48.9	23.3	17.3	8.9	16.6
Iowa	41.5	21.6	16.3	10.0	9.9
Kansas	41.7	19.5	14.1	8.2	13.9
Kentucky	50.0	20.4	15.2	11.5	18.1
Louisiana	64.4	28.6	21.2	13.0	22.9
Maine	44.9	23.8	17.6	6.0	15.1
Maryland	64.3	29.8	24.6	12.3	22.3
Massachusetts	54.0	28.5	24.0	9.4	16.1
Michigan	54.1	22.6	17.6	11.0	20.6
Minnesota	39.4	19.2	14.5	8.9	11.3
Mississippi	44.5	22.9	16.7	8.1	13.5
Missouri	55.2	28.7	20.2	10.0	16.6
Montana	49.2	24.3	16.9	9.5	15.4
Nebraska	49.8	24.5	18.1	9.5	15.9
Nevada	75.6	32.9	24.3	15.7	26.9
New Hampshire	47.9	27.3	21.3	8.3	12.4
New Jersey	83.4	39.7	30.6	20.4	23.3
New Mexico	64.8	28.7	21.1	12.4	23.6
New York	85.2	37.4	32.1	15.2	32.6
North Carolina	56.1	25.8	20.4	8.2	22.1
North Dakota	42.7	21.0	15.7	11.1	10.6
Ohio	54.9	25.1	18.1	14.6	15.2
Oklahoma	53.4	27.0	20.2	8.8	17.6
Oregon	52.0	22.3	16.9	11.7	18.0
Pennsylvania	52.1	24.1	18.7	12.5	15.5
Rhode Island	58.3	29.9	24.2	10.2	18.1
South Carolina	56.9	25.0	19.6	7.9	24.0
South Dakota	43.4	21.4	16.0	10.5	11.5
Tennessee	55.4	25.0	19.0	9.3	21.1
Texas	64.2	27.6	20.1	10.3	26.3
Utah	45.0	20.6	15.2	8.9	15.5
Vermont	43.5	21.8	15.8	9.5	12.2
Virginia	54.6	24.1	18.7	8.5	21.9
Washington	51.1	21.9	15.2	11.4	17.8
West Virginia	33.5	16.7	13.1	9.0	7.8
Wisconsin	49.9	26.1	20.1	9.2	14.6
Wyoming	65.2	33.6	22.7	14.8	16.7
Note: See Note, table 1.1. See table 1.8 for the 1992 estimated population for each State. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.					
<sup>a</sup> Detail may not add to total because of rounding.					
<sup>b</sup> Local government portion of these data are estimates subject to sampling variation.					
Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, <i>Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1992</i> , NCJ-148821 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, forthcoming). Table 8. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.					

Table 1.24					
State and local sworn police protection full-time equivalent employment and percent of total police employment					
By level of government, United States, October 1980-92					
Year	Total State and local	State	Local <sup>a</sup>		
			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
<u>Percent change</u>					
1982 to 1987	6.5%	7.4%	6.4%	10.2%	5.2%
1987 to 1992	7.4	2.9	7.9	14.9	5.7
1980 to 1992	16.6	8.7	17.6	31.0	13.6
<u>Percent sworn of total police</u>					
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
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.					

<sup>a</sup>Data for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1992*, NCJ-148821 (Washington, DC: forthcoming). Table I. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.25

**State and local police protection full-time equivalent employment and payroll**By type of employee and level of government, October 1992<sup>a</sup>

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

State and level of government <sup>b</sup>	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	714,611	538,510	75.4%	\$1,696,934	176,198	24.7%	\$363,370
State	86,027	55,104	64.1	176,986	30,923	35.9	69,961
Local, total	628,584	483,406	76.9	1,519,947	145,275	23.1	293,409
Counties	169,113	123,851	73.2	362,664	45,382	26.8	89,979
Municipalities	459,471	359,555	78.3	1,157,284	99,893	21.7	203,430
Alabama	10,579	8,063	76.2	18,712	2,516	23.8	4,297
State	1,073	649	60.5	2,316	424	39.5	1,010
Local, total	9,506	7,414	78.0	16,396	2,092	22.0	3,287
Counties	1,988	1,575	79.2	3,630	413	20.8	646
Municipalities	7,518	5,839	77.7	12,766	1,679	22.3	2,641
Alaska	1,597	1,152	72.1	4,950	445	27.9	1,275
State	431	289	67.1	1,396	142	32.9	344
Local, total	1,166	863	74.0	3,553	303	26.0	931
Boroughs	94	57	60.6	283	37	39.4	131
Municipalities	1,072	806	75.2	3,271	266	24.8	800
Arizona	11,180	7,872	70.4	25,002	3,308	29.6	7,644
State	1,670	972	58.2	3,067	698	41.8	1,760
Local, total	9,510	6,900	72.6	21,936	2,610	27.4	5,885
Counties	2,232	1,368	61.3	3,753	864	38.7	1,819
Municipalities	7,278	5,532	76.0	18,183	1,746	24.0	4,066
Arkansas	5,374	3,976	74.0	8,039	1,398	26.0	1,967
State	870	508	58.4	1,431	362	41.6	674
Local, total	4,504	3,468	77.0	6,608	1,036	23.0	1,293
Counties	1,146	912	79.6	1,430	234	20.4	270
Municipalities	3,358	2,556	76.1	5,178	802	23.9	1,023
California	85,467	58,814	68.8	249,370	26,653	31.2	77,345
State	11,085	6,455	58.2	20,464	4,630	41.8	11,906
Local, total	74,382	52,359	70.4	228,906	22,023	29.6	65,439
Counties	26,301	19,056	72.5	82,364	7,245	27.5	18,187
Municipalities	48,081	33,303	69.3	146,542	14,778	30.7	47,251
Colorado	9,457	6,982	73.8	20,717	2,475	26.2	5,336
State	1,017	547	53.8	1,706	470	46.2	1,249
Local, total	8,440	6,435	76.2	19,011	2,005	23.8	4,087
Counties	1,962	1,548	78.9	3,903	414	21.1	801
Municipalities	6,478	4,887	75.4	15,108	1,591	24.6	3,286
Connecticut	9,249	7,244	78.3	26,383	2,005	21.7	4,658
State	1,509	973	64.5	3,788	536	35.5	1,537
Local, total	7,740	6,271	81.0	22,595	1,469	19.0	3,120
Municipalities	7,740	6,271	81.0	22,595	1,469	19.0	3,120
Delaware	1,946	1,391	71.5	4,446	555	28.5	1,057
State	735	501	68.2	1,797	234	31.8	491
Local, total	1,211	890	73.5	2,649	321	26.5	566
Counties	399	259	64.9	930	140	35.1	286
Municipalities	812	631	77.7	1,718	181	22.3	279
District of Columbia	5,084	4,369	85.9	14,936	715	14.1	1,699
Local, total	5,084	4,369	85.9	14,936	715	14.1	1,699
Municipality	5,084	4,369	85.9	14,936	715	14.1	1,699
Florida	45,317	30,426	67.1	98,100	14,891	32.9	29,030
State	3,791	2,113	55.7	6,711	1,678	44.3	3,202
Local, total	41,526	28,313	68.2	91,389	13,213	31.8	25,828
Counties	19,937	12,931	64.9	41,555	7,006	35.1	13,610
Municipalities	21,589	15,382	71.2	49,834	6,207	28.8	12,218

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.25

**State and local police protection full-time equivalent employment and payroll**By type of employee and level of government, October 1992<sup>a</sup>--Continued

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

State and level of government <sup>b</sup>	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
Georgia	18,680	14,621	78.3%	\$32,570	4,059	21.7%	\$7,278
State	2,051	1,198	58.4	3,035	853	41.6	1,937
Local, total	16,629	13,423	80.7	29,536	3,206	19.3	5,342
Counties	7,332	5,969	81.4	13,529	1,363	18.6	2,466
Municipalities	9,297	7,454	80.2	16,006	1,843	19.8	2,875
Hawaii	3,436	2,795	81.3	10,090	641	18.7	1,767
State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local, total	3,436	2,795	81.3	10,090	641	18.7	1,767
Counties	1,023	765	74.8	2,538	258	25.2	533
Municipalities	2,413	2,030	84.1	7,552	383	15.9	1,234
Idaho	2,736	1,965	71.8	4,778	771	28.2	1,394
State	433	260	60.0	725	173	40.0	417
Local, total	2,303	1,705	74.0	4,053	598	26.0	977
Counties	1,187	812	68.4	1,724	375	31.6	587
Municipalities	1,116	893	80.0	2,329	223	20.0	390
Illinois	40,675	30,694	75.5	105,486	9,981	24.5	15,403
State	3,750	2,272	60.6	8,102	1,478	39.4	3,871
Local, total	36,925	28,422	77.0	97,384	8,503	23.0	11,532
Counties	4,315	3,243	75.2	8,202	1,072	24.8	1,751
Municipalities	32,610	25,179	77.2	89,182	7,431	22.8	9,781
Indiana	13,220	9,804	74.2	22,874	3,416	25.8	5,067
State	1,800	1,085	60.3	2,826	715	39.7	1,291
Local, total	11,420	8,719	76.3	20,048	2,701	23.7	3,777
Counties	2,710	2,068	76.3	4,120	642	23.7	850
Municipalities	8,710	6,651	76.4	15,928	2,059	23.6	2,927
Iowa	6,074	4,578	75.4	12,420	1,496	24.6	2,748
State	807	547	67.8	2,170	260	32.2	736
Local, total	5,267	4,031	76.5	10,250	1,236	23.5	2,012
Counties	1,575	1,087	69.0	2,670	488	31.0	767
Municipalities	3,692	2,944	79.7	7,580	748	20.3	1,245
Kansas	6,887	4,982	72.3	12,424	1,905	27.7	3,262
State	988	656	66.4	1,785	332	33.6	611
Local, total	5,899	4,326	73.3	10,639	1,573	26.7	2,652
Counties	1,823	1,275	69.9	2,725	548	30.1	749
Municipalities	4,076	3,051	74.9	7,914	1,025	25.1	1,902
Kentucky	7,653	5,718	74.7	12,878	1,935	25.3	3,312
State	1,701	923	54.3	2,539	778	45.7	1,537
Local, total	5,952	4,795	80.6	10,338	1,157	19.4	1,775
Counties	1,619	1,327	82.0	2,889	292	18.0	537
Municipalities	4,333	3,468	80.0	7,449	865	20.0	1,238
Louisiana	12,252	9,091	74.2	17,623	3,161	25.8	4,760
State	1,077	678	63.0	1,747	399	37.0	740
Local, total	11,175	8,413	75.3	15,876	2,762	24.7	4,019
Parishes	4,340	2,898	66.8	4,949	1,442	33.2	2,228
Municipalities	6,835	5,515	80.7	10,928	1,320	19.3	1,792
Maine	2,936	2,173	74.0	5,428	763	26.0	1,291
State	587	370	63.0	1,143	217	37.0	442
Local, total	2,349	1,803	76.8	4,285	546	23.2	849
Counties	392	317	80.9	560	75	19.1	140
Municipalities	1,957	1,486	75.9	3,725	471	24.1	710
Maryland	14,620	12,082	82.6	37,816	2,538	17.4	5,623
State	2,276	1,587	69.7	5,444	689	30.3	1,499
Local, total	12,344	10,495	85.0	32,372	1,849	15.0	4,125
Counties	6,964	5,786	83.1	18,952	1,178	16.9	3,017
Municipalities	5,380	4,709	87.5	13,419	671	12.5	1,107

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.25

**State and local police protection full-time equivalent employment and payroll**By type of employee and level of government, October 1992<sup>a</sup>--Continued

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

State and level of government <sup>b</sup>	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
Massachusetts	17,105	14,391	84.1%	\$50,155	2,714	15.9%	\$5,132
State	1,991	1,679	84.3	6,328	312	15.7	763
Local, total	15,114	12,712	84.1	43,827	2,402	15.9	4,369
Counties	95	32	33.7	84	63	66.3	164
Municipalities	15,019	12,680	84.4	43,743	2,339	15.6	4,205
Michigan	21,290	16,600	78.0	53,223	4,690	22.0	10,210
State	3,105	2,157	69.5	7,777	948	30.5	2,658
Local, total	18,185	14,443	79.4	45,446	3,742	20.6	7,552
Counties	3,904	2,963	75.9	8,199	941	24.1	1,980
Municipalities	14,281	11,480	80.4	37,247	2,801	19.6	5,572
Minnesota	9,366	7,090	75.7	22,858	2,276	24.3	4,680
State	835	589	70.5	2,011	246	29.5	639
Local, total	8,531	6,501	76.2	20,847	2,030	23.8	4,041
Counties	2,786	1,813	65.1	5,363	973	34.9	1,791
Municipalities	5,745	4,688	81.6	15,484	1,057	18.4	2,249
Mississippi	5,983	4,365	73.0	8,138	1,618	27.0	2,207
State	913	548	60.0	1,269	365	40.0	596
Local, total	5,070	3,817	75.3	6,869	1,253	24.7	1,611
Counties	1,402	1,042	74.3	1,738	360	25.7	432
Municipalities	3,668	2,775	75.7	5,130	893	24.3	1,179
Missouri	14,880	10,469	70.4	25,996	4,411	29.6	7,630
State	1,925	929	48.3	2,786	996	51.7	1,943
Local, total	12,955	9,540	73.6	23,211	3,415	26.4	5,686
Counties	3,093	2,124	68.7	4,059	969	31.3	1,490
Municipalities	9,862	7,416	75.2	19,152	2,446	24.8	4,196
Montana	2,005	1,391	69.4	3,156	614	30.6	982
State	370	224	60.5	538	146	39.5	318
Local, total	1,635	1,167	71.4	2,617	468	28.6	664
Counties	850	544	64.0	1,162	306	36.0	409
Municipalities	785	623	79.4	1,455	162	20.6	255
Nebraska	3,936	2,910	73.9	7,737	1,026	26.1	1,815
State	673	422	62.7	1,106	251	37.3	500
Local, total	3,263	2,488	76.2	6,631	775	23.8	1,315
Counties	1,006	700	69.6	1,479	306	30.4	449
Municipalities	2,257	1,788	79.2	5,152	469	20.8	865
Nevada	4,369	3,230	73.9	11,537	1,139	26.1	2,998
State	499	369	73.9	1,229	130	26.1	317
Local, total	3,870	2,861	73.9	10,309	1,009	26.1	2,681
Counties	2,736	2,095	76.6	7,546	641	23.4	1,782
Municipalities	1,134	766	67.5	2,763	368	32.5	898
New Hampshire	3,031	2,365	78.0	6,733	666	22.0	1,274
State	435	328	75.4	931	107	24.6	227
Local, total	2,596	2,037	78.5	5,802	559	21.5	1,047
Counties	153	82	53.6	221	71	46.4	136
Municipalities	2,443	1,955	80.0	5,580	488	20.0	911
New Jersey	30,903	23,807	77.0	87,777	7,096	23.0	13,476
State	3,651	2,642	72.4	10,488	1,009	27.6	2,361
Local, total	27,252	21,165	77.7	77,289	6,087	22.3	11,114
Counties	3,452	2,391	69.3	7,781	1,061	30.7	2,563
Municipalities	23,800	18,774	78.9	69,508	5,026	21.1	8,551
New Mexico	4,543	3,342	73.6	7,571	1,201	26.4	1,850
State	570	418	73.3	1,111	152	26.7	244
Local, total	3,973	2,924	73.6	6,459	1,049	26.4	1,606
Counties	1,110	771	69.5	1,762	339	30.5	541
Municipalities	2,863	2,153	75.2	4,698	710	24.8	1,065

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.25

**State and local police protection full-time equivalent employment and payroll**By type of employee and level of government, October 1992<sup>a</sup>--Continued

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

State and level of government <sup>b</sup>	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	67,855	58,204	85.8%	\$228,399	9,651	14.2%	\$26,042
State	5,481	3,975	72.5	14,986	1,506	27.5	3,701
Local, total	62,374	54,229	86.9	213,413	8,145	13.1	22,341
Counties	10,895	9,039	83.0	36,781	1,856	17.0	4,425
Municipalities	51,479	45,190	87.8	176,632	6,289	12.2	17,916
North Carolina	17,662	13,993	79.2	31,559	3,669	20.8	6,512
State	3,107	2,319	74.6	6,309	788	25.4	1,644
Local, total	14,555	11,674	80.2	25,250	2,881	19.8	4,868
Counties	4,917	4,041	82.2	8,133	876	17.8	1,380
Municipalities	9,638	7,633	79.2	17,117	2,005	20.8	3,488
North Dakota	1,337	998	74.6	2,166	339	25.4	536
State	224	123	54.9	365	101	45.1	185
Local, total	1,113	875	78.6	1,801	238	21.4	352
Counties	407	316	77.6	611	91	22.4	115
Municipalities	706	559	79.2	1,190	147	20.8	237
Ohio	27,631	19,981	72.3	58,211	7,650	27.7	14,039
State	2,289	1,260	55.0	4,531	1,029	45.0	2,199
Local, total	25,342	18,721	73.9	53,680	6,621	26.1	11,841
Counties	5,635	3,491	62.0	8,169	2,144	38.0	3,988
Municipalities	19,707	15,230	77.3	45,510	4,477	22.7	7,853
Oklahoma	8,684	6,473	74.5	14,284	2,331	26.8	3,615
State	1,730	991	57.3	2,261	739	42.7	1,372
Local, total	6,954	5,482	78.8	12,024	1,592	22.9	2,242
Counties	1,127	895	79.4	1,217	352	31.2	348
Municipalities	5,827	4,587	78.7	10,807	1,240	21.3	1,894
Oregon	6,624	5,036	76.0	16,067	1,588	24.0	3,587
State	1,092	821	75.2	3,070	271	24.8	578
Local, total	5,532	4,215	76.2	12,997	1,317	23.8	3,009
Counties	1,887	1,416	75.0	3,894	471	25.0	1,032
Municipalities	3,645	2,799	76.8	9,103	846	23.2	1,977
Pennsylvania	28,903	22,505	77.9	70,757	6,398	22.1	11,606
State	5,288	3,885	73.5	12,382	1,403	26.5	2,956
Local, total	23,615	18,620	78.8	58,376	4,995	21.2	8,650
Counties	2,054	1,142	55.6	3,009	912	44.4	1,624
Municipalities	21,561	17,478	81.1	55,366	4,083	18.9	7,026
Rhode Island	3,004	2,431	80.9	6,973	573	19.1	1,129
State	258	195	75.6	823	63	24.4	166
Local, total	2,746	2,236	81.4	6,150	510	18.6	964
Counties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	2,746	2,236	81.4	6,150	510	18.6	964
South Carolina	9,000	7,062	78.5	14,615	1,938	21.5	2,959
State	1,773	1,331	75.1	2,925	442	24.9	743
Local, total	7,227	5,731	79.3	11,690	1,496	20.7	2,217
Counties	3,451	2,695	78.1	5,451	756	21.9	1,091
Municipalities	3,776	3,036	80.4	6,239	740	19.6	1,126
South Dakota	1,522	1,141	75.0	2,444	381	25.0	556
State	282	183	64.9	443	99	35.1	174
Local, total	1,240	958	77.3	2,001	282	22.7	382
Counties	435	287	66.0	577	148	34.0	182
Municipalities	805	671	83.4	1,424	134	16.6	200
Tennessee	12,563	9,541	75.9	20,841	3,022	24.1	5,242
State	1,544	937	60.7	2,509	607	39.3	1,027
Local, total	11,019	8,604	78.1	18,332	2,415	21.9	4,215
Counties	3,126	2,492	79.7	4,633	634	20.3	890
Municipalities	7,893	6,112	77.4	13,699	1,781	22.6	3,324

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.25

**State and local police protection full-time equivalent employment and payroll**By type of employee and level of government, October 1992<sup>a</sup>--Continued

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

State and level of government <sup>b</sup>	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
Texas	48,717	35,491	72.9%	\$92,786	13,203	27.1%	\$24,217
State	3,037	1,631	53.7	4,785	1,406	46.3	3,556
Local, total	45,680	33,860	74.1	88,001	11,797	25.8	20,661
Counties	12,407	8,995	72.5	17,820	3,412	27.5	6,146
Municipalities	33,273	24,865	74.7	70,181	8,385	25.2	14,515
Utah	3,733	2,761	74.0	7,242	972	26.0	1,768
State	648	363	56.0	979	285	44.0	685
Local, total	3,085	2,398	77.7	6,263	687	22.3	1,084
Counties	1,086	805	74.1	2,061	281	25.9	480
Municipalities	1,999	1,593	79.7	4,202	406	20.3	604
Vermont	1,242	900	72.5	2,578	342	27.5	688
State	475	314	66.1	1,118	161	33.9	355
Local, total	767	586	76.4	1,460	181	23.6	333
Counties	13	-	-	-	13	100.0	19
Municipalities	754	586	77.7	1,460	168	22.3	314
Virginia	15,395	11,923	77.4	33,909	3,472	22.6	6,618
State	2,372	1,619	68.3	4,738	753	31.7	1,418
Local, total	13,023	10,304	79.1	29,171	2,719	20.9	5,200
Counties	5,721	4,496	78.6	13,505	1,225	21.4	2,465
Municipalities	7,302	5,808	79.5	15,666	1,494	20.5	2,735
Washington	11,267	7,793	69.2	27,225	3,474	30.8	8,692
State	1,898	1,022	53.8	3,546	876	46.2	2,107
Local, total	9,369	6,771	72.3	23,679	2,598	27.7	6,585
Counties	3,333	2,308	69.2	7,349	1,025	30.8	2,757
Municipalities	6,036	4,463	73.9	16,330	1,573	26.1	3,828
West Virginia	3,020	2,379	78.8	5,061	641	21.2	786
State	811	527	65.0	1,465	284	35.0	379
Local, total	2,209	1,852	83.8	3,597	357	16.2	407
Counties	724	645	89.1	1,182	79	10.9	80
Municipalities	1,485	1,207	81.3	2,415	278	18.7	327
Wisconsin	13,055	10,088	77.3	29,347	2,967	22.7	5,534
State	852	566	66.4	1,641	286	33.6	717
Local, total	12,203	9,522	78.0	27,706	2,681	22.0	4,817
Counties	3,473	2,677	77.1	7,473	796	22.9	1,562
Municipalities	8,730	6,845	78.4	20,233	1,885	21.6	3,255
Wyoming	1,567	1,058	67.5	2,548	509	32.5	777
State	248	154	62.1	345	94	37.9	179
Local, total	1,319	904	68.5	2,203	415	31.5	598
Counties	496	301	60.7	696	195	39.3	284
Municipalities	823	603	73.3	1,506	220	26.7	314

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

<sup>a</sup>October payroll data may not sum to equal police protection October payrolls presented in table 1.19 because of rounding.<sup>b</sup>Data for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1992*, NCJ-148821 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, forthcoming). Table 7. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.26

**Employees in State and local law enforcement agencies**

By type of agency, United States, 1993

Type of agency	Number of agencies	Number of employees					
		Full-time			Part-time		
		Total	Sworn	Civilian	Total	Sworn	Civilian
Total	17,120	828,435	622,913	205,522	87,875	42,890	44,985
Local police	12,361	474,072	373,554	100,518	58,146	28,186	29,960
Sheriff	3,084	224,236	155,815	68,421	19,660	11,048	8,612
State police	49	76,972	51,874	25,098	845	228	617
Special police	1,626	53,156	41,670	11,485	9,224	3,428	5,796

Note: These data are from the third Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) survey, which was conducted in 1993. The data were collected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. The LEMAS survey collects data from a nationally representative sample of more than 17,000 publicly funded law enforcement agencies in the United States. A total of 854 State and local law enforcement agencies with 100 or more sworn officers were included in the survey. For agencies with fewer than 100 sworn officers, a nationally representative sample was drawn. A stratified random sample based on type of agency (local police, sheriff, or special police), size of population served, and number of sworn officers was used. A total of 3,028 agencies responded to the survey yielding a 93 percent response rate. The final database includes responses from 1,827 local police departments, 918 sheriffs' departments, 234 special police departments, and the 49 primary State police agencies. Hawaii does not have a State police agency. Data from agencies with fewer than 100 sworn personnel were derived from a sample and therefore

sampling variation. The pay period that included June 15, 1993 was the reference date for all personnel data and June 30, 1993 was used for all other items.

A "local police" department was defined as a general purpose police department operated by a municipal or county government. "Sheriffs" departments included were those operated by county or independent city governments. A "State police" department was defined as the general purpose State police agency operated by the State. "Local and State police" categories include only general purpose agencies. "Special police" agencies are both State and local agencies policing special geographic jurisdictions such as airports, parks, transit systems, public schools, and colleges and universities. Consolidated police-sheriff agencies are included under the local police category.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Local Police Departments, 1993*, NCJ-148822 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1996), p. 1, Table 1.

Table 1.27

**Local police departments and full-time sworn personnel**By size of population served, United States, 1993<sup>a</sup>

Population served	Agencies		Full-time sworn	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All sizes	12,361	100%	373,554	100%
1,000,000 or more	12	0.1	75,496	20.2
500,000 to 999,999	27	0.2	37,856	10.1
250,000 to 499,999	45	0.4	33,261	8.9
100,000 to 249,999	147	1.2	39,057	10.5
50,000 to 99,999	340	2.7	40,493	10.8
25,000 to 49,999	703	5.7	42,864	11.5
10,000 to 24,999	1,662	13.4	47,405	12.7
2,500 to 9,999	4,099	33.2	42,879	11.5
Less than 2,500	5,327	43.1	14,243	3.8

Note: See Note, table 1.26.

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

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Local Police Departments, 1993*, NCJ-148822 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1996), p. 2, Table 3.

Table 1.28

**Sheriffs' departments and full-time sworn personnel**By size of population served, United States, 1993<sup>a</sup>

Population served	Agencies		Full-time sworn	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All sizes	3,084	100%	155,815	100%
1,000,000 or more	25	0.8	31,266	20.1
500,000 to 999,999	63	2.0	24,483	15.7
250,000 to 499,999	96	3.1	21,504	13.8
100,000 to 249,999	260	8.4	27,442	17.6
50,000 to 99,999	376	12.2	19,144	12.3
25,000 to 49,999	616	20.0	15,244	9.8
10,000 to 24,999	916	29.7	12,146	7.8
Less than 10,000	731	23.7	4,585	2.9

Note: See Note, table 1.26.

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

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Sheriffs' Departments 1993*, NCJ-148823 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1996), p. 2, Table 3.

Table 1.29

**Average number of employees in local police departments**By size of population served, United States, 1993<sup>a</sup>

Population served	Average number of employees					
	Full-time			Part-time		
	Total	Sworn	Civilian	Total	Sworn	Civilian
All sizes	38	30	8	5	2	2
1,000,000 or more	8,012	6,291	1,720	338	0	338
500,000 to 999,999	1,793	1,392	401	84	3	81
250,000 to 499,999	977	740	237	52	4	49
100,000 to 249,999	351	266	85	22	2	20
50,000 to 99,999	154	119	35	17	2	15
25,000 to 49,999	76	61	15	8	2	6
10,000 to 24,999	36	29	7	4	2	2
2,500 to 9,999	13	10	2	4	3	1
Less than 2,500	3	3	(b)	2	2	(b)

Note: See Note, table 1.26.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.<sup>b</sup>Less than 0.5.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Local Police Departments, 1993**, NCJ-148822 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1996), p. 2, Table 4.

Table 1.30

**Average number of employees in sheriffs' departments**By size of population served, United States, 1993<sup>a</sup>

Population served	Average number of employees					
	Full-time			Part-time		
	Total	Sworn	Civilian	Total	Sworn	Civilian
All sizes	73	51	22	6	4	3
1,000,000 or more	1,936	1,233	703	48	29	19
500,000 to 999,999	551	390	161	39	17	22
250,000 to 499,999	321	224	97	20	8	11
100,000 to 249,999	151	106	45	11	6	5
50,000 to 99,999	69	51	18	7	5	3
25,000 to 49,999	35	25	10	6	4	2
10,000 to 24,999	18	13	5	3	2	2
Less than 10,000	9	6	3	2	1	1

Note: See Note, table 1.26.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Sheriffs' Departments 1993**, NCJ-148823 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1996), p. 3, Table 4.

Table 1.31

**Sex of full-time sworn personnel in local police departments**By size of population served, United States, 1993<sup>a</sup>

Population served	All sworn employees		
	Total	Male	Female
All sizes	100%	91.2%	8.8%
1,000,000 or more	100	85.4	14.6
500,000 to 999,999	100	87.6	12.4
250,000 to 499,999	100	88.1	11.9
100,000 to 249,999	100	91.0	9.0
50,000 to 99,999	100	93.0	7.0
25,000 to 49,999	100	94.8	5.2
10,000 to 24,999	100	95.0	5.0
2,500 to 9,999	100	95.6	4.4
Less than 2,500	100	97.2	2.8

Note: See Note, table 1.26.

<sup>a</sup>Percents may not add to total because of rounding.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Local Police Departments, 1993**, NCJ-148822 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1996), p. 3.

Table 1.32

**Sex of full-time sworn personnel in sheriffs' departments**By size of population served, United States, 1993<sup>a</sup>

Population served	All sworn employees		
	Total	Male	Female
All sizes	100%	85.5%	14.5%
1,000,000 or more	100	85.5	14.5
500,000 to 999,999	100	84.0	16.0
250,000 to 499,999	100	83.6	16.4
100,000 to 249,999	100	84.3	15.7
50,000 to 99,999	100	86.6	13.4
25,000 to 49,999	100	88.5	11.5
10,000 to 24,999	100	88.2	11.8
Less than 10,000	100	86.8	13.2

Note: See Note, table 1.26.

<sup>a</sup>Percents may not add to total because of rounding.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Sheriffs' Departments 1993**, NCJ-148823 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1996), p. 3, Table 5.



Table 1.33

**Race and ethnicity of full-time sworn personnel in local police departments**By size of population served, United States, 1993<sup>a</sup>

Population served	Total	Percent of full-time sworn employees who are:											
		White			Black			Hispanic			Other <sup>b</sup>		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All sizes	100%	80.9%	75.2%	5.7%	11.3%	9.1%	2.2%	6.2%	5.5%	0.7%	1.5%	1.4%	0.1%
1,000,000 or more	100	69.2	61.7	7.5	17.7	12.8	4.9	12.0	10.0	2.0	1.2	1.0	0.2
500,000 to 999,999	100	66.2	60.1	6.1	21.0	16.1	5.0	7.0	6.1	0.9	5.8	5.4	0.4
250,000 to 499,999	100	71.9	64.5	7.4	17.7	14.3	3.4	9.0	8.2	0.9	1.4	1.2	0.2
100,000 to 249,999	100	80.6	74.2	6.3	12.4	10.4	2.1	5.4	4.9	0.4	1.6	1.5	0.1
50,000 to 99,999	100	86.3	80.7	5.5	7.2	6.3	0.9	5.1	4.7	0.5	1.4	1.3	0.1
25,000 to 49,999	100	89.8	85.1	4.6	5.4	5.0	0.5	4.3	4.1	0.2	0.6	0.6	(c)
10,000 to 24,999	100	91.6	87.1	4.5	5.1	4.8	0.3	2.6	2.5	0.1	0.6	0.6	(c)
2,500 to 9,999	100	92.8	88.9	3.9	4.1	3.8	0.3	2.6	2.4	0.1	0.5	0.5	(c)
Less than 2,500	100	91.7	89.3	2.3	5.3	5.0	0.3	1.9	1.8	0.1	1.2	1.1	0.1

Note: See Note, table 1.26.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Local Police Departments, 1993*, NCJ-148822 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1996), p. 4, Table 6.<sup>a</sup>Percents may not add to total because of rounding.<sup>b</sup>Includes Asians, Pacific Islanders, American Indians, and Alaska Natives.<sup>c</sup>Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 1.34

**Race and ethnicity of full-time sworn personnel in sheriffs' departments**By size of population served, United States, 1993<sup>a</sup>

Population served	Total	Percent of full-time sworn employees who are:											
		White			Black			Hispanic			Other <sup>b</sup>		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All sizes	100%	83.1%	72.1%	11.0%	10.0%	7.4%	2.7%	5.8%	5.0%	0.8%	1.1%	1.0%	0.1%
1,000,000 or more	100	73.1	63.6	9.5	11.4	8.4	3.0	13.3	11.5	1.8	2.2	2.0	0.2
500,000 to 999,999	100	78.9	67.5	11.4	14.1	10.3	3.9	5.5	5.0	0.6	1.5	1.2	0.2
250,000 to 499,999	100	83.3	70.8	12.5	11.0	8.0	3.0	4.7	4.0	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.2
100,000 to 249,999	100	85.8	73.9	11.9	10.7	7.4	3.2	2.9	2.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	(c)
50,000 to 99,999	100	90.5	79.2	11.3	6.3	4.7	1.6	2.4	2.1	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.1
25,000 to 49,999	100	89.8	79.9	9.9	6.1	4.7	1.4	3.5	3.3	0.2	0.6	0.6	(c)
10,000 to 24,999	100	87.7	78.0	9.8	7.9	6.6	1.2	3.9	3.1	0.8	0.5	0.5	(c)
Less than 10,000	100	90.1	79.0	11.2	4.8	3.4	1.3	4.1	3.4	0.7	1.0	1.0	(c)

Note: See Note, table 1.26.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Sheriffs' Departments 1993*, NCJ-148823 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1996), p. 4, Table 6.<sup>a</sup>Percents may not add to total because of rounding.<sup>b</sup>Includes Asians, Pacific Islanders, American Indians, and Alaska Natives.<sup>c</sup>Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 1.35

**Minimum educational requirements for new officer recruits in local police departments**By size of population served, United States, 1993<sup>a</sup>

Population served	Total with requirements	Percent of agencies requiring a minimum of:			
		High school diploma	Some college <sup>b</sup>	2-year college degree	4-year college degree
All sizes	97%	86%	4%	7%	1%
1,000,000 or more	100	75	25	0	0
500,000 to 999,999	100	85	11	4	0
250,000 to 499,999	98	73	13	9	2
100,000 to 249,999	100	81	9	3	7
50,000 to 99,999	100	72	11	17	1
25,000 to 49,999	100	78	9	9	4
10,000 to 24,999	98	84	5	7	3
2,500 to 9,999	100	90	2	7	1
Less than 2,500	94	85	4	5	0

Note: See Note, table 1.26.

<sup>a</sup>Percents may not add to total because of rounding.<sup>b</sup>Nondegree requirements.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Local Police Departments, 1993**, NCJ-148822 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1996), p. 5, Table 7.

Table 1.36

**Minimum educational requirements for new deputy recruits in sheriffs' departments**By size of population served, United States, 1993<sup>a</sup>

Population served	Total with requirements	Percent of agencies requiring a minimum of:			
		High school diploma	Some college <sup>b</sup>	2-year college degree	4-year college degree
All sizes	97%	89%	2%	5%	(c)
1,000,000 or more	100	96	4	0	0%
500,000 to 999,999	93	83	6	2	2
250,000 to 499,999	100	88	7	3	1
100,000 to 249,999	100	88	2	10	(c)
50,000 to 99,999	99	89	5	2	2
25,000 to 49,999	97	88	1	7	0
10,000 to 24,999	95	89	1	5	0
Less than 10,000	98	92	1	5	0

Note: See Note, table 1.26.

<sup>a</sup>Percents may not add to total because of rounding.<sup>b</sup>Nondegree requirements.<sup>c</sup>Less than 0.5 percent.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Sheriffs' Departments 1993**, NCJ-148823 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1996), p. 4, Table 7.

Table 1.37

**Training requirements for new officer recruits in local police departments**

By size of population served, United States, 1993

Population served	Percent of agencies requiring training	Average number of hours required <sup>a</sup>	
		Classroom hours	Field training hours
All sizes	90%	425	215
1,000,000 or more	100	865	311
500,000 to 999,999	100	757	396
250,000 to 499,999	100	727	551
100,000 to 249,999	99	630	498
50,000 to 99,999	100	494	435
25,000 to 49,999	100	492	393
10,000 to 24,999	98	468	305
2,500 to 9,999	93	455	204
Less than 2,500	83	352	105

Note: See Note, table 1.26.

<sup>a</sup>Computations of average number of training hours required excludes departments not requiring training.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Local Police Departments, 1993**, NCJ-148822 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1996), p. 5, Table 8.

Table 1.38

**Training requirements for new deputy recruits in sheriffs' departments**

By size of population served, United States, 1993

Population served	Percent of agencies requiring training	Average number of hours required <sup>a</sup>	
		Classroom hours	Field training hours
All sizes	90%	366	199
1,000,000 or more	100	615	286
500,000 to 999,999	100	414	331
250,000 to 499,999	96	411	336
100,000 to 249,999	96	388	255
50,000 to 99,999	98	414	242
25,000 to 49,999	92	357	239
10,000 to 24,999	86	343	155
Less than 10,000	83	342	109

Note: See Note, table 1.26.

<sup>a</sup>Computations of average number of training hours required excludes departments not requiring training.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Sheriffs' Departments 1993**, NCJ-148823 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1996), p. 5, Table 8.

Table 1.39

**Drug testing of applicants for sworn positions, regular field officers, and civilian employees in local police departments**

By size of population served, United States, 1993

Personnel category and population served	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	33%	28%	3%	5%
1,000,000 or more	92	83	8	7
500,000 to 999,999	70	66	7	7
250,000 to 499,999	89	87	2	7
100,000 to 249,999	68	64	1	6
50,000 to 99,999	60	56	2	11
25,000 to 49,999	53	50	(a)	5
10,000 to 24,999	52	49	2	6
2,500 to 9,999	32	28	3	5
Less than 2,500	22	15	5	5
Regular field/patrol officers, total	24	3	8	16
1,000,000 or more	92	0	58	75
500,000 to 999,999	59	4	26	51
250,000 to 499,999	84	4	35	73
100,000 to 249,999	62	3	29	48
50,000 to 99,999	46	2	13	39
25,000 to 49,999	42	2	6	36
10,000 to 24,999	34	2	6	29
2,500 to 9,999	27	4	10	17
Less than 2,500	14	3	6	6
Civilian employees, total	19	4	5	13
1,000,000 or more	67	0	8	67
500,000 to 999,999	44	4	4	40
250,000 to 499,999	80	9	22	69
100,000 to 249,999	54	6	8	49
50,000 to 99,999	42	9	5	31
25,000 to 49,999	33	4	3	28
10,000 to 24,999	32	6	5	23
2,500 to 9,999	21	5	6	14
Less than 2,500	9	2	4	5

Note: See Note, table 1.26. Some agencies reported more than one type of testing program.

<sup>a</sup>Less than 0.5 percent.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Local Police Departments, 1993*, NCJ-148822 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1996), p. 6.

Table 1.40

**Drug testing of applicants for sworn positions, regular field officers, and civilian employees in sheriffs' departments**

By size of population served, United States, 1993

Personnel category and population served	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	30%	25%	5%	5%
1,000,000 or more	55	50	5	9
500,000 to 999,999	66	65	3	6
250,000 to 499,999	46	41	1	8
100,000 to 249,999	46	41	4	6
50,000 to 99,999	38	36	2	9
25,000 to 49,999	34	29	5	4
10,000 to 24,999	24	18	4	6
Less than 10,000	20	12	7	3
Regular field/patrol officers, total	26	6	12	13
1,000,000 or more	50	5	14	45
500,000 to 999,999	54	3	15	49
250,000 to 499,999	44	4	12	36
100,000 to 249,999	42	4	16	23
50,000 to 99,999	37	4	17	20
25,000 to 49,999	28	9	14	13
10,000 to 24,999	20	6	10	9
Less than 10,000	15	4	7	5
Civilian employees, total	24	8	8	12
1,000,000 or more	50	4	14	45
500,000 to 999,999	56	21	10	38
250,000 to 499,999	40	3	7	32
100,000 to 249,999	35	9	12	19
50,000 to 99,999	30	8	8	15
25,000 to 49,999	24	8	10	12
10,000 to 24,999	19	7	6	8
Less than 10,000	17	7	7	6

Note: See Note, table 1.26. Some agencies reported more than one type of testing program.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Sheriffs' Departments 1993*, NCJ-148823 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1996), p. 6.

Table 1.41

**Average operating expenditures of local police departments**

By size of population served, United States, fiscal year 1993

Population served	Total (in millions)	Average operating expenditures			
		Per agency	Per sworn officer	Per employee	Per resident
All sizes	\$24,263,852	\$1,963,000	\$62,600	\$48,200	\$131
1,000,000 or more	5,121,639	426,803,000	67,800	52,200	194
500,000 to 999,999	2,923,851	108,291,000	77,200	58,600	148
250,000 to 499,999	2,258,447	50,188,000	67,700	50,100	141
100,000 to 249,999	2,768,374	18,832,000	70,600	52,000	129
50,000 to 99,999	2,870,655	8,443,000	70,400	52,100	124
25,000 to 49,999	2,823,516	4,028,000	64,600	50,400	116
10,000 to 24,999	2,709,979	1,631,000	54,900	43,400	104
2,500 to 9,999	2,215,401	540,000	45,800	36,600	101
Less than 2,500	571,991	107,000	29,400	25,300	88

Note: See Note, table 1.26. Data are for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1993, or the most recent fiscal year completed prior to that date. Figures do not include capital expenditures such as equipment purchases or construction costs. Computations of per officer and per employee averages include both full-time and part-time employees, with a weight of 0.5 assigned to part-time employees. Total and per agency figures are rounded to the nearest \$1,000, per officer and per employee figures to the nearest \$100, and per resident figures to the nearest \$1.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Local Police Departments, 1993*, NCJ-148822 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1996), p. 7, Table 10.

Table 1.42

**Average operating expenditures of sheriffs' departments**

By size of population served, United States, fiscal year 1993

Population served	Total (in millions)	Average operating expenditures			
		Per agency	Per sworn officer	Per employee	Per resident
All sizes	\$10,732,086	\$3,480,000	\$66,500	\$45,900	\$45
1,000,000 or more	3,311,663	132,467,000	104,700	66,600	60
500,000 to 999,999	1,726,039	27,397,000	69,000	48,200	41
250,000 to 499,999	1,474,363	15,358,000	67,300	46,400	43
100,000 to 249,999	1,698,813	6,534,000	60,300	41,900	42
50,000 to 99,999	1,015,455	2,701,000	50,700	37,100	38
25,000 to 49,999	739,475	1,200,000	44,700	31,800	34
10,000 to 24,999	566,436	618,000	43,600	30,800	39
Less than 10,000	199,842	273,000	39,500	27,600	48

Note: See Notes, tables 1.26 and 1.41.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Sheriffs' Departments 1993*, NCJ-148823 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1996), p. 7, Table 10.

Table 1.43

**Average base starting salary for selected positions in local police departments**

By size of population served, United States, 1993

Population served	Average base starting salary		
	Entry level officer	Sergeant	Chief of police
All sizes	\$21,300	\$28,500	\$34,600
1,000,000 or more	28,200	44,600	91,700
500,000 to 999,999	28,000	39,100	78,400
250,000 to 499,999	27,000	37,600	68,900
100,000 to 249,999	27,800	37,800	64,900
50,000 to 99,999	28,000	39,500	62,300
25,000 to 49,999	26,900	37,300	54,900
10,000 to 24,999	24,600	33,400	47,100
2,500 to 9,999	21,200	27,500	34,700
Less than 2,500	17,400	20,800	22,900

Note: See Note, table 1.26. Salary figures have been rounded to the nearest \$100. Computations of average salary exclude agencies with no full-time employees in that position.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Local Police Departments, 1993*, NCJ-148822 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1996), p. 8, Table 11.

Table 1.44

**Average base starting salary for selected positions in sheriffs' departments**

By size of population served, United States, 1993

Population served	Average base starting salary		
	Entry level deputy	Sergeant	Sheriff
All sizes	\$19,300	\$24,400	\$37,700
1,000,000 or more	28,300	40,200	89,800
500,000 to 999,999	23,900	33,300	67,200
250,000 to 499,999	23,400	31,900	63,800
100,000 to 249,999	22,200	28,600	53,500
50,000 to 99,999	20,600	26,200	42,400
25,000 to 49,999	19,200	23,900	37,900
10,000 to 24,999	18,500	22,900	33,800
Less than 10,000	17,400	20,600	26,700

Note: See Notes, tables 1.26 and 1.43.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Sheriffs' Departments 1993*, NCJ-148823 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1996), p. 7, Table 11.

Table 1.45

**Handguns authorized for use by sworn personnel in local police departments**

By size of population served, United States, 1993

Population served	Percent of agencies authorizing:							
	Semi-automatic					Revolver		
	Any type	9mm	.45	10mm	.380	Any type	.357	.38
All sizes	84%	69%	31%	14%	10%	55%	45%	30%
1,000,000 or more	100	100	25	17	25	100	42	92
500,000 to 999,999	96	93	30	11	18	78	45	59
250,000 to 499,999	98	87	42	7	18	67	42	56
100,000 to 249,999	96	68	46	17	10	56	36	45
50,000 to 99,999	99	81	35	9	12	54	43	37
25,000 to 49,999	97	80	30	4	5	37	26	27
10,000 to 24,999	90	72	30	16	8	42	34	24
2,500 to 9,999	90	75	32	13	10	51	41	27
Less than 2,500	73	61	30	16	11	65	55	33

Note: See Note, table 1.26. Specific calibers of handguns listed are limited to those which at least 10 percent of all agencies authorized.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Local Police Departments, 1993*, NCJ-148822 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1996), p. 13, Table 25.

Table 1.46

**Handguns authorized for use by sworn personnel in sheriffs' departments**

By size of population served, United States, 1993

Population served	Percent of agencies authorizing:							
	Semi-automatic					Revolver		
	Any type	9mm	.45	10mm	.380	Any type	.357	.38
All sizes	82%	65%	42%	18%	11%	65%	57%	34%
1,000,000 or more	96	79	64	23	9	91	64	77
500,000 to 999,999	85	70	41	11	13	65	53	47
250,000 to 499,999	89	75	35	15	18	58	48	33
100,000 to 249,999	86	75	54	25	15	77	69	50
50,000 to 99,999	92	68	43	20	11	52	48	33
25,000 to 49,999	83	66	38	17	15	64	55	31
10,000 to 24,999	77	65	42	17	10	63	56	32
Less than 10,000	78	58	41	18	9	68	61	30

Note: See Notes, tables 1.26 and 1.45.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Sheriffs' Departments 1993*, NCJ-148823 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1996), p. 15, Table 25.

Table 1.47

**Nonlethal weapons authorized for use by sworn officers in local police departments**

By size of population served, United States, 1993

Population served	Percent of agencies authorizing:									
	Pepper spray	PR-24 baton	Traditional baton	Collapse-ble baton	Tear gas, personal	Stun gun	Tear gas, large volume	Flash/bang grenade	Carotid hold	Choke hold
All sizes	59%	59%	58%	39%	23%	16%	9%	8%	8%	8%
1,000,000 or more	58	42	75	25	25	8	67	42	25	8
500,000 to 999,999	78	41	85	45	45	15	56	63	37	7
250,000 to 499,999	76	53	71	56	33	20	51	76	20	0
100,000 to 249,999	79	55	70	43	35	14	47	68	29	3
50,000 to 99,999	61	68	61	49	29	12	35	48	15	2
25,000 to 49,999	60	67	55	46	21	8	21	33	10	6
10,000 to 24,999	59	62	55	47	22	11	14	14	8	4
2,500 to 9,999	58	63	56	38	20	13	6	3	7	4
Less than 2,500	58	55	60	36	25	22	6	1	9	13

Note: See Note, table 1.26.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Local Police Departments, 1993*, NCJ-148822 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1996), p. 16, Table 30.

Table 1.48

**Nonlethal weapons authorized for use by sworn officers in sheriffs' departments**

By size of population served, United States, 1993

Population served	Percent of agencies authorizing:									
	Pepper spray	PR-24 baton	Traditional baton	Collapse-ble baton	Tear gas, personal	Stun gun	Tear gas, large volume	Flash/bang grenade	Carotid hold	Choke hold
All sizes	56%	52%	51%	37%	27%	24%	15%	15%	10%	10%
1,000,000 or more	60	82	55	33	47	14	40	60	47	9
500,000 to 999,999	78	60	51	59	29	22	41	58	6	5
250,000 to 499,999	59	62	68	48	33	20	35	42	9	4
100,000 to 249,999	75	57	58	44	27	29	27	38	11	7
50,000 to 99,999	60	59	54	44	19	25	20	26	6	7
25,000 to 49,999	51	57	54	41	29	21	16	17	7	9
10,000 to 24,999	56	49	49	35	25	24	10	6	10	12
Less than 10,000	47	43	47	29	29	24	9	4	11	12

Note: See Note, table 1.26.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Sheriffs' Departments 1993*, NCJ-148823 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1996), p. 17, Table 30.

Table 1.49

**Types of computers used by local police departments**

By size of population served, United States, 1993

Population served	Percent of agencies operating each type of computer						
	Any type	Personal	Mainframe	Mini	Laptop	Mobile digital terminal	
						Car-mounted	Hand-held
All sizes	67%	54%	31%	12%	10%	6%	1%
1,000,000 or more	100	100	100	92	83	83	33
500,000 to 999,999	100	100	89	74	78	55	11
250,000 to 499,999	100	98	91	62	73	64	24
100,000 to 249,999	100	98	83	49	57	40	10
50,000 to 99,999	100	89	78	51	39	29	10
25,000 to 49,999	99	90	61	35	35	17	5
10,000 to 24,999	97	81	58	23	16	11	2
2,500 to 9,999	79	67	31	11	8	6	(a)
Less than 2,500	39	28	14	2	2	(a)	0

Note: See Note, table 1.26.

<sup>a</sup>Less than 0.5 percent.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Local Police Departments, 1993*, NCJ-148822 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1996), p. 18.

Table 1.50

**Types of computers used by sheriffs' departments**

By size of population served, United States, 1993

Population served	Percent of agencies operating each type of computer						
	Any type	Personal	Mainframe	Laptop	Mini	Mobile digital terminal	
						Car-mounted	Hand-held
All sizes	82%	66%	47%	17%	16%	3%	1%
1,000,000 or more	100	91	91	64	64	33	4
500,000 to 999,999	98	89	75	51	59	27	3
250,000 to 499,999	94	91	80	52	30	18	3
100,000 to 249,999	98	84	69	40	30	8	2
50,000 to 99,999	97	81	69	31	28	4	2
25,000 to 49,999	86	70	52	17	20	1	0
10,000 to 24,999	80	60	37	7	8	0	0
Less than 10,000	66	49	26	5	6	0	0

Note: See Note, table 1.26.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Sheriffs' Departments 1993*, NCJ-148823 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1996), p. 20.

Table 1.51

**State and local law enforcement agencies with 1,000 or more full-time sworn personnel working in field operations**

By State, name of agency, and number of full-time employees, 1993

State	Name of agency	Total	Full-time employees	
			Sworn officers	
			Total	Working in field operations
New York	New York City Police	35,480	28,079	25,130
Illinois	Chicago Police	15,732	12,368	11,534
California	Los Angeles Police	10,145	7,662	7,580
California	California Highway Patrol	8,299	5,803	5,386
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia Police	6,930	6,076	5,277
Texas	Houston Police	6,641	4,627	4,049
District of Columbia	Washington Metropolitan Police	4,907	4,271	3,931
Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania State Police	5,185	4,123	3,821
New York	New York State Police	4,636	3,957	3,701
Illinois	Cook County Sheriff <sup>a</sup>	5,101	4,081	3,599
California	Los Angeles County Sheriff	11,285	7,629	3,407
New York	New York City Transit Police	4,522	4,156	3,256
New York	New York School Police	3,116	2,991	2,991
Michigan	Detroit Police	4,367	3,861	2,859
Maryland	Baltimore Police	3,535	2,945	2,625
Texas	Texas Department of Public Safety	5,721	2,700	2,246
New York	Nassau County Police	3,241	2,633	2,226
New York	Suffolk County Police	3,241	2,402	1,967
New York	New York City Housing Police	2,640	2,368	1,963
Michigan	Michigan State Police	2,958	1,986	1,901
Massachusetts	Massachusetts State Police	2,235	1,975	1,812
Texas	Dallas Police	3,528	2,810	1,778
New Jersey	New Jersey State Police	3,591	2,631	1,773
Wisconsin	Milwaukee Police	2,509	2,039	1,737
Hawaii	Honolulu Police	2,381	1,925	1,684
Florida	Metro-Dade Police	3,677	2,614	1,669
Ohio	Cleveland Police	1,852	1,701	1,661
Arizona	Phoenix Police	2,603	1,983	1,640
Virginia	Virginia State Police	2,258	1,647	1,636
Illinois	Illinois State Police	3,305	1,897	1,631
Massachusetts	Boston Police	2,586	1,952	1,620
California	San Francisco Police	2,188	1,780	1,581
Georgia	Atlanta Police	2,143	1,602	1,557
Florida	Florida Highway Patrol	2,122	1,610	1,537
California	San Diego Police	2,550	1,847	1,521
Texas	San Antonio Police	2,006	1,641	1,515
New York-New Jersey	Port Authority of New York-New Jersey	1,616	1,477	1,440
Maryland	Maryland State Police	2,210	1,547	1,419
Louisiana	New Orleans Police	2,051	1,551	1,403
Ohio	Ohio State Highway Patrol	2,368	1,369	1,360
Ohio	Columbus Police	1,870	1,510	1,285
Tennessee	Memphis Police	2,288	1,375	1,260
Maryland	Baltimore County Police	1,587	1,380	1,242
Florida	Jacksonville Sheriff	2,212	1,233	1,215
Missouri	St. Louis Police	2,170	1,510	1,211
Washington	Seattle Police	1,736	1,232	1,172
Colorado	Denver Police	1,660	1,388	1,167
California	San Jose Police	1,649	1,219	1,098
Nevada	Las Vegas Metropolitan Police	2,161	1,428	1,051
Maryland	Prince George's County Police	1,472	1,155	1,032
Missouri	Kansas City Police	1,776	1,171	1,030
Indiana	Indiana State Police	1,696	1,046	1,030

Note: See Note, table 1.26. Field operations personnel include officers, detectives, inspectors, supervisors, and other personnel providing direct services related to traffic enforcement, patrol and response to incidents, investigations, and special operations. Personnel working in positions related to the functions of administration, technical support, jail operations, or court operations are not included.

<sup>a</sup>Data are from the 1990 LEMAS survey.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics, 1993: Data for Individual State and Local Agencies with 100 or More Officers*, NCJ-148825 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), p. viii.



Table 1.52

**Mean number of full-time paid personnel of police departments in cities of 10,000 persons and over**By population group, geographic division, and metro status, United States, 1995<sup>a</sup>

	Number of cities reporting	Mean number of full-time police personnel
Total, all cities	1,099	114
<u>Population group</u>		
Over 1,000,000	3	4,320
500,000 to 1,000,000	4	2,056
250,000 to 499,999	15	884
100,000 to 249,999	57	369
50,000 to 99,999	146	156
25,000 to 49,999	270	85
10,000 to 24,999	604	40
<u>Geographic division</u>		
New England	69	57
Mid-Atlantic	121	65
East North Central	239	85
West North Central	108	92
South Atlantic	172	123
East South Central	54	125
West South Central	124	202
Mountain	60	131
Pacific Coast	152	147
<u>Metro status</u>		
Central	224	322
Suburban	616	65
Independent	259	50

Note: These data were collected in a mail survey conducted by the International City/County Management Association in 1995. Of the 2,818 cities surveyed, 1,172 (41.6 percent) provided the information requested concerning their police departments. The term "cities" refers to cities, villages, towns, townships, and boroughs. For definitions of terms, a list of States in regions, and detail of survey response rates, see Appendix 2.

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

Source: Tari Renner and Anne Peterson, "Police and Fire Department Personnel and Expenditures, 1995," *The Municipal Year Book 1996* (Washington, DC: International City/County Management Association, 1996), p. 107. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.53

**Mean and per capita police department personnel expenditures in cities of 10,000 persons and over**By population group, geographic division, and metro status, United States, 1995<sup>a</sup>

	Number of cities reporting	Expenditures for police department personnel	
		Mean expenditure	Per capita expenditure
Total, all cities	787	\$5,637,575	\$112.07
<u>Population group</u>			
Over 1,000,000	2	232,363,713	175.5
500,000 to 1,000,000	3	104,468,931	158.4
250,000 to 499,999	11	52,377,508	139.8
100,000 to 249,999	45	17,741,841	115.6
50,000 to 99,999	96	7,707,645	115.7
25,000 to 49,999	205	3,941,907	113.9
10,000 to 24,999	425	1,731,947	108.6
<u>Geographic division</u>			
New England	38	3,311,315	109.6
Mid-Atlantic	74	3,604,413	127.9
East North Central	137	4,833,021	117.3
West North Central	84	4,383,243	85.7
South Atlantic	149	4,917,762	129.8
East South Central	51	4,935,852	93.7
West South Central	110	8,734,556	86.7
Mountain	49	5,785,075	110.1
Pacific Coast	95	8,264,781	129.1
<u>Metro status</u>			
Central	174	15,485,578	114.5
Suburban	418	3,262,727	118.7
Independent	195	1,940,828	95.9

Note: See Note, table 1.52. For definitions of terms, a list of States in regions, and detail of survey response rates, see Appendix 2.

<sup>a</sup>Total personnel 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: Tari Renner and Anne Peterson, "Police and Fire Department Personnel and Expenditures, 1995," *The Municipal Year Book 1996* (Washington, DC: International City/County Management Association, 1996), p. 114, Table 3/15. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.54

**Number and rate (per 1,000 inhabitants) of full-time law enforcement employees<sup>a</sup>**

By geographic division and population group, on Oct. 31, 1994

(1994 estimated population)

Geographic region and division	Total (10,010 cities; population 164,313,000)	Population group					
		Group I (65 cities, 250,000 and over; population 46,841,000)	Group II (133 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 19,542,000)	Group III (352 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 24,110,000)	Group IV (680 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 23,463,000)	Group V (1,680 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 26,444,000)	Group VI (7,100 cities, under 10,000; population 23,913,000)
<b>Total cities:</b> 10,010 cities; population 164,313,000:							
Number of employees	474,663	171,751	47,779	54,285	52,351	60,650	87,847
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.9	3.7	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.3	3.7
<b>Northeast:</b> 2,344 cities; population 39,665,000:							
Number of employees	121,161	51,948	6,733	13,360	15,377	18,294	15,449
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	3.1	5.1	3.2	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.4
<b>New England:</b> 706 cities; population 11,621,000:							
Number of employees	28,989	2,487	3,478	5,952	5,809	6,351	4,912
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.5	4.5	3.4	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.7
<b>Middle Atlantic:</b> 1,638 cities; population 28,044,000:							
Number of employees	92,172	49,461	3,255	7,408	9,568	11,943	10,537
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	3.3	5.2	3.0	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.2
<b>Midwest:</b> 2,807 cities; population 40,785,000:							
Number of employees	107,149	36,440	8,909	11,938	13,109	17,146	19,607
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.6	4.1	2.3	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.8
<b>East North Central:</b> 1,942 cities; population 29,605,000:							
Number of employees	80,961	29,270	6,137	9,088	10,095	12,747	13,624
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.7	4.4	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.8
<b>West North Central:</b> 865 cities; population 11,180,000:							
Number of employees	26,188	7,170	2,772	2,850	3,014	4,399	5,983
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.3	3.4	2.2	1.6	1.8	2.1	2.7
<b>South:</b> 3,544 cities; population 46,189,000:							
Number of employees	155,255	44,772	19,414	16,159	14,511	19,492	40,907
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	3.4	3.4	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.8	5.3
<b>South Atlantic:</b> 1,673 cities; population 19,195,000:							
Number of employees	76,823	18,207	10,521	9,267	7,578	8,839	22,411
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	4.0	4.2	3.0	3.2	3.0	3.2	6.9
<b>East South Central:</b> 778 cities; population 7,873,000:							
Number of employees	24,632	5,126	3,289	1,337	2,747	4,487	7,646
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.8	4.1
<b>West South Central:</b> 1,093 cities; population 19,122,000:							
Number of employees	53,800	21,439	5,604	5,555	4,186	6,166	10,850
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.8	2.9	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	4.2
<b>West:</b> 1,315 cities; population 37,673,000:							
Number of employees	91,098	38,591	12,723	12,828	9,354	5,718	11,884
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.4	2.6	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.2	4.4
<b>Mountain:</b> 565 cities; population 10,527,000:							
Number of employees	26,947	10,797	2,985	3,474	2,491	2,117	5,083
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.6	2.6	2.3	1.9	2.2	2.3	4.0
<b>Pacific:</b> 750 cities; population 27,145,000:							
Number of employees	64,151	27,794	9,738	9,354	6,863	3,601	6,801
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.4	2.6	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	4.7
<b>Suburban:</b> <sup>b</sup> 6,204 agencies; population 99,617,000:							
Number of employees	322,513	X	X	X	X	X	X
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	3.2	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>County:</b> 3,114 agencies; population 80,204,000:							
Number of employees	307,477	X	X	X	X	X	X
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	3.8	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, 1994. For a list of States in geographic divisions, see Appendix 3.

<sup>a</sup>Includes civilians.

<sup>b</sup>Includes 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, 1994* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995), p. 290.

Table 1.55

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

By geographic division and population group, on Oct. 31, 1994

(1994 estimated population)

Geographic region and division	Total (10,010 cities; population 164,313,000)	Population group					
		Group I (65 cities, 250,000 and over; population 46,841,000)	Group II (133 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 19,542,000)	Group III (352 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 24,110,000)	Group IV (680 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 23,463,000)	Group V (1,680 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 26,444,000)	Group VI (7,100 cities, under 10,000; population 23,913,000)
<b>Total cities:</b> 10,010 cities; population 164,313,000:							
Number of officers	368,441	133,714	36,206	41,868	41,073	48,555	67,025
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.2	2.9	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.8
<b>Northeast:</b> 2,344 cities; population 39,665,000:							
Number of officers	98,754	40,568	5,605	11,335	13,044	15,434	12,768
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.5	4.0	2.7	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.0
<b>New England:</b> 706 cities; population 11,621,000:							
Number of officers	24,127	1,978	2,853	5,158	5,009	5,330	3,799
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.1	3.6	2.8	2.1	1.8	1.8	2.1
<b>Middle Atlantic:</b> 1,638 cities; population 28,044,000:							
Number of officers	74,627	38,590	2,752	6,177	8,035	10,104	8,969
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.7	4.0	2.6	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.9
<b>Midwest:</b> 2,807 cities; population 40,785,000:							
Number of officers	86,303	30,072	7,088	9,489	10,272	13,624	15,758
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.1	3.4	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.7	2.3
<b>East North Central:</b> 1,942 cities; population 29,605,000:							
Number of officers	65,921	24,782	4,986	7,218	7,898	10,147	10,890
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.2	3.7	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.7	2.3
<b>West North Central:</b> 865 cities; population 11,180,000:							
Number of officers	20,382	5,290	2,102	2,271	2,374	3,477	4,868
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	1.8	2.5	1.7	1.3	1.4	1.6	2.2
<b>South:</b> 3,544 cities; population 46,189,000:							
Number of officers	117,863	34,646	14,722	12,162	11,111	15,285	29,937
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.6	2.6	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	3.9
<b>South Atlantic:</b> 1,673 cities; population 19,195,000:							
Number of officers	58,220	14,408	8,041	6,905	5,827	6,947	16,092
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	3.0	3.4	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.5	5.0
<b>East South Central:</b> 778 cities; population 7,873,000:							
Number of officers	18,996	3,883	2,323	1,033	2,152	3,551	6,054
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.4	2.3	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	3.2
<b>West South Central:</b> 1,093 cities; population 19,122,000:							
Number of officers	40,647	16,355	4,358	4,224	3,132	4,787	7,791
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.1	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	3.0
<b>West:</b> 1,315 cities; population 37,673,000:							
Number of officers	65,521	28,428	8,791	8,882	6,646	4,212	8,562
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	1.7	1.9	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.6	3.1
<b>Mountain:</b> 565 cities; population 10,527,000:							
Number of officers	19,672	7,956	2,121	2,524	1,809	1,542	3,720
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.7	2.9
<b>Pacific:</b> 750 cities; population 27,145,000:							
Number of officers	45,849	20,472	6,670	6,358	4,837	2,670	4,842
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	1.7	1.9	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.6	3.4
<b>Suburban:</b> <sup>a</sup> 6,204 agencies; population 99,617,000:							
Number of officers	219,778	X	X	X	X	X	X
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.2	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>County:</b> 3,114 agencies; population 80,204,000:							
Number of officers	193,102	X	X	X	X	X	X
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.4	X	X	X	X	X	X

Note: See Note, table 1.54. 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, 1994* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995), p. 291.<sup>a</sup>Includes suburban city and county law enforcement agencies within metropolitan areas. Excludes central cities. Suburban cities and counties also are included in other groups.

Table 1.56

**Full-time law enforcement employees**

By sex and population group, on Oct. 31, 1994

(1994 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: 13,124 agencies; population 244,517,000	782,110	75.6%	24.4%	561,543	90.5%	9.5%	220,567	37.7%	62.3%
<b>Total cities:</b> 10,010 cities; population 164,313,000	474,663	77.1	22.9	368,441	90.7	9.3	106,222	30.3	69.7
<b>Group I</b> 65 cities, 250,000 and over; population 46,841,000	171,751	73.6	26.4	133,714	85.8	14.2	38,037	30.8	69.2
9 cities, 1,000,000 and over; population 21,338,000	93,193	72.6	27.4	72,703	84.6	15.4	20,490	30.1	69.9
19 cities, 500,000 to 999,999; population 12,329,000	40,492	76.0	24.0	32,029	87.2	12.8	8,463	33.6	66.4
37 cities, 250,000 to 499,999; population 13,174,000	38,066	73.6	26.4	28,982	87.4	12.6	9,084	29.8	70.2
<b>Group II</b> 133 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 19,542,000	47,779	75.3	24.7	36,206	90.8	9.2	11,573	26.6	73.4
<b>Group III</b> 352 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 24,110,000	54,285	77.8	22.2	41,868	93.1	6.9	12,417	26.2	73.8
<b>Group IV</b> 680 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 23,463,000	52,351	79.3	20.7	41,073	94.0	6.0	11,278	25.7	74.3
<b>Group V</b> 1,680 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 26,444,000	60,650	81.3	18.7	48,555	94.8	5.2	12,095	26.9	73.1
<b>Group VI</b> 7,100 cities, under 10,000; population 23,913,000	87,847	80.5	19.5	67,025	93.6	6.4	20,822	38.4	61.6
<b>Suburban counties</b> 852 agencies; population 51,457,000	190,760	72.3	27.7	117,669	88.6	11.4	73,091	46.0	54.0
<b>Rural counties</b> 2,262 agencies; population 28,747,000	116,687	74.9	25.1	75,433	93.0	7.0	41,254	41.9	58.1
<b>Suburban areas<sup>a</sup></b> 6,204 agencies; population 99,617,000	322,513	75.6	24.4	219,778	91.1	8.9	102,735	42.5	57.5

Note: See Note, table 1.54.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1994* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995), p. 294, Table 74.<sup>a</sup>Includes suburban city and county law enforcement agencies within metropolitan areas. Excludes central cities. Suburban cities and counties also are included in other groups.

Table 1.57

**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, 1995

	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	1,087	\$26,581	\$22,012	\$26,312	\$30,094	1,037	\$36,356	\$30,440	\$35,746	\$41,554	854	6
<b>Population group</b>												
Over 1,000,000	3	27,185	24,618	27,154	NA	3	38,498	32,986	36,597	NA	2	13
500,000 to 1,000,000	3	27,097	26,004	26,954	NA	3	37,485	33,727	36,500	NA	4	11
250,000 to 499,999	15	31,145	24,638	29,328	34,669	15	42,893	36,888	42,929	48,173	13	6
100,000 to 249,999	58	27,930	22,902	27,185	30,758	56	38,484	32,541	37,875	44,491	52	7
50,000 to 99,999	146	29,204	24,018	28,748	33,714	139	39,365	32,758	40,461	45,058	114	6
25,000 to 49,999	272	27,690	22,906	27,199	31,467	260	38,865	32,286	37,274	42,296	221	7
10,000 to 24,999	590	25,166	21,226	25,315	28,921	561	34,042	28,547	33,695	39,369	448	6
<b>Geographic division</b>												
New England	67	28,131	25,418	28,802	31,578	64	34,349	30,502	33,822	38,463	62	5
Mid-Atlantic	118	28,520	25,206	28,178	31,707	112	42,719	37,167	42,001	47,951	113	5
East North Central	238	27,739	25,365	28,047	30,238	226	37,149	32,852	37,756	41,346	207	6
West North Central	103	24,502	21,379	24,638	27,726	101	32,939	28,220	32,855	37,860	75	6
South Atlantic	171	22,624	19,901	21,720	24,710	163	35,362	28,991	32,052	36,742	90	10
East South Central	56	20,201	18,356	19,978	21,747	51	27,070	23,088	27,081	30,760	38	9
West South Central	121	22,155	19,205	21,508	25,465	111	28,896	24,216	29,004	33,828	87	7
Mountain	60	25,455	22,702	25,525	28,639	57	35,709	31,915	35,904	40,485	43	9
Pacific Coast	153	34,704	30,312	35,040	38,558	152	43,473	37,910	44,724	47,847	139	4
<b>Metro status</b>												
Central	221	26,113	21,939	25,440	29,380	207	35,499	30,912	35,016	40,026	173	8
Suburban	613	28,395	24,593	28,343	31,434	592	39,409	33,822	39,023	43,861	497	7
Independent	253	22,594	19,538	22,254	25,650	238	29,505	25,799	29,468	32,841	184	6

Note: See Note, table 1.52. 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, or other additional compensation). The "maximum salary" refers to salary paid to personnel who do not hold any promotional rank (excluding uniform allowance, holiday pay, hazard pay, or any other additional compensation). The mean is calculated by dividing the total number of salaries into the total amount paid in salaries. The median is the salary that marks the point below which and above which 50 percent of all the salaries fall. When there is an even number of observations, the mean of

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

Source: Tari Renner and Anne Peterson, "Police and Fire Department Personnel and Expenditures, 1995," *The Municipal Year Book 1996* (Washington, DC: International City/County Management Association, 1996), p. 110, Table 3/8. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.58

**Mean and median salaries of city chiefs of police**

By city population, region, city type, and form of government, United States, July 1, 1995

	Number of cities	Salary levels			Number of cities	Salary levels	
		Mean	Median			Mean	Median
All cities, total	4,038	\$49,397	\$46,092	50,000 to 99,999, total	227	\$73,749	\$70,500
<u>Region</u>				<u>Region</u>			
Northeast	894	55,176	53,325	Northeast	44	75,462	74,398
North Central	1,349	45,915	43,927	North Central	69	67,607	67,164
South	1,231	42,972	39,582	South	55	66,011	65,137
West	564	62,585	58,809	West	59	86,868	89,868
<u>City type</u>				<u>City type</u>			
Central	330	68,781	66,118	Central	113	67,166	65,520
Suburban	2,122	54,624	53,000	Suburban	111	80,434	79,821
Independent	1,586	38,370	36,781	Independent	3	74,379	79,201
<u>Form of government</u>				<u>Form of government</u>			
Mayor-council	1,796	44,537	40,999	Mayor-council	75	65,969	64,972
Council-manager	1,956	53,653	51,013	Council-manager	146	77,450	75,012
Commission	86	46,834	44,052	Representative town meeting	4	77,525	75,950
Town meeting	161	51,460	51,000				
Representative town meeting	39	56,864	58,614	25,000 to 49,999, total	435	65,787	64,640
Population over 1,000,000, total	4	101,252	104,551	<u>Region</u>			
<u>City type</u>				Northeast	104	68,916	66,659
Central	4	101,252	104,551	North Central	126	61,590	60,643
500,000 to 1,000,000, total	8	90,575	86,850	South	117	59,056	58,140
<u>Region</u>				West	88	77,047	76,398
South	4	84,263	84,445	<u>City type</u>			
<u>City type</u>				Central	109	60,089	58,292
Central	8	90,575	86,850	Suburban	246	71,167	69,214
<u>Form of government</u>				Independent	80	57,007	54,714
Mayor-council	6	84,830	81,350	<u>Form of government</u>			
250,000 to 499,999, total	21	89,412	89,143	Mayor-council	139	60,636	59,197
<u>Region</u>				Council-manager	275	68,400	67,492
North Central	3	87,610	89,143	Commission	10	62,797	60,409
South	9	87,931	85,182	Town meeting	5	65,526	65,947
West	8	94,514	94,627	Representative town meeting	6	70,527	72,052
<u>City type</u>				10,000 to 24,999, total	1,011	54,924	54,000
Central	21	89,412	89,143	<u>Region</u>			
<u>Form of government</u>				Northeast	273	62,086	60,865
Mayor-council	9	81,526	84,552	North Central	329	52,899	53,003
Council-manager	12	95,327	93,777	South	293	47,601	46,076
100,000 to 249,999, total	86	83,474	81,780	West	116	62,312	60,487
<u>Region</u>				<u>City type</u>			
Northeast	7	76,369	71,592	Central	14	50,404	48,896
North Central	17	72,432	73,278	Suburban	665	59,224	58,493
South	32	78,965	80,000	Independent	332	46,503	45,355
West	30	96,199	97,201	<u>Form of government</u>			
<u>City type</u>				Mayor-council	387	52,141	50,440
Central	61	79,430	80,000	Council-manager	524	56,228	55,110
Suburban	25	93,342	91,499	Commission	29	50,079	45,760
<u>Form of government</u>				Town meeting	56	62,036	61,768
Mayor-council	27	74,365	74,726	Representative town meeting	15	64,011	64,546
Council-manager	56	88,300	86,327	5,000 to 9,999, total	982	44,917	43,195
Commission	3	75,375	70,970	<u>Region</u>			
				Northeast	258	50,611	47,172
				North Central	306	43,506	43,195
				South	301	39,067	37,856
				West	117	51,097	50,100
				<u>City type</u>			
				Suburban	560	49,013	47,285
				Independent	422	39,480	38,539
				<u>Form of government</u>			
				Mayor-council	458	43,227	41,275
				Council-manager	449	46,183	44,100
				Commission	20	42,121	38,318
				Town meeting	50	50,268	48,255
				Representative town meeting	5	43,627	42,881

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.58

**Mean and median salaries of city chiefs of police**

By city population, region, city type, and form of government, United States, July 1, 1995--Continued

	Number of cities	Salary levels	
		Mean	Median
2,500 to 4,999, total	981	\$35,632	\$33,930
<u>Region</u>			
Northeast	172	39,872	36,028
North Central	387	35,374	34,200
South	316	30,844	29,955
West	106	43,968	41,642
<u>City type</u>			
Suburban	419	39,825	37,800
Independent	562	32,506	31,447
<u>Form of government</u>			
Mayor-council	566	34,017	32,200
Council-manager	344	37,984	35,968
Commission	19	32,059	30,500
Town meeting	44	40,050	39,259
Representative town meeting	8	32,974	32,864
Under 2,500, total	283	32,961	30,950
<u>Region</u>			
Northeast	34	37,871	32,262
North Central	110	31,213	30,000
South	102	29,815	28,150
West	37	42,317	38,899
<u>City type</u>			
Suburban	96	37,755	34,000
Independent	187	30,499	29,125
<u>Form of government</u>			
Mayor-council	127	30,993	28,600
Council-manager	146	34,572	33,067
Commission	3	31,407	29,600
Town meeting	6	34,630	32,157

Note: These data are from a mail survey of municipal officials conducted by the International City/County Management Association in the summer of 1995. Of the 7,284 cities surveyed, 4,516 responded for a rate of 62 percent. 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 percent 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 some sub-categories does not always equal 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: Gwen Hall, "Salaries of Municipal Officials, 1995," *The Municipal Year Book 1996* (Washington, DC: International City/County Management Association, 1996), pp. 76-94. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.59

**Mean and median salaries of county chief law enforcement officials**

By county population, region, and metro status, United States, July 1, 1995

	Number of counties	Salary levels			Number of counties	Salary levels	
		Mean	Median			Mean	Median
All counties, total	1,376	\$42,929	\$39,566	25,000 to 49,999, total	263	\$42,637	\$41,446
<u>Region</u>	83	46,186	41,448	<u>Region</u>			
Northeast	538	38,138	35,500	Northeast	20	33,815	32,077
North Central	533	45,382	44,000	North Central	110	40,393	39,545
South	222	47,434	41,412	South	100	45,450	45,062
West				West	33	46,939	44,592
<u>County type</u>				<u>County type</u>			
Metro	361	59,324	55,056	Metro	42	45,546	44,350
Nonmetro	1,015	37,098	35,673	Nonmetro	221	42,085	41,200
Population over 1,000,000, total	13	91,025	93,363	10,000 to 24,999, total	392	36,926	36,405
<u>Region</u>				<u>Region</u>			
South	3	76,936	82,560	Northeast	4	29,383	27,904
West	6	96,970	100,564	North Central	161	34,741	35,000
<u>County type</u>				South	179	38,144	38,392
Metro	13	91,025	93,363	West	48	40,335	37,900
500,000 to 1,000,000, total	32	82,567	82,050	<u>County type</u>			
<u>Region</u>				Metro	25	43,986	42,262
Northeast	6	79,779	79,488	Nonmetro	367	36,445	35,772
North Central	6	69,125	67,661	5,000 to 9,999, total	191	30,935	29,772
South	11	87,461	88,673	<u>Region</u>			
West	9	87,404	87,633	North Central	94	28,112	27,950
<u>County type</u>				South	61	33,587	32,658
Metro	32	82,567	82,050	West	34	34,070	33,540
250,000 to 499,999, total	43	71,116	74,639	<u>County type</u>			
<u>Region</u>				Metro	3	48,598	45,492
Northeast	7	53,802	49,097	Nonmetro	188	30,654	29,729
North Central	14	64,528	66,194	2,500 to 4,999, total	81	27,469	26,500
South	6	77,068	79,862	<u>Region</u>			
West	6	90,811	92,308	North Central	42	26,287	25,494
<u>County type</u>				South	19	27,497	27,620
Metro	43	71,116	74,639	West	20	29,925	28,800
100,000 to 249,999, total	143	59,571	56,271	<u>County type</u>			
<u>Region</u>				Nonmetro	81	27,469	26,500
Northeast	21	47,927	43,862	Under 2,500, total	39	25,700	26,856
North Central	46	55,254	54,330	<u>Region</u>			
South	53	64,554	60,000	North Central	15	23,955	22,260
West	23	67,351	64,308	South	9	25,682	23,212
<u>County type</u>				West	15	27,457	28,500
Metro	125	60,078	56,312	<u>County type</u>			
Nonmetro	18	56,045	53,912	Nonmetro	39	25,700	26,856
50,000 to 99,999, total	179	49,410	48,390				
<u>Region</u>							
Northeast	21	45,443	44,609				
North Central	48	48,125	46,680				
South	82	50,806	50,000				
West	28	50,504	51,000				
<u>County type</u>							
Metro	78	49,543	48,465				
Nonmetro	101	49,308	48,244				

Note: These data were collected from the 1995 annual salary survey conducted by the International City/County Management Association and mailed during the summer of 1995. Of the 3,107 counties surveyed, 1,460 returned the questionnaires for a response rate of 47 percent. Classifications having less than three counties reporting were excluded because meaningful statistics cannot be computed. Consequently, the number reporting in some subcategories does not always equal 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 percent 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: Gwen Hall, "Salaries of County Officials, 1995," *The Municipal Year Book 1996* (Washington, DC: International City/County Management Association, 1996), pp. 98-105. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.



Table 1.60

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

By agency, function of officers, and major States of employment, 1993

Agency	Total	Function of officers			Major States of employment and number of officers employed
		Police response and patrol <sup>a</sup>	Criminal investigation and enforcement <sup>b</sup>	Other	
U.S. Customs Service	10,120	43	10,077	0	Texas (1,764), California (1,581), New York (1,249), Florida (1,174), Arizona (434), New Jersey (421)
Federal Bureau of Investigation	10,075	0	10,000	75	District of Columbia (1,356), New York (1,206), California (1,191), Texas (743), Florida (549), Illinois (448), Pennsylvania (393), Virginia (368)
Federal Bureau of Prisons	9,984	0	0	9,984	Pennsylvania (1,161), California (949), Texas (919), New York (626), Florida (608), Georgia (538), Colorado (472), Kentucky (467)
Immigration and Naturalization Service	9,466	3,920 <sup>c</sup>	4,457	1,089	Texas (2,547), California (2,352), New York (846), Arizona (651), Florida (514)
Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts	3,763	0	0	3,763	Texas (366), California (360), Florida (295), New York (270), Georgia (212), Illinois (144)
Internal Revenue Service	3,621	0	3,621	0	California (407), New York (371), Texas (307), Florida (215), Illinois (214), Pennsylvania (176), District of Columbia (149), Ohio (144)
U.S. Postal Inspection Service	3,587	0	2,129	1,458	New York (580), California (492), Illinois (285), District of Columbia (254), Pennsylvania (253), New Jersey (196), Texas (163), Florida (150)
Drug Enforcement Administration	2,813	0	2,813	0	California (458), Florida (375), New York (362), Texas (340), Illinois (114)
U.S. Secret Service	2,186	0	1,594	592	District of Columbia (1,063), New York (166), California (155), Texas (123), Florida (105)
National Park Service	2,160	439	1,563	158	NA District of Columbia (423), New York (64), Maryland (63), California (55), Virginia (32)
Ranger Activities Division	1,500	0	1,500	0	
U.S. Park Police	660	439	63	158	
U.S. Marshals Service <sup>d</sup>	2,153	0	0	2,153	California (194), District of Columbia (165), New York (154), Florida (145), Texas (128)
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	1,959	0	1,832	127	California (182), District of Columbia (151), Texas (151), Illinois (129), New York (128), Florida (126), Michigan (97), Georgia (84)
U.S. Capitol Police	1,080	122	41	917	District of Columbia (1,080)
Tennessee Valley Authority	740	357	0	383	Tennessee (456), Alabama (250)
U.S. Forest Service	732	527	205	0	California (191), Oregon (73), Arizona (39), Idaho (34), Montana (34), Colorado (32)
General Services Administration--					District of Columbia (200), California (79), Texas (55),
Federal Protective Services	732	505	66	161	New York (52), Missouri (51), Massachusetts (37), Illinois (30)
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	620	397	223	0	Alaska (45), Texas (44), North Dakota (35), Arizona (25), Oklahoma (25), Montana (24)

Note: These data were provided by Federal agencies in response to a survey conducted in 1993 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.

<sup>a</sup>Personnel whose duties are primarily related to preventive patrol, responding to complaints and reports of illegal or disruptive activities, arresting law violators, traffic control, crowd control, handling of emergencies, or other traditional law enforcement responsibilities.

<sup>b</sup>Includes personnel whose duties are primarily related to collection of evidence, interdiction and seizure of contraband, electronic surveillance, execution of search warrants, analysis of information, arrest of suspects, development of cases for prosecution, or other investigative and enforcement duties pertaining to Federal laws and/or regulations.

<sup>c</sup>Border Patrol agents.

<sup>d</sup>State of employment was unavailable for 70 U.S. Marshals providing Federal court security.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Federal Law Enforcement Officers, 1993**, Bulletin NCJ-151166 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, December 1994), p. 2.

Table 1.61

**Full-time Federal law enforcement officers authorized to carry firearms and make arrests**

By function of officers and State, 1993

State	Total	Function of officers					
		Police response and patrol <sup>a</sup>	Criminal investigation/enforcement <sup>b</sup>	Security/protection <sup>c</sup>	Court operations <sup>d</sup>	Corrections <sup>e</sup>	Other
United States, total	68,825	7,127	40,002	3,945	5,852	11,073	826
Alabama	888	78	283	207	120	198	2
Alaska	234	43	162	0	27	2	0
Arizona	2,103	547	1,027	0	134	392	3
Arkansas	227	30	130	5	60	1	1
California	9,006	1,570	5,386	257	554	1,207	32
Colorado	1,084	82	394	61	61	486	0
Connecticut	451	9	240	20	48	134	0
Delaware	81	15	46	0	19	0	1
District of Columbia	6,133	605	2,793	1,883	229	12	611
Florida	4,362	92	3,067	45	440	712	6
Georgia	1,866	71	919	21	275	547	33
Hawaii	483	8	437	0	31	6	1
Idaho	178	63	90	0	20	4	1
Illinois	2,365	49	1,575	144	214	375	8
Indiana	585	7	258	0	77	239	4
Iowa	123	1	81	0	40	0	1
Kansas	441	6	124	0	45	266	0
Kentucky	829	30	210	37	82	468	2
Louisiana	1,254	52	663	21	126	389	3
Maine	303	33	229	0	24	17	0
Maryland	892	89	595	70	119	11	8
Massachusetts	989	49	783	46	67	37	7
Michigan	1,523	56	1,081	36	148	198	4
Minnesota	734	41	345	0	55	290	3
Mississippi	236	14	150	0	70	1	1
Missouri	1,014	56	545	30	124	253	6
Montana	306	141	139	0	23	3	0
Nebraska	172	23	113	0	32	3	1
Nevada	344	27	223	0	62	32	0
New Hampshire	55	5	33	0	17	0	0
New Jersey	1,755	14	1,219	89	117	314	2
New Mexico	633	276	291	0	58	6	2
New York	6,305	248	4,427	421	424	761	24
North Carolina	721	32	365	0	136	188	0
North Dakota	251	97	123	0	30	1	0
Ohio	903	13	704	24	156	3	3
Oklahoma	608	41	244	0	92	231	0
Oregon	596	98	283	0	64	148	3
Pennsylvania	2,820	73	1,161	177	213	1,170	26
Rhode Island	114	21	72	0	20	0	1
South Carolina	461	16	232	0	80	132	1
South Dakota	158	45	43	0	34	36	0
Tennessee	1,211	282	411	206	127	183	2
Texas	7,761	1,643	4,451	44	494	1,117	12
Utah	249	42	166	0	39	2	0
Vermont	269	59	179	0	19	12	0
Virginia	1,274	56	907	0	158	150	3
Washington	1,058	128	778	30	102	14	6
West Virginia	344	3	105	1	66	167	2
Wisconsin	410	17	179	0	59	155	0
Wyoming	93	31	41	0	21	0	0
Undesignated <sup>f</sup>	1,570	0	1,500	70	0	0	0

Note: See Note, table 1.60. Includes inspector general offices for the General Services Administration and the Departments of Agriculture, Defense, and Justice.

<sup>a</sup>Includes personnel whose duties are primarily related to preventive patrol, responding to complaints and reports of illegal or disruptive activities, arresting law violators, traffic control, crowd control, handling of emergencies, or other traditional law enforcement responsibilities.

<sup>b</sup>Includes personnel whose duties are primarily related to collection of evidence, interdiction and seizure of contraband, electronic surveillance, execution of search warrants, analysis of information, arrest of suspects, development of cases for prosecution, or other investigative and enforcement duties pertaining to Federal laws and/or regulations.

<sup>c</sup>Includes guards and other personnel whose duties are primarily related to providing security for Federal buildings, courts, records, assets, or other property or to providing protection for Federal government officials, judges, prosecutors, jurors, foreign dignitaries, or other designated persons.

<sup>d</sup>Includes pretrial service officers, probation officers, parole officers, and other personnel whose duties are primarily related to pretrial investigation, probation supervision, parole supervision, arresting probation or parole violators, executing warrants, serving civil process, witness protection, or other activities related to the operation of the Federal court system.

<sup>e</sup>Includes correctional officers, detention guards, and other personnel whose duties are primarily related to the custody, control, supervision, or transportation of pretrial detainees, prison inmates, or detained illegal aliens.

<sup>f</sup>Includes 1,500 park rangers commissioned by the National Park Service to perform law enforcement duties and 70 U.S. Marshals providing court security. A State breakdown was not available for these employees.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Law Enforcement Officers, 1993*, Bulletin NCJ-151166 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, December 1994), p. 4.

Table 1.62

**Duties performed by the U.S. Marshals Service**

By type of activity, fiscal years 1992, 1993, and 1994

Type of activity	1992	1993	1994
<b>Fugitive apprehension</b>			
Class I felonies received <sup>a</sup>	20,825	19,813	18,414
Class I felonies cleared	16,546	19,367	17,620
Arrests within 1 year	NA	12,606	11,853
Arrests after 1 year	NA	1,344	1,206
Misdemeanors received	30,974	37,527	NA
Misdemeanors cleared	27,579	30,111	NA
<b>Prisoner productions</b>			
Total productions	388,782	387,117	354,881
Initial hearings	91,611	89,890	84,130
Trials	117,884	114,899	99,706
Other judicial proceedings	84,879	90,742	83,940
Other productions <sup>b</sup>	94,408	91,586	87,105
<b>Prisoner security</b>			
Total persons received	95,806	94,373	92,372
USMS arrests	15,928	15,984	16,290
Other agency arrests	49,539	47,831	49,350
Custody by writ	9,095	9,686	8,224
Parole violations	9,820	10,028	10,213
Alien material witness <sup>c</sup>	1,253	924	1,144
All other	10,171	9,920	7,151
<b>Service of process<sup>d</sup></b>			
Government process received	196,209	157,513	127,850
Government process served in person	166,606	119,492	98,586
Government process served by mail	14,338	14,577	10,640
Government process forwarded to other districts	NA	9,068	7,714
Private process received	113,512	112,980	115,930
Private process served in person	37,512	44,571	52,914
Private process served by mail	47,724	54,648	48,287
Private process forwarded to other districts	NA	2,665	3,226

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 prison disturbances in Federal prisons, and arresting dangerous fugitives. Data on workload, accomplishments, and time utilization are collected on a regular basis from the 94 district offices.

A fugitive is an individual who has been convicted or is suspected of criminal activity and attempts to avoid legal sanctions by fleeing from the justice system. Fugitive warrants are issued for a variety of violations, e.g., escape, bond default, parole or probation violations, and felony violations in cases where the originating agency does not have arrest authority.

<sup>a</sup>The number of warrants received in all Federal cases of escape, bond default, parole violation, probation violation, warrants generated by other Federal agencies without arrest powers, and cases of fugitive harboring, aiding and abetting, and contempt of court.

<sup>b</sup>Includes prisoners presented for meetings with attorneys, transported for medical care, transferred between sub-offices, and transferred between detention facilities as a result of bed space shortages.

<sup>c</sup>Persons taken into U.S. Marshals Service custody as material witnesses and their dependents.

<sup>d</sup>Federal court orders, writs, and warrants served by USMS deputies.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Marshals Service, *The FY 1993 Report to the U.S. Marshals*, pp. 188, 189; and *The FY 1994 Report to the U.S. Marshals*, pp. 2, 3 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.63

**Appropriations for the Federal judiciary**

Fiscal years 1991-96

(Amounts in thousands of dollars)

	1991 appropriations	1992 appropriations	1993 appropriations <sup>a</sup>	1994 appropriations	1995 appropriations	1996 appropriations
Total	\$2,026,709	\$2,370,990	\$2,532,319	\$2,738,208	\$2,902,439	\$3,052,494
Supreme Court	22,536	24,588	25,606	25,850	27,240	29,147
Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit	9,762	10,775	11,554	12,900	13,438	14,288
Court of International Trade	8,838	9,432	10,345	11,000	11,685	10,859
Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and other judicial services	1,925,172	2,248,219	2,404,694	2,596,095	2,746,473	2,861,386
Salaries and expenses	1,662,023 <sup>b</sup>	1,875,300 <sup>c</sup>	1,979,000	2,156,000	2,340,127	2,433,141
Defender services	132,761	221,871 <sup>c</sup>	270,121	277,000	250,000	267,217
Fees of jurors and commissioners	58,597	70,000	74,320	77,095	59,346	59,028
Court security	71,791	81,048	81,253	86,000	97,000	102,000
Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts	39,850	44,681	45,100	44,900	47,500	47,500
Federal Judicial Center	15,551	17,795	17,500	18,450	18,828	17,914
Judiciary Trust Funds	5,000	6,500	8,520	20,545	28,475	32,900
U.S. Sentencing Commission	NA	9,000	9,000	8,468	8,800	8,500
Crime Trust Fund	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	30,000

Note: Some data for fiscal year 1994 have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

<sup>a</sup>Includes supplemental appropriations.

<sup>b</sup>An additional \$750,000 was appropriated to this account but earmarked for transfer to the National Commission on Judicial Discipline and Removal.

<sup>c</sup>Includes supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1992 and incorporates them in the base for fiscal year 1993.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *The Third Branch*, Vol. 23, No. 10, p. 5; Vol. 24, No. 10, p. 3; Vol. 26, No. 3, p. 2; Vol. 26, No. 9, p. 2; Vol. 28, No. 5, p. 3 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.64

**Annual salaries of Federal judges**

By judicial office, as of Jan. 1, 1996

Judicial office	Annual salary
Chief Justice of the United States	\$171,500
Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States	164,100
United States Circuit Judges	141,700
United States District Judges	133,600
Judges, United States Court of International Trade	133,600
Judges, United States Court of Federal Claims	133,600
United States Bankruptcy Judges	122,912
United States Magistrate Judges (full-time)	122,912

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

Table 1.65

**Characteristics of Presidential appointees to the U.S. Supreme Court**

By Presidential administration, 1930-95

Presidential administration and justice appointees	Political party	Home State	Years on Court	Age at nomination	Number of years of previous judicial experience
<u>Hoover appointees</u>					
Charles E. Hughes	Republican	New York	1930-1941	67	0
Owens J. Roberts	Republican	Pennsylvania	1930-1945	55	0
Benjamin N. Cardozo	Democrat	New York	1932-1938 <sup>a</sup>	61	18
<u>F. Roosevelt appointees</u>					
Hugo L. Black	Democrat	Alabama	1937-1971 <sup>a</sup>	51	1.5
Stanley F. Reed	Democrat	Kentucky	1938-1957	53	0
Felix Frankfurter	Independent	Massachusetts	1939-1962	56	0
William O. Douglas	Democrat	Connecticut	1939-1975	40	0
Frank Murphy	Democrat	Michigan	1940-1949 <sup>a</sup>	49	7
James F. Byrnes	Democrat	South Carolina	1941-1942	62	0
Harlan Fiske Stone	Republican	New York	1941-1946 <sup>a</sup>	68	0 <sup>b</sup>
Robert H. Jackson	Democrat	New York	1941-1954 <sup>a</sup>	49	0
Wiley B. Rutledge	Democrat	Iowa	1943-1949 <sup>a</sup>	48	4
<u>Truman appointees</u>					
Harold H. Burton	Republican	Ohio	1945-1958	57	0
Fred M. Vinson	Democrat	Kentucky	1946-1953 <sup>a</sup>	56	5
Tom C. Clark	Democrat	Texas	1949-1967	49	0
Sherman Minton	Democrat	Indiana	1949-1956	58	8
<u>Eisenhower appointees</u>					
Earl Warren	Republican	California	1953-1969	62	0
John M. Harlan	Republican	New York	1955-1971	55	1
William J. Brennan	Democrat	New Jersey	1956-1990	50	7
Charles E. Whittaker	Republican	Missouri	1957-1962	56	3
Potter Stewart	Republican	Ohio	1958-1981	43	4
<u>Kennedy appointees</u>					
Byron R. White	Democrat	Colorado	1962-present	44	0
Arthur J. Goldberg	Democrat	Illinois	1962-1965	54	0
<u>Johnson appointees</u>					
Abe Fortas	Democrat	Tennessee	1965-1969	55	0
Thurgood Marshall	Democrat	New York	1967-1991	59	4
<u>Nixon appointees</u>					
Warren E. Burger	Republican	Minnesota	1969-1986	61	13
Harry A. Blackmun	Republican	Minnesota	1970-1994	61	11
Lewis F. Powell, Jr.	Democrat	Virginia	1971-1987	64	0
William H. Rehnquist	Republican	Arizona	1971-1986	47	0
<u>Ford appointee</u>					
John Paul Stevens	Republican	Illinois	1976-present	55	5
<u>Reagan appointees</u>					
Sandra Day O'Connor	Republican	Arizona	1981-present	51	6.5
William H. Rehnquist	Republican	Arizona	1986-present	61	0 <sup>b</sup>
Antonin Scalia	Republican	Illinois	1986-present	50	4
Anthony Kennedy	Republican	California	1988-present	51	12
<u>Bush appointees</u>					
David H. Souter	Republican	New Hampshire	1990-present	50	13
Clarence Thomas	Republican	Georgia	1991-present	43	1
<u>Clinton appointees</u>					
Ruth Bader Ginsburg	Democrat	New York	1993-present	60	13
Stephen B. Breyer	Democrat	Massachusetts	1994-present	55	15

<sup>a</sup>Died in office.<sup>b</sup>Prior to appointment to associate justice.

Source: Harold W. Stanley and Richard G. Niemi, *Vital Statistics on American Politics* (Washington, DC: CQ Press, 1995), pp. 272-277. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.66

**Characteristics of Presidential appointees to U.S. Courts of Appeals judgeships**By Presidential administration, 1963-94<sup>a</sup>

	President Johnson's appointees 1963-68 <sup>b</sup> (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 1993-94 (N=18)
<b>Sex</b>								
Male	97.5%	100%	100%	80.4%	96.8%	93.6%	81.1%	72.2%
Female	2.5	0	0	19.6	3.2	6.4	18.9	27.8
<b>Ethnicity</b>								
White	95	97.8	100	78.6	93.5	100	89.2	72.2
Black	5	0	0	16.1	3.2	0	5.4	16.7
Hispanic	0	0	0	3.6	3.2	0	5.4	11.1
Asian	0	2.2	0	1.8	0	0	0	0
<b>Education, undergraduate</b>								
Public-supported	32.5	40	50	30.4	29	21.3	29.7	50.0
Private (not Ivy League)	40	35.6	41.7	50	45.2	55.3	59.5	22.2
Ivy League	17.5	20	8.3	19.6	25.8	23.4	10.8	27.8
None indicated	10	4.4	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Education, law school</b>								
Public-supported	40	37.8	50	39.3	35.5	42.6	29.7	38.9
Private (not Ivy League)	32.5	26.7	25	19.6	48.4	29.8	40.5	33.3
Ivy League	27.5	35.6	25	41.1	16.1	27.7	29.7	27.8
<b>Occupation at nomination or appointment</b>								
Politics or government	10	4.4	8.3	5.4	3.2	8.5	10.8	0
Judiciary	57.5	53.3	75	46.4	61.3	51.1	59.5	66.7
Law firm, large	5	4.4	8.3	10.8	9.6	14.9	16.2	16.7
Law firm, moderate	17.5	22.2	8.3	16.1	9.6	10.6	10.8	5.6
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	11.1
Other	0	6.7	0	1.8	0	2.1	0	0
<b>Occupational experience</b>								
Judicial	65	57.8	75	53.6	70.9	53.2	62.2	72.2
Prosecutorial	47.5	46.7	25	32.1	19.3	34	29.7	50.0
Other	20	17.8	25	37.5	25.8	40.4	32.4	11.1
<b>Religion</b>								
Protestant	60	75.6	58.3	60.7	67.7	46.8	59.4	NA
Catholic	25	15.6	33.3	23.2	22.6	36.2	24.3	NA
Jewish	15	8.9	8.3	16.1	9.7	17	16.2	NA
<b>Political party</b>								
Democrat	95	6.7	8.3	82.1	0	0	5.4	88.9
Republican	5	93.3	91.7	7.1	100	95.7	89.2	5.6
Independent	0	0	0	10.7	0	2.1	5.4	5.6
Other	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	0	0
<b>American Bar Association ratings</b>								
Exceptionally well/well qualified	75	73.3	58.3	75	64.5	55.3	64.9	83.3
Qualified	20	26.7	33.3	25	35.5	44.7	35.1	16.7
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.

<sup>a</sup>Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>No 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 "Judicial Selection Under Clinton: A Midterm Examination," *Judicature* 78 (May-June 1995), p. 287. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.67

**Characteristics of Presidential appointees to U.S. District Court judgeships**By Presidential administration, 1963-94<sup>a</sup>

	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 <sup>b</sup> (N=161)	President Bush's appointees 1989-92 (N=148)	President Clinton's appointees 1993-94 (N=107)
<b>Sex</b>								
Male	98.4%	99.4%	98.1%	85.6%	90.7%	92.5%	80.4%	68.2%
Female	1.6	0.6	1.9	14.4	9.3	7.4	19.6	31.8
<b>Ethnicity</b>								
White	93.4	95.5	88.5	78.7	93	91.9	89.2	64.5
Black	4.1	3.4	5.8	13.9	0.8	3.1	6.8	25.2
Hispanic	2.5	1.1	1.9	6.9	5.4	4.3	4	8.4
Asian	0	0	3.9	0.5	0.8	0.6	0	0.9
Native American	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	0	0.9
<b>Education, undergraduate</b>								
Public-supported	38.5	41.3	48.1	57.4	34.1	36.6	44.6	43.0
Private (not Ivy League)	31.1	38.5	34.6	32.7	49.6	50.9	41.2	42.0
Ivy League	16.4	19.6	17.3	9.9	16.3	12.4	14.2	15.0
None indicated	13.9	0.6	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Education, law school</b>								
Public-supported	40.2	41.9	44.2	50.5	44.2	41	52.7	38.3
Private (not Ivy League)	36.9	36.9	38.5	32.2	47.3	44.1	33.1	38.3
Ivy League	21.3	21.2	17.3	17.3	8.5	14.9	14.2	23.4
<b>Occupation at nomination or appointment</b>								
Politics or government	21.3	10.6	21.2	4.4	7.8	16.8	10.8	11.2
Judiciary	31.1	28.5	34.6	44.6	40.3	34.8	41.9	43.9
Law firm, large	2.4	11.2	9.6	14	11.6	22.4	25.7	21.5
Law firm, moderate	18.9	27.9	25	19.8	25.6	14.3	14.9	11.2
Law firm, small	23	19	9.6	13.9	10.8	9.9	4.7	8.4
Professor of law	3.3	2.8	0	3	2.3	1.9	0.7	2.8
Other	0	0	0	0.5	1.6	0	1.4	0.9
<b>Occupational experience</b>								
Judicial	34.4	35.2	42.3	54.5	50.4	43.5	46.6	48.6
Prosecutorial	45.9	41.9	50	38.6	43.4	44.7	39.2	35.5
Other	33.6	36.3	30.8	28.2	28.7	27.9	31.8	32.7
<b>Religion</b>								
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	11.2	7.4	NA
<b>Political party</b>								
Democrat	94.3	7.3	21.2	92.6	3.1	6.2	5.4	88.8
Republican	5.7	92.7	78.8	4.4	96.9	90.7	88.5	2.8
Independent	0	0	0	3	0	3.1	6.1	7.5
Other	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	0	0.9
<b>American Bar Association rating</b>								
Exceptionally well/well qualified	48.4	45.3	46.1	50.9	50.4	57.1	57.4	60.7
Qualified	49.2	54.8	53.8	47.5	49.6	42.9	42.6	36.4
Not qualified	2.5	0	0	1.5	0	0	0	2.8

Note: See Note, table 1.66. 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 "Judicial Selection Under Clinton: A Midterm Examination," *Judicature* 78 (May-June 1995), p. 281. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

<sup>a</sup>Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>One appointee classified as non-denominational.

Table 1.68

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

By district, 1974-94

District						1979																		
	1974	1975	1976	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		
FIRST CIRCUIT																								
Maine	89	103	80	74	80	73	36	31	28	23	41	47	42	63	70	60	55	55	52	46	40	35		
Massachusetts	63	100	78	62	70	58	34	32	37	32	29	33	29	32	31	25	29	23	23	24	26	22		
New Hampshire	48	56	41	30	40	49	25	12	19	15	22	12	14	20	18	18	22	49	24	26	26	36		
Rhode Island	63	77	49	46	35	21	21	22	37	60	34	33	27	22	25	26	26	34	40	50	30	34		
Puerto Rico	62	92	71	68	62	87	37	31	42	32	36	42	52	76	79	82	59	59	63	49	56	52		
SECOND CIRCUIT																								
Connecticut	91	85	76	52	41	37	29	25	40	36	45	39	28	32	32	36	36	37	35	27	35	26		
New York:																								
North	84	64	65	67	61	57	38	27	33	29	40	35	32	36	43	38	43	49	55	47	47	52		
East	99	99	95	83	65	61	55	40	52	45	45	47	46	56	59	56	64	83	78	82	80	78		
South	42	49	47	43	35	35	35	29	30	28	26	27	39	38	33	31	33	27	35	33	37	30		
West	109	95	76	62	50	62	62	46	45	54	62	63	48	51	55	47	55	50	71	77	83	76		
Vermont	69	53	40	41	28	21	21	20	34	24	23	25	32	38	41	48	49	50	64	47	42	40		
THIRD CIRCUIT																								
Delaware	32	64	47	45	19	18	18	17	14	11	18	19	11	17	26	15	26	30	22	24	19	19		
New Jersey	57	70	53	66	48	48	39	36	34	32	33	30	28	34	30	29	30	38	35	37	36	34		
Pennsylvania:																								
East	37	41	39	29	25	18	18	15	17	19	22	23	24	29	23	29	26	29	25	28	23	20		
Middle	68	49	46	54	29	33	20	20	32	35	34	35	37	37	38	37	37	60	39	44	48	42		
West	38	38	33	30	32	25	25	19	16	19	18	18	26	25	30	24	24	22	26	28	31	28		
Virgin Islands	133	192	245	199	194	157	56	166	124	159	150	117	127	121	166	137	174	202	118	118	185	104		
FOURTH CIRCUIT																								
Maryland	101	124	99	82	85	64	49	39	45	50	44	44	55	48	47	36	38	38	37	36	36	36		
North Carolina:																								
East	121	104	125	134	115	104	69	59	39	56	60	80	55	60	52	57	54	68	87	76	82	82		
Middle	174	206	164	154	133	111	74	52	38	52	73	67	69	80	75	72	91	99	68	74	67	70		
West	141	158	133	101	101	105	70	60	58	57	85	91	106	88	95	110	121	131	139	137	135	98		
South Carolina	92	116	81	69	55	51	32	34	38	39	41	34	25	35	33	50	50	74	56	65	56	61		
Virginia:																								
East	159	180	141	102	83	57	43	40	48	51	51	37	31	51	58	53	63	72	84	84	81	79		
West	127	162	110	96	79	70	35	30	29	28	37	31	32	32	37	37	40	51	72	72	63	68		
West Virginia:																								
North	57	46	46	70	49	38	38	36	33	28	61	54	62	51	80	95	127	88	47	77	35	40		
South	74	96	101	84	62	53	29	28	24	24	36	29	29	47	53	69	53	87	66	68	69	32		
FIFTH CIRCUIT																								
Alabama:																								
North	109	128	145	144	132	83	47	38	39	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Middle	121	147	117	88	83	51	34	46	38	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
South	62	78	80	83	54	45	45	33	36	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Florida:																								
North	124	105	102	70	71	57	38	29	32	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Middle	112	106	87	81	90	58	38	37	34	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
South	120	120	119	115	82	80	47	51	62	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Georgia:																								
North	121	106	84	85	66	46	25	27	29	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Middle	125	106	86	116	67	37	37	40	40	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
South	143	285	340	109	75	62	41	31	22	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Louisiana:																								
East	66	83	47	77	41	30	21	21	20	19	32	26	27	27	31	29	29	31	32	33	25	20		
Middle	96	86	77	104	85	33	17	17	13	16	36	31	39	41	28	27	23	28	31	25	42	24		
West	71	104	123	53	46	34	27	24	25	24	31	29	28	26	23	34	25	30	32	25	29	26		
Mississippi:																								
North	50	73	40	57	36	36	36	19	26	34	33	24	19	28	37	31	42	45	32	44	60	44		
South	32	40	35	51	38	16	16	17	33	30	47	44	26	30	44	36	34	47	40	38	42	38		
Texas:																								
North	112	113	100	106	100	74	49	43	43	65	66	57	61	66	65	61	70	68	54	74	62	59		
East	63	58	57	64	46	49	37	31	39	39	38	37	28	22	27	46	40	36	44	57	47	47		
South	140	135	159	141	166	157	96	86	105	113	117	111	109	112	132	131	160	170	88	77	63	64		
West	250	220	153	161	190	133	110	85	85	97	129	121	109	101	107	126	177	168	113	123	110	101		
Canal Zone	384	409	322	275	240	217	217	44	6	8	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		

See notes at end of table.



Table 1.68

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

By district, 1974-94--Continued

District	1979																						
	Before the Om- nibus Judge- ship Act	After the Om- nibus Judge- ship Act																					
1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994				
SIXTH CIRCUIT																							
Kentucky:																							
East	184	178	93	90	81	69	31	26	24	28	28	29	27	41	39	34	40	45	51	55	57	68	
West	116	116	117	122	154	76	76	55	54	61	50	58	45	45	48	35	35	37	44	42	47	35	
Michigan:																							
East	162	172	140	118	78	54	41	29	29	31	36	39	29	34	41	34	33	41	42	45	48	40	
West	105	141	131	120	96	71	35	18	29	37	40	36	34	37	34	35	42	39	37	34	44	42	
Ohio:																							
North	98	100	94	79	61	37	30	26	27	26	41	40	27	33	37	37	46	38	37	40	45	38	
South	57	77	75	67	63	49	41	33	39	39	39	43	41	44	44	60	62	60	51	53	46	41	
Tennessee:																							
East	92	70	55	71	48	38	37	52	32	59	75	59	37	51	44	46	58	97	72	89	78	72	
Middle	163	157	132	84	121	87	57	55	50	68	81	71	69	77	61	58	72	66	61	46	43	45	
West	74	65	57	61	72	72	72	81	81	102	87	79	71	81	60	87	88	81	77	85	65	64	
SEVENTH CIRCUIT																							
Illinois:																							
North	65	62	68	59	42	47	37	22	26	34	39	39	27	26	28	32	32	31	31	30	26	23	
East <sup>a</sup>	81	104	74	68	96	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
South <sup>a</sup>	104	74	46	47	52	54	54	47	61	49	80	70	43	46	52	61	44	52	38	51	58	42	
Central <sup>a</sup>	X	X	X	X	X	61	41	37	47	57	57	59	56	43	63	72	83	72	61	64	69	30	
Indiana:																							
North	124	150	107	80	61	43	32	29	25	33	24	24	21	35	49	47	43	35	34	41	45	41	
South	86	74	62	54	51	34	27	22	33	30	29	29	27	30	31	34	38	38	39	39	35	39	
Wisconsin:																							
East	66	90	53	70	53	61	46	29	36	40	44	40	38	35	32	40	47	56	57	60	51	42	
West	112	90	98	90	59	79	39	36	38	34	40	36	41	32	60	60	69	57	47	60	65	46	
EIGHTH CIRCUIT																							
Arkansas:																							
East	133	171	128	125	123	102	51	42	35	43	48	37	34	38	54	35	42	63	44	51	38	49	
West	42	59	42	34	44	37	37	32	29	30	48	49	32	25	24	28	23	32	32	43	45	51	
Iowa:																							
North	59	80	53	90	41	27	27	33	36	43	39	34	47	40	55	71	94	61	48	57	69	52	
South	95	107	101	61	88	109	65	29	42	43	33	31	33	37	34	42	39	45	41	37	30	36	
Minnesota	96	97	61	74	65	55	37	32	41	38	39	39	38	41	42	35	45	42	45	38	44	40	
Missouri:																							
East	78	96	67	82	57	45	36	33	32	45	61	45	45	45	47	45	48	41	33	39	39	40	
West	177	307	73	58	67	56	37	31	29	37	37	41	46	50	60	49	45	50	42	50	53	48	
Nebraska	70	72	46	48	44	40	40	37	27	29	32	26	31	59	43	40	52	59	46	50	47	50	
North Dakota	78	50	59	70	52	51	51	36	49	50	46	49	48	44	46	61	83	74	78	75	66	76	
South Dakota	159	211	200	173	99	78	52	59	69	66	67	49	63	60	70	68	65	79	77	61	70	81	
NINTH CIRCUIT																							
Alaska																							
Arizona	246	274	252	221	158	124	77	62	69	55	65	67	67	73	86	92	103	100	122	143	116	103	
California:																							
North	63	75	59	66	47	34	31	31	25	35	44	43	48	38	44	41	37	39	28	28	32	28	
East	309	400	288	178	167	104	52	54	52	68	60	57	58	53	49	71	81	64	65	61	67	67	
Central	109	124	109	98	81	62	58	58	65	55	59	67	48	48	47	43	50	41	38	43	45	40	
South	502	479	286	197	141	142	101	87	110	108	121	126	116	133	155	120	122	111	128	174	169	141	
Hawaii	83	80	72	304 <sup>b</sup>	52	112	57	34	29	36	50	73	48	45	47	42	52	44	40	37	39	36	
Idaho	51	67	57	70	71	66	66	42	41	45	64	43	56	51	70	54	36	43	35	43	33	36	
Montana	77	87	96	107	100	75	75	66	78	64	80	82	54	58	55	63	71	74	76	74	76	64	
Nevada	119	130	130	98	66	63	42	45	63	51	96	92	91	59	81	65	76	69	90	102	108	85	
Oregon	86	104	84	90	73	71	43	39	31	24	34	37	39	70	60	78	78	79	88	87	80	81	
Washington:																							
East	84	141	84	107	101	93	70	72	69	82	101	128	81	93	96	145	164	159	128	108	110	100	
West	132	161	117	112	103	91	64	52	49	53	53	43	31	32	38	45	49	42	45	43	41	46	
Guam	104	34	32	24	50	77	77	55	52	73	25	58	65	72	48	68	120	119	128	113	119	155	
Northern Mariana Islands <sup>c</sup>																							
	X	X	X	X	7	17	17	16	24	24	9	1	3	2	2	16	11	4	13	15	15	16	

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.68

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

By district, 1974-94--Continued

District	1979																							
							Before the Om- nibus Judge- ship Act	After the Om- nibus Judge- ship Act																
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994			
TENTH CIRCUIT																								
Colorado	129	101	73	87	77	66	43	42	29	33	46	38	36	33	40	39	47	44	45	50	52	43		
Kansas	112	106	112	99	82	52	41	36	47	46	52	51	50	55	48	51	52	43	36	42	42	49		
New Mexico	129	128	101	85	96	73	54	41	46	38	47	61	54	72	106	127	122	125	120	121	118	128		
Oklahoma:																								
North	106	120	116	96	88	71	44	44	30	44	64	45	64	67	79	62	66	53	38	44	48	48		
East	47	39	40	55	56	58	58	48	36	53	96	80	58	68	48	37	55	50	48	42	35	36		
West	84	95	81	103	70	76	55	47	40	74	54	54	40	53	50	51	44	48	37	34	39	32		
Utah	57	72	75	74	59	65	43	43	42	43	44	51	42	40	45	53	52	57	51	56	58	36		
Wyoming	115	133	107	143	122	75	75	81	78	60	90	85	45	32	35	32	58	53	33	30	30	30		
ELEVENTH CIRCUIT																								
Alabama:																								
North	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	44	50	37	44	40	43	40	35	35	29	38	33	37		
Middle	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	38	46	50	33	31	39	52	53	45	58	66	61	49		
South	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	50	35	60	59	55	53	57	64	55	80	86	90	66		
Florida:																								
North	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	37	28	48	64	60	80	76	77	70	49	63	69	71		
Middle	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	39	46	47	44	69	71	75	83	84	79	82	84	67		
South	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	65	91	90	91	87	89	98	85	95	86	73	64	71		
Georgia:																								
North	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	43	34	28	35	44	42	48	46	28	35	42	45	40		
Middle	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	47	57	53	40	42	43	38	70	64	40	58	44	47		
South	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	42	38	35	34	45	59	49	48	47	51	56	49	41		
District of Columbia	56	59	56	53	48	50	50	39	32	29	21	29	29	28	32	31	31	34	48	33	29	29		

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 1974-86 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 1976-79 data by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts. The exclusion of these cases from the workload statistics has been done in an effort to make the 1976-79 data more comparable to previous years' data that did not include most minor offense cases. In 1979, the Federal Magistrates Act (Public Law 96-82) expanded the authority of magistrates to dispose of all misdemeanors. To reflect the workload per authorized judgeship, the 1980-94 data exclude all cases below the felony level.

Data for 1979 are provided in two columns in order to reflect the efforts of individual judges before and after the enactment of the Omnibus Judgeship Act (Public Law 95-486),

which became effective Oct. 20, 1978. Because the increase in authorized judgeships became effective midway through the year and most of the newly authorized positions were not filled by June 30, 1979, computations based only on the newly authorized judgeships do not give an accurate indication of the efforts of individual judges.

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

<sup>a</sup>On 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.

<sup>b</sup>Included in the criminal statistics for this district are numerous traffic offense cases that are classified as misdemeanors above the minor offense level. In most districts similar cases are classified as minor offenses and are excluded from this report.

<sup>c</sup>Public Law 95-157 established the District Court of the Northern Mariana Islands on Nov. 8, 1977. Court was convened on Jan. 9, 1978.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Management Statistics for United States Courts, 1974, 1978, 1979, and Federal Court Management Statistics 1985, 1991, 1994* (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.69

**Duties performed by magistrates in U.S. District Courts**

1985, 1991-95

Activity	1985	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Total all matters	426,440	460,722	496,715	510,057	517,397	512,741
Trial jurisdiction cases	90,757	95,098	93,077	81,833	87,519	72,868
Misdemeanors	13,779	11,840	12,637	10,908	10,908	9,875
Petty offenses	76,978	83,258	80,440	70,925	75,381	62,993
Preliminary proceedings	124,976	178,789	203,592	203,592	196,990	206,612
Search warrants	9,776	23,887	23,279	24,631	26,250	25,966
Arrest warrants/summonses	13,178	19,944	22,453	21,618	20,513	21,202
Initial appearances	44,379	51,745	55,146	52,651	50,645	52,654
Detention hearings	4,167	19,612	22,732	21,772	21,711	24,060
Bail reviews	8,051	8,246	8,260	8,089	7,394	8,558
Preliminary examinations	5,588	8,116	8,959	8,427	8,406	8,969
Grand jury returns	3,816	4,992	5,615	5,408	5,208	5,411
Arraignments	24,826	35,699	37,610	37,541	35,061	37,198
Attorney appointment hearings	NA	NA	7,345	6,325	6,116	6,488
Seizure warrants	NA	NA	3,927	3,854	2,529	1,782
Fee applications	NA	NA	5,148	8,167	8,655	9,389
Other <sup>a</sup>	11,195	6,548	3,118	5,109	4,502	4,935
Additional duties	206,990	181,849	194,567	217,892	225,053	224,294
Criminal	32,670	38,567	41,093	47,015	47,780	48,366
Motions	24,766	27,003	25,961	29,107	28,240	26,282
Evidentiary hearings	1,146	2,171	1,353	1,963	2,154	2,031
Pretrial conferences	2,837	4,111	4,794	4,793	4,555	5,090
Calendar calls	1,142	1,303	1,517	1,518	2,183	1,955
Motion hearings/arguments	NA	NA	2,295	3,465	3,752	5,124
Other <sup>b</sup>	2,779	3,979	5,173	6,169	6,896	7,884
Civil	154,085	119,584	129,183	143,156	146,814	144,949
Pretrial conferences	36,695	45,193	48,420	53,235	54,703	56,286
Motions	91,497	62,610	58,407	64,400	65,639	63,203
Evidentiary hearings	1,298	1,987	816	879	774	523
Social Security	14,101	3,739	4,080	4,319	5,623	5,384
Special masterhips	684	1,074	1,240	895	825	682
Calendar calls	1,289	1,941	1,464	1,366	1,792	1,658
Motion hearings/arguments	NA	NA	11,749	14,189	13,535	14,458
Other <sup>c</sup>	8,521	3,040	3,007	3,873	3,923	2,755
Prisoner litigation	20,235	23,698	24,291	27,721	30,459	30,979
Evidentiary hearings <sup>d</sup>	1,132	1,406	1,634	1,718	1,795	1,638
State habeas	6,172	6,843	6,066	6,069	6,443	6,759
Federal habeas	2,290	2,965	2,726	2,898	2,795	2,695
Civil rights	11,773	13,890	13,865	17,036	19,426	19,887
Civil consent	3,717	4,986	5,479	6,740	7,835	8,967
Without trial	2,924	3,874	4,111	5,240	6,092	7,371
Jury trial	308	538	667	673	912	813
Non-jury trial	485	574	701	827	831	783

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 1985 and 1991 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 for 1992 have been revised by the Source and will differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

<sup>a</sup>Beginning in 1992, category includes contempt proceedings and other hearings.

<sup>b</sup>Beginning in 1992, category includes hearings for mental competency.

<sup>c</sup>Beginning in 1992, category includes fee applications and summary jury trials.

<sup>d</sup>Prior to 1992, evidentiary hearings also were included in the totals for State habeas, Federal habeas, and civil rights. Therefore, the 1,132 and 1,406 evidentiary hearings shown for 1985 and 1991, respectively, are not included in the totals shown for prisoner litigation for those years.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1995* (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1996), pp. 74, 75.

Table 1.70

**Number and term of judges of appellate and general trial courts**

By type of court and jurisdiction, as of Jan. 1, 1994

Jurisdiction	Court of last resort	Appellate courts				General trial courts	Number of judges	Term (in years)
		Number of judges <sup>a</sup>	Term (in years) <sup>b</sup>	Intermediate appellate court	Number of judges	Term (in years)		
Alabama	Supreme Court	9	6	Court of Criminal Appeals	5	6	Circuit courts	127
				Court of Civil Appeals	3	6		6
Alaska	Supreme Court	5	10	Court of Appeals	3	8	Superior courts	30 <sup>c</sup>
Arizona	Supreme Court	5	6	Court of Appeals	21	6	Superior courts	125
Arkansas	Supreme Court	7	8	Court of Appeals	6	8	Chancery courts and Circuit courts	99 <sup>d</sup> (d)
California	Supreme Court	7	12	Court of Appeals	88	12	Superior courts	789 <sup>e</sup>
Colorado	Supreme Court	7	10	Court of Appeals	16	8	District Court	114 <sup>f</sup>
Connecticut	Supreme Court	7	8	Appellate Court	9	8	Superior courts	150
Delaware	Supreme Court	5	12	X	X	X	Superior courts and Court of Chancery	20 <sup>g</sup>
Florida	Supreme Court	7	6	District Courts of Appeals	57	6	Circuit courts	421
Georgia	Supreme Court	7	6	Court of Appeals	9	6	Superior courts	159
Hawaii	Supreme Court	5	10	Intermediate Court of Appeals	3	10	Circuit courts	25 <sup>i</sup>
Idaho	Supreme Court	5	6	Court of Appeals	3	6	District courts	34 <sup>j</sup>
Illinois	Supreme Court	7	10	Appellate Court	40 <sup>k</sup>	10	Circuit courts	820
Indiana	Supreme Court	5	10 <sup>l</sup>	Court of Appeals	15 <sup>m</sup>	10 <sup>l</sup>	Superior Court, Probate Court, and Circuit courts	242
Iowa	Supreme Court	9	8	Court of Appeals	6	6	District Court	332 <sup>n</sup>
Kansas	Supreme Court	7	6	Court of Appeals	10	4	District courts	149 <sup>o</sup>
Kentucky	Supreme Court	7	8	Court of Appeals	14	8	Circuit courts	91
Louisiana	Supreme Court	7	10	Court of Appeals	54	10	District courts	207 <sup>p</sup>
Maine	Supreme Judicial Court	7	7	X	X	X	Superior Court	16
Maryland	Court of Appeals	7	10	Court of Special Appeals	13	10	Circuit courts	123
Massachusetts	Supreme Judicial Court	7	To age 70	Appeals Court	14	To age 70	Trial Court	320
Michigan	Supreme Court	7	8	Court of Appeals	24	6	Circuit courts	206
Minnesota	Supreme Court	7	6	Court of Appeals	16	6	District courts	242
Mississippi	Supreme Court	9	8	X	X	X	Chancery courts	39
							Circuit courts	40
Missouri	Supreme Court	7	12	Court of Appeals	32	12	Circuit courts	134 <sup>q</sup>
Montana	Supreme Court	7	8	X	X	X	District courts	37 <sup>r</sup>
Nebraska	Supreme Court	7	6	Court of Appeals	6	6	District courts	50
Nevada	Supreme Court	5	6	X	X	X	District courts	38
New Hampshire	Supreme Court	5	To age 70	X	X	X	Superior Court	29 <sup>s</sup>
New Jersey	Supreme Court	7	7 <sup>t</sup>	Appellate Division of Superior Court	28	7	Superior Court	374 <sup>u</sup>
New Mexico	Supreme Court	5	8	Court of Appeals	10	8	District courts	61
New York	Court of Appeals	7	14 <sup>t</sup>	Appellate Division of Supreme Court	48	5 <sup>t</sup>	Supreme Court and County Court	597
				Appellate Terms of Supreme Court	15	5 <sup>t</sup>		14 <sup>t</sup>
North Carolina	Supreme Court	7	8	Court of Appeals	12	8	Superior Court	77 <sup>v</sup>
North Dakota	Supreme Court	5	10	Court of Appeals <sup>w</sup>	3	X	District courts	24
Ohio	Supreme Court	7	6	Court of Appeals	65	6	Court of Common Pleas	355
Oklahoma	Supreme Court	9	6	Court of Appeals	12	6	District Court	71 <sup>x</sup>
	Court of Criminal Appeals	5	6					4
Oregon	Supreme Court	7	6	Court of Appeals	10	6	Circuit Court	92
							Tax Court	1
Pennsylvania	Supreme Court	7	10	Superior Court	15	10	Courts of Common Pleas	366
				Commonwealth Court	9	10		10
Rhode Island	Supreme Court	5	Life	X	X	X	Superior Court	22 <sup>y</sup>
South Carolina	Supreme Court	5	10	Court of Appeals	6	6	Circuit Court	40 <sup>z</sup>
South Dakota	Supreme Court	5	8	X	X	X	Circuit courts	36 <sup>aa</sup>
Tennessee	Supreme Court	5	8	Court of Appeals	12	8	Chancery courts	33
				Court of Criminal Appeals	9	8	Circuit courts	108
Texas	Supreme Court	9	6	Courts of Appeals	80	6	District courts	386
	Court of Criminal Appeals	9	6					4
Utah	Supreme Court	5	10 <sup>ab</sup>	Court of Appeals	7	10 <sup>ab</sup>	District courts	35
Vermont	Supreme Court	5	6	X	X	X	Superior courts and District courts	31 <sup>ac</sup>
Virginia	Supreme Court	7	12	Court of Appeals	10	8	Circuit courts	135
Washington	Supreme Court	9	6	Court of Appeals	17	6	Superior courts	153
West Virginia	Supreme Court of Appeals	5	12	X	X	X	Circuit courts	60
Wisconsin	Supreme Court	7	10	Court of Appeals	13	6	Circuit courts	223
Wyoming	Supreme Court	5	8	X	X	X	District courts	17
District of Columbia	Court of Appeals	9	15	X	X	X	Superior Court	59
American Samoa	High Court	8 <sup>ad</sup>	(ae)	X	X	X		15
Puerto Rico	Supreme Court	7	To age 70	X	X	X	Superior Court	111

See notes on next page.

Table 1.70

**Number and term of judges of appellate and general trial courts**

By type of court and jurisdiction, as of Jan. 1, 1994--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.

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

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

<sup>c</sup>Plus five masters.

<sup>d</sup>At the general trial court level, Arkansas has three types of courts: chancery, circuit, and chancery probate courts. There are 32 chancery court judges who serve 4-year terms; circuit court has 34 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.

<sup>e</sup>Plus 114 commissioners and 24 referees.

<sup>f</sup>Plus three magistrates.

<sup>g</sup>For Superior Court: president judge, 3 resident judges, and 11 associate judges; Court of Chancery: 5 chancellors.

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

<sup>i</sup>Plus 13 family court judges.

<sup>j</sup>Plus 75 lawyer and 2 non-lawyer magistrates.

<sup>k</sup>Plus 11 supplemental judges.

<sup>l</sup>2 years initial; 10 years retention.

<sup>m</sup>Plus one tax court judge.

<sup>n</sup>Includes 8 chief judges, 101 district judges, 46 district associate judges, 17 senior judges, 11 associate juvenile judges, and 149 part-time magistrates.

<sup>o</sup>Plus 69 district associate judges.

<sup>p</sup>Plus seven commissioners.

<sup>q</sup>Plus 175 associate circuit judges.

<sup>r</sup>Plus six judges for Water Court and one for Workers' Compensation Court.

<sup>s</sup>Plus nine full-time and two part-time marital masters.

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

<sup>u</sup>Plus 21 surrogates.

<sup>v</sup>Plus 100 clerks who hear uncontested probate.

<sup>w</sup>Temporary.

<sup>x</sup>Plus 77 associate judges and 63 special judges.

<sup>y</sup>Includes 2 masters in the Superior Court; plus 10 judges for Workers' Compensation Court.

<sup>z</sup>Plus 20 masters-in-equity.

<sup>aa</sup>Plus 17 law magistrates, 7 part-time law magistrates, 83 full-time clerk magistrates, and 49 part-time clerk magistrates.

<sup>ab</sup>3 years initial; 10 years retention.

<sup>ac</sup>Plus four magistrates. District court judges also serve as family court judges.

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

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

Source: The Council of State Governments, *The Book of the States 1994-95* (Lexington, KY: The Council of State Governments, 1994), pp. 184-187. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.71

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

By type of court and jurisdiction, as of Jan. 1, 1994

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 <sup>b</sup>	5 <sup>b</sup>		1	25	25	Y <sup>c</sup>	Y <sup>c</sup>		
Alaska	Y	Y	5 <sup>b</sup>	5 <sup>b</sup>					Y <sup>d</sup>	Y <sup>d</sup>		
Arizona			10 <sup>e</sup>	5	1 <sup>f,g</sup>		30 <sup>f</sup>	30	10 <sup>e</sup>	5	(h,i)	(h,i)
Arkansas	Y	Y	2	2			30	28	(j,k)	(j,k)	(h)	(h)
California									10 <sup>k</sup>	10 <sup>k</sup>		
Colorado			(g)			(g)			5	5	(i)	(i)
Connecticut							18		10	10		
Delaware			(b)	(b)					(j)	(j)		
Florida			(g)	(g)	Y <sup>c</sup>	Y <sup>c</sup>			10	5	(i)	(i)
Georgia	(a)	(a)	Y <sup>c</sup>	(b)			Y <sup>c</sup>	30	7	7		
Hawaii	Y	Y	Y <sup>b,c</sup>	Y <sup>b,c</sup>					10	10		
Idaho	Y	Y	2	1		(g)	30	30	Y <sup>c</sup>	10		
Illinois	Y	Y			Y <sup>c</sup>	Y <sup>c</sup>			Y <sup>c</sup>	Y <sup>c</sup>		
Indiana	Y	Y			Y <sup>c</sup>	Y <sup>c</sup>			10 <sup>k</sup>	Y <sup>c</sup>		
Iowa									Y <sup>c</sup>	Y <sup>c</sup>		
Kansas						Y <sup>c</sup>	30	Y <sup>c</sup>	Y <sup>c,k</sup>	Y <sup>c,k</sup>		
Kentucky	Y	Y	2	2	2	2			8	8		
Louisiana			2	2	2	2	25		5	5		
Maine									(j)	(j)	(h)	(h)
Maryland			5 <sup>b,g</sup>	5 <sup>b,g</sup>	(l)	(l)	30	30	Y <sup>c</sup>	Y <sup>c</sup>	(h)	(h)
Michigan			(g)		(g)	(g)			Y <sup>c</sup>	Y <sup>c</sup>	(i,m)	(i,m)
Minnesota									(j)	(j)		
Mississippi			5 <sup>b</sup>	5 <sup>b</sup>			30	26	5	5		
Missouri	(a)	(a)	(g)	(g)	Y <sup>c</sup>	1	Y <sup>c</sup>	30	Y <sup>c</sup>	Y <sup>c</sup>		
Montana	Y	Y	2	2					5	5		
Nebraska	Y	Y	3		Y <sup>c,g</sup>	Y <sup>c</sup>	30	30	5 <sup>k</sup>	5 <sup>k</sup>		
Nevada			2 <sup>g</sup>	2 <sup>g</sup>			25	25	Y <sup>c</sup>	Y <sup>c</sup>	(n)	(n)
New Hampshire											(o)	(o)
New Jersey									10	10		
New Mexico			3	3		Y <sup>c</sup>	35	35	10 <sup>j,k</sup>	6 <sup>j,k</sup>		
New York							18	18	10	10		
North Carolina			Y <sup>c</sup>				21		Y <sup>c</sup>	Y <sup>c</sup>		
North Dakota	Y	Y	Y <sup>c</sup>	Y <sup>c</sup>					Y <sup>c,j</sup>	Y <sup>c,j</sup>		
Ohio						Y <sup>c</sup>			6 <sup>k</sup>	6 <sup>k</sup>	(i)	(i)
Oklahoma			(g)		(g)	(g)	30		5 <sup>k</sup>	4 <sup>k</sup>		
Oregon	Y	Y	3	3	(g)	1			Y <sup>c</sup>	Y <sup>c</sup>		
Pennsylvania	Y	Y	1 <sup>b</sup>	(b)		1			Y <sup>c</sup>	Y <sup>c</sup>		
Rhode Island							21					
South Carolina	Y	Y	5 <sup>b</sup>	5 <sup>b</sup>		Y <sup>c,g</sup>	26	26	5	5		
South Dakota	Y	Y	Y <sup>c</sup>	Y <sup>c</sup>	Y <sup>c,g</sup>	Y <sup>c,g</sup>			Y <sup>c</sup>	Y <sup>c</sup>		
Tennessee			5 <sup>b</sup>	5		1	35 <sup>p</sup>	30	Y <sup>c,j</sup>	Y <sup>c,j</sup>		
Texas	Y	Y	(b)	(b)	(f)	2	35	Y <sup>c</sup>	Y <sup>c,k</sup>	Y <sup>c,k</sup>		
Utah			5 <sup>q</sup>	3		Y <sup>c</sup>	30 <sup>r</sup>	25	Y <sup>c</sup>	Y <sup>c</sup>		
Vermont			5	5					Y <sup>c,k</sup>	Y <sup>c,k</sup>		
Virginia			Y <sup>c</sup>	Y <sup>c</sup>					5	5		
Washington			1	1	1	1			Y <sup>c,s</sup>	Y <sup>c</sup>		
West Virginia			5	5			30	30	10 <sup>k</sup>	Y <sup>c,k</sup>		
Wisconsin			(t)	(t)	(t)	(g,t)			5	5		
Wyoming	Y	Y	3	2			30	28	g <sup>j,k</sup>	1 <sup>j</sup>		
District of Columbia	Y	Y			(u)	(t)			5 <sup>k</sup>	5 <sup>k</sup>		
American Samoa	Y	Y							Y <sup>c</sup>	Y <sup>c</sup>		
Guam		Y								(j)		
Northern Mariana Islands		Y					30		(j)			
Puerto Rico	Y	Y	5				25		10	Y <sup>c,k</sup>		

See notes on next page.

Table 1.71

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

By type of court and jurisdiction, as of Jan. 1, 1994--Continued

Note: See Note, table 1.70. "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.

<sup>a</sup>Citizen of the United States. Alabama--5 years. Georgia--3 years. Missouri--15 years for appellate court, 10 years for trial courts.

<sup>b</sup>Citizen of the State.

<sup>c</sup>Length of time not specified.

<sup>d</sup>Length of time as member of State bar not specified but must have been engaged in active practice of law for a specific number of years: 8 years for appellate court, 5 years for trial court.

<sup>e</sup>For court of appeals, 5 years.

<sup>f</sup>For court of appeals judges only.

<sup>g</sup>Qualified elector. For Arizona court of appeals, must be elector of county of residence. For Michigan Supreme Court, elector in State; court of appeals, elector of appellate circuit. For Missouri Supreme and appellate courts, 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.

<sup>h</sup>Specific personal characteristics. Arizona, Arkansas--good moral character. Maine--sobriety of manners. Maryland--integrity, wisdom, and sound legal knowledge.

<sup>i</sup>Nominee must be under certain age to be eligible. Arizona--under 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.

<sup>j</sup>Learned in law.

<sup>k</sup>Years as a practicing lawyer and/or service on bench of court of record in State may satisfy requirement. Arkansas--appellate: 8 years; trial: 6 years. Indiana--10 years admitted to practice or must have served as a circuit, superior, or criminal court judge in the State for at least 5 years. Kansas--appellate: 10 years; trial: 5 years (must have served as an associate district judge in State for 2 years). Texas--appellate: 10 years; trial: 4 years. Vermont--5 of 10 years preceding appointment. West Virginia--appellate: 10 years; trial: 5 years. Puerto Rico--appellate: 10 years; trial: 5 years.

<sup>l</sup>6 months.

<sup>m</sup>A person convicted of a felony or breach of public trust is not eligible to the office for a period of 20 years after conviction.

<sup>n</sup>May not have been previously removed from judicial office.

<sup>o</sup>Except that record of birth is required.

<sup>p</sup>30 years for judges of court of appeals and court of criminal appeals.

<sup>q</sup>Supreme court is 5 years; court of appeals is 3 years.

<sup>r</sup>Supreme court is 30 years; court of appeals is 25 years.

<sup>s</sup>For court of appeals, admitted to practice for 5 years.

<sup>t</sup>10 days.

<sup>u</sup>90 days.

Source: The Council of State Governments, *The Book of the States 1994-95* (Lexington, KY: The Council of State Governments, 1994), pp. 188, 189. Table adapted by SOURCE-BOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.72

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

By type of court and jurisdiction, as of January 1996

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	10/1/94	New Jersey	\$132,250	\$124,200	\$115,000	1/10/96
			to 113,535 <sup>a</sup>		New Mexico	81,954	77,856	73,963	7/1/95
			(80,615) <sup>b</sup>		New York	125,000	119,000	113,000	10/1/94
Alaska	104,472	98,688	96,600 <sup>b</sup>	1/1/91	North Carolina <sup>c</sup>	96,000	92,000	87,000	7/1/94
	to 105,876		to 103,596		North Dakota	77,448	X	71,472	7/1/96
Arizona	101,130	98,722	96,314	1/1/96	Ohio	101,150	94,200	76,150	1/1/92
Arkansas	100,035	96,872	93,702	7/1/96				to 86,650 <sup>a</sup>	
California	131,085	122,893	107,390	1/1/95	Oklahoma	87,700	78,660	75,000	1/1/95
Colorado	91,000	86,500	82,000	7/1/96	Oregon	89,600	87,600	81,600	7/1/96
Connecticut <sup>c</sup>	113,042	105,111	100,411	7/1/96	Pennsylvania	119,750	116,000	104,000	11/1/95
Delaware	111,500	X	106,000	7/1/95	Rhode Island <sup>c</sup>	104,403	X	93,997	1/8/95
Florida	116,244	110,432	104,619	1/1/96	South Carolina	100,436	95,415	95,415	7/1/95
Georgia	114,932	114,203	82,488	7/1/95	South Dakota	76,468	X	71,413	6/19/95
			to 113,088		Tennessee	101,820	97,080	92,892	7/1/95
Hawaii	93,780	89,780	86,780	1/1/90	Texas	94,686	89,952	85,217	12/1/92
Idaho	79,183	78,183	74,214	7/1/93			to 93,686 <sup>a, b</sup>	to 92,686 <sup>a, b</sup>	
Illinois	122,892	115,663	106,137	7/1/95	Utah	94,800	90,500	86,200	7/1/95
Indiana	105,000	95,000	85,000	7/1/95	Vermont	80,031	X	76,021	1/6/96
			to 90,000 <sup>a</sup>		Virginia	107,373	102,004 <sup>b</sup>	99,678 <sup>b</sup>	12/1/95
Iowa	96,700	93,000	88,500	7/1/95	Washington	109,880	104,448	99,015	9/1/95
Kansas	90,952	87,705	79,069	7/1/95	West Virginia	85,000	X	80,000	1/1/95
Kentucky	89,615	85,956	82,300	7/1/95	Wisconsin	100,690	92,041	90,661 <sup>d</sup>	8/1/95
Louisiana	94,300	89,300	84,300	12/1/94	Wyoming	85,000	X	77,000	10/1/94
Maine	85,858	X	81,198	7/1/95					
Maryland	104,100	97,300	93,600	7/1/95	National average	99,038	97,427	88,284	X
Massachusetts	107,730	99,690	95,710	1/1/96					
Michigan	118,758	114,007	104,863	1/25/96	District of Columbia	141,700	X	133,600	1/1/93
			to 109,257 <sup>a</sup>		Federal system	164,100	141,700	133,600	1/1/93
Minnesota	94,395	88,945	83,494	1/4/93	American Samoa	74,303	X	X	NA
Mississippi	90,800	84,000	81,200	7/1/94	Guam	X	X	100,000	5/1/93
Missouri	99,733	93,140	86,286	7/1/95	Northern Mariana Islands	126,000	X	120,000	2/1/93
Montana	68,874	X	67,513	1/1/96	Puerto Rico	85,000	72,500	55,000	1/24/95
Nebraska	94,891	90,147	87,775	7/1/96					
Nevada	85,000 <sup>c</sup>	X	79,000 <sup>c</sup>	1/7/91	Virgin Islands	X	X	100,000	10/1/93
New Hampshire	95,623	X	89,646	1/1/95					

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.

<sup>a</sup>Range based on local supplements.

<sup>b</sup>Median 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 half the salaries fall) is listed as either the minimum or maximum salary.

<sup>c</sup>The base pay is supplemented by increments for length of service.

<sup>d</sup>Effective Aug. 1, 1996.

Source: National Center for State Courts, *Survey of Judicial Salaries*, Vol. 21, No. 1 (Williamsburg, VA: National Center for State Courts, Winter 1996), pp. 2-11. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.



Table 1.73

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

By State, as of June 1996

State	Initial selection		Retention	
	Method <sup>a</sup>	Term	Method	Term (in years)
Alabama	Partisan election	6 years	Partisan election	6
Alaska	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 3 years	Retention election	10
Arizona	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	6
Arkansas	Partisan election	8 years	Partisan election	8
California	Appointed by governor	Until next general election	Retention election	12
Colorado	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	10
Connecticut <sup>b</sup>	Judicial selection commission	8 years	Commission reviews, governor renominates, legislature reappoints	8
Delaware	Nominating commission	12 years	Reappointment by governor	12
District of Columbia <sup>c</sup>	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 <sup>d</sup>	10 years	Partisan election <sup>d</sup>	10
Maine	Appointed by governor	7 years	Reappointment by governor	7
Maryland <sup>e</sup>	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 <sup>f</sup>	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 <sup>g</sup>	Nominating commission	14 years	Reappointment by governor	14
North Carolina	Partisan election	8 years	Partisan election	8
North Dakota	Nonpartisan election	10 years	Nonpartisan election	10
Ohio	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Oklahoma <sup>h</sup>	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	6
Oregon	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Pennsylvania	Partisan election	10 years	Retention election	10
Rhode Island	Nominating commission	Life tenure	X	X
South Carolina	Elected by legislature	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 <sup>i</sup>	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 1.73

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

By State, as of June 1996--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 percent.

"Nominating commission" is a merit selection procedure that refers to the nonpartisan body, composed of lawyers and nonlawyers, which actively recruits, screens, and nominates prospective judicial candidates to the executive for appointment. The nominating commission method of selection was established by executive order in Delaware, Maryland, and Massachusetts and by constitutional or statutory authority in all other jurisdictions.

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

<sup>b</sup>The 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.

<sup>c</sup>Initial 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.

<sup>d</sup>Although party affiliation of judicial candidates appears on ballots, judicial primaries are open. This gives judicial elections a nonpartisan character.

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

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

<sup>g</sup>Oklahoma and Texas have two courts of final jurisdiction: the supreme court, which has final civil jurisdiction; and the court of criminal appeals, which has final criminal jurisdiction.

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 1.74

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

As of June 1996

State	Initial selection		Retention	
	Method <sup>a</sup>	Term	Method	Term (in years)
Alabama <sup>b</sup>	Partisan election	6 years	Partisan election	6
Alaska	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 3 years	Retention election	8
Arizona	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	6
Arkansas	Partisan election	8 years	Partisan election	8
California	Appointed by governor	Until next general election	Retention election	12
Colorado	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	8
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 <sup>c</sup>	10 years	Partisan election <sup>c</sup>	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 <sup>d</sup>	Partisan election	10 years	Retention election	10
South Carolina	Elected by legislature	6 years	Reelected by legislature	6
Tennessee <sup>b</sup>	Nominating commission	Until the biennial general election but not less than 30 days	Retention election	8
Texas	Partisan election	6 years	Partisan election	6
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 1.73. States not listed do not have intermediate appellate courts.

<sup>a</sup>In States that use nominating commissions, the governor makes the appointment.<sup>b</sup>Alabama and Tennessee have two intermediate appellate courts: the court of civil appeals, which has civil jurisdiction; and the court of criminal appeals, which has criminal jurisdiction. The selection process is the same for both.<sup>c</sup>Although party affiliation of judicial candidates appears on ballots, judicial primaries are open. This gives judicial elections a nonpartisan character.<sup>d</sup>Pennsylvania has two intermediate appellate courts; the superior court and the commonwealth court. The selection process is the same for both.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 1.75

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

By State and name of court, as of June 1996

State/name of court(s)	Initial selection		Retention	
	Method <sup>a</sup>	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 <sup>b</sup>	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 <sup>c</sup>	6 years	Nonpartisan election <sup>d</sup>	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 <sup>e</sup>	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 <sup>f</sup>	6 years	Retention election	6
<u>Indiana</u>				
Circuit court	Partisan election <sup>g</sup>	6 years	Partisan election <sup>g</sup>	6
Superior court	Partisan election <sup>h</sup>	6 years <sup>i</sup>	Partisan election <sup>j</sup>	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 <sup>k</sup>	Until next general election	Retention election <sup>l</sup>	4
<u>Kentucky</u>				
Circuit court	Nonpartisan election	8 years	Nonpartisan election	8
<u>Louisiana</u>				
District court	Partisan election <sup>m</sup>	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	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
<u>Missouri</u>				
Circuit court	Partisan election <sup>n</sup>	6 years <sup>o</sup>	Partisan election <sup>p</sup>	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 <sup>q</sup>	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 1.75

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

By State and name of court, as of June 1996--Continued

State/name of court(s)	Initial selection		Retention	
	Method <sup>a</sup>	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 <sup>f</sup>	8 years	Partisan election <sup>g</sup>	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	Elected by legislature	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 1.73. 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).

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

<sup>b</sup>Counties with populations less than 250,000 select and retain superior court judges in nonpartisan elections for 4-year terms.

<sup>c</sup>Local electors can choose either nonpartisan elections or gubernatorial appointment.

<sup>d</sup>Judge 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.

<sup>e</sup>Initial 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.

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

<sup>g</sup>In Vanderburgh County, initial selection and retention are by nonpartisan election.

<sup>h</sup>A nominating commission is used for the superior court judges of Lake and St. Joseph Counties. In Vanderburgh County the election is nonpartisan.

<sup>i</sup>In Lake and St. Joseph Counties each appointed judge serves until the next general election but not less than 2 years.

<sup>j</sup>Nonpartisan elections are used in Allen and Vanderburgh Counties. Retention elections are used in Lake and St. Joseph Counties.

<sup>k</sup>Seventeen of 31 districts use a nominating commission for district judge selection; the remaining 14 select district judges in partisan elections.

<sup>l</sup>Fourteen of 31 districts use partisan elections.

<sup>m</sup>Although party affiliation of judicial candidates appears on ballots, judicial primaries are open. This gives judicial elections a nonpartisan character.

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

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

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

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

<sup>r</sup>Five 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.

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

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 1.76

**Staff and budget of judicial conduct organizations**By State, 1993-94<sup>a</sup>

State	Total employed	Administrative or executive director	Attorneys	Investigators	Administrative assistants	Secretaries	Other staff	Budget amount
Alabama <sup>b</sup>	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	\$125,751
Alaska	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	275,400
Arizona	3	1	0	0	1	1	0	160,000 <sup>c</sup>
Arkansas	4	1	0	1	1	1	0	213,947 <sup>d</sup>
California	13	1	6	0	1	4	1	1,300,901 <sup>e</sup>
Colorado	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	94,000
Delaware	(f)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
District of Columbia	3	1	1	0	1	0	0	125,639 <sup>g</sup>
Florida	3	1	1	0	1	0	0	412,597
Georgia	3	1	0	1	1	0	0	146,258
Hawaii	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	41,195
Idaho	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	68,100
Illinois <sup>h</sup>	3	1	0	0	1	1	0	257,570
Indiana	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	(i)
Kansas	3	(j)	(k)	(l)	0	0	1	27,114 <sup>m</sup>
Kentucky	4	1	1	1	1	0	0	48,450
Louisiana	6	1	3	1	0	1	0	85,866 <sup>n</sup>
Maine	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	44,518 <sup>o</sup>
Maryland	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	15,000 <sup>p</sup>
Michigan	8	1	3	1	0	2	1	824,000
Minnesota	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	177,000 <sup>q</sup>
Mississippi	3	1	0	1	0	1	0	183,225
Missouri	3	1	0	0	0	2	0	101,472 <sup>q</sup>
Nebraska	X	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	15,000 <sup>r</sup>
Nevada	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	39,326 <sup>s</sup>
New Hampshire	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	10,000
New Jersey	3	1	0	1	1	0	0	160,000 <sup>t</sup>
New Mexico	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	80,000
New York	27	1	7	6	3	8	2	1,654,000 <sup>u</sup>
North Carolina	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	102,000 <sup>v</sup>
North Dakota <sup>w</sup>	4	0	2	0	0	2	0	175,363
Ohio <sup>x</sup>	17	1	5	2	0	6	3	916,820
Oklahoma <sup>y</sup>	4	1	2	0	0	1	0	5,000 <sup>z</sup>
Oregon	1	1	(aa)	(aa)	0	(aa)	0	58,723
Pennsylvania <sup>ab</sup>	8	1	1	2	1	2	1	563,000
South Carolina	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	69,707 <sup>s</sup>
South Dakota	(ac)	X	X	X	X	X	X	20,000 <sup>ad</sup>
Texas	12	1	6	0	4	0	1	454,742 <sup>ae</sup>
Utah	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	32,000
Virginia	3	1	1	0	1	0	0	338,090 <sup>q</sup>
Washington	6	1	0	2	1	1	1	531,765
Wisconsin	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	169,100

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. Figures presented include both full- and part-time staff. Information was not available for Connecticut, Iowa, Massachusetts, Montana, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

<sup>a</sup>The judicial conduct organizations do not use uniform reporting periods. Most of the budgets reported are for calendar year 1993. Data reported for Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Dakota, and Utah are for a fiscal year beginning 7/1/93 and ending 6/30/94. The figures for the District of Columbia are for 10/1/92 to 9/30/93. New Jersey and Texas figures are for 9/1/93 to 8/31/94.

<sup>b</sup>Alabama has a two-tiered judicial disciplinary system; figures are for the Judicial Inquiry Commission, the first tier.

<sup>c</sup>Costs and fees recovered in formal proceedings can be used by the Commission but only in the year in which they were incurred.

<sup>d</sup>The attorney general's office pays attorney salaries and represents the Judicial Discipline and Disability Commission. If there is a conflict of interest, a reserve fund is available to hire outside counsel.

<sup>e</sup>The attorney general's office pays litigation costs.

<sup>f</sup>The Court on the Judiciary has no budget or staff. The clerk of the supreme court serves as the clerk of the Court on the Judiciary. All costs are paid by the supreme court, except when private counsel is appointed. If private counsel is appointed, payment is made from a superior court fund established to reimburse private counsel for representing State judicial employees before a Delaware court.

<sup>g</sup>The Commission on Judicial Disabilities and Tenure has the dual authority to discipline and re-appoint judges. Therefore, the Commission's budget includes both functions.

<sup>h</sup>Illinois has a two-tiered judicial discipline system; figures are for the Judicial Inquiry Board, the first tier.

<sup>i</sup>The Commission on Judicial Qualifications is part of the supreme court and has no separate budget.

<sup>j</sup>The appellate clerk serves as the executive director of the Commission on Judicial Qualifications.

<sup>k</sup>An attorney is retained as the commission examiner.

<sup>l</sup>Services of a court investigator are available to the Commission.

<sup>m</sup>The annual budget does not include personnel or office costs. Most of these costs are paid by the appellate clerk's budget.

<sup>n</sup>The Judicial Commission actually spent \$139,606.

<sup>o</sup>Excludes expenses; all expenses are paid by or through the administrative office of the courts.

<sup>p</sup>Litigation expenses are paid for by the administrative office of the courts. The Commission on Judicial Disabilities also has a reserve fund for special investigative or attorney services.

<sup>q</sup>Does not include litigation costs.

<sup>r</sup>Includes no staff; staff support comes from the court administrator's office. Litigation costs are not included in the budget. There is a reserve fund for special investigative or attorney services.

<sup>s</sup>Litigation costs are paid by the attorney general.

<sup>t</sup>The Advisory Committee on Judicial Conduct budget is included in the budget of the office of professional services, administrative office of the courts.

<sup>u</sup>Includes all expenses including litigation and rent.

<sup>v</sup>Includes litigation expenses except that the attorney general provides services of a staff attorney to serve as special counsel for the Judicial Standards Commission.

<sup>w</sup>Staff and budget are for both the Judicial Conduct Commission and the Disciplinary Board at the Supreme Court.

<sup>x</sup>The board handles both judicial and attorney discipline. Staff and budget figures are for both.

<sup>y</sup>Oklahoma has a two-tiered judicial discipline system. These figures are for the Council on Judicial Complaints, the first tier.

<sup>z</sup>Costs for litigation may be paid by special funding of general fund.

<sup>ab</sup>Services by contract.

<sup>ac</sup>Pennsylvania has a two-tiered judicial discipline system; figures are for the Judicial Conduct Board, the first tier.

<sup>ad</sup>The Commission on Judicial Qualifications has no full-time employees. Staff duties are performed by Commission members; the secretary is a judge.

<sup>ae</sup>Additional funds available through the unified judicial system, when needed.

<sup>af</sup>Biennial budget; excludes director's salary.

Source: American Judicature Society, Center for Judicial Conduct Organizations, *Judicial Conduct Reporter*, Vol. 16, No. 4 (Chicago: American Judicature Society, Winter 1995), pp. 2, 3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.77

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

Fiscal years 1988-95

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	19.60	57,362	5.40	23,243	38,214	3.60
1989	744	10,413	205,131	19.70	56,792	5.50	24,050	39,679	3.80
1990	742	10,065	198,863	19.80	53,978	5.40	24,779	40,817	4.10
1991	788	10,914	215,789	19.80	58,293	5.30	27,168	44,607	4.10
1992	836	11,571	228,784	19.80	61,806	5.30	28,559	47,164	4.10
1993	847	11,181	221,505	19.80	59,117	5.30	27,038	44,480	4.00
1994	854	10,674	211,647	19.80	55,789	5.20	23,869	40,238	3.80
1995	960	10,585	208,625	19.70	55,378	5.2	25,191	42,866	4.00

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 will differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1992* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), p. 75; and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1995* (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1996), p. 73. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.78

**Petit juror utilization in U.S. District Courts**

1977-95

	Total jurors available							Jury trial days						Juror Usage Index
	Total <sup>b</sup>	Selected or serving		Challenged		Not selected, serving, or challenged <sup>a</sup>		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	60.50	88,103	15.50	137,048	24.00	29,238	16,084	55.00	13,154	45.00	19.5	
1979	565,617	334,765	59.20	91,575	16.20	139,277	24.60	28,851	15,171	52.60	13,680	47.40	19.6	
1980	605,547	368,710	60.90	92,110	15.20	144,727	23.10	32,159	15,649	48.70	16,510	51.30	18.8	
1981	648,929	396,746	61.10	100,041	15.40	152,142	23.40	35,596	15,925	44.70	19,671	55.30	18.2	
1982	631,606	388,979	61.60	98,657	15.60	143,970	22.80	35,263	15,587	44.20	19,676	55.80	17.9	
1983	640,577	413,813	64.60	102,492	16.00	124,272	19.40	37,589	16,539	44.00	21,050	56.00	17.0	
1984	666,942	430,845	64.60	110,045	16.50	126,052	18.90	39,572	16,778	42.40	22,793	57.60	16.9	
1985	676,140	442,196	65.40	114,268	16.90	119,677	17.70	40,289	17,203	42.70	23,086	57.30	16.8	
1986	705,819	465,135	65.90	119,283	16.90	121,401	17.20	41,945	19,253	45.90	22,692	54.10	16.8	
1987	732,039	488,270	66.70	126,642	17.30	117,126	16.00	44,511	19,095	42.90	25,415	57.10	16.5	
1988	762,083	502,213	65.90	134,127	17.60	125,744	16.50	44,324	19,990	45.10	24,334	54.90	17.2	
1989	814,322	525,238	64.50	146,578	18.00	142,506	17.50	45,403	24,154	53.20	21,249	46.80	17.9	
1990	828,527	540,200	65.20	150,792	18.20	137,535	16.60	46,194	23,005	49.80	23,189	50.20	17.9	
1991	855,175	550,733	64.40	159,062	18.60	145,380	17.00	46,563	24,772	53.20	21,791	46.80	18.4	
1992	887,234	570,878	64.30	166,082	18.70	150,274	16.90	48,368	25,248	52.20	23,120	47.80	18.3	
1993	861,160	553,726	64.30	162,759	18.90	144,675	16.80	46,646	24,629	52.80	22,017	47.20	18.5	
1994	788,066	514,607	65.30	145,792	18.50	127,667	16.20	45,060	20,592	45.70	24,468	54.30	17.5	
1995	774,978	491,336	63.40	144,921	18.70	123,222	15.90	43,219	21,177	49.00	22,042	51.00	17.9	
Percent change 1995 over 1994	-1.7%	-4.5%	X	-0.6%	X	-3.5%	X	-4.1%	2.8%	X	-9.9%	X	2.3%	

Note: In this table, 1977 data are for 94 District Courts; 1978 through 1982 data are for 95 District Courts; and 1983 through 1994 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.

<sup>a</sup>Includes jurors in travel status.

<sup>b</sup>Each 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; *1995*, p. 72 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts); and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1991* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), p. 98. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.79

**Jury fees in State and Federal courts**

By jurisdiction, 1996

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

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

<sup>a</sup>May be raised to \$50.00 per day after 30 days of service upon discretion of the judge.

<sup>b</sup>Half-day rate.

<sup>c</sup>Anchorage provides \$5.00 half-day rate for the first day, then \$12.50 per half-day after the first day.

<sup>d</sup>No fee for first day (discretionary); \$12.00 per day thereafter.

<sup>e</sup>\$20.00 per day while actually serving (sworn).

<sup>f</sup>Fees vary among counties; \$20.00 maximum per day.

<sup>g</sup>No fee for first 3 days; \$50.00 per day thereafter. Expenses for unemployed available. Employers must pay employees for first 3 days while serving.

<sup>h</sup>No fee for first 5 days; \$50.00 per day thereafter. Expenses for unemployed available. Employers must pay employees for first 5 days while serving.

<sup>i</sup>No fee for first day; \$30.00 per day thereafter.

<sup>j</sup>If 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.

<sup>k</sup>Fees vary among counties.

<sup>l</sup>\$17.50 per day while actually serving (sworn).

<sup>m</sup>Provided as an expense; not reported as income nor remitted to employer.

<sup>n</sup>Expenses not provided but child care available.

<sup>o</sup>\$25.00 per day while actually serving (sworn).

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

<sup>q</sup>\$4.25 per hour.

<sup>r</sup>If employer has more than 10 employees, must pay at least \$15.00 per day for the first 3 days. After 3 days, the court must pay \$15.00 per day. If juror is not employed or if employer has less than 10 employees, then court must pay \$15.00 per day from day 1. The \$15.00 fee payable in each instance increases to \$27.50 on Feb. 15, 1997 and to \$40.00 on Feb. 15, 1998.

<sup>s</sup>\$30.00 per day after 5 days of service.

<sup>t</sup>\$15.00 maximum per day.

<sup>u</sup>\$9.00 for first 3 days; \$25.00 per day thereafter.

<sup>v</sup>\$40.00 maximum per day while actually serving (sworn).

<sup>w</sup>\$30.00 maximum per day while actually serving (sworn).

<sup>x</sup>May 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 1.80

**Number of probation and parole officers, average caseload, and salary**

By jurisdiction, as of September 1994

Jurisdiction	Agency	Number of officers		Average monthly caseload	Average annual salary
		Male	Female		
Alabama	Parole and probation	151	65	170	\$33,600 <sup>a</sup>
Alaska	Parole and probation	42	34	NA	43,900 <sup>b</sup>
Arizona	Adult probation	687 <sup>c,d</sup>	X	60	25,451
	Juvenile probation	301	190	35 <sup>e</sup>	23,628
Arkansas	Probation	55	42	197	19,058 <sup>f</sup>
California	Parole	692	312	85	3,203 to 3,708 <sup>g</sup>
	Probation	5,000 <sup>a,c</sup>	X	400 <sup>h</sup>	40,000
Connecticut	Probation	167	129	199	50,000
District of Columbia	Parole	33	13	156	28,095 to 36,195
Florida	Parole and probation	1,272	1,162	115 <sup>i</sup>	21,760 <sup>j</sup> ; 40,111 <sup>k</sup>
Georgia	Probation	526	331	211	31,671
Hawaii	Parole	20	6	51	31,296 to 42,852
	Probation	42	55	155	35,000
Idaho	Parole and probation	88	18	75	28,500
Illinois	Parole	70	36	(l)	32,484
	Probation	1,700 <sup>c</sup>	X	135	26,000
Indiana	Parole	48	14	54	21,000
	Probation	425	437	116	21,576
Iowa	Parole and probation	141	123	80 to 120	36,000
Kansas	Parole	55	33	66	26,855 <sup>m</sup>
	Probation	198	143	80	28,770
Louisiana	Parole and probation	316	92	110	24,720
Maine <sup>n</sup>	Parole and probation	68	24	160 <sup>o</sup>	28,184
Maryland	Parole and probation	258	332	NA	18,752 <sup>j</sup> ; 32,577 <sup>k</sup>
Massachusetts	Parole	59	12	69	27,261 to 35,019
	Probation	676	344	125	NA
Michigan	Parole and probation	790 <sup>c</sup>	X	119	26,041 <sup>j</sup> ; 40,684 <sup>k</sup>
Minnesota <sup>p</sup>	Parole and probation	56	45	101	25,000 to 43,000
Montana	Parole and probation	51	22	89	NA
Nebraska	Parole	10	5	53	NA
	Probation	118	81	96	26,572
Nevada	Parole and probation	166	72	100 <sup>a</sup>	NA
New Hampshire	Parole and probation	44	16	90	38,000
New Jersey	Parole	200	145	111	36,000
New Mexico	Parole and probation	111	73	61 <sup>q</sup>	31,795
New York	Parole	847 <sup>r</sup>	392 <sup>r</sup>	97 <sup>s</sup>	39,257 to 48,557 <sup>t</sup>
	Probation	2,304 <sup>c</sup>	X	129	25,752 to 35,138
North Dakota	Parole and probation	22	12	70	28,800
Ohio	Parole and probation	286	186	NA	38,480 <sup>u</sup>
Oklahoma	Parole and probation	166	116	104	22,970
Oregon	Parole and probation	182 <sup>c</sup>	X	NA	33,500
Pennsylvania <sup>v</sup>	Parole	210	32	116	41,686
Rhode Island	Parole	7	3	88	31,117 to 35,131
	Probation	30	18	294	31,117 to 35,131
South Carolina	Parole and probation	392	204	143	19,375 <sup>j</sup>
South Dakota	Parole	17	4	33	23,000
	Probation	46	22	125	26,800
Tennessee	Parole	98	88	56	23,700
	Probation	203	198	68	21,528
Texas	Probation	2,960 <sup>c</sup>	X	(h)	(h)
Utah	Parole and probation	110 <sup>a</sup>	65 <sup>a</sup>	100 <sup>a</sup>	26,500
Vermont	Parole and probation	33	35	100	32,000 <sup>a</sup>
Virginia	Parole and probation	500 <sup>c</sup>	X	75	30,000; 23,975 <sup>j</sup>
Washington	Parole and probation	284	217	100	29,900
West Virginia	Parole	17	9	60	19,000
	Probation	73	62	65	28,030
Wisconsin	Parole and probation	350	450	NA	30,000; 22,500 <sup>j</sup>
Wyoming	Parole and probation	32	17	70	22,764
Federal <sup>w</sup>	Probation <sup>x</sup>	3,512 <sup>c</sup>	X	70	47,000

Note: This information was gathered through a survey of the parole and probation agencies of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal system. Colorado, Delaware, Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, and North Carolina did not respond to the survey. The organization of parole and probation services varies by jurisdiction. In some jurisdictions, officers handle both parole and probation caseloads. In other jurisdictions, the agencies are separate. For this survey, 27 jurisdictions combined data for parole and probation, 12 jurisdictions provided separate data for parole and probation, 5 jurisdictions provided probation data alone, and 2 jurisdictions provided only parole data. Some figures for number of officers and average monthly caseload have been rounded to the nearest whole number. The Source presents information as submitted by the responding agencies. No attempt is made by the Source to verify the information received.

<sup>a</sup>Approximately.

<sup>b</sup>Range is \$36,700 to \$50,300.

<sup>c</sup>Includes females; no gender breakdown available.

<sup>d</sup>Plus 151 surveillance officers.

<sup>e</sup>35 for regular probation; less for intensive supervision.

<sup>f</sup>Starting salary.

<sup>g</sup>Per month for A level officers; \$3,893 to \$4,507 per month for B level officers.

<sup>h</sup>Varies statewide.

<sup>i</sup>For adult offenders; 90 for youthful offenders; 23 for community control (house arrest).

<sup>j</sup>Entry level.

<sup>k</sup>Maximum.

<sup>l</sup>50 for intensive supervision program; 25 for drug unit program; 526 for prestart program.

<sup>m</sup>For level I officer; \$32,116 for level II officer.

<sup>n</sup>Maine abolished parole in 1976. However, 53 parolees remain on the caseload.

<sup>o</sup>For adults; 62 for juveniles.

<sup>p</sup>Applies only to Minnesota Department of Corrections; officers also are employed at local level.

<sup>q</sup>Regular supervision; 14 special supervision.

<sup>r</sup>Excludes officers with institutional assignments.

<sup>s</sup>Regular caseload; 38 for intensive caseload.

<sup>t</sup>\$45,976 to \$56,455 senior officer.

<sup>u</sup>Last step of level III.

<sup>v</sup>Parole officers carry some probation cases.

<sup>w</sup>Federal Probation and Pretrial Services System.

<sup>x</sup>Probation officers perform parole functions.

Source: CEQA Publishing, *Corrections Compendium* (Lincoln, NE: CEQA Publishing, February 1995), pp. 9-16. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.81

**Investigative reports by Federal probation officers**

By type of investigation, 1980-95

Type of investigation	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Total	111,678	115,079	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
Presentence investigation	23,961	24,957	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
Collateral investigation for another district	16,836	18,502	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
Preliminary investigation to assist U.S. attorney	2,006	2,167	2,158	2,121	2,375	2,178	1,968	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Postsentence investigation for institution	988	1,012	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
Pretransfer investigation (probation and parole)	9,561	8,928	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
Alleged violation investigation (probation and parole)	12,347	12,584	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
Prerelease investigation for a Federal or military institution	9,883	8,097	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
Special investigation regarding a prisoner in confinement	5,684	6,021	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
Furlough and work-release reports for Bureau of Prisons institutions	5,925	5,920	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
Supervision reports	21,824	23,066	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
Parole revocation hearing reports	1,522	1,884	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
Bail interviews	921	1,639	1,513	5,321	25,669	27,365	29,973	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Collateral bail	220	502	442	922	1,093	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.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director*, **1980**, p. 15, Table 18; **1986**, p. 45; **1995**, p. 37 (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 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.82

**Number of counties, county jails, and rated jail capacity**

By State, United States, 1994

State	Number of counties <sup>a</sup>	Number of jail facilities	Rated jail capacity
Total	3,081	3,272	465,873
Alabama	67	107	8,873
Alaska	15 <sup>b</sup>	13	1,300
Arizona	15	30	8,572
Arkansas	75	83	3,191
California	58	138	62,182
Colorado	63	59	6,732
Connecticut	8	9	3,618
Delaware	3	7	3,655
District of Columbia	X	1	1,378
Florida	67	105	47,674
Georgia	159	170	21,193
Hawaii	4	5	1,293
Idaho	44	40	1,866
Illinois	102	91	15,215
Indiana	92	90	8,025
Iowa	99	95	2,150
Kansas	105	92	2,956
Kentucky	120	79	6,850
Louisiana	64 <sup>c</sup>	82	18,063
Maine	16	15	1,007
Maryland	23	29	9,257
Massachusetts	14	19	6,784
Michigan	83	82	13,177
Minnesota	87	75	4,726
Mississippi	82	100	6,146
Missouri	115	125	6,483
Montana	56	43	1,190
Nebraska	93	67	2,630
Nevada	17	21	3,327
New Hampshire	10	10	1,566
New Jersey	21	28	12,205
New Mexico	33	40	3,797
New York	62	81	35,359
North Carolina	100	106	10,209
North Dakota	53	26	862
Ohio	88	123	13,180
Oklahoma	77	102	5,127
Oregon	36	37	4,158
Pennsylvania	67	73	15,357
Rhode Island	5	1	1,030
South Carolina	46	50	4,136
South Dakota	66	30	1,336
Tennessee	95	107	12,912
Texas	254	277	49,893
Utah	29	25	2,464
Vermont	14	6	603
Virginia	95	82	8,520
Washington	39	56	7,340
West Virginia	55	41	2,130
Wisconsin	72	77	8,821
Wyoming	23	22	943

Note: This information was collected by the American Jail Association through a survey of all county jail facilities in the United States. These data include "direct supervision" jails with dormitory-style environments.

<sup>a</sup>Includes boroughs in Alaska and parishes in Louisiana.

<sup>b</sup>Boroughs.

<sup>c</sup>Parishes.

Source: American Jail Association, *Who's Who in Jail Management* (Hagerstown, MD: American Jail Association, 1994). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.83

**Rated capacity of local jails**

By region and State, 1988 and 1993

Region and State	Rated capacity		Percent change 1988 to 1993	Percent of capacity occupied 1993
	1988	1993		
Total, United States	339,949	475,224	39.8%	96.8%
Northeast	52,386	76,569	46.20	96.50
Maine	614	986	60.60	71.40
Massachusetts	4,242	7,445	75.50	105.80
New Hampshire	911	1,678	84.20	67.20
New Jersey	7,640	12,621	65.20	119.80
New York	25,282	34,781	37.60	85.70
Pennsylvania	13,697	19,058	39.10	100.90
Midwest	58,958	79,442	34.70	88.90
Illinois	10,852	15,147	39.60	96.10
Indiana	6,495	8,543	31.50	97.10
Iowa	1,866	2,097	12.40	76.40
Kansas	2,538	3,361	33.20	82.70
Michigan	9,896	13,746	38.90	90.80
Minnesota	3,770	4,668	23.80	78.30
Missouri	5,505	6,498	18.00	77.40
Nebraska	1,890	2,627	39.00	64.00
North Dakota	764	844	10.50	42.80
Ohio	8,986	11,934	32.80	98.00
South Dakota	977	1,155	18.20	53.90
Wisconsin	5,419	8,802	62.40	89.50
South	150,434	217,900	44.80	96.60
Alabama	7,177	9,308	29.70	76.00
Arkansas	2,776	3,413	22.90	83.40
District of Columbia	1,694	1,392	-17.80	121.20
Florida	28,039	40,704	45.20	84.00
Georgia	16,642	25,273	51.90	89.70
Kentucky	5,794	7,541	30.20	90.30
Louisiana	12,726	19,835	55.90	81.70
Maryland	7,903	9,459	19.70	98.90
Mississippi	4,377	5,357	22.40	90.60
North Carolina	6,699	10,122	51.10	88.30
Oklahoma	4,106	5,474	33.30	74.90
South Carolina	3,666	4,615	25.90	123.80
Tennessee	10,339	16,078	55.50	89.40
Texas	29,339	48,212	64.30	114.90
Virginia	6,872	9,114	32.60	160.40
West Virginia	2,285	2,003	-12.30	88.40
West	78,171	101,313	29.60	103.30
Alaska <sup>a</sup>	74	65	-12.20	47.70
Arizona	5,864	7,396	26.10	97.80
California	47,626	61,422	29.00	112.80
Colorado	5,307	6,752	27.20	93.50
Idaho	1,392	1,685	21.00	88.10
Montana	1,190	1,139	-4.30	59.70
Nevada	2,250	3,821	69.80	78.20
New Mexico	2,743	3,351	22.20	91.30
Oregon	3,092	4,481	44.90	84.30
Utah	1,755	2,924	66.50	64.60
Washington	5,975	7,316	22.40	101.60
Wyoming	902	961	6.50	51.50

Note: Data for 1983, 1988, and 1993 are from the National Jail Census conducted for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. 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 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, in both 1988 and 1993 five locally operated jails in Alaska were included.

Rated capacity is the number of beds or inmates assigned by a rating official to facilities in each jurisdiction. For a discussion of the methodology for the censuses, see Appendix 4.

<sup>a</sup>Based on five locally operated facilities.

Source: 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), p. 6, Table 8.

Table 1.84

**Jail payroll and nonpayroll staff**By occupational category, United States, 1983, 1988, and 1993<sup>a</sup>

Occupational category	Number			Percent		
	1983	1988	1993 <sup>b</sup>	1983	1988	1993
Total, United States	64,560	99,631	165,500	100%	100%	100%
Administrators	6,091	6,727	10,200	9.40	6.8	6.2
Correctional officers	44,454	73,280	117,900	68.90	73.6	71.3
Clerical and maintenance	8,415	11,711	21,900	13.00	11.8	13.2
Educational	893	1,216	2,100	1.40	1.2	1.3
Professional and technical	4,524	6,177	12,000	7.00	6.2	7.3
Other	183	520	1,300	0.30	0.5	0.8

Note: See Note, table 1.83. All full-time, part-time, payroll, and nonpayroll staff are included. Nonpayroll staff are employees, such as teachers and counselors, who are paid by agencies other than jails. For a discussion of the methodology for the censuses, see Appendix 4.

Source: 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), p. 8, Table 11.

<sup>a</sup>Percents may not add to total because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Numbers for 1993 were estimated and rounded to the nearest 100.

Table 1.85

**Jail payroll staff and correctional officers**By sex, race, and Hispanic origin, United States, 1988 and 1993<sup>a</sup>

Characteristic	Total payroll staff				Correctional officers			
	Number		Percent		Number		Percent	
	1988	1993 <sup>b</sup>	1988	1993	1988	1993 <sup>b</sup>	1988	1993
Total	95,860	160,000	100%	100%	73,184	117,800	100%	100%
<u>Sex</u>								
Male	70,218	112,000	73.30	70.00	56,639	89,300	77.4	75.8
Female	25,642	48,000	26.70	30.00	16,545	28,500	22.6	24.2
<u>Race, Hispanic origin</u>								
White, non-Hispanic	66,401	113,200	69.30	70.70	49,862	81,500	68.1	69.2
Black, non-Hispanic	22,101	35,600	23.10	22.20	17,637	27,400	24.1	23.2
Hispanic	6,633	9,700	6.90	6.10	5,220	7,900	7.1	6.7
Other <sup>c</sup>	725	1,600	0.80	1.00	465	1,000	0.6	0.9

Note: See Note, table 1.83. Table includes full-time and part-time payroll staff only and excludes nonpayroll staff. For a discussion of the methodology for the censuses, see Appendix 4.

<sup>c</sup>Asians, Pacific Islanders, American Indians, and Alaska Natives.

Source: 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), p. 8, Table 12.

<sup>a</sup>Percents may not add to total because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Numbers for 1993 were estimated and rounded to the nearest 100.

Table 1.86

**Employees in adult correctional systems**, by sex, race, and jurisdiction, as of Jan. 1, 1995

Source: Camille Graham Camp and George M. Camp, *The Corrections Yearbook 1995: Adult Corrections* (South Salem, NY: Criminal Justice Institute, Inc., 1995), pp. 68, 69. Reprinted by permission.

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Table 1.87

**Employees in adult correctional systems**, by race, ethnicity, sex, and jurisdiction, as of June 30, 1994

Source: American Correctional Association, *1996 Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities* (Lanham, MD: American Correctional Association, 1996), pp. xlii, xliii. Reprinted by permission.

Available in print edition only.

Table 1.88

**Employees in juvenile correctional systems.** By race, ethnicity, sex, and State, as of June 30, 1994

Source: American Correctional Association, *1996 Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities* (Lanham, MD: American Correctional Association, 1996), pp. xlii, xliii. Reprinted by permission.

Available in print edition only.





Table 1.89

**Correctional officers in adult correctional systems**, by sex, race, and jurisdiction, as of Jan. 1, 1995

Source: Camille Graham Camp and George M. Camp, *The Corrections Yearbook 1995: Adult Corrections* (South Salem, NY: Criminal Justice Institute, Inc., 1995), pp. 70, 71. Reprinted by permission.

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Table 1.90

**Correctional officers in adult correctional systems**, by race, ethnicity, job status, sex, and jurisdiction, as of June 30, 1994

Source: American Correctional Association, *1996 Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities* (Lanham, MD: American Correctional Association, 1996), pp. xlv, xlv. Reprinted by permission.

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**Table 1.90, continued**

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Table 1.91

**Wardens and superintendents of adult correctional systems**, by race, ethnicity, sex, and jurisdiction, as of June 30, 1994

Source: American Correctional Association, *1996 Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities* (Lanham, MD: American Correctional Association, 1996), p. xlv. Reprinted by permission.

Available in print edition only.

Table 1.92

**Wardens and superintendents of juvenile correctional systems**, by race, ethnicity, sex, and State, as of June 30, 1994

Source: American Correctional Association, *1996 Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities* (Lanham, MD: American Correctional Association, 1996), p. xlv. Reprinted by permission.

Available in print edition only.

Table 1.93

**Salaries of correctional officers**, by jurisdiction, 1995

Source: Camille Graham Camp and George M. Camp, *The Corrections Yearbook 1995: Adult Corrections* (South Salem, NY: Criminal Justice Institute, Inc., 1995), pp. 80, 81.  
Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Available in print edition only.

Table 1.94

**Prison capacity and percent of capacity occupied**, By jurisdiction, on Jan. 1, 1995

Source: Camille Graham Camp and George M. Camp, *The Corrections Yearbook 1995: Adult Corrections* (South Salem, NY: Criminal Justice Institute, Inc., 1995), pp. 36, 37.  
Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

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Table 1.95

**Number of boot camps and number of prisoners participating on Jan. 1, 1995, and prisoners completing boot camp programs in 1994.** By jurisdiction

Source: Camille Graham Camp and George M. Camp, *The Corrections Yearbook 1995: Adult Corrections* (South Salem, NY: Criminal Justice Institute, Inc., 1995), pp. 62, 63. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission

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Table 1.96

**Private correctional facility management firms**

By selected characteristics, United States, December 1995

Management firm	Rated capacity of all facilities under contract <sup>a</sup>	Number of facilities under contract	Rated capacity of facilities in operation	Prisoner population on Dec. 31, 1995	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	61,400	99	42,721	36,567	85.6%	19	18,679
Alternative Programs, Inc.	240	1	240	240	100.0	0	0
The Bobby Ross Group	1,832	3	1,832	1,218	66.5	0	0
Capital Correctional Resources	1,056	2	1,056	912	86.4	0	0
Cornell Corrections, Inc.	1,328	3	860	789	91.7	0	468
Corrections Corporation of America	30,610	42	20,457	16,888	82.6	9	10,153
Correctional Systems	30	1	30	28	93.3	0	0
Dove Development Corporation	1,002	2	762	406	53.3	0	240
Esmor Correctional Services, Inc.	1,970	6	870	810	93.1	3	1,100
Fenton Security Services, Inc.	228	2	228	155	68.0	0	0
The GRW Corporation	100	1	100	50	50.0	0	0
Management & Training Corporation	2,978	4	2,978	2,609	87.6	0	0
Mid-Tex Detention, Inc.	1,207	3	1,207	1,142	94.6	0	0
RECOR	144	1	144	102	70.8	0	0
U.S. Corrections Corporation	3,018	6	2,918	2,760	94.6	0	100
Wackenhut Corrections Corporation	15,657	22	9,039	8,458	93.6	7	6,618

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 1995.

Source: Charles W. Thomas and Dianne Bolinger, *Private Adult Correctional Facility Census*, Ninth Edition, Center for Studies in Criminology and Law (Gainesville, FL: University of Florida, 1996), p. 1. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

<sup>a</sup>Capacity figures include facilities under construction plus planned expansions of existing facilities.



Table 1.97

**Private adult correctional facilities**

By selected characteristics and location, December 1995

Location	Facility name	Management company	Source of prisoners		Rated capacity	Present population	Security level	Date prisoners received/expected
			Primary	Secondary				
Eloy, AZ	Eloy Detention Center	Corrections Corporation of America	Federal Bureau of Prisons	Immigration and Naturalization Service	1,000	1,021	Medium	7/94
Florence, AZ	Central Arizona Detention Center	Corrections Corporation of America	States of Alaska <sup>a</sup> and Oregon <sup>a</sup>	U.S. Marshals Service	1,024	861	Medium	10/94
Marana, AZ	Marana Community Treatment Facility	Management and Training Corporation	State of Arizona <sup>a</sup>	NA	450	452	Minimum	10/94
Phoenix, AZ	Arizona State Prison Phoenix-West	Esmor Correctional Services, Inc.	State of Arizona <sup>a</sup>	NA	400	NA	Medium	4/96
Baker, CA	Baker Community Correction Facility	Cornell Corrections, Inc.	State of California <sup>a</sup>	NA	288	262	Minimum	1/88
Bakersfield, CA	Mesa Verde Community Correctional Facility	Alternative Programs, Inc.	State of California <sup>a</sup>	NA	240	240	Minimum	5/89
Desert Center, CA	Eagle Mountain Community Correctional Facility	Management and Training Corporation	State of California <sup>a</sup>	NA	424	421	Minimum	9/88
Live Oak, CA	Leo Chesney Community Correctional Facility	Cornell Corrections, Inc.	State of California <sup>a</sup>	NA	270	200	Minimum	5/89
McFarland, CA	McFarland Community Correctional Facility	Wackenhut Corrections Corporation	State of California <sup>a</sup>	NA	224	215	Minimum	1/89
San Diego, CA	San Diego City Jail	Wackenhut Corrections Corporation	City of San Diego	NA	200	101	Minimum	5/92
Seal Beach, CA	Seal Beach Detention Facility	Correctional Systems	City of Seal Beach	Adjoining localities	30	28	Pre-arraignment	7/94
Aurora, CO	Aurora/Immigration and Naturalization Service Processing Center	Wackenhut Corrections Corporation	Immigration and Naturalization Service	NA	300	308	Minimum/Medium	5/87
Divide, CO	Teller County Detention Center	Fenton Security, Inc.	Teller County, CO	NA	104	75	All levels	10/95
Fairplay, CO	Park County Detention Center	Fenton Security, Inc.	Park County, CO	NA	124	80	All levels	4/95
Huerfano County, CO	Huerfano County Correctional Center	Corrections Corporation of America	State of Colorado <sup>a</sup>	NA	752	NA	Medium	6/97
Bay County, FL	Bay Correctional Facility	Corrections Corporation of America	State of Florida <sup>b</sup>	NA	750	730	Medium	9/95
Brooksville, FL	Hernando County Jail	Corrections Corporation of America	Hernando County, FL	U.S. Marshals Service	302	284	All levels	10/88
Columbia County, FL	(c)	Corrections Corporation of America	State of Florida <sup>b</sup>	NA	350	NA	Medium	12/96
Glades County, FL	Moore Haven Correctional Facility	Wackenhut Corrections Corporation	State of Florida <sup>b</sup>	NA	750	716	Medium	7/95
Gretna, FL	Gadsden County Correctional Facility	U.S. Corrections Corporation	State of Florida <sup>a</sup>	NA	768	764	Minimum/Medium	6/95
Lecanto, FL	Citrus County Detention Facility	Corrections Corporation of America	Citrus County, FL	NA	300	168	All levels	11/95
Palm Beach County, FL	South Bay Correctional Facility	Wackenhut Corrections Corporation	State of Florida <sup>b</sup>	NA	1,318	NA	Medium	2/97
Palm Beach County, FL	(c)	Esmor Correctional Services, Inc.	State of Florida <sup>b</sup>	NA	350	NA	Medium	12/96
Panama City, FL	Bay County Jail	Corrections Corporation of America	Bay County, FL	U.S. Marshals Service	276	203	All levels	10/85

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.97

**Private adult correctional facilities**

By selected characteristics and location, December 1995--Continued

Location	Facility name	Management company	Source of prisoners		Rated capacity	Present population	Security level	Date prisoners received/expected
			Primary	Secondary				
Panama City, FL	Bay County Jail Annex	Corrections Corporation of America	Bay County, FL	U.S. Marshals Service	401	293	All levels	5/86
Polk County, FL	(c)	Esmor Correctional Services, Inc.	State of Florida <sup>b</sup>	NA	350	NA	Medium	12/96
Leavenworth, KS	Leavenworth Detention Center	Corrections Corporation of America	U.S. Marshals Service	NA	327	265	Maximum	6/92
Oswego, KS	Labette County Conservation Camp	Corrections Corporation of America	State of Kansas <sup>d</sup>	NA	104	93	Minimum	2/91
Beattyville, KY	Lee Adjustment Center	U.S. Corrections Corporation	Commonwealth of Kentucky <sup>a</sup>	NA	500	420	Minimum	8/90
Louisville, KY	River City Correctional Center	U.S. Corrections Corporation	Jefferson County, KY	NA	350	362	Minimum	1/90
St. Marys, KY	Marion Adjustment Center	U.S. Corrections Corporation	Commonwealth of Kentucky <sup>a</sup>	NA	500	420	Minimum	1/86
Wheelwright, KY	Otter Creek Correctional Center	U.S. Corrections Corporation	Commonwealth of Kentucky <sup>a</sup>	NA	300	298	Minimum	10/93
Kinder, LA	Allen Correctional Center	Wackenhut Corrections Corporation	State of Louisiana <sup>a</sup>	NA	1,474	1,473	Medium/Maximum	12/90
Winnfield, LA	Winn Parish Correction Center	Corrections Corporation of America	State of Louisiana <sup>a</sup>	NA	1,474	1,471	Medium/Maximum	3/90
Greenwood, MS	Delta Correctional Facility	Corrections Corporation of America	State of Mississippi <sup>a</sup>	NA	1,034	NA	Medium	9/96
Holly Springs, MS	Marshall County Prison	Wackenhut Corrections Corporation	State of Mississippi <sup>a</sup>	NA	1,000	NA	Medium	5/96
Estancia, NM	Torrance County Detention Facility	Corrections Corporation of America	U.S. Marshals Service	Federal Bureau of Prisons; State of New Mexico <sup>a</sup>	286	270	Minimum/Medium	12/90
Grants, NM	New Mexico Women's Correction Facility	Corrections Corporation of America	State of New Mexico <sup>a</sup>	NA	322	299	All levels	8/89
Santa Fe, NM	Santa Fe Detention Center	Corrections Corporation of America	Santa Fe County, NM	U.S. Marshals Service; Other New Mexico Counties	201	277	All levels	8/86
Hinton, OK	Great Plains Correctional Facility	Corrections Corporation of America	State of North Carolina <sup>a</sup>	NA	768	756	Medium	10/91
Holdenville, OK	Davis Corrections Center	Corrections Corporation of America	(c)	NA	960	NA	Medium	5/96
Delaware County, PA	Delaware County Prison	Wackenhut Corrections Corporation	Delaware County, PA	NA	1,200	NA	All levels	4/96
Bayamon, PR	Bayamon Regional Detention Center	Wackenhut Corrections Corporation	Commonwealth of Puerto Rico <sup>e</sup>	NA	500	NA	All levels	11/96
Guayama, PR	Guayama Correctional Center	Corrections Corporation of America	Commonwealth of Puerto Rico <sup>e</sup>	NA	1,000	146	Medium	12/95
Ponce, PR	(c)	Corrections Corporation of America	Commonwealth of Puerto Rico <sup>e</sup>	NA	1,500	NA	Medium	11/96
Central Falls, RI	Central Falls Detention Facility	Cornell Corrections, Inc.	U.S. Marshals Service	State of North Carolina <sup>a</sup>	302	302	Maximum	10/93
Chattanooga, TN	Silverdale Facilities	Corrections Corporation of America	Hamilton County, TN	U.S. Marshals Service	414	414	Minimum	9/84
Clifton, TN	South Central Correctional Center	Corrections Corporation of America	State of Tennessee <sup>a</sup>	NA	1,506	1,489	Medium	3/92
Mason, TN	West Tennessee Detention Facility	Corrections Corporation of America	U.S. Marshals Service	State of North Carolina <sup>a</sup>	440	430	All levels	10/90

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.97

**Private adult correctional facilities**

By selected characteristics and location, December 1995--Continued

Location	Facility name	Management company	Source of prisoners		Rated capacity	Present population	Security level	Date prisoners received/expected
			Primary	Secondary				
Nashville, TN	Metro-Davidson County Detention Facility	Corrections Corporation of America	Davidson County, TN <sup>f</sup>	NA	1,092	1,002	Medium	2/92
Whitefield, TN	Hardeman County Correctional Center	Corrections Corporation of America	(c)	NA	1,500	NA	Medium	4/97
Big Spring, TX	City of Big Spring Correctional Center (Interstate Unit)	Mid-Tex Detention, Inc.	Federal Bureau of Prisons	Immigration and Naturalization Service	347	340	Minimum/Medium	5/89
Big Spring, TX	City of Big Spring Correctional Center (Airpark Unit)	Mid-Tex Detention, Inc.	Federal Bureau of Prisons	Immigration and Naturalization Service	356	300	Minimum/Medium	2/91
Big Spring, TX	City of Big Spring Correctional Center (Flightline Unit)	Mid-Tex Detention, Inc.	Federal Bureau of Prisons	Immigration and Naturalization Service	504	502	Minimum/Medium	2/95
Bridgeport, TX	Bridgeport Pre-Release Center	Wackenhut Corrections Corporation	State of Texas <sup>g</sup>	NA	520	519	Minimum	8/89
Bridgeport, TX	Bridgeport Pre-Parole Transfer Facility	Corrections Corporation of America	State of Texas <sup>h</sup>	NA	200	198	Minimum	11/87
Brownfield, TX	Brownfield Intermediate Sanction Facility	Corrections Corporation of America	State of Texas <sup>h</sup>	NA	200	191	Minimum/Medium	7/92
Cleveland, TX	Cleveland Pre-Release Center	Corrections Corporation of America	State of Texas <sup>g</sup>	NA	520	520	Minimum	9/89
Crystal City, TX	Crystal City Detention Center	Dove Development Corporation	State of Missouri <sup>a</sup>	State of Utah <sup>a</sup>	467	309	Medium	7/93
Dallas County, TX	Jesse Dawson Unit	Corrections Corporation of America	State of Texas <sup>i</sup>	NA	2,000	NA	Minimum/Medium	10/96
Diboll, TX	Diboll Correctional Center	U.S. Corrections Corporation	State of Texas <sup>i</sup>	NA	500	496	Minimum/Medium	5/95
Eden, TX	Eden Detention Center	Corrections Corporation of America	Federal Bureau of Prisons	Immigration and Naturalization Service	1,006	883	Minimum	1/89
El Paso, TX	El Paso Intermediate Sanctions Facility	RECOR	West Texas Community Supervision and Corrections Department	NA	144	102	Minimum	11/92
Fort Worth, TX	North Texas Intermediate Sanctions Facility	Wackenhut Corrections Corporation	State of Texas <sup>h</sup>	NA	400	392	Minimum	8/91
Groesbeck, TX	Limestone County Detention Facility	Capital Correctional Resources, Inc.	State of Texas <sup>g</sup>	Other Texas counties; U.S. Marshals Service	816	816	Minimum/Medium	4/93
Henderson County, TX	Bradshaw State Jail	Management and Training Corporation	State of Texas <sup>i</sup>	NA	1,704	1,498	Minimum	7/95
Houston, TX	Houston Processing Center	Corrections Corporation of America	Immigration and Naturalization Service	NA	411	145	Minimum	5/84
Houston, TX	South Texas Intermediate Sanction Facility	Esmor Correctional Services, Inc.	State of Texas <sup>h</sup>	NA	400	360	Minimum	12/93
Jack County, TX	John R. Lindsey Unit	Wackenhut Corrections Corporation	State of Texas <sup>i</sup>	NA	1,000	722	Minimum/Medium	9/95
Karnes County, TX	Karnes County Correctional Facility	Bobby Ross Group	State of Colorado <sup>a</sup>	NA	480	300	Medium	12/95
Kyle, TX	New Vision Chemical Dependency Treatment Center	Wackenhut Corrections Corporation	State of Texas <sup>g</sup>	NA	520	516	Minimum	6/89

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.97

**Private adult correctional facilities**

By selected characteristics and location, December 1995--Continued

Location	Facility name	Management company	Source of prisoners		Rated capacity	Present population	Security level	Date prisoners received/expected
			Primary	Secondary				
Laredo, TX	Laredo Processing Center	Corrections Corporation of America	Immigration and Naturalization Service	Federal Bureau of Prisons	258	226	Minimum	3/85
Liberty, TX	Liberty County Jail	Corrections Corporation of America	Liberty County, TX	NA	286	116	All levels	11/95
Lockhart, TX	Lockhart Renaissance Facility	Wackenhut Corrections Corporation	State of Texas <sup>g</sup>	NA	500	495	Minimum	8/94
Lockhart, TX	Lockhart Work Program Facility	Wackenhut Corrections Corporation	City of Lockhart	State of Texas <sup>h</sup>	500	497	Minimum	1/93
Mansfield, TX	Mansfield Law Enforcement Center	Capital Correctional Resources, Inc.	State of Oklahoma <sup>a</sup>	NA	240	96	Minimum/Medium	12/95
Mineral Wells, TX	Mineral Wells Pre-Parole Transfer Facility	Corrections Corporation of America	State of Texas <sup>h</sup>	NA	1,049	1,033	Minimum	7/89
Newton County, TX	Newton County Correctional Facility	Bobby Ross Group	Commonwealth of Virginia <sup>a</sup>	State of Hawaii <sup>j</sup>	872	818	Minimum/Medium	6/93
Odessa, TX	Odessa Detention Center	GRW Corporation	State of Oklahoma <sup>a</sup>	NA	100	50	All levels	10/93
Overton, TX	Billy Max Moore Unit	Corrections Corporation of America	State of Texas <sup>i</sup>	NA	500	500	Minimum/Medium	6/95
Pearsall, TX	Frio Detention Center	Dove Development Corporation	State of Missouri <sup>a</sup>	State of Utah <sup>a</sup>	295	97	Minimum/Medium	12/92
San Antonio, TX	Central Texas Parole Violator Facility	Wackenhut Corrections Corporation	State of Texas <sup>h</sup>	U.S. Marshals Service	623	451	All levels	1/89
Spur, TX	Dickens County Correctional Facility	Bobby Ross Group	State of Hawaii <sup>j</sup>	NA	480	100	Medium	7/91
Sweetwater, TX	Sweetwater Pre-Parole Transfer Facility	Corrections Corporation of America	State of Texas <sup>h</sup>	NA	250	184	Minimum	3/92
Tarrant County, TX	Tarrant County Community Justice Facility	Esmor Correctional Services, Inc.	Tarrant County, TX	NA	320	297	Minimum	2/92
Travis County, TX	Travis County Community Corrections Center	Wackenhut Corrections Corporation	State of Texas <sup>i</sup>	NA	1,000	NA	Minimum/Medium	6/96
Venus, TX	Venus Pre-Release Center	Corrections Corporation of America	State of Texas <sup>g</sup>	NA	1,000	1,040	Minimum	8/89
Willacy County, TX	Willacy County Unit	Wackenhut Corrections Corporation	State of Texas <sup>i</sup>	NA	1,000	NA	Minimum/Medium	1/96
Williamson County, TX	Barlett State Jail	Corrections Corporation of America	State of Texas <sup>i</sup>	NA	1,000	401	Minimum/Medium	10/95
Draper, UT	Promontory Correctional Center	Management and Training Corporation	State of Utah <sup>a</sup>	NA	400	238	Minimum/Medium	7/95
Brunswick County, VA	(c)	Corrections Corporation of America	Commonwealth of Virginia <sup>a</sup>	NA	1,500	NA	Medium	6/97
Seattle, WA	Seattle Processing Center	Esmor Correctional Services, Inc.	Immigration and Naturalization Service	NA	150	153	Minimum/Medium	7/89

Note: See Note, table 1.96.

<sup>a</sup>Department of Corrections.<sup>b</sup>Florida Correctional Privatization Commission.<sup>c</sup>To be determined.<sup>d</sup>Commitments ordered by Kansas District Courts.<sup>e</sup>Puerto Rico Administration of Correction.<sup>f</sup>Houses State and county prisoners.<sup>g</sup>Texas Department of Criminal Justice--Institutional Division.<sup>h</sup>Texas Department of Criminal Justice--Pardons and Paroles Division.<sup>i</sup>Texas Department of Criminal Justice--State Jail Division.<sup>j</sup>Hawaii Department of Public Safety.Source: Charles W. Thomas and Dianne Bolinger, *Private Adult Correctional Facility Census*, Ninth Edition, Center for Studies in Criminology and Law (Gainesville, FL: University of Florida, 1996), pp. 2-21. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.98

**Federal Bureau of Prisons facilities**

By selected characteristics, 1995

Facility/State	Year opened	Security level	Sex of inmates	Rated capacity	1995 one day population count	Number of staff
<b>United States Penitentiaries (USP)</b>						
Allenwood (PA)	1993	High	Male	640	897	371
Atlanta (GA) <sup>a</sup>	1902	High	Male	1,509	2,190	721
Leavenworth (KS) <sup>a</sup>	1906	High	Male	1,000	1,554	542
Lewisburg (PA) <sup>a,b</sup>	1932	High	Male	853	1,403	590
Lompoc (CA) <sup>a</sup>	1959	High	Male	980	1,459	526
Marion (IL) <sup>a</sup>	1963	High	Male	200	157	385
Terre Haute (IN) <sup>a</sup>	1940	High	Male	741	980	513
<b>Federal Correctional Institutions (FCI)</b>						
Allenwood Low (PA)	1993	Low	Male	992	1,152	243
Allenwood Medium (PA)	1993	Medium	Male	839	1,234	311
Ashland (KY)	1940	Low	Male	662	886	350
Bastrop (TX)	1979	Low	Male	944	1,058	251
Beckley (WV)	1995	Medium	Male	1,152	0 <sup>c</sup>	NA
Big Spring (TX)	1979	Low	Male	472	979	252
Butner (NC) <sup>a</sup>	1976	Medium/Administrative	Male	513	845	406
Cumberland (MD) <sup>a</sup>	1994	Medium	Male	768	803	250
Danbury (CT) <sup>a</sup>	1940	Low	Female	508	864	300
Dublin (CA) <sup>a</sup>	1974	Low	Female	808	1,056	290
El Reno (OK) <sup>a</sup>	1933	Medium	Male	742	1,082	481
Englewood (CO) <sup>a</sup>	1940	Medium	Male	506	773	329
Estill (SC) <sup>a</sup>	1993	Medium	Male	720	1,101	289
Fairton (NJ) <sup>a</sup>	1990	Medium	Male	760	1,209	341
Florence (CO) <sup>a</sup>	1994	Medium	Male	744	1,061	370
Fort Dix (NJ)	1993	Low	Male	3,653	3,428	576
Greenville (IL) <sup>a</sup>	1994	Medium	Male	756	1,050	301
Jesup (GA) <sup>a</sup>	1990	Medium	Male	744	1,214	323
La Tuna (TX) <sup>a,d</sup>	1932	Low	Male	1,556	1,023	315
Lompoc (CA)	1970	Low	Male	472	994	199
Loretto (PA) <sup>a</sup>	1984	Low	Male	477	572	217
Manchester (KY) <sup>a</sup>	1992	Medium	Male	756	1,068	332
Marianna (FL) <sup>a</sup>	1988	Medium; High	Male; Female	805	1,334	366
McKean (PA) <sup>a</sup>	1989	Medium	Male	744	1,083	327
Memphis (TN)	1977	Medium	Male	674	912	311
Miami (FL) <sup>a</sup>	NA	Medium	Male	525	723	342
Milan (MI)	1933	Low	Male	1,092	1,414	416
Morgantown (WV)	1969	Minimum	Male	954	953	196
Oakdale (LA)	1986	Medium	Male	780	1,145	299
Otisville (NY)	1980	Administrative	Male	648	897	334
Oxford (WI) <sup>a</sup>	1973	Medium	Male	586	842	349
Pekin (IL) <sup>a</sup>	1994	Medium	Male	756	1,120	306
Petersburg (VA) <sup>a</sup>	1932	Low	Male	812	1,137	375
Phoenix (AZ) <sup>a</sup>	1985	Medium	Male	740	1,144	370
Ray Brook (NY)	1980	Medium	Male	780	994	290
Safford (AZ)	1964	Low	Male	380	739	183
Sandstone (MN)	1939	Low	Male	452	694	254
Schuylkill (PA) <sup>a</sup>	1991	Medium	Male	729	1,070	383
Seagoville (TX)	1945	Low	Male	806	1,068	268
Sheridan (OR) <sup>a</sup>	1989	Medium	Male	1,014	1,333	325
Talladega (AL) <sup>a</sup>	1979	Medium	Male	699	1,102	364
Tallahassee (FL) <sup>a</sup>	Late 1930s	Low/Administrative	Male	850	1,529	362
Terminal Island (CA)	1938	Medium	Male	452	1,153	331
Texarkana (TX) <sup>a</sup>	1940	Low	Male	749	1,079	316
Three Rivers (TX) <sup>a</sup>	1990	Medium	Male	784	1,042	299
Tucson (AZ)	1982	Medium; Administrative	Male; Both	389	772	242
Waseca (MN)	1995	Low	Male	100 <sup>e</sup>	90	259
<b>Federal Prison Camps (FPC)</b>						
Alderson (WV)	1927	Minimum	Female	1,164	732	200
Allenwood (PA)	1952	Minimum	Male	567	730	136
Boron (CA)	1979	Minimum	Male	451	550	109
Bryan (TX) <sup>b</sup>	1988	Minimum	Female	720	504	156
Duluth (MN)	1983	Minimum	Male	733	550	115
Eglin (FL)	1962	Minimum	Male	744	876	134
El Paso (TX)	1989	Minimum	Male	308	475	103
Millington (TN)	1990	Minimum	Male	296	264	87
Montgomery (AL)	NA	Minimum	Male	960	964	127
Nellis (NV)	1990	Minimum	Male	415	492	80
Pensacola (FL)	1988	Minimum	Male	424	481	106
Seymour Johnson (NC)	1989	Minimum	Male	576	551	106
Yankton (SD)	1988	Minimum	Male	681	484	126

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.98

**Federal Bureau of Prisons facilities**

By selected characteristics, 1995--Continued

Facility/State	Year opened	Security level	Sex of inmates	Rated capacity	1995 one day population count	Number of staff
<b>Metropolitan Correctional/ Detention Centers (MCC/MDC)</b>						
Brooklyn (NY)	1996	Administrative	Both	578	942	310
Chicago (IL)	1975	Administrative	Both	411	583	262
Guaynabo (PR)	1993	Administrative	Both	932	888	266
Los Angeles (CA)	1988	Administrative	Both	728	1,049	295
Miami (FL) <sup>f</sup>	1976	Administrative	Both	1,226	1,188	261
New York (NY)	1975	Administrative	Both	507	788	320
Oakdale (LA) <sup>f</sup>	1990	Administrative	Male	630	692	279
San Diego (CA)	1974	Administrative	Both	607	995	270
<b>Federal Medical Center (FMC)</b>						
Carswell (TX)	1995	Administrative	Female	402	324	300
Fort Worth (TX)	1971	Administrative	Male	1,132	1,377	435
Lexington (KY) <sup>a</sup>	1974	Administrative	Male	1,116	1,268	538
Rochester (MN)	1985	Administrative	Both	609	785	469
Springfield (MO) <sup>g</sup>	1933	Administrative	Male	874	921	681
<b>Administrative Maximum (ADX)</b>						
Florence (CO)	1995	Administrative	Male	480	265	372

<sup>a</sup>A minimum security satellite camp also is operated adjacent to this facility.<sup>b</sup>An Intensive Confinement Center also is operated adjacent to this facility.<sup>c</sup>Population was less than capacity because the facility was in the process of being activated during 1995.<sup>d</sup>Located on the New Mexico-Texas border.<sup>e</sup>Future capacity: 1,100.<sup>f</sup>Federal Detention Center (FDC).<sup>g</sup>Medical Center for Federal Prisoners (MCFP).

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons, *State of the Bureau 1995* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1996), pp. 16-32. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.99

**Characteristics of Federal Bureau of Prisons staff**By race and ethnicity, 1995<sup>a</sup>

	Race and ethnicity									
	Total		White		Black		Hispanic		Other <sup>b</sup>	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	28,680	100.0%	19,634	100.0%	5,394	100.0%	2,811	100.0%	841	100.0%
<b>Sex</b>										
Male	21,043	73.4	14,687	74.8	3,533	65.5	2,195	78.1	628	74.7
Female	7,637	26.6	4,947	25.2	1,861	34.5	616	21.9	213	25.3
<b>Age</b>										
18 to 24 years	682	2.4	461	2.4	141	2.6	62	2.2	18	2.1
25 to 29 years	4,728	16.5	3,216	16.4	902	16.7	501	17.8	109	13.0
30 to 34 years	7,932	27.7	5,227	26.6	1,674	31.0	853	30.4	178	21.2
35 to 39 years	7,401	25.8	4,901	25.0	1,476	27.4	789	28.1	235	27.9
40 to 44 years	4,151	14.5	2,986	15.2	674	12.5	340	12.1	151	18.0
45 to 49 years	2,729	9.5	2,066	10.5	382	7.1	196	7.0	85	10.1
50 to 55 years	836	2.9	623	3.2	113	2.1	59	2.1	41	4.9
56 years and older	221	0.8	154	0.8	32	0.6	11	0.4	24	2.9
<b>Education<sup>c</sup></b>										
Less than high school	103	0.4	67	0.4	22	0.4	10	0.4	4	0.6
High school	9,310	33.2	6,442	33.2	1,714	32.2	950	35.5	204	28.8
Technical school	1,352	4.8	1,014	5.2	227	4.3	91	3.4	20	2.8
Some college	9,049	32.2	6,070	31.3	1,736	32.7	1,032	38.6	211	29.8
College degree	5,565	19.8	3,882	20.0	1,178	22.2	371	13.9	134	18.9
Some graduate school	812	2.9	594	3.1	136	2.6	58	2.2	24	4.0
Master's degree	1,149	5.2	1,013	5.2	272	5.1	104	3.9	60	8.5
Ph.D. degree	445	1.6	302	1.6	32	0.6	60	2.2	51	7.2

Note: These data refer to staff who are in current pay status and exclude staff who are on leave without pay.

<sup>c</sup>Data on education level were not available for 595 employees. Therefore, figures reported for education do not add to the total.

<sup>a</sup>Percents may not sum to total because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Includes Asians and Native Americans.

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

Table 1.100

**Characteristics of Federal Bureau of Prisons correctional officers**By race and ethnicity, 1995<sup>a</sup>

	Race and ethnicity									
	Total		White		Black		Hispanic		Other <sup>b</sup>	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	11,946	100.0%	7,603	100.0%	2,276	100.0%	1,376	100.0%	241	100.0%
<b>Sex</b>										
Male	10,562	88.4	6,917	91.0	2,178	79.9	1,241	90.2	226	93.8
Female	1,384	11.6	686	9.0	548	20.1	135	9.8	15	6.2
<b>Age</b>										
18 to 24 years	416	3.5	288	3.8	74	2.7	46	3.3	8	3.3
25 to 29 years	2,798	23.4	1,823	24.0	588	21.6	330	24.0	57	23.7
30 to 34 years	3,954	33.1	2,437	32.1	947	34.7	494	35.9	76	31.5
35 to 39 years	2,930	24.5	1,772	23.3	741	27.2	362	26.3	55	22.8
40 to 44 years	1,161	9.7	799	10.5	242	8.9	95	6.9	25	10.4
45 to 49 years	577	4.8	408	5.4	110	4.0	43	3.1	16	6.6
50 to 55 years	101	0.9	69	0.9	22	0.8	6	0.4	4	1.7
56 years and older	9	0.1	7	0.1	2	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
<b>Education<sup>c</sup></b>										
Less than high school	30	0.3	18	0.2	7	0.3	4	0.3	1	0.4
High school	5,098	42.7	3,270	43.1	1,124	41.3	600	43.7	104	43.2
Technical school	468	3.9	312	4.1	97	3.6	54	3.9	5	2.1
Some college	4,281	35.9	2,669	35.2	954	35.1	556	40.5	102	42.3
College degree	1,797	15.1	1,157	15.2	473	17.4	141	10.3	26	10.8
Some graduate school	142	1.2	96	1.3	33	1.2	12	0.9	1	0.4
Master's degree	109	0.9	69	0.9	32	1.2	7	0.5	1	0.4
Ph.D. degree	2	(d)	1	(d)	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.4

Note: See Note, table 1.99.

<sup>c</sup>Data on education level were not available for 19 employees. Therefore, figures reported for education do not add to the total.

<sup>d</sup>Less than 0.05 percent.

<sup>a</sup>Percents may not sum to total because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Includes Asians and Native Americans.

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

Table 1.101

**Employment characteristics of Federal Bureau of Prisons staff**By race, ethnicity, and sex, 1995<sup>a</sup>

	Race and ethnicity									
	Total		White		Black		Hispanic		Other <sup>b</sup>	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	28,679	100.0%	19,634	100.0%	5,393	100.0%	2,811	100.0%	841	100.0%
<b>Region</b>										
Male	21,043	73.4	14,687	74.8	3,533	65.5	2,195	78.1	628	74.7
Central Office/Training Centers <sup>c</sup>	753	2.6	588	3.0	108	2.0	32	1.1	25	3.0
Northeast	3,990	13.9	3,060	15.6	498	9.2	320	11.4	112	13.3
North Central	3,989	13.9	3,269	16.6	378	7.0	252	9.0	90	10.7
Mid-Atlantic	3,452	12.0	2,633	13.4	663	12.3	93	3.3	63	7.5
Southeast	3,267	11.4	1,699	8.7	964	17.9	528	18.8	76	9.0
South Central	3,038	10.6	1,893	9.6	486	9.0	549	19.5	110	13.1
West	2,554	8.9	1,545	7.9	436	8.1	421	15.0	152	18.1
Female	7,636	26.6	4,947	25.2	1,860	34.5	616	22.0	213	25.3
Central Office/Training Centers <sup>c</sup>	701	2.4	373	1.9	303	5.6	15	0.5	10	1.2
Northeast	1,148	4.0	779	4.0	232	4.3	110	3.9	27	3.2
North Central	1,308	4.6	1,085	5.5	132	2.4	60	2.1	31	3.7
Mid-Atlantic	1,253	4.4	897	4.6	307	5.7	35	1.2	14	1.7
Southeast	1,125	3.9	564	2.9	416	7.7	117	4.2	28	3.3
South Central	1,239	4.3	736	3.7	298	5.5	162	5.8	43	5.1
West	862	3.0	513	2.6	172	3.2	117	4.2	60	7.1
<b>Length of employment</b>										
Male	21,043	73.4	14,687	74.8	3,533	65.5	2,195	78.1	628	74.7
Less than 1 year	2,592	9.0	1,659	8.4	505	9.4	323	11.5	105	12.5
1 to 2 years	3,275	11.4	2,024	10.3	667	12.4	466	16.6	118	14.0
3 to 4 years	3,642	12.7	2,447	12.5	569	10.5	516	18.4	110	13.1
5 to 9 years	3,365	11.7	4,583	23.3	1,034	19.2	548	19.5	200	23.8
10 to 14 years	2,313	8.1	1,746	8.9	361	6.7	154	5.5	52	6.2
15 to 19 years	1,876	6.5	1,431	7.3	275	5.1	139	4.9	31	3.7
20 years or more	980	3.4	797	4.1	122	2.3	49	1.7	12	1.4
Female	7,637	26.6	4,947	25.2	1,861	34.5	616	21.9	213	25.3
Less than 1 year	1,061	3.7	656	3.3	271	5.0	102	3.6	32	3.8
1 to 2 years	1,198	4.2	680	3.5	318	5.9	150	5.3	50	5.9
3 to 4 years	1,588	5.5	1,055	5.4	345	6.4	133	4.7	55	6.5
5 to 9 years	2,445	8.5	1,596	8.1	613	11.4	176	6.3	60	7.1
10 to 14 years	764	2.7	540	2.8	189	3.5	26	0.9	9	1.1
15 to 19 years	424	1.5	316	1.6	82	1.5	21	0.7	5	0.6
20 years or more	157	0.5	104	0.5	43	0.8	8	0.3	2	0.2

Note: See Note, table 1.99. There is one missing value in the total for "region."

<sup>c</sup>Central Office is located in Washington, DC. The Federal Training Centers are located in Glynnco, Georgia and Aurora, Colorado.<sup>a</sup>Percents may not sum to total because of rounding.<sup>b</sup>Includes Asians and Native Americans.

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



Table 1.102

**Employment characteristics of Federal Bureau of Prisons correctional officers**By race, ethnicity, and sex, 1995<sup>a</sup>

	Race and ethnicity									
	Total		White		Black		Hispanic		Other <sup>b</sup>	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	11,946	100.0%	7,603	100.0%	2,726	100.0%	1,376	100.0%	241	100.0%
<b>Region</b>										
Male	10,562	88.4	6,917	91.0	2,178	79.9	1,241	90.2	226	93.8
Northeast	2,115	17.7	1,561	20.5	323	11.8	191	13.9	40	16.6
North Central	2,145	18.0	1,712	22.5	234	8.6	161	11.7	38	15.8
Mid-Atlantic	1,701	14.2	1,226	16.1	413	15.2	45	3.3	17	7.1
Southeast	1,787	15.0	808	10.6	628	23.0	318	23.1	33	13.7
South Central	1,501	12.6	861	11.3	305	11.2	294	21.4	41	17.0
West	1,313	11.0	749	9.9	275	10.1	232	16.9	57	23.7
Female	1,384	11.6	686	9.0	548	20.1	135	9.8	15	6.2
Northeast	223	1.9	122	1.6	79	2.9	21	1.5	1	0.4
North Central	182	1.5	122	1.6	38	1.4	20	1.5	2	0.8
Mid-Atlantic	242	2.0	146	1.9	88	3.2	7	0.5	1	0.4
Southeast	258	2.2	86	1.1	144	5.3	25	1.8	3	1.2
South Central	261	2.2	109	1.4	120	4.4	30	2.2	2	0.8
West	218	1.8	101	1.3	79	2.9	32	2.3	6	2.5
<b>Length of employment</b>										
Male	10,562	88.4	6,917	91.0	2,178	79.9	1,241	90.2	226	93.8
Less than 1 year	1,932	16.2	1,213	16.0	421	15.4	247	18.0	51	21.2
1 to 2 years	2,133	17.9	1,277	16.8	495	18.2	316	23.0	45	18.7
3 to 4 years	2,026	17.0	1,301	17.1	368	13.5	322	23.4	35	14.5
5 to 9 years	2,972	24.9	2,057	27.1	600	22.0	256	18.6	59	24.5
10 to 14 years	815	6.8	577	7.6	165	6.1	56	4.1	17	7.1
15 to 19 years	499	4.2	357	4.7	97	3.6	31	2.3	14	5.8
20 years or more	185	1.5	135	1.8	32	1.2	13	0.9	5	2.1
Female	1,384	11.6	686	9.0	548	20.1	135	9.8	15	6.2
Less than 1 year	343	2.9	180	2.4	129	4.7	32	2.3	2	0.8
1 to 2 years	309	2.6	124	1.6	134	4.9	48	3.5	3	1.2
3 to 4 years	235	2.0	131	1.7	84	3.1	15	1.1	5	2.1
5 to 9 years	352	2.9	166	2.2	150	5.5	31	2.3	5	2.1
10 to 14 years	90	0.8	50	0.7	34	1.2	6	0.4	0	X
15 to 19 years	44	0.4	28	0.4	13	0.5	3	0.2	0	X
20 years or more	11	0.1	7	0.1	4	0.1	0	X	0	X

Note: See Note, table 1.99.

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

<sup>a</sup>Percents may not sum to total because of rounding.<sup>b</sup>Includes Asians and Native Americans.

Table 1.103

**Statutory provisions related to capital offenses**

By jurisdiction, 1994

Jurisdiction	Capital offense	Minimum age for imposition of death penalty
Alabama	Murder during kidnaping, robbery, rape, sodomy, burglary, sexual assault, or arson; murder of a peace officer, correctional officer, or a public official; murder while under a life sentence; murder for pecuniary gain or contract murder; aircraft piracy; murder by a defendant with a previous murder conviction; murder of a witness to a crime; murder when a victim is subpoenaed in a criminal proceeding, when the murder is related to the role of the victim as a witness; murder when a victim is less than 14 years old; murder in which a victim is killed while in a dwelling by a deadly weapon fired or otherwise used from outside the dwelling; murder in which a victim is killed while in a motor vehicle by a deadly weapon fired from outside that vehicle; murder in which a victim is killed by a deadly weapon fired or otherwise used in or from a motor vehicle.	16
Arizona	First-degree murder accompanied by at least one of 10 aggravating factors.	None specified
Arkansas	Felony murder; arson causing death; intentional murder of a law enforcement officer, teacher, or school employee; murder of prison, jail, court, or correctional personnel, or military personnel acting in the line of duty; multiple murders; intentional murder of public officeholder or candidate; intentional murder while under life sentence; contract murder.	14 <sup>a</sup>
California	Treason; homicide by a prisoner serving a life term; first-degree murder with special circumstances; train wrecking; perjury causing execution.	18
Colorado	First-degree murder; felony murder; intentionally killing a peace officer, firefighter, judge, judicial referee, elected State, county, or municipal official, Federal law enforcement officer or agent; person kidnaped or being held hostage by the defendant or an associate of the defendant; being party to an agreement to kill another person; murder committed while lying in wait, from ambush, or by use of an explosive or incendiary device; murder for pecuniary gain; murder in an especially heinous, cruel, or depraved manner; murder for the purpose of avoiding or preventing a lawful arrest or prosecution or effecting an escape from custody, including the intentional killing of a witness to a criminal offense; killing 2 or more persons during the same incident and murder of a child less than 12 years old; treason.	18
Connecticut	Murder of a public safety or correctional officer; murder for pecuniary gain; murder in the course of a felony; murder by a defendant with a previous conviction for intentional murder; murder while under a life sentence; murder during a kidnaping; illegal sale of cocaine, methadone, or heroin to a person who dies from using these drugs; murder during first-degree sexual assault; multiple murders; the defendant committed the offense(s) with an assault weapon.	18 <sup>b</sup>
Delaware	First-degree murder with aggravating circumstances, including murder of a child victim 14 years of age or younger by an individual who was at least 4 years older than the victim; killing of a nongovernmental informant who provides an investigative, law enforcement or police agency with information concerning criminal activity; and premeditated murder resulting from substantial planning.	16
Florida	Felony murder; first-degree murder; sexual battery on a child under age 12; destructive devices (unlawful use resulting in death); capital drug trafficking.	16
Georgia	Murder; kidnaping with bodily injury when the victim dies; aircraft hijacking; treason; kidnaping for ransom when the victim dies.	17
Idaho	First-degree murder; aggravated kidnaping.	None specified
Illinois	First-degree murder accompanied by at least one of 14 aggravating factors.	18
Indiana	Murder accompanied by at least one of 14 aggravating circumstances.	16
Kansas	Capital murder, including intentional and premeditated killing of any person in the commission of kidnaping; contract murder; intentional and premeditated killing by a jail or prison inmate; intentional and premeditated killing in the commission of rape or sodomy; intentional and premeditated killing of a law enforcement officer; intentional and premeditated killing of a child under the age of 14 in the commission of kidnaping; killing 2 or more persons during the same incident.	18
Kentucky	Murder with aggravating factor; kidnaping with aggravating factor.	16
Louisiana	First-degree murder; treason.	None specified
Maryland	First-degree murder, either premeditated or during the commission of a felony, provided that certain death eligibility requirements are satisfied.	18

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.103

**Statutory provisions related to capital offenses**

By jurisdiction, 1994--Continued

Jurisdiction	Capital offense	Minimum age for imposition of death penalty
Mississippi	Murder of a peace officer or correctional officer; murder while under life sentence; murder by bomb or explosive; contract murder; murder committed during specific felonies (rape, burglary, kidnaping, arson, robbery, sexual battery, unnatural intercourse with a child, non-consensual unnatural intercourse); murder of an elected official; capital rape <sup>d</sup> ; aircraft piracy.	16 <sup>c</sup>
Missouri	First-degree murder.	16
Montana	Deliberate homicide; aggravated kidnaping when the victim or rescuer dies; attempted deliberate kidnaping by a State prison inmate with a prior conviction for deliberate homicide or who has been previously declared a persistent felony offender.	None specified
Nebraska	First-degree murder.	18
Nevada	First-degree murder with at least one of nine aggravating circumstances.	16
New Hampshire	Capital murder, including contract murder; murder of a law enforcement officer; murder of a kidnaping victim; killing another after being sentenced to life imprisonment without parole.	17
New Jersey	Purposeful or knowing murder; contract murder.	18
New Mexico	First-degree murder; felony murder with aggravating circumstances.	18
North Carolina	First-degree murder.	17 <sup>e</sup>
Ohio	Aggravated murder, including assassination; contract murder; murder during escape; murder while in a correctional facility; murder after conviction for a prior purposeful killing or prior attempted murder; murder of a peace officer; murder arising from specified felonies (rape, kidnaping, arson, robbery, burglary); murder of a witness to prevent testimony in a criminal proceeding or in retaliation.	18
Oklahoma	First-degree murder, including murder with malice aforethought; murder arising from specified felonies (forcible rape, robbery with a dangerous weapon, kidnaping, escape from lawful custody, first-degree burglary, arson); murder when the victim is a child who has been injured, tortured, or maimed.	16
Oregon	Aggravated murder.	18
Pennsylvania	First-degree murder.	None specified
South Carolina	Murder with a statutory aggravating circumstance.	None specified
South Dakota	First-degree murder; kidnaping with gross permanent physical injury inflicted on the victim; felony murder.	None specified <sup>f</sup>
Tennessee	First-degree murder.	18
Texas	Murder of a public safety officer, fire fighter, or correctional employee; murder during the commission of specified felonies (kidnaping, burglary, robbery, aggravated rape, arson); murder for remuneration; multiple murders; murder during prison escape; murder of a correctional officer; murder by a State prison inmate who is serving a life sentence for any of five offenses; murder of an individual under 6 years of age.	17
Utah	Aggravated murder; aggravated assault by a prisoner serving a life sentence if serious bodily injury is intentionally caused.	None specified
Virginia	Murder during commission or attempts to commit specified felonies (abduction, armed robbery, rape, forcible sodomy); contract murder; murder by a prisoner while in custody; murder of a law enforcement officer; multiple murders; murder of a child under age 12 during an abduction; murder arising from drug violations.	15
Washington	Aggravated first-degree premeditated murder.	18
Wyoming	Premeditated murder; felony murder in the perpetration (or attempts) of sexual assault, arson, robbery, burglary, escape, resisting arrest, kidnaping, or abuse of a child under 16 years of age.	16

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.103

**Statutory provisions related to capital offenses**

By jurisdiction, 1994--Continued

Jurisdiction	Capital offense	Minimum age for imposition of death penalty
Federal system	First-degree murder; murder while a member of the Armed Forces; retaliatory murder of a member of the immediate family of law enforcement officials; murder of a member of Congress, an important executive official, or a Supreme Court Justice; destruction of aircraft, motor vehicles, or related facilities resulting in death; mailing of injurious articles with the intent to kill or resulting in death; assassination or kidnaping resulting in the death of the President or Vice President; willful wrecking of a train resulting in death; bank-robbery-related murder or kidnaping; treason; murder of Federal judges and officers; espionage; espionage by a member of the Armed Forces; murder related to the smuggling of aliens; murder committed during a drug-related drive-by shooting; murder committed at an airport serving international civil aviation; civil rights offenses resulting in death; death resulting from offenses involving transportation of explosives, destruction of government property, or the destruction of property related to foreign or interstate commerce; murder committed by the use of a firearm during a crime of violence or a drug trafficking crime; murder committed in a Federal Government facility; genocide; murder of a foreign official; murder by a Federal prisoner; murder of a U.S. national in a foreign country; murder by an escaped Federal prisoner already sentenced to life imprisonment; murder of a State or local law enforcement official or other person aiding in a Federal investigation; murder of a State correctional officer; murder during a hostage-taking; murder of a court officer or juror; murder with the intent of preventing testimony by a witness, victim, or informant; retaliatory murder of a witness, victim or informant; murder for hire; murder involved in a racketeering offense; murder related to a carjacking; murder related to rape or child molestation; murder related to sexual exploitation of children; murder committed during an offense against maritime navigation; murder committed during an offense against a maritime fixed platform; terrorist murder of a U.S. national in another country; murder by the use of a weapon of mass destruction; murder involving torture; any person engaging in or working in furtherance of a continuing criminal enterprise, or any person engaging in an offense punishable under section 841(b)(1)(A) or section 960(b)(1) who intentionally kills or counsels, commands, induces, procures, or causes the intentional killing of an individual and such killing results, and any person, during the commission of, in furtherance of, or while attempting to avoid apprehension, prosecution or service of a prison sentence for, a felony violation of this subchapter or subchapter II of this chapter who intentionally kills or counsels, commands, induces, procures, or causes the intentional killing of any Federal, State, or local law enforcement officer engaged in, or on account of, the performance of such officer's official duties and such killing results.	18

Note: Thirty-seven States and the Federal Government had death penalty statutes in effect on Dec. 31, 1994. Statutes should be consulted for the full text and meaning of specific provisions. The following jurisdictions did not have statutory provisions for sentences of death: Alaska, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, North Dakota, Rhode Island, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

<sup>a</sup>See Arkansas Code Ann. 9-27-318(b)(1) (Repl. 1991).

<sup>b</sup>See Conn. Gen. Stat. 53a-46a(g)(1).

<sup>c</sup>Minimum age defined by statute is 13, but effective age is 16 based on interpretation of U.S. Supreme Court decisions by the State attorney general's office.

<sup>d</sup>Capital rape is the forcible rape of a child under the age of 14 by a person age 18 or older.

<sup>e</sup>Age required is 17 unless the murderer was incarcerated for murder when a subsequent murder occurred; the age then may be 14.

<sup>f</sup>Juveniles may be transferred to an adult court. Age may be a mitigating circumstance. No one under age 10 can commit a crime.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment 1994*, Bulletin NCJ-158023 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1996), pp. 3, 4; p. 5, Table 3; pp. 11-13. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.104

**Characteristics of State and Federal paroling authorities.** By jurisdiction, as of June 30, 1994, by jurisdiction, as of June 30, 1994

Source: American Correctional Association, *1996 Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities* (Lanham, MD: American Correctional Association, 1996), pp. xii, xiii. Reprinted by permission.

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Table 1.105

**U.S. Parole Commission hearing examiner workload**

By type of hearing or record review, fiscal years 1978-95

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	5,811	743	X	1,649	969	X	262	X	555	1,561	12	0	60

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 approximately 13,000 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. Data for 1992-94 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 1.106

**Parole revocation hearings conducted by U.S. Parole Commission hearing examiners**

By region and type of revocation hearing, fiscal years 1977-95

		Region				
Type of revocation hearing	Total	North-east	South-east	North Central	South Central	West
<u>Local hearing</u>						
1977	230	46	20	44	44	76
1978	240	45	45	54	25	71
1979	275	31	46	84	46	68
1980	319	32	49	109	33	96
1981	369	46	64	121	21	117
1982	346	34	61	94	45	112
1983	331	37	58	68	67	101
1984	352	71	45	72	80	84
1985	277	45	51	48	41	92
1986	319	53	48	50	60	108
1987	348	49	71	49	60	119
1988	385	64	94	51	70	106
1989	371	66	100	73	44	88
1990	507	62	193	79	62	111
1991	569	65	222	105	67	110
1992	603	296	X	173	134	X
1993	720	460	X	170	90	X
1994	543	239	X	190	114	X
1995	555	224	X	331	X	X
<u>Institutional hearing</u>						
1977	1,772	330	348	368	292	434
1978	1,535	287	345	310	226	367
1979	1,771	332	423	309	320	387
1980	2,042	417	499	417	345	364
1981	2,039	416	577	429	333	284
1982	1,949	450	410	414	311	364
1983	2,132	570	348	452	351	411
1984	1,890	453	329	377	360	371
1985	1,892	484	374	563	317	354
1986	2,035	453	404	385	350	443
1987	2,171	537	370	337	473	454
1988	2,458	631	420	393	457	557
1989	2,449	694	532	421	479	323
1990	2,885	724	570	531	531	529
1991	2,793	528	738	468	549	510
1992	3,218	1,502	X	716	1,000	X
1993	2,439	740	X	653	1,046	X
1994	1,695	521	X	475	699	X
1995	1,561	696	X	865	X	X

Note: See Note, table 1.105. If probable cause for revocation is established at the local hearing, the parolee may be returned to the institution to await the institutional hearing. A local hearing is not necessary if the parolee has been convicted of a crime committed while under supervision. Beginning in fiscal year 1992, the Commission modified its regional operation by combining the Northeast and Southeast regions into the Eastern region. The Western region also was closed, and the South Central and North Central offices took over the area previously serviced by the Western region. The South Central regional office was closed during fiscal year 1995. Some data for 1994 have been revised by the Source and will differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

For definitions of terms and a list of States in regions, see Appendix 5.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Parole Commission, *Report of the U.S. Parole Commission, October 1, 1976 to September 30, 1978*, p. 17, Tables 1-G and 1-H; *October 1, 1978 to September 30, 1980*, p. 19 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice); Patricia L. Hardyman, "Workload and Decision Trends: Statistical Highlights," Report 40, p. 1, U.S. Parole Commission, 1984. (Mimeographed.); 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. 7; *Annual Report of the United States Parole Commission, October 1, 1990 to September 30, 1991*, p. 9; *October 1, 1993 to September 30, 1994*, p. 6 (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 1.107

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

By type of hearing, fiscal years 1978-95

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	735	79.3	17.8	2.9	2,095	85.3	7.9	6.9

Note: See Note, table 1.105. 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, 1978 to September 30, 1980*, p. 22). 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 for 1994 have been revised by the Source and will 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 1.108

**Statutory provisions relating to curfews in cities over 100,000 population**

As of February 1996

City	Year enacted; latest revision	Age group(s)	Curfew provisions
Akron, OH	1985; 1994	17 and under	11 pm to 5 am every night, 8:30 am to 2:30 pm school days
Albuquerque, NM	1994	16 and under	11 pm to 5 am every night
Allentown, PA	1992	16 and under	10 pm to 6 am weekday nights, midnight to 6 am weekend nights
Amarillo, TX	1995	16 and under	Midnight to 6 am every night
Anaheim, CA	1991; 1996	17 and under	10 pm to 6 am every night
Anchorage, AK	1975; 1989	17 and under	10 pm to 6 am winter weekday nights, 11 pm to 6 am winter weekend nights, 11 pm to 6 am summer weekday nights, midnight to 6 am summer weekend nights
Arlington, VA	1994	17 and under	11 pm to 6 am weekday nights, midnight to 6 am weekend nights
Atlanta, GA	1992; 1994	16 and under	11 pm to 6 am weekday nights, midnight to 6 am weekend nights
Aurora, CO	1963	17 and under	11 pm to 5 am weekday nights, midnight to 5 am weekend nights
Aurora, IL	1969; 1992	17 and under	11 pm to 6 am weekday nights, midnight to 6 am weekend nights
Austin, TX	1994	16 and under	11:30 pm to 6 am school nights, 12:30 am to 6 am weekend nights, 12:30 am to 6 am summer nights, 10 pm to 6 am every night in the club district, <sup>a</sup> 9 pm to 6 am school days
Bakersfield, CA	1965; 1990	17 and under	10 pm to 5 am every night
Baltimore, MD	1976; 1994	16 and under	11 pm to 6 am weekday nights, midnight to 6 am weekend nights, 9 am to 2:30 pm school days
Baton Rouge, LA	1995	17 and under	11 pm to 5 am weekday nights, 1 am to 5 am weekend nights
Beaumont, TX	1994	16 and under	11 pm to 6 am every night, 9:30 am to 2:30 pm school days
Birmingham, AL	1991; 1996	16 and under	10 pm to 6 am weekday nights, midnight to 6 am weekend nights
Boise City, ID	1985; 1994	17 and under	10 pm to 6 am weekday nights, midnight to 6 am weekend nights
Bridgeport, CT	1994	15 and under	11 pm to 6 am weekday nights, midnight to 6 am weekend nights
Buffalo, NY	1994	15 and under	11 pm to 5 am weekday nights, midnight to 5 am weekend nights
Cedar Rapids, IA	1972; 1994	14 through 16 13 and under	11 pm to 5 am every night 10 pm to 5 am every night
Chandler, AZ	1969; 1993	16 and 17 15 and under	Midnight to 5 am every night 11 pm to 5 am every night
Charlotte, NC	1995	15 and under	11 pm to 6 am weekday nights, midnight to 6 am weekend nights
Chattanooga, TN	1980	15 and under	10 pm to 6 am every night
Chesapeake, VA	1963	16 and under	11 pm to 6 am every night
Chicago, IL	1955	16 and under	10:30 pm to 6 am weekday nights, 11:30 pm to 6 am weekend nights
Chula Vista, CA	1969	17 and under	11 pm to 5 am every night
Cincinnati, OH	1994	16 and 17 15 and under	Midnight to 5 am every night 10 pm to 5 am every night

See notes at end of table.



Table 1.108

**Statutory provisions relating to curfews in cities over 100,000 population**

As of February 1996--Continued

City	Year enacted; latest revision	Age group(s)	Curfew provisions
Cleveland, OH	1976; 1993	17 year olds	Midnight to 5 am every night, 9 am to 2 pm school days
		13 through 16	11 pm to 5 am every night, 9 am to 2 pm school days
		12 and under	Darkness till dawn every night, 9 am to 2 pm school days
Colorado Springs, CO	1992	17 and under	10 pm to 6 am weekday nights, midnight to 6 am weekend nights
Columbus, GA	1971	16 and under	Midnight to 5 am every night
Columbus, OH	1979	13 through 17	Midnight to 4:30 am every night
		12 and under	1 hour after sunset to sunrise every night
Concord, CA	1970	17 and under	10 pm to 6 am every night
Corpus Christi, TX	1957; 1994	16 and under	11 pm to 6 am every night, 9:30 am to 2 pm school days
Dallas, TX	1991	16 and under	11 pm to 6 am weekday nights, midnight to 6 am weekend nights
Dayton, OH	1943; 1981	17 and under	10:30 pm to 5 am every night
Denver, CO	1973; 1994	17 and under	11 pm to 5 am weekday nights, midnight to 5 am weekend nights
Detroit, MI	1925; 1987	16 and 17	9 pm to 6 am non-daylight saving time nights, 10 pm to 6 am daylight saving time nights
		15 and under	8 pm to 6 am every night
El Monte, CA	1970	17 and under	10 pm to sunrise every night
El Paso, TX	1992	16 and under	11 pm to 6 am every night
Elizabeth, NJ	1992	17 and under	10 pm to 6 am every night
Escondido, CA	1957	17 and under	10 pm to dawn every night
Eugene, OR	1971	17 and under	Midnight to 4 am every night
Evansville, IN	1994	15 through 17	11 pm to 5 am weekday nights, 1 am to 5 am weekend nights
		14 and under	11 pm to 5 am every night
Flint, MI	1989; 1994	16 and 17	Midnight to 6 am every night
		13 through 15	11 pm to 6 am every night
		12 and under	10 pm to 6 am every night
Fort Wayne, IN	1992	15 through 17	11 pm to 5 am weekday nights, 1 am to 5 am weekend nights
		14 and under	11 pm to 5 am every night
Fort Worth, TX	1994	16 and under	11 pm to 6 am weekday nights, midnight to 6 am weekend nights
Fremont, CA	1996	17 and under	10 pm to 5 am every night
Fresno, CA	1981; 1994	17 and under	10 pm to 5 am every night
Fullerton, CA	1975	17 and under	10 pm to 6 am every night
Garden Grove, CA	1956	17 and under	10 pm to 6 am every night
Garland, TX	1994	16 and under	11 pm to 6 am weekday nights, midnight to 6 am weekend nights
Gary, IN	1984	15 through 17	11 pm to 6 am weekday nights, 1 am to 6 am weekend nights
		14 and under	11 pm to 6 am every night
Glendale, AZ	1963; 1988	15 through 17	10 pm to 6 am weekday nights, 1 am to 6 am weekend and holiday nights
		14 and under	10 pm to 6 am every night
Glendale, CA	1954; 1989	17 and under	10 pm to sunrise every night
Grand Prairie, TX	1994	17 and under	Midnight to 6 am weekday nights, 1 am to 6 am weekend nights

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.108

**Statutory provisions relating to curfews in cities over 100,000 population**

As of February 1996--Continued

City	Year enacted; latest revision	Age group(s)	Curfew provisions
Grand Rapids, MI	1967; 1970	16 and 17 13 through 15 12 and under	Midnight to 6 am every night 11 pm to 6 am every night 10 pm to 6 am every night
Green Bay, WI	1975	16 and under	10 pm to 6 am every night
Hampton, VA	1965	16 and under	Midnight to 5 am every night, 9:30 am to 2:30 pm school days
Hartford, CT	1965; 1992	17 and under	9:30 pm to dawn every night
Hayward, CA	1994	17 and under	10 pm to 6 am weekday nights, midnight to 6 am weekend nights
Hialeah, FL	1990; 1996	15 and under	11 pm to 6 am weekday nights, midnight to 6 am weekend nights
Honolulu, HI	1896; 1980	15 and under	10 pm to 4 pm every night
Houston, TX	1992	17 and under	Midnight to 6 am every night, 9 am to 2:30 pm school days
Huntington Beach, CA	1944; 1945	17 and under	10 pm to 5 am every night
Independence, MO	1984; 1995	15 through 17 14 and under	10 pm to 6 am weekday nights, midnight to 6 am weekend and holiday nights 10 pm to 6 am every night
Indianapolis, IN	1971	16 and 17 15 and under	11 pm to 6 am weekday nights, 1 am to 6 am weekend nights 11 pm to 6 am every night
Inglewood, CA	1984; 1994	17 and under	10 pm to sunrise weekend nights, 11 pm to sunrise weekend nights
Irvine, CA	1975	17 and under	10 pm to 6 am every night
Irving, TX	1995	16 and under	Midnight to 6 am weekday nights, 1 am to 6 am weekend nights
Jackson, MS	1992	17 and under	10 pm to 5 am weekday nights, midnight to 5 am weekend nights, 8:15 am to 2:15 pm school days
Jacksonville, FL	1991	17 and under	11 pm to 6 am weekday nights, midnight to 6 am weekend nights
Jersey City, NJ	1987	16 and under	11:30 pm to 6 am every night
Kansas City, MO	1991	17 and under	11 pm to 6 am weekday nights, midnight to 6 am weekend nights
Knoxville, TN	1979	17 and under	Midnight to 6 am every night
Lakewood, CO	1994	16 and under	Midnight to 6 am weekday nights, 1 am to 6 am weekend nights
Lancaster, PA	1974; 1989	17 and under	10 pm to 6 am weekday nights, midnight to 6 am weekend nights
Lansing, MI	1986	13 through 16 12 and under	Midnight to 6 am every night 10 pm to 6 am every night
Laredo, TX	1986; 1993	16 and under	Midnight to 6 am weekday nights, 1 am to 6 am weekend nights
Las Vegas, NV	1955; 1992	High school students	10 pm to 5 am weekday nights, 11 pm to 5 am weekend nights, Special "Las Vegas Strip" curfew: 9 pm to 5 am every night
Lexington-Fayette, KY	1995	17 and under	11 pm to 5 am weekday nights, 1 am to 5 am weekend nights
Little Rock, AR	1993; 1995	17 and under	10 pm to 6 am weekday nights, midnight to 6 am weekend nights, 9:30 am to 2 pm school days
Livonia, MI	1946	15 and 16 14 and under	Midnight to 6 am every night 10 pm to 6 am every night

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.108

**Statutory provisions relating to curfews in cities over 100,000 population**

As of February 1996--Continued

City	Year enacted; latest revision	Age group(s)	Curfew provisions
Long Beach, CA	1994	17 and under	10 pm to 6 am every night
Los Angeles, CA	1988; 1989	17 and under	10 pm to dawn every night
Lubbock, TX	1970; 1994	16 and under	11 pm to 6 am weekday nights, midnight to 6 am weekend nights, 9:30 am to 2:30 pm school days
Macon, GA	1993	15 and under	Midnight to 5 am every night
Madison, WI	1973; 1992	15 through 17	11 pm to 4 am weekday nights, midnight to 4 am weekend nights
Memphis, TN	1975	14 and under 17 and under	10 pm to 4 am every night Midnight to 6 am every night
Mesa, AZ	1975; 1993	17 and under	10 pm to 5 am every night
Mesquite, TX	1994	16 and under	11 pm to 6 am weekday nights, midnight to 6 am weekend nights
Miami, FL	1994; 1996	16 and under	11 pm to 6 am weekday nights, midnight to 6 am weekend nights
Milwaukee, WI	1942	16 and under	10 pm to 5 am weekday nights, 11 pm to 5 am weekend nights
Minneapolis, MN	1960	15 through 17 14 and under	Midnight to 4 am every night 10 pm to 4 am weekday nights, 11 pm to 4 am weekend nights
Modesto, CA	1965	17 and under	11 pm to 5 am every night
Montgomery, AL	1964	17 and under	9 pm to 5 am every night
Moreno Valley, CA	1989; 1992	17 and under	10 pm to 5 am every night
Nashville, TN	1965	17 and under	Midnight to 5 am every night
New Orleans, LA	1994	17 and under	8 pm to 6 am school nights, 9 pm to 6 am summer weekday nights, 11 pm to 6 am weekend nights, 9 am to 3:15 pm school days
Newark, NJ	1992	17 and under	10 pm to 6 am every night
Newport News, VA	1991	12 through 17 11 and under	Midnight to 5 am weekday nights, 1 am to 5 am weekend nights 9 pm to 5 am every night
Norfolk, VA	1993	17 and under	11 pm to 5 am every night
Oakland, CA	1965	15 and under	10 pm to 6 am weekday nights, 11 pm to 6 am weekend nights
Oceanside, CA	1956	17 and under	10 pm to 6 am every night
Oklahoma City, OK	1994	17 and under	Midnight to 6 am weekday nights, 1 am to 6 am weekend nights
Ontario, CA	1943; 1991	17 and under	10 pm to 6 am every night
Orange, CA	1979	17 and under	10 pm to 6 am every night
Orlando, FL	1994	17 and under	Special downtown tourist district curfew: midnight to 5 am every night
Oxnard, CA	1973	17 and under	10 pm to 6 am every night
Pasadena, CA	1989	17 and under	10 pm to 6 am every night
Pasadena, TX	1993	13 through 17 16 and under 12 and under	10 pm to 6 am weekday nights, midnight to 6 am weekend nights 9 am to 2:30 pm school days 9 pm to 6 am every night
Peoria, IL	1957; 1993	13 through 16 12 and under	11 pm to 6 am weekday nights, midnight to 6 am weekend nights 10 pm to 6 am every night

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.108

**Statutory provisions relating to curfews in cities over 100,000 population**

As of February 1996--Continued

City	Year enacted; latest revision	Age group(s)	Curfew provisions
Philadelphia, PA	1956	17 and under	10:30 pm to 6 am weekday nights, midnight to 6 am weekend nights
Phoenix, AZ	1968; 1993	16 and 17 15 and under	Midnight to 5 am every night 10 pm to 5 am every night
Plano, TX	1971; 1994	16 and under	11 pm to 5 am weekday nights, midnight to 5 am weekend nights
Pomona, CA	1985; 1988	17 and under	10 pm to daylight every night
Portland, OR	1906	15 through 17 14 and under	10:15 pm to 6 am school nights, midnight to 6 am non-school nights 9:15 pm to 6 am school nights, 10:15 pm to 6 am non-school nights
Portsmouth, VA	1993	17 and under	11 pm to 5 am every night
Rancho Cucamonga, CA	1977	17 and under	10 pm to sunrise every night
Reno, NV	1950; 1994	16 and 17 15 and under	Midnight to 5 am weekday nights, 1 am to 5 am weekend nights 11 pm to 5 am weekday nights, midnight to 5 am weekend nights, 1 am to 5 am on "special event" nights <sup>c</sup>
Richmond, VA	1992; 1994	17 year olds 16 and under	Midnight to 5 am every night 11 pm to 5 am every night
Riverside, CA	1963	17 and under	10 pm to 5 am every night
Rockford, IL	1936; 1992	17 and under	11 pm to 5 am weekday nights, midnight to 5 am weekday nights
Sacramento, CA	1994	17 and under	10 pm to daylight every night
Salem, OR	1974	17 and under	Midnight to 4 am every night
Salinas, CA	1992	17 and under	11 pm to 6 am every night
Salt Lake City, UT	1994	16 and 17 15 and under	1 am to 5 am every night 11 pm to 5 am every night
San Antonio, TX	1991; 1994	16 and under	Midnight to 6 am every night, 9 am to 2:30 pm school days
San Bernardino, CA	1980; 1993	17 and under	11 pm to 5 am every night
San Diego, CA	1940; 1994	17 and under	10:30 pm to 6 am every night
San Francisco, CA	1975	17 and under	11 pm to 6 am every night
San Jose, CA	1994	16 and 17 15 and under	11:30 pm to 5 am every night 10 pm to 5 am every night
Santa Ana, CA	1982	17 and under	10 pm to 6 am every night
Santa Clarita, CA	1991	17 and under	10 pm to sunrise every night
Santa Rosa, CA	1985	17 and under	10 pm to sunrise every night
Savannah, GA	1991	16 and under	11 pm to 6 am weekday nights, midnight to 6 am weekend nights
Scottsdale, AZ	1972; 1987	16 and 17 14 and 15 13 and under	12:30 am to 5:30 am every night 11:30 pm to 6 am every night 10 pm to 6 am every night
Shreveport, LA	1994	17 and under	10 pm to 5 am weekday nights, midnight to 5 am weekend nights, 8 am to 2:30 pm school days
Simi Valley, CA	1974	17 and under	10 pm to 6 am every night
Sioux Falls, SD	1957; 1994	17 and under	11 pm to 4 am every night
South Bend, IN	1988	15 through 17 14 and under	11 pm to 6 am weekday nights, 1 am to 6 am weekend nights 11 pm to 6 am every night

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.108

**Statutory provisions relating to curfews in cities over 100,000 population**

As of February 1996--Continued

City	Year enacted; latest revision	Age group(s)	Curfew provisions
Springfield, IL	1971	17 and under	11 pm to 6 am weekday nights, midnight to 6 am weekend nights
Springfield, MO	1946	14 and under	9 pm to 5 am every night October through May, 10 pm to 5 am every night June through September
St. Louis, MO	1955	16 and under	11 pm to 6 am weekday nights, midnight to 6 am weekend nights
St. Paul, MN	1960; 1987	15 through 17 14 and under	Midnight to 6 am every night 10 pm to 6 am weekday nights, 11 pm to 6 am weekend nights
Sterling Heights, MI	1978; 1993	13 through 16 12 and under	11 pm to 6 am every night 9 pm to 6 am every night
Stockton, CA	1957; 1958	17 and under	11 pm to 6 am every night, special city park curfew: 10 pm to 6 am every night <sup>d</sup>
Tacoma, WA	1995	17 and under	Midnight to 6 am every night
Tampa, FL	1993	17 and under	11 pm to 6 am weekday nights, midnight to 6 am weekend nights
Tempe, AZ	1975; 1993	16 and 17 15 and under	Midnight to 6 am every night 10 pm to 6 am every night
Thousand Oaks, CA	1970	17 and under	10 pm to 6 am every night
Toledo, OH	1992	16 and 17 11 through 15 10 and under	Midnight to 5 am every night 11 pm to 5 am every night 10 pm to 5 am every night
Torrance, CA	1972	17 and under	10 pm to 7 am every night
Tucson, AZ	1969	16 and 17 15 and under	Midnight to 5 am every night 10 pm to 5 am every night
Tulsa, OK	1995	17 and under	11 pm to 6 am weekday nights, midnight to 6 am weekend nights
Virginia Beach, VA	1965; 1992	17 and under	11 pm to 5 am every night
Warren, MI	1981	17 and under	11 pm to 6 am weekday nights, midnight to 6 am weekend nights
Washington, DC	1995	16 and under	Midnight to 6 am during July and August, 11 pm to 6 am all other weekday nights, midnight to 6 am all other weekend nights
Wichita, KS	1993	16 and 17 15 and under	Midnight to 6 am weekday nights, 1 am to 6 am weekend nights 11 pm to 6 am weekday nights, midnight to 6 am weekend nights

Note: U.S. Bureau of the Census data were utilized to identify all American cities with a 1992 population of 100,000 or greater. Curfew ordinance data from these 200 cities were obtained through a telephone survey of metropolitan police departments. Information was provided by public information, juvenile, or research and analysis personnel from each police department. In some cases, an additional phone call was made to the city clerk's office to augment the information provided by the police department. All 200 cities contacted responded to the survey. The original survey took place during the winter of 1995 and was updated during the winter of 1996. Cities not listed in the table had no curfew provisions in effect as of February 1996.

<sup>a</sup>A well-known section of Guadalupe Street near the University of Texas.

<sup>b</sup>Not enforced until January 1996.

<sup>c</sup>"Special events" nights are designated as such by the city council.

<sup>d</sup>This curfew applies more restrictive hours to city parks.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the Municipal Curfew Research Project, William Ruefle, University of South Alabama and Kenneth Mike Reynolds, University of New Orleans. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.109

## Juvenile and adult sex-offender programs and treatment providers

By State, 1994

	Total number of programs		Residential programs									
			Total		Prison based		Mental health based		Private		Court	
	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult
Total	684	710	134	137	21	90	35	28	68	18	10	1
Alabama	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Alaska	8	10	3	2	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	0
Arizona	11	10	5	2	2	1	1	0	2	1	0	0
Arkansas	2	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	35	40	6	8	2	4	1	2	2	2	1	0
Colorado	16	13	3	3	0	1	0	1	3	1	0	0
Connecticut	11	10	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Delaware	3	4	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	23	24	6	3	0	1	3	1	3	1	0	0
Georgia	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	3	4	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	8	7	3	1	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0
Illinois	21	21	6	6	1	4	0	0	5	2	0	0
Indiana	11	13	3	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
Iowa	7	9	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Kansas	8	10	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Kentucky	7	8	2	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	5	5	2	2	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Maine	7	9	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	11	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	25	21	7	1	0	1	3	0	4	0	0	0
Michigan	30	28	5	7	1	4	2	2	2	1	0	0
Minnesota	23	23	3	3	0	2	0	1	3	0	0	0
Mississippi	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri	13	12	3	3	0	2	1	1	2	0	0	0
Montana	8	7	2	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0
Nebraska	4	3	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Nevada	5	6	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	8	10	1	3	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	16	10	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
New Mexico	1	3	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
New York	51	58	5	7	2	7	0	0	1	0	2	0
North Carolina	28	24	1	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	4	4	1	2	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Ohio	45	34	9	6	1	4	1	1	6	1	1	0
Oklahoma	3	4	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Oregon	25	27	2	7	0	0	0	6	2	1	0	0
Pennsylvania	25	41	5	22	0	19	1	1	1	1	3	1
Rhode Island	3	3	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
South Carolina	6	8	3	2	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	0
South Dakota	4	5	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	10	7	5	2	0	2	1	0	4	0	0	0
Texas	47	45	10	5	1	1	2	0	7	4	0	0
Utah	7	8	3	3	0	0	0	1	3	2	0	0
Vermont	12	10	4	2	1	1	2	0	1	1	0	0
Virginia	21	28	2	3	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	37	40	5	4	1	1	3	3	1	0	0	0
West Virginia	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Wisconsin	10	14	3	6	1	6	0	0	2	0	0	0
Wyoming	3	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

Note: This information was collected by the Safer Society Program through a survey of 1,784 juvenile and adult sex-offender treatment 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 1,784 programs reflect data collected as of Oct. 1, 1994 and represent approximately 65 percent of known treatment programs. Data collection is ongoing as programs and agencies continue to return questionnaires. A total of 390 of these programs provided specialized treatment for abuse-reactive children and are not included in the data presented above.

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-based" programs are those that are located in halfway houses operated by prison authorities.

Source: Robert E. Freeman-Longo, Stacey Bird, William F. Stevenson, and June A. Fiske, *1994 Nationwide Survey of Treatment Programs and Models* (Brandon, VT: The Safer Society Program and Press, 1995), pp. 10, 11. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Community-based programs									
Total		Prison based		Mental health based		Private		Court	
Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult
550	573	0	9	167	156	356	396	27	12
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	8	0	0	3	4	2	4	0	0
6	8	0	0	2	3	4	5	0	0
2	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0
29	32	0	1	6	4	22	26	1	1
13	10	0	0	4	2	9	8	0	0
10	9	0	0	1	1	8	7	1	1
3	3	0	0	2	2	1	1	0	0
4	3	0	0	1	0	3	3	0	0
17	21	0	0	3	6	14	15	0	0
3	3	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0
3	3	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0
5	6	0	0	0	0	5	6	0	0
15	15	0	0	4	5	11	10	0	0
8	12	0	0	4	6	4	6	0	0
7	7	0	0	4	3	3	3	0	1
6	9	0	1	6	8	0	0	0	0
5	7	0	0	1	3	4	4	0	0
3	3	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0
6	8	0	0	1	2	5	6	0	0
11	13	0	0	2	3	8	10	1	0
18	20	0	1	7	5	11	14	0	0
25	21	0	0	12	11	10	9	3	1
20	20	0	1	10	7	10	12	0	0
2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
10	9	0	0	3	4	4	5	3	0
6	6	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	0
3	2	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	0
4	5	0	0	0	0	4	5	0	0
7	7	0	0	2	2	5	5	0	0
14	9	0	0	7	4	5	5	2	0
0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
46	51	0	0	14	16	30	33	2	2
27	22	0	0	14	8	13	14	0	0
3	2	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	0
36	28	0	0	19	12	15	14	2	2
2	3	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0
23	20	0	1	9	5	12	14	2	0
20	19	0	2	4	3	11	11	5	3
1	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
3	6	0	1	0	1	3	4	0	0
3	4	0	0	1	2	2	2	0	0
5	5	0	1	1	1	4	3	0	0
37	40	0	0	2	1	34	38	1	1
4	5	0	0	2	2	2	3	0	0
8	8	0	0	3	2	5	6	0	0
19	25	0	0	3	7	16	18	0	0
32	36	0	0	1	0	27	36	4	0
2	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0
7	8	0	0	2	3	5	5	0	0
2	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0

Table 1.110

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

By State, 1996

State	Purchase and ownership										Carrying			Firearms pre-emption law <sup>b</sup>	Hunter protection law <sup>c</sup>	Range protection law <sup>d</sup>	
	Instant back- ground check	Federal waiting period applies <sup>a</sup>	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 <sup>e</sup>	Y <sup>f</sup>	Y	Y <sup>g</sup>	Y	
Alaska		Y <sup>h</sup>										Y <sup>e</sup>	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Arizona	Y <sup>i</sup>	Y <sup>h</sup>										Y <sup>e</sup>		Y	Y	Y	
Arkansas		Y										Y <sup>e</sup>	Y <sup>j</sup>	Y	Y	Y	
California			15	15					Y		Y <sup>k</sup>	Y <sup>l</sup>	Y <sup>m</sup>	Y	Y	Y	
Colorado	Y											Y <sup>l</sup>	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Connecticut			14 <sup>n,o</sup>	14 <sup>n,o</sup>					Y			Y <sup>e</sup>	Y	Y	Y <sup>p</sup>	Y	
Delaware	Y <sup>i</sup>											Y <sup>l</sup>	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Florida	Y <sup>i</sup>		3 <sup>n,o</sup>									Y <sup>e</sup>	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Georgia	Y <sup>i</sup>											Y <sup>e</sup>	Y	Y	Y <sup>q</sup>	Y	
Hawaii					Y <sup>r</sup>	Y <sup>r</sup>	Y <sup>s</sup>	Y <sup>s</sup>	Y	Y	Y <sup>k</sup>	Y <sup>l</sup>	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Idaho	Y <sup>h,i</sup>	(h)										Y <sup>e</sup>	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Illinois	Y		3	1	Y <sup>r</sup>	Y <sup>r</sup>	(t)	(t)	Y	Y	(k)	Y <sup>u</sup>	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Indiana			7 <sup>n</sup>						Y			Y <sup>e</sup>	Y	Y	Y <sup>v</sup>	Y	
Iowa					Y <sup>r</sup>				Y			Y <sup>l</sup>	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Kansas		Y	(w)		(w)		(w)					Y <sup>u</sup>	(w)	Y	Y	Y	
Kentucky		Y										Y <sup>e</sup>		Y	Y	Y	
Louisiana		Y <sup>h</sup>										Y <sup>e</sup>		Y	Y	Y	
Maine		Y										Y <sup>e</sup>		Y	Y	Y	
Maryland			7	7 <sup>x</sup>					Y		Y <sup>k</sup>	Y <sup>l</sup>	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Massachusetts			7		Y <sup>r</sup>	Y <sup>r</sup>			Y	Y		Y <sup>l</sup>	Y	Y	Y <sup>p</sup>	Y	
Michigan					Y <sup>r</sup>		Y		Y			Y <sup>l</sup>	Y <sup>i</sup>	Y	Y	Y	
Minnesota			7 <sup>r</sup>	(r)	Y <sup>r</sup>	Y <sup>r</sup>			Y			Y <sup>l</sup>	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Mississippi		Y <sup>h</sup>										Y <sup>e</sup>		Y	Y	Y	
Missouri			7		Y <sup>r</sup>				Y			Y <sup>u</sup>		Y	Y	Y	
Montana		Y <sup>h</sup>										Y <sup>e</sup>		Y	Y	Y	
Nebraska	(y)				Y <sup>y</sup>							Y <sup>u</sup>		Y	Y	Y	
Nevada	Y <sup>z</sup>	Y	(w)				(w)					Y <sup>e</sup>	Y	Y	Y	Y	
New Hampshire	Y								Y			Y <sup>e</sup>		Y	Y	Y	
New Jersey					Y <sup>r</sup>	Y <sup>r</sup>		Y <sup>k</sup>	Y	Y	Y <sup>k</sup>	Y <sup>l</sup>	Y		Y <sup>p</sup>	Y	
New Mexico		Y										Y <sup>u</sup>		Y	Y	Y	
New York					Y <sup>r</sup>	(r)	Y	(aa)	Y	Y	(k)	Y <sup>l,r</sup>	Y		Y <sup>p</sup>	Y	
North Carolina					Y <sup>r</sup>				Y			Y <sup>e</sup>		Y	Y	Y	
North Dakota		Y <sup>h</sup>							Y			Y <sup>e</sup>	Y <sup>m</sup>	Y	Y	Y	
Ohio		Y	(w)		(r)		(w)		(w)	(r)	(k)	Y <sup>u</sup>	(w)	Y	Y	Y	
Oklahoma		Y										Y <sup>e</sup>	Y <sup>m</sup>	Y	Y	Y	
Oregon	Y								Y			Y <sup>e</sup>		Y	Y	Y	
Pennsylvania	(y)	Y <sup>h,y</sup>	2 <sup>y</sup>						Y			Y <sup>e,ab</sup>	Y <sup>i</sup>	Y	Y	Y	
Rhode Island		Y	7	7					Y			Y <sup>l</sup>	Y	Y	Y	Y	
South Carolina	Y	Y	(r)		(r)				Y			Y <sup>e</sup>	Y	Y	Y	Y	
South Dakota		Y <sup>h</sup>	2						Y			Y <sup>e</sup>		Y	Y	Y	
Tennessee			15						Y			Y <sup>e</sup>	Y <sup>j</sup>	Y	Y	Y	
Texas		Y <sup>h</sup>										Y <sup>e</sup>	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Utah	Y											Y <sup>e</sup>	Y <sup>m</sup>	Y	Y	Y	
Vermont		Y										Y <sup>e,ac</sup>	Y <sup>j</sup>	Y	Y	Y	
Virginia	Y		(r,w)		(r)				(w)		Y <sup>k</sup>	Y <sup>e</sup>	Y <sup>ae</sup>	Y	Y	Y	
Washington		Y	5 <sup>ad</sup>						Y			Y <sup>e</sup>		Y	Y	Y	
West Virginia		Y										Y <sup>e</sup>		Y	Y	Y	
Wisconsin	Y		2						Y			Y <sup>u</sup>		Y	Y	Y	
Wyoming		Y										Y <sup>e</sup>		Y	Y	Y	
District of Columbia					Y <sup>r</sup>	Y <sup>r</sup>	Y <sup>r</sup>	Y	Y	Y	Y <sup>k</sup>	Y <sup>u</sup>	Y	(af)			

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."

<sup>a</sup>The 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. Exemptions are determined by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

<sup>b</sup>A State firearms preemption law prohibits local statutes more restrictive than the State's law regulating firearms.

<sup>c</sup>Hunter protection laws prohibit interference with lawful hunting activities.

<sup>d</sup>Range protection laws protect firearm ranges from nuisance and noise control actions

<sup>e</sup>"Shall issue" permit system, liberally administered discretion by local authorities over permit issuance, or no permit required.

<sup>f</sup>Carrying a handgun in a motor vehicle requires a license, with exceptions.

<sup>g</sup>Applies to handgun ordinances only.

<sup>h</sup>The 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.

<sup>i</sup>Concealed firearm carry permit holders are exempt from Instant Check. In Idaho, not all licensed firearm dealers participate with the Instant Check system.

<sup>j</sup>Arkansas 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."

<sup>k</sup>California, 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: 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." Ohio: some cities prohibit handguns of certain magazine capacities. 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.)



Table 1.110

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

By State, 1996--Continued

<sup>1</sup>Restrictively administered discretion by local authorities over permit issuance, or permits are unavailable and carrying is prohibited in most circumstances.

<sup>m</sup>Loaded.

<sup>n</sup>The 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.

<sup>o</sup>Purchases from licensed dealers only.

<sup>p</sup>Preemption through judicial ruling. Local regulation may be instituted in Massachusetts if ratified by the legislature.

<sup>q</sup>Previously by judicial ruling, adopted by law.

<sup>1</sup>District 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 (a) license to carry, or (b) purchase permit and an FID, or (c) 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. South Carolina and Virginia: A permit is required to acquire another handgun before 30 days have elapsed following the acquisition of a handgun.

<sup>s</sup>Every 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.

<sup>t</sup>Chicago only. No handgun not already registered may be lawfully possessed.

<sup>u</sup>No permit system exists and concealed carry is prohibited.

<sup>v</sup>Except for ordinances in Gary, East Chicago, and those enacted before January 1994.

<sup>w</sup>Local ordinance in certain cities or counties.

<sup>x</sup>Maryland subjects purchases of "assault weapons" to a 7-day waiting period.

<sup>y</sup>Instant Check is not yet 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. Pennsylvania: When Instant Check is operational, the State waiting period will end and the Federal waiting period will no longer apply. Carry permit holders will be exempt from Instant Check.

<sup>z</sup>Nevada has, but does not use, its Instant Check system.

<sup>aa</sup>New York City only

<sup>ab</sup>Prior to 1995, the law did not apply to Philadelphia.

<sup>ac</sup>No permit is required to carry for lawful purposes.

<sup>ad</sup>May be extended by police to 30 days in some circumstances. An individual not holding a driver's license must wait 90 days.

<sup>ae</sup>Local jurisdictions may opt out of prohibition.

<sup>af</sup>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 1.111

**Statutory provisions related to alcohol use and driving**

By jurisdiction, as of Jan. 1, 1996

Jurisdiction	Drinking age	Blood alcohol concentration levels as evidence in State courts		Open container law	Anti-consumption law	Dram shop law
		Illegal per se at 0.10 percent	Presumption at 0.10 percent			
Alabama	21	(a)	(a)			S
Alaska	21	S	S	S	S <sup>b</sup>	S
Arizona	21	S	S		S	S
Arkansas	21	S			S	
California	21	(a)	(a)	S	S	S <sup>c</sup>
Colorado	21	S	(d)		S	S
Connecticut	21	S				S <sup>e</sup>
Delaware	21	S	S <sup>f</sup>		S <sup>b</sup>	
District of Columbia	21	S	(g)	S	S	(h)
Florida	21	(a)	(a,f)	S		S <sup>i</sup>
Georgia	21	S	(a)	S <sup>b</sup>		S
Hawaii	21	(a)	(a,j)	S	S	(h)
Idaho	21	S		S	S	S
Illinois	21	S	S	S		S <sup>e</sup>
Indiana	21	S	S <sup>k</sup>	S <sup>l</sup>	S <sup>b</sup>	S
Iowa	21	S		S <sup>b</sup>	S	S
Kansas	21	(a)	(a,f)	S	S	
Kentucky	21	S			S	S
Louisiana	21	S	S			(m)
Maine	21	(a)			S <sup>b</sup>	S <sup>e</sup>
Maryland	21	S	(n)	S <sup>o</sup>	S <sup>b</sup>	
Massachusetts	21		(a)		S <sup>b</sup>	(h)
Michigan	21	S	(p)	S	S	S
Minnesota	21	S		S	S	S
Mississippi	21	S				S
Missouri	21	S			S <sup>b</sup>	(q)
Montana	21	S	S <sup>r</sup>	S <sup>s</sup>	S <sup>s</sup>	S
Nebraska	21	S			S	
Nevada	21	S		S	S <sup>b</sup>	
New Hampshire	21	(a)	(a,f)	S		S
New Jersey	21	S			S	S
New Mexico	21	(a)		S	S	S
New York	21	S	(t)		S	S
North Carolina	21	(a)		S <sup>o</sup>	S <sup>b,o</sup>	S <sup>e,u</sup>
North Dakota	21	S		S	S	S
Ohio	21	S		S	S	S
Oklahoma	21	S	S <sup>v</sup>	S	S	(h)
Oregon	21	(a)	(w)	S	S	S
Pennsylvania	21	S			S <sup>b</sup>	S
Puerto Rico	18		S <sup>x</sup>			
Rhode Island	21	S			S <sup>b</sup>	S
South Carolina	21		S <sup>y</sup>	S	S	(z)
South Dakota	21	S	S	S		(h)
Tennessee	21	S	S <sup>aa</sup>	S <sup>b</sup>	S <sup>b</sup>	S
Texas	21	S			S <sup>b</sup>	S <sup>o</sup>
Utah	21	(a)		S	S	S <sup>e</sup>
Vermont	21	(a)	(a,r)		S <sup>b</sup>	S
Virginia	21	(a)	(a)		S <sup>b</sup>	
Washington	21	S		S	S	(h,ab)
West Virginia	21	S	S <sup>k</sup>		S	(h)
Wisconsin	21	S <sup>ac</sup>	S <sup>ad</sup>	S	S	S <sup>c</sup>
Wyoming	21	S				S <sup>ae</sup>

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

The evidentiary weight given to blood alcohol concentration levels generally falls into one of two categories. "Illegal per se at 0.10 percent" indicates that such a level of blood alcohol concentration is considered conclusive evidence of intoxication in a court of law. "Presumption at 0.10 percent" indicates that such a level of blood alcohol concentration creates a presumption of intoxication in a court of law. Statutory provisions of several jurisdictions treat the 0.10 percent level as both presumptive and illegal per se evidence of driving under the influence. This appears to be the result of States having adopted one of the standards without amending statutes 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 the table, "S" indicates that such a provision is provided expressly by statute. 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 blood alcohol concentration 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 1.111

**Statutory provisions related to alcohol use and driving**

By jurisdiction, as of Jan. 1, 1996--Continued

<sup>a</sup> 0.08 percent.	<sup>u</sup> 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.
<sup>b</sup> Applies to drivers only.	<sup>v</sup> Presumption of driving while impaired at 0.05 percent; prima facie evidence of driving while under the influence at 0.10 percent.
<sup>c</sup> Applies only to the actions of intoxicated minors.	<sup>w</sup> Not less than 0.08 percent constitutes being under the influence of intoxicating liquor.
<sup>d</sup> Presumption of driving while impaired at 0.05 percent; presumption of driving while under the influence at 0.10 percent.	<sup>x</sup> 0.05 for persons who operate buses, trucks, or other large motor vehicles.
<sup>e</sup> This State has a statute that places a monetary limit on the amount of damages that can be awarded in dram shop liability actions.	<sup>y</sup> This blood alcohol level is an inference of driving while intoxicated.
<sup>f</sup> Constitutes prima facie evidence.	<sup>z</sup> Possible via case law. Applies to actions of intoxicated minors.
<sup>g</sup> Prima facie evidence at greater than 0.05 blood alcohol concentration.	<sup>aa</sup> For a first offense, an alcohol concentration of 0.10 or more; for a subsequent offense, an alcohol concentration of 0.08 or more.
<sup>h</sup> Adopted via case law decisions.	<sup>ab</sup> Applies only to the actions of intoxicated minors, and/or adults who have lost their will to stop drinking.
<sup>i</sup> Applies only to the actions of intoxicated minors or persons known to be habitually addicted to alcohol.	<sup>ac</sup> First and second offense 0.10 percent; third or subsequent offenses 0.08 percent.
<sup>j</sup> Competent evidence of driving while intoxicated.	<sup>ad</sup> 0.10 percent is prima facie evidence for first and second offenses. 0.08 percent is prima facie evidence for third and subsequent offenses.
<sup>k</sup> Has both prima facie and presumptive evidence laws with blood alcohol concentration levels at 0.10 percent.	<sup>ae</sup> Liability limited only to the actions of persons who are under 21 years old.
<sup>l</sup> Provided the driver has an alcohol concentration of 0.04 or more.	
<sup>m</sup> The statute appears to have limited actions to those committed by minors.	
<sup>n</sup> An alcohol concentration of 0.07 percent to 0.10 percent constitutes prima facie evidence of driving while under the influence.	
<sup>o</sup> Limited application.	
<sup>p</sup> Presumption of driving while impaired at 0.07 percent; presumption of driving under the influence at 0.10 percent.	
<sup>q</sup> Cause of action limited to licensees who have been convicted of selling alcoholic beverages to minors or intoxicated individuals.	
<sup>r</sup> Inference of a driving while intoxicated offense.	
<sup>s</sup> Appears to be limited to persons operating "common carriers."	
<sup>t</sup> 0.07 to 0.10 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, 1996* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1996), pp. 2-1--2-4. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.112

**Statutory provisions authorizing blood alcohol concentration tests for persons suspected of driving while intoxicated, and sanctions for refusal to take such tests**

By jurisdiction, as of Jan. 1, 1996

Jurisdiction	Preliminary breath test			Implied consent chemical test			
	Statutory authorization	Sanctions for refusal to submit to preliminary breath test		Arrest required for consent	Law applies to drug use	Sanctions for refusal to take implied consent chemical test	
		Criminal	Administrative licensing action			Criminal	Administrative licensing action
Alabama				Yes	No		S
Alaska	S	S		Yes	No	S	S
Arizona	S <sup>a</sup>			Yes	Yes		S
Arkansas				No <sup>b</sup>	Yes		S
California	(c)		(d)	Yes	Yes		S
Colorado	S			No <sup>e</sup>	Yes		S
Connecticut				Yes	Yes		S
Delaware	S			(f)	Yes		S
District of Columbia	S			Yes	Yes		S
Florida	S			Yes	Yes <sup>g</sup>		S
Georgia	(h)			Yes <sup>i</sup>	Yes		S
Hawaii				Yes	No		S
Idaho				No <sup>j</sup>	Yes		S
Illinois	S <sup>k</sup>			Yes	Yes		S
Indiana				No <sup>e</sup>	Yes	S <sup>l</sup>	S
Iowa	S			No <sup>m</sup>	Yes		S
Kansas	S	S		Yes <sup>n</sup>	Yes		S
Kentucky	S			Yes	Yes		S
Louisiana				Yes	Yes		S
Maine	(c)			No <sup>e</sup>	Yes		S
Maryland	S			Yes <sup>o</sup>	Yes		S
Massachusetts				Yes	No		S
Michigan	S			Yes	Yes		S
Minnesota	S			No	Yes	S	S
Mississippi	S			No <sup>p</sup>	No		S
Missouri	S			Yes	Yes		S
Montana	S		S	Yes	Yes <sup>q</sup>		S
Nebraska	S	S		Yes	Yes	S	S
Nevada	S			No <sup>r</sup>	Yes		S
New Hampshire	S			Yes	Yes		S
New Jersey				Yes <sup>s</sup>	No	S	S
New Mexico				Yes	Yes		S
New York	S <sup>t</sup>	S		No <sup>u</sup>	Yes		S
North Carolina	S			Yes <sup>v</sup>	Yes		S
North Dakota	S		S <sup>w</sup>	Yes	Yes		S <sup>w</sup>
Ohio				Yes	Yes	S	S
Oklahoma				Yes	Yes		S
Oregon				Yes	Yes		S
Pennsylvania	S			No <sup>r</sup>	Yes		S
Puerto Rico	S			Yes	No		S
Rhode Island	S			Yes <sup>x</sup>	Yes	S	S
South Carolina				Yes	Yes		S
South Dakota	S			Yes	Yes		S <sup>y</sup>
Tennessee				Yes	Yes		S
Texas				Yes	Yes		S
Utah				Yes	Yes		S
Vermont	S			No <sup>z</sup>	Yes <sup>aa</sup>		S
Virginia	S			Yes	Yes		S
Washington				Yes <sup>ab</sup>	Yes <sup>ac</sup>		S
West Virginia	S			Yes	No		S
Wisconsin	S			Yes	Yes		S
Wyoming				Yes	Yes		S <sup>ad</sup>

See notes on next page.

Table 1.112

**Statutory provisions authorizing blood alcohol concentration tests for persons suspected of driving while intoxicated, and sanctions for refusal to take such tests**

By jurisdiction, as of Jan. 1, 1996--Continued

Note: See Note, table 1.111. The blood alcohol concentration level of persons suspected of driving while intoxicated is generally determined through the administration of either preliminary breath tests or chemical blood, breath, or urine tests.

"Preliminary breath tests" are administered at the site of a traffic stop and are used for screening purposes in determining the need to arrest and the need to conduct further blood alcohol concentration tests. "Chemical tests," authorized under "implied consent laws," are typically administered after arrest (see table for exceptions) and are used to obtain admissible evidence of intoxication (U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, *Alcohol and Highway Safety Laws: A National Overview, 1981* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1982), pp. 1, 3, 9). "Implied consent laws" provide that "any person who operates a motor vehicle upon a public highway is deemed to have given consent to a chemical test or tests of his or her blood, breath, or urine for the purpose of determining the blood alcohol content" (U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, *Alcohol and Highway Safety Laws: A National Overview, 1981* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1982), p. 9). "Criminal" sanctions refers to fines and/or jail sentences whereas "administrative licensing action" refers to suspension or revocation of license. In the table, "S" indicates that such a provision is provided expressly by statute. Statutes should be consulted for the full text and meaning of specific provisions.

<sup>a</sup>Based upon a reasonable suspicion of a driving while intoxicated offense.

<sup>b</sup>A law enforcement officer can request a driver to submit to a chemical test if the driver has been arrested for a driving while intoxicated offense, if the driver has been involved in an accident, or if there is "reasonable cause to believe" that the driver is intoxicated or has a blood alcohol concentration level of 0.10 or more. A law enforcement officer can request a driver, who is under 21, to submit to a chemical test (1) if the underage person has been arrested for any offense arising out of driving while under the influence or with a blood alcohol concentration level of 0.02 but less than 0.10, (2) if the underage person has been involved in an accident, or (3) if a law enforcement officer has stopped the underage person based upon "reasonable cause to believe" that the underage person has been driving while under the influence or with a blood alcohol concentration level of 0.02 but less than 0.10.

<sup>c</sup>A preliminary breath test may be conducted without legislative authority.

<sup>d</sup>For persons under 21 years old, who refuse to submit to a preliminary breath test where there has been a lawful detention and where there is reasonable cause to believe that the person was operating a motor vehicle with a blood alcohol concentration/blood alcohol concentration level of 0.01 or more, suspension is for not less than 1 year.

<sup>e</sup>Although arrest is not required, police must have "probable cause."

<sup>f</sup>Unclear, but probably not.

<sup>g</sup>Provides only for the testing of urine.

<sup>h</sup>Law enforcement officers are using preliminary breath testing devices without express legislative authorization. Such use has not been subject to court challenge.

<sup>i</sup>An arrest is not required if there is "reasonable grounds" to believe that a person was driving while intoxicated and they were involved in an accident that resulted in either serious injury or death.

<sup>j</sup>The police need only "reasonable grounds" of driving while intoxicated offense before the implied consent law is applicable. However, a subsequent statute appears to indicate that "probable cause" is needed.

<sup>k</sup>Before the preliminary breath test can be given, a law enforcement officer must have reasonable suspicion to believe that the

driver is violating the driving while intoxicated law. The test is given prior to an actual driving while intoxicated arrest for the purpose of assisting the officer in determining whether to require a chemical (evidentiary) test under the implied consent law.

<sup>l</sup>Limited to an accident in which there has been a death or serious bodily injury likely to cause death.

<sup>m</sup>A law enforcement officer only needs "reasonable grounds" and any one of the following: (1) a driving while intoxicated arrest, (2) an accident resulting in injury or death, (3) a preliminary breath test refusal, (4) a preliminary breath test reading of 0.10 percent or more, or (5) a preliminary breath test reading of less than 0.10 percent but the officer has reasonable grounds that the driver was under the influence of drugs or drugs and alcohol.

<sup>n</sup>No arrest is required if the person has been involved in a motor vehicle accident resulting in property damage, injury, or death.

<sup>o</sup>The law uses the term "detained" instead of "arrested."

<sup>p</sup>Police only need reasonable grounds and probable cause of driving while intoxicated.

<sup>q</sup>Under the implied consent law, a test for alcohol must be given first, whether or not that test also tests for drugs, and if the test shows an alcohol concentration of 0.10 or more, a test for drugs may not be given.

<sup>r</sup>Only "reasonable grounds" are needed, not an arrest.

<sup>s</sup>Only "reasonable grounds" seem to be required.

<sup>t</sup>The law only authorizes tests in situations where a driver has been involved in an accident and has committed a traffic law violation. A violation could include other offenses as well as driving while intoxicated.

<sup>u</sup>An arrest is not required in all situations. If a preliminary breath test indicates that alcohol has been consumed, a request to submit to a chemical test under the implied consent law may be made without the need of a formal arrest.

<sup>v</sup>If criminal process for the driving while intoxicated offense has been issued arrest is not required.

<sup>w</sup>A person is not subject to licensing action for a refusal if they plead guilty to a driving while intoxicated offense.

<sup>x</sup>Implied.

<sup>y</sup>A driver's license is not subject to revocation for refusal to submit to a chemical test under the implied consent law if either (1) the driver pleads guilty to a driving while intoxicated offense; or (2) the DWI charge is dismissed prior to a hearing on the refusal and the person is not convicted of a lesser charge or, if a hearing is not requested, prior to the revocation being ordered.

<sup>z</sup>If a driver refuses to submit to a chemical test and the police officer had "reasonable grounds to believe" that the driver was driving while intoxicated, the State may proceed to suspend/ revoke the driver's license.

<sup>aa</sup>A blood sample may be requested (1) if breath testing equipment is not available to determine alcohol content or (2) if the law enforcement officer believes that the driver was under the influence of drugs.

<sup>ab</sup>A law enforcement officer may request a person under 21 years old to submit to an implied consent test if the officer has "reasonable grounds to believe" that such driver has any alcohol in their system. An arrest is not required.

<sup>ac</sup>Limited to situations where a person has been arrested for either vehicle homicide, vehicle assault, or a driving while intoxicated offense and where the offense involved an accident in which there was serious bodily injury.

<sup>ad</sup>If a person pleads guilty to a driving while intoxicated offense within 10 days of arraignment, the license suspension for refusal shall not take effect.

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, *Digest of State Alcohol-Highway Safety Related Legislation, Current as of January 1, 1996* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1996), pp. 3-1--3-549. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.113

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

By jurisdiction, as of Jan. 1, 1996

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

Note: See Note, table 1.111. 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.

<sup>a</sup>Not specifically provided for by statute. However, case law provides that the blood alcohol concentration test law provisions were deemed to apply to dead persons.

<sup>b</sup>Based upon probable cause of driving while intoxicated.

<sup>c</sup>Possible.

<sup>d</sup>If 15 years of age or older.

<sup>e</sup>If 16 years of age or older.

<sup>f</sup>Test results may only be used for statistical purposes that do not reveal the identity of the deceased individuals.

<sup>g</sup>If 14 years of age or older.

<sup>h</sup>Limited.

<sup>i</sup>If 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.

<sup>j</sup>If death occurs within 4 hours of the accident.

<sup>k</sup>If 16 years of age or older and death occurs within 4 hours of accident.

<sup>l</sup>No 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.

<sup>m</sup>If over 13 years of age and death occurs within 5 hours of accident.

<sup>n</sup>If over 15 years of age and death occurs within 4 hours of accident.

<sup>o</sup>Only if the driver of the vehicle cannot be determined.

<sup>p</sup>Discretionary.

<sup>q</sup>Adults 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, 1996* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1996), pp. 3-1--3-549. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

## 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: 1992**, Bulletin NCJ-148821 (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, useable replies were received from more than 80 percent of the panel canvassed for the 1992 Survey of Government Employment. Prior year data were used for government units and State agencies that remained nonrespondent after completion of data collection.

#### 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, 1992 data are for the period Oct. 1, 1991 to Sept. 30, 1992.

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 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 estimates available as of the summer of 1995 and will differ from population data in previous publications in this series.

### 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 1992 data should be used with the 1980-91 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 counsels, and State criminal justice coordinating councils.

## Appendix 2

**The Municipal Year Book 1996** Definitions of terms and survey response rates

This information was excerpted from International City/County Management Association, **The Municipal Year Book 1996** (Washington, DC: International City/County Management Association, 1996), pp. xi-xiii, 73, 95, 106. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

### Regions

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

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

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

**West**--the Mountain and Pacific Coast Divisions.

### Geographic divisions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Metro status

To be classified by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (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 metropolitan areas of over 1,000,000 population into consolidated metropolitan statistical

areas (CMSAs) and primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSAs).

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

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

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

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

### Forms of government

**Mayor-council**--an elected council serves as the legislative body with a separately elected head of government;

**Council-manager**--the mayor and council make policy and an appointed administrator is responsible for the administration of the city;

**Commission**--a board of elected commissioners serves as the legislative body and each commissioner is responsible for administration of one or more departments;

**Town meeting**--qualified voters meet to make basic policy and choose a board of selectmen to carry out the policy;

**Representative town meeting**--representatives selected by citizens vote at meetings, which may be attended by all town citizens.

**Table.** Survey response rates for 1995

	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	2,818	1,172	41.6%	7,284	4,516	62.0%	3,107	1,460	47.0%
<u>Population group</u>									
Over 1,000,000	8	3	37.5	8	5	62.5	27	14	51.9
500,000 to 1,000,000	17	4	23.5	17	8	47.1	63	34	54.0
250,000 to 499,999	39	16	41.0	39	23	59.0	99	47	47.5
100,000 to 249,999	131	60	45.8	135	99	73.3	255	148	58.0
50,000 to 99,999	338	160	47.3	341	247	72.4	381	194	50.9
25,000 to 49,999	682	293	43.0	678	487	71.8	618	280	45.3
10,000 to 24,999	1,603	636	39.7	1,622	1,086	67.0	922	412	44.7
5,000 to 9,999	-	-	-	1,817	1,086	59.8	449	202	45.0
2,500 to 4,999	-	-	-	2,011	1,118	55.6	178	85	47.8
Under 2,500	-	-	-	616	357	58.0	115	44	38.3
<u>Region</u>									
Northeast	-	-	-	1,992	1,054	52.9	200	86	43.0
North Central	-	-	-	2,125	1,445	68.0	1,055	561	53.2
South	-	-	-	2,118	1,321	62.4	1,423	577	40.5
West	-	-	-	1,049	696	66.3	429	236	55.0
<u>Geographic division</u>									
New England	327	73	22.3	799	456	57.1	54	13	24.1
Mid-Atlantic	455	126	27.7	1,193	598	50.1	146	73	50.0
East North Central	559	246	44.0	1,379	902	65.4	437	238	54.5
West North Central	224	108	48.2	746	543	72.8	618	323	52.3
South Atlantic	314	178	56.7	895	614	68.6	589	319	54.2
East South Central	149	57	38.3	472	253	53.6	364	94	25.8
West South Central	265	126	47.6	751	454	60.5	470	164	34.9
Mountain	129	64	49.6	375	231	61.6	280	145	51.8
Pacific Coast	396	194	49.0	724	465	64.2	149	91	61.1
<u>Metro status</u>									
Central	514	30	44.8	515	350	68.0	-	-	-
Suburban	1,710	677	39.6	3,884	2,419	62.3	-	-	-
Independent	594	265	46.6	2,835	1,747	61.6	-	-	-
Metro	-	-	-	-	-	-	725	379	52.3
Nonmetro	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,382	1,081	45.4
<u>Form of government</u>									
Mayor-council	-	-	-	3,584	1,963	54.8	-	-	-
Council-manager	-	-	-	3,056	2,201	72.0	-	-	-
Commission	-	-	-	161	91	56.5	-	-	-
Town meeting	-	-	-	412	220	53.4	-	-	-
Representative town meeting	-	-	-	71	41	57.7	-	-	-

## 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, 1994** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995), pp. 1-3, 377, 378, 383-386. 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 <sup>a</sup>	Less than 10,000
VIII	County <sup>b</sup>	-
(Rural county)		
IX	County <sup>b</sup>	-
(Suburban county)		

<sup>a</sup>Includes universities and colleges to which no population is attributed.

<sup>b</sup>Includes State police to which no population is attributed.

### **Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)**

--This includes a city or an urbanized area with a population of 50,000 or more inhabitants and the surrounding county or counties that share certain metropolitan characteristics. MSAs made up approximately 80 percent of the total U.S. population in 1994.

**Rural counties**--Rural counties are those outside MSAs. These areas represented 12 percent of the national population in 1994. Prior to 1981, rural counties were referred to as rural areas.

**Suburban areas**--These areas consist of cities with populations of less than 50,000 together with counties (unincorporated areas) that are within 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 percent of the 1994 national population.

### Community types:

	MSA	Non-MSA
Cities	Cities over 50,000	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 1994, the population counts are U.S. Bureau of the Census July 1, 1994 State estimates. For all jurisdictions within each State, the populations were adjusted based on the 1994 growth rate as supplied by Census. Table 2 shows the number of agencies within each population group in 1994.

Table 2. Population group and number of agencies

Population group	Number of agencies
I	65
II	142
III	379
IV	720
V	1,738
VI	7,962 <sup>a</sup>
VIII (Rural area)	3,630 <sup>b</sup>
IX (Suburban county)	2,011 <sup>b</sup>
Total	16,648

<sup>a</sup>Includes universities and colleges to which no population is attributed.

<sup>b</sup>Includes State police to which no population is attributed.

Table 3. Total U.S. population, 1960-94<sup>a</sup>

	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

<sup>a</sup>Population 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 non-negligent 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, 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--**Non-support, 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.

**National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) Conversion**

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; and Illinois, Kansas, and Montana in 1994. State totals were estimated using procedures based on data availability specific to each State.

The Iowa conversion was successful and post-1991 State figures were available. Kansas, Illinois, and Montana are continuing conversion efforts. Within these States, complete 1993 and 1994 jurisdictional data are only available for Wichita, Kansas, and approximately 60 Illinois agencies still reporting under the summary format.

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. State totals also were estimated for these States for 1988.

## Appendix 4

### National Jail Census and Annual Survey of 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; 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 percent was achieved for 1983, and 100 percent 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 percent response rate. These reporting jails housed 93 percent 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.

##### 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. The reference date for each of these surveys was June 30, except 1990 and 1991 when the reference dates were June 29 and June 28, respectively. 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 survey 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 sample included all jails in 796 selected jail jurisdictions and 23 multijurisdiction jails. A multijurisdiction jail is one in which two or more jurisdictions have a formal agreement to operate the facility.

In drawing the sample for 1994, 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. All jails in 203 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 (593) 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 survey was 100 percent.

National estimates for the inmate population on June 30, 1994, were produced by sex, race/Hispanic origin, and age group, and for the average daily population during the year ending June 30, 1994. National estimates also were produced for rated capacity.

##### 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 inmate population of 490,442 on June 30, 1994, was 0.50 percent. The data were tested to determine whether differences between 1993 census counts and 1994 survey estimates were statistically significant. All differences meet or exceed the 95 percent confidence level.

##### 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.

## Juveniles

State statutes and judicial practices allow juveniles to be incarcerated in adult jails under a variety of circumstances. Because of the differing statutes and practices, however, accurate and comparable data on juveniles are difficult to collect. The 1994 Annual Survey of Jails provides new and more accurate estimates of the juvenile population. For the first time, the survey provides 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 were improved.



## 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 Rules** (28 C.F.R. 2.1-2.67), Spring 1995. Washington, DC: U.S. Parole Commission; and information provided by the Source. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

#### **Parole guidelines**

**Initial parole consideration**--The U.S. Parole Commission has adopted guidelines for parole release considerations. These guidelines indicate the customary range of time to be served before release for various combinations of offense (severity) and offender (parole prognosis) characteristics. The time ranges specified by the guidelines are established specifically for cases with good institutional adjustment and program progress. These time ranges are merely guidelines. Where the circumstances warrant, decisions outside the guidelines (either above or below) may be rendered.

The guidelines 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. Prisoners may be released to this program after completion of a period in a Community Treatment Center, or may be released directly from prison to this program (e.g., where Community Treatment Center residence is not available).

**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 may (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.

**Region**--Prior to fiscal year 1992, the five regions of the United States were defined in the following manner:

Northeast--Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia;

Southeast--Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee;

North Central--Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, Wisconsin;

South Central--Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas;

West--Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

As of fiscal year 1992, the commission modified regional operations by combining the Northeast and Southeast regions into the Eastern region and closing the Western region. The South Central and North Central regional offices took over the area previously

served by the Western region. The new regional categories are:

Eastern--Alabama, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Canal Zone, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands;

South Central--Arizona, Arkansas, California, Hawaii, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, Tennessee, Texas, Guam, American Samoa;

North Central--Alaska, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

**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.

## Section 2

### Public attitudes toward crime and criminal justice-related topics

Surveys of public opinion focusing on criminal justice topics are conducted periodically in the United States. These surveys are conducted by public opinion research organizations for political campaigns or in general social surveys; others are conducted for government agencies or commissions concerned with specific problems. Selected populations such as high school seniors or college students have been the focus of some opinion surveys. Results from a variety of public opinion polls examining attitudes toward particular social problems are presented in this section.

Public attitudes about problems facing the country, communities, and public schools; violence in schools; public confidence in selected institutions such as the police, the U.S. Supreme Court, and the criminal justice system in general; and attitudes toward the honesty and ethics of lawyers and police officers are presented in this section. Ratings of various measures of police performance and police behavior are presented as well.

A series of tables presents public perceptions of crime in neighborhoods, feelings of safety on the streets, and teenagers' feelings of safety in certain locations. Public attitudes toward spending tax dollars on the crime and drug problem are presented as are attitudes on various measures to reduce the crime rate and drug problem, including the results of a survey of police chiefs on how to deal with the drug problem. Perceptions of the severity of courts, attitudes toward a treatment approach vs. a punishment approach, and measures to reduce prison crowding also are included. Attitudes toward the treatment of juvenile offenders and attitudes toward the death penalty for murder are provided, including the results of a survey of police officials regarding the effectiveness of the death penalty. Issues involving firearms, e.g., possession, sale, registration, and other gun control measures, have been examined through opinion surveys and are presented as well.

Public attitudes about the legalization of marijuana and the harmfulness of drug use behaviors are included. A series of tables presents the results of several surveys of student populations. These include students' attitudes about selected social problems and the availability and harmfulness of drugs and alcohol. Annual surveys of high school seniors examine their attitudes and beliefs about social problems, crime and violence, performance of the police and courts, harmfulness of drug use, and the legalization of marijuana. Attitudes of eighth and tenth graders on the harm-

fulness and availability of drugs also are included. A survey of college freshmen includes items on marijuana legalization, criminals' rights, capital punishment, gun control, AIDS testing, and the legality of abortion and homosexuality.

Results of surveys focusing on the relationship between crime and the media, particularly the attention given to crime by the press and the influence of television on violence are presented. Finally, public attitudes about pornography and the legality of abortion are examined.

When available, survey results are broken down by demographic characteristics of respondents--such as age, sex, race, income, and occupation--enabling comparisons across important social dimensions. Finally, because some questions have been asked repeatedly, trend tables that have been constructed by **Sourcebook** staff are presented.

Two appendices are included that outline survey sampling procedures, methodology, and definitions of terms used in the surveys. Appendix 6 describes procedures used in The Gallup Poll, the Gallup/Phi Delta Kappa Education Poll, the Harris Survey, the YWCA survey conducted by Louis Harris, and surveys conducted by Market Segment Research and Consulting, Inc. and The Pew Research Center for The People & The Press. Also included in Appendix 6 is a description of the General Social Survey (GSS) conducted by the National Opinion Research Center. The GSS is an annual survey of a national probability sample that has been conducted each year since 1972 (with the exception of 1979, 1981, and 1992). Appendix 7 describes the Monitoring the Future Project, a series of surveys focusing on the behaviors and attitudes of high school seniors and young adults. This project provides data from nationwide surveys of high school seniors and young adults that have been conducted annually since 1975 by the Institute for Social Research at the University of Michigan. Beginning in 1991, eighth and tenth grade students also have been included in the survey.

Readers should be aware that many factors, including slight differences in the wording of survey questions, may have significant effects on survey responses. In addition, the margin of error for survey results, presented in Appendix 6, may vary slightly between surveys. Thus, attention to the exact wording of questions and the appropriate estimate of error should always accompany comparisons.

Table 2.1

**Attitudes toward the most important problem facing the country**

United States, 1982-96

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

	Oct. 15-18, 1982	Apr. 15-18, 1983	Oct. 7-10, 1983	Feb. 10-13, 1984	Jan. 25-28, 1985	May 17-20, 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
High cost of living; inflation; taxes	18%	18%	12%	10%	11%	11%	4%	5%	2%	3%	2%	1%	1%	2%	6%	3%	4%	3%	7%	11%
Unemployment	61	54	41	29	20	21	23	13	9	6	3	3	3	8	25	22	18	6	15	13
International problems; foreign affairs	2	2	7	11	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	4	3	NA	NA	1	3	8	3	4	2	4
Crime; violence	3	2	5	4	4	4	3	3	2	6	3	2	1	2	5	9	37	52	27	25
Fear of war/nuclear war; international tensions	3	11	14	11	27	23	22	23	5	2	1	1	1	2	NA	NA	NA	(a)	(a)	NA
Moral decline in society; ethics	3	4	5	7	2	6	3	5	1	5	3	1	2	2	5	7	8	7	6	14
Excessive government spending; Federal budget deficit	4	5	4	12	18	10	13	11	12	7	7	6	21	8	8	13	5	3	14	15
Dissatisfaction with government	3	NA	2	2	NA	NA	NA	5	NA	2	1	1	1	NA	8	5	6	5	5	12
Economy (general)	11	8	4	5	6	8	7	10	12	8	7	7	7	24	42	35	14	17	10	12
Poverty; hunger; homeless	NA	NA	NA	NA	6	6	6	5	7	10	10	11	7	10	15	15	11	5	10	7
Drugs; drug abuse	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	6	8	11	11	27	38	30	18	11	8	6	9	9	6	10
Trade deficit; trade relations	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	3	2	2	1	1	4	3	2	1	1	2
Education; quality of education	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	3	2	1	2	2	8	8	7	5	5	13
Environment; pollution	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	3	8	5	2	3	3	1	1	1	3
AIDS	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	1	2	(a)	3	2	2	2	1	(a)
Abortion	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(a)	3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	1	0
Recession; depression	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(a)	(a)	NA	NA	4	3	NA	(a)	1	0	(a)
Health care	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	12	18	20	29	12	10
No opinion; don't know	2	2	4	4	3	3	3	4	12	7	6	9	5	6	2	2	2	2	2	7

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 less than 2 percent of respondents are not included in the table. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

<sup>a</sup>Less than 0.5 percent.

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*, June 23, 1985, pp. 1, 2; Mar. 14, 1991, pp. 2, 3; Apr. 3, 1992, pp. 1, 2 (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.

Table 2.2

**Attitudes toward problems affecting the country today**

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1995

Question: "Next, as I read you some problem areas, please tell me how you think each is affecting this country today. First, do you think the problem of . . . is about the same today, is the country making progress in this area, or is the country losing ground?"

(Percent responding "losing ground")

	Crime	Families split up	Moral/ ethical standards	Legal system	Welfare system	Drugs
National	77%	75%	70%	68%	68%	66%
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	71	73	64	69	66	60
Female	82	77	75	66	68	71
<b>Race</b>						
White	77	75	71	69	68	64
Nonwhite	77	75	61	59	61	79
<b>Age</b>						
Under 30 years	73	75	62	61	64	64
30 to 49 years	79	73	69	70	70	63
50 to 64 years	78	77	73	73	68	69
65 years and older	77	76	75	62	63	70
<b>Education</b>						
College graduate	71	71	72	75	69	64
Some college	84	79	73	66	65	67
High school graduate	80	76	68	69	70	66
Less than high school graduate	69	72	65	58	61	66
<b>Income</b>						
\$50,000 and over	75	73	70	73	66	61
\$30,000 to \$49,999	79	79	74	68	66	67
\$20,000 to \$29,999	80	77	69	70	72	67
Under \$20,000	76	72	64	64	66	68
<b>Region</b>						
East	67	70	63	67	65	61
Midwest	80	74	71	68	70	65
South	80	80	70	67	67	74
West	78	73	75	69	66	60
<b>Politics</b>						
Republican	79	77	75	69	76	71
Democrat	75	76	70	63	60	69
Independent	78	74	66	70	66	59

Note: These data are derived from telephone interviews of a nationwide sample of 1,800 adults, 18 years of age and older. The interviews were conducted Apr. 6-9, 1995 by Princeton Survey Research Associates for the Times Mirror Center for The People & The Press.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from table provided by The Pew Research Center for The People & The Press, formerly the Times Mirror Center for The People & The Press. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.3

**Attitudes toward important issues for the government to address**

United States, 1993-96

Question: "What do you think are the two most important issues for the government to address?"

Issue	October 1993	November 1994	October 1995	April 1996
Federal deficit	11%	11%	18%	22%
Health care	55	30	16	16
Crime/violence	12	37	16	16
The economy <sup>a</sup>	13	12	10	14
Education	8	10	9	14
Welfare	3	9	12	13
Taxes	11	14	11	11
Employment/jobs	14	10	6	9
Programs for the elderly	3	4	7	6
Domestic/social issues <sup>a</sup>	8	5	5	4
Drugs	3	3	5	4
Abortion	2	2	2	4
Medicare <sup>b</sup>	X	X	14	3
Foreign policy <sup>a</sup>	3	4	4	3
Peace/world peace/nuclear arms	3	1	2	3
Homelessness <sup>c</sup>	X	X	4	3
(Programs for) the poor	3	7	3	2
Family values, decline of	(d)	2	2	2
Human/civil/women's rights	2	(d)	2	2
Morality/sex on television	X	1	1	2
Immigration	(d)	3	1	2
Bosnia/Serbia/Yugoslavia	1	(d)	1	1
Environment	1	1	1	1
Medicaid <sup>b</sup>	X	X	4	1
Defense	1	1	2	1
Gun control	1	2	1	1
AIDS	(d)	1	(e)	1
Religion, decline of	(d)	1	1	(d)
Race relations	(e)	(e)	3	(e)
Other	18	8	5	7
Not sure	7	6	12	10

Note: The issues mentioned are spontaneous, unprompted replies by the respondents. Percents indicate that the item was mentioned as one of the top two issues for the government to address. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

<sup>a</sup>Non-specific.

<sup>b</sup>Previously coded under "programs for the elderly."

<sup>c</sup>Previously coded under "programs for the poor."

<sup>d</sup>Less than 0.5 percent.

<sup>e</sup>Not mentioned as a specific issue.

Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Poll* (Los Angeles: Creators Syndicate, Inc., Apr. 10, 1996), p. 3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.4

**Attitudes toward the most important issue facing communities today**

By race/ethnicity, United States, 1996

Question: "Which of the following issues facing your community today do you feel is the most important?"

Issue	White	Hispanic	African-American	Asian
Education	58%	29%	51%	45%
Drugs	9	27	19	11
Gang violence	2	14	7	12
Crime	8	5	7	15
Child abuse	4	15	5	2
AIDS	1	8	5	5
Health care	7	1	2	4
Care for the elderly	8	1	4	3
Alcoholism	2	0	0	0
Environment	1	0	1	4

Note: These data were collected and analyzed by Market Segment Research and Consulting, Inc. as part of the 1996 Ethnic Market Report. A total of 5,000 interviews of respondents 18 years of age and older were conducted January through March 1996. The sample included 1,000 Whites, 2,000 Hispanics, 1,000 African-Americans, and 1,000 Asians. 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.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by Market Segment Research and Consulting, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.5

**Adults' and teenagers' attitudes toward problems in the community**

By sex, United States, 1996

Question: "Compared to two years ago, would you say that . . . is/are getting better, getting worse or staying about the same?"

(Percent responding problems in community are "getting worse")

	Adults			Teenagers		
	Sex			Sex		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Drug and alcohol abuse	54%	48%	59%	67%	63%	71%
Robberies, shootings, and other kinds of violent crime	53	48	57	40	34	46
Child abuse or neglect	39	33	44	33	27	39
Violence between family members	32	27	35	29	24	34
Violence against women	36	31	42	27	22	32

Note: These data were collected by Louis Harris and Associates for the YWCA (Young Women's Christian Association). A total of 1,004 public school students in grades 7 through 12, and 903 adults 18 years of age and older were interviewed between Mar. 4 and Apr. 7, 1996. Adults were surveyed by telephone and teens responded to a written survey administered in school. The text of some questions varied slightly between the two survey formats. The questions presented in this table and 2.36 reflect the basic text of the questions in both the adult and teenager surveys. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Source: YWCA, *Families Taking Action: A YWCA Survey About Making Homes and Communities Safer* (New York: Louis Harris and Associates, Inc., 1996), p. 16. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.6

**Attitudes toward the biggest problems facing public schools**By school status, United States, 1992-95<sup>a</sup>

Question: "What do you think are the biggest problems with which the public schools of this community must deal?"

	National				No children in school				Public school parents				Non-public school parents			
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1992	1993	1994	1995	1992	1993	1994	1995	1992	1993	1994	1995
Use/abuse of drugs	22%	16%	11%	7%	26%	17%	11%	7%	17%	14%	13%	7%	18%	9%	7%	8%
Lack of discipline	17	15	18	15	18	15	18	17	15	15	17	11	19	19	22	18
Lack of proper financial support	22	21	13	11	20	19	12	10	25	24	16	12	25	13	9	3
Difficulty in getting good teachers	5	5	3	2	4	4	4	2	7	7	2	3	5	3	2	(b)
Standards/quality of education	9	9	8	4	9	9	8	4	8	8	5	4	15	18	11	4
Overcrowded/large schools	9	8	7	3	6	6	5	3	13	11	11	5	16	10	10	3
Parents' lack of support/interest	5	4	3	2	5	5	4	2	5	4	2	2	4	3	3	3
Pupils' lack of interest/truancy, poor attitudes	3	4	3	2	3	3	3	2	2	4	3	1	2	4	5	2
Integration/segregation/racial discrimination	4	4	3	2	4	4	3	2	4	4	2	2	5	4	2	(b)
Low teacher pay	3	3	NA	NA	2	4	NA	NA	3	3	NA	NA	2	2	NA	NA
Fighting/violence/gangs	9	13	18	9	9	12	19	9	9	14	16	8	6	17	17	8
Lack of family structure/problems of home life <sup>c</sup>	3	NA	5	3	4	NA	5	3	2	NA	3	1	3	NA	4	5
Moral standards, dress code, sex/pregnancy	4	3	NA	NA	6	3	NA	NA	2	3	NA	NA	3	9	NA	NA
Crime/vandalism	3	NA	4	2	3	NA	5	2	3	NA	4	2	4	NA	3	2
Lack of respect	NA	NA	3	3	NA	NA	2	3	NA	NA	3	4	NA	NA	1	6
There are no problems	NA	NA	1	3	NA	NA	1	2	NA	NA	2	6	NA	NA	2	2

Note: Some problems mentioned by 3 percent of respondents or less have been omitted. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

<sup>a</sup>Totals add to more than 100 percent because of multiple responses.

<sup>b</sup>Less than 0.5 percent.

<sup>c</sup>"Problems of home life" added in 1994.

Source: Stanley M. Elam, Lowell C. Rose, and Alec M. Gallup, "The 24th Annual Gallup/Phi Delta Kappa Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan* (September 1992), p. 43; "The 25th Annual Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan* (October 1993), p. 139; "The 26th Annual Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan* (September 1994), p. 43; and 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. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.7

**Attitudes toward causes of violence in public schools**

United States, 1995

Question: "What, in your opinion, are the major causes of student violence in the public schools?"

	National	No children in school	Public school parents	Non-public school parents
Lack of parental control/discipline/supervision/involvement/values	24%	26%	18%	21%
Lack of family structure/problems of family life/poverty	20	22	16	31
Drug related	13	13	13	9
Pupils' attitudes/boredom/disrespect/lack of self-esteem	6	5	8	6
Gang related	5	5	7	4
Integration/segregation problems; racial disputes	4	3	6	6
TV/movies/pop music/news media	3	3	3	3
Availability of guns/weapons	3	3	2	1

Note: Some causes mentioned by 2 percent or less of respondents have been omitted. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Source: 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. 54. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.8

**Attitudes toward problems facing young adults**

United States, 1995

Question: "Do you think each of the following items is a very serious problem among young adults aged 17 to 21 in your community, a fairly serious problem, only a somewhat serious problem, or not serious at all?"

(Percent responding "very serious" or "fairly serious")

Problem	Percent
Drug abuse	69%
Lack of job skills	63
Broken or dysfunctional families	63
Alcohol abuse	62
Teenage pregnancy	61
Participation in crime	52
Sexually transmitted diseases	48
Poverty	43
High school drop out rates	42
Sexual abuse	41
Poor quality schools	35

Note: These data are from a telephone survey of 2,801 American adults conducted Apr. 29 to May 9, 1995. The survey was conducted by Yankelovich Partners Inc. and sponsored by Covenant House. The sample consisted of 1,201 adults age 21 and older nationwide and an additional 200 residents age 21 and older in each of the following cities where Covenant House facilities are located: Anchorage, AK; Fort Lauderdale, FL; Houston, TX; Los Angeles, CA; several cities in New Jersey; New Orleans, LA; New York, NY; and Washington, DC. The sampling error for the entire sample is plus or minus 3 percent.

Source: Covenant House, "Young Adults at-Risk: Public Perceptions about a Growing National Problem and What Should be Done," New York, Covenant House, July 1995. (Mimeographed.) P. 9. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.9

**Reported confidence in selected institutions**

United States, 1973-96

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
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%
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
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
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
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
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
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
Organized religion	36	32	32	24	29	34	20	22	22	20	22	24	21	22	16	17	16	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
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
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
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
The press	30	25	26	20	18	23	28	19	16	14	19	18	16	19	19	18	18	14	13	15	13	11	14	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
Organized labor	20	18	14	10	14	15	10	14	12	8	10	12	13	11	11	13	10	14	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Executive branch of the Federal Government	19	28	13	11	23	14	17	17	24	NA	NA	19	18	19	16	17	14	NA	13	15	12	12	9	12
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

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, *The Harris Poll* (Los Angeles: Creators Syndicate, Inc., Feb. 12, 1996), pp. 2, 3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.10

**Reported confidence in selected institutions**

United States, selected years 1973-96

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	1984 <sup>a</sup>	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1993	1994	1995	1996
Church or organized religion	66%	68%	64%	65%	64%	62%	64%	66%	57%	61%	59%	52%	56%	56%	53%	54%	57%	57%
Military	NA	58	57	54	50	53	58	61	63	61	58	63	68	69	68	64	64	66
U.S. Supreme Court	44	49	46	45	46	42	51	56	54	52	56	46	47	39	44	42	44	45
Banks and banking	NA	NA	NA	60	46	51	51	51	49	51	49	42	36	30	37	35	43	44
Public schools	58	NA	54	53	42	39	47	48	49	50	49	43	45	35	39	34	40	38
Congress	42	40	40	34	29	28	29	39	41	NA	35	32	24	18	18	18	21	20
Newspapers	39	NA	NA	51	35	38	34	35	37	31	36	NA	39	32	31	29	30	32
Big business	26	34	33	32	20	28	29	31	28	NA	25	NA	25	22	22	26	21	24
Television	37	NA	NA	38	25	25	25	29	27	28	27	NA	25	24	21	NA	NA	NA
Organized labor	30	38	39	36	28	26	30	28	29	26	26	NA	27	22	26	26	26	25
Police	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	52	54	58	60
Criminal justice system	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	17	15	20	19
Presidency	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	50	43	38	45	39

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 313 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, October 1991), p. 37; and George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll*, Mar. 31, 1994, p. 2; May 5, 1995, p. 2; June 6, 1996, p. 2 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Organization, Inc.). Reprinted by permission.

<sup>a</sup>The NEWSWEEK Poll, conducted by The Gallup Organization, Inc.



Table 2.11

**Reported confidence in the criminal justice 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: the criminal justice system?"

	Great deal/quite a lot	Some	Very little	None <sup>a</sup>
National	19%	38%	38%	4%
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	20	32	43	4
Female	17	43	35	4
<b>Race</b>				
White	18	39	38	4
Nonwhite <sup>b</sup>	21	31	43	4
Black	19	34	41	5
<b>Age</b>				
18 to 29 years	18	36	40	5
30 to 49 years	17	43	36	4
50 to 64 years	21	35	41	3
50 years and older	21	32	41	4
65 years and older	21	30	40	6
<b>Education</b>				
College post graduate	29	42	27	2
College graduate	18	45	34	3
Some college	16	44	36	4
No college	19	31	44	5
<b>Income</b>				
\$50,000 and over	18	40	38	3
\$30,000 to \$49,999	13	45	39	2
\$20,000 to \$29,999	18	32	44	5
Under \$20,000	23	31	40	6
<b>Community</b>				
Urban area	19	38	38	4
Suburban area	17	39	38	5
Rural area	22	35	40	2
<b>Region</b>				
East	16	40	41	3
Midwest	20	44	32	4
South	22	32	41	4
West	17	38	40	5
<b>Politics</b>				
Republican	16	41	40	3
Democrat	22	39	34	3
Independent	18	34	42	5

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.

<sup>a</sup>Response volunteered.<sup>b</sup>Includes black respondents.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.12

**Reported confidence in the 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: the police?"

	Great deal/quite a lot	Some	Very little	None <sup>a</sup>
National	60%	28%	11%	1%
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	57	28	14	1
Female	63	29	8	1
<b>Race</b>				
White	65	26	9	(b)
Nonwhite <sup>c</sup>	34	42	20	3
Black	31	43	22	4
<b>Age</b>				
18 to 29 years	51	27	20	1
30 to 49 years	61	30	8	1
50 to 64 years	59	32	9	0
50 years and older	66	27	7	(b)
65 years and older	73	21	5	1
<b>Education</b>				
College post graduate	63	32	4	1
College graduate	59	35	6	(b)
Some college	64	26	9	1
No college	57	27	15	1
<b>Income</b>				
\$50,000 and over	66	29	4	1
\$30,000 to \$49,999	60	30	9	(b)
\$20,000 to \$29,999	58	27	14	1
Under \$20,000	57	26	15	1
<b>Community</b>				
Urban area	54	32	11	2
Suburban area	61	28	10	1
Rural area	65	23	12	0
<b>Region</b>				
East	60	28	11	(b)
Midwest	64	23	13	(b)
South	59	29	10	2
West	57	35	8	(b)
<b>Politics</b>				
Republican	62	30	8	(b)
Democrat	60	29	10	1
Independent	59	27	14	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.

<sup>a</sup>Response volunteered.<sup>b</sup>Less than 0.5 percent.<sup>c</sup>Includes black respondents.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.



Table 2.13

**Reported confidence in the U.S. Supreme Court**

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: the U.S. Supreme Court?"

	Great deal/quite a lot	Some	Very little	None <sup>a</sup>
National	45%	39%	14%	1%
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	46	35	17	1
Female	44	43	12	1
<b>Race</b>				
White	46	38	14	1
Nonwhite <sup>b</sup>	42	42	16	0
Black	41	41	18	0
<b>Age</b>				
18 to 29 years	49	38	13	(c)
30 to 49 years	47	41	11	1
50 to 64 years	44	41	15	(c)
50 years and older	40	38	18	2
65 years and older	37	35	21	3
<b>Education</b>				
College post graduate	63	31	4	2
College graduate	47	46	6	1
Some college	45	45	10	(c)
No college	40	35	22	1
<b>Income</b>				
\$50,000 and over	53	37	9	1
\$30,000 to \$49,999	44	43	12	1
\$20,000 to \$29,999	46	37	15	1
Under \$20,000	38	36	24	1
<b>Community</b>				
Urban area	47	38	13	1
Suburban area	42	42	14	1
Rural area	48	34	16	1
<b>Region</b>				
East	47	40	11	1
Midwest	51	34	13	1
South	41	36	20	2
West	41	48	10	0
<b>Politics</b>				
Republican	43	43	13	1
Democrat	46	39	13	1
Independent	45	36	16	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.

<sup>a</sup>Response volunteered.

<sup>b</sup>Includes black respondents.

<sup>c</sup>Less than 0.5 percent.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.14

**Reported confidence in the U.S. Supreme Court**

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1978-94

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?"

	1978			1980			1982			1983			1984			1986		
	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	28%	53%	15%	25%	50%	20%	31%	53%	12%	27%	55%	14%	33%	51%	12%	30%	52%	14%
<b>Sex</b>																		
Male	32	50	16	27	49	21	32	53	13	31	50	16	40	44	15	36	47	15
Female	25	55	14	23	51	18	30	53	12	24	58	12	29	56	11	25	56	14
<b>Race</b>																		
White	28	52	15	24	50	20	30	54	12	27	55	14	35	50	13	31	53	13
Black/other	25	58	12	29	47	16	31	49	13	26	53	15	25	54	11	24	49	19
<b>Age</b>																		
18 to 20 years	35	53	12	34	57	2	43	47	9	38	49	11	29	52	19	47	42	10
21 to 29 years	26	58	14	30	52	15	33	53	12	33	55	10	45	42	11	38	48	10
30 to 49 years	31	54	14	24	53	20	28	56	14	24	60	15	30	56	12	30	55	14
50 years and older	26	49	16	22	46	22	31	52	12	26	51	16	30	51	13	24	52	17
<b>Education</b>																		
College	37	52	10	28	55	16	36	53	10	34	53	12	40	50	8	37	52	9
High school	25	55	16	24	50	22	27	55	14	24	58	15	30	52	15	26	56	15
Grade school	21	47	18	21	39	20	30	45	11	19	47	19	25	46	17	21	39	27
<b>Income<sup>a</sup></b>																		
\$50,000 and over	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
\$30,000 to \$49,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
\$20,000 to \$29,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Under \$20,000	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>Occupation</b>																		
Professional/business	34	52	12	25	56	16	36	53	10	34	52	11	40	49	9	36	52	11
Clerical	27	55	14	25	51	19	29	58	11	26	57	14	24	62	12	25	57	14
Manual	24	54	16	24	46	21	28	52	15	22	57	17	33	48	14	27	51	17
Farmer	36	44	16	21	47	29	38	50	12	41	36	10	45	40	15	36	39	15
<b>Region</b>																		
Northeast	26	56	15	24	50	19	34	49	13	30	54	12	32	51	13	32	52	13
Midwest	32	51	13	27	57	14	30	57	11	30	54	12	30	55	12	30	54	13
South	26	52	15	24	51	22	27	53	15	26	53	17	32	49	14	28	50	16
West	27	54	16	24	46	24	32	53	11	22	60	15	41	48	9	30	54	14
<b>Religion</b>																		
Protestant	28	52	14	23	52	19	29	54	13	27	54	16	33	52	11	28	52	15
Catholic	27	56	16	29	42	21	33	54	10	26	58	12	32	52	13	32	54	11
Jewish	31	59	3	25	59	12	35	43	19	43	45	10	45	45	10	37	55	8
None	33	46	20	21	57	19	30	53	16	30	51	14	36	43	17	33	47	19
<b>Politics</b>																		
Republican	33	51	12	23	53	21	34	50	13	30	53	16	42	47	10	33	51	14
Democrat	28	55	12	28	48	17	30	54	11	27	54	15	34	51	12	29	53	14
Independent	26	52	18	22	50	21	29	54	14	26	57	12	27	54	14	28	52	15

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

<sup>a</sup>Income categories have been revised and therefore are not directly comparable to previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

1987			1988			1989			1990			1991			1993			1994		
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
36%	50%	10%	35%	50%	11%	34%	50%	11%	35%	48%	13%	38%	48%	13%	31%	52%	13%	30%	50%	16%
41	46	11	39	47	10	38	47	12	36	48	13	44	42	14	34	51	12	34	48	16
33	52	10	31	53	11	32	52	10	34	48	12	33	52	12	28	52	14	27	52	17
38	47	11	36	49	11	36	49	11	37	47	12	38	47	12	32	51	12	30	50	17
26	61	7	26	56	10	26	55	12	27	53	14	34	48	14	20	55	20	29	50	15
62	24	10	57	37	7	44	47	3	39	48	4	32	42	21	38	52	7	32	47	21
41	51	6	43	45	8	40	50	8	38	47	10	50	41	7	32	55	13	37	51	11
36	52	9	34	55	8	34	54	9	36	47	14	36	51	12	32	52	14	30	52	16
32	48	13	30	50	14	31	46	15	32	50	12	33	48	15	28	50	14	27	48	19
44	49	6	40	51	8	42	50	7	44	47	9	45	45	9	36	51	11	36	49	13
32	51	12	32	51	13	29	52	14	29	48	17	32	49	16	24	54	17	26	52	20
24	47	18	27	46	12	26	41	13	21	51	13	23	57	13	27	46	13	19	42	20
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	37	52	10	38	48	14
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	28	58	12	31	54	13
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	33	46	17	30	53	15
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	26	51	16	26	46	22
47	45	7	38	52	9	43	51	5	42	48	10	42	47	10	36	52	9	37	48	14
33	58	7	32	54	10	33	50	12	35	48	10	45	45	10	25	57	14	28	54	16
29	52	13	32	50	12	27	52	14	28	49	17	32	50	15	29	49	17	26	52	17
35	40	22	33	33	33	31	19	31	35	53	12	30	60	5	26	58	5	35	38	25
43	48	7	35	53	9	37	45	9	39	43	13	44	39	14	32	50	12	35	47	14
32	52	12	33	51	11	33	55	9	37	48	10	34	51	13	33	52	11	29	50	18
33	50	12	37	44	12	32	48	16	29	53	13	37	48	13	25	55	16	27	51	18
41	48	8	32	58	8	38	52	6	39	44	15	38	51	9	34	48	13	32	51	15
35	50	11	35	48	12	30	54	12	33	50	13	35	48	15	29	52	14	28	51	17
39	48	9	34	55	9	47	40	6	40	42	12	45	44	9	36	50	12	32	51	14
55	35	5	39	61	0	35	41	18	67	33	0	48	43	10	30	50	15	42	46	12
33	53	10	38	52	7	28	54	12	34	44	16	24	64	11	29	56	13	33	47	18
42	48	6	42	49	7	40	52	6	41	48	9	46	43	11	33	54	11	32	49	16
34	50	12	33	52	12	32	51	13	31	48	16	34	50	13	27	52	16	32	48	16
35	50	12	30	50	12	33	46	13	33	48	13	34	50	14	32	50	13	27	53	17

Table 2.15

**Attitudes toward amount of power held by certain institutions**

United States, 1995

Question: "As I read off each of the following, please tell me whether you think it has too much power in the United States today, about the right amount of power, or not enough power. First, . . . Next . . ."

	Too much	Right amount	Not enough	No opinion
The Internal Revenue Service, or IRS	63%	32%	3%	2%
The advertising industry	62	33	4	1
The Federal Government in Washington	60	29	8	3
Major corporations	58	31	7	4
Television news	56	36	7	1
The entertainment industry	55	35	8	2
The Central Intelligence Agency, or the CIA	42	37	9	12
Banks and financial institutions	41	49	7	3
Newspapers	41	48	10	1
The Federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, or ATF	39	34	23	4
The courts, the legal system, and judges	37	34	27	2
Labor unions	36	35	24	5
The Federal Bureau of Investigation, or FBI	32	48	16	4
The government in your State	27	58	13	2
Organized religion and churches	23	46	28	3
The United Nations	21	35	39	5
The municipal or local government where you live	17	62	18	3
The military	17	57	23	3
The local police in your community	13	55	31	1
The State Police in your State	12	61	24	3

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 361 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, October 1995), p. 11. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.16

**Respondents' ratings of the honesty and ethical standards of various occupations**By type of occupation, United States, 1995<sup>a</sup>

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	15%	51%	28%	4%	1%	1%
Clergy	17	39	32	6	2	4
Dentists	9	45	38	4	2	2
Medical doctors	11	43	35	7	3	1
Engineers	9	44	38	3	1	5
College teachers	11	41	37	6	1	4
Police	8	33	44	11	3	1
Funeral directors	7	28	49	8	2	6
Bankers	3	24	56	12	3	2
Journalists	4	19	50	19	5	3
Building contractors	3	18	55	18	3	3
Local officeholders	3	18	55	17	5	2
TV reporters, commentators	3	18	48	22	8	1
Newspaper reporters	3	17	48	22	8	2
Business executives	3	16	57	17	4	3
Stockbrokers	2	14	52	17	4	11
Lawyers	4	12	36	29	17	2
Real estate agents	2	13	56	21	5	3
State officeholders	2	13	50	24	8	3
Labor union leaders	1	13	42	26	12	6
U.S. Senators	1	11	45	30	11	2
Insurance salespeople	2	9	45	29	13	2
Advertising practitioners	1	8	44	31	11	5
Congress members	2	8	42	33	13	2
Car salespeople	1	4	32	39	22	2

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

<sup>a</sup>Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 362 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, November 1995), p. 30. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.17

**Respondents' ratings of the honesty and ethical standards of lawyers**

United States, selected years 1976-95

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

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; and data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.18					
Respondents' ratings of the honesty and ethical standards of lawyers					
By demographic characteristics, United States, 1995					
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	4%	12%	36%	29%	17%
<b>Sex</b>					
Male	3	11	33	29	23
Female	5	12	39	28	13
<b>Race</b>					
White	3	11	36	30	18
Nonwhite <sup>a</sup>	9	20	37	19	13
Black	11	24	37	15	12
<b>Age</b>					
18 to 29 years	8	14	37	26	15
30 to 49 years	3	11	38	29	18
50 to 64 years	1	12	40	26	20
65 years and older	5	10	26	34	17
<b>Education</b>					
College post graduate	3	6	30	41	18
College graduate	2	9	41	25	23
Some college	3	11	34	31	20
No college	5	14	38	25	14
<b>Income</b>					
\$75,000 and over	1	10	29	34	25
\$50,000 and over <sup>b</sup>	2	9	34	33	21
\$30,000 to \$49,999	3	13	35	33	15
\$20,000 to \$29,999	6	11	38	18	24
Under \$20,000	8	13	38	24	13
<b>Community</b>					
Urban area	7	14	32	30	15
Suburban area	2	9	39	29	19
Rural area	3	11	39	24	20
<b>Region</b>					
East	5	18	36	26	13
Midwest	5	8	37	28	20
South	4	13	37	27	17
West	3	7	35	33	20
<b>Politics</b>					
Republican	5	12	30	29	21
Democrat	4	14	37	27	16
Independent	4	9	40	29	16
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.					
<sup>a</sup> Includes black respondents.					
<sup>b</sup> Includes \$75,000 and over category.					
Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.					

Table 2.19					
Respondents' ratings of the honesty and ethical standards of police					
United States, selected years 1977-95					
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

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: 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; and data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.20

**Respondents' ratings of the honesty and ethical standards of police**

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1995

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	8%	33%	44%	11%	3%
<b>Sex</b>					
Male	8	35	40	11	3
Female	7	31	47	12	3
<b>Race</b>					
White	9	35	44	9	2
Nonwhite <sup>a</sup>	3	21	44	23	7
Black	4	21	41	24	8
<b>Age</b>					
18 to 29 years	10	27	45	12	5
30 to 49 years	7	33	45	11	2
50 to 64 years	6	35	42	15	2
65 years and older	8	39	41	8	2
<b>Education</b>					
College post graduate	5	37	44	11	2
College graduate	8	35	47	7	3
Some college	8	35	43	10	3
No college	8	30	44	13	3
<b>Income</b>					
\$75,000 and over	10	34	47	8	1
\$50,000 and over <sup>b</sup>	11	32	48	7	1
\$30,000 to \$49,999	7	37	41	13	2
\$20,000 to \$29,999	8	27	46	14	3
Under \$20,000	6	34	41	13	4
<b>Community</b>					
Urban area	8	29	46	12	4
Suburban area	7	38	43	10	1
Rural area	10	29	42	14	2
<b>Region</b>					
East	6	32	47	12	2
Midwest	10	35	37	12	4
South	9	31	44	11	3
West	6	33	48	10	3
<b>Politics</b>					
Republican	9	40	42	6	2
Democrat	7	33	43	14	3
Independent	8	27	46	13	3

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.

<sup>a</sup>Includes black respondents.

<sup>b</sup>Includes \$75,000 and over category.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.



Table 2.21

**Respondents' confidence in ability of police to protect, solve crime, and prevent crime**

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1995

Question: "How much confidence do you have in the ability of the police to **protect** you from crime? What about the ability of the police to **solve** crime? What about the ability of the police to **prevent** crime? Would you say: a great deal, some, little or none at all?"

	Protect from crime				Solve crime				Prevent crime			
	A great deal	Some	Little	None at all	A great deal	Some	Little	None at all	A great deal	Some	Little	None at all
National	30.2%	44.0%	16.1%	8.1%	25.4%	48.1%	14.8%	7.8%	16.7%	48.0%	21.1%	11.3%
<b>Sex</b>												
Male	30.8	41.9	16.3	9.1	29.0	43.7	17.0	7.7	17.6	45.6	22.0	12.9
Female	29.6	45.9	15.9	7.3	22.1	52.2	12.9	7.9	15.7	50.1	20.3	9.8
<b>Race</b>												
White	31.6	44.1	15.4	7.2	27.0	49.2	14.0	6.2	16.4	49.2	22.1	9.5
Black	18.1	41.9	24.8	15.2	15.2	44.8	20.0	18.1	15.4	40.4	17.3	26.9
Hispanic	33.8	48.6	12.2	5.4	21.6	45.9	14.9	9.5	18.9	48.6	16.2	9.5
<b>Age</b>												
18 to 29 years	25.7	41.9	17.1	13.5	23.0	41.9	18.5	13.5	15.4	42.1	24.4	16.3
30 to 39 years	24.8	50.0	16.9	7.2	21.7	56.0	14.1	5.1	13.7	54.5	19.9	9.4
40 to 59 years	32.2	44.2	14.2	8.2	25.5	50.0	14.2	7.5	15.5	48.4	22.5	12.0
60 years and older	43.4	35.8	15.0	2.9	36.2	38.5	13.2	4.0	25.4	44.5	16.8	5.8
<b>Education</b>												
College graduate	27.9	46.8	17.5	6.1	24.3	52.5	13.2	7.1	13.7	53.2	23.4	7.9
Some college	30.2	42.1	17.5	8.4	25.5	45.1	17.5	7.0	14.0	45.8	26.2	11.5
High school graduate	31.1	45.5	12.0	10.5	25.1	49.2	14.4	8.6	19.7	47.4	16.0	14.2
Less than high school graduate	35.3	36.3	18.6	6.9	30.0	40.0	14.0	8.0	23.8	41.6	14.9	11.9
<b>Income</b>												
Over \$60,000	28.5	44.6	19.4	7.0	25.3	54.3	13.4	5.9	12.3	46.0	26.2	14.4
Between \$30,000 and \$60,000	28.3	47.6	16.9	6.1	24.3	51.7	15.7	5.8	16.0	53.6	18.5	9.7
Between \$15,000 and \$29,999	28.9	43.1	15.9	8.8	25.9	40.2	18.8	9.6	18.4	47.3	23.8	8.4
Less than \$15,000	41.0	35.0	11.1	11.1	29.4	45.4	11.8	7.6	24.2	35.8	16.7	15.8
<b>Community</b>												
Urban	28.2	43.6	19.9	8.3	22.3	49.0	17.2	8.9	17.7	39.9	22.8	16.5
Suburban	31.3	45.7	15.5	4.9	28.8	49.2	12.9	4.9	14.9	51.5	21.8	9.5
Small city	30.9	47.9	10.1	10.1	22.3	53.2	9.0	11.2	16.5	51.6	18.1	11.7
Rural/small town	30.7	40.9	17.6	8.9	26.8	43.8	18.4	7.1	17.8	46.9	21.7	9.7
<b>Region</b>												
Northeast	29.0	42.6	20.5	6.8	24.4	46.0	17.6	6.8	18.2	48.9	19.9	10.2
Midwest	32.1	43.9	13.5	10.5	23.2	54.0	11.4	8.9	19.0	47.3	19.0	11.4
South	27.8	45.3	17.8	7.4	26.1	44.7	18.1	6.6	16.6	45.3	22.3	12.3
West	32.6	43.8	13.2	7.4	27.3	48.8	11.6	9.1	13.2	52.1	22.3	10.3
<b>Politics</b>												
Republican	30.0	46.4	14.3	7.8	27.9	48.3	14.6	5.1	12.9	55.4	18.0	11.6
Democrat	28.7	46.2	17.6	6.5	24.6	47.7	16.0	8.5	15.7	47.9	21.8	11.1
Independent/other	31.3	41.6	15.6	9.8	24.7	49.2	14.4	8.2	18.8	43.0	23.9	11.7

Note: The National Opinion Survey on Crime and Justice - 1995 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 June 2 to June 26, 1995. A total of 1,005 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 "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 Survey Research Program, College of Criminal Justice, Sam Houston State University.

Table 2.22

**Reported confidence in ability of police to protect from violent crime**

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1995

Question: "How much confidence do you have in the ability of the police to protect you from violent crime?"

	A great deal	Quite a lot	Not very much	None at all
National	20%	30%	39%	9%
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	18	29	39	12
Female	22	32	38	7
<b>Race</b>				
White	21	31	38	9
Nonwhite <sup>a</sup>	15	25	45	13
Black	16	22	46	14
<b>Age</b>				
18 to 29 years	21	33	31	15
30 to 49 years	13	31	47	8
50 to 64 years	26	24	38	9
65 years and older	32	32	27	6
<b>Education</b>				
College post graduate	16	33	43	7
College graduate	14	35	44	6
Some college	21	32	37	10
No college	23	27	37	11
<b>Income</b>				
\$75,000 and over	13	31	46	9
\$50,000 and over <sup>b</sup>	14	34	41	10
\$30,000 to \$49,999	16	32	43	9
\$20,000 to \$29,999	21	30	40	9
Under \$20,000	28	25	36	8
<b>Community</b>				
Urban area	19	29	40	11
Suburban area	18	33	39	8
Rural area	25	28	36	10
<b>Region</b>				
East	21	29	38	10
Midwest	24	32	35	9
South	20	31	38	9
West	16	28	46	9
<b>Politics</b>				
Republican	24	35	33	7
Democrat	21	29	40	8
Independent	17	28	41	12

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.

<sup>a</sup>Includes black respondents.

<sup>b</sup>Includes \$75,000 and over category.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.23				
Attitudes toward how much police are paid				
By demographic characteristics, United States, 1995				
Question: "In your view, are the police in your community paid too much, too little, or about the right amount?"				
	Too much	Too little	About right	Don't know/ refused
National	5%	40%	44%	11%
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	6	40	46	8
Female	4	40	42	14
<b>Race</b>				
White	5	42	43	10
Nonwhite <sup>a</sup>	9	29	46	16
Black	10	31	47	12
<b>Age</b>				
18 to 29 years	10	38	40	12
30 to 49 years	5	45	39	11
50 to 64 years	5	36	51	8
65 years and older	3	33	51	13
<b>Education</b>				
College post graduate	3	42	42	13
College graduate	3	41	43	13
Some college	6	41	43	10
No college	6	38	45	11
<b>Income</b>				
\$75,000 and over	4	36	50	10
\$50,000 and over <sup>b</sup>	4	43	44	9
\$30,000 to \$49,999	6	41	40	13
\$20,000 to \$29,999	6	46	40	8
Under \$20,000	5	35	47	13
<b>Community</b>				
Urban area	6	41	42	11
Suburban area	4	41	42	13
Rural area	5	37	49	9
<b>Region</b>				
East	8	32	48	12
Midwest	5	37	46	12
South	5	52	33	10
West	3	33	52	12
<b>Politics</b>				
Republican	4	40	45	11
Democrat	5	44	40	11
Independent	6	37	45	12
Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.				
<sup>a</sup> Includes black respondents.				
<sup>b</sup> Includes \$75,000 and over category.				
Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.				

Table 2.24				
Teenagers' attitudes toward police in their community				
By sex, race, ethnicity, type of school, and community, United States, 1995				
Question: "Think about your experiences with police patrolling the surrounding blocks near your home. Do you have a good opinion, bad opinion, or no opinion at all about the police officers who work near your home?"				
	Good opinion	Bad opinion	No opinion at all	Don't know
National	26%	21%	40%	12%
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	26	26	39	10
Female	28	15	41	15
<b>Race, ethnicity</b>				
White	28	21	40	12
Black	26	21	41	12
Hispanic	24	20	42	14
Asian	23	27	36	14
<b>Type of school</b>				
Public	26	20	41	13
Private	28	25	38	10
Parochial	37	18	32	13
<b>Community</b>				
Urban	33	18	40	10
Suburban	26	21	40	13
Rural	22	24	40	14

Note: These data are from a survey of 2,023 public, private, and parochial school students in the seventh to twelfth grades conducted for the National Teens, Crime, and the Community Program Oct. 5 to Nov. 16, 1995 by Louis Harris and Associates, Inc. Interviews were completed in classrooms with two representative samples of public, private, and parochial school students in grades 7 through 12, using the nationally representative Harris Scholastic sample of schools and school students, and a representative sample of urban schools.

Source: National Teens, Crime, and the Community Program, *Between Hope and Fear: Teens Speak Out on Crime and the Community* (Washington, DC: National Crime Prevention Council and National Institute for Citizen Education in the Law, 1996), p. 85. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.25

**Attitudes toward a police officer striking an adult male citizen**

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1973-94

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%
<b>Sex</b>																		
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
<b>Race</b>																		
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
<b>Age</b>																		
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
<b>Education</b>																		
College	84	14	86	13	85	13	85	12	82	17	87	11	79	20	85	14	83	14
High school	72	27	71	26	76	20	76	21	73	24	75	23	67	31	67	31	70	26
Grade school	56	38	58	35	62	33	59	33	52	41	56	36	46	46	51	38	48	39
<b>Income<sup>a</sup></b>																		
\$50,000 and over	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
\$30,000 to \$49,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
\$20,000 to \$29,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Under \$20,000	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>Occupation</b>																		
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
<b>Region</b>																		
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
<b>Religion</b>																		
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
<b>Politics</b>																		
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.

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

<sup>a</sup>Income categories have been revised and therefore are not directly comparable to previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

1988		1989		1990		1991		1993		1994	
Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
73%	23%	70%	24%	70%	25%	66%	30%	73%	22%	71%	26%
77	20	77	18	77	19	71	27	81	16	80	18
69	25	66	28	64	30	62	33	68	27	64	32
77	19	74	21	73	22	70	26	77	19	76	22
51	41	51	40	52	41	44	51	51	40	48	46
74	26	69	31	59	36	53	42	69	28	56	38
70	26	73	21	74	24	68	30	80	19	70	27
79	18	74	20	74	23	72	27	75	22	76	22
68	26	65	28	63	28	58	34	68	24	66	30
78	19	78	17	78	19	73	24	79	18	79	19
73	23	66	30	64	30	64	32	70	26	66	32
50	36	53	34	48	33	36	54	55	33	52	40
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	83	16	81	18
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	74	23	80	18
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	77	20	69	28
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	65	29	60	35
79	19	80	14	80	18	75	23	79	17	80	18
77	19	70	26	73	24	66	30	74	22	67	30
69	26	64	30	64	29	60	35	72	24	68	29
62	25	75	12	50	38	55	35	47	47	70	20
68	29	62	30	68	24	63	34	71	25	65	32
70	24	79	19	69	26	66	30	67	27	71	26
75	19	71	20	67	27	65	31	77	18	71	26
77	20	66	29	76	20	70	26	76	20	78	20
74	21	73	22	70	25	67	28	74	21	70	27
66	29	66	28	67	27	62	34	67	27	71	25
91	4	75	19	71	29	68	32	79	21	76	22
78	20	68	25	74	19	65	34	78	21	77	22
75	21	76	18	76	19	72	25	78	17	77	20
69	26	69	26	64	30	58	37	65	29	66	30
75	20	66	26	70	25	68	28	76	20	71	26

Table 2.26

**Attitudes toward a police officer striking a citizen under certain circumstances**

United States, selected years 1973-94

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

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

Table 2.27

**Attitudes toward a police officer striking a citizen under certain circumstances**

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1994

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	93%	6%	75%	21%	9%	90%	7%	92%
<b>Sex</b>								
Male	96	4	81	16	11	88	7	91
Female	91	8	70	25	7	92	6	92
<b>Race</b>								
White	94	5	78	18	9	90	6	92
Black/other	90	9	59	35	6	92	8	91
<b>Age</b>								
18 to 20 years	88	9	79	21	3	97	9	91
21 to 29 years	94	5	72	24	4	95	5	95
30 to 49 years	94	6	76	20	7	92	5	94
50 years and older	93	6	74	21	14	85	10	86
<b>Education</b>								
College	94	6	76	20	7	92	5	94
High school	93	6	75	21	9	90	8	90
Grade school	93	6	62	28	17	80	11	82
<b>Income</b>								
\$50,000 and over	94	5	80	18	7	92	7	92
\$30,000 to \$49,999	97	3	81	16	9	90	5	94
\$20,000 to \$29,999	94	5	74	22	7	93	5	93
Under \$20,000	91	8	69	27	11	88	9	88
<b>Occupation</b>								
Professional/business	94	5	78	18	7	92	5	94
Clerical	91	8	71	24	9	90	8	91
Manual	94	5	75	20	10	89	8	90
Farmer	88	10	72	25	8	90	8	90
<b>Region</b>								
Northeast	92	7	73	23	6	94	8	91
Midwest	93	7	74	21	9	90	5	94
South	94	4	76	20	11	88	8	90
West	94	6	74	22	8	92	6	92
<b>Religion</b>								
Protestant	93	6	74	21	10	89	7	92
Catholic	94	6	76	21	9	91	7	91
Jewish	98	2	93	7	7	93	0	100
None	95	5	74	22	6	92	6	91
<b>Politics</b>								
Republican	95	5	79	17	10	90	8	91
Democrat	93	6	72	23	8	91	7	92
Independent	92	7	74	22	9	91	6	92

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

Table 2.28				
Attitudes toward crime rate in own neighborhood in past year				
By demographic characteristics, United States, 1995				
Question: "In the past year do you feel that the crime rate in your neighborhood has increased, decreased or stayed the same?"				
	Increased	Stayed the same	Decreased	Don't know
National	21.6%	62.2%	11.7%	4.4%
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	19.4	63.8	12.4	4.3
Female	23.6	60.7	11.1	4.4
<b>Race</b>				
White	21.6	64.6	9.2	4.5
Black	21.0	49.5	27.6	1.9
Hispanic	23.0	51.4	17.6	8.1
<b>Age</b>				
18 to 29 years	17.6	59.9	17.1	5.4
30 to 39 years	23.4	64.0	9.4	3.2
40 to 59 years	22.1	61.5	12.0	4.4
60 years and older	22.4	64.4	7.5	5.2
<b>Education</b>				
College graduate	20.1	68.5	7.9	3.2
Some college	21.0	61.5	12.6	4.9
High school graduate	23.0	60.4	12.6	4.0
Less than high school graduate	19.6	56.9	17.6	5.9
<b>Income</b>				
Over \$60,000	16.1	71.0	8.6	4.3
Between \$30,000 and \$60,000	20.3	68.3	10.0	1.4
Between \$15,000 and \$29,999	26.4	54.4	13.4	5.4
Less than \$15,000	23.7	50.8	16.1	9.3
<b>Community</b>				
Urban	22.3	55.4	16.6	5.1
Suburban	18.3	64.6	11.8	5.3
Small city	28.0	59.3	10.6	2.1
Rural/small town	20.4	65.4	9.7	4.5
<b>Region</b>				
Northeast	19.2	67.8	8.5	4.5
Midwest	18.1	62.9	13.5	5.5
South	21.8	62.2	11.5	4.6
West	26.1	57.7	12.9	2.9
<b>Politics</b>				
Republican	19.0	63.7	11.2	5.8
Democrat	22.9	61.8	13.9	1.4
Independent/other	23.6	60.5	10.9	5.0
Note: See Note, table 2.21.				
Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by Survey Research Program, College of Criminal Justice, Sam Houston State University.				

Table 2.29				
Respondents' perceptions of safety in their community				
By demographic characteristics, United States, 1995				
Question: "On another subject, when it comes to the threat of crime, how safe do you feel in your community? Do you feel very safe, fairly safe, fairly unsafe, or very unsafe?"				
	Very safe	Fairly safe	Fairly unsafe	Very unsafe
National	27%	53%	13%	7%
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	27	55	12	6
Female	27	52	14	7
<b>Race</b>				
White	29	55	12	4
Black	16	50	11	23
<b>Age</b>				
18 to 29 years	27	48	16	9
30 to 44 years	26	60	10	4
45 to 64 years	29	48	16	7
65 years and older	29	52	9	10
<b>Education</b>				
College graduate	31	54	12	3
Some college	27	57	12	4
No college	26	52	13	9
<b>Income</b>				
More than \$60,000	31	57	11	1
\$40,000 to \$60,000	27	55	15	3
\$20,000 to \$39,999	27	55	9	9
Less than \$20,000	22	42	24	12
<b>Politics</b>				
Republican	30	54	11	5
Democrat	23	53	15	9
Independent	31	57	9	3
Note: These data are from a nationwide telephone survey of 1,426 adults age 18 and older conducted by the Los Angeles Times Poll Oct. 27-30, 1995. 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.				
Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the Los Angeles Times Poll. Reprinted by permission.				



Table 2.30

**Respondents' feelings of safety on streets in own neighborhood in past year**

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1995

Question: "In the past year do you feel safer, not as safe or about the same on the streets in your neighborhood?"

	Safer	Not as safe	About the same
National	9.6%	18.1%	70.3%
<b>Sex</b>			
Male	10.6	16.8	70.1
Female	8.6	19.4	70.4
<b>Race</b>			
White	9.1	17.2	71.7
Black	10.5	21.9	66.7
Hispanic	16.2	18.9	60.8
<b>Age</b>			
18 to 29 years	10.8	18.4	67.7
30 to 39 years	9.0	17.3	73.4
40 to 59 years	10.4	18.2	69.2
60 years and older	9.2	20.7	66.7
<b>Education</b>			
College graduate	8.3	17.6	71.9
Some college	7.7	17.2	73.0
High school graduate	10.8	18.8	69.2
Less than high school graduate	15.7	20.6	59.8
<b>Income</b>			
Over \$60,000	8.6	13.4	75.8
Between \$30,000 and \$60,000	8.9	17.5	72.3
Between \$15,000 and \$29,999	9.6	19.2	70.0
Less than \$15,000	13.6	22.9	58.5
<b>Community</b>			
Urban	12.1	21.7	63.7
Suburban	8.7	14.1	73.4
Small city	9.5	22.8	67.2
Rural/small town	9.1	17.2	72.3
<b>Region</b>			
Northeast	8.5	14.1	76.8
Midwest	10.5	17.3	67.9
South	8.9	21.4	68.3
West	10.7	17.4	70.2
<b>Politics</b>			
Republican	5.4	17.3	75.2
Democrat	9.6	21.8	67.9
Independent/other	13.3	17.0	67.1

Note: See Note, table 2.21. The "don't know" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by Survey Research Program, College of Criminal Justice, Sam Houston State University.



Table 2.31

**Attitudes toward crime rate in own area and uneasiness on the streets**

United States, selected years 1966-93

	"In the past year, do you feel the crime rate in your area has been increasing, decreasing, or has it remained the same as it was before?"				"Compared to a year ago, do you personally feel more uneasy on the streets, less uneasy, or not much different?"			
	Increasing	Decreasing	Remained same	Not sure	More uneasy	Less uneasy	Not much different	Not sure
1966	NA	NA	NA	NA	49%	3%	44%	4%
1967	46%	4%	43%	7%	NA	NA	NA	NA
1968	NA	NA	NA	NA	53	4	42	1
1969	NA	NA	NA	NA	55	4	39	2
1970	62	3	30	5	NA	NA	NA	NA
1971	NA	NA	NA	NA	55	5	39	1
1973	48	7	40	5	NA	NA	NA	NA
1975	70	3	24	3	55	2	42	1
1977	NA	NA	NA	NA	49	4	46	1
1978	46	7	42	5	40	5	53	2
1981	68	4	27	1	48	6	45	1
1982	59	6	34	1	41	7	51	1
1983	41	15	43	1	26	9	63	2
1984	33	21	44	2	24	10	65	1
1985	40	17	42	1	32	7	60	1
1991	55	5	39	1	38	5	57	(a)
1993	54	5	39	2	42	5	51	2

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

<sup>a</sup>Less than 0.5 percent.Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Poll*, Apr. 14, 1991, p. 2; Aug. 9, 1993, p. 2 (Los Angeles: Creators Syndicate, Inc.). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.32

**Respondents reporting fear of walking alone at night and feeling unsafe at home**

United States, selected years 1965-93

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 at home at night--do you feel safe and secure, or not?"

(Percent responding "yes")

	Afraid to walk alone at night	Feel unsafe at home
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

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 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.33

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

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1973-94

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%
<b>Sex</b>																		
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
<b>Race</b>																		
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
<b>Age</b>																		
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
<b>Education</b>																		
College	35	64	42	57	36	64	41	58	42	58	49	50	40	59	36	63	38	62
High school	44	55	44	55	47	52	46	53	44	55	46	54	42	57	41	58	39	61
Grade school	41	58	51	49	48	52	47	52	42	57	43	56	46	51	51	48	39	59
<b>Income<sup>a</sup></b>																		
\$50,000 and over	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
\$30,000 to \$49,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
\$20,000 to \$29,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Under \$20,000	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>Occupation</b>																		
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
<b>Region</b>																		
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
<b>Religion</b>																		
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
<b>Politics</b>																		
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.

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

<sup>a</sup>Income categories have been revised and therefore are not directly comparable to previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

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1988		1989		1990		1991		1993		1994	
Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
40%	59%	40%	60%	41%	58%	43%	56%	43%	57%	47%	52%
16	83	19	80	19	81	24	76	26	73	30	69
56	42	55	45	58	41	58	41	55	44	60	39
39	60	38	62	39	60	41	59	40	60	45	54
45	53	52	46	50	48	56	44	58	42	56	43
27	73	47	53	43	57	52	48	31	66	44	56
38	61	42	58	33	65	40	60	40	60	49	50
32	67	33	67	38	62	39	61	38	62	43	57
51	48	45	54	48	51	49	49	51	48	51	47
36	62	40	60	39	60	43	56	42	58	45	54
41	58	38	62	41	58	42	58	44	56	48	51
51	49	45	55	51	48	50	50	45	55	53	47
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	39	61	41	59
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	37	63	42	58
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	43	57	46	53
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	51	49	54	45
37	62	41	59	36	63	39	61	44	56	44	55
54	46	49	51	56	42	51	48	43	57	58	41
35	64	33	67	38	61	41	59	42	58	42	57
18	82	20	80	28	72	24	76	24	76	36	64
41	57	35	65	40	59	36	62	44	56	44	56
33	66	39	61	36	64	42	57	34	66	39	60
44	56	42	58	46	52	43	57	46	54	54	45
43	57	41	59	41	58	51	49	48	52	46	53
42	57	41	58	43	56	45	54	44	56	48	52
38	60	38	62	38	61	36	63	41	59	45	54
71	24	53	47	61	39	67	33	65	35	58	39
22	77	34	66	32	64	39	61	33	66	41	58
41	59	37	62	41	58	36	63	42	58	45	54
44	56	46	54	47	52	48	51	48	51	51	49
35	63	33	67	35	64	44	56	39	61	44	55

Table 2.34

**Teenagers reporting whether they feel safe in various locations**

By sex, race, ethnicity, type of school, and community, United States, 1995

Question: "How often do you feel safe when you are in the following places--do you always feel safe, sometimes feel safe, or do you never feel safe?"

(Percent responding "sometimes" or "never")

	Feeling safe sometimes or never							
	On public transportation (like trains, buses, or subways)	Walking to and from your friends' homes after dark	Around your school	In the park closest to your home	Going to and from school	In your school building	On your own block or in your own neighborhood	At home
National	63%	60%	42%	40%	29%	28%	25%	9%
<b>Sex</b>								
Male	58	47	41	32	25	29	18	7
Female	70	75	43	48	32	27	33	12
<b>Race, ethnicity</b>								
White	61	55	38	35	22	23	20	8
Black	70	71	53	47	41	44	33	9
Hispanic	66	69	47	49	41	36	38	12
Asian	72	71	40	42	34	24	37	5
<b>Type of school</b>								
Public	61	61	46	39	30	33	26	9
Private	75	51	21	41	18	6	23	8
Parochial	77	66	28	52	30	13	27	12
<b>Community</b>								
Urban	69	68	43	46	28	28	30	11
Suburban	65	58	44	42	29	30	24	9
Rural	57	56	39	31	28	27	22	9

Note: See Note, table 2.24.

Source: National Teens, Crime, and the Community Program, *Between Hope and Fear: Teens Speak Out on Crime and the Community* (Washington, DC: National Crime Prevention Council and National Institute for Citizen Education in the Law, 1996), pp. 25, 26. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.35

**Teenagers reporting changes in behavior caused by crime or the threat of crime**

By sex, race, ethnicity, type of school, and community, United States, 1995

Question: "Has crime or the threat of crime ever caused you to do the following things, or not?"

(Percent responding "has caused")

	Change your group of friends	Avoid going to a particular park or play-ground	Change the way you come to or go home from school	Carry a weapon to protect yourself (like a bat, club, knife, or gun)	Get lower grades in school than you think you otherwise would have	Stay home from school or cut class	Get someone to protect you	Stop attending a particular activity or sport
National	22%	20%	13%	12%	12%	11%	10%	10%
<b>Sex</b>								
Male	22	19	16	18	12	12	9	12
Female	21	22	10	6	11	10	11	8
<b>Race, ethnicity</b>								
White	19	19	12	10	9	9	10	8
Black	32	26	13	15	19	18	12	18
Hispanic	25	17	18	18	18	17	11	14
Asian	24	39	20	9	10	9	6	14
<b>Type of school</b>								
Public	22	19	14	12	12	12	11	10
Private	22	19	12	15	8	7	9	10
Parochial	22	37	13	9	10	7	9	12
<b>Community</b>								
Urban	24	26	13	11	10	12	10	10
Suburban	23	22	16	14	11	11	12	11
Rural	18	13	11	12	15	10	9	10

Note: See Note, table 2.24.

Source: National Teens, Crime, and the Community Program, *Between Hope and Fear: Teens Speak Out on Crime and the Community* (Washington, DC: National Crime Prevention Council and National Institute for Citizen Education in the Law, 1996), p. 51. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.36

**Places adults and teenagers report they avoid because of safety fears**

By sex, race, ethnicity, and place, United States, 1996

Question: "Do you ever avoid going to . . . because it makes you feel unsafe, or not?"

(Percent responding that they avoid the place)

	Adults						Teenagers					
	Sex			Race, ethnicity			Sex			Race, ethnicity		
	Total	Male	Female	White	Black	Hispanic	Total	Male	Female	White	Black	Hispanic
Your local public park or recreation area	28%	21%	35%	26%	37%	45%	15%	11%	19%	12%	21%	19%
The neighborhood around your school/an area or street close to where you work	21	16	26	20	23	32	11	9	13	10	15	13
The mall or shopping center nearest home	19	10	27	19	19	32	8	7	9	9	7	5
Your neighborhood or block where you live/a particular section of your neighborhood	29	22	34	26	38	44	6	5	7	5	10	9
Never feel unsafe in these places/do not avoid any public areas	51	59	44	52	49	32	61	68	54	65	52	57
Avoid at least one public place	49	41	56	48	51	68	28	23	34	25	34	34

Note: See Note, table 2.5. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Source: YWCA, *Families Taking Action: A YWCA Survey About Making Homes and Communities Safer* (New York: Louis Harris and Associates, Inc., 1996), p. 25. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.37

**Respondents' concern about becoming a victim of crime**

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1995

Question: "How concerned are you, if at all. . .about becoming a victim of crime?"

	Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not too concerned	Not at all concerned
National	50.6%	29.4%	15.3%	4.4%
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	43.5	28.4	21.8	6.2
Female	57.0	30.4	9.4	2.7
<b>Race</b>				
White	46.6	32.0	16.6	4.4
Nonwhite	74.8	15.0	6.1	4.2
<b>Age</b>				
18 to 29 years	46.5	30.2	16.5	6.7
30 to 49 years	51.3	28.8	16.1	3.8
50 to 64 years	50.7	31.2	13.6	3.4
65 years and older	54.3	28.1	13.3	3.5
<b>Education</b>				
College graduate	35.7	40.5	19.2	4.3
Some college	40.6	35.1	20.5	3.4
High school graduate	60.3	24.0	9.9	5.8
Less than high school graduate	61.2	20.0	15.0	2.6
<b>Family income</b>				
\$75,000 and over	33.2	34.1	26.3	6.4
\$50,000 to \$74,999	39.2	37.2	19.7	3.8
\$30,000 to \$49,999	50.3	31.1	14.2	4.4
\$20,000 to \$29,999	54.9	26.5	14.2	4.0
Under \$20,000	59.2	23.8	12.3	3.9
<b>Region</b>				
East	58.1	24.0	15.2	2.4
Midwest	45.2	34.4	15.0	5.4
South	52.2	27.8	14.8	4.6
West	46.9	31.5	16.5	4.8

Note: These data are derived from telephone interviews of a nationwide sample of 979 adults, 18 years of age and older. The interviews were conducted Oct. 25-30, 1995 by Princeton Survey Research Associates for the Times Mirror Center for The People & The Press. The "does not apply" and "don't know/refused" categories have been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Pew Research Center for The People & The Press, formerly the Times Mirror Center for The People & The Press. Reprinted by permission.



Table 2.38

**Teenagers' attitudes toward blame for violence against teens**

By sex, race, ethnicity, type of school, and community, United States, 1995

Question: "Do you think each of the following deserves a lot of blame, some blame, or no blame for violence that happens against teens?"

(Percent responding "a lot of blame")

	Drugs	Lack of parental involvement in teenagers' lives	Peer pressure	A lack of values	The criminal justice system	Not having enough money to live on	Young people's unhappiness about their future	The music young people listen to	Television	Boredom
National	61%	53%	52%	36%	29%	24%	20%	17%	16%	15%
<u>Sex</u>										
Male	59	51	53	35	30	25	19	19	15	17
Female	63	55	51	38	29	22	20	14	18	13
<u>Race, ethnicity</u>										
White	63	54	55	40	29	21	18	16	15	14
Black	57	51	37	31	27	32	22	18	21	19
Hispanic	53	47	47	25	31	25	19	13	17	17
Asian	76	58	57	40	31	25	22	18	16	16
<u>Type of school</u>										
Public	60	52	51	35	29	25	20	16	17	15
Private	64	53	56	41	31	17	18	18	8	17
Parochial	58	59	52	48	28	18	15	20	21	11
<u>Community</u>										
Urban	66	55	55	40	30	26	21	16	16	16
Suburban	56	53	53	37	32	24	19	15	16	15
Rural	62	50	47	32	26	21	19	19	17	14

Note: See Note, table 2.24.

Source: National Teens, Crime, and the Community Program, *Between Hope and Fear: Teens Speak Out on Crime and the Community* (Washington, DC: National Crime Prevention Council and National Institute for Citizen Education in the Law, 1996), pp. 119, 120. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.39

**Attitudes toward influences on children and teenagers toward the use of drugs**

United States, 1995

Question: "How much influence do you think each of the following currently has over the attitudes of children and teenagers toward the use of drugs--a great deal, a moderate amount, only a little, or no influence?"

Influencing factor	Great deal	Moderate amount	Only a little	No influence
Other children and teenagers	74%	20%	4%	1%
The entertainment industry including television, movies and music	63	24	8	4
Parents	58	28	11	2
Professional athletes	51	34	10	4
School-based prevention and education programs	30	50	16	2
Organized religion	31	39	20	7
Public-service advertising on TV and radio against drug use	26	44	24	5

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: George Gallup, Jr., *A 1995 View of the Drug Problem in America* (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Organization, Inc., December 1995). Reprinted by permission.



Table 2.40

**Attitudes toward problems on which tax dollars should be spent**

By sex, race, age, and education, United States, 1996

Question: "I am going to read you a list of concerns that people sometimes name as problems in the United States. After I read each one, please tell me if you think it is extremely important, somewhat important, not very important, or not at all important in terms of where tax dollars should be spent."

(Percent responding "extremely important")

	Reducing violent crime	Reducing illegal drug use among children and adolescents	Educational opportunities for children	Health insurance or low cost health care	Reducing drunk driving	Reducing unemployment	Reducing illegal drug use among adults	Gun control
Total	84%	82%	82%	66%	63%	57%	55%	36%
<b>Sex</b>								
Male	80	79	79	59	56	49	51	23
Female	87	85	85	72	69	61	62	46
<b>Race</b>								
White	83	81	81	64	62	52	54	32
Black	91	87	92	82	74	74	76	60
Other	86	86	86	74	56	71	59	50
<b>Age</b>								
18 to 25 years	84	75	88	55	59	49	47	35
26 to 34 years	83	83	85	63	61	51	49	34
35 to 54 years	82	81	82	66	59	56	57	32
55 years and older	87	86	78	73	73	60	67	41
<b>Education</b>								
College graduate	76	72	44	54	44	44	40	29
Some college	84	84	55	66	64	55	56	31
High school graduate	88	89	63	74	72	63	69	40
Less than high school graduate	90	83	63	75	83	63	72	51

Note: These data are from a nationwide telephone survey of 2,016 noninstitutionalized adults aged 18 or older living in telephone households in the contiguous United States conducted by The Gallup Organization, Inc. for the Office of National Drug Control Policy.

Source: Executive Office of the President, Office of National Drug Control Policy, *Consult with America: A Look at How Americans View the Country's Drug Problem* (Washington, DC: Office of National Drug Control Policy, 1996), pp. 22-25. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.41

**Respondents responding too little is spent on selected problems in this country**

United States, selected years 1973-94

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

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

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

Table 2.42

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

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1980-94

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)?"

	1980			1982			1983			1984			1985			1986		
	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	69%	21%	6%	72%	18%	5%	67%	24%	5%	68%	25%	4%	63%	28%	5%	64%	27%	5%
<b>Sex</b>																		
Male	66	23	7	71	19	7	64	28	6	64	28	6	61	29	7	59	32	6
Female	71	19	5	72	18	4	69	22	4	71	21	3	66	26	4	67	24	4
<b>Race</b>																		
White	68	22	6	71	19	5	66	26	4	67	26	5	63	28	5	63	28	5
Black/other	79	13	6	74	15	7	75	14	7	74	19	4	62	26	9	68	20	4
<b>Age</b>																		
18 to 20 years	64	27	4	89	9	2	51	44	0	67	25	8	80	20	0	75	20	0
21 to 29 years	74	21	4	71	22	5	70	24	4	68	28	3	67	29	2	65	29	4
30 to 49 years	68	23	5	73	19	5	67	25	4	68	24	5	62	30	5	62	30	4
50 years and older	67	19	8	70	18	5	65	22	7	67	24	5	62	26	8	64	24	6
<b>Education</b>																		
College	66	25	4	72	19	6	65	27	4	68	28	3	61	30	4	62	30	3
High school	72	19	6	75	17	4	70	23	4	69	21	6	67	26	5	66	25	6
Grade school	66	18	8	60	21	6	57	19	13	63	28	2	52	30	15	60	24	6
<b>Income<sup>a</sup></b>																		
\$50,000 and over	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
\$30,000 to \$49,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
\$20,000 to \$29,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Under \$20,000	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>Occupation</b>																		
Professional/business	68	22	6	73	19	6	66	26	5	62	32	5	63	28	4	60	32	3
Clerical	74	19	5	76	17	4	67	26	3	76	20	2	68	23	5	68	23	5
Manual	68	21	7	70	19	6	67	23	6	68	23	6	62	28	7	65	23	7
Farmer	56	24	6	50	31	12	64	28	0	64	36	0	46	46	4	68	32	0
<b>Region</b>																		
Northeast	72	18	6	72	18	5	68	22	6	75	18	6	60	28	6	63	30	3
Midwest	69	21	7	71	19	5	66	26	3	70	25	2	62	29	6	63	27	4
South	71	19	6	73	18	4	67	22	5	65	26	4	67	24	4	66	22	7
West	62	26	6	70	19	7	65	26	6	62	29	7	60	32	6	62	33	3
<b>Religion</b>																		
Protestant	69	21	6	71	19	5	68	23	5	68	24	4	63	29	6	64	26	4
Catholic	71	20	6	74	18	4	66	25	4	70	24	4	66	24	5	66	27	3
Jewish	72	12	3	78	11	3	70	16	7	67	33	0	76	6	12	52	39	9
None	64	25	5	65	24	8	59	31	5	56	31	11	52	37	2	54	28	14
<b>Politics</b>																		
Republican	68	20	10	69	20	7	67	25	5	63	29	4	62	29	6	61	32	3
Democrat	70	22	4	75	16	4	70	22	5	72	23	3	66	27	4	70	23	4
Independent	68	20	6	69	20	5	64	25	5	68	23	6	61	29	6	59	29	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.

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

<sup>a</sup>Income categories have been revised and therefore are not directly comparable to previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

1987			1988			1989			1990			1991			1993			1994		
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%	68%	23%	4%	72%	20%	5%	70%	22%	4%	65%	27%	5%	71%	20%	5%	75%	16%	6%
66	26	4	67	25	4	70	20	7	70	22	5	58	33	6	65	26	7	72	19	7
70	22	4	69	22	4	74	19	3	70	22	3	69	23	4	76	16	4	78	14	6
68	24	4	67	24	4	71	21	5	68	23	4	63	29	4	70	22	4	74	16	7
70	23	5	73	19	6	81	13	3	78	14	6	75	17	6	76	15	8	80	14	3
68	21	5	63	26	0	67	29	0	64	24	8	56	44	0	67	24	0	82	15	3
65	27	5	63	32	2	72	20	6	72	24	1	63	26	6	78	17	4	84	12	3
65	26	5	74	19	4	71	20	5	69	22	5	61	32	5	71	22	5	74	19	6
74	19	3	66	22	6	74	18	4	70	20	4	71	22	4	67	21	6	72	15	8
62	30	5	71	24	2	72	21	4	71	23	3	58	32	6	72	23	4	74	18	6
73	19	4	68	24	3	73	19	5	70	20	5	70	25	3	73	17	6	77	14	6
74	19	3	61	17	12	73	16	6	58	29	6	70	15	9	58	25	9	72	14	8
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	74	21	2	72	20	7
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	75	19	4	76	17	6
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	74	17	5	79	15	4
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	68	21	6	76	13	6
62	29	4	68	25	4	72	19	5	66	26	3	58	32	7	68	25	5	73	20	5
61	36	3	66	25	5	80	18	0	74	19	2	69	26	2	76	16	4	77	12	7
75	16	5	70	22	2	70	22	6	70	20	6	66	26	5	72	19	5	78	13	6
76	18	0	70	20	0	77	8	15	57	21	14	76	18	6	53	20	27	48	31	17
63	28	7	70	22	3	73	20	3	70	25	3	67	30	2	72	21	3	76	17	4
73	20	3	63	28	3	70	24	4	63	28	2	67	27	4	71	22	2	76	18	3
68	22	4	72	20	5	76	16	4	75	16	5	66	24	7	71	17	7	74	14	8
67	27	4	67	24	5	69	20	8	69	18	7	56	31	5	68	24	6	75	16	7
70	22	5	66	24	4	74	20	4	71	21	4	66	25	5	70	20	5	75	16	6
66	30	2	72	21	3	72	21	5	67	25	4	66	30	3	76	20	2	79	14	6
60	40	0	94	6	0	91	9	0	71	18	12	56	33	6	77	18	0	75	18	4
64	19	7	64	29	4	57	22	12	67	28	2	58	36	4	65	24	10	69	22	9
63	30	3	67	26	5	72	24	3	65	27	6	62	30	6	68	25	3	70	19	8
74	19	4	72	21	4	80	12	5	70	23	2	71	24	3	75	18	5	79	14	4
64	26	6	67	22	3	63	25	7	76	17	4	62	27	6	71	18	6	76	16	5

Table 2.43

**Attitudes toward the level of spending to deal with drug addiction**

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1980-94

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)?"

	1980			1982			1983			1984			1985			1986		
	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	60%	25%	8%	57%	27%	8%	60%	30%	5%	63%	27%	6%	62%	28%	5%	58%	32%	6%
<b>Sex</b>																		
Male	58	26	9	57	26	11	60	29	7	62	27	7	61	27	8	55	36	7
Female	61	24	8	57	28	6	59	30	4	64	28	4	62	30	2	60	29	5
<b>Race</b>																		
White	58	26	8	55	28	8	59	30	5	63	28	5	62	28	5	57	32	6
Black/other	72	13	9	68	19	9	62	25	7	65	24	9	59	30	9	66	27	5
<b>Age</b>																		
18 to 20 years	64	34	0	53	36	6	56	42	0	58	42	0	60	40	0	50	40	10
21 to 29 years	56	34	7	52	36	7	56	35	6	59	35	4	62	29	6	53	42	4
30 to 49 years	61	25	8	62	26	8	61	30	5	67	24	6	64	29	5	59	33	6
50 years and older	60	20	9	56	22	10	61	25	6	62	25	8	61	26	6	60	24	7
<b>Education</b>																		
College	51	35	8	54	33	7	57	33	6	63	30	4	59	32	5	54	39	5
High school	66	21	6	59	26	8	61	30	5	64	27	6	67	25	5	61	28	7
Grade school	59	16	14	56	19	11	60	19	13	61	22	12	49	31	11	58	23	7
<b>Income<sup>a</sup></b>																		
\$50,000 and over	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
\$30,000 to \$49,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
\$20,000 to \$29,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Under \$20,000	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>Occupation</b>																		
Professional/business	54	32	7	56	32	8	55	34	7	62	30	5	59	31	5	54	37	6
Clerical	65	26	3	56	31	6	60	32	4	63	32	3	61	32	3	62	30	2
Manual	62	20	10	58	24	9	60	28	6	65	23	7	64	25	7	60	28	8
Farmer	47	24	12	54	27	15	80	18	0	64	27	9	50	38	8	63	32	5
<b>Region</b>																		
Northeast	59	27	8	55	27	11	58	31	6	70	23	6	66	25	6	54	34	4
Midwest	61	25	7	56	30	6	57	34	5	62	30	4	61	29	5	61	30	5
South	63	23	7	63	23	8	66	24	4	64	25	6	62	26	6	58	30	8
West	53	28	10	49	31	10	56	31	8	56	33	6	59	35	4	58	34	7
<b>Religion</b>																		
Protestant	62	23	7	59	26	8	60	29	5	61	28	6	64	28	4	60	29	7
Catholic	60	27	7	55	32	7	62	30	5	69	25	5	62	29	6	55	37	4
Jewish	47	25	12	49	32	8	52	36	7	78	22	0	65	18	6	52	35	4
None	42	40	11	48	27	16	49	34	8	56	33	8	49	38	6	54	33	7
<b>Politics</b>																		
Republican	56	29	9	51	32	10	57	32	6	57	30	8	58	31	5	52	37	7
Democrat	63	22	6	64	23	6	65	26	4	64	28	5	64	27	5	62	29	6
Independent	59	26	8	53	29	10	55	32	6	67	24	4	63	27	6	58	30	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.

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

<sup>a</sup>Income categories have been revised and therefore are not directly comparable to previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

1987			1988			1989			1990			1991			1993			1994		
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
65%	28%	4%	68%	24%	4%	71%	19%	6%	64%	26%	7%	58%	32%	7%	60%	27%	8%	60%	26%	9%
62	31	4	72	21	5	74	15	7	60	28	8	48	41	8	55	32	9	57	28	11
68	26	4	66	27	3	68	22	6	67	24	5	64	26	7	64	23	7	62	25	7
66	28	4	67	25	4	69	20	6	63	27	6	54	34	8	58	29	8	57	28	10
60	28	6	75	20	5	80	11	6	68	20	7	72	19	4	73	19	7	73	17	5
58	26	10	50	40	5	67	33	0	68	24	8	69	31	0	62	33	5	58	33	6
57	40	2	57	34	7	69	22	7	66	28	4	57	34	7	61	32	4	66	28	3
65	29	4	73	22	2	72	18	6	66	26	5	58	32	8	60	28	8	58	30	8
70	22	6	71	20	4	71	18	7	61	26	9	56	30	8	60	24	10	60	20	12
59	36	4	70	25	4	74	19	4	64	29	6	52	36	8	56	32	8	55	32	9
69	23	4	67	26	3	69	19	8	67	22	7	60	31	7	65	23	6	66	22	7
71	19	5	68	17	8	65	20	12	50	28	13	72	16	6	58	18	18	56	17	15
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	55	31	9	58	30	10
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	62	28	7	56	32	8
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	66	26	7	68	24	8
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	62	25	8	62	21	9
63	31	5	68	25	4	73	18	6	62	30	6	53	34	11	54	34	9	55	30	10
61	34	5	64	29	3	67	23	4	68	26	3	61	28	6	66	20	9	61	28	7
67	26	4	72	22	4	71	18	7	63	24	9	56	34	7	64	25	7	65	22	8
65	24	12	90	10	0	77	8	15	71	14	14	53	35	0	50	36	14	52	38	7
71	26	2	71	23	5	69	20	4	58	29	8	56	34	7	67	21	8	61	25	8
61	32	4	68	27	2	73	18	6	63	28	7	57	35	6	58	30	6	59	31	7
66	26	5	66	24	4	71	18	7	71	23	4	64	25	8	61	26	10	62	23	10
62	30	6	70	21	6	70	21	7	61	25	9	48	38	8	55	32	6	56	28	9
67	26	4	68	24	4	72	18	7	67	25	6	60	29	6	60	26	8	62	25	8
64	32	3	71	24	3	69	23	3	58	30	8	55	36	6	60	30	10	58	28	9
60	20	20	67	33	0	91	9	0	65	29	0	48	28	22	54	27	9	64	29	7
51	37	7	64	23	9	59	21	16	57	26	12	42	42	1	56	31	10	53	29	13
58	38	3	68	26	4	69	23	5	60	32	7	51	37	10	50	34	12	54	31	9
74	20	4	70	24	4	80	12	5	64	25	6	66	23	6	70	23	4	67	22	7
57	32	6	67	24	4	61	26	9	69	22	6	55	35	6	58	27	8	58	28	9

Table 2.44

**Attitudes toward a balanced approach to controlling and reducing crime**

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1995

Question: "I am going to read you a statement, and I want you to tell me whether you agree or disagree with it: A balanced approach of prevention, punishment, and treatment is better at controlling and reducing crime than imprisonment alone. Do you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree with this statement?"

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
National	32%	43%	14%	7%
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	33	40	16	9
Female	31	47	12	6
<b>Race, ethnicity</b>				
White	30	46	13	8
Black	43	29	17	8
Hispanic	32	45	14	6
<b>Age</b>				
18 to 24 years	34	43	17	5
25 to 34 years	34	44	14	5
35 to 44 years	34	42	15	8
45 to 54 years	29	52	7	10
55 to 64 years	36	41	12	10
65 years and older	26	39	17	9
<b>Education</b>				
College graduate	32	47	9	9
Some college	37	42	11	7
High school graduate	30	41	19	7
Less than high school graduate	29	45	14	10
<b>Income</b>				
\$50,000 and over	30	44	12	10
\$35,000 to \$49,999	28	52	12	6
\$25,000 to \$34,999	35	45	12	7
\$15,000 to \$24,999	37	45	12	6
Less than \$15,000	36	34	18	5
<b>Region</b>				
Northeast	35	47	10	4
North Central	30	42	18	8
South	34	40	13	9
West	28	46	15	8

Note: These data are from telephone interviews of a nationwide sample of 1,000 adults, 18 years of age and older, residing in the continental United States. The interviews were conducted by The Wirthlin Group for the American Correctional Association. The "don't know" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the American Correctional Association. Reprinted by permission.



Table 2.45

**Attitudes toward efforts to reduce the amount of violent crime**

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1994

Question: "Would... reduce the amount of violent crime a lot, a little or not at all?"

	Longer jail terms for those convicted of violent crimes			Restrictions on the amount of violence shown on T.V.			Jobs programs for the inner cities			More police on the street			Stricter gun control		
	A lot	A little	Not at all	A lot	A little	Not at all	A lot	A little	Not at all	A lot	A little	Not at all	A lot	A little	Not at all
National	68.3%	23.2%	7.2%	42.9%	39.6%	16.5%	55.7%	35.6%	6.0%	57.1%	36.2%	5.7%	38.9%	27.9%	31.1%
<b>Sex</b>															
Male	63.7	27.1	8.4	31.2	44.6	23.3	47.9	40.4	9.4	50.8	41.3	6.9	29.3	28.6	41.9
Female	72.4	19.7	6.3	53.1	35.2	10.5	62.6	31.3	3.1	62.6	31.7	4.7	47.4	27.3	21.5
<b>Race</b>															
White	68.0	23.6	7.0	43.4	39.5	15.9	54.2	36.6	6.2	56.2	37.5	5.4	36.5	28.1	33.1
Nonwhite	70.4	20.2	9.4	40.6	37.5	21.1	67.5	27.0	4.3	62.9	27.7	8.2	53.6	27.5	18.0
<b>Age</b>															
18 to 29 years	63.1	28.2	8.7	30.9	41.1	28.0	58.3	37.5	4.2	59.3	36.2	4.5	43.7	28.2	27.7
30 to 49 years	69.3	23.2	6.5	37.9	47.4	13.8	57.4	36.6	4.9	55.1	38.5	5.1	35.7	33.3	30.5
50 to 64 years	69.2	23.4	7.4	48.0	37.6	13.3	56.3	33.5	8.1	58.7	34.1	7.2	41.7	19.6	36.7
65 years and older	72.3	15.3	7.4	64.1	21.7	11.1	48.3	33.4	8.3	58.0	32.7	6.3	39.2	23.7	28.0
<b>Education</b>															
College graduate	59.1	33.9	6.2	40.4	42.5	16.2	55.3	36.8	6.7	47.3	46.0	5.8	39.3	32.1	28.2
Some college	67.6	21.6	9.3	34.3	47.2	16.9	56.6	39.1	2.9	59.1	35.8	4.5	39.0	27.5	32.8
High school graduate	70.2	21.7	7.1	44.6	36.5	18.1	56.2	35.0	7.5	58.8	33.5	6.5	36.6	29.1	32.4
Less than high school graduate	77.5	14.3	6.2	54.6	32.0	12.0	54.5	29.8	6.0	62.9	30.3	5.5	44.5	20.0	28.4
<b>Family income</b>															
\$50,000 and over	66.8	25.5	7.3	37.7	42.5	18.2	54.5	37.9	7.0	51.3	42.8	5.0	36.9	28.5	34.0
\$30,000 to \$49,999	65.1	24.9	9.1	38.1	43.7	17.0	55.0	37.7	6.4	59.6	35.8	4.0	29.5	34.7	35.1
\$20,000 to \$29,999	71.4	23.7	4.1	42.6	42.1	15.2	59.5	35.0	5.2	59.3	36.9	3.5	41.3	27.5	30.2
Under \$20,000	71.4	19.3	8.2	49.2	34.6	15.6	59.7	30.4	5.2	63.1	28.3	6.8	52.2	21.0	23.5
<b>Community</b>															
Large city	67.5	22.0	8.1	44.5	36.7	18.5	59.1	28.6	7.2	62.5	29.6	7.6	44.1	25.4	27.6
Suburb	71.4	22.7	5.5	38.1	44.5	15.8	50.7	41.2	5.9	55.9	39.7	3.7	41.3	32.1	25.4
Small city/town	67.4	23.0	8.6	44.5	37.9	16.5	57.6	34.3	6.1	58.4	35.4	4.5	42.5	27.8	27.1
Rural	67.1	25.4	6.1	43.1	40.3	15.3	54.4	38.4	5.0	50.6	40.0	8.5	23.5	26.0	48.7
<b>Region</b>															
East	64.9	27.8	6.6	41.3	42.2	16.1	60.1	28.2	7.1	54.5	35.9	7.2	47.3	23.2	28.4
Midwest	66.3	21.6	10.2	48.5	36.2	13.9	55.2	36.2	6.2	55.5	40.3	3.3	41.1	26.3	27.9
South	74.6	19.3	4.6	45.9	37.2	15.1	53.2	38.8	5.5	58.7	33.6	7.4	34.6	30.4	32.9
West	63.6	26.9	8.8	32.7	44.9	21.9	56.3	36.8	5.6	59.0	35.8	4.3	35.4	30.3	34.3

Note: These data are derived from telephone interviews of a nationwide sample of 1,009 adults, 18 years of age and older. The interviews were conducted Mar. 16-21, 1994 by Princeton Survey Research Associates for the Times Mirror 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.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Pew Research Center for The People & The Press, formerly the Times Mirror Center for The People & The Press. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.46

**Attitudes toward measures to reduce crime**

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1995

Question: "To lower the crime rate in the United States some people think additional money and effort should go to attacking the social and economic problems that lead to crime, through better education and job training. Others feel more money and effort should go to deterring crime by improving law enforcement with more prisons, police, and judges. Which comes closer to your view?"

	Spend money on social and economic problems	Spend money on police, prisons, and judges	Not sure
National	63%	30%	5%
<b>Sex</b>			
Male	56	35	7
Female	70	25	4
<b>Race</b>			
White	61	32	5
Black	74	19	5
<b>Age</b>			
18 to 29 years	65	31	3
30 to 44 years	71	23	5
45 to 64 years	60	31	5
65 years and older	47	44	9
<b>Education</b>			
College graduate	66	27	6
Some college	70	22	6
No college	60	34	5
<b>Income</b>			
More than \$60,000	65	28	5
\$40,000 to \$60,000	69	25	4
\$20,000 to \$39,999	64	30	5
Less than \$20,000	52	38	9
<b>Politics</b>			
Republican	61	35	3
Democrat	60	32	6
Independent	67	23	9

Note: See Note, table 2.29. 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 2.47

**Attitudes toward effectiveness of measures to reduce crime**

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1994

Question: "Which of the proposals I'm about to read would be the most effective in reducing crime in this country? Adding 100,000 more police officers nationwide, or more money for drug treatment programs for criminals, or mandatory life sentences for three-time violent felons, or expanding the death penalty for more crimes, or trying 13 and 14 year olds accused of serious crimes as adults, or money for more State prisons, or banning some types of assault weapons or more money for youth recreation and job training programs?"

	Adding 100,000 more police officers	Money for drug treat- ment for criminals	Mandatory life sentences for three-time violent felons	Expanding death penalty	Trying 13- and 14-year olds as adults	Money for more State prisons	Banning assault weapons	Money for youth programs
National	13%	6%	22%	17%	9%	3%	7%	21%
<b>Sex</b>								
Male	15	6	20	18	11	2	6	20
Female	12	7	23	16	7	3	7	22
<b>Race, ethnicity</b>								
White	14	6	22	18	9	2	7	19
Black	12	8	21	9	12	3	10	24
Hispanic	14	4	27	5	8	3	2	37
<b>Age</b>								
18 to 29 years	12	4	20	18	7	4	9	25
30 to 44 years	16	6	23	17	8	1	5	22
45 to 64 years	12	10	23	18	8	2	6	18
65 years and older	12	6	22	11	14	4	7	19
<b>Income</b>								
More than \$60,000	18	6	29	15	4	3	8	15
\$40,000 to \$60,000	15	8	29	14	5	1	7	19
\$20,000 to \$39,999	13	5	17	21	13	2	6	21
Less than \$20,000	11	7	20	14	8	4	7	25
<b>Politics</b>								
Republican	13	3	30	20	9	1	5	16
Democrat	14	9	16	13	9	5	9	23
Independent	15	5	22	18	9	2	6	19

Note: These data are from a nationwide telephone survey of 1,682 adults age 18 and older conducted by the Los Angeles Times Poll Apr. 16-19, 1994. 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. Interviewing was conducted in English and Spanish. Results were

adjusted to conform with U.S. Bureau of the Census figures on characteristics such as sex, race, age, and occupation. These data reflect respondent's first response to the question. 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 2.48

**Police chiefs' and county sheriffs' attitudes toward efforts to reduce violent crime**

United States, 1995

Question: "If you had to choose just one of the following seven areas as a primary focus of efforts to reduce violent crime in your jurisdiction, which one area would you choose?"

Area of focus	Percent
Reducing drug abuse	31%
Better economy and more jobs	17
Court rules with fewer technical barriers to prosecution	16
Longer prison sentences for criminals	15
More police officers on the street	10
Reducing the number of guns on the street	3
Expanded use of the death penalty	1
All of them <sup>a</sup>	6
Other/none <sup>a</sup>	1

Note: These data are from a survey of police chiefs and county sheriffs conducted Jan. 17-24, 1995 by Peter D. Hart Research Associates for the Death Penalty Information Center. The sample provides a cross-section of police chiefs and county sheriffs from throughout the United States, excluding Alaska and Hawaii. The sample is based on a mailing list of chiefs of police and a mailing list of county sheriffs from the major counties in the U.S. The list of chiefs of police was first sorted by the size of the community they served and, within community, by zip code to provide a representative cross-section. The list of sheriffs also was sorted by zip code (all were large jurisdictions) to provide a proper geographic distribution. Prior to interviewing, a letter was mailed to each potential respondent to make them aware of the survey and to request their participation, but without any discussion of the contents of the interview. The actual respondents were selected from the two lists on a random basis using equal intervals and a random starting point. A total of 386 daytime telephone interviews were conducted with randomly designated respondents. After the interviews had been completed, a subsample of the respondents was recontacted to verify that the data had been accurately recorded.

<sup>a</sup>Response volunteered.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the Death Penalty Information Center.

Table 2.49

**Attitudes toward wiretapping**

United States, selected years 1974-94

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

	Approve	Disapprove
1974	16%	80%
1975	16	80
1977	18	78
1978	19	78
1982	19	77
1983	18	78
1985	23	74
1986	22	74
1988	20	74
1989	26	69
1990	22	72
1991	24	70
1993	23	72
1994	18	76

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

Table 2.50

**Attitudes toward anti-drug measures**

United States, 1995

Question: "Next, I'm going to read some ways to deal with the problem of drugs. Thinking in terms of how much each proposal might cost, and how effective you feel it would be, please tell me whether you strongly favor, favor, oppose, or strongly oppose the proposal."

Anti-drug measures	Favor <sup>a</sup>	Oppose <sup>b</sup>
More anti-drug education in public schools	93%	6%
Increased funding for police	87	12
Increased funding for community education	85	13
Increased criminal penalties	84	13
Job training for "youth at risk"	83	14
Increased funding for drug treatment	77	21
Use of U.S. military in the United States	73	25
Increased workplace drug testing	71	27
Drug searches in high schools	67	32
Use of U.S. anti-drug advisers abroad	64	34
Mandatory high school drug testing	54	43
Death penalty for drug smugglers	51	48
Use of U.S. military abroad	50	47
Increased foreign crop aid	49	49
Increased foreign anti-drug aid	44	54
Full legalization	14	85

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.

<sup>a</sup>"Strongly favor" and "favor" combined.

<sup>b</sup>"Strongly oppose" and "oppose" combined.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *A 1995 View of the Drug Problem in America* (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Organization, Inc., December 1995). Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.51

**Attitudes toward anti-drug efforts**

United States, 1995

Question: "Next, I'd like you to think about anti-drug efforts in several areas. For each one please tell me whether you think a lot more should be done in that area, somewhat more should be done, or whether the country is doing enough in that area?"

Anti-drug efforts	A lot more	Some-what more	Doing enough
Government efforts to reduce the supply of drugs coming into the United States	66%	22%	10%
Law enforcement efforts to punish and convict people for the use and sale of illegal drugs	58	25	14
Education and prevention programs to keep young people off illegal drugs	54	31	14
Treatment programs to help drug addicts get off illegal drugs	43	34	20

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., *A 1995 View of the Drug Problem in America* (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Organization, Inc., December 1995). Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.52

**Attitudes toward effectiveness of anti-drug activities**

United States, 1995

Question: "In your opinion, which one of the four anti-drug activities I just mentioned do you feel would do the most to reduce the drug problem in this country?"

Anti-drug activities	Percent
Educating young people against using illegal drugs	40%
Reducing the supply of drugs entering the United States	31
Punishing and convicting people for drug crimes	23
Providing treatment programs for drug addicts	4

Note: The "no opinion" and volunteered response categories of "all equally," and "none/other" have 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., *A 1995 View of the Drug Problem in America* (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Organization, Inc., December 1995). Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.53

**Attitudes toward effectiveness of anti-drug measures**

United States, 1996

Question: "I am going to read you a list of things that could be done to reduce the illegal drug problem in the United States. After I read all of the options to you, please tell me which one you think is the most effective in terms of where money should be spent to fight the war on drugs."

	Most effective	Most and second most effective
Stopping drugs from coming into the United States	31%	50%
Having more programs to educate both youth and adults about the dangers of drugs	28	47
More efforts, including police action and criminal prosecution, to stop the drug dealers	22	46
Putting more drug treatment programs in communities and neighborhoods	9	24
More efforts, including police actions and criminal prosecution, to stop the people who buy drugs	6	17
Building more jails and prisons for drug offenders	2	7

Note: See Note, table 2.40. The "all equally effective," "don't know," and "refused" categories have been omitted; therefore percents do not sum to 100.

Source: Executive Office of the President, Office of National Drug Control Policy, *Consult with America: A Look at How Americans View the Country's Drug Problem* (Washington, DC: Office of National Drug Control Policy, 1996), p. 37. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.54

**Police chiefs' attitudes toward law enforcement's approach to the drug problem**

By size of community, United States, 1996

	"How successful do you feel the police and other law enforcement agencies have been in reducing the drug problem in the United States--very successful, fairly successful, fairly unsuccessful, or very unsuccessful?"				"And do you feel that drug use is more of a crime problem better handled by the criminal justice system, or more of a public health problem better handled by prevention and treatment programs?"			"Given the current approach to handling the drug problem, do you think that a greater law enforcement effort is required, or that more assistance is needed in the form of education, prevention, and treatment?"		
	Very successful	Fairly successful	Fairly unsuccessful	Very unsuccessful	Criminal justice system problem	Prevention and treatment problem	Both, equally <sup>a</sup>	Greater law enforcement effort	More education, prevention, and treatment	Both, equally <sup>a</sup>
All police chiefs	3%	34%	44%	16%	38%	27%	34%	21%	47%	30%
Large cities	3	34	45	15	24	34	41	10	61	27
Medium communities	2	33	41	22	30	37	33	12	52	33
Small towns	3	35	45	15	48	20	31	30	39	30

Note: These data are from a national telephone survey of 318 chiefs of police (or, in less than one in four cases, their designated spokesperson within the police department). The survey was conducted for Police Foundation and Drug Strategies by Peter D. Hart Research Associates from Feb. 27 to Mar. 7, 1996. The sample was stratified and weighted by the size of the population served by each police department, so that it represents a cross-section of police departments according to population. The "not sure" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100.

<sup>a</sup>Response volunteered.

Source: Police Foundation and Drug Strategies, *Drugs and Crime Across America: Police Chiefs Speak Out* (Washington, DC: Police Foundation and Drug Strategies, 1996), pp. 14, 15. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.



Table 2.55

**Police chiefs' attitudes toward Federal programs dealing with drug abuse**

By size of community, United States, 1996

Question: "As you may know, Congress has considered changes in legislation that affects federal programs dealing with crime and drug abuse. Let me read you some of the measures that will be considered, and for each one, please tell me whether you feel it would be a step in the right direction or a step in the wrong direction."

	A step in the right direction	A step in the wrong direction	Not sure
Shifting Federal funding for drug prevention and treatment programs to law enforcement and prison construction			
All police chiefs	57%	40%	3%
Large cities	29	68	3
Medium communities	61	37	2
Small towns	69	27	4
Shifting Federal funding from drug prevention and treatment programs to border patrols and intercepting drugs before they reach the U.S.			
All police chiefs	55	39	6
Large cities	32	58	10
Medium communities	43	52	5
Small towns	70	25	5
Cutting back on Federal funding for community drug courts in which nonviolent drug offenders are given a choice between prison and supervised treatment			
All police chiefs	25	69	6
Large cities	23	74	3
Medium communities	20	73	7
Small towns	28	65	7

Note: See Note, table 2.54.

Source: Police Foundation and Drug Strategies, *Drugs and Crime Across America: Police Chiefs Speak Out* (Washington, DC: Police Foundation and Drug Strategies, 1996), p. 16. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.56

**Police chiefs' attitudes toward the effectiveness of mandatory minimum sentences for drug possession**

By size of community, United States, 1996

Questions: "From your perspective, how effective have mandatory minimum sentences for drug possession been in reducing drug trafficking in your community--very effective, fairly effective, only somewhat effective, or not really the answer to the problem in your community?"

	All police chiefs	Size of community		
		Large cities	Medium communities	Small towns
Very effective	7%	10%	7%	6%
Fairly effective	14	17	8	14
Only somewhat effective	33	31	37	33
Not really the answer	40	36	40	42
Don't have mandatory minimum sentencing <sup>a</sup>	4	2	5	4
Not sure	2	4	3	1

Note: See Note, table 2.54.

<sup>a</sup>Response volunteered.

Source: Police Foundation and Drug Strategies, *Drugs and Crime Across America: Police Chiefs Speak Out* (Washington, DC: Police Foundation and Drug Strategies, 1996), p. 17. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.57

**Attitudes toward severity of courts in own area**

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1980-94

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

	1980			1982			1983			1984			1985			1986		
	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%	83%	8%	3%	86%	8%	4%	86%	6%	3%	82%	11%	3%	84%	9%	3%	85%	8%
<b>Sex</b>																		
Male	3	83	9	2	84	9	4	84	8	5	80	12	4	84	10	4	84	8
Female	4	83	7	3	88	6	3	86	6	2	83	10	3	85	8	3	86	8
<b>Race</b>																		
White	3	84	8	2	87	7	3	87	6	3	84	10	3	85	9	2	87	8
Black/other	9	77	8	10	79	9	10	74	8	6	71	16	5	80	8	9	77	9
<b>Age</b>																		
18 to 20 years	11	77	5	0	90	5	4	87	7	7	73	11	6	78	14	8	79	8
21 to 29 years	7	79	7	0	81	12	4	85	6	6	78	12	6	79	10	5	81	9
30 to 49 years	3	84	8	3	85	8	3	86	8	3	83	11	3	85	9	3	86	8
50 years and older	1	86	8	2	89	5	3	86	6	6	84	11	2	87	8	2	88	7
<b>Education</b>																		
College	3	79	10	3	83	11	4	82	8	2	82	11	3	83	11	2	84	9
High school	4	86	6	2	89	5	4	89	5	4	82	10	4	86	7	3	88	7
Grade school	2	84	8	4	84	6	3	81	7	2	79	14	4	81	10	4	81	9
<b>Income<sup>a</sup></b>																		
\$50,000 and over	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
\$30,000 to \$49,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
\$20,000 to \$29,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Under \$20,000	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>Occupation</b>																		
Professional/business	2	83	9	1	85	12	2	84	7	2	83	11	2	84	11	1	88	8
Clerical	2	86	6	3	92	2	2	92	4	2	86	9	2	90	6	4	88	7
Manual	4	83	8	3	84	7	6	83	8	4	80	11	5	83	8	4	83	9
Farmer	0	91	9	5	79	16	3	87	5	3	87	10	3	89	5	3	83	6
<b>Region</b>																		
Northeast	2	86	7	1	85	6	2	88	7	3	82	11	2	86	8	3	88	6
Midwest	3	82	8	1	90	7	2	87	5	4	82	11	3	85	9	3	87	7
South	3	86	7	5	83	9	2	85	6	3	80	11	4	82	11	4	82	10
West	5	76	10	3	87	7	4	81	9	2	83	11	4	84	8	3	85	8
<b>Religion</b>																		
Protestant	3	85	7	3	87	7	3	86	6	2	82	12	3	84	10	3	85	8
Catholic	3	83	7	2	88	6	3	87	6	4	82	10	3	87	8	2	88	6
Jewish	0	75	9	0	91	9	2	86	9	0	89	0	3	78	6	8	90	3
None	10	71	10	2	72	14	5	74	12	7	72	13	6	76	10	4	72	14
<b>Politics</b>																		
Republican	2	89	5	1	89	7	2	90	5	2	88	9	2	88	8	2	87	8
Democrat	3	85	8	4	87	7	4	84	7	4	80	11	3	84	10	3	88	6
Independent	4	78	9	2	84	9	4	84	7	3	80	12	5	82	8	3	82	10

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

<sup>a</sup>Income categories have been revised and therefore are not directly comparable to previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.



1987			1988			1989			1990			1991			1993			1994		
Too harshly enough	Not harshly enough	About right	Too harshly enough	Not harshly enough	About right	Too harshly enough	Not harshly enough	About right	Too harshly enough	Not harshly enough	About right	Too harshly enough	Not harshly enough	About right	Too harshly enough	Not harshly enough	About right	Too harshly enough	Not harshly enough	About right
3%	79%	12%	4%	82%	10%	3%	84%	9%	3%	83%	9%	4%	80%	11%	3%	81%	10%	3%	85%	8%
4	78	14	5	79	13	4	79	12	3	82	11	5	78	12	5	81	10	3	83	9
3	80	11	3	84	8	1	87	6	4	83	8	3	81	11	2	82	10	2	87	6
2	81	12	3	83	10	2	83	10	3	84	9	3	80	12	2	82	10	2	86	8
7	70	14	8	73	11	4	87	3	8	77	8	10	76	8	9	76	11	5	82	8
0	76	17	8	84	8	10	83	8	10	80	5	3	70	20	16	74	7	7	70	14
4	78	9	8	77	10	2	86	8	5	80	9	8	77	9	2	86	8	4	81	9
4	78	13	3	82	11	3	83	9	4	81	10	4	80	11	4	81	9	2	87	7
2	82	12	2	83	9	2	84	9	2	86	8	3	81	12	2	81	11	2	86	7
3	77	14	3	78	13	2	81	10	4	82	10	4	78	12	3	80	11	2	84	10
3	84	9	4	85	7	3	86	8	4	83	9	5	82	9	4	84	8	4	87	6
5	71	18	3	82	8	3	82	8	3	86	6	2	78	17	5	78	9	3	86	6
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	3	81	10	2	84	9
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	2	85	10	2	87	8
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	4	86	7	2	87	7
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	5	78	11	4	84	7
2	80	13	3	83	10	2	82	11	3	82	11	3	78	11	2	80	12	2	83	10
2	81	12	3	84	9	1	87	7	4	84	8	3	80	12	3	83	8	2	88	6
5	78	11	4	81	10	4	84	8	3	84	8	5	82	11	5	82	9	3	86	6
2	82	12	8	79	8	0	86	9	0	85	15	0	89	8	3	94	3	5	81	10
3	82	10	6	83	9	2	86	5	4	83	10	4	83	8	2	82	11	3	86	6
4	80	10	4	80	11	3	81	12	4	80	10	3	78	12	4	79	11	2	84	8
4	78	14	3	83	10	3	86	8	3	85	8	5	82	10	4	84	8	2	86	8
3	79	12	5	80	8	3	80	11	4	82	9	4	73	16	4	80	10	3	84	9
3	80	12	4	83	9	2	85	9	3	85	8	4	81	10	3	82	9	2	87	7
2	81	12	3	86	9	3	83	9	4	84	8	2	80	13	3	82	9	3	85	7
0	80	20	3	73	17	0	96	0	0	82	15	0	81	9	0	81	12	2	79	10
7	70	7	11	64	18	7	72	9	1	74	16	8	72	14	3	77	14	3	76	12
2	86	10	2	85	9	1	91	6	2	87	8	2	82	11	3	85	8	2	88	7
4	78	13	5	80	10	3	83	10	4	82	9	5	79	12	4	79	12	3	85	8
4	76	12	4	80	11	4	77	10	5	80	10	5	79	10	4	81	9	3	84	8

Table 2.58

**Attitudes toward how harshly criminal justice system treats drunk drivers**

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1995

Question: "Thinking now about drunk drivers, does the criminal justice system deal too harshly, not harshly enough or about right with drunk drivers?"

	Too harshly	Not harshly enough	About right
National	4.4%	58.7%	33.2%
<b>Sex</b>			
Male	6.0	49.9	40.6
Female	2.9	66.8	26.3
<b>Race</b>			
White	4.9	58.6	33.0
Black	1.0	62.9	33.3
Hispanic	2.7	62.2	28.4
<b>Age</b>			
18 to 29 years	3.2	61.7	32.4
30 to 39 years	3.6	58.8	34.1
40 to 59 years	6.0	58.0	33.8
60 years and older	4.0	56.3	31.6
<b>Education</b>			
College graduate	2.9	59.5	32.6
Some college	3.9	57.5	35.8
High school graduate	5.5	59.1	31.7
Less than high school graduate	5.9	56.9	34.3
<b>Income</b>			
Over \$60,000	4.8	59.1	32.3
Between \$30,000 and \$60,000	3.0	56.5	38.8
Between \$15,000 and \$29,999	5.9	64.4	25.9
Less than \$15,000	2.5	57.6	32.2
<b>Community</b>			
Urban	1.3	65.6	30.6
Suburban	4.5	57.2	33.0
Small city	4.8	55.3	36.7
Rural/small town	5.2	58.8	32.5
<b>Region</b>			
Northeast	4.0	58.2	35.0
Midwest	5.9	57.6	33.2
South	3.4	58.6	34.5
West	4.6	60.4	29.6
<b>Politics</b>			
Republican	4.1	56.0	37.5
Democrat	1.4	68.6	27.1
Independent/other	5.6	55.2	34.0

Note: See Note, table 2.21. 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 Survey Research Program, College of Criminal Justice, Sam Houston State University.

Table 2.59

**Attitudes toward appropriate sentence for repeat drunk drivers**

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1995

Question: "In your opinion what is the most appropriate sentence for a person convicted more than once for drunk driving?"

	License revoked	\$1,000 fine	Community service	1 year in jail	More than 1 year in jail	Don't know
National	32.4%	5.8%	12.2%	20.3%	25.0%	4.1%
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	33.1	7.9	12.4	21.5	20.3	4.3
Female	31.8	3.8	12.1	19.2	29.3	3.8
<b>Race</b>						
White	32.5	5.9	12.1	21.6	23.5	4.2
Black	32.7	5.8	10.6	13.5	34.6	2.9
Hispanic	28.8	4.1	11.0	19.2	30.1	6.8
<b>Age</b>						
18 to 29 years	25.6	6.7	11.2	22.0	30.0	4.5
30 to 39 years	27.0	6.1	13.3	24.1	27.0	1.8
40 to 59 years	36.8	4.7	11.3	18.2	24.8	4.1
60 years and older	39.7	5.7	13.2	17.2	16.7	7.5
<b>Education</b>						
College graduate	37.8	4.3	13.3	21.2	20.5	2.9
Some college	30.0	5.3	13.8	23.0	23.3	4.6
High school graduate	29.4	6.7	10.7	17.2	31.3	4.0
Less than high school graduate	30.7	8.9	10.9	19.8	23.8	5.9
<b>Income</b>						
Over \$60,000	34.4	7.0	12.4	18.3	24.7	3.2
Between \$30,000 and \$60,000	34.6	4.2	11.6	25.2	21.3	2.5
Between \$15,000 and \$29,999	30.5	5.0	11.3	19.2	29.7	4.2
Less than \$15,000	26.9	7.6	12.6	19.3	27.7	5.9
<b>Community</b>						
Urban	35.7	4.5	8.9	21.7	24.2	5.1
Suburban	29.2	5.3	15.9	23.5	23.5	1.9
Small city	32.8	5.8	11.6	18.0	27.0	4.8
Rural/small town	33.0	6.8	11.5	18.3	25.9	4.5
<b>Region</b>						
Northeast	45.5	3.4	7.4	15.9	22.7	5.1
Midwest	30.4	5.9	18.1	19.8	23.6	1.3
South	33.6	7.1	10.0	18.5	25.1	5.7
West	22.7	5.4	13.6	26.4	28.1	3.7
<b>Politics</b>						
Republican	34.2	6.4	12.5	22.0	23.1	1.7
Democrat	33.0	3.2	12.5	20.8	28.7	1.8
Independent/other	29.8	5.6	12.5	19.7	25.5	6.4

Note: See Note, table 2.21. The "refused" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by Survey Research Program, College of Criminal Justice, Sam Houston State University.

Table 2.60

**Attitudes toward most important purpose in sentencing adults and juveniles**

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1995

Question: "Please tell me which of these four purposes do you think should be the most important in sentencing adults? Which of these four purposes do you think should be the most important in sentencing juveniles?"

	Adults				Juveniles			
	Discourage others from committing crime	Separate offenders from society	Train, educate, and counsel offenders	Give offenders the punishment they deserve	Discourage others from committing crime	Separate offenders from society	Train, educate, and counsel offenders	Give offenders the punishment they deserve
National	12.4%	12.5%	19.9%	50.8%	14.6%	4.0%	47.8%	30.0%
<b>Sex</b>								
Male	13.3	11.0	20.5	51.2	15.3	5.0	45.7	30.4
Female	11.5	13.8	19.4	50.5	14.0	3.1	49.8	29.7
<b>Race</b>								
White	13.2	13.6	17.3	51.4	15.0	3.9	46.5	31.3
Black	7.5	6.6	29.2	52.8	16.2	2.9	46.7	29.5
Hispanic	9.6	9.6	28.8	47.9	9.6	5.5	61.6	19.2
<b>Age</b>								
18 to 29 years	10.9	8.6	27.1	48.4	16.7	5.9	48.6	25.2
30 to 39 years	13.6	11.8	17.9	55.2	16.5	2.2	47.1	32.0
40 to 59 years	13.6	16.8	17.7	47.8	13.5	3.8	51.3	27.7
60 years and older	9.2	12.1	18.4	52.9	10.5	5.2	43.6	35.5
<b>Education</b>								
College graduate	12.5	20.0	21.8	42.5	13.3	3.6	59.1	21.5
Some college	17.2	11.6	19.3	48.1	17.9	4.2	46.0	29.1
High school graduate	10.2	9.5	19.1	56.6	13.5	4.0	43.7	34.8
Less than high school graduate	4.9	5.8	22.3	62.1	10.0	5.0	40.0	40.0
<b>Income</b>								
Over \$60,000	12.8	16.6	25.7	42.8	13.4	5.9	56.5	22.0
Between \$30,000 and \$60,000	13.3	12.2	19.1	51.2	16.3	1.7	49.2	30.1
Between \$15,000 and \$29,999	10.9	14.2	15.5	57.3	13.3	6.3	42.5	35.8
Less than \$15,000	11.9	6.8	25.4	50.8	10.9	0.8	51.3	28.6
<b>Community</b>								
Urban	9.7	18.1	14.8	49.7	11.5	3.8	51.9	28.8
Suburban	11.7	15.5	21.6	47.3	11.8	5.7	50.2	28.5
Small city	13.8	13.8	24.9	43.4	16.5	4.3	50.5	26.1
Rural/small town	12.6	8.1	18.6	58.0	16.2	2.9	45.3	33.0
<b>Region</b>								
Northeast	14.2	13.6	15.9	49.4	14.9	4.0	48.6	28.0
Midwest	8.5	11.0	26.7	48.7	12.2	4.6	45.0	32.8
South	11.7	10.9	16.6	57.6	17.2	3.2	43.6	33.8
West	15.8	15.4	21.2	44.4	12.5	4.6	56.7	23.8
<b>Politics</b>								
Republican	16.7	16.0	13.9	50.7	17.3	3.1	46.9	29.9
Democrat	8.9	10.7	23.8	53.7	13.2	2.5	48.9	31.8
Independent/other	11.7	12.2	22.6	47.3	13.8	5.3	49.6	28.4

Note: See Note, table 2.21. 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 Survey Research Program, College of Criminal Justice, Sam Houston State University.

Table 2.61

**Attitudes toward whether violent criminals can be rehabilitated**

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1995

Question: "Thinking of criminals who commit violent crimes do you think most, some, only a few, or none of them can be rehabilitated given early intervention with the right program?"

	Most	Some	Only a few	None
National	14.4%	44.8%	28.7%	9.1%
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	12.2	42.7	30.9	10.7
Female	16.5	46.7	26.6	7.7
<b>Race</b>				
White	13.0	44.3	30.2	9.9
Black	25.0	46.2	22.1	3.8
Hispanic	14.9	41.9	28.4	6.8
<b>Age</b>				
18 to 29 years	20.3	45.0	25.2	8.1
30 to 39 years	13.3	49.5	26.9	9.0
40 to 59 years	12.9	47.0	29.3	7.3
60 years and older	11.6	35.3	34.7	12.7
<b>Education</b>				
College graduate	13.3	49.6	28.1	6.8
Some college	17.1	45.8	26.6	7.3
High school graduate	12.6	42.9	29.1	12.0
Less than high school graduate	16.7	41.2	30.4	8.8
<b>Income</b>				
Over \$60,000	11.3	51.6	26.9	8.1
Between \$30,000 and \$60,000	15.5	46.3	28.5	7.8
Between \$15,000 and \$29,999	12.9	43.6	30.7	9.5
Less than \$15,000	15.0	44.2	25.0	9.2
<b>Community</b>				
Urban	22.9	33.8	33.1	5.7
Suburban	10.6	50.8	27.3	9.5
Small city	11.1	54.0	25.9	6.3
Rural/small town	15.5	41.5	28.6	11.5
<b>Region</b>				
Northeast	11.9	42.6	32.4	8.0
Midwest	13.9	45.8	27.7	8.0
South	13.2	45.3	29.2	11.7
West	18.2	44.6	26.4	7.9
<b>Politics</b>				
Republican	11.9	46.9	31.3	7.8
Democrat	16.4	47.5	26.1	7.9
Independent/other	16.4	43.1	26.2	10.3

Note: See Note, table 2.21. 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 Survey Research Program, College of Criminal Justice, Sam Houston State University.

Table 2.62

**Attitudes toward whether government should rehabilitate or punish criminals**

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1995

Question: "In your opinion where does government need to make a greater effort these days: rehabilitate criminals who commit violent crimes or punish and put away criminals who commit violent crimes?"

	Rehabilitate	Punish	Both	Neither
National	26.1%	58.2%	12.3%	1.1%
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	26.7	60.3	9.7	1.4
Female	25.5	56.2	14.8	0.8
<b>Race</b>				
White	22.6	62.2	11.5	1.4
Black	44.2	37.5	15.4	0.0
Hispanic	38.4	50.7	11.0	0.0
<b>Age</b>				
18 to 29 years	36.0	54.1	7.2	1.4
30 to 39 years	24.5	58.6	15.5	0.7
40 to 59 years	26.2	56.8	12.9	0.3
60 years and older	17.3	64.2	12.7	2.3
<b>Education</b>				
College graduate	31.2	53.0	13.6	2.2
Some college	28.4	55.8	14.4	0.7
High school graduate	21.2	63.4	11.1	0.6
Less than high school graduate	24.5	61.8	6.9	1.0
<b>Income</b>				
Over \$60,000	36.0	51.6	9.1	2.2
Between \$30,000 and \$60,000	24.7	59.0	14.1	0.8
Between \$15,000 and \$29,999	20.9	62.8	14.2	0.4
Less than \$15,000	30.5	54.2	8.5	1.7
<b>Community</b>				
Urban	32.1	55.8	8.3	0.6
Suburban	28.9	53.6	14.4	2.3
Small city	20.1	56.6	16.4	2.1
Rural/small town	24.6	63.1	10.5	0.3
<b>Region</b>				
Northeast	31.1	54.2	13.6	0.0
Midwest	26.1	61.3	10.1	0.4
South	22.6	60.2	11.7	2.3
West	27.3	55.0	14.9	0.8
<b>Politics</b>				
Republican	21.1	63.6	11.9	1.7
Democrat	25.4	56.1	16.8	0.4
Independent/other	30.9	55.1	9.8	1.1

Note: See Note, table 2.21. The "don't know" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by Survey Research Program, College of Criminal Justice, Sam Houston State University.

Table 2.63

**Attitudes toward treatment of criminals who commit violent crimes**

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1995

Question: "Where does government need to make a greater effort these days: in trying to rehabilitate criminals who commit violent crimes or in trying to punish and put away criminals who commit violent crimes?"

	Rehabilitate	Punish	Neither/ other <sup>a</sup>	Both equally <sup>a</sup>
National	24%	67%	2%	4%
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	20	71	2	5
Female	27	64	2	4
<b>Race</b>				
White	22	69	2	4
Black	33	55	1	7
<b>Age</b>				
18 to 29 years	26	67	1	2
30 to 44 years	23	71	1	4
45 to 64 years	26	64	2	5
65 years and older	20	67	4	6
<b>Education</b>				
College graduate	32	56	3	5
Some college	23	67	2	6
No college	22	71	1	4
<b>Income</b>				
More than \$60,000	31	60	0	8
\$40,000 to \$60,000	20	70	3	5
\$20,000 to \$39,999	26	67	2	3
Less than \$20,000	19	70	1	4
<b>Politics</b>				
Republican	12	81	1	4
Democrat	30	61	2	4
Independent	29	62	3	4

Note: See Note, table 2.29. The "not sure" and "refused" categories have been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100.

<sup>a</sup>Reponse volunteered.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the Los Angeles Times Poll. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.64

**Attitudes toward treating juveniles as adults if charged with serious property crime, selling drugs, or serious violent crime**

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1995

Question: "Please tell me for each of the following statements whether you strongly agree, agree, neither agree nor disagree, disagree or strongly disagree."

(Percent responding "strongly agree" or "agree")

	A juvenile charged with a serious property crime should be tried as an adult	A juvenile charged with selling illegal drugs should be tried as an adult	A juvenile charged with a serious violent crime should be tried as an adult
National	62.6%	69.1%	86.5%
<b>Sex</b>			
Male	68.3	69.6	87.8
Female	57.4	68.6	85.2
<b>Race</b>			
White	63.1	69.7	86.9
Black	57.7	65.4	81.7
Hispanic	66.2	66.7	86.3
<b>Age</b>			
18 to 29 years	60.2	68.0	86.1
30 to 39 years	60.4	67.5	86.0
40 to 59 years	64.0	68.8	87.7
60 years and older	68.2	74.0	86.6
<b>Education</b>			
College graduate	57.7	65.5	85.0
Some college	60.7	70.6	86.3
High school graduate	65.3	71.4	87.4
Less than high school graduate	71.6	67.3	85.1
<b>Income</b>			
Over \$60,000	64.0	71.5	86.1
Between \$30,000 and \$60,000	62.3	68.7	88.4
Between \$15,000 and \$29,999	65.4	72.4	85.4
Less than \$15,000	60.2	64.2	82.2
<b>Community</b>			
Urban	60.5	67.1	85.4
Suburban	60.1	66.9	87.5
Small city	62.8	67.6	86.2
Rural/small town	64.7	72.0	85.9
<b>Region</b>			
Northeast	60.5	66.3	83.0
Midwest	60.8	68.5	86.1
South	67.8	71.6	88.3
West	58.9	68.0	86.7
<b>Politics</b>			
Republican	65.3	70.7	86.4
Democrat	57.9	65.0	86.7
Independent/other	62.9	70.0	85.4

Note: See Note, table 2.21.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by Survey Research Program, College of Criminal Justice, Sam Houston State University.

Table 2.65

**Attitudes toward proposals to reduce prison overcrowding**

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1995

Question: "Would you favor or oppose each of the following measures that have been suggested as ways to reduce prison overcrowding?"

(Percent responding "favor")

	Shortening sentences	Allowing prisoners to earn early release through good behavior and participation in educational and work programs	Developing local programs to keep more nonviolent and first-time offenders active and working in the community	Giving the parole board more authority to release offenders early	Increasing taxes to build more prisons
National	7.5%	63.2%	89.2%	20.3%	31.4%
<b>Sex</b>					
Male	10.7	70.7	88.0	26.2	34.5
Female	4.4	56.3	90.4	14.8	28.6
<b>Race</b>					
White	6.2	63.1	88.1	17.8	33.9
Black	15.4	69.2	96.2	35.6	21.0
Hispanic	5.5	60.0	91.9	23.0	24.7
<b>Age</b>					
18 to 29 years	11.3	66.7	93.7	26.1	28.8
30 to 39 years	5.4	59.6	89.6	18.4	30.9
40 to 59 years	6.3	64.2	88.6	20.5	31.9
60 years and older	9.2	64.4	84.5	16.2	33.9
<b>Education</b>					
College graduate	5.7	67.1	89.2	20.7	38.4
Some college	7.3	61.5	88.8	17.1	29.8
High school graduate	6.1	60.7	91.7	20.6	28.2
Less than high school graduate	17.8	67.6	85.3	30.4	24.5
<b>Income</b>					
Over \$60,000	4.3	68.8	92.0	22.5	39.8
Between \$30,000 and \$60,000	6.1	65.1	88.1	21.6	33.1
Between \$15,000 and \$29,999	8.3	57.1	91.3	14.2	25.4
Less than \$15,000	16.1	66.1	88.2	25.2	30.3
<b>Community</b>					
Urban	8.9	63.1	91.0	19.9	31.8
Suburban	8.3	66.2	90.9	20.9	35.7
Small city	4.8	64.9	89.4	19.6	32.3
Rural/small town	7.1	60.1	87.7	20.2	27.3
<b>Region</b>					
Northeast	8.5	69.5	88.6	19.2	27.7
Midwest	6.8	60.3	87.8	23.2	31.6
South	7.7	56.1	91.1	18.3	31.7
West	7.5	71.4	88.4	21.1	33.2
<b>Politics</b>					
Republican	7.2	66.0	89.8	20.4	34.8
Democrat	7.5	62.9	89.6	18.9	27.9
Independent/other	6.6	62.1	88.6	20.4	30.2

Note: See Note, table 2.21.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by Survey Research Program, College of Criminal Justice, Sam Houston State University.

Table 2.66

**Attitudes toward proposals for dealing with prison inmates**

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1995

Question: "Next, please tell me whether you think each of the following proposals are good ideas or bad ideas."

(Percent responding "good idea")

	Require prisoners to learn a skill or trade before release	Require prisoners to be able to read and write be- fore release	Keep prisoners busy con- structing buildings, mak- ing products or performing services that the State would have to hire other people to do	Pay prisoners for their work, but require them to return two-thirds of this amount to their victims or to the State for the cost of maintaining the prison	In order to keep families together, permit spouses to spend some weekends each year with their hus- band or wife in special guest houses within the prison grounds
National	92.0%	92.9%	86.8%	79.4%	47.1%
<b>Sex</b>					
Male	91.5	91.7	86.3	79.5	47.4
Female	92.5	94.1	87.1	79.3	46.7
<b>Race</b>					
White	92.3	92.9	87.3	79.2	44.1
Black	92.3	92.3	85.6	77.9	61.0
Hispanic	93.2	93.2	85.1	84.9	55.4
<b>Age</b>					
18 to 29 years	95.0	94.6	85.1	73.4	60.4
30 to 39 years	89.2	93.9	85.6	83.0	41.4
40 to 59 years	93.4	91.8	87.1	83.6	46.4
60 years and older	91.3	92.5	90.1	77.6	40.5
<b>Education</b>					
College graduate	93.5	89.6	89.6	76.7	50.0
Some college	94.1	94.8	87.7	84.3	42.5
High school graduate	88.9	93.5	83.1	79.1	47.1
Less than high school graduate	93.1	95.0	87.1	75.5	54.5
<b>Income</b>					
Over \$60,000	91.9	93.0	86.6	84.9	48.1
Between \$30,000 and \$60,000	93.6	93.4	88.6	79.3	47.2
Between \$15,000 and \$29,999	92.1	90.8	89.2	81.2	46.7
Less than \$15,000	90.7	94.1	82.2	78.3	51.3
<b>Community</b>					
Urban	93.0	94.3	87.9	76.3	48.4
Suburban	94.7	95.5	84.1	81.4	48.3
Small city	92.0	89.9	83.5	81.5	45.7
Rural/small town	89.8	91.6	89.0	78.5	46.1
<b>Region</b>					
Northeast	93.2	92.0	82.5	78.0	51.7
Midwest	92.9	94.1	85.3	76.5	45.8
South	91.4	90.6	90.0	77.7	46.9
West	91.3	95.9	85.5	86.3	45.2
<b>Politics</b>					
Republican	90.8	94.2	91.2	79.3	47.1
Democrat	92.5	91.1	87.2	80.0	48.2
Independent/other	93.1	93.4	83.8	81.7	46.9

Note: See Note, table 2.21.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by Survey Research Program, College of Criminal Justice, Sam Houston State University.



Table 2.67				
Attitudes toward mandatory prison sentences				
By demographic characteristics, United States, 1995				
Question: "In recent years, some legislatures have made imprisonment mandatory for convictions for some types of crimes. Do you think these mandatory sentences are a good idea, or should judges be able to decide who goes to prison and who doesn't?"				
	Mandatory sentences are a good idea	Judges should decide	Both	Neither
National	52.9%	36.4%	6.0%	1.3%
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	52.2	38.3	5.8	1.0
Female	53.6	34.5	6.1	1.5
<b>Race</b>				
White	55.0	33.9	6.3	1.1
Black	45.7	48.6	3.8	1.9
Hispanic	43.2	44.6	2.7	2.7
<b>Age</b>				
18 to 29 years	47.7	44.6	5.4	0.5
30 to 39 years	53.4	35.4	9.0	0.4
40 to 59 years	55.3	35.5	2.8	1.9
60 years and older	55.2	28.7	6.9	2.9
<b>Education</b>				
College graduate	52.7	39.8	5.4	1.1
Some college	56.6	31.5	6.6	0.3
High school graduate	53.5	36.0	6.5	1.5
Less than high school graduate	39.6	44.6	5.0	4.0
<b>Income</b>				
Over \$60,000	57.0	37.1	5.9	0.0
Between \$30,000 and \$60,000	53.7	35.7	6.1	1.4
Between \$15,000 and \$29,999	56.1	33.1	5.9	2.1
Less than \$15,000	45.4	43.7	2.5	2.5
<b>Community</b>				
Urban	43.9	43.3	5.1	1.9
Suburban	57.8	33.1	5.3	0.0
Small city	46.3	41.5	6.9	2.1
Rural/small town	56.4	33.1	6.6	1.3
<b>Region</b>				
Northeast	47.5	39.0	8.5	1.7
Midwest	50.0	38.7	6.7	1.3
South	59.7	28.9	5.7	1.1
West	49.6	43.0	3.7	1.2
<b>Politics</b>				
Republican	59.7	31.4	6.1	0.7
Democrat	49.3	39.6	5.7	2.1
Independent/other	51.6	37.6	5.3	1.3
Note: See Note, table 2.21. The "don't know" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100.				
Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by Survey Research Program, College of Criminal Justice, Sam Houston State University.				

Table 2.68		
Attitudes toward referendum on selected criminal justice issues		
United States, 1996		
Question: "Suppose that on election day this year you could vote on key issues as well as candidates. Please tell me whether you would vote for or against each one of the following propositions. Would you vote for or against. . .?"		
	For	Against
The legalization of marijuana	24%	73%
The death penalty for persons convicted of murder	79	18
Life imprisonment without parole for major drug dealers	80	17
A law which would make it illegal to manufacture, sell, or possess semi-automatic guns known as assault rifles	57	42
Note: The "no opinion" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not add to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.		
Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.		



Table 2.69					
Attitudes toward the penalty for murder					
By demographic characteristics, United States, 1994					
Question: "In your view, what should be the penalty for murder--the death penalty or life imprisonment with absolutely no possibility of parole?"					
	Death	Life without parole	Depends <sup>a</sup>	Neither/ other <sup>a</sup>	Don't know/ refused
National	50%	32%	11%	3%	4%
Sex					
Male	53	31	11	1	4
Female	47	34	12	3	4
Race					
White	54	30	11	1	4
Black	21	48	15	13	3
Age					
18 to 29 years	51	39	5	4	1
30 to 49 years	51	29	15	1	4
50 years and older	47	33	11	3	6
Education					
College post graduate	37	41	13	3	6
College graduate	45	37	12	2	4
No college	50	32	10	3	5
Region					
East	48	34	11	2	5
Midwest	49	29	13	3	6
South	53	34	9	3	1
West	47	33	13	2	5
Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.					
<sup>a</sup> Response volunteered.					
Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.					

Table 2.70			
Attitudes toward the death penalty for persons convicted of murder			
United States, selected years 1953-95 <sup>a</sup>			
Question: "Are you in favor of the death penalty for a person convicted of murder?"			
	Yes, in favor	No, not in favor	No opinion <sup>b</sup>
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 <sup>c</sup>	50	41	9
1972 <sup>d</sup>	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.			
<sup>a</sup> Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.			
<sup>b</sup> May include other response categories such as "depends" or "refused."			
<sup>c</sup> Mar. 3-5.			
<sup>d</sup> Nov. 10-13.			
Source: George Gallup, Jr., <i>The Gallup Poll Monthly</i> , No. 357 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, June 1995), p. 25. Reprinted by permission.			

Table 2.71			
<b>Attitudes toward the death penalty for persons convicted of murder</b>			
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%
<b>Sex</b>			
Male	80	12	6
Female	74	15	9
<b>Race</b>			
White	81	10	7
Black	53	31	14
Nonwhite <sup>a</sup>	56	30	12
<b>Age</b>			
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
<b>Education</b>			
College post graduate	69	22	7
College graduate	75	17	6
Some college	81	9	8
No college	76	14	8
<b>Income</b>			
\$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
<b>Community</b>			
Urban area	72	17	8
Suburban area	83	9	7
Rural area	79	11	8
<b>Region</b>			
East	75	17	8
Midwest	78	10	9
South	77	12	8
West	78	15	6
<b>Politics</b>			
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.			
<sup>a</sup> Includes black respondents.			
Source: George Gallup, Jr., <i>The Gallup Poll Monthly</i> , No. 357 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, June 1995), p. 25 and data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.			

Table 2.72

**Attitudes toward the death penalty for persons convicted of murder**

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1976-94

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%
<b>Sex</b>																
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
<b>Race</b>																
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
<b>Age</b>																
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
<b>Education</b>																
College	63	33	66	29	66	29	67	30	71	21	75	22	73	22	73	22
High school	68	27	69	24	68	26	71	23	78	17	75	20	71	23	78	17
Grade school	61	30	65	29	60	31	56	33	64	26	61	29	59	33	72	21
<b>Income<sup>a</sup></b>																
\$50,000 and over	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
\$30,000 to \$49,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
\$20,000 to \$29,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Under \$20,000	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>Occupation</b>																
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
<b>Region</b>																
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
<b>Religion</b>																
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
<b>Politics</b>																
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: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research.

<sup>a</sup>Income categories have been revised and therefore are not directly comparable to previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

1986		1987		1988		1989		1990		1991		1993		1994	
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%
79	17	73	22	77	18	81	16	79	18	77	19	78	16	79	17
66	28	67	26	66	26	69	24	71	21	67	25	67	24	71	22
75	20	74	21	76	18	77	18	78	16	75	19	75	18	78	16
49	43	46	43	46	44	57	36	58	36	53	37	54	38	56	34
68	24	64	36	61	35	69	25	66	34	60	33	70	23	73	21
72	23	69	27	73	24	71	24	79	16	74	23	69	26	72	21
70	27	74	21	72	21	76	20	74	21	71	22	73	20	75	20
74	20	66	26	70	22	74	19	74	18	71	21	73	20	75	18
72	23	70	26	71	23	72	22	73	21	69	25	69	24	73	21
73	23	73	20	73	20	77	18	77	18	74	20	75	18	77	17
64	26	54	38	59	27	69	24	70	21	72	21	71	18	67	25
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	73	22	77	18
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	74	18	76	18
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	81	14	75	19
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	67	25	71	22
76	21	72	25	72	21	75	19	72	20	67	25	70	23	75	20
70	25	74	19	72	21	73	21	81	14	73	22	72	21	74	19
69	25	68	24	71	24	74	21	74	22	75	20	74	19	75	19
83	17	65	28	67	29	91	4	78	7	81	11	74	21	74	18
70	26	72	23	66	26	72	19	75	20	71	23	65	26	70	24
69	26	67	26	70	24	72	22	76	20	70	24	72	18	72	20
67	26	67	26	72	21	75	21	72	20	71	22	75	19	76	19
83	13	76	19	76	17	76	19	76	16	76	20	72	24	78	16
72	23	70	24	72	22	75	20	75	19	72	22	74	20	75	18
69	26	70	24	73	21	73	20	76	18	75	21	68	22	75	19
79	16	80	10	63	23	87	13	74	15	53	34	70	21	72	26
73	24	65	28	67	26	71	24	72	24	65	28	72	23	73	20
80	15	83	14	81	12	82	14	83	12	84	13	81	13	84	12
66	30	61	32	62	32	68	26	68	24	63	29	64	30	65	28
70	23	69	24	72	20	73	21	74	21	69	23	71	20	76	17

Table 2.73

**Attitudes toward the death penalty for teenagers convicted of murder**By demographic characteristics, United States, 1994<sup>a</sup>

Question: "When a teenager commits a murder and is found guilty by a jury, do you think he should get the death penalty or should he be spared because of his youth?"

	Yes, death penalty	No, spared	Don't know/ refused
National	60%	30%	10%
<b>Sex</b>			
Male	66	26	8
Female	56	33	11
<b>Race</b>			
White	60	30	10
Nonwhite <sup>b</sup>	59	33	8
Black	55	38	7
<b>Age</b>			
18 to 29 years	60	30	10
30 to 49 years	62	30	8
50 to 64 years	55	34	11
65 years and older	63	25	12
<b>Education</b>			
College post graduate	52	39	9
College graduate	59	33	8
Some college	59	37	14
No college	63	29	8
<b>Income</b>			
\$75,000 and over	68	28	4
\$50,000 and over <sup>c</sup>	62	30	8
\$30,000 to \$49,999	60	31	9
\$20,000 to \$29,999	66	22	12
Under \$20,000	55	33	12
<b>Community</b>			
Urban area	60	31	9
Suburban area	61	30	9
Rural area	60	28	12
<b>Region</b>			
East	57	32	11
Midwest	59	31	10
South	64	28	8
West	60	29	11
<b>Politics</b>			
Republican	65	24	11
Democrat	56	37	7
Independent	61	28	11

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

<sup>a</sup>Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.<sup>b</sup>Includes black respondents.<sup>c</sup>Includes \$75,000 and over category.Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 348 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, September 1994), p. 4; and data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.74

**Attitudes toward the death penalty for persons convicted of murder given evidence that innocent persons have been sentenced to death**

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1995

Question: "Some experts estimate that one out of a hundred people who have been sentenced to death were actually innocent. If that estimate were right, would you still support the death penalty for a person convicted of a murder, or not?"

	Yes, still support	No, would not support	Depends
National	74%	20%	4%
<b>Sex</b>			
Male	79	15	5
Female	70	24	4
<b>Race</b>			
White	75	19	4
Black	61	28	9
Nonwhite <sup>a</sup>	68	22	8
<b>Age</b>			
18 to 29 years	73	23	2
30 to 49 years	76	20	4
50 to 64 years	76	15	8
50 years and older	74	17	6
65 years and older	72	19	5
<b>Education</b>			
College post graduate	77	20	2
College graduate	79	17	4
Some college	76	19	5
No college	70	22	5
<b>Income</b>			
\$50,000 and over	79	17	4
\$30,000 to \$49,999	78	17	3
\$20,000 to \$29,999	77	14	7
Under \$20,000	66	25	5
<b>Community</b>			
Urban area	69	24	5
Suburban area	82	12	4
Rural area	73	22	4
<b>Region</b>			
East	76	18	5
Midwest	72	21	4
South	73	22	5
West	77	16	4
<b>Politics</b>			
Republican	77	18	3
Democrat	70	23	6
Independent	75	18	4

Note: This question was asked of those respondents answering "yes" to the question presented in table 2.71. 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.

<sup>a</sup>Includes black respondents.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.75

**Police chiefs' and county sheriffs' attitudes toward the death penalty**

United States, 1995

Question: "Which of the following three statements comes closest to your own point of view about the death penalty?"

	Percent
I support the death penalty and think it works well	34%
Philosophically, I support the death penalty, but I don't think it is an effective law enforcement tool in practice	58
I oppose the death penalty	4
A combination <sup>a</sup>	1
None <sup>a</sup>	2

Note: See Note, table 2.48. The "don't know" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100.

<sup>a</sup>Response volunteered.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the Death Penalty Information Center.

Table 2.76

**Police chiefs' and county sheriffs' attitudes toward the death penalty**

United States, 1995

Question: "I would like to read you some statements people make about the death penalty. Regardless of whether you support or oppose the death penalty, for each one I read, please tell me whether that statement is totally accurate, largely accurate, largely inaccurate, or totally inaccurate when it comes to the death penalty as it is now used."

	Totally accurate	Largely accurate	Largely inaccurate	Totally inaccurate	Not sure
Death penalty cases are hard to close and take up a lot of police time	20%	45%	27%	6%	2%
Politicians support the death penalty as a symbolic way to show they are tough on crime	33	52	10	2	3
Murderers think about the range of possible punishments before committing homicides	1	15	41	41	2
Race is a factor in determining who gets the death penalty	1	15	46	32	6
The death penalty is one of the most important law enforcement tools	5	25	44	23	3
If the number of executions increases significantly in the United States, there is a good chance that mistakes will be made and innocent people will be put to death	4	28	50	16	2
Debates about the death penalty distract Congress and State legislatures from focusing on real solutions to crime problems	11	46	30	11	2
The death penalty significantly reduces the number of homicides	4	22	45	22	7

Note: See Note, table 2.48.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the Death Penalty Information Center.

Table 2.77

**Respondents reporting a firearm in their home**

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1973-94

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
National	47%	46%	47%	51%	48%	45%	45%	44%	46%	40%	46%	43%	40%	42%	41%
<b>Sex</b>															
Male	53	51	52	55	56	54	53	54	51	50	55	53	50	53	50
Female	43	42	43	47	41	39	40	36	43	33	39	34	32	34	33
<b>Race</b>															
White	49	48	58	53	50	48	48	46	49	43	50	45	42	45	44
Black/other	38	32	37	34	29	30	30	29	33	28	23	29	29	26	24
<b>Age</b>															
18 to 20 years	50	34	38	54	48	51	44	39	43	33	35	40	22	48	42
21 to 29 years	43	48	45	45	48	41	37	40	35	34	33	34	36	38	34
30 to 49 years	51	49	52	55	50	51	48	48	51	42	48	46	40	44	41
50 years and older	46	44	44	49	46	44	49	44	47	42	50	42	42	42	43
<b>Education</b>															
College	45	42	44	45	41	39	42	40	43	37	41	37	34	38	38
High school	50	48	50	54	51	51	48	49	50	43	51	47	46	46	44
Grade school	44	49	42	51	51	41	43	38	44	39	46	47	39	47	37
<b>Income<sup>a</sup></b>															
\$50,000 and over	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	49	52
\$30,000 to \$49,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	48	50
\$20,000 to \$29,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	44	38
Under \$20,000	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	32	28
<b>Occupation</b>															
Professional/business	48	45	46	48	45	42	42	40	45	39	46	38	35	38	38
Clerical	42	43	40	49	45	39	41	40	45	37	37	38	35	36	36
Manual	48	48	48	52	48	49	48	48	46	41	52	50	47	51	45
Farmer	83	79	62	66	81	77	84	78	75	82	87	83	56	68	67
<b>Region</b>															
Northeast	22	27	29	32	27	32	32	28	31	25	32	30	28	29	26
Midwest	51	49	48	53	52	48	44	48	46	41	46	44	42	41	46
South	62	59	60	62	59	52	52	53	55	47	53	52	50	52	48
West	47	42	44	46	44	47	49	40	47	42	48	39	32	39	35
<b>Religion</b>															
Protestant	56	52	53	57	56	52	52	50	52	46	53	48	46	47	46
Catholic	35	37	36	39	36	36	34	35	36	31	36	36	30	36	34
Jewish	14	7	26	17	6	11	22	9	25	0	18	6	10	9	18
None	32	40	43	50	39	37	36	44	39	41	36	34	31	37	32
<b>Politics</b>															
Republican	53	49	50	56	53	50	56	47	51	46	50	48	42	51	49
Democrat	44	45	45	49	46	44	42	47	44	39	43	40	41	35	37
Independent	49	47	48	50	47	44	40	39	44	36	46	42	37	42	39

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

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

<sup>a</sup>Income categories have been revised and therefore are not directly comparable to previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.



Table 2.78

**Respondents reporting owning a firearm**

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1995

Question: "Do you personally own a gun, or not?"

	Yes	No
National	35%	64%
<b>Sex</b>		
Male	50	50
Female	22	77
<b>Race</b>		
White	38	61
Black	17	83
Nonwhite <sup>a</sup>	20	80
<b>Age</b>		
18 to 29 years	25	75
30 to 49 years	38	62
50 to 64 years	47	51
50 years and older	39	59
65 years and older	31	68
<b>Education</b>		
College post graduate	30	70
College graduate	36	64
Some college	37	62
No college	34	65
<b>Income</b>		
\$50,000 and over	40	60
\$30,000 to \$49,999	41	58
\$20,000 to \$29,999	40	59
Under \$20,000	26	74
<b>Community</b>		
Urban area	25	74
Suburban area	38	62
Rural area	52	47
<b>Region</b>		
East	22	78
Midwest	35	64
South	46	53
West	35	65
<b>Politics</b>		
Republican	38	61
Democrat	30	69
Independent	37	63

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.

<sup>a</sup>Includes black respondents.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.79

**Respondents reporting a firearm in their home**

By type of firearm and demographic characteristics, United States, 1994

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		
		Pistol	Shotgun	Rifle
National	41%	24%	24%	24%
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	50	32	33	34
Female	33	19	18	17
<b>Race</b>				
White	44	26	28	28
Black/other	24	16	9	9
<b>Age</b>				
18 to 20 years	42	24	23	26
21 to 29 years	34	18	21	20
30 to 49 years	41	25	24	26
50 years and older	43	27	26	24
<b>Education</b>				
College	38	24	21	22
High school	44	26	28	28
Grade school	37	22	24	22
<b>Income</b>				
\$50,000 and over	52	34	32	34
\$30,000 to \$49,999	50	31	31	33
\$20,000 to \$29,999	38	24	24	23
Under \$20,000	28	14	15	12
<b>Occupation</b>				
Professional/business	38	24	22	22
Clerical	36	22	20	20
Manual	45	27	28	28
Farmer	67	37	50	45
<b>Region</b>				
Northeast	26	13	18	20
Midwest	46	23	31	28
South	48	32	29	26
West	35	23	14	22
<b>Religion</b>				
Protestant	46	28	28	28
Catholic	34	20	20	22
Jewish	18	18	0	3
None	32	16	18	21
<b>Politics</b>				
Republican	49	31	30	31
Democrat	37	22	20	21
Independent	39	23	24	24

Note: All data are based on the entire sample. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

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

Table 2.80

**Attitudes toward various gun control issues**

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1995

Question: "Please tell me for each of the following statements whether you strongly agree, agree, neither agree nor disagree, disagree or strongly disagree."

(Percent responding "strongly agree" or "agree")

	Armed citizens are the best defense against criminals	Parents should be charged with a crime if their children injure themselves or others with a gun kept in their household	It should be easier for law-abiding citi- zens to carry con- cealed handguns	Companies that manufacture guns with no hunting or sporting purpose should be held finan- cially responsible when these guns in- jure or kill people
National	33.3%	55.6%	32.6%	45.4%
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	41.6	54.7	39.3	39.8
Female	25.5	56.5	26.3	50.7
<b>Race</b>				
White	33.6	57.6	33.2	43.6
Black	32.7	39.4	31.1	51.9
Hispanic	31.5	54.1	28.4	47.3
<b>Age</b>				
18 to 29 years	33.9	46.4	33.9	43.9
30 to 39 years	36.1	59.4	36.3	46.9
40 to 59 years	32.8	58.2	31.8	44.5
60 years and older	30.6	56.6	29.3	45.9
<b>Education</b>				
College graduate	23.4	60.2	25.5	51.3
Some college	37.2	57.3	39.2	43.0
High school graduate	35.1	52.5	32.0	47.7
Less than high school graduate	45.1	50.5	35.3	33.7
<b>Income</b>				
Over \$60,000	33.3	62.6	28.5	48.4
Between \$30,000 and \$60,000	33.2	55.4	34.4	47.8
Between \$15,000 and \$29,999	33.1	56.1	36.7	43.9
Less than \$15,000	40.0	51.3	28.6	48.7
<b>Community</b>				
Urban	26.8	58.0	35.9	48.1
Suburban	29.7	62.5	27.2	47.1
Small city	29.4	57.4	28.7	50.5
Rural/small town	41.2	50.3	37.0	41.1
<b>Region</b>				
Northeast	19.8	59.7	24.4	56.3
Midwest	28.7	45.6	26.9	42.9
South	41.7	53.1	38.9	42.9
West	35.3	65.7	35.3	43.4
<b>Politics</b>				
Republican	39.1	57.8	41.0	39.1
Democrat	29.6	54.6	29.2	55.0
Independent/other	32.7	54.9	30.3	44.4

Note: See Note, table 2.21.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by Survey Research Program, College of Criminal Justice, Sam Houston State University.

Table 2.81

**Attitudes toward laws covering the sale of firearms**

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1995

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
National	59.2%	9.7%	28.1%
<b>Sex</b>			
Male	48.7	13.7	33.7
Female	69.0	5.9	22.8
<b>Race</b>			
White	55.4	9.1	32.2
Black	71.2	13.5	15.4
Hispanic	80.8	6.8	12.3
<b>Age</b>			
18 to 29 years	58.4	10.0	29.9
30 to 39 years	56.5	11.2	30.2
40 to 59 years	61.0	9.4	26.1
60 years and older	59.0	8.1	27.7
<b>Education</b>			
College graduate	66.7	8.6	22.6
Some college	54.5	11.5	31.5
High school graduate	58.6	9.5	28.5
Less than high school graduate	54.5	7.9	30.7
<b>Income</b>			
Over \$60,000	63.4	7.5	28.0
Between \$30,000 and \$60,000	56.0	11.1	30.2
Between \$15,000 and \$29,999	59.8	10.0	28.9
Less than \$15,000	58.5	9.3	26.3
<b>Community</b>			
Urban	67.9	7.1	23.1
Suburban	65.0	9.9	21.3
Small city	64.7	8.6	25.1
Rural/small town	49.2	10.7	36.4
<b>Region</b>			
Northeast	69.5	5.1	23.2
Midwest	52.5	10.9	34.0
South	58.2	10.9	26.6
West	59.9	9.9	27.7
<b>Politics</b>			
Republican	50.0	14.3	33.0
Democrat	72.5	4.6	21.8
Independent/other	55.7	9.8	30.0

Note: See Note, table 2.21. 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 Survey Research Program, College of Criminal Justice, Sam Houston State University.

Table 2.82

**Attitudes toward laws covering the sale of firearms**

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1995

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
National	62%	12%	24%
<b>Sex</b>			
Male	57	13	28
Female	67	11	20
<b>Race</b>			
White	61	13	25
Black	76	12	10
Nonwhite <sup>a</sup>	73	9	15
<b>Age</b>			
18 to 29 years	60	15	23
30 to 49 years	62	14	22
50 to 64 years	66	13	19
50 years and older	64	8	26
65 years and older	62	3	33
<b>Education</b>			
College post graduate	64	7	28
College graduate	65	7	26
Some college	64	16	19
No college	59	13	26
<b>Income</b>			
\$50,000 and over	70	11	19
\$30,000 to \$49,999	56	18	25
\$20,000 to \$29,999	57	9	30
Under \$20,000	68	11	19
<b>Community</b>			
Urban area	67	10	21
Suburban area	64	14	21
Rural area	45	15	39
<b>Region</b>			
East	61	12	24
Midwest	60	8	30
South	65	15	19
West	62	13	24
<b>Politics</b>			
Republican	49	15	34
Democrat	68	11	20
Independent	69	11	18

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.

<sup>a</sup>Includes black respondents.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.



Table 2.83

**Attitudes toward the registration of handguns**

United States, selected years 1982-93

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

	Favor	Oppose	No opinion
1982	66%	30%	4%
1985	70	25	5
1990	81	17	2
1991	80	17	3
1993	81	18	1

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 340 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, January 1994), p. 20. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.84

**Attitudes toward banning the possession of handguns except by the police and other authorized persons**

United States, selected years 1980-93

Question: "Do you think there should or should not be a law that would ban the possession of handguns except by the police and other authorized persons?"

	Should	Should not	Don't know or refused
January 1980	31%	65%	4%
December 1980	38	51	11
April 1981	39	58	3
June 1981	41	54	5
October 1987	42	50	8
September 1990	41	55	4
March 1991	43	53	4
March 1993	42	54	4
December 1993	39	60	1

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 340 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, January 1994), p. 22. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.85

**Attitudes toward a law requiring a police permit prior to gun purchase**

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1972-94

Question: "Would you favor or oppose a law which would require a person to obtain a police permit before he or she could buy a gun?"

	1972		1973		1974		1975		1976		1977		1980		1982	
	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose
National	70%	27%	74%	25%	75%	24%	74%	24%	72%	27%	72%	26%	69%	29%	72%	26%
<b>Sex</b>																
Male	61	37	67	32	66	33	66	32	64	35	64	35	63	36	68	31
Female	79	17	79	19	83	15	80	17	78	20	78	19	74	23	75	23
<b>Race</b>																
White	70	27	73	25	75	24	73	25	71	27	70	28	68	30	71	27
Black/other	69	26	74	24	77	22	81	15	74	24	81	17	81	15	78	19
<b>Age</b>																
18 to 20 years	70	27	73	27	75	23	74	26	78	22	69	31	71	29	77	23
21 to 29 years	74	24	76	23	77	23	79	19	71	27	72	26	73	27	76	24
30 to 49 years	68	29	72	26	76	24	70	27	73	25	70	29	70	29	72	26
50 years and older	70	26	74	24	74	24	73	24	70	29	74	24	67	29	69	29
<b>Education</b>																
College	71	27	76	23	77	22	76	22	71	27	74	25	70	29	76	23
High school	72	26	73	25	75	23	74	24	72	27	70	28	69	29	71	27
Grade school	66	29	70	27	71	27	68	26	71	28	72	25	70	27	64	30
<b>Income<sup>a</sup></b>																
\$50,000 and over	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
\$30,000 to \$49,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
\$20,000 to \$29,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Under \$20,000	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>Occupation</b>																
Professional/business	69	28	71	27	74	25	73	24	74	25	76	23	70	28	75	23
Clerical	80	18	78	21	84	16	81	18	78	20	75	22	77	21	77	23
Manual	72	26	74	24	74	24	70	27	68	30	68	30	67	32	69	29
Farmer	54	44	56	42	52	48	60	33	56	44	66	31	53	47	36	60
<b>Region</b>																
Northeast	83	16	88	10	88	12	85	12	86	13	85	14	86	13	85	13
Midwest	69	27	72	28	77	22	76	22	72	27	67	31	71	27	73	24
South	63	33	67	31	70	28	66	30	63	35	69	28	64	34	62	36
West	67	32	69	29	66	32	70	29	68	30	68	31	60	38	69	30
<b>Religion</b>																
Protestant	66	31	68	31	71	28	70	27	67	31	67	30	64	34	68	30
Catholic	78	19	83	15	85	14	83	15	82	18	80	20	83	16	81	17
Jewish	96	4	98	2	98	2	96	4	89	11	89	9	88	12	89	5
None	69	29	81	18	70	29	71	28	68	28	73	26	71	28	72	28
<b>Politics</b>																
Republican	70	27	70	28	74	25	74	23	71	27	71	26	64	35	66	33
Democrat	72	25	76	22	78	22	77	20	74	25	73	26	74	25	75	24
Independent	68	30	73	26	73	25	70	28	69	29	71	28	68	29	72	26

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

<sup>a</sup>Income categories have been revised and therefore are not directly comparable to previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

1984		1985		1987		1988		1989		1990		1991		1993		1994	
Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose
70%	27%	72%	26%	70%	28%	74%	24%	78%	21%	79%	20%	81%	18%	81%	17%	78%	20%
62	37	65	34	62	36	66	33	69	30	72	27	74	25	73	26	70	29
76	20	78	20	76	22	79	17	85	13	84	14	86	12	87	11	84	14
69	29	72	27	69	29	74	24	77	21	77	21	81	18	80	18	77	22
79	18	76	22	74	23	75	23	81	18	86	12	84	15	84	15	84	14
71	24	71	29	69	29	73	24	66	34	91	9	70	30	83	17	85	15
73	25	74	25	76	23	73	26	81	17	83	15	82	18	83	17	78	20
70	29	71	28	68	30	72	26	74	25	76	23	82	17	82	17	77	22
70	26	72	26	69	29	75	20	81	17	78	19	80	17	80	18	79	19
74	25	75	24	74	25	76	22	80	19	81	18	85	14	84	15	79	19
68	30	71	28	67	31	74	24	75	23	77	20	79	20	79	19	76	22
72	23	69	26	70	27	66	27	82	17	73	22	70	24	76	20	78	18
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	84	15	79	20
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	83	16	74	25
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	84	15	80	19
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	79	20	80	18
71	27	75	24	74	24	77	21	82	17	78	20	89	11	84	15	79	20
76	23	79	21	77	22	78	19	80	16	84	15	84	15	89	10	85	14
68	29	68	31	64	33	71	26	72	26	77	22	75	23	75	23	74	24
48	48	43	57	48	50	24	65	73	27	56	39	72	28	72	24	56	38
80	18	82	17	83	15	84	13	90	10	85	15	84	15	90	9	85	15
70	25	73	25	68	31	76	22	80	19	78	20	81	17	82	16	78	21
66	31	67	32	66	31	69	28	72	26	77	20	78	21	75	22	77	21
67	32	71	29	67	31	68	28	74	24	75	24	85	15	82	17	74	25
66	31	68	30	67	31	72	26	75	23	76	22	78	20	79	19	75	23
79	20	79	20	74	24	77	20	84	16	84	14	84	15	84	14	84	15
93	7	94	6	85	10	100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	96	4	94	6
78	22	74	26	77	20	73	25	70	26	76	23	87	13	80	20	76	22
66	32	70	28	71	27	68	29	76	22	78	21	81	18	76	22	71	28
75	23	74	25	70	29	79	19	84	15	83	15	82	16	86	13	85	14
70	28	72	27	70	28	73	24	71	26	76	23	80	19	81	17	77	21

Table 2.86		
Attitudes toward making it legal to sell semi-automatic assault rifles		
By demographic characteristics, United States, 1996		
Question: "The House of Representatives recently voted to repeal the ban on the sale of semi-automatic assault rifles and to allow their sale in the future. Do you favor or oppose making it legal to sell semi-automatic assault rifles?"		
	Favor	Oppose
National	17%	81%
<u>Sex</u>		
Male	28	70
Female	8	91
<u>Race, ethnicity</u>		
White	19	79
Black	4	93
Hispanic	16	84
<u>Age</u>		
18 to 24 years	25	75
25 to 29 years	30	70
30 to 39 years	18	82
40 to 49 years	15	84
50 to 64 years	14	82
65 years and older	12	85
<u>Education</u>		
Less than high school graduate	12	83
High school graduate	20	79
Some college	15	83
College graduate	20	80
College post graduate	14	86
<u>Income</u>		
\$15,000 or less	18	81
\$15,001 to \$25,000	19	79
\$25,001 to \$35,000	20	80
\$35,001 to \$50,000	14	85
Over \$50,000	18	81
<u>Community</u>		
Central city	15	84
Metropolitan area <sup>a</sup>	18	81
Small town	14	82
Rural area	26	71
<u>Region</u>		
East	16	83
Midwest	17	80
South	15	84
West	24	75
<u>Politics</u>		
Republican	26	73
Democrat	10	89
Independent	17	81
Note: The "not sure/refused" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.		
<sup>a</sup> Excluding central city.		
Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by Louis Harris and Associates. Reprinted by permission.		

Table 2.87			
Attitudes toward a ban on assault rifles			
By demographic characteristics, United States, 1995			
Question: "Please tell me whether you would favor or oppose the following proposal which some people have made to reduce crime: a ban on the manufacture, sale and possession of certain semi-automatic guns known as assault rifles."			
	Favor a ban	Oppose a ban	
National	68%	29%	
<u>Sex</u>			
Male	61	36	
Female	74	23	
<u>Race</u>			
White	68	29	
Black	68	27	
Nonwhite <sup>a</sup>	73	24	
<u>Age</u>			
18 to 29 years	61	34	
30 to 49 years	67	30	
50 to 64 years	76	21	
50 years and older	73	24	
65 years and older	70	27	
<u>Education</u>			
College post graduate	77	23	
College graduate	77	21	
Some college	66	32	
No college	64	32	
<u>Income</u>			
\$50,000 and over	76	22	
\$30,000 to \$49,999	63	37	
\$20,000 to \$29,999	70	26	
Under \$20,000	64	32	
<u>Community</u>			
Urban area	69	27	
Suburban area	71	28	
Rural area	61	37	
<u>Region</u>			
East	68	26	
Midwest	73	26	
South	67	30	
West	64	34	
<u>Politics</u>			
Republican	65	33	
Democrat	76	23	
Independent	64	30	

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.

<sup>a</sup>Includes black respondents.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.



Table 2.88

**Adults and teenagers reporting keeping a handgun or rifle in the home**

By type of community, United States, 1996

	Adults				Teenagers			
	"Do you (or your spouse) keep a handgun or rifle in your home, or not?"				"Do your parents or any other family members keep a handgun or rifle in your home, or not?"			
	Community				Community			
	Total	Urban	Suburban	Rural	Total	Urban	Suburban	Rural
Yes, keep handgun or rifle in home	41%	31%	34%	64%	54%	42%	50%	68%
Handgun	27	24	22	40	33	29	29	40
Rifle	33	20	27	59	41	27	35	58
Unspecified firearm	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	2	1	1
No, do not keep handgun or rifle in home	57	67	64	34	39	51	41	27
Don't know/not sure	2	2	2	1	7	8	9	5

Note: See Note, table 2.5. For a discussion of public opinion sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Source: YWCA, *Families Taking Action: A YWCA Survey About Making Homes and Communities Safer* (New York: Louis Harris and Associates, Inc., 1996), p. 58. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.89

**Reasons adults and teenagers report for keeping a handgun or rifle in the home**By sex and type of community, United States, 1996<sup>a</sup>

	Adults								Teenagers							
	"What is the main reason for keeping a gun in your home?"								"What do you think is the main reason that this person or these people decided to keep a gun in your home?"							
	Community								Community							
	Sex			Urban		Non-urban			Sex			Urban		Non-urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Handgun	Rifle	Handgun	Rifle	Total	Male	Female	Handgun	Rifle	Handgun	Rifle	Handgun	Rifle
For hunting or recreation	46%	50%	40%	25%	44%	35%	56%	62%	69%	53%	38%	62%	60%	81%		
For protection from criminals	37	32	44	66	42	39	26	51	50	53	67	53	63	44		
As part of a collection	5	4	5	3	5	6	5	20	23	15	18	22	29	24		
Animal control	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	14	9	4	6	18	17		
Because of their job/because my job or spouse's job	2	2	2	1	1	3	1	8	8	9	12	5	12	6		
Some other reason	10	12	7	4	6	15	10	10	10	12	15	15	8	9		
Not sure	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	4	3	6	8	6	5	1		

Note: See Note, table 2.5. Percents are based on those who reported they have a handgun or rifle in the home in table 2.88. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Source: YWCA, *Families Taking Action: A YWCA Survey About Making Homes and Communities Safer* (New York: Louis Harris and Associates, Inc., 1996), p. 60. Reprinted by permission.

<sup>a</sup>Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.



Table 2.90

**Attitudes toward legalization of marijuana**

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1995

Question: "There has been a great deal of public debate about whether marijuana use should be legal. Which one of the following policies would you favor?"

	Using marijuana should be en- tirely legal	It should be available by prescription for medical purposes	It should be a minor viola- tion like a parking ticket, but not a crime	It should be a crime
National	10.5%	48.8%	13.1%	25.8%
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	13.7	40.9	16.0	27.0
Female	7.6	56.0	10.5	24.7
<b>Race</b>				
White	11.2	49.3	12.5	25.6
Black	10.5	38.1	21.9	25.7
Hispanic	5.5	54.8	8.2	31.5
<b>Age</b>				
18 to 29 years	13.0	42.6	15.2	27.8
30 to 39 years	10.8	44.4	14.8	27.4
40 to 59 years	10.7	49.1	13.8	25.2
60 years and older	7.5	60.9	6.9	22.4
<b>Education</b>				
College graduate	12.9	50.7	12.9	22.1
Some college	9.2	46.1	16.2	25.7
High school graduate	9.8	50.0	10.7	28.8
Less than high school graduate	11.8	47.1	14.7	25.5
<b>Income</b>				
Over \$60,000	15.6	46.2	18.8	17.2
Between \$30,000 and \$60,000	10.2	48.1	14.4	26.2
Between \$15,000 and \$29,999	9.2	51.3	9.2	30.0
Less than \$15,000	7.6	53.8	10.9	25.2
<b>Community</b>				
Urban	7.6	48.4	15.9	26.1
Suburban	11.7	52.5	9.1	24.5
Small city	11.2	46.5	15.5	25.7
Rural/small town	10.2	47.4	14.1	27.0
<b>Region</b>				
Northeast	7.3	54.2	16.4	19.8
Midwest	12.2	42.4	16.0	27.3
South	11.7	46.7	10.5	28.8
West	9.5	53.3	12.0	24.4
<b>Politics</b>				
Republican	7.5	46.6	11.9	32.0
Democrat	11.8	50.7	15.4	21.4
Independent/other	11.4	50.8	12.5	23.7

Note: See Note, table 2.21. 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 Survey Research Program, College of Criminal Justice, Sam Houston State University.

Table 2.91

**Attitudes toward legalization of the use of marijuana**

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1973-94

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%
<b>Sex</b>																
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
<b>Race</b>																
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
<b>Age</b>																
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
<b>Education</b>																
College	32	66	35	59	40	56	42	55	35	61	23	74	29	66	22	75
High school	15	83	16	79	26	70	27	70	23	75	21	76	21	75	17	82
Grade school	6	94	5	89	11	86	13	84	3	88	9	87	7	91	8	91
<b>Income<sup>a</sup></b>																
\$50,000 and over	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
\$30,000 to \$49,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
\$20,000 to \$29,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Under \$20,000	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>Occupation</b>																
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
<b>Region</b>																
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
<b>Religion</b>																
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
<b>Politics</b>																
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: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research.

<sup>a</sup>Income categories have been revised and therefore are not directly comparable to previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

1987		1988		1989		1990		1991		1993		1994	
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%
19	78	21	74	20	76	19	79	23	74	27	68	27	69
14	83	14	82	14	84	14	82	14	81	19	76	20	75
17	80	17	80	18	80	17	80	18	78	22	73	23	73
12	84	18	75	10	85	13	82	16	76	20	75	24	71
21	74	16	74	19	75	22	78	21	79	24	69	50	50
25	70	24	70	21	76	19	76	25	73	25	70	24	71
19	79	19	78	19	78	19	79	22	74	27	67	26	70
8	90	12	86	11	86	12	85	10	86	15	81	17	78
21	75	20	75	20	77	18	79	21	74	25	70	26	69
13	84	16	80	15	82	16	81	16	81	19	76	22	74
10	88	12	88	9	88	12	87	8	88	19	80	10	84
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	23	72	24	70
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	22	72	21	76
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	27	69	20	77
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	23	73	27	69
20	77	16	80	20	77	21	77	19	76	24	71	26	69
11	83	14	82	10	88	9	87	16	80	19	75	18	79
16	81	20	75	17	80	16	80	17	79	24	71	24	72
2	95	6	94	25	75	6	88	15	80	5	90	15	82
18	78	19	76	14	80	12	84	18	77	24	70	19	75
14	83	18	78	14	84	16	81	13	83	19	77	19	76
13	85	12	86	14	83	12	84	15	81	19	77	22	74
23	72	23	72	26	72	29	71	30	66	28	64	32	64
13	85	13	84	13	86	12	85	16	80	18	78	19	77
16	81	16	80	16	80	15	84	15	82	21	75	21	74
40	55	52	44	35	65	33	60	36	59	30	60	42	49
42	51	38	55	40	49	44	51	40	52	47	45	46	49
13	84	14	84	14	85	11	86	16	80	14	84	15	82
15	82	18	78	16	81	18	79	16	80	28	68	24	73
19	76	20	75	19	76	18	78	21	75	23	69	29	64

Table 2.92

**Students' (grades 6 to 12) perceptions of availability of alcohol and drugs**By grade level of respondent, 1994-95<sup>a</sup>

Question: "How easy is it to get. . .?"

	Can't get	Fairly difficult	Fairly easy	Very easy	Don't know		Can't get	Fairly difficult	Fairly easy	Very easy	Don't know
<b>Beer</b>						<b>Cocaine<sup>b</sup></b>					
Total	17.4%	5.7%	19.2%	35.9%	21.8%	Total	32.8%	4.7%	5.8%	9.9%	46.7%
6th grade	36.8	6.6	10.0	13.7	32.9	6th grade	53.7	2.6	1.7	3.5	38.4
7th grade	26.5	7.6	15.0	20.8	30.0	7th grade	46.3	3.8	3.0	5.6	41.3
8th grade	17.8	7.5	19.6	30.3	24.7	8th grade	37.5	4.7	4.9	7.9	45.0
9th grade	13.1	5.9	22.5	38.8	19.6	9th grade	28.9	5.3	6.6	11.5	47.7
10th grade	9.7	4.7	23.6	45.8	16.2	10th grade	22.4	5.8	7.8	13.1	51.0
11th grade	7.6	3.4	22.9	52.6	13.5	11th grade	18.0	5.6	9.0	14.8	52.6
12th grade	6.3	2.6	20.8	59.1	11.1	12th grade	15.2	5.5	9.3	15.8	54.2
Junior high school	26.2	7.3	15.3	22.4	28.8	Junior high school	45.1	3.8	3.3	5.9	41.9
Senior high school	9.6	4.4	22.6	47.8	15.6	Senior high school	22.0	5.5	8.0	13.5	51.0
<b>Liquor</b>						<b>Hallucinogens<sup>c</sup></b>					
Total	21.9	6.6	16.2	30.9	24.4	Total	32.7	4.2	5.6	10.3	47.2
6th grade	45.1	5.5	5.9	8.9	34.5	6th grade	53.6	2.3	1.4	3.2	39.5
7th grade	34.0	7.6	10.3	15.6	32.5	7th grade	46.4	3.3	2.5	5.0	42.8
8th grade	23.7	8.0	15.4	25.3	27.7	8th grade	37.4	4.1	4.3	7.9	46.4
9th grade	16.7	7.4	18.9	34.2	22.7	9th grade	29.0	4.9	6.0	11.7	48.4
10th grade	11.9	6.5	21.5	40.9	19.0	10th grade	22.1	5.1	7.8	14.1	51.0
11th grade	9.1	5.0	22.1	47.5	16.2	11th grade	17.7	5.1	9.4	16.2	51.6
12th grade	7.4	4.5	21.5	53.1	13.6	12th grade	15.0	5.3	9.6	17.0	53.1
Junior high school	33.3	7.1	11.0	17.4	31.2	Junior high school	45.0	3.3	2.9	5.6	43.2
Senior high school	11.9	6.1	20.9	42.7	18.5	Senior high school	21.8	5.1	8.0	14.4	50.7
<b>Marijuana</b>											
Total	27.0	3.8	10.2	25.1	33.8						
6th grade	51.4	3.1	2.6	5.6	37.3						
7th grade	41.6	4.6	5.2	10.7	37.8						
8th grade	30.2	4.7	9.3	19.6	36.2						
9th grade	21.6	4.4	11.7	29.1	33.3						
10th grade	15.7	3.5	13.9	35.9	31.1						
11th grade	12.3	2.8	15.0	40.2	29.6						
12th grade	9.9	2.6	16.2	42.3	28.9						
Junior high school	40.1	4.2	6.1	12.7	37.0						
Senior high school	15.6	3.4	13.9	36.0	31.0						

Note: These data are from a survey of 6th through 12th grade students conducted between September 1994 and June 1995 by PRIDE Surveys. Participating schools are sent the PRIDE questionnaire with explicit instructions for administering the self-report survey. Students are informed that their responses are confidential.

Schools that administer the PRIDE questionnaire do so voluntarily, or in compliance with a school district or State request. For the 1994-95 academic year there were 231,433 adolescent student respondents from 32 States who completed the questionnaire. The 1994-95 survey included States where relatively large numbers of school systems used the PRIDE questionnaire. 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. The 1994-95 survey results are based on a sample of 198,241 students drawn from the total number of respondents who completed the PRIDE questionnaire. After sampling, 45.3 percent of the respondents were from Florida, Georgia,

Kentucky, New York, and Tennessee. The following States did not participate in the PRIDE survey: Alaska, Arizona, Delaware, Hawaii, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Wyoming, and the District of Columbia.

<sup>a</sup>Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Includes crack.

<sup>c</sup>Includes LSD and PCP.

Source: PRIDE, Inc., "1994-95 National Summary, United States Grades 6-12," Atlanta, GA: PRIDE, Inc., 1995. (Mimeographed.) P. 36, Tables 11.1 and 11.3; p. 37, Tables 11.4 and 11.5; p. 38, Table 11.9. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.93

**High school seniors reporting that they worry about selected social problems**

United States, 1983-95

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 1983 (N=3,339)	Class of 1984 (N=3,294)	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)
Chance of nuclear war	66.6%	69.4%	64.5%	69.1%	58.3%	57.3%	52.4%	45.1%	41.5%	33.4%	28.8%	27.9%	20.0%
Population growth	31.5	25.3	25.7	24.1	26.6	27.5	29.6	33.0	30.6	35.2	38.9	35.4	34.9
Crime and violence	85.4	83.9	82.3	79.4	81.9	83.9	86.3	88.8	88.1	91.6	90.8	92.7	90.2
Pollution	53.0	49.1	46.9	44.2	45.2	45.5	55.9	67.2	72.1	71.9	72.8	66.5	63.6
Energy shortages	49.9	40.4	33.7	28.7	28.1	25.1	27.9	32.6	38.2	35.2	29.8	23.8	17.9
Race relations	45.5	43.1	43.4	43.4	44.2	53.3	53.6	57.1	59.4	68.7	75.4	71.6	68.9
Hunger and poverty	59.1	58.3	69.7	65.9	62.2	64.2	64.1	65.9	66.4	68.1	71.1	65.7	62.3
Using open land for housing or industry	31.9	30.0	30.4	26.8	30.5	29.4	30.8	33.9	33.8	34.7	32.9	32.7	28.9
Urban decay	19.5	18.0	17.9	17.0	18.5	19.9	19.8	20.4	21.7	25.8	25.3	25.6	23.0
Economic problems	73.5	66.2	60.4	60.6	55.6	56.2	57.6	56.8	63.9	70.6	71.8	62.6	55.7
Drug abuse	68.7	68.4	69.1	69.2	75.4	78.6	79.5	82.6	79.5	77.8	75.5	76.7	72.6

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 1995. 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 1982 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 1983*, pp. 174, 175; *1985*, pp. 174, 175; *1987*, pp. 180, 181; *1989*, pp. 180, 181; *1991*, pp. 188, 189; *1993*, pp. 190, 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 1984*, pp. 174, 175; *1986*, pp. 176, 177; *1988*, pp. 180, 181; *1990*, pp. 186, 187; *1992*, 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 2.94

**High school seniors reporting that they worry about crime and violence**

By sex, race, region, college plans, and illicit drug use, United States, 1983-95

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 1983 (N=3,339)	Class of 1984 (N=3,294)	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)
Total	85.4%	83.9%	82.3%	79.4%	81.9%	83.9%	86.3%	88.8%	88.1%	91.6%	90.8%	92.7%	90.2%
<b>Sex</b>													
Male	78.6	77.5	76.6	70.8	73.7	76.0	80.9	84.8	82.6	87.6	85.7	88.4	85.8
Female	92.4	90.4	88.0	87.4	90.3	91.8	92.2	93.4	93.6	95.7	95.6	96.5	95.1
<b>Race</b>													
White	84.5	83.3	80.9	78.4	80.8	82.8	84.6	88.1	86.6	90.5	89.4	92.9	90.0
Black	91.6	90.4	88.9	81.9	94.2	88.2	91.8	92.7	94.5	96.9	95.1	90.7	93.0
<b>Region</b>													
Northeast	89.0	82.7	80.0	77.0	77.9	81.9	83.0	87.7	86.0	92.0	90.6	91.0	91.7
North Central	79.9	83.6	81.7	78.9	81.6	81.7	83.0	87.0	88.8	87.6	90.2	93.2	86.7
South	86.5	86.0	83.6	82.3	85.3	86.1	89.4	90.4	88.4	93.8	91.2	93.3	91.3
West	87.6	81.9	84.0	78.4	81.3	85.4	88.2	89.4	89.0	93.0	91.4	92.4	92.2
<b>College plans</b>													
Yes	85.9	85.6	83.3	80.9	82.8	85.4	88.0	89.8	89.9	93.1	92.4	94.1	92.6
No	84.4	82.0	81.4	77.2	79.4	80.8	82.8	88.0	83.9	87.7	85.8	89.4	84.0
<b>Lifetime illicit drug use</b>													
None	86.2	87.5	84.5	80.3	83.2	85.8	88.8	90.6	90.7	92.9	91.9	94.1	91.8
Marijuana only	86.2	84.0	80.5	79.2	81.7	83.9	86.6	87.1	85.4	89.6	91.1	91.5	90.9
Few pills	84.3	86.6	81.9	80.0	80.8	83.7	85.2	87.6	86.6	89.4	90.7	95.6	92.6
More pills	84.9	78.4	81.6	77.8	81.2	81.2	81.7	85.7	84.8	90.6	87.4	89.5	84.1

Note: See Note, table 2.93. 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 proportion 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, **1992**, pp. 8, 9, 14.)

Response categories were "never," "seldom," "sometimes," and "often." Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1982 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 1983*, pp. 174, 175; **1985**, p. 174; **1987**, p. 180; **1989**, p. 180; **1991**, p. 188; **1993**, p. 190 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1984*, p. 174; **1986**, p. 176; **1988**, p. 180; **1990**, p. 186; **1992**, 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 2.95

**High school seniors reporting positive attitudes toward the performance of selected institutions**

United States, 1983-95

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 1983 (N=3,382)	Class of 1984 (N=3,287)	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)
Large corporations	38.7%	45.4%	44.9%	47.6%	46.9%	47.4%	45.1%	38.4%	36.3%	31.8%	31.5%	34.6%	37.9%
Major labor unions	30.0	31.6	32.6	32.6	31.8	32.7	35.5	31.7	31.3	28.9	27.2	29.2	28.0
The Nation's colleges and universities	74.8	79.1	76.1	78.6	78.8	76.8	73.7	73.8	70.2	67.2	61.1	67.7	66.6
The Nation's public schools	44.3	43.8	43.3	46.8	46.2	44.2	37.9	36.1	33.6	32.5	29.0	27.2	31.8
Churches and religious organizations	56.6	56.3	55.1	54.8	48.4	47.4	47.3	47.0	49.2	50.3	46.9	50.3	50.2
The national news media (TV, magazines, news services)	58.2	56.6	58.8	65.5	58.8	58.3	55.3	54.7	51.1	47.9	40.5	37.9	33.1
The President and his administration	31.1	43.9	45.9	54.4	35.2	35.3	36.4	41.8	56.8	23.8	24.9	22.1	19.7
Congress--that is, the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives	23.2	31.6	35.1	42.3	36.9	33.4	31.6	32.9	38.3	15.9	16.6	18.8	20.6
The U.S. Supreme Court	36.4	43.1	42.1	46.3	45.7	42.1	42.7	40.9	44.1	35.7	31.0	31.0	29.8
All the courts and the justice system in general	25.7	28.7	28.7	34.4	33.7	31.6	31.7	27.8	31.2	23.4	21.1	19.3	20.6
The police and other law enforcement agencies	37.4	36.9	37.3	40.5	39.5	37.4	33.6	34.3	28.0	26.9	27.1	29.3	28.7
The U.S. military	56.3	61.0	60.2	66.4	62.2	60.9	60.1	58.8	80.6	62.2	57.0	54.3	54.8

Note: See Note, table 2.93. Response categories were "very poor," "poor," "fair," "good," "very good," and "no opinion." Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1982 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 1983*, pp. 126-128; *1985*, pp. 126-128; *1987*, pp. 132-134; *1989*, pp. 132-134; *1991*, pp. 136-138; *1993*, pp. 138-140 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1984*, pp. 126-128; *1986*, pp. 129-131; *1988*, pp. 132-134; *1990*, pp. 135-137; *1992*, 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 2.96

**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, 1983-95

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 1983 (N=3,382)	Class of 1984 (N=3,287)	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)
Total	37.4%	36.9%	37.3%	40.5%	39.5%	37.4%	33.6%	34.3%	28.0%	26.9%	27.1%	29.3%	28.7%
<b>Sex</b>													
Male	36.9	38.3	38.1	39.9	40.4	37.3	33.5	33.4	29.3	27.4	30.1	30.2	29.1
Female	37.8	35.6	36.5	40.9	38.5	37.5	34.2	35.0	27.2	26.8	24.3	28.4	28.1
<b>Race</b>													
White	38.7	37.6	38.9	42.4	41.9	40.5	35.5	35.4	31.5	30.0	31.1	32.2	31.5
Black	29.8	31.7	29.4	30.3	24.8	22.6	28.3	22.4	11.0	12.4	9.2	16.9	16.8
<b>Region</b>													
Northeast	33.6	32.0	32.7	32.5	37.4	34.0	33.4	28.3	26.3	26.6	28.0	29.5	25.5
North Central	35.9	37.1	36.9	41.4	39.4	38.5	33.8	35.2	35.7	27.7	28.5	29.9	29.9
South	39.0	37.5	36.5	42.7	39.5	38.5	35.2	36.0	22.1	24.5	25.4	29.3	27.3
West	42.7	41.1	44.7	46.2	41.9	37.3	30.7	36.3	30.0	30.7	27.8	28.4	32.9
<b>College plans</b>													
Yes	38.9	38.9	38.6	39.9	40.7	38.7	34.2	34.0	28.5	25.8	26.9	29.5	28.9
No	36.1	34.5	34.9	42.6	38.3	35.4	34.0	33.8	28.7	31.0	27.3	29.7	29.4
<b>Lifetime illicit drug use</b>													
None	42.4	37.3	41.4	43.4	43.0	39.7	35.1	37.7	31.1	29.5	29.7	32.9	31.7
Marijuana only	38.0	37.0	39.3	39.6	39.8	35.1	33.1	33.6	27.0	23.5	24.0	25.8	26.3
Few pills	32.7	38.3	33.8	40.3	38.2	35.9	28.0	31.5	29.4	23.3	25.2	26.7	24.2
More pills	34.4	34.6	30.3	36.9	32.6	35.7	32.8	26.6	17.5	21.3	22.2	22.9	25.8

Note: See Notes, tables 2.93 and 2.94. Response categories were "very poor," "poor," "fair," "good," "very good," and "no opinion." Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1982 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 1983*, p. 128; *1985*, p. 128; *1987*, p. 134; *1989*, p. 134; *1991*, p. 138; *1993*, 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 1984*, p. 128; *1986*, p. 131; *1988*, p. 134; *1990*, p. 137; *1992*, 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 2.97

**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, 1983-95

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 1983 (N=3,382)	Class of 1984 (N=3,287)	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)
Total	36.4%	43.1%	42.1%	46.3%	45.7%	42.1%	42.7%	40.9%	44.1%	35.7%	31.0%	31.0%	29.8%
<b>Sex</b>													
Male	40.8	46.2	43.9	48.8	50.0	44.6	45.8	44.6	46.2	39.7	34.5	32.6	35.0
Female	32.7	40.0	40.6	44.0	41.9	40.5	39.5	37.2	41.7	32.1	27.8	29.6	24.8
<b>Race</b>													
White	37.8	45.2	43.8	48.1	47.9	45.0	43.7	42.0	47.1	38.4	33.3	32.9	32.5
Black	30.8	35.5	37.8	42.3	38.5	32.0	37.0	36.9	29.9	27.8	23.8	22.9	21.9
<b>Region</b>													
Northeast	32.7	40.0	40.1	41.1	44.1	39.4	38.9	38.4	40.1	31.9	31.5	31.5	26.6
North Central	36.9	41.7	41.3	47.1	47.9	42.1	41.1	42.1	47.9	38.3	33.4	32.2	32.8
South	36.8	44.9	43.3	48.5	44.9	46.5	46.7	41.6	43.9	35.9	28.9	30.3	30.4
West	40.2	45.0	43.8	48.3	45.9	37.4	40.9	40.4	42.8	34.8	31.0	30.2	27.5
<b>College plans</b>													
Yes	39.6	48.5	45.5	47.8	49.2	45.8	44.5	42.4	47.5	37.8	34.0	33.6	30.9
No	32.3	35.5	36.4	44.0	39.7	35.9	39.7	36.7	36.3	31.6	23.3	24.7	27.1
<b>Lifetime illicit drug use</b>													
None	35.7	46.0	44.1	47.4	49.7	43.5	44.2	44.1	46.8	39.3	33.4	32.6	30.7
Marijuana only	40.2	41.8	43.0	48.7	44.7	41.5	41.6	38.6	41.6	31.3	29.6	30.0	29.6
Few pills	35.0	46.6	42.5	43.5	44.1	38.1	35.5	36.0	41.9	30.7	27.6	29.1	34.5
More pills	35.6	37.8	37.5	43.6	40.3	41.8	45.7	36.7	37.2	27.7	27.7	29.3	24.5

Note: See Notes, tables 2.93 and 2.94. Response categories were "very poor," "poor," "fair," "good," "very good," and "no opinion." Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1982 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 1983*, p. 127; *1985*, p. 127; *1987*, p. 133; *1989*, p. 133; *1991*, p. 137; *1993*, p. 139 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1984*, p. 127; *1986*, p. 130; *1988*, p. 133; *1990*, p. 136; *1992*, 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 2.98

**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, 1983-95

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 1983 (N=3,382)	Class of 1984 (N=3,287)	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)
Total	25.7%	28.7%	28.7%	34.4%	33.7%	31.6%	31.7%	27.8%	31.2%	23.4%	21.1%	19.3%	20.6%
<b>Sex</b>													
Male	25.4	29.4	30.0	33.0	36.1	31.7	33.2	30.9	33.8	25.3	24.0	20.5	22.3
Female	26.4	28.2	27.2	35.2	31.3	32.1	30.1	24.9	28.8	21.5	18.7	18.2	18.6
<b>Race</b>													
White	26.3	29.0	28.8	34.7	33.8	34.0	32.2	27.3	32.5	24.6	22.4	20.5	21.4
Black	23.5	26.4	28.9	35.4	30.9	21.6	26.8	26.4	23.5	18.6	13.6	12.0	17.3
<b>Region</b>													
Northeast	20.1	28.6	29.2	29.2	32.3	31.2	27.2	22.8	31.0	18.1	19.7	18.5	17.6
North Central	28.1	27.6	28.3	34.8	33.3	31.7	33.7	27.2	34.4	24.5	22.6	19.0	23.2
South	26.5	26.6	27.2	36.8	34.4	34.1	33.4	31.1	28.0	24.5	20.8	19.5	20.0
West	28.9	35.0	31.2	36.3	34.6	27.4	29.9	28.8	32.7	24.8	20.6	20.4	20.6
<b>College plans</b>													
Yes	26.7	29.8	28.9	34.2	34.7	32.7	32.3	27.6	32.7	24.0	21.8	20.6	20.4
No	25.2	27.2	27.7	34.6	31.8	30.2	31.2	27.8	27.6	22.8	17.6	16.4	21.0
<b>Lifetime illicit drug use</b>													
None	25.7	29.3	28.6	33.9	35.0	32.7	31.6	29.9	34.3	25.8	23.0	21.0	20.9
Marijuana only	26.6	29.8	31.4	36.4	33.8	31.5	33.2	25.7	29.3	22.0	19.6	18.3	19.5
Few pills	25.4	28.5	27.7	36.1	35.8	30.8	28.2	25.4	27.0	15.4	18.5	16.8	25.2
More pills	25.8	26.6	26.4	33.1	28.9	29.2	33.6	24.2	25.2	19.6	16.9	17.9	18.4

Note: See Notes, tables 2.93 and 2.94. Response categories were "very poor," "poor," "fair," "good," "very good," and "no opinion." Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1982 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 1983*, p. 127; *1985*, p. 127; *1987*, p. 133; *1989*, p. 133; *1991*, p. 137; *1993*, p. 139 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1984*, p. 127; *1986*, p. 130; *1988*, p. 133; *1990*, p. 136; *1992*, 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 2.99

**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, 1983-95

Question: "How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways), if they. . .?"

(Percent saying "great risk"<sup>a</sup>)

Type of drug and frequency of use	Class of 1983 (N=3,305)	Class of 1984 (N=3,262)	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)
Try marijuana once or twice	12.7%	14.7%	14.8%	15.1%	18.4%	19.0%	23.6%	23.1%	27.1%	24.5%	21.9%	19.5%	16.3%
Smoke marijuana occasionally	20.6	22.6	24.5	25.0	30.4	31.7	36.5	36.9	40.6	39.6	35.6	30.1	25.6
Smoke marijuana regularly	62.8	66.9	70.4	71.3	73.5	77.0	77.5	77.8	78.6	76.5	72.5	65.0	60.8
Try LSD once or twice	44.7	45.4	43.5	42.0	44.9	45.7	46.0	44.7	46.6	42.3	39.5	38.8	36.4
Take LSD regularly	83.2	83.8	82.9	82.6	83.8	84.2	84.3	84.5	84.3	81.8	79.4	79.1	78.1
Try PCP once or twice	NA	NA	NA	NA	55.6	58.8	56.6	55.2	51.7	54.8	50.8	51.5	49.1
Try cocaine once or twice	33.0	35.7	34.0	33.5	47.9	51.2	54.9	59.4	59.4	56.8	57.6	57.2	53.7
Take cocaine occasionally	NA	NA	NA	54.2	66.8	69.2	71.8	73.9	75.5	75.1	73.3	73.7	70.8
Take cocaine regularly	74.3	78.8	79.0	82.2	88.5	89.2	90.2	91.1	90.4	90.2	90.1	89.3	87.9
Try "crack" once or twice	NA	NA	NA	NA	57.0	62.1	62.9	64.3	60.6	62.4	57.6	58.4	54.6
Take "crack" occasionally	NA	NA	NA	NA	70.4	73.2	75.3	80.4	76.5	76.3	73.9	73.8	72.8
Take "crack" regularly	NA	NA	NA	NA	84.6	84.8	85.6	91.6	90.1	89.3	87.5	89.6	88.6
Try cocaine powder once or twice	NA	NA	NA	NA	45.3	51.7	53.8	53.9	53.6	57.1	53.2	55.4	52.0
Take cocaine powder occasionally	NA	NA	NA	NA	56.8	61.9	65.8	71.1	69.8	70.8	68.6	70.6	69.1
Take cocaine powder regularly	NA	NA	NA	NA	81.4	82.9	83.9	90.2	88.9	88.4	87.0	88.6	87.8
Try heroin once or twice	50.8	49.8	47.3	45.8	53.6	54.0	53.8	55.4	55.2	50.9	50.7	52.8	50.9
Take heroin occasionally	71.8	70.7	69.8	68.2	74.6	73.8	75.5	76.6	74.9	74.2	72.0	72.1	71.0
Take heroin regularly	86.1	87.2	86.0	87.1	88.7	88.8	89.5	90.2	89.6	89.2	88.3	88.0	87.2
Try amphetamines once or twice	24.7	25.4	25.2	25.1	29.1	29.6	32.8	32.2	36.3	32.6	31.3	31.4	28.8
Take amphetamines regularly	64.8	67.1	67.2	67.3	69.4	69.8	71.2	71.2	74.1	72.4	69.9	67.0	65.9
Try crystal methamphetamine (ice) once or twice	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	61.6	61.9	57.5	58.3	54.4
Try barbiturates once or twice	27.0	27.4	26.1	25.4	30.9	29.7	32.2	32.4	35.1	32.2	29.2	29.9	26.3
Take barbiturates regularly	67.7	68.5	68.3	67.2	69.4	69.6	70.5	70.2	70.5	70.2	66.1	63.3	61.6
Try one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor)	4.2	4.6	5.0	4.6	6.2	6.0	6.0	8.3	9.1	8.6	8.2	7.6	5.9
Take one or two drinks nearly every day	21.6	23.0	24.4	25.1	26.2	27.3	28.5	31.3	32.7	30.6	28.2	27.0	24.8
Take four or five drinks nearly every day	66.8	68.4	69.8	66.5	69.7	68.5	69.8	70.9	69.5	70.5	67.8	66.2	62.8
Have five or more drinks once or twice each weekend	38.6	41.7	43.0	39.1	41.9	42.6	44.0	47.1	48.6	49.0	48.3	46.5	45.2
Smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day	61.2	63.8	66.5	66.0	68.6	68.0	67.2	68.2	69.4	69.2	69.5	67.6	65.6
Take steroids	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	63.8	69.9	65.6	70.7	69.1	66.1	66.4

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 1995. The survey design is a multistage random sample of high school seniors in public and private schools. Depending on the survey year, from 58 to 80 percent of the schools initially invited to participate agreed to do so. Completed questionnaires were obtained from 77 to 86 percent 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 1982 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

<sup>a</sup>Answer 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, 1975-1995*, Vol. 1, Secondary School Students, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1996). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.



Table 2.100

**Students' perceptions of the harmfulness of drug use and alcohol use**

By type of drug, frequency of use, and student grade level, United States, 1992-95

Question: "How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways), if they . . .?"

(Percent saying "great risk"<sup>a</sup>)

Type of drug and frequency of use	Eighth grade				Tenth grade				Twelfth grade			
	1992 (N=18,662)	1993 (N=18,366)	1994 (N=17,394)	1995 (N=17,501)	1992 (N=14,808)	1993 (N=15,298)	1994 (N=15,880)	1995 (N=17,006)	1992 (N=2,684)	1993 (N=2,759)	1994 (N=2,591)	1995 (N=2,603)
Try marijuana once or twice	39.1%	36.2%	31.6%	28.9%	31.9%	29.7%	24.4%	21.5%	24.5%	21.9%	19.5%	16.3%
Smoke marijuana occasionally	56.3	53.8	48.6	45.9	48.9	46.1	38.9	35.4	39.6	35.6	30.1	25.6
Smoke marijuana regularly	82.0	79.6	74.3	73.0	81.1	78.5	71.3	67.9	76.5	72.5	65.0	60.8
Try inhalants once or twice	37.0	36.5	37.9	36.4	38.7	40.9	42.7	41.6	NA	NA	NA	NA
Take inhalants regularly	64.4	64.6	65.5	64.8	67.9	69.6	71.5	71.8	NA	NA	NA	NA
Try LSD once or twice <sup>b</sup>	NA	42.1	38.3	36.7	NA	48.7	46.5	44.7	42.3	39.5	38.8	36.4
Take LSD regularly <sup>b</sup>	NA	68.3	65.8	64.4	NA	78.9	75.9	75.5	81.8	79.4	79.1	78.1
Try "crack" once or twice	61.2	57.2	54.4	50.8	69.6	66.6	64.7	60.9	62.4	57.6	58.4	54.6
Take "crack" occasionally	79.6	76.8	74.4	72.1	86.4	84.4	83.1	81.2	76.3	73.9	73.8	72.8
Try cocaine powder once or twice	54.1	50.7	48.4	44.9	59.2	57.5	56.4	53.5	57.1	53.2	55.4	52.0
Take cocaine powder occasionally	74.3	71.8	69.1	66.4	80.1	79.1	77.8	75.6	70.8	68.6	70.6	69.1
Try one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor)	12.1	12.4	11.6	11.6	10.1	10.9	9.4	9.3	8.6	8.2	7.6	5.9
Take one or two drinks nearly every day	32.4	32.6	29.9	30.5	36.8	35.9	32.5	31.7	30.6	28.2	27.0	24.8
Have five or more drinks once or twice each weekend	58.0	57.7	54.7	54.1	55.9	54.9	52.9	52.0	49.0	48.3	46.5	45.2
Smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day	50.8	52.7	50.8	49.8	59.3	60.7	59.0	57.0	69.2	69.5	67.6	65.6
Take steroids <sup>c</sup>	69.5	70.2	67.6	NA	72.7	73.4	72.5	NA	70.7	69.1	66.1	66.4

Note: See Note, table 2.99. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

<sup>a</sup> Answer alternatives were: (1) no risk, (2) slight risk, (3) moderate risk, (4) great risk, and (5) can't say, drug unfamiliar.<sup>b</sup> Data for eighth and tenth grades are based on a single questionnaire form; N is one-half of N indicated.<sup>c</sup> Data for eighth and tenth grades are based on two forms in 1992 and a single form in 1993 and 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, 1975-1995*, Vol. 1, Secondary School Students, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1996). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.101

**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, 1983-95

Question: "How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways), if they...?"

(Percent saying "great risk"<sup>a</sup>)

	Age groups												
	19 to 22 years old												
Type of drug and frequency of use	1983 (N=585)	1984 (N=579)	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)
Try marijuana once or twice	9.7%	12.8%	11.2%	13.0%	12.9%	16.8%	16.9%	17.8%	19.1%	19.7%	19.4%	18.8%	13.4%
Smoke marijuana occasionally	16.7	21.7	20.6	22.4	23.0	28.7	29.1	30.1	30.2	29.5	30.3	31.3	25.6
Smoke marijuana regularly	58.4	62.2	66.8	67.6	69.4	72.4	74.9	73.0	75.0	69.3	69.2	65.0	62.2
Try LSD once or twice	44.7	46.0	44.3	47.6	49.4	49.2	49.5	49.3	48.0	45.6	42.4	42.3	40.3
Take LSD regularly	86.0	84.5	86.4	87.1	85.6	85.4	85.5	85.8	86.6	87.0	81.3	81.0	80.5
Try PCP once or twice	NA	NA	NA	NA	63.6	63.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Try cocaine once or twice	28.7	33.1	33.2	35.5	45.9	51.9	51.5	58.1	58.7	56.1	60.5	63.8	57.8
Take cocaine occasionally	NA	NA	NA	53.8	61.3	67.1	72.6	74.6	72.6	74.9	75.4	78.0	73.5
Take cocaine regularly	75.2	75.1	82.9	82.0	88.0	90.3	89.1	93.9	93.5	92.9	91.7	92.2	91.5
Try "crack" once or twice	NA	NA	NA	NA	59.4	67.3	68.5	69.4	66.9	65.4	63.5	70.1	62.0
Take "crack" occasionally	NA	NA	NA	NA	75.0	77.3	81.8	82.3	82.7	81.9	83.6	84.3	78.8
Take "crack" regularly	NA	NA	NA	NA	89.6	91.1	94.1	94.9	95.6	93.4	96.2	96.0	94.2
Try heroin once or twice	52.5	58.7	51.0	55.5	57.9	58.9	59.6	58.3	59.9	59.8	58.9	60.8	58.9
Take heroin occasionally	74.5	74.9	73.6	77.2	77.6	77.5	79.8	80.8	80.2	81.6	78.8	79.0	77.9
Take heroin regularly	88.6	86.8	90.2	90.7	90.2	89.6	90.8	91.2	91.5	92.2	89.2	91.2	89.9
Try amphetamines once or twice	24.8	26.9	23.9	27.1	27.4	31.7	28.9	35.6	32.8	34.5	33.3	36.3	33.0
Take amphetamines regularly	69.9	68.4	68.5	72.3	72.0	73.9	71.3	74.0	77.1	73.5	73.5	71.6	72.2
Try crystal methamphetamine (ice)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	57.8	58.6	57.7	57.5	61.4	59.0
Try barbiturates once or twice	25.4	29.9	25.0	30.7	29.6	32.7	30.5	36.4	33.5	33.5	33.4	35.0	30.6
Take barbiturates regularly	71.3	71.6	71.7	74.5	73.0	74.0	71.7	75.5	75.5	73.6	71.1	69.4	66.4
Try one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor)	2.3	4.7	3.1	5.4	3.5	3.9	5.9	6.1	5.4	5.8	6.6	6.5	4.5
Take one or two drinks nearly every day	23.2	25.0	26.3	27.3	26.1	26.5	28.1	30.1	29.1	30.2	28.0	27.5	24.0
Take four or five drinks nearly every day	72.7	76.2	74.1	74.0	76.4	72.8	75.7	76.1	75.5	71.8	72.1	70.3	72.5
Have five or more drinks once or twice each weekend	36.6	37.9	40.2	34.6	36.7	36.9	42.4	40.6	40.8	41.8	42.4	41.9	40.0
Smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day	62.1	69.1	71.4	70.4	70.6	71.0	73.4	72.5	77.9	72.6	76.0	71.2	71.6

Note: See Note, table 2.99. "Young adults" includes high school graduates 1 to 10 years beyond high school. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

<sup>a</sup>Answer 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, 1975-1995*, Vol. 2, College Students and Young Adults, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1996). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.



23 to 26 years old									27 to 30 years old				
1987 (N=531)	1988 (N=527)	1989 (N=498)	1990 (N=511)	1991 (N=505)	1992 (N=518)	1993 (N=503)	1994 (N=465)	1995 (N=445)	1991 (N=486)	1992 (N=482)	1993 (N=473)	1994 (N=443)	1995 (N=448)
14.5%	16.0%	14.0%	17.7%	14.0%	15.0%	13.0%	15.0%	15.9%	15.7%	15.1%	14.0%	14.8%	16.2%
20.8	26.8	25.3	30.4	26.2	27.4	24.0	25.5	27.8	27.4	27.5	26.8	28.1	28.5
65.3	68.3	72.1	71.0	70.9	67.3	64.1	63.2	64.3	67.5	68.8	69.4	65.6	69.4
51.5	53.7	50.7	52.0	50.1	49.7	49.0	46.8	45.9	52.5	53.0	51.5	53.5	52.7
90.0	89.2	89.0	88.2	89.1	87.3	85.3	87.5	86.3	87.1	88.5	89.0	89.2	88.5
64.8	63.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
48.0	47.1	51.3	51.5	50.5	53.5	54.1	56.0	58.8	52.6	51.8	54.7	53.5	56.6
62.6	63.2	69.9	69.9	70.3	69.9	72.8	70.3	76.1	69.1	69.9	69.1	69.9	70.1
88.9	90.9	91.2	91.2	92.7	89.9	91.9	92.6	93.3	90.9	92.0	91.6	92.1	91.3
59.1	63.5	69.8	67.3	66.9	67.1	64.2	69.3	64.8	66.8	64.3	68.8	65.6	66.5
70.3	74.0	79.9	81.1	83.9	84.4	81.6	83.2	81.4	81.8	79.1	83.6	78.6	81.1
88.0	89.2	91.5	94.2	95.4	94.1	93.4	94.9	95.5	94.4	93.3	93.5	93.0	94.0
66.6	65.4	62.3	64.1	62.4	63.7	65.0	63.3	64.1	66.1	66.5	69.3	69.6	66.4
84.5	82.4	80.8	83.4	84.4	81.5	82.1	80.8	85.3	84.3	84.9	86.2	86.8	83.1
92.8	91.5	91.3	91.0	92.6	91.3	91.6	93.0	93.5	90.7	91.3	92.6	93.8	92.4
34.1	33.2	32.5	35.3	31.0	32.7	32.6	32.9	34.3	36.5	36.2	34.0	37.5	36.1
78.2	77.4	76.7	77.8	79.4	76.4	76.2	73.6	80.5	79.4	80.3	79.8	78.4	77.7
NA	NA	NA	56.5	56.0	55.6	52.0	61.0	57.9	57.2	52.7	60.3	57.9	58.6
35.5	35.8	32.9	37.9	31.8	33.5	32.8	34.0	34.9	37.0	38.2	36.5	40.5	36.7
79.9	79.8	76.6	80.5	77.7	76.3	75.0	74.3	77.7	79.6	78.6	80.2	78.3	77.8
6.6	4.2	5.1	5.7	4.4	5.6	3.2	4.5	4.3	6.6	5.6	4.7	4.1	6.7
30.2	29.1	27.8	31.1	30.4	31.6	25.9	26.2	26.1	31.7	30.9	28.0	27.4	27.2
77.2	81.8	76.9	79.7	80.2	78.0	76.7	77.5	75.2	79.1	79.9	79.1	76.6	82.3
39.8	35.8	37.7	40.2	39.3	37.6	36.2	40.2	38.0	42.2	45.1	42.9	43.2	44.7
73.6	75.5	71.4	78.5	75.3	76.3	78.4	76.4	76.1	75.4	77.6	75.0	75.3	75.6

Table 2.102

**Respondents' perceptions of the harmfulness of selected drug use behaviors**

By age group, United States, 1993

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
<b><u>Marijuana</u></b>					
Smoke once or twice	36.9%	32.6%	24.1%	23.6%	44.8%
Smoke occasionally	44.6	48.1	32.7	29.3	51.5
Smoke regularly	76.7	81.7	67.4	66.8	81.2
<b><u>Cocaine</u></b>					
Try once or twice	67.4	51.0	55.6	57.2	76.2
Use occasionally	80.9	75.1	77.3	74.3	84.8
Use regularly	96.3	91.6	95.2	95.6	97.6
Use "crack" occasionally	89.1	74.3	85.1	88.2	92.9
<b><u>PCP</u></b>					
Try once or twice	71.2	45.8	56.0	67.1	80.6
Use regularly	93.9	85.9	90.6	94.3	96.0
<b><u>Heroin</u></b>					
Try once or twice	74.5	47.7	61.8	72.7	82.8
Use regularly	96.4	90.1	94.0	96.3	98.0
<b><u>Anabolic steroids</u></b>					
Use occasionally	66.2	48.3	52.0	60.5	74.7
Use regularly	88.4	81.9	81.1	85.4	92.4
<b><u>Alcohol</u></b>					
One or two drinks nearly every day	28.4	24.9	26.2	26.2	30.3
Four or five drinks nearly every day	70.0	59.8	64.1	67.1	74.1
Five or more drinks once or twice a week	60.1	54.4	51.7	53.7	65.1
<b><u>Cigarettes</u></b>					
Smoke one or more packs per day	65.5	51.3	59.0	65.5	69.6

Note: These data are from the 1993 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. In 1993, the sample consisted of 26,489 persons. The 1993 survey is the thirteenth in a series of surveys measuring the prevalence of drug and alcohol use among the American household population age 12 and older.

Answer alternatives to the question were "no risk," "slight risk," "moderate risk," and "great risk."

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 1993* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1995), p. 155. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.103

**High school seniors' perceptions of availability of drugs**

By type of drug, United States, 1983-95

Question: "How difficult do you think it would be for you to get each of the following types of drugs, if you wanted some?"

(Percent saying drug would be "fairly easy" or "very easy" for them to get<sup>a</sup>)

Type of drug	Class of 1983 (N=3,385)	Class of 1984 (N=3,269)	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)
Marijuana	86.2%	84.6%	85.5%	85.2%	84.8%	85.0%	84.3%	84.4%	83.3%	82.7%	83.0%	85.5%	88.5%
Amyl and butyl nitrites	NA	NA	NA	NA	23.9	25.9	26.8	24.4	22.7	25.9	25.9	26.7	26.0
LSD	30.9	30.6	30.5	28.5	31.4	33.3	38.3	40.7	39.5	44.5	49.2	50.8	53.8
PCP	NA	NA	NA	NA	22.8	24.9	28.9	27.7	27.6	31.7	31.7	31.4	31.0
Some other psychedelic	26.6	26.6	26.1	24.9	25.0	26.2	28.2	28.3	28.0	29.9	33.5	33.8	35.8
MDMA (ecstasy)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	21.7	22.0	22.1	24.2	28.1	31.2	34.2
Cocaine powder	NA	NA	NA	NA	52.9	50.3	53.7	49.0	46.0	48.0	45.4	43.7	43.8
"Crack"	NA	NA	NA	NA	41.1	42.1	47.0	42.4	39.9	43.5	43.6	40.5	41.9
Cocaine	43.1	45.0	48.9	51.5	54.2	55.0	58.7	54.5	51.0	52.7	48.5	46.6	47.7
Heroin	19.3	19.9	21.0	22.0	23.7	28.0	31.4	31.9	30.6	34.9	33.7	34.1	35.1
Some other narcotic (including methadone)	30.0	32.1	33.1	32.2	33.0	35.8	38.3	38.1	34.6	37.1	37.5	38.0	39.8
Amphetamines	68.5	68.2	66.4	64.3	64.5	63.9	64.3	59.7	57.3	58.8	61.5	62.0	62.8
Crystal methamphetamine (ice)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	24.1	24.3	26.0	26.6	25.6	27.0
Barbiturates	52.5	51.9	51.3	48.3	48.2	47.8	48.4	45.9	42.4	44.0	44.5	43.3	42.3
Tranquilizers	55.3	54.5	54.7	51.2	48.6	49.1	45.3	44.7	40.8	40.9	41.1	39.2	37.8
Steroids	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	46.7	46.8	44.8	42.9	45.5

Note: See Note, table 2.99. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1982 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, 1975-1995*, Vol. 1, Secondary School Students, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1996). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

<sup>a</sup>Answer alternatives were: (1) probably impossible, (2) very difficult, (3) fairly difficult, (4) fairly easy, and (5) very easy.

Table 2.104

**Students' perceptions of availability of drugs**

By type of drug and student grade level, United States, 1992-95

Question: "How difficult do you think it would be for you to get each of the following types of drugs, if you wanted some?"

(Percent saying "fairly easy" or "very easy" for them to get<sup>a</sup>)

Type of drug	Eighth grade				Tenth grade				Twelfth grade			
	1992 (N=8,355)	1993 (N=16,775)	1994 (N=16,119)	1995 (N=15,496)	1992 (N=7,014)	1993 (N=14,652)	1994 (N=15,192)	1995 (N=16,209)	1992 (N=2,586)	1993 (N=2,670)	1994 (N=2,526)	1995 (N=2,552)
Marijuana	42.3%	43.8%	49.9%	52.4%	65.2%	68.4%	75.0%	78.1%	82.7%	83.0%	85.5%	88.5%
LSD	21.5	21.8	21.8	23.5	33.6	35.8	36.1	39.8	44.5	49.2	50.8	53.8
PCP <sup>b</sup>	18.0	18.5	17.7	19.0	23.7	23.4	23.8	24.7	31.7	31.7	31.4	31.0
"Crack"	25.6	25.9	26.9	28.7	33.7	33.0	34.2	34.6	43.5	43.6	40.5	41.9
Cocaine powder	25.7	25.9	26.4	27.8	35.0	34.1	34.5	35.3	48.0	45.4	43.7	43.8
Heroin	19.7	19.8	19.4	21.1	24.3	24.3	24.7	24.6	34.9	33.7	34.1	35.1
Other opiates <sup>b</sup>	19.8	19.0	18.3	20.3	26.9	24.9	26.9	27.8	37.1	37.5	38.0	39.8
Amphetamines	32.2	31.4	31.0	33.4	43.4	46.4	46.6	47.7	58.8	61.5	62.0	62.8
Crystal methamphetamine (ice) <sup>b</sup>	16.0	15.1	14.1	16.0	18.8	16.4	17.8	20.7	26.0	26.6	25.6	27.0
Barbiturates	27.4	26.1	25.3	26.5	38.0	38.8	38.3	38.8	44.0	44.5	43.3	42.3
Tranquilizers	22.9	21.4	20.4	21.3	31.6	30.5	29.8	30.6	40.9	41.1	39.2	37.8
Alcohol	76.2	73.9	74.5	74.9	88.6	88.9	89.8	89.7	NA	NA	NA	NA
Steroids	24.0	22.7	23.1	23.8	37.6	33.6	33.6	34.8	46.8	44.8	42.9	45.5

Note: See Note, table 2.99. 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, 1975-1995*, Vol. 1, Secondary School Students, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1996). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

<sup>a</sup>Answer 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.

<sup>b</sup>Data for eighth and tenth grades are based on a single questionnaire form; N is one-half of N indicated in 1993-95.

Table 2.105

**High school seniors disapproving of drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette smoking**

By type of drug and frequency of use, United States, 1983-95

Question: "Do you disapprove of people (who are 18 or older) doing each of the following?"

(Percent disapproving<sup>a</sup>)

Type of drug and frequency of use	Class of 1983 (N=3,341)	Class of 1984 (N=3,254)	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)
Try marijuana once or twice	46.3%	49.3%	51.4%	54.6%	56.6%	60.8%	64.6%	67.8%	68.7%	69.9%	63.3%	57.6%	56.7%
Smoke marijuana occasionally	60.7	63.5	65.8	69.0	71.6	74.0	77.2	80.5	79.4	79.7	75.5	68.9	66.7
Smoke marijuana regularly	82.5	84.7	85.5	86.6	89.2	89.3	89.8	91.0	89.3	90.1	87.6	82.3	81.9
Try LSD once or twice	89.1	88.9	89.5	89.2	91.6	89.8	89.7	89.8	90.1	88.1	85.9	82.5	81.1
Take LSD regularly	97.0	96.8	97.0	96.6	97.8	96.4	96.4	96.3	96.4	95.5	95.8	94.3	92.5
Try cocaine once or twice	77.0	79.7	79.3	80.2	87.3	89.1	90.5	91.5	93.6	93.0	92.7	91.6	90.3
Take cocaine regularly	93.2	94.5	93.8	94.3	96.7	96.2	96.4	96.7	97.3	96.9	97.5	96.6	96.1
Try "crack" once or twice	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	92.3	92.1	93.1	89.9	89.5	91.4
Take "crack" occasionally	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	94.3	94.2	95.0	92.8	92.8	94.0
Take "crack" regularly	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	94.9	95.0	95.5	93.4	93.1	94.1
Try heroin once or twice	94.3	94.0	94.0	93.3	96.2	95.0	95.4	95.1	96.0	94.9	94.4	93.2	92.8
Take heroin occasionally	96.9	97.1	96.8	96.6	97.9	96.9	97.2	96.7	97.3	96.8	97.0	96.2	95.7
Take heroin regularly	97.7	98.0	97.6	97.6	98.1	97.2	97.4	97.5	97.8	97.2	97.5	97.1	96.4
Try amphetamines once or twice	72.3	72.8	74.9	76.5	80.7	82.5	83.3	85.3	86.5	86.9	84.2	81.3	82.2
Take amphetamines regularly	92.6	93.6	93.3	93.5	95.4	94.2	94.2	95.5	96.0	95.6	96.0	94.1	94.3
Try barbiturates once or twice	83.1	84.1	84.9	86.8	89.6	89.4	89.3	90.5	90.6	90.3	89.7	87.5	87.3
Take barbiturates regularly	95.1	95.1	95.5	94.9	96.4	95.3	95.3	96.4	97.1	96.5	97.0	96.1	95.2
Try one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor)	18.4	17.4	20.3	20.9	21.4	22.6	27.3	29.4	29.8	33.0	30.1	28.4	27.3
Take one or two drinks nearly every day	68.9	72.9	70.9	72.8	74.2	75.0	76.5	77.9	76.5	75.9	77.8	73.1	73.3
Take four or five drinks nearly every day	90.0	91.0	92.0	91.4	92.2	92.8	91.6	91.9	90.6	90.8	90.6	89.8	88.8
Have five or more drinks once or twice each weekend	56.6	59.6	60.4	62.4	62.0	65.3	66.5	68.9	67.4	70.7	70.1	65.1	66.7
Smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day	70.8	73.0	72.3	75.4	74.3	73.1	72.4	72.8	71.4	73.5	70.6	69.8	68.2
Take steroids	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	90.8	90.5	92.1	92.1	91.9	91.0

Note: See Note, table 2.99. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1977 through 1982 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, 1975-1995*, Vol. 1, Secondary School Students, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1996). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

<sup>a</sup>Answer alternatives were: (1) don't disapprove, (2) disapprove, and (3) strongly disapprove. Percentages are shown for categories (2) and (3) combined.

Table 2.106

**Students disapproving of drug use and alcohol use**

By type of drug, frequency of use, and student grade level, United States, 1992-95

Question: "Do you disapprove of people who . . .?"

(Percent disapproving<sup>a</sup>)

Type of drug and frequency of use	Eighth grade				Tenth grade				Twelfth grade <sup>b</sup>			
	1992 (N=18,503)	1993 (N=18,435)	1994 (N=17,429)	1995 (N=17,560)	1992 (N=14,774)	1993 (N=15,334)	1994 (N=15,891)	1995 (N=17,016)	1992 (N=2,645)	1993 (N=2,723)	1994 (N=2,588)	1995 (N=2,603)
Try marijuana once or twice	82.1%	79.2%	72.9%	70.7%	74.8%	70.3%	62.4%	59.8%	69.9%	63.3%	57.6%	56.7%
Smoke marijuana occasionally	88.1	85.7	80.9	79.7	83.6	79.4	72.3	70.0	79.7	75.5	68.9	66.7
Smoke marijuana regularly	90.8	88.9	85.3	85.1	90.0	87.4	82.2	81.1	90.1	87.6	82.3	81.9
Try inhalants once or twice	84.0	82.5	81.6	81.8	85.6	84.8	84.9	84.5	NA	NA	NA	NA
Take inhalants regularly	90.0	88.9	88.1	88.8	91.5	90.9	91.0	90.9	NA	NA	NA	NA
Try LSD once or twice <sup>c</sup>	NA	77.1	75.2	71.6	NA	82.1	79.3	77.9	88.1	85.9	82.5	81.1
Take LSD regularly <sup>c</sup>	NA	79.8	78.4	75.8	NA	86.8	85.6	84.8	95.5	95.8	94.3	92.5
Try "crack" once or twice	90.7	89.1	86.9	85.9	92.5	91.4	89.9	88.7	93.1	89.9	89.5	91.4
Take "crack" occasionally	92.5	91.7	89.9	89.8	94.4	93.6	92.5	91.7	95.0	92.8	92.8	94.0
Try cocaine powder once or twice	89.6	88.5	86.1	85.3	91.1	90.0	88.1	86.8	89.4	86.6	87.1	88.3
Take cocaine powder occasionally	92.4	91.6	89.7	89.7	94.0	93.2	92.1	91.4	93.4	91.2	91.0	92.7
Try one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor)	52.2	50.9	47.8	48.0	39.9	38.5	36.5	36.1	33.0	30.1	28.4	27.3
Take one or two drinks nearly every day	81.0	79.6	76.7	75.9	81.7	78.6	75.2	75.4	75.9	77.8	73.1	73.3
Have five or more drinks once or twice each weekend	83.9	83.3	80.7	80.7	77.6	74.7	72.3	72.2	70.7	70.1	65.1	66.7
Take steroids <sup>d</sup>	90.3	89.9	87.9	NA	91.0	91.2	90.8	NA	92.1	92.1	91.9	91.0

Note: See Note, table 2.99. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

<sup>d</sup>Data for eighth and tenth grades are based on two forms in 1992 and a single form in 1993 and 1994; N is one-half of N indicated.<sup>a</sup>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. Percentages are shown for categories (2) and (3) combined.<sup>b</sup>The twelfth grade questions ask about people who are 18 or older.<sup>c</sup>Data 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, 1975-1995*, Vol. 1, Secondary School Students, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1996). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.107

**High school seniors favoring prohibition of drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette smoking**

By type of drug and place of use, United States, 1983-95

Question: "Do you think that people (who are 18 or older) should be prohibited by law from doing each of the following?"

(Percent saying "yes"<sup>a</sup>)

	Class of 1983 (N=3,315)	Class of 1984 (N=3,236)	Class of 1985 (N=3,254)	Class of 1986 (N=3,074)	Class of 1987 (N=3,322)	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)
Smoke marijuana in private	37.8%	41.6%	44.7%	43.8%	47.6%	51.8%	51.5%	56.0%	51.6%	52.4%	48.0%	42.9%	44.0%
Smoke marijuana in public places	73.6	75.2	78.2	78.9	79.7	81.3	80.0	81.9	79.8	78.3	77.3	72.5	72.9
Take LSD in private	66.7	67.9	70.6	69.0	70.8	71.5	71.6	72.9	68.1	67.2	63.5	63.2	64.3
Take LSD in public places	82.8	82.4	84.8	84.9	85.2	86.0	84.4	84.9	83.9	82.2	82.1	80.5	81.5
Take heroin in private	69.7	69.8	73.3	71.7	75.0	74.2	74.4	76.4	72.8	71.4	70.7	70.1	72.2
Take heroin in public places	83.7	83.4	85.8	85.0	86.2	86.6	85.2	86.7	85.4	83.3	84.5	82.9	84.8
Take amphetamines or barbiturates in private	52.8	54.4	56.3	56.8	59.1	60.2	61.1	64.5	59.7	60.5	57.4	55.7	57.5
Take amphetamines or barbiturates in public places	76.7	76.8	78.3	79.1	79.8	80.2	79.2	81.6	79.7	78.5	78.0	76.4	77.6
Get drunk in private	19.9	19.7	19.8	18.5	18.6	19.2	20.2	23.0	22.0	24.4	22.1	21.0	21.6
Get drunk in public places	52.2	51.1	53.1	52.2	53.2	53.8	52.6	54.6	54.3	54.1	53.6	54.3	54.5
Smoke cigarettes in certain specified public places	40.5	39.2	42.8	45.1	44.4	48.4	44.5	47.3	44.9	47.6	45.9	47.3	45.1

Note: See Note, table 2.99. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1982 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

<sup>a</sup>Answer alternatives were: (1) no, (2) not sure, and (3) yes.Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1995*, Vol. 1, Secondary School Students, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1996). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.108

**High school seniors' attitudes toward the legalization of marijuana use**

United States, 1983-95

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 1983 (N=3,300)	Class of 1984 (N=3,220)	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)
Using marijuana should be entirely legal	18.9%	18.6%	16.6%	14.9%	15.4%	15.1%	16.6%	15.9%	18.0%	18.7%	22.8%	26.8%	30.4%
It should be a minor violation like a parking ticket but not a crime	26.3	23.6	25.7	25.9	24.6	21.9	18.9	17.4	19.2	18.0	18.7	19.0	18.0
It should be a crime	36.7	40.6	40.8	42.5	45.3	49.2	50.0	53.2	48.6	47.6	43.4	39.4	37.3
Don't know	18.1	17.2	16.9	16.7	14.8	13.9	14.6	13.6	14.3	15.7	15.1	14.8	14.4

Note: See Note, table 2.99. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1982 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, 1975-1995*, Vol. 1, Secondary School Students, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1996). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.109

**High school seniors' attitudes toward legalization of the sale of marijuana if the use of marijuana were legal**

United States, 1983-95

Question: "If it were legal for people to USE marijuana, should it also be legal to SELL marijuana?"

	Class of 1983 (N=3,300)	Class of 1984 (N=3,220)	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)
No	27.4%	30.9%	32.6%	33.0%	36.0%	36.8%	38.8%	40.1%	36.8%	37.8%	36.7%	33.1%	32.3%
Yes, but only to adults	47.6	45.8	43.2	42.2	41.2	39.9	37.9	38.8	41.4	39.5	40.7	41.7	43.4
Yes, to anyone	10.5	10.6	11.2	10.4	9.2	10.5	9.2	9.6	9.4	9.6	10.1	11.6	11.7
Don't know	14.6	12.8	13.1	14.4	13.6	12.8	14.1	11.6	12.5	13.1	12.5	13.7	12.6

Note: See Note, table 2.99. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1982 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, 1975-1995*, Vol. 1, Secondary School Students, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1996). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.110

**College freshmen reporting that marijuana should be legalized**

By sex, United States, 1968-95

(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

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 200,000 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 percent 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: Eric L. Dey, Alexander W. Astin, and William S. Korn, *The American Freshman: Twenty-Five Year Trends, 1966-1990*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1991), pp. 64, 65, 94, 95, 124, 125; Alexander W. Astin et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1991*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1991), pp. 26, 42, 58; Eric L. Dey et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1992*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1992), pp. 26, 42, 58; Alexander W. Astin, William S. Korn, and Ellyne R. Riggs, *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1993*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1993), pp. 25, 43, 61; Alexander W. Astin et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1994*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1994), pp. 26, 42, 58; and Linda J. Sax et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1995*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1995), pp. 29, 49, 69. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.111

**College freshmen reporting that abortion should be legal**

By sex, United States, 1977-95

(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

Note: See Note, table 2.110.

Source: Eric L. Dey, Alexander W. Astin, and William S. Korn, *The American Freshman: Twenty-Five Year Trends, 1966-1990*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1991), pp. 64, 65, 94, 95, 124, 125; Alexander W. Astin et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1991*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1991), pp. 26, 42, 58; Eric L. Dey et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1992*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1992), pp. 26, 42, 58; Alexander W. Astin, William S. Korn, and Ellyne R. Riggs, *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1993*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1993), pp. 25, 43, 61; Alexander W. Astin et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1994*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1994), pp. 26, 42, 58; and Linda J. Sax et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1995*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1995), pp. 29, 49, 69. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.112

**College freshmen reporting there is too much concern in the courts for the rights of criminals**

By sex, United States, 1969-83 and 1987-95

(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

Note: See Note, table 2.110.

Source: Eric L. Dey, Alexander W. Astin, and William S. Korn, *The American Freshman: Twenty-Five Year Trends, 1966-1990*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1991), pp. 64, 65, 94, 95, 124, 125; Alexander W. Astin et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1991*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1991), pp. 26, 42, 58; Eric L. Dey et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1992*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1992), pp. 26, 42, 58; Alexander W. Astin, William S. Korn, and Ellyne R. Riggs, *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1993*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1993), pp. 25, 43, 61; Alexander W. Astin et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1994*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1994), pp. 26, 42, 58; and Linda J. Sax et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1995*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1995), pp. 29, 49, 69. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.113

**College freshmen reporting that capital punishment should be abolished**

By sex, United States, 1969-71 and 1978-95

(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

Note: See Note, table 2.110.

Source: Eric L. Dey, Alexander W. Astin, and William S. Korn, *The American Freshman: Twenty-Five Year Trends, 1966-1990*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1991), pp. 64, 65, 94, 95, 124, 125; Alexander W. Astin et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1991*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1991), pp. 26, 42, 58; Eric L. Dey et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1992*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1992), pp. 26, 42, 58; Alexander W. Astin, William S. Korn, and Ellyne R. Riggs, *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1993*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1993), pp. 25, 43, 61; Alexander W. Astin et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1994*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1994), pp. 26, 42, 58; and Linda J. Sax et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1995*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1995), pp. 29, 49, 69. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.



Table 2.114

**College freshmen reporting that homosexual relations should be legally prohibited**

By sex, United States, 1976-95

(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

Note: See Note, table 2.110.

Source: Eric L. Dey, Alexander W. Astin, and William S. Korn, *The American Freshman: Twenty-Five Year Trends, 1966-1990*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1991), pp. 64, 65, 94, 95, 124, 125; Alexander W. Astin et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1991*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1991), pp. 26, 42, 58; Eric L. Dey et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1992*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1992), pp. 26, 42, 58; Alexander W. Astin, William S. Korn, and Ellyne R. Riggs, *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1993*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1993), pp. 25, 43, 61; Alexander W. Astin et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1994*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1994), pp. 26, 42, 58; and Linda J. Sax et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1995*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1995), pp. 29, 49, 69. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.115

**Attitudes of college freshmen toward testing for AIDS and drug testing by employers**

By sex, United States, 1988-95

(Percent indicating "agree strongly" or "agree somewhat")

	The best way to control AIDS is through widespread, mandatory testing			Employers should be allowed to require drug testing of employees or job applicants		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1988	67.7%	67.7%	67.7%	71.0%	69.8%	72.0%
1989	67.2	66.9	67.5	77.8	76.5	78.9
1990	66.4	66.5	66.3	80.4	78.5	82.1
1991	66.4	66.3	66.5	80.8	79.1	82.3
1992	63.5	63.2	63.7	82.4	80.5	83.9
1993	61.7	60.4	62.7	79.6	77.4	81.5
1994	62.3	61.3	63.2	80.6	78.3	82.5
1995	NA	NA	NA	77.3	74.1	80.0

Note: See Note, table 2.110.

Source: Eric L. Dey, Alexander W. Astin, and William S. Korn, *The American Freshman: Twenty-Five Year Trends, 1966-1990*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1991), pp. 64, 65, 94, 95, 124, 125; Alexander W. Astin et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1991*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1991), pp. 26, 42, 58; Eric L. Dey et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1992*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1992), pp. 26, 42, 58; Alexander W. Astin, William S. Korn, and Ellyne R. Riggs, *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1993*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1993), pp. 25, 43, 61; Alexander W. Astin et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1994*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1994), pp. 26, 42, 58; and Linda J. Sax et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1995*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1995), pp. 29, 49, 69. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.116

**College freshmen reporting that the Federal Government should do more to control the sale of handguns**

By sex, United States, 1989-95

(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

Note: See Note, table 2.110.

Source: Eric L. Dey, Alexander W. Astin, and William S. Korn, *The American Freshman: Twenty-Five Year Trends, 1966-1990*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1991), pp. 64, 65, 94, 95, 124, 125; Alexander W. Astin et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1991*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1991), pp. 26, 42, 58; Eric L. Dey et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1992*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1992), pp. 26, 42, 58; Alexander W. Astin, William S. Korn, and Ellyne R. Riggs, *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1993*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1993), pp. 25, 43, 61; Alexander W. Astin et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1994*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1994), pp. 26, 42, 58; and Linda J. Sax et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1995*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1995), pp. 29, 49, 69. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.117

**Attitudes toward whether the press exaggerates the amount of crime**By demographic characteristics, United States, 1995<sup>a</sup>

Question: "Thinking about the issue of crime, do you think the press exaggerates the amount of crime there is in the country these days, or do you think the press accurately reflects how much crime there is?"

	Exaggerates	Accurate	Don't know/ refused
National	30.8%	64.0%	5.2%
<b>Sex</b>			
Male	34.3	59.6	6.1
Female	27.7	68.0	4.4
<b>Race</b>			
White	29.5	65.2	5.3
Nonwhite	38.0	58.0	4.0
<b>Age</b>			
18 to 29 years	28.9	68.5	2.6
30 to 49 years	31.1	65.0	3.9
50 to 64 years	33.2	60.5	6.4
65 years and older	30.3	60.3	9.4
<b>Education</b>			
College graduate	37.7	58.2	4.1
Some college	30.4	63.0	6.6
High school graduate	29.0	67.8	3.1
Less than high school graduate	26.5	65.2	8.3
<b>Family income</b>			
\$75,000 and over	35.0	60.8	4.2
\$50,000 to \$74,999	31.2	65.9	2.9
\$30,000 to \$49,999	32.8	62.9	4.3
\$20,000 to \$29,999	29.4	64.5	6.1
Under \$20,000	28.8	65.1	6.1
<b>Region</b>			
East	32.8	61.9	5.3
Midwest	30.6	63.6	5.9
South	28.4	66.8	4.8
West	33.3	61.9	4.9

Note: These data are derived from telephone interviews of a nationwide sample of 2,000 adults, 18 years of age and older. The interviews were conducted Oct. 25-30, 1995 by Princeton Survey Research Associates for the Times Mirror Center for The People & The Press. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

<sup>a</sup>Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Pew Research Center for The People & The Press, formerly the Times Mirror Center for The People & The Press. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.118

**Attitudes toward TV programs contributing to violence**

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1996

Question: "Now, I would like to read you a list of problems in our country. For each one, please tell me to what extent you believe entertainment programs on TV contribute to that problem. Do they have a large impact, some impact, a little impact or no impact at all: violence?"

	Large impact	Some impact	A little impact	No impact
National	74%	18%	5%	2%
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	67	22	7	4
Female	82	14	3	1
<b>Race, ethnicity</b>				
White	74	19	5	2
Black	74	16	7	2
Hispanic/Latino	78	20	0	0
Other	78	13	2	5
<b>Age</b>				
18 to 34 years	70	20	8	2
35 to 44 years	71	23	4	1
45 to 64 years	77	16	3	3
65 years and older	84	11	1	2
<b>Family income</b>				
\$75,000 and over	64	28	6	2
\$40,000 to \$74,999	72	22	4	2
\$20,000 to \$39,999	75	15	7	3
Under \$20,000	82	12	4	2
<b>Community</b>				
Large city	77	14	7	1
City	74	19	5	1
Suburb	70	21	5	4
Small town	75	18	4	2
Rural area	77	17	2	2
<b>Politics</b>				
Republican	73	19	5	3
Democrat	75	18	5	2
Independent <sup>a</sup>	75	18	5	2

Note: These data are from a nationwide telephone survey of 1,000 adults over the age of 18 conducted by The Tarrance Group and Lake Research for U.S. News & World Report, from Mar. 16-18, 1996. All respondents interviewed were part of a fully representative sample based on latest census figures within each State. The "unsure" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100.

<sup>a</sup>Source used term "ticket-splitter." Includes respondents not registered with a political party as well as those registered with a particular party but do not strictly vote a party line.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by U.S. News & World Report. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.119

**Teenagers' attitudes toward influence of television on teen violence**

By sex, race, ethnicity, type of school, and community, United States, 1995

Question: "Do you think TV contributes to violent behavior among people your age, or not?"

	TV contributes to violence among people my age	TV does not con- tribute to vio- lence among people my age	Don't know
National	38%	40%	21%
<u>Sex</u>			
Male	37	48	16
Female	41	33	27
<u>Race, ethnicity</u>			
White	38	43	19
Black	39	37	24
Hispanic	35	41	24
Asian	44	30	26
<u>Type of school</u>			
Public	37	42	21
Private	43	37	20
Parochial	47	32	21
<u>Community</u>			
Urban	42	39	19
Suburban	35	42	23
Rural	39	40	22

Note: See Note, table 2.24.

Source: National Teens, Crime, and the Community Program, *Between Hope and Fear: Teens Speak Out on Crime and the Community* (Washington, DC: National Crime Prevention Council and National Institute for Citizen Education in the Law, 1996), p. 123. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.120

**Attitudes toward laws regulating the distribution of pornography**

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1980-94

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?"

	1980			1983			1984			1986			1987		
	Laws forbidding distribution		No laws forbidding distribution	Laws forbidding distribution		No laws forbidding distribution	Laws forbidding distribution		No laws forbidding distribution	Laws forbidding distribution		No laws forbidding distribution	Laws forbidding distribution		No laws forbidding distribution
	What-ever the age	To persons under 18		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	40%	51%	6%	41%	53%	4%	41%	54%	4%	43%	53%	4%	40%	55%	4%
<b>Sex</b>															
Male	31	60	8	31	63	5	30	63	7	30	64	4	26	67	5
Female	47	45	5	49	46	4	48	48	2	52	44	4	50	46	3
<b>Race</b>															
White	41	52	6	42	52	4	41	54	4	43	53	3	41	54	4
Black/other	35	51	10	32	62	5	37	54	5	38	53	6	33	61	3
<b>Age</b>															
18 to 20 years	12	79	9	24	73	2	20	69	9	21	74	5	26	74	0
21 to 29 years	23	69	7	25	71	3	22	73	5	26	71	2	25	70	5
30 to 49 years	32	60	7	35	60	4	34	62	4	35	60	4	32	63	4
50 years and older	40	50	8	38	56	4	36	60	4	40	55	4	36	60	4
<b>Education</b>															
College	31	59	8	35	60	5	33	62	5	38	58	4	32	63	4
High school	42	52	5	42	53	4	44	52	3	42	54	4	43	53	3
Grade school	57	34	4	59	31	5	54	36	5	61	31	2	56	34	7
<b>Income<sup>a</sup></b>															
\$50,000 and over	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
\$30,000 to \$49,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
\$20,000 to \$29,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Under \$20,000	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>Occupation</b>															
Professional/business	37	54	6	38	55	5	35	60	4	40	55	4	35	59	4
Clerical	49	45	6	46	50	4	43	54	2	50	48	2	51	46	3
Manual	37	54	6	38	56	5	43	51	4	40	55	4	39	55	4
Farmer	41	47	9	38	51	5	55	39	6	60	40	0	38	58	5
<b>Region</b>															
Northeast	60	32	4	59	33	6	62	32	4	60	34	4	57	37	4
Midwest	38	55	5	38	56	4	40	54	4	42	54	3	39	55	5
South	45	50	4	46	48	4	43	51	4	47	48	4	43	52	4
West	36	51	10	40	54	6	42	53	5	38	58	4	39	55	4
<b>Religion</b>															
Protestant	45	48	5	46	48	4	44	50	4	47	49	3	43	53	3
Catholic	40	52	6	36	59	5	40	58	2	40	56	3	40	56	3
Jewish	25	59	9	19	72	7	19	77	4	18	71	10	20	65	15
None	8	74	15	27	65	6	21	70	9	24	66	8	16	71	11
<b>Politics</b>															
Republican	48	44	6	45	49	5	44	52	3	47	49	3	44	51	4
Democrat	42	50	6	41	54	5	44	51	4	44	50	4	41	54	4
Independent	33	58	6	39	55	4	35	58	6	37	59	3	34	61	4

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

<sup>a</sup>Income categories have been revised and therefore are not directly comparable to previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

1988			1989			1990			1991			1993			1994		
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	forbidding distribution	What-ever the age	To persons under 18	forbidding distribution	What-ever the age	To persons under 18	forbidding distribution	What-ever the age	To persons under 18	forbidding distribution	What-ever the age	To persons under 18	forbidding distribution	What-ever the age	To persons under 18	forbidding distribution
43%	50%	5%	40%	54%	5%	41%	52%	6%	40%	55%	4%	42%	54%	3%	37%	60%	3%
33	59	6	29	63	7	33	59	6	26	66	6	32	62	5	26	68	5
51	43	4	49	46	3	47	47	5	49	47	3	48	48	2	45	52	2
45	49	5	41	54	4	42	51	5	41	54	4	44	53	3	38	58	3
35	58	6	38	52	7	34	57	7	31	60	6	31	60	6	31	65	3
23	71	6	36	56	8	17	65	13	16	79	0	28	59	10	15	79	3
28	67	4	27	68	3	29	67	3	30	66	3	24	72	3	25	72	2
38	57	4	30	65	4	36	60	4	33	63	4	33	64	3	28	69	3
32	61	7	59	33	6	53	36	8	54	38	5	60	34	3	54	41	4
37	58	4	34	59	5	36	57	7	36	59	4	36	60	3	30	66	3
46	47	5	43	53	4	44	51	5	42	53	4	46	49	3	42	56	2
55	30	6	59	29	7	47	38	5	51	43	4	55	39	4	54	34	9
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	35	60	5	32	65	2
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	37	60	2	34	63	3
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	41	53	4	35	60	4
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	47	49	2	41	55	3
40	54	4	37	58	4	38	55	6	35	60	4	38	58	3	32	64	3
53	44	2	48	48	3	47	50	4	45	51	4	48	48	4	43	55	1
41	51	6	39	53	6	40	52	5	41	53	4	42	54	3	35	61	4
56	31	12	44	38	12	35	59	6	25	65	5	42	53	5	38	52	5
58	32	5	36	56	5	32	62	5	34	61	3	38	56	5	32	63	4
45	48	3	39	56	4	38	54	7	41	54	5	40	56	3	34	63	2
48	45	5	44	49	6	49	44	5	39	54	5	47	49	2	43	53	3
44	52	4	40	56	4	38	55	6	44	53	3	38	57	4	32	64	3
48	46	4	46	50	4	46	48	5	43	52	3	49	47	2	43	54	2
40	55	3	34	61	2	39	56	4	38	58	4	35	62	3	32	66	2
13	65	17	24	71	6	20	53	20	4	82	9	20	80	0	20	76	5
21	64	12	22	59	16	22	66	9	18	66	11	15	75	9	17	75	7
46	48	3	42	53	4	43	50	5	43	54	2	52	45	3	43	55	2
44	49	6	44	51	5	44	47	7	38	55	4	41	55	3	36	61	2
39	54	5	34	58	5	34	60	5	38	56	5	35	60	4	33	63	4

Table 2.121

**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%
<b>Sex</b>																		
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
<b>Race</b>																		
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
<b>Age</b>																		
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
<b>Education</b>																		
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
<b>Income<sup>a</sup></b>																		
\$50,000 and over	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
\$30,000 to \$49,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
\$20,000 to \$29,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Under \$20,000	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>Occupation</b>																		
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
<b>Region</b>																		
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
<b>Religion</b>																		
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
<b>Politics</b>																		
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: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research.

<sup>a</sup>Income categories have been revised and therefore are not directly comparable to previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

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
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	48	41	38	54
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	50	41	47	42
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	61	33	45	44
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	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 2.122

**Attitudes toward the legality of abortion**

United States, selected years 1975-95

Question: "On a different subject, do you think abortions should be legal under any circumstances, legal only under certain circumstances, or illegal in all circumstances?"

	Always legal	Legal in certain circumstances	Always illegal	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

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 354 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, March 1995), p. 31. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.123

**Attitudes toward legality of abortion**

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1995

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	33%	50%	15%
<b>Sex</b>			
Male	29	53	14
Female	36	47	15
<b>Race</b>			
White	33	50	14
Nonwhite	30	49	18
<b>Age</b>			
18 to 29 years	34	44	19
30 to 49 years	39	46	12
50 to 64 years	26	57	15
65 years and older	24	59	13
<b>Education</b>			
College post graduate	43	49	7
College graduate	41	48	9
Some college	37	47	14
No college	26	52	18
<b>Income</b>			
\$75,000 and over	50	45	4
\$50,000 and over <sup>a</sup>	38	54	7
\$30,000 to \$49,999	37	47	11
\$20,000 to \$29,999	34	45	19
Under \$20,000	25	52	20
<b>Community</b>			
Urban area	37	46	14
Suburban area	34	51	11
Rural area	24	53	21
<b>Region</b>			
East	39	44	13
Midwest	27	50	21
South	27	55	16
West	40	49	18
<b>Politics</b>			
Republican	25	57	16
Democrat	36	49	12
Independent	37	44	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.

<sup>a</sup>Includes \$75,000 and over category.Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 354 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, March 1995), p. 30. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. 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, 1972-1994: Cumulative Codebook* (Chicago: National Opinion Research Center, University of Chicago, 1994), pp. 1-3, 783, 784, 983-985. Information on the Gallup/Phi Delta Kappa Education Poll was excerpted from Stanley M. Elam, Lowell C. Rose, and Alec M. Gallup, "The 24th Annual Gallup/Phi Delta Kappa Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan* (September 1992), p. 52; "The 25th Annual Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan* (October 1993), p. 152; "The 26th Annual Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan* (September 1994), p. 56; and 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. Information on the 1996 Ethnic Market Report was provided by Market Segment Research and Consulting, Inc. Information also was excerpted from material provided by The Pew Research Center for The People & The Press. Information on the YWCA survey of teenagers and adults was excerpted from YWCA, *Families Taking Action: A YWCA Survey About Making Homes and Communities Safer*, New York: Louis Harris and Associates, Inc., 1996, pp. 79, 87, 88.

The sampling procedures of seven 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, Market Segment Research and Consulting, Inc., The Pew Research Center for The People & The Press, and the YWCA survey on families.

### GALLUP POLLS

All Gallup polls since 1950, excluding certain special surveys, have been based on a national probability sample of interviewing areas. Refinements in the sample design have been introduced at various points in time since then. However, over this period the design in its essentials has conformed to the current procedure, as described in the following paragraphs.

The United States is divided into seven size-of-community strata: cities of population 1,000,000 and over, 250,000 to 999,999, and 50,000 to 249,000, with the urbanized areas of all these cities forming a single stratum; cities of 2,500 to 49,999; rural villages; and farm or open country rural areas. Within each of these strata, the population is further divided into seven regions: New England, Middle Atlantic, East Central, West Central, South, Mountain, and Pacific Coast. Within each size-of-community and regional stratum the population is arrayed in geographic order and zoned into equal sized groups of sampling units. Pairs of localities in each zone are selected with probability of selection proportional to the size of each locality's population--producing two replicated samples of localities.

Within selected cities for which population data are reported by census tracts or enumeration districts, these sample subdivisions are drawn with probability of selection proportional to the size of the population. For other cities, minor civil divisions, and rural areas in the sample for which population data are not reported by census tracts or enumeration districts, small, definable geographic areas are drawn, with the probability of selection proportional to size where available data permit; otherwise with equal probability.

A block or block cluster is drawn with probability of selection proportional to the number of dwelling units from within each subdivision selected for which 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 which 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 percent of all those contacted refuse to be interviewed. Gallup Poll Surveys include approximately 1,000 respondents.

Surveys of college students usually are based on in-person interviews with 1,000 full-time students representing 60 campuses. A sample of campuses is derived from a list of all colleges and universities obtained from the National Center for Education Statistics. Occasionally, special surveys conducted by Gallup for other organizations use smaller samples because of time and/or financial constraints.

Surveys of teenagers are conducted through recontact telephone interviews. A list of eligible teenagers is derived from previously conducted omnibus polls that gather a wide variety of demographic information. These omnibus polls determine whether a teenager is present in the respondent's home and whether the teenager is eligible for subsequent interview. Recontact calls are made based on this information. Within the household, an interview is sought with the oldest teen-age male, 13 to 17 years of age. If no young man is present, an interview is sought with the oldest teen-age female in the household. This method of selection within the household has been developed empirically to produce an age distribution by male and female teenagers separately which compares closely with the age distribution of the population.

## 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 percent of the time, assuming the same sampling procedure, the same interviewers, and the same questionnaire.

@sbtext@Recommended allowance for sampling error (plus or minus) at 95 percent 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 percent confidence level, the 33 percent obtained in the sample is subject to a sampling error of plus or minus four points.

## GALLUP/PHI DELTA KAPPA EDUCATION POLL

The Gallup/Phi Delta Kappa education polls are modified probability samples of adults 18 years of age and older living in the United States. The 1992 sample was comprised of 1,306 adults; interviewing took place April 23-May 14, 1992. The 1993 sample was comprised of 1,306 adults; interviewing took place May 21-June 9, 1993. 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 data collection design for the 1992 survey employed personal, in-home interviewing of the civilian population (excluding persons in institutions such as prisons and hospitals). Beginning in 1993, the Gallup

Organization used its 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 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.

## HARRIS SURVEYS

Harris surveys are based on a national sample of the civilian population of the continental United States. Alaska and Hawaii are not represented in the sample, nor are those in prisons, hospitals, or religious and educational institutions. The sample is based on census information on the population of each State in the country, and on the population living in standard metropolitan areas and in the rest of the country. These population figures are updated by intercensal estimates produced annually by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, and sample locations are selected biennially to reflect changes in the country's demographic profile.

National samples are stratified in two dimensions--geographic region and metropolitan (and non-metropolitan) residence. Stratification insures that the samples will reflect, within 1 percent, the actual proportions of those living in the country in different regions and metropolitan (and non-metropolitan) areas. Within each stratum the selection of the ultimate sampling unit is achieved through a series of steps, a process which is technically called multi-stage unclustered sampling. Each sampling unit yields one interview. First States, then counties, and then minor civil divisions (cities, towns, townships) are selected with probability proportional to census estimates of their respective household populations.

The Harris Survey has four of these national samples, and they are used in rotation from study to study. The specific sample locations in one study generally are adjacent to those used in the next study. For most surveys covering the entire country, more than one national sample may be employed. Harris Surveys of a **nationwide** sample usually include 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 old and older.

Harris Survey national results are reported for the East, Midwest, South, and West regions of the country, defined as follows:

**East**--Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey, Delaware, West Virginia;

**Midwest**--North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio;

**South**--Kentucky, Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas; and

**West**--Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico.

#### Sampling error

It should be kept in mind that the results of the surveys are subject to sampling error, i.e., the difference between the results obtained from the sample and those 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 percent, in 95 cases out of 100 the response in the population will be between 27 percent and 33 percent. This error accounts only for sampling error. Survey research is also susceptible to other errors, such as data handling and interview recording.

Recommended allowance for sampling error (plus or minus) at 95 percent 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 and 1994. There are a total of 32,380 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; and 2,992 in 1994). 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 or older, living in non-institutional arrangements within the United States. Alaska and Hawaii are not included in samples drawn from the 1970 sampling frame, but are represented in one-half of the 1983 surveys, all those conducted from 1984-94. Block quota sampling was used in the 1972, 1973, and 1974 surveys and for half of the 1975 and 1976 surveys. Full probability sampling was employed in half of the 1975 and 1976

surveys and in all of the 1977, 1978, 1980, and 1982-94 surveys.

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 35 years old in the location. Past experience would suggest that, for most purposes, this quota sample of 1,500 could be considered as having about the same efficiency as a simple random sample of 1,000 cases.

The 1975 and 1976 studies were conducted with a traditional sample design, one-half full probability and one-half block quota. The sample was divided into two parts for several reasons: (1) to provide data for possibly interesting methodological comparisons; and (2) on the chance that there are some differences over time, that it would be possible to assign these differences to either shifts in sample designs, or changes in response patterns. Having allowed for the appearance of all items in the transitional sample design, the 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 a switch took place from the rotation, across-time design previously used 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 samples 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 will be repeated. In addition, in 1994 only, there is a transitional design 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.

## MARKET SEGMENT RESEARCH AND CONSULTING, INC.

These data were collected and analyzed by Market Segment Research and Consulting, Inc. (MSRC) as part of the 1996 Ethnic Market Report. A total of 5,000 interviews were conducted from January to March 1996. The data were obtained using a combination of telephone and face-to-face interviews. A total of 2,000 interviews were conducted among Hispanics, 1,000 among whites, 1,000 among African-Americans, and 1,000 among Asians. The Hispanic interviews were conducted in Los Angeles, New York, Miami, Chicago, San Antonio, Houston, San Francisco, El Paso, Dallas, and Phoenix/Tucson. The African-American interviews were conducted in New York, Chicago, Washington, D.C., Los Angeles, Detroit, Philadelphia, Atlanta, Baltimore, Houston, and Miami. Asian interviews were conducted in Los Angeles, New York, San Francisco, Chicago, and Washington, D.C. The whites interviewed comprised a National probability sample.

The samples were based on Areas of Dominant Influence (ADI) and were selected using the 1990 U.S. Census. Within each ADI, census tracts with high, medium, and low population densities for each segment were identified and a sample was selected from each in order to ensure a reflective cross-section of the population. For the Hispanic segment, 50 percent of the sample was selected by surname and the remaining 50 percent was random.

Intensive supervisor and interviewer training and field briefings were conducted. Every question and possible answer was reviewed twice. The interviewers conducted practice interviews with each other and then with actual respondents. These practice interviews were not included in the sample. As a security measure, no single interviewer conducted more than 10 percent of the total interviews. Supervisors conducted a minimum of 20 percent validation of each interviewer's daily work.

The questionnaire was developed by MSRC and each respondent was interviewed for approximately 45 minutes, using a split-run method, resulting in approximately 1.5 hours worth of data collection in total. In order to assure the most representative sample of the population, limited screening criteria were used. To qualify for the study, respondents were screened to be 18 years of age or older, to be of the appropriate ethnic origin (self-described), and to pass standard security questions. Within each ethnic segment, 50 percent males and 50 percent females were interviewed. MSRC translated the questionnaire into Spanish, Japanese, Vietnamese, Korean, and Cantonese/Mandarin. For each language, MSRC translated the English questionnaire into the native language and back-translated it to English to ensure that the meaning of each question was conveyed accurately. The interviews were completed in the respondents' language of preference.

## THE PEW RESEARCH CENTER FOR THE PEOPLE & THE PRESS (Formerly Times Mirror Center for The People & The Press)

Both the March 1994 and October 1995 surveys were conducted by Princeton Survey Research Associates for the Times Mirror 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 three attempts were made to complete an interview at every sampled telephone number. 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 1992). 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 only included households in the United States that contain a telephone.

#### **YWCA: FAMILIES TAKING ACTION**

The surveys for this report were conducted by Louis Harris and Associates, Inc. for the Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA). A total of 1,004 public school students in grades 7 through 12, and 903 adults 18 years of age and older were interviewed Mar. 4 to Apr. 7, 1996. This period includes the time allotted for the mailing of informational materials to school principals, consent calls to the schools, and the interviewing of teenagers and adults.

For teenagers, the Harris/Scholastic national probability sample, a highly stratified two-stage sample design, was utilized. The sample was drawn from a list of approximately 80,000 middle schools and high schools in the continental United States. The universe was divided into cells by grade enrollment, region, and the size of the municipality where the school is located. A random selection of schools was drawn on the basis of the number of students in each cell proportionate to the number of students in the universe, creating a cross-section of young people in grades 7 through 12. Students were interviewed in the school setting using a self-administered questionnaire.

Adults were interviewed by telephone. The Harris National Telephone Sample is based on a methodology designed to produce representative samples of persons in telephone households in the 48 continental United States and Washington, DC. This sample design makes use of random digit selection procedures that assure equal representation of persons in households with "listed" and "unlisted" telephone numbers. The sample is selected by a three stage, stratified sampling process. The ultimate result of this process is a set of sample selections (telephone numbers). The sample is explicitly designed to assure the proper representation of house-

holds in metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas within eight Harris-defined regions.

A non-answering telephone or answering machine was dialed two or more times on different days and at different times of the day. If more than one call was made on the same night or weekend day--at the request of the household--or because the number was busy, these calls did not count as an additional attempt. If these attempts failed to yield a completed interview, a new telephone number was called.

If a business telephone was reached or if a contact was made with a household in which there was a language barrier (e.g., no English-speaking adults in the household or the potential respondent was deaf), a new telephone number was called.

If no answers/answering machines, refusals, busy signals, or partially completed interviews resulted from the initial contact, up to three additional attempts were made to complete the interview in each household.

## 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 1993* (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, 1995), 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, 1975-1995*, Volumes I and II (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1996); 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 1985, 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 percent 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 1985, 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 76 percent of all students enrolled in college full-time in 1993.

### 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 percent of the Nation's population. Of the 62 other primary areas, 10 are in the Northeast, 18 in the North Central area, 24 in the South, and 10 in the West. Because these same PSUs are used for personal interview studies by the SRC, local field representatives can be assigned to administer the data collections in practically all schools.

**Stage 2: Schools.** In the major metropolitan areas more than one high school is often included in the sampling design; in most other sampling areas a single high school is sampled. In all cases, the selections of high schools are made such that the probability of drawing a school is proportionate to the size of its senior class. The larger the senior class (according to recent records), the higher the selection probability assigned to the high school. When a sampled school is unwilling to participate, a replacement school as similar to it as possible is selected from the same geographic area.

**Stage 3: Students.** Within each selected school, up to about 400 seniors may be included in the data collection. In schools with fewer than 400 seniors, the usual procedure is to include all of them in the data collection. In larger schools, a subset of seniors is selected either by randomly sampling classrooms or by some other random method that is convenient for the school and judged to be unbiased. Sample weights are assigned to each respondent so as to take account of variations in the sizes of samples from one school to another, as well as the (smaller) variations in selection probabilities occurring at the earlier stages of sampling.

The three-stage sampling procedure described above yielded the number of participating schools and students indicated in Table 1.

One limitation in the design is that it does not include in the target population those young men and women who drop out of high school before graduation (or before the last few months of the senior year, to be more precise). This excludes a relatively small proportion of each age cohort—between 15 and 20 percent. 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 percent 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 which participated both years. Thus far, the half-sample approach has worked quite well; and examination of drug prevalence data from the "matched half-samples" shows that the half samples of repeat schools yielded drug prevalence trends which were virtually identical to trends based on all schools.

### Questionnaire 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 which receive the most extensive coverage in the Monitoring the Future Project; but the questionnaires also deal with a wide range of other subject areas, including attitudes about government, social institutions, race relations, changing roles for women, educational aspirations, occupational aims, and marital and family plans, as well as a variety of background and demographic factors. The list below provides an outline of the 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 which are included in a single form only.

### Representativeness and validity

The samples for this study are intended to be representative of high school seniors throughout the 48 coterminous States. As previously mentioned, this definition of the sample excludes one important portion of the age cohort: those who have dropped out of high school before nearing the end of the senior year. But given the aim of representing high school seniors, it is useful to consider the extent to which the obtained samples of schools and students are likely to be representative of all seniors and the degree to which the data obtained are likely to be valid.

There are at least four ways in which survey data of this sort might fall short of being fully accurate. First, some sampled schools refuse to participate, which could introduce some bias. Second, the failure to obtain questionnaire data from 100 percent of the students sampled in participating schools would also introduce bias. Third, the answers provided by participating students are open to both conscious and unconscious distortions which could reduce validity. Finally, limitations in sample size and/or design could place limits on the accuracy of estimates.

### School participation

As noted in the description of the sampling design, schools are invited to participate in the study for a 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, from 66 percent to 80 percent of the schools initially invited to participate have agreed to do so each year; for each school refusal, a similar school (in terms of size, geographic area, urbanicity, etc.) was recruited as a replacement.

The selection of replacement schools almost entirely removes problems of bias in region, urbanicity, and the like that might result from certain schools refusing to participate. Other potential biases are more subtle, however. For example, if it turned out that most schools with "drug problems" refused to participate, that could seriously bias the drug estimates derived from the

sample. And if any other single factor 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 three-fourths to four-fifths of all students sampled. The single most important reason that students are missed is that they are absent from class at the time of data collection, and in most cases it is not workable to schedule a special 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 one percent.

### **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 are used, rather than the six 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 125 schools are sampled, and approximately 15,000 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 percent of the original panel returned questionnaires. The retention rate decreases ordinarily with time; however, the 1995 panel retention from the class of 1981--the oldest of the panels, now age 32 (14 years past their first data collection in high school)--is 66 percent.

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 which exists strongly suggests that the self-report questions produce largely valid data. A number of factors suggest a reasonable amount of confidence about the validity of the responses to what are presumably among the most sensitive questions in the study: a low nonresponse on the drug question; a large proportion admitting to some illicit drug use; the consistency of findings across several years of the present study; strong evidence of construct validity (based on relationships observed between variables); a close match between these data and the findings from other studies using other methods; and the findings from several methodological studies 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 percent of each year's sample--are represented by only 350 to 425 respondents per year on any single questionnaire form. Further, because the sample is a stratified clustered sample, it yields less accuracy than would be yielded by a pure random sample of equal size. Therefore, because of the limited number of cases, the margin of sampling error around any statistic describing blacks is larger than for most other subgroups described in this survey.

There are factors in addition to unreliability, however, 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 which may in fact explain some observed racial differences. Put another way, at the aggregate level one might observe a considerable racial difference on some characteristic, but once one controls for some background characteristics such as socioeconomic level or region of the country--that is, comparing the black respondents with whites who come from similar backgrounds--there may be no racial difference at all.

#### Definitions of terms

**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). 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 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 generally is about 15 percent higher than the weighted number for data collected in 1975, 1976, and 1977. A comparison of weighted and unweighted numbers is provided in Table 3. For data collected in 1978 or later, the actual number of respondents is roughly equal to the weighted number. Weighting is used to improve the accuracy of estimates by correcting for unequal probabilities of selection which arise in the multi-stage sampling procedures.

**Table 1.** Sample sizes and student response rates for high school seniors

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Number of public schools	112	117	115	113	117	113	111	114	117	120	121	119	120
Number of private schools	22	17	17	16	18	19	22	23	19	18	18	20	24
Total number of schools	134	134	132	129	135	132	133	137	136	138	139	139	144
Actual number of participating students <sup>a</sup>	16,947	16,499	16,502	15,713	16,843	16,795	17,142	15,676	15,483	16,251	16,763	15,929	15,876
Student response rate (percent) <sup>b</sup>	84	83	84	83	84	83	86	86	83	84	84	84	84

<sup>a</sup>Sample weights are assigned to each respondent to correct for unequal probabilities of selection that arise in the multi-stage sampling procedure.

<sup>b</sup>The 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

	Class of 1991	Class of 1992	Class of 1993	Class of 1994	Class of 1995
<u>Tenth grade</u>					
Number public schools	107	106	111	116	117
Number private schools	14	19	17	14	22
Total number schools	121	125	128	130	139
Total number of participating students <sup>a</sup>	14,996	14,997	15,516	16,080	17,285
Student response rate (percent) <sup>b</sup>	87	88	86	88	87
<u>Eighth grade</u>					
Number public schools	131	133	126	116	118
Number private schools	31	26	30	34	34
Total number schools	162	159	156	150	152
Total number of participating students <sup>a</sup>	17,844	19,015	18,820	17,708	17,929
Student response rate (percent) <sup>b</sup>	90	90	90	89	89

<sup>a</sup>Sample weights are assigned to each respondent to correct for unequal probabilities of selection that arise in the multi-stage sampling procedure.

<sup>b</sup>The 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 1983	Class of 1984	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
Total sample	16,947	16,499	16,502	15,713	16,843	16,795	17,142	15,676	15,483	16,251	16,251	15,389	15,876
<u>Sex</u>													
Male	8,074	7,800	7,776	7,261	7,912	7,861	8,156	7,862	7,617	7,582	7,582	6,918	7,293
Female	8,227	8,029	8,164	7,855	8,340	8,342	8,471	7,241	7,277	8,053	8,053	7,957	7,891
<u>Race</u>													
White	12,806	12,337	12,291	11,713	12,478	12,051	12,250	11,410	10,754	11,029	11,029	10,656	11,012
Black	2,067	2,244	1,995	1,649	1,708	2,063	2,038	1,614	1,757	2,244	2,244	1,671	1,693
<u>Region</u>													
Northeast	4,056	3,386	3,878	3,720	3,611	3,348	3,305	3,358	2,862	2,887	2,887	2,695	2,881
North Central	4,784	4,611	4,516	4,440	4,489	4,435	4,589	4,284	4,089	4,529	4,529	4,031	4,380
South	5,434	5,568	5,028	4,855	5,431	5,753	6,255	5,262	5,330	5,787	5,787	5,636	5,593
West	2,673	2,932	3,079	2,698	3,313	3,260	2,992	2,773	3,202	3,048	3,048	3,027	3,022
<u>College plans</u>													
Complete 4 years	9,062	9,103	9,448	9,291	10,465	10,774	11,108	10,245	10,402	11,339	11,339	11,064	11,396
None or under 4 years	6,555	6,124	5,770	5,277	5,135	4,822	4,889	4,332	4,089	3,813	3,813	3,424	3,351
<u>Illicit drug use</u>													
None	6,082	6,199	6,412	6,535	7,188	7,606	8,253	8,006	8,464	9,441	9,441	8,395	7,996
Marijuana only	3,599	3,528	3,449	3,125	3,514	3,605	3,374	2,901	2,657	2,523	2,523	2,854	3,255
Few pills	2,315	2,196	2,264	2,223	2,142	2,133	2,057	1,872	1,742	1,757	1,757	1,736	1,756
More pills	4,306	3,936	3,802	3,264	3,410	2,896	2,889	2,380	2,128	1,974	1,974	2,221	2,247
Any heroin	206	206	193	161	203	186	222	194	141	199	199	171	250

Note: Data for 1989-95 are based on six questionnaire forms; N's for one-form questions are approximately one-sixth of the total sample N. Data for 1979-88 are based on five questionnaire forms; N's for one-form questions are approximately one-fifth 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 1994** (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1995), pp. 1-15; and **National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1993** (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1995), pp. 5-14, 163, Appendix A, Appendix B. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

#### Survey methodology

The National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA) is an annual series of national surveys to measure the prevalence of drug use among the American household population age 12 and older. Population estimates of drug use prevalence for the civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States are presented.

For the 1993 and 1994 National Household Surveys, a national probability sample of dwelling units in the United States was selected from 117 and 127 primary sampling units, respectively. The sample included persons living in some group quarters, such as rooming houses, college dormitories, and homeless shelters, but did not include transient populations such as the homeless not in shelters and residents of institutional quarters such as jails and hospitals, and active military personnel.

Survey data are collected through personal visits to each selected residence. In each selected household, a short questionnaire recording the age, race/ethnicity, sex, marital status, and current smoking status of all household members age 12 and older was completed. Using a random sampling procedure, either two, one, or no respondents were selected to be interviewed. (Selection probabilities were based on the race/ethnicity of the head of household and the ages and current smoking status of household members.) The procedure was designed to control the sample sizes for age and race/ethnicity groups of interest. Current smoking status was included in the selection process beginning in 1993 to oversample smokers 18 to 34 years old. Because a statistical correlation exists between smoking status and the use of illicit

drugs, this oversampling increases the precision of many illicit drug use estimates. It also has the advantage of providing increased accuracy for estimates of characteristics of illicit drug users due to the larger size of the sample of illicit drug users. After selection, respondents were interviewed in person in their homes by trained interviewers. The interview process included interviewer-administered questions and self-administered answer sheets and other procedures designed to assure respondents that their responses to sensitive questions would be kept confidential and anonymous.

A revised questionnaire and editing procedure were introduced beginning with the 1994 National Household Survey. This new methodology produces estimates that are not comparable to previous estimates. Readers interested in a discussion of the revised methodology should consult the source. In 1994, both the old and new questionnaires were administered to separate portions of the sample. Data presented in SOURCEBOOK are based on the new questionnaire. A total of 17,809 respondents completed the new questionnaire resulting in a response rate for screening sample households of 93.8 percent and 78.2 percent for interviewing sample individuals. Sample size and U.S. population breakdowns for the most recent survey available are presented in Table 1.

**Table 1** 1994 NHSDA sample size and U.S. population, by demographic characteristics

	1994	
	Sample	Population
Total	17,809	209,411,209
<u>Sex</u>		
Male	7,950	100,365,084
Female	9,859	109,046,125
<u>Race, ethnicity</u>		
White	8,663	159,029,073
Black	4,010	23,365,478
Hispanic	4,706	19,111,932
Other	430	7,904,725
<u>Age</u>		
12 to 17	4,698	21,772,848
18 to 25	3,706	28,027,292
26 to 34	5,223	36,588,076
35 years and older	4,182	123,022,993
<u>Region</u>		
Northeast	3,138	40,987,417
North Central	3,700	50,029,354
South	6,797	73,586,809
West	4,174	44,807,629

Note: Sample size is the unweighted number of respondents in the 1994 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.

For the 1993 National Household Survey, data were collected throughout the year, resulting in a total of 26,489 completed interviews with a 93.9 percent response rate for screening sample households and a 79.2 percent response rate for interviewing sample individuals.

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. In addition, for the 1993 NHSDA six Metropolitan Statistical Areas were oversampled: Chicago, Denver, the District of Columbia, Los Angeles, Miami, and New York. This oversampling allowed certain subgroups to be large enough to support estimation. The national estimates presented include data from these special samples. 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.

#### Development of weights

Sampling weights were calculated to reflect selection probabilities and to compensate for nonresponse and undercoverage. Each weight can be viewed as the number of population members that the responding sample member represents. 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.

#### 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 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

minimally complete interviews, 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.

### **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. Nonsampling errors are attributed to such sources as recording and coding errors, missing data, 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 errors. Sampling errors are quantified by way of confidence intervals. Asymmetrical 95 percent confidence intervals were calculated for all estimated pro-

portions 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 States of Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

### Nature and distribution of known offenses

The data presented in this section describe the nature and extent of criminal activity in the United States. There are essentially three ways in which the level of crime is measured--through officially recorded data, victimization surveys, and through self-reports of criminal involvement. Because it is well known that many crimes are not reported to the police, surveys of the population and selected subgroups have been used to provide an additional perspective on the extent of criminal activity. Two methods have been most commonly used: (1) surveys of households and businesses to determine the rate of victimizations and characteristics of victims of criminal acts and (2) surveys of the general population to determine the proportion and characteristics of persons who have committed criminal offenses. The former are referred to as victimization surveys, whereas the latter involve self-reported criminal activity.

This section begins with information presented from the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), which is conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Justice Statistics. The NCVS is a national probability survey of households in the United States. Detailed information is provided annually on the extent and nature of completed and attempted crimes, frequency of occurrence, characteristics of victims and offenders, victim-offender relationships, the circumstances surrounding criminal incidents and their impact, and reasons for reporting and not reporting these crimes to the police. Data from the National Opinion Research Center concerning victimization experiences and data from The Gallup Organization on parents disciplining children also are included.

The next segment includes information from the Monitoring the Future Project. This project conducts a series of nationwide surveys of secondary school students. Information on victimization experiences (both at school and elsewhere) and involvement in delinquent activities has been gathered annually since 1975 by the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research. This segment also contains information derived from surveys on drug use and related attitudes of high school seniors, college students, and young adults in the United States. Data are presented on most recent use of alcohol, drugs, and cigarettes. Drugs examined include marijuana/hashish, inhalants, hallucinogens (LSD, PCP), cocaine (powder, crack), heroin, stimulants, sedatives, tranquilizers, alcohol, steroids, and cigarettes. Selected data on drug and alcohol use by eighth and tenth graders also are included. Additionally, these data include involvement in moving violations and

traffic crashes while under the influence of alcohol or drugs. This segment incorporates self-report data collected by PRIDE, Inc. on alcohol and drug use by students (grades 6 through 12).

Also included in this section are data from the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse. Information is presented on drug use among the Nation's population age 12 and older. Prevalence and recency of use figures are presented for various types of drugs as well as reported problems associated with alcohol, drug, and cigarette use. Data from the Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN) focusing on drug abuse-related emergency room episodes are shown. In addition, data from The Gallup Organization on alcohol use and related problems, are included as is a survey of college students on alcohol use and associated problems. Information also is presented on alcohol-related driving behavior including involvement in motor vehicle crashes. Data are presented on reported prevalence of delinquent behavior from the National Youth Survey (NYS) Project. The NYS is an ongoing self-report panel study involving a national probability sample of adolescents in the United States. Various types of delinquent behavior are tabulated including assault, robbery, theft, destruction of property, drug sales, white collar crime, and drug use.

The final part of the section presents data on officially recorded crime. The Federal Bureau of Investigation collects information on crimes known to the police through the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program. Nationwide data on crimes are collected and tabulated by city, county, Metropolitan Statistical Area, population group, and geographic division. Offense characteristics and situational factors of violent crime, property crime, and the eight index offenses are presented. Included among the situational factors are type of target, type of weapon used, victim-offender relationship, circumstances of the offense, demographic characteristics of the victim (i.e., sex, race, age), offender characteristics, and place and time of occurrence. A ranking of States according to violent crime rates is provided. Also, data are presented for the 50 States on the involvement of firearms and other weapons in violent crime. Numbers and rates of violent crime for large U.S. cities are displayed as are offenses in Federal parks. Tables presenting data on bias-motivated (hate) crimes from the Federal Bureau of Investigation are provided. Detailed information on murder offenders and victims is included in this section. These data are based on the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Supplementary Homicide Reports (SHR). In addition, data are presented on homicides occurring in the workplace, rates of suicide for various subgroups of the popu-

lation, and estimates of the number of hospital emergency department treatments for firearm-related injuries and deaths.

Information on motor vehicle thefts, financial institution fraud, and Federal bank robberies is provided in this section. Also presented is information on the number of law enforcement officers assaulted and killed in the United States, including detailed data on the circumstances of the incidents.

This section concludes with information presented on bombings and other explosives incidents, arson and loss due to incendiary or suspicious fires, information on the number and type of terrorist incidents and casualties resulting from terrorism, results of airline passenger screening, and data from the Federal Crime Insurance Program.

Table 3.1

**Estimated number, percent distribution, and rate of personal and property victimization**By type of crime, United States, 1994<sup>a</sup>

Type of crime	Number of victimizations	Percent of all victimizations <sup>b</sup>	Rate per 1,000 persons or households
All crimes	42,359,370	100%	NA
Personal crimes	11,348,630	26.8	53.1
Crimes of violence	10,859,700	25.6	50.8
Completed violence	3,205,230	7.6	15.0
Attempted/threatened violence	7,654,470	18.1	35.8
Rape/sexual assault	432,700	1.0	2.0
Rape/attempted rape	316,140	0.7	1.5
Rape	167,530	0.4	0.8
Attempted rape <sup>c</sup>	148,610	0.4	0.7
Sexual assault <sup>d</sup>	116,570	0.3	0.5
Robbery	1,298,590	3.1	6.1
Completed/property taken	795,030	1.9	3.7
With injury	287,600	0.7	1.3
Without injury	507,430	1.2	2.4
Attempted to take property	503,560	1.2	2.4
With injury	121,790	0.3	0.6
Without injury	381,770	0.9	1.8
Assault	9,128,400	21.5	42.7
Aggravated	2,477,940	5.8	11.6
With injury	678,540	1.6	3.2
Threatened with weapon	1,799,400	4.2	8.4
Simple	6,650,470	15.7	31.1
With minor injury	1,466,070	3.5	6.9
Without injury	5,184,400	12.2	24.3
Purse snatching/pocket picking	488,930	1.2	2.3
Completed purse snatching	90,150	0.2	0.4
Attempted purse snatching	23,150	0.1	0.1
Pocket picking	375,630	0.9	1.8
Total population age 12 and older	213,747,400	X	X
Property crimes	31,010,740	73.2	307.6
Household burglary	5,482,300	12.9	54.4
Completed	4,572,560	10.8	45.4
Forcible entry	1,725,400	4.1	17.1
Unlawful entry without force	2,847,160	6.7	28.2
Attempted forcible entry	909,750	2.1	9.0
Motor vehicle theft	1,763,540	4.2	17.5
Completed	1,172,200	2.8	11.6
Attempted	591,340	1.4	5.9
Theft <sup>e</sup>	23,764,900	56.1	235.7
Completed	22,743,000	53.7	225.6
Less than \$50	9,376,580	22.1	93.0
\$50 to \$249	7,874,460	18.6	78.1
\$250 or more	4,250,850	10.0	42.2
Amount not available	1,241,110	2.9	12.3
Attempted	1,021,900	2.4	10.1
Total number of households	100,808,030	X	X

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 1994 survey, approximately 120,000 residents in 56,000 housing units were interviewed about the crimes they had experienced in the previous 6 months. Response rates were 96 percent of eligible housing units and 92 percent of individuals in interviewed households.

Readers should note that murder is not measured by the NCVS because of the inability to question the victim. The NCVS has undergone a redesign and all data presented are based on the redesigned survey. The redesign was implemented during 1993 and data based on the redesign are not comparable to data prior to 1993. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

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

<sup>b</sup>Percent distribution is based on unrounded figures.

<sup>c</sup>Includes verbal threats of rape.

<sup>d</sup>Includes threats.

<sup>e</sup>Includes 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, 1994*, NCJ-162126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, forthcoming), Table 1.



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, 1994

Victim characteristics	Type of crime							Personal theft
	Crimes of violence							
	All crime	All crimes of violence	Rape/ sexual assault	Robbery	Total	Assault Aggravated	Simple	
<b>Sex</b>								
Male	61.7	59.6	0.2	8.1	51.3	15.3	35.9	2.0
Female	45.1	42.5	3.7	4.1	34.7	8.1	26.6	2.5
<b>Age</b>								
12 to 15 years	117.4	114.8	3.1	12.0	99.7	22.2	77.6	2.6
16 to 19 years	125.9	121.7	5.1	11.8	104.8	33.7	71.1	4.2
20 to 24 years	102.5	99.2	5.0	11.3	82.9	26.6	56.4	3.3
25 to 34 years	63.2	60.9	2.9	7.5	50.6	13.7	36.9	2.3
35 to 49 years	41.4	39.5	1.6	5.2	32.8	7.6	25.2	1.9
50 to 64 years	16.8	15.1	0.2 <sup>a</sup>	2.3	12.6	3.3	9.3	1.7
65 years and older	7.2	5.1	0.1 <sup>a</sup>	1.4	3.6	1.2	2.4	2.1
<b>Race</b>								
White	51.5	49.4	1.9	4.8	42.7	10.9	31.8	2.1
Black	65.4	61.8	2.7	14.0	45.0	16.6	28.4	3.6
Other	49.1	47.6	2.5 <sup>a</sup>	9.0	36.1	11.9	24.2	1.6 <sup>a</sup>
<b>Ethnicity</b>								
Hispanic	63.3	59.8	2.6	9.8	47.4	16.2	31.2	3.5
Non-Hispanic	51.9	49.8	2.0	5.6	42.1	11.1	31.0	2.1
<b>Household income</b>								
Under \$7,500	88.3	83.6	6.7	11.1	65.8	20.5	45.3	4.7
\$7,500 to \$14,999	60.8	58.6	3.3	7.1	48.1	13.8	34.3	2.2
\$15,000 to \$24,999	51.7	49.9	2.3	5.9	41.7	13.2	28.5	1.8
\$25,000 to \$34,999	51.3	49.3	1.2	4.6	43.5	11.3	32.3	2.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999	49.3	46.8	0.9	4.8	41.1	10.1	31.0	2.6
\$50,000 to \$74,999	47.6	46.1	0.8	4.2	41.1	9.5	31.6	1.5
\$75,000 and over	42.7	40.0	0.9 <sup>a</sup>	4.5	34.6	8.0	26.5	2.7
<b>Residence</b>								
Urban	67.6	63.6	2.7	10.9	50.1	14.8	35.2	4.0
Suburban	51.8	49.6	1.8	5.1	42.7	11.0	31.7	2.2
Rural	39.8	39.2	1.7	2.6	34.9	9.2	25.8	0.6

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 1994**, Bulletin NCJ-158022 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, April 1996), p. 4.

<sup>a</sup>Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 3.3

**Estimated number and rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older) of personal victimization**By type of crime and sex of victim, United States, 1994<sup>a</sup>

Type of crime	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
All personal crimes	11,348,630	53.1	6,373,380	61.7	4,975,250	45.1
Crimes of violence	10,859,700	50.8	6,165,660	59.6	4,694,040	42.5
Completed violence	3,205,230	15.0	1,648,760	16.0	1,556,470	14.1
Attempted/threatened violence	7,654,470	35.8	4,516,900	43.7	3,137,570	28.4
Rape/sexual assault	432,700	2.0	25,560	0.2	407,140	3.7
Rape/attempted rape	316,140	1.5	15,350 <sup>b</sup>	0.1 <sup>b</sup>	300,790	2.7
Rape	167,530	0.8	4,890 <sup>b</sup>	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	162,640	1.5
Attempted rape <sup>c</sup>	148,610	0.7	10,460 <sup>b</sup>	0.1 <sup>b</sup>	138,140	1.3
Sexual assault <sup>d</sup>	116,570	0.5	10,220 <sup>b</sup>	0.1 <sup>b</sup>	106,350	1.0
Robbery	1,298,590	6.1	841,960	8.1	456,630	4.1
Completed/property taken	795,030	3.7	487,250	4.7	307,780	2.8
With injury	287,600	1.3	175,940	1.7	111,660	1.0
Without injury	507,430	2.4	311,310	3.0	196,110	1.8
Attempted to take property	503,560	2.4	354,710	3.4	148,850	1.3
With injury	121,790	0.6	76,360	0.7	45,430	0.4
Without injury	381,770	1.8	278,350	2.7	103,420	0.9
Assault	9,128,400	42.7	5,298,140	51.3	3,830,270	34.7
Aggravated	2,477,940	11.6	1,582,350	15.3	895,590	8.1
With injury	678,540	3.2	401,950	3.9	276,590	2.5
Threatened with weapon	1,799,400	8.4	1,180,400	11.4	619,000	5.6
Simple	6,650,470	31.1	3,715,790	35.9	2,934,680	26.6
With minor injury	1,466,070	6.9	746,550	7.2	719,510	6.5
Without injury	5,184,400	24.3	2,969,230	28.7	2,215,170	20.1
Purse snatching/pocket picking	488,930	2.3	207,720	2.0	281,210	2.5
Population age 12 and older	213,747,400	NA	103,369,380	NA	110,378,020	NA

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, 1994*, NCJ-162126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, forthcoming), Table 2.<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.<sup>b</sup>Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.<sup>c</sup>Includes verbal threats of rape.<sup>d</sup>Includes threats.

Table 3.4

**Estimated rate (per 1,000 persons in each age group) of personal victimization**By type of crime and age of victim, United States, 1994<sup>a</sup>

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	117.4	125.9	102.5	63.2	41.4	16.8	7.2
Crimes of violence	114.8	121.7	99.2	60.9	39.5	15.1	5.1
Completed violence	34.3	38.4	29.0	19.5	10.3	3.5	2.0
Attempted/threatened violence	80.5	83.3	70.2	41.4	29.3	11.6	3.1
Rape/sexual assault	3.1	5.1	5.0	2.9	1.6	0.2 <sup>b</sup>	0.1 <sup>b</sup>
Rape/attempted rape	1.4 <sup>b</sup>	3.9	3.7	2.4	1.1	0.1 <sup>b</sup>	0.1 <sup>b</sup>
Rape	1.0 <sup>b</sup>	1.9	1.3	1.3	0.7	0.1 <sup>b</sup>	0.0 <sup>b</sup>
Attempted rape <sup>c</sup>	0.4 <sup>b</sup>	2.0	2.4	1.0	0.4	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	0.1 <sup>b</sup>
Sexual assault <sup>d</sup>	1.7	1.2 <sup>b</sup>	1.3	0.6	0.4	0.1 <sup>b</sup>	0.0 <sup>b</sup>
Robbery	12.0	11.8	11.3	7.5	5.2	2.3	1.4
Completed/property taken	6.8	7.0	5.6	4.7	3.6	1.3	1.1
With injury	2.1	1.6	1.9	1.4	1.7	0.6 <sup>b</sup>	0.6 <sup>b</sup>
Without injury	4.7	5.4	3.7	3.3	1.9	0.8	0.5 <sup>b</sup>
Attempted to take property	5.2	4.7	5.7	2.8	1.6	1.0	0.4 <sup>b</sup>
With injury	0.6 <sup>b</sup>	1.0 <sup>b</sup>	1.5	0.8	0.4	0.3 <sup>b</sup>	0.1 <sup>b</sup>
Without injury	4.5	3.8	4.1	1.9	1.1	0.8	0.3 <sup>b</sup>
Assault	99.7	104.8	82.9	50.6	32.8	12.6	3.6
Aggravated	22.2	33.7	26.6	13.7	7.6	3.3	1.2
With injury	6.4	8.6	7.6	4.9	1.5	0.5 <sup>b</sup>	0.2 <sup>b</sup>
Threatened with weapon	15.8	25.1	18.9	8.8	6.1	2.8	1.0
Simple	77.6	71.1	56.4	36.9	25.2	9.3	2.4
With minor injury	18.6	19.9	13.5	8.1	4.1	1.5	0.7 <sup>b</sup>
Without injury	59.0	51.2	42.9	28.7	21.1	7.8	1.7
Purse snatching/pocket picking	2.6	4.2	3.3	2.3	1.9	1.7	2.1
Population in each age group	15,299,980	14,294,790	18,304,870	41,698,820	59,055,160	33,909,600	31,184,180

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

<sup>c</sup>Includes verbal threats of rape.<sup>d</sup>Includes threats.<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.<sup>b</sup>Estimate 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, 1994*, NCJ-162126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, forthcoming), Table 3.

Table 3.5

**Estimated rate (per 1,000 persons in each age group) of personal victimization**By sex and age of victim, and type of crime, United States, 1994<sup>a</sup>

by Sex and Age of Victim, and Type of Crime, United States, 1994												
Sex and age of victim	Total population	Crimes of violence		Attempted/threatened violence	Rape/sexual assault <sup>b</sup>	Robbery			Assault			Purse snatching/pocket picking
		Completed violence	of violence			Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple	
<b>Male</b>												
12 to 15 years	7,811,130	134.6	41.4	93.2	0.5 <sup>c</sup>	16.3	3.2	13.0	117.8	29.1	88.7	3.3
16 to 19 years	7,297,110	141.3	41.0	100.4	0.0 <sup>c</sup>	16.2	3.3	12.9	125.1	43.8	81.3	5.8
20 to 24 years	9,075,880	116.8	31.5	85.3	0.6 <sup>c</sup>	14.0	4.7	9.3	102.2	36.8	65.4	2.9
25 to 34 years	20,717,860	64.8	17.4	47.4	0.4 <sup>c</sup>	9.5	2.6	6.9	54.9	15.6	39.3	1.5
35 to 49 years	29,182,640	45.0	10.5	34.4	0.3 <sup>c</sup>	6.9	3.0	3.9	37.8	10.0	27.8	1.3
50 to 64 years	16,307,900	16.2	2.3	13.9	0.0 <sup>c</sup>	2.7	0.7 <sup>c</sup>	2.0	13.6	3.6	10.0	1.7
65 years and older	12,976,860	7.9	2.7	5.3	0.0 <sup>c</sup>	2.2	0.7 <sup>c</sup>	1.5 <sup>c</sup>	5.8	2.2	3.6	1.1 <sup>c</sup>
<b>Female</b>												
12 to 15 years	7,488,850	94.1	26.8	67.3	5.7	7.5	2.3 <sup>c</sup>	5.3	80.9	15.0	66.0	1.8 <sup>c</sup>
16 to 19 years	6,997,680	101.2	35.7	65.4	10.3	7.2	1.8 <sup>c</sup>	5.3	83.7	23.2	60.5	2.5 <sup>c</sup>
20 to 24 years	9,228,990	81.8	26.5	55.3	9.2	8.7	2.3 <sup>c</sup>	6.4	63.9	16.5	47.4	3.6
25 to 34 years	20,980,960	57.1	21.6	35.5	5.5	5.5	1.9	3.6	46.2	11.8	34.5	3.0
35 to 49 years	29,872,520	34.2	10.0	24.2	2.8	3.4	1.3	2.1	28.0	5.4	22.6	2.5
50 to 64 years	17,601,700	14.1	4.7	9.5	0.4 <sup>c</sup>	2.0	0.9 <sup>c</sup>	1.1 <sup>c</sup>	11.7	3.0	8.7	1.7
65 years and older	18,207,330	3.0	1.5	1.6	0.1 <sup>c</sup>	0.9 <sup>c</sup>	0.6 <sup>c</sup>	0.3 <sup>c</sup>	2.0	0.5 <sup>c</sup>	1.6	2.8

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 in the United States, 1994*, NCJ-162126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, forthcoming), Table 4.<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.<sup>b</sup>Includes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

Table 3.6

**Estimated number and rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older) of personal victimization**By type of crime and race of victim, United States, 1994<sup>a</sup>

Type of crime	White		Black		Other	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
All personal crimes	9,300,990	51.5	1,675,620	65.4	372,010	49.1
Crimes of violence	8,916,470	49.4	1,583,130	61.8	360,100	47.6
Completed violence	2,455,910	13.6	631,350	24.6	117,970	15.6
Attempted/threatened violence	6,460,560	35.8	951,780	37.1	242,130	32.0
Rape/sexual assault	345,310	1.9	68,800	2.7	18,590 <sup>b</sup>	2.5 <sup>b</sup>
Rape/attempted rape	240,820	1.3	61,260	2.4	14,050 <sup>b</sup>	1.9 <sup>b</sup>
Rape	122,710	0.7	35,890	1.4	8,940 <sup>b</sup>	1.2 <sup>b</sup>
Attempted rape <sup>c</sup>	118,120	0.7	25,380	1.0	5,110 <sup>b</sup>	0.7 <sup>b</sup>
Sexual assault <sup>d</sup>	104,490	0.6	7,540 <sup>b</sup>	0.3 <sup>b</sup>	4,540 <sup>b</sup>	0.6 <sup>b</sup>
Robbery	870,500	4.8	359,810	14.0	68,280	9.0
Completed/property taken	473,600	2.6	280,930	11.0	40,500	5.3
With injury	188,480	1.0	88,700	3.5	10,420 <sup>b</sup>	1.4 <sup>b</sup>
Without injury	285,130	1.6	192,230	7.5	30,070	4.0
Attempted to take property	396,890	2.2	78,880	3.1	27,790	3.7
With injury	99,280	0.5	17,720 <sup>b</sup>	0.7 <sup>b</sup>	4,790 <sup>b</sup>	0.6 <sup>b</sup>
Without injury	297,610	1.6	61,160	2.4	23,000	3.0
Assault	7,700,660	42.7	1,154,510	45.0	273,230	36.1
Aggravated	1,961,850	10.9	425,900	16.6	90,190	11.9
With injury	503,870	2.8	145,200	5.7	29,470	3.9
Threatened with weapon	1,457,980	8.1	280,700	11.0	60,720	8.0
Simple	5,738,810	31.8	728,620	28.4	183,040	24.2
With minor injury	1,267,650	7.0	163,890	6.4	34,520	4.6
Without injury	4,471,160	24.8	564,720	22.0	148,510	19.6
Purse snatching/pocket picking	384,530	2.1	92,490	3.6	11,910 <sup>b</sup>	1.6 <sup>b</sup>
Population age 12 and older	180,544,470	NA	25,630,100	NA	7,572,840	NA

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, 1994*, NCJ-162126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, forthcoming), Table 5.<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.<sup>b</sup>Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.<sup>c</sup>Includes verbal threats of rape.<sup>d</sup>Includes threats.

Table 3.7

**Estimated number and rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older) of personal victimization**By type of crime and ethnicity of victim, United States, 1994<sup>a</sup>

Type of crime	Total <sup>b</sup>		Hispanic		Non-Hispanic	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
All personal crimes	11,348,630	53.1	1,184,590	63.3	10,039,840	51.9
Crimes of violence	10,859,700	50.8	1,119,490	59.8	9,625,330	49.8
Completed violence	3,205,230	15.0	367,490	19.6	2,799,010	14.5
Attempted/threatened violence	7,654,470	35.8	752,000	40.2	6,826,320	35.3
Rape/sexual assault	432,700	2.0	47,770	2.6	382,450	2.0
Rape/attempted rape	316,140	1.5	30,640	1.6	285,490	1.5
Rape	167,530	0.8	7,210 <sup>c</sup>	0.4 <sup>c</sup>	160,320	0.8
Attempted rape <sup>d</sup>	148,610	0.7	23,430	1.3	125,170	0.6
Sexual assault <sup>e</sup>	116,570	0.5	17,120 <sup>c</sup>	0.9 <sup>c</sup>	96,960	0.5
Robbery	1,298,590	6.1	184,340	9.8	1,091,620	5.6
Completed/property taken	795,030	3.7	126,320	6.7	652,810	3.4
With injury	287,600	1.3	47,400	2.5	233,290	1.2
Without injury	507,430	2.4	78,920	4.2	419,510	2.2
Attempted to take property	503,560	2.4	58,020	3.1	438,820	2.3
With injury	121,790	0.6	14,110 <sup>c</sup>	0.8 <sup>c</sup>	105,360	0.5
Without injury	381,770	1.8	43,910	2.3	333,460	1.7
Assault	9,128,400	42.7	887,390	47.4	8,151,260	42.1
Aggravated	2,477,940	11.6	302,770	16.2	2,152,670	11.1
With injury	678,540	3.2	87,620	4.7	583,390	3.0
Threatened with weapon	1,799,400	8.4	215,150	11.5	1,569,270	8.1
Simple	6,650,470	31.1	584,620	31.2	5,998,590	31.0
With minor injury	1,466,070	6.9	134,000	7.2	1,319,260	6.8
Without injury	5,184,400	24.3	450,620	24.1	4,679,330	24.2
Purse snatching/pocket picking	488,930	2.3	65,090	3.5	414,510	2.1
Population age 12 and older	213,747,400	NA	18,722,100	NA	193,417,580	NA

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

<sup>d</sup>Includes verbal threats of rape.<sup>e</sup>Includes threats.<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.<sup>b</sup>Includes data on persons whose ethnicity was not ascertained, which are not shown separately.<sup>c</sup>Estimate 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, 1994*, NCJ-162126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, forthcoming), Table 7.

Table 3.8

**Estimated number and rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older) of personal victimization**By type of crime, and sex and race of victim, United States, 1994<sup>a</sup>

Type of crime	Male				Female			
	White		Black		White		Black	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
All personal crimes	5,316,290	60.4	838,500	71.7	3,984,700	43.1	837,120	60.1
Crimes of violence	5,154,000	58.6	800,640	68.5	3,762,470	40.7	782,480	56.2
Completed violence	1,249,100	14.2	342,740	29.3	1,206,810	13.0	288,610	20.7
Attempted/threatened violence	3,904,910	44.4	457,910	39.2	2,555,650	27.6	493,870	35.4
Rape/sexual assault <sup>b</sup>	20,100 <sup>c</sup>	0.2 <sup>c</sup>	5,460 <sup>c</sup>	0.5 <sup>c</sup>	325,210	3.5	63,340	4.5
Robbery	576,130	6.5	215,770	18.4	294,370	3.2	144,040	10.3
Completed/property taken	286,750	3.3	173,650	14.8	186,850	2.0	107,280	7.7
With injury	104,920	1.2	65,370	5.6	83,560	0.9	23,330	1.7
Without injury	181,830	2.1	108,280	9.3	103,290	1.1	83,950	6.0
Attempted to take property	289,380	3.3	42,120	3.6	107,520	1.2	36,760	2.6
With injury	66,770	0.8	7,060 <sup>c</sup>	0.6 <sup>c</sup>	32,510	0.4	10,670 <sup>c</sup>	0.8 <sup>c</sup>
Without injury	222,610	2.5	35,060	3.0	75,000	0.8	26,090	1.9
Assault	4,557,780	51.8	579,410	49.5	3,142,890	34.0	575,100	41.3
Aggravated	1,280,870	14.6	240,210	20.5	680,980	7.4	185,690	13.3
With injury	290,950	3.3	92,930	7.9	212,920	2.3	52,270	3.8
Threatened with weapon	989,920	11.2	147,280	12.6	468,060	5.1	133,430	9.6
Simple	3,276,910	37.2	339,210	29.0	2,461,910	26.6	389,410	27.9
With minor injury	661,760	7.5	72,790	6.2	605,890	6.5	91,100	6.5
Without injury	2,615,150	29.7	266,420	22.8	1,856,020	20.1	298,310	21.4
Purse snatching/pocket picking	162,290	1.8	37,860	3.2	222,230	2.4	54,640	3.9
Population age 12 and older	88,009,110	NA	11,695,970	NA	92,535,360	NA	13,934,130	NA

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, 1994*, NCJ-162126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, forthcoming), Table 6.<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.<sup>b</sup>Includes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.<sup>c</sup>Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 3.9

**Estimated rate (per 1,000 persons in each age group) of personal victimization**By race and age of victim, and type of crime, United States, 1994<sup>a</sup>

By race and age of victim, and type of crime, United States, 1994												
Race and age of victim	Total population	Crimes of violence	Completed violence	Attempted/threatened violence	Rape/sexual assault <sup>b</sup>	Robbery			Assault			Purse snatching/pocket picking
						Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple	
White												
12 to 15 years	12,206,850	112.5	33.5	78.9	3.1	10.2	2.4	7.8	99.2	21.7	77.4	2.7
16 to 19 years	11,449,920	124.7	36.3	88.4	4.8	10.0	2.9	7.0	110.0	31.9	78.1	4.7
20 to 24 years	14,903,120	100.9	27.6	73.3	4.0	9.0	2.9	6.2	87.9	26.7	61.3	2.9
25 to 34 years	34,462,980	61.5	18.9	42.6	3.0	6.4	2.0	4.4	52.1	13.3	38.7	2.0
35 to 49 years	49,826,160	39.0	8.8	30.2	1.7	3.8	1.5	2.3	33.6	7.0	26.6	1.9
50 to 64 years	29,603,040	14.8	2.9	11.9	0.1 <sup>c</sup>	2.0	0.9	1.1	12.6	3.2	9.4	1.2
65 years and older	28,092,390	4.0	1.5	2.5	0.1 <sup>c</sup>	1.1	0.4 <sup>c</sup>	0.6 <sup>c</sup>	2.9	1.1	1.8	2.1
Black												
12 to 15 years	2,468,760	135.6	37.7	97.9	3.8 <sup>c</sup>	20.8	3.4 <sup>c</sup>	17.4	111.0	26.9	84.0	2.1 <sup>c</sup>
16 to 19 years	2,238,840	117.1	56.4	60.8	7.8 <sup>c</sup>	20.1	1.4 <sup>c</sup>	18.7	89.3	46.3	42.9	2.8 <sup>c</sup>
20 to 24 years	2,530,460	85.9	34.2	51.8	8.8	23.4	7.0 <sup>c</sup>	16.4	53.7	20.2	33.5	5.4 <sup>c</sup>
25 to 34 years	5,522,870	62.7	26.1	36.5	2.6 <sup>c</sup>	14.1	3.9 <sup>c</sup>	10.3	46.0	18.8	27.1	4.4
35 to 49 years	6,950,760	44.8	19.1	25.8	0.4 <sup>c</sup>	13.8	6.7	7.1	30.6	11.6	19.0	1.9 <sup>c</sup>
50 to 64 years	3,354,860	20.2	8.8	11.4	0.7 <sup>c</sup>	5.4 <sup>c</sup>	0.8 <sup>c</sup>	4.6 <sup>c</sup>	14.1	4.0 <sup>c</sup>	10.1	6.9
65 years and older	2,563,560	16.9	7.4 <sup>c</sup>	9.5	0.0 <sup>c</sup>	4.8 <sup>c</sup>	2.7 <sup>c</sup>	2.1 <sup>c</sup>	12.1	2.5 <sup>c</sup>	9.6	2.6 <sup>c</sup>

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, 1994*, NCJ-162126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, forthcoming), Table 9.

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

<sup>b</sup>Includes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

<sup>c</sup>Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 3.10

**Estimated rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older) of personal victimization**By type of crime and annual household income of victim, United States, 1994<sup>a</sup>

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	88.3	60.8	51.7	51.3	49.3	47.6	42.7
Crimes of violence	83.6	58.6	49.9	49.3	46.8	46.1	40.0
Completed violence	30.0	19.0	15.7	12.9	12.4	10.9	7.9
Attempted/threatened violence	53.6	39.5	34.2	36.4	34.4	35.2	32.0
Rape/sexual assault	6.7	3.3	2.3	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.9 <sup>b</sup>
Rape/attempted rape	5.2	2.4	1.9	0.9	0.4 <sup>b</sup>	0.6 <sup>b</sup>	0.7 <sup>b</sup>
Rape	3.4	1.3	0.5 <sup>b</sup>	0.6 <sup>b</sup>	0.2 <sup>b</sup>	0.3 <sup>b</sup>	0.0 <sup>b</sup>
Attempted rape <sup>c</sup>	1.8	1.1	1.3	0.3 <sup>b</sup>	0.2 <sup>b</sup>	0.3 <sup>b</sup>	0.7 <sup>b</sup>
Sexual assault <sup>d</sup>	1.4	0.9	0.4 <sup>b</sup>	0.3 <sup>b</sup>	0.5 <sup>b</sup>	0.3 <sup>b</sup>	0.2 <sup>b</sup>
Robbery	11.1	7.1	5.9	4.6	4.8	4.2	4.5
Completed/property taken	7.4	4.2	3.7	3.4	2.5	2.4	1.9
With injury	3.4	1.5	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.7 <sup>b</sup>	0.2 <sup>b</sup>
Without injury	4.0	2.7	2.9	2.4	1.4	1.7	1.7
Attempted to take property	3.7	2.9	2.2	1.2	2.3	1.8	2.6
With injury	1.2 <sup>b</sup>	0.7 <sup>b</sup>	0.4 <sup>b</sup>	0.5 <sup>b</sup>	0.5 <sup>b</sup>	0.3 <sup>b</sup>	0.3 <sup>b</sup>
Without injury	2.5	2.2	1.7	0.7 <sup>b</sup>	1.8	1.5	2.3
Assault	65.8	48.1	41.7	43.5	41.1	41.1	34.6
Aggravated	20.5	13.8	13.2	11.3	10.1	9.5	8.0
With injury	6.8	4.0	4.1	3.1	2.7	1.9	0.9 <sup>b</sup>
Threatened with weapon	13.7	9.8	9.1	8.2	7.4	7.5	7.2
Simple	45.3	34.3	28.5	32.3	31.0	31.6	26.5
With minor injury	11.0	8.7	7.0	5.6	6.6	6.2	4.9
Without injury	34.4	25.6	21.5	26.7	24.5	25.4	21.6
Purse snatching/pocket picking	4.7	2.2	1.8	2.0	2.6	1.5	2.7
Population age 12 and older	17,333,620	25,712,430	33,216,600	30,331,160	34,288,190	28,150,900	19,338,210

Note: See Note, table 3.1. Table excludes data on persons whose household income level was not ascertained. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

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

<sup>b</sup>Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

<sup>c</sup>Includes verbal threats of rape.

<sup>d</sup>Includes threats.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1994*, NCJ-162126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, forthcoming), Table 14.

Table 3.11

**Estimated rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older) of personal victimization**By type of crime and locality of residence, United States, 1994<sup>a</sup>

by type of crime and locality of residence, United States, 1994												
Type of crime	All areas	Locality of residence										Rural
		Total		50,000 to 249,999		250,000 to 499,999		500,000 to 999,999		1,000,000 or more		
		Urban	Suburban	Urban	Suburban	Urban	Suburban	Urban	Suburban	Urban	Suburban	
Personal crimes	53.1	67.6	51.8	59.2	44.1	66.5	56.4	75.3	49.5	72.2	61.4	39.8
Crimes of violence	50.8	63.6	49.6	56.9	42.4	64.3	53.9	71.9	46.5	64.5	59.4	39.2
Completed violence	15.0	20.9	13.6	17.6	12.2	19.6	15.0	21.3	12.4	25.5	15.3	11.0
Attempted/threatened violence	35.8	42.7	36.0	39.4	30.2	44.7	39.0	50.7	34.1	39.0	44.2	28.2
Rape/sexual assault <sup>b</sup>	2.0	2.7	1.8	2.4	2.0	3.2	1.7	2.6	0.8 <sup>c</sup>	2.6	2.6	1.7
Robbery	6.1	10.9	5.1	6.9	3.1	8.7	5.5	13.0	5.9	15.5	7.0	2.6
Completed/property taken	3.7	7.3	2.8	4.2	2.2	5.3	2.7	8.2	2.9	11.5	4.0	1.4
With injury	1.3	2.9	0.8	1.2	0.8	1.9	1.0	4.2	0.3 <sup>c</sup>	4.6	1.2 <sup>c</sup>	0.6
Without injury	2.4	4.4	2.0	3.0	1.4	3.4	1.7	4.0	2.5	6.9	2.8	0.9
Attempted to take property	2.4	3.6	2.3	2.7	1.0	3.4	2.8	4.8	3.0	4.0	3.0	1.1
With injury	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5 <sup>c</sup>	0.4 <sup>c</sup>	0.9 <sup>c</sup>	0.7 <sup>c</sup>	1.3 <sup>c</sup>	1.0 <sup>c</sup>	0.6 <sup>c</sup>	0.6 <sup>c</sup>	0.3 <sup>c</sup>
Without injury	1.8	2.9	1.7	2.3	0.6 <sup>c</sup>	2.5	2.1	3.5	2.0	3.4	2.5	0.8
Assault	42.7	50.1	42.7	47.6	37.3	52.4	46.7	56.4	39.8	46.4	49.9	34.9
Aggravated	11.6	14.8	11.0	11.3	8.9	18.2	11.6	17.8	9.1	14.2	15.8	9.2
With injury	3.2	4.3	2.4	3.3	2.0	4.5	2.4	5.6	1.9	4.4	3.8	3.1
Threatened with weapon	8.4	10.5	8.5	8.0	6.9	13.8	9.1	12.2	7.2	9.7	12.0	6.0
Simple	31.1	35.2	31.7	36.2	28.4	34.1	35.1	38.6	30.7	32.3	34.1	25.8
With minor injury	6.9	7.8	7.2	8.7	6.6	7.6	8.9	6.2	7.3	8.3	5.9	5.3
Without injury	24.3	27.4	24.6	27.6	21.8	26.6	26.3	32.4	23.4	23.9	28.2	20.5
Purse snatching/ pocket picking	2.3	4.0	2.2	2.3	1.7	2.3	2.5	3.3	3.0	7.6	1.9	0.6
Population age 12 and older	213,747,400	61,559,630	93,854,220	19,487,560	31,198,460	11,990,550	24,003,610	13,012,810	20,234,880	17,068,700	18,417,270	58,333,550

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.

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

<sup>b</sup>Includes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

<sup>c</sup>Estimate 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, 1994*, NCJ-162126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, forthcoming), Table 52.

Table 3.12

**Estimated number and percent of violent victimization incidents**By type of crime and victim-offender relationship, United States, 1994<sup>a</sup>

Type of crime	All incidents		Involving strangers		Involving nonstrangers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Crimes of violence	9,796,920	100%	5,301,070	54.1%	4,495,840	45.9%
Completed violence	2,922,850	100	1,451,550	49.7	1,471,300	50.3
Attempted/threatened violence	6,874,070	100	3,849,520	56.0	3,024,550	44.0
Rape/sexual assault	425,960	100	152,680	35.8	273,290	64.2
Rape/attempted rape	312,110	100	96,340	30.9	215,770	69.1
Rape	165,150	100	37,720	22.8	127,440	77.2
Attempted rape <sup>b</sup>	146,960	100	58,620	39.9	88,340	60.1
Sexual assault <sup>c</sup>	113,850	100	56,340	49.5	57,510	50.5
Robbery	1,210,040	100	944,510	78.1	265,530	21.9
Completed/property taken	735,070	100	585,010	79.6	150,060	20.4
With injury	267,430	100	202,310	75.7	65,110	24.3
Without injury	467,640	100	382,700	81.8	84,940	18.2
Attempted to take property	474,970	100	359,500	75.7	115,470	24.3
With injury	117,600	100	77,250	65.7	40,350	34.3
Without injury	357,370	100	282,250	79.0	75,120	21.0
Assault	8,160,920	100	4,203,890	51.5	3,957,030	48.5
Aggravated	2,120,290	100	1,288,050	60.7	832,240	39.3
With injury	592,660	100	277,210	46.8	315,460	53.2
Threatened with weapon	1,527,620	100	1,010,840	66.2	516,780	33.8
Simple	6,040,630	100	2,915,840	48.3	3,124,790	51.7
With minor injury	1,333,110	100	507,390	38.1	825,720	61.9
Without injury	4,707,520	100	2,408,440	51.2	2,299,070	48.8

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

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

<sup>b</sup>Includes verbal threats of rape.

<sup>c</sup>Includes threats.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1994*, NCJ-162126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, forthcoming), Table 27.

Table 3.13

**Estimated percent distribution of violent victimizations**By characteristics of incidents, United States, 1994<sup>a</sup>

Incident characteristics	Crimes of violence					
	Total violent crime	Rape/sexual assault	Robbery	Assault		
				Total	Aggravated	Simple
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
<u>Victim-offender relationship</u> <sup>b</sup>						
Relatives	9	11	6	9	7	10
Well-known	23	35	13	24	21	25
Casual acquaintance	15	21	3	16	12	18
Stranger	53	33	77	51	60	48
<u>Time of day</u>						
6 a.m. to 6 p.m.	53	31	42	62	36	62
6 p.m. to midnight	35	37	43	37	33	33
Midnight to 6 a.m.	12	32	15	1	32	5
<u>Location of crime</u>						
At or near victim's home or lodging	36	37	24	26	25	26
Friend's/relative's/neighbor's home	7	21	4	7	9	7
Commercial places	13	7	8	14	11	15
Parking lots/garages	8	6	12	7	9	7
School	13	3	4	15	7	18
Streets other than near victim's home	20	8	37	18	26	15
Other <sup>c</sup>	13	17	10	13	12	13
<u>Victim's activity</u>						
At work or traveling to or from work	22	8	16	23	21	24
School	13	5	7	14	8	16
Activities at home	22	38	17	22	19	23
Shopping/errands	4	2	11	3	4	3
Leisure activities away from home	23	32	21	23	28	21
Traveling	10	6	20	9	12	7
Other	7	8	8	7	9	6
<u>Distance from victim's home</u>						
Inside home or lodging	5	34	14	14	12	14
Near victim's home	16	10	13	15	16	15
1 mile or less	24	12	29	21	22	21
Between 1 and 5 miles	26	14	22	24	25	24
Between 5 and 50 miles	24	23	19	22	20	22
More than 50 miles	5	6	4	4	5	4
<u>Weapons</u>						
No weapons present	71	84	45	73	5	100
Weapons present	29	16	55	27	95	X
Firearm	12	6	31	10	35	X
Other type of weapon <sup>d</sup>	17	10	25	17	60	X

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

<sup>d</sup>Includes knives, other sharp objects, blunt objects, and other types of weapons.

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

<sup>b</sup>Excludes "don't know" relationships.

<sup>c</sup>Includes areas on street other than near victim's home, on public transportation or inside station, in apartment yard, park, field, playground, and other areas.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization 1994*, Bulletin NCJ-158022 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, April 1996), p. 7.

Table 3.14

**Estimated percent distribution of violent victimization**By type of crime and relationship to offender, United States, 1994<sup>a</sup>

Victim-offender relationship													
Type of crime	Total number of victimizations	Total crimes	Related						Well known <sup>b</sup>	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	10,859,700	100%	8.5%	3.0%	1.0%	0.7%	0.8%	2.9%	21.9%	14.2%	2.1%	51.0%	2.3%
Completed violence	3,205,230	100	12.3	6.0	1.2	1.0	1.1	2.9	25.4	11.5	2.5	46.3	2.0
Attempted/threatened violence	7,654,470	100	6.9	1.8	0.9	0.6	0.6	3.0	20.4	15.4	1.9	53.0	2.4
Rape/sexual assault <sup>c</sup>	432,700	100	10.6	5.5	2.8 <sup>d</sup>	0.6 <sup>d</sup>	0.0 <sup>d</sup>	1.7 <sup>d</sup>	33.1	20.4	2.6 <sup>d</sup>	30.9	2.4 <sup>d</sup>
Robbery	1,298,590	100	5.9	1.5 <sup>d</sup>	0.7 <sup>d</sup>	0.8 <sup>d</sup>	0.9 <sup>d</sup>	2.0	12.4	3.2	3.1	73.1	2.3
Completed/property taken	795,030	100	5.3	0.9 <sup>d</sup>	0.6 <sup>d</sup>	0.9 <sup>d</sup>	1.3 <sup>d</sup>	1.6 <sup>d</sup>	12.9	2.2 <sup>d</sup>	4.7	72.6	2.4 <sup>d</sup>
Attempted to take property	503,560	100	6.9	2.5 <sup>d</sup>	0.9 <sup>d</sup>	0.5 <sup>d</sup>	0.4 <sup>d</sup>	2.5 <sup>d</sup>	11.6	4.9	0.5 <sup>d</sup>	73.9	2.2 <sup>d</sup>
Assault	9,128,400	100	8.8	3.1	1.0	0.7	0.8	3.1	22.7	15.5	2.0	48.8	2.3
Aggravated	2,477,940	100	6.8	2.5	0.7 <sup>d</sup>	0.7 <sup>d</sup>	0.8 <sup>d</sup>	2.1	19.4	11.5	2.4	55.7	4.1
Simple	6,650,470	100	9.5	3.4	1.1	0.7	0.8	3.5	23.9	17.0	1.8	46.2	1.6

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

<sup>c</sup>Includes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.<sup>d</sup>Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.<sup>b</sup>Includes 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, 1994*, NCJ-162126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, forthcoming), Table 34.

Table 3.15

**Estimated percent distribution of type of weapon used by offenders in violent victimization incidents**By type of crime and victim-offender relationship, United States, 1994<sup>a</sup>

			Weapon used											Don't know if weapon present	
All incidents	Total incidents		No weapon used	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	9,796,920	100%	64.3%	26.8%	10.9%	10.0%	0.8%	0.1%	5.5%	0.8%	3.8%	4.5%	1.2%	8.9%	
Completed violence	2,922,850	100	61.7	30.5	11.9	11.3	0.4 <sup>b</sup>	0.2 <sup>b</sup>	5.6	1.3	4.6	5.7	1.4	7.8	
Attempted/threatened violence	6,874,070	100	65.4	25.3	10.5	9.5	1.0	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	5.5	0.6	3.5	4.0	1.1	9.3	
Rape/sexual assault <sup>c</sup>	425,960	100	78.2	14.7	5.9	5.9	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	7.1	0.5 <sup>b</sup>	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	1.3 <sup>b</sup>	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	7.1	
Robbery	1,210,040	100	37.6	46.8	26.1	25.5	0.7 <sup>b</sup>	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	9.8	0.8 <sup>b</sup>	5.2	3.1	1.7 <sup>b</sup>	15.6	
Completed/property taken	735,070	100	32.3	51.0	32.3	31.2	1.0 <sup>b</sup>	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	7.6	1.2 <sup>b</sup>	5.1	3.5	1.3 <sup>b</sup>	16.8	
With injury	267,430	100	36.9	42.6	11.5	10.6	0.8 <sup>b</sup>	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	10.5	1.0 <sup>b</sup>	12.3	5.5 <sup>b</sup>	1.8 <sup>b</sup>	20.5	
Without injury	467,640	100	29.6	55.8	44.1	43.0	1.1 <sup>b</sup>	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	5.9	1.4 <sup>b</sup>	0.9 <sup>b</sup>	2.4 <sup>b</sup>	1.0 <sup>b</sup>	14.6	
Attempted to take property	474,970	100	45.7	40.4	16.7	16.5	0.2 <sup>b</sup>	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	13.3	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	5.5	2.5 <sup>b</sup>	2.5 <sup>b</sup>	13.9	
With injury	117,600	100	51.9	34.5	5.5 <sup>b</sup>	5.5 <sup>b</sup>	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	11.4 <sup>b</sup>	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	9.3 <sup>b</sup>	4.0 <sup>b</sup>	4.3 <sup>b</sup>	13.6 <sup>b</sup>	
Without injury	357,370	100	43.7	42.3	20.3	20.1	0.2 <sup>b</sup>	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	13.9	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	4.3 <sup>b</sup>	2.0 <sup>b</sup>	1.8 <sup>b</sup>	14.0	
Assault	8,160,920	100	67.5	24.5	8.9	8.0	0.9	0.1 <sup>b</sup>	4.8	0.8	3.8	4.9	1.2	8.0	
Aggravated	2,120,290	100	4.9	94.2	34.3	30.6	3.3	0.3 <sup>b</sup>	18.6	3.1	14.8	18.9	4.5	0.8 <sup>b</sup>	
With injury	592,660	100	17.6	79.4	15.8	14.0	1.0 <sup>b</sup>	0.8 <sup>b</sup>	13.9	4.5	16.3	23.8	5.1	3.0 <sup>b</sup>	
Threatened with weapon	1,527,620	100	NA	100.0	41.5	37.1	4.3	0.1 <sup>b</sup>	20.4	2.6	14.2	17.1	4.3	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	
Simple <sup>d</sup>	6,040,630	100	89.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	10.5	
With minor injury	1,333,110	100	93.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.2	
Without injury	4,707,520	100	88.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	11.7	
Involving strangers															
Crimes of violence	5,301,070	100	54.6	33.1	15.6	14.6	0.9	0.1 <sup>b</sup>	6.3	1.1	4.6	4.4	1.2	12.4	
Rape/sexual assault <sup>c</sup>	152,680	100	66.0	20.3	8.8 <sup>b</sup>	8.8 <sup>b</sup>	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	11.5 <sup>b</sup>	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	13.7 <sup>b</sup>	
Robbery	944,510	100	29.8	51.0	30.5	29.6	0.9 <sup>b</sup>	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	10.6	0.6 <sup>b</sup>	5.6	2.2 <sup>b</sup>	1.5 <sup>b</sup>	19.1	
Aggravated assault	1,288,050	100	3.0	96.2	40.7	37.2	3.1	0.4 <sup>b</sup>	16.7	3.9	15.0	16.3	3.6	0.8 <sup>b</sup>	
Simple assault <sup>d</sup>	2,915,840	100	84.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	15.2	
Involving nonstrangers															
Crimes of violence	4,495,840	100	75.7	19.5	5.4	4.7	0.7	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	4.7	0.5	2.9	4.7	1.2	4.8	
Rape/sexual assault <sup>c</sup>	273,290	100	85.0	11.5	4.2 <sup>b</sup>	4.2 <sup>b</sup>	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	4.6 <sup>b</sup>	0.8 <sup>b</sup>	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	2.0 <sup>b</sup>	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	3.5 <sup>b</sup>	
Robbery	265,530	100	65.1	31.7	10.8	10.8	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	7.0 <sup>b</sup>	1.2 <sup>b</sup>	4.0 <sup>b</sup>	6.3 <sup>b</sup>	2.5 <sup>b</sup>	3.2 <sup>b</sup>	
Aggravated assault	832,240	100	7.9	91.2	24.4	20.5	3.7	0.2 <sup>b</sup>	21.5	2.0 <sup>b</sup>	14.5	23.0	5.8	0.9 <sup>b</sup>	
Simple assault <sup>d</sup>	3,124,790	100	93.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.1	

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.

<sup>c</sup>Includes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.<sup>d</sup>Simple assault, by definition, does not involve the use of a weapon.<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.<sup>b</sup>Estimate 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, 1994*, NCJ-162126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, forthcoming), 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, 1994

Type of crime	Percent of all victimizations		
	All victimizations	Involving strangers	Involving nonstrangers
Crimes of violence	72.3%	69.8%	75.3%
Completed violence	72.4	63.2	81.8
Attempted/threatened violence	72.2	72.3	72.1
Rape/sexual assault <sup>a</sup>	81.9	77.1	84.6
Robbery	63.1	58.9	78.2
Completed/property taken	50.5	43.3	78.0
With injury	59.8	50.7	86.6
Without injury	45.2	39.4	71.2
Attempted to take property	83.0	84.5	78.3
With injury	81.3	80.5	82.7
Without injury	83.6	85.6	76.1
Assault	73.1	71.9	74.5
Aggravated	74.0	70.8	79.2
With injury	74.6	65.4	83.3
Threatened with weapon	73.7	72.2	76.8
Simple	72.8	72.4	73.2
With minor injury	82.0	81.3	82.5
Without injury	70.2	70.5	69.9

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

<sup>a</sup>Includes 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, 1994*, NCJ-162126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice,

Table 3.17

**Estimated percent distribution of self-protective measures employed by victims of violent crime**By selected characteristics of victim, United States, 1994<sup>a</sup>

Self-protective measure	Sex			Race <sup>b</sup>	
	Both sexes	Male	Female	White	Black
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Attacked offender with weapon	0.6	0.8	0.3 <sup>c</sup>	0.5	1.1 <sup>c</sup>
Attacked offender without weapon	9.3	11.5	6.8	9.2	9.9
Threatened offender with weapon	1.5	2.0	0.9	1.5	2.1
Threatened offender without weapon	1.4	2.1	0.6	1.5	0.8 <sup>c</sup>
Resisted or captured offender	18.8	21.8	15.4	18.8	18.0
Scared or warned offender	8.0	5.8	10.6	8.0	7.8
Persuaded or appeased offender	11.9	11.6	12.2	11.7	12.4
Ran away or hid	14.7	13.3	16.2	14.5	14.9
Got help or gave alarm	7.8	5.8	10.0	7.7	8.2
Screamed from pain or fear	2.2	0.4	4.1	2.1	2.8
Took other measures	24.0	25.0	22.9	24.5	22.0

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.

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

<sup>b</sup>Excludes data on persons of "other" races.

<sup>c</sup>Estimate 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, 1994*, NCJ-162126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, forthcoming), Table 71.

Table 3.18

**Estimated percent distribution of the effectiveness of self-protective measures employed by victims of violent crime**

By person taking measure, outcome of action, and type of crime, United States, 1994<sup>a</sup>

		Percent of victimizations						
		Total	Helped situation	Hurt situation	Both helped and hurt situation	Neither helped nor hurt situation	Don't know	Not available
Person taking action and type of crime	Number of victimizations							
<u>Measure taken by victim</u>								
Crimes of violence	7,848,660	100%	64.5%	8.8%	8.9%	11.3%	6.4%	0.2% <sup>b</sup>
Rape/sexual assault <sup>c</sup>	354,380	100	54.5	10.5	7.7	17.2	10.1	0.0 <sup>b</sup>
Robbery	819,230	100	64.9	12.4	6.8	10.9	4.8	0.3 <sup>b</sup>
Assault	6,675,040	100	65.0	8.2	9.2	11.0	6.4	0.2 <sup>b</sup>
Aggravated	1,832,560	100	66.0	8.7	8.4	10.5	6.3	0.1 <sup>b</sup>
Simple	4,842,480	100	64.6	8.1	9.5	11.2	6.4	0.2 <sup>b</sup>
<u>Measure taken by others</u>								
Crimes of violence	7,347,670	100	35.4	12.3	2.5	42.5	5.3	2.1
Rape/sexual assault <sup>c</sup>	117,360	100	27.7	14.9 <sup>b</sup>	2.0 <sup>b</sup>	38.4	6.1 <sup>b</sup>	10.9 <sup>b</sup>
Robbery	679,920	100	26.6	15.1	1.4 <sup>b</sup>	49.2	5.4	2.3 <sup>b</sup>
Assault	6,550,390	100	36.4	11.9	2.6	41.8	5.3	1.9
Aggravated	1,819,480	100	35.0	12.2	2.5	42.2	6.3	1.8
Simple	4,730,910	100	36.9	11.8	2.7	41.7	4.9	1.9

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.

<sup>b</sup>Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

<sup>c</sup>Includes 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, 1994*, NCJ-162126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice,

Table 3.19

**Estimated percent distribution of victim-offender relationship in violent victimizations by lone offenders**

By sex of victim, United States, 1992 and 1993 (aggregate)<sup>a</sup>

Victim-offender relationship	Average annual percent of victimizations				
	Total	Rape/sexual assault	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Simple assault
<b>Female victims</b>					
Intimate	29%	26%	28%	28%	29%
Spouse	9	5	6	5	11
Ex-spouse	4	5	5	5	4
Boy/girlfriend (or ex-)	16	16	18	17	15
Other relative	9	3	5	7	11
Acquaintance/friend	40	53	19	36	41
Stranger	23	18	48	30	19
<b>Male victims</b>					
Intimate	4	(b)	3	5	3
Spouse	1	(b)	(b)	1	1
Ex-spouse	1	(b)	(b)	(b)	1
Boy/girlfriend (or ex-)	2	(b)	2	3	1
Other relative	3	(b)	2	4	3
Acquaintance/friend	44	54	26	40	49
Stranger	49	46	69	51	45

Note: These data are from the redesigned National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) for 1992 and 1993. See Note, table 3.1 for more information on the NCVS. The data exclude homicide. "Intimate" includes spouse or ex-spouse, boyfriend or girlfriend, and ex-boyfriend or ex-girlfriend. These data include series victimizations. A series crime incident is defined by the NCVS as a crime in which a respondent experienced at least six similar victimization incidents during the given reference period (previous 6 months) but could not report the date and details of each clearly enough to report them separately. These incidents are recorded as one series incident and included in all tables. The characteristics of the incident are based on those represented in the last incident in the series. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

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

<sup>b</sup>Ten or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Violence Against Women: Estimates from the Redesigned Survey*, Special Report NCJ-154348 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1995), p. 3, Table 4.

Table 3.20					
Average annual rate (per 1,000 females age 12 and older) of violent victimization by lone offenders					
By victim characteristics and victim-offender relationship, United States, 1992 and 1993 (aggregate)					
Victim characteristics	Total	Victim-offender relationship			
		Intimate	Other relative	Acquaintance/friend	Stranger
Crimes of violence	36.1	9.3	2.8	12.9	7.4
<u>Race</u>					
White	35.2	9.1	2.6	12.5	7.1
Black	44.6	10.9	3.5	17.2	9.5
Other	27.8	6.5	4.5	8.4	5.7
<u>Ethnicity</u>					
Hispanic	33.9	7.3	3.2	10.0	9.0
Non-Hispanic	36.3	9.4	2.8	13.2	7.2
<u>Age</u>					
12 to 18 years	74.6	9.6	6.1	39.1	11.9
19 to 29 years	63.7	21.3	4.7	18.2	13.9
30 to 45 years	37.5	10.8	2.8	12.4	7.4
46 to 64 years	12.5	2.2	1.2	4.1	3.7
65 years and older	4.8	1.2	0.3	1.1	1.2
<u>Education</u>					
Some high school or less	47.7	9.9	4.7	20.5	7.5
High school graduate	27.9	9.2	2.2	8.8	4.9
Some college or more	35.9	8.7	2.1	11.6	9.6
<u>Annual family income</u>					
\$9,999 or less	57.1	19.9	6.1	18.5	7.8
\$10,000 to \$14,999	46.8	13.3	4.0	14.1	9.1
\$15,000 to \$19,999	42.2	10.9	3.1	17.3	7.0
\$20,000 to \$29,999	38.0	9.5	2.7	14.8	7.9
\$30,000 to \$49,999	30.6	5.4	1.8	11.5	8.4
\$50,000 or more	24.8	4.5	1.8	9.7	6.3
<u>Marital status</u>					
Married	16.9	2.7	1.6	5.7	4.9
Widowed	10.4	1.9	0.6	3.6	2.5
Divorced	61.8	23.1	4.2	19.5	10.2
Separated	123.5	82.2	10.0	19.9	7.4
Never married	63.9	12.0	4.6	27.2	12.9
<u>Location of residence</u>					
Urban	45.4	10.7	3.0	15.9	10.8
Suburban	33.6	9.2	2.7	11.5	7.1
Rural	29.5	7.7	2.7	12.2	3.7
Note: See Note, table 3.19. Rates of violence for this table include rapes, sexual assaults, robberies, and aggravated and simple assaults from the NCVS. Rates exclude homicide victimizations. Relationship-specific rates do not add to the total because some victims did not identify their relationship to the offender. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.					
Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, <i>Violence Against Women: Estimates from the Redesigned Survey</i> , Special Report NCJ-154348 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1995), p. 4.					

Table 3.21			
Estimated number and rate (per 1,000 females age 12 and older) of rape and sexual assault			
By type of sexual assault, United States, 1992 and 1993 (aggregate)			
Type of sexual assault	Average annual number of incidents	Percent of all rapes/sexual assaults	Average annual rate per 1,000 females age 12 or older
Rape/sexual assault	500,200	100%	4.6
Completed rape	172,400	34	1.6
Attempted rape	141,200	28	1.3
Sexual assault with serious injury	23,600	5	0.2
Sexual assault with minor injury	20,700	4	0.2
Sexual assault without injury	75,800	15	0.7
Verbal threat of rape	29,200	6	0.3
Verbal threat of sexual assault	37,300	7	0.3
Note: See Note, table 3.19. Detailed numbers and percentage distribution may not add to total because of rounding. Average annual numbers have been rounded to the nearest 100. This table excludes sexual contact without force. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.			
Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, <i>Violence Against Women: Estimates from the Redesigned Survey</i> , Special Report NCJ-154348 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1995), p. 5, Table 7.			
Table 3.22			
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: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research.			

Table 3.23

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

Table 3.24

**Parents reporting methods used to discipline their children**

By frequency of discipline, United States, 1995

Question: "Children often do things that are wrong, disobey, or make their parents angry.

We would like to know what you have done when your (fill) year old child did something wrong or made you upset or angry. I am going to read a list of things you might have done in the past year and I would like you to tell me whether you have: done it once in the past year, done it twice in the past year, 3-5 times, 6-10 times, 11-20 times, or more than 20 times in the past year. If you haven't done it in the past year but have done it before that, I would like to know this, too."

	Once in the past year	Twice in the past year	3 to 5 times in the past year	6 to 10 times in the past year	11 to 20 times in the past year	More than 20 times in the past year	Not in the past year, but it has hap- pened before	This has never happened
Shouted, yelled, or screamed at him/her	4%	5%	19%	17%	15%	25%	2%	13%
Threatened to spank or hit him/her	4	7	13	11	6	13	8	38
Swore or cursed at him/her	6	5	6	3	2	2	2	74
Called him/her dumb or lazy or some other name like that	2	4	5	4	1	1	1	82
Said you would send him/her away or kick him/her out of the house	3	2	1	(a)	(a)	(a)	1	93
Threatened him/her with a knife or gun	0	0	0	0	0	0	(a)	100
Spanked him/her on the bottom with your bare hand	5	8	14	10	5	5	17	36
Slapped him/her on the hand, arm, or leg	5	5	11	8	4	4	14	49
Shook him/her	3	3	2	1	0	(a)	6	85
Hit him/her on the bottom with something like a belt, hair- brush, a stick or some other hard object	5	4	6	3	2	1	9	70
Pinched him/her	1	1	1	1	1	(a)	1	94
Slapped him/her on the face, head or ears	2	1	1	(a)	0	(a)	2	94

Note: These data are from a nationwide telephone survey of 1,000 par-  
ents conducted Aug. 15 to Sept. 14, 1995. 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., *Disciplining Children in America* (Prince-  
ton, NJ: The Gallup Organization, Inc., December 1995). Table con-  
structed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

<sup>a</sup>Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 3.25

**Parents reporting being sexually abused as children**

By frequency, United States, 1995

	Yes, it happened more than once	Yes, it happened just once	No, it did not happen
Before the age of 18, were you personally ever touched in a sexual way by an adult or older child, when you did not want to be touched that way, or were you ever forced to touch, an adult or older child in a sexual way -- including anyone who was a member of your family, or anyone outside your family?			
Did it happen more than once?	14%	8%	77%
Before the age of 18, were you ever forced to have sex by an adult or older child -- including anyone who was a member of your family, or anyone outside your family? Did it happen more than once?	5	4	90

Note: See Note, table 3.24. 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., *Disciplining Children in America* (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Organization, Inc., December 1995). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted

Table 3.26

**Estimated rate (per 1,000 households) of property victimization**

By type of crime and selected characteristics of victim, United States, 1994

Victim characteristics	Type of crime			
	Total	Burglary	Motor vehicle theft	Theft
<b>Race</b>				
White	301.9	51.7	15.6	234.6
Black	341.3	70.8	26.6	243.8
Other	334.9	64.3	34.1	236.5
<b>Ethnicity</b>				
Hispanic	425.5	71.0	39.9	314.5
Non-Hispanic	298.0	53.1	15.6	229.3
<b>Household income</b>				
Under \$7,500	295.8	78.6	13.9	203.2
\$7,500 to \$14,999	296.6	65.4	15.2	216.0
\$15,000 to \$24,999	307.0	60.5	16.3	230.2
\$25,000 to \$34,999	307.1	50.9	20.0	236.3
\$35,000 to \$49,999	325.8	51.6	17.0	257.2
\$50,000 to \$74,999	356.3	39.6	20.7	296.0
\$75,000 and over	356.6	40.9	17.7	297.9
<b>Residence</b>				
Urban	376.4	69.4	29.3	277.7
Suburban	296.5	46.5	15.6	234.3
Rural	246.4	49.6	6.9	189.8
<b>Form of tenure</b>				
Home owned	272.2	45.5	14.5	212.2
Home rented	371.2	70.3	22.8	278.1

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 1994*, Bulletin NCJ-158022 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, April 1996), p. 5, Table 4.

Table 3.27

**Estimated number and rate (per 1,000 households) of property victimization**By type of crime and race of head of household, United States, 1994<sup>a</sup>

Type of crime	Race of head of household							
	All races		White		Black		Other	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Property crimes	31,010,740	307.6	25,892,940	301.9	4,091,070	341.3	1,026,740	334.9
Household burglary	5,482,300	54.4	4,436,340	51.7	848,840	70.8	197,120	64.3
Completed	4,572,560	45.4	3,725,410	43.4	684,260	57.1	162,880	53.1
Forcible entry	1,725,400	17.1	1,292,360	15.1	374,870	31.3	58,170	19.0
Unlawful entry without force	2,847,160	28.2	2,433,050	28.4	309,400	25.8	104,710	34.2
Attempted forcible entry	909,750	9.0	710,930	8.3	164,580	13.7	34,240	11.2
Motor vehicle theft	1,763,540	17.5	1,339,960	15.6	319,070	26.6	104,510	34.1
Completed	1,172,200	11.6	869,900	10.1	237,270	19.8	65,030	21.2
Attempted	591,340	5.9	470,060	5.5	81,800	6.8	39,480	12.9
Theft <sup>b</sup>	23,764,900	235.7	20,116,640	234.6	2,923,160	243.8	725,100	236.5
Completed	22,743,000	225.6	19,222,890	224.2	2,820,520	235.3	699,580	228.2
Less than \$50	9,376,580	93.0	8,202,300	95.6	891,550	74.4	282,740	92.2
\$50 to \$249	7,874,460	78.1	6,553,650	76.4	1,078,180	89.9	242,620	79.1
\$250 or more	4,250,850	42.2	3,477,260	40.5	632,630	52.8	140,960	46.0
Amount not available	1,241,110	12.3	989,690	11.5	218,160	18.2	33,260	10.8
Attempted	1,021,900	10.1	893,750	10.4	102,630	8.6	25,520	8.3
Total number of households	100,808,030	NA	85,754,150	NA	11,988,230	NA	3,065,640	NA

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

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

<sup>b</sup>Includes 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, 1994*, NCJ-162126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, forthcoming), Table 16.

Table 3.28

**Estimated number and rate (per 1,000 households) of property victimization**By type of crime and ethnicity of head of household, United States, 1994<sup>a</sup>

Type of crime	Ethnicity of head of household					
	Total <sup>b</sup>		Hispanic		Non-Hispanic	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Property crimes	31,010,740	307.6	3,146,780	425.5	27,693,380	298.0
Household burglary	5,482,300	54.4	525,200	71.0	4,932,380	53.1
Completed	4,572,560	45.4	430,030	58.1	4,119,870	44.3
Forcible entry	1,725,400	17.1	210,380	28.4	1,515,020	16.3
Unlawful entry without force	2,847,160	28.2	219,650	29.7	2,604,850	28.0
Attempted forcible entry	909,750	9.0	95,170	12.9	812,510	8.7
Motor vehicle theft	1,763,540	17.5	295,110	39.9	1,452,440	15.6
Completed	1,172,200	11.6	188,780	25.5	976,940	10.5
Attempted	591,340	5.9	106,320	14.4	475,510	5.1
Theft <sup>c</sup>	23,764,900	235.7	2,326,470	314.5	21,308,550	229.3
Completed	22,743,000	225.6	2,216,460	299.7	20,404,750	219.6
Less than \$50	9,376,580	93.0	752,820	101.8	8,574,930	92.3
\$50 to \$249	7,874,460	78.1	917,590	124.1	6,920,260	74.5
\$250 or more	4,250,850	42.2	421,050	56.9	3,798,610	40.9
Amount not available	1,241,110	12.3	125,000	16.9	1,110,950	12.0
Attempted	1,021,900	10.1	110,010	14.9	903,800	9.7
Total number of households	100,808,030	NA	7,396,340	NA	92,916,800	NA

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

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

<sup>b</sup>Includes data on persons whose ethnicity was not ascertained, which is not shown separately.

<sup>c</sup>Includes 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, 1994*, NCJ-162126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice,

Table 3.29

**Estimated rate (per 1,000 households) of property victimization**By type of crime and annual household income of victim, United States, 1994<sup>a</sup>

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	295.8	296.6	307.0	307.1	325.8	356.3	356.6
Household burglary	78.6	65.4	60.5	50.9	51.6	39.6	40.9
Completed	65.0	52.2	51.5	41.4	42.9	34.3	36.8
Forcible entry	24.5	21.7	20.7	15.9	13.4	11.6	9.3
Unlawful entry without force	40.6	30.5	30.8	25.6	29.5	22.6	27.5
Attempted forcible entry	13.6	13.3	9.0	9.5	8.8	5.4	4.1
Motor vehicle theft	13.9	15.2	16.3	20.0	17.0	20.7	17.7
Completed	9.3	9.6	11.2	13.0	9.9	13.5	14.0
Attempted	4.6	5.6	5.1	7.0	7.1	7.3	3.7
Theft <sup>b</sup>	203.2	216.0	230.2	236.3	257.2	296.0	297.9
Completed	197.4	207.3	220.4	224.1	244.9	282.6	284.1
Less than \$50	81.7	83.3	91.9	94.0	105.1	123.7	105.1
\$50 to \$249	73.2	75.2	78.4	75.2	81.4	94.9	97.2
\$250 or more	31.5	36.6	40.1	43.1	45.0	50.1	64.8
Amount not available	11.0	12.1	10.0	11.8	13.3	13.8	17.1
Attempted	5.8	8.7	9.8	12.1	12.3	13.4	13.8
Total number of households	10,670,460	13,903,980	16,287,350	13,903,670	14,464,610	11,022,170	7,592,540

Note: See Note, table 3.1. Table excludes data on households whose income level was not ascertained. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

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

<sup>b</sup>Includes 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, 1994*, NCJ-162126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, forthcoming), Table 20.

Table 3.30

**Estimated rate (per 1,000 households) of property victimization**By type of crime and locality of residence, United States, 1994<sup>a</sup>

By type of crime and locality of residence, United States, 1994												
Type of crime	All areas	Locality of residence										Rural
		Total		50,000 to 249,999		250,000 to 499,999		500,000 to 999,999		1,000,000 or more		
		Urban	Suburban	Urban	Suburban	Urban	Suburban	Urban	Suburban	Urban	Suburban	
Property crimes	307.6	376.4	296.5	347.2	259.9	374.7	322.8	404.9	283.8	388.7	337.7	246.4
Household burglary	54.4	69.4	46.5	66.2	43.3	72.5	52.8	74.8	43.2	66.7	47.5	49.6
Completed	45.4	56.5	39.7	55.3	38.5	57.4	44.3	58.3	37.5	55.6	38.1	41.6
Forcible entry	17.1	24.5	13.7	19.4	11.9	28.5	16.5	24.1	14.1	27.6	12.4	14.2
Unlawful entry without force	28.2	32.0	26.0	35.9	26.6	28.9	27.8	34.2	23.4	28.1	25.7	27.5
Attempted forcible entry	9.0	13.0	6.8	11.0	4.7	15.0	8.5	16.5	5.7	11.1	9.4	8.0
Motor vehicle theft	17.5	29.3	15.6	13.9	9.5	34.2	18.3	32.5	15.4	40.6	22.6	6.9
Completed	11.6	19.2	10.6	10.5	5.7	24.1	11.5	18.7	11.3	25.9	17.1	4.5
Attempted	5.9	10.1	5.0	3.4	3.9	10.1	6.9	13.8	4.2	14.7	5.4	2.4
Theft <sup>b</sup>	235.7	277.7	234.3	267.0	207.1	267.9	251.7	297.6	225.2	281.4	267.6	189.8
Completed	225.6	263.6	224.2	255.7	197.8	255.0	243.1	278.0	215.9	267.6	253.1	184.2
Less than \$50	93.0	98.2	92.9	102.1	84.2	103.4	103.6	103.1	83.5	86.5	104.0	87.2
\$50 to \$249	78.1	96.9	75.4	92.9	69.5	84.7	75.8	106.2	71.4	102.8	89.6	60.9
\$250 or more	42.2	53.5	42.8	51.9	34.1	52.7	49.6	49.3	48.3	59.2	42.3	28.1
Amount not available	12.3	15.0	13.1	8.8	10.0	14.3	14.1	19.4	12.7	19.1	17.3	8.0
Attempted	10.1	14.1	10.1	11.3	9.3	12.9	8.6	19.6	9.3	13.8	14.5	5.7
Total number of households	100,808,030	30,909,990	42,983,290	9,654,680	14,062,810	6,115,390	11,110,720	6,575,710	9,455,510	8,564,210	8,354,250	26,914,750

Note: See Notes, tables 3.1 and 3.11. 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, 1994*, NCJ-162126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, forthcoming), Table 53.

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

<sup>b</sup>Includes crimes previously classified as "personal larceny without contact" and "household larceny."

Table 3.31

**Estimated rate (per 1,000 households) of property victimization**By locality of residence, race of head of household, and type of crime, United States, 1994<sup>a</sup>

Locality and race of head of household	Total households	Property crimes	Household burglary	Motor vehicle theft	Theft <sup>b</sup>
<u>All areas</u>					
White	85,754,150	301.9	51.7	15.6	234.6
Black	11,988,230	341.3	70.8	26.6	243.8
<u>Urban</u>					
White	22,989,630	382.6	67.3	27.5	287.8
Black	6,692,080	361.1	79.9	30.8	250.4
<u>Suburban</u>					
White	38,305,270	290.6	44.4	14.6	231.6
Black	3,302,570	358.8	67.1	25.8	266.0
<u>Rural</u>					
White	24,459,250	243.9	48.6	6.1	189.2
Black	1,993,590	245.5	46.5	14.0	185.0

Note: See Notes, tables 3.1 and 3.11. Table excludes data on persons of "other" races. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

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

<sup>b</sup>Includes 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, 1994*, NCJ-162126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, forthcoming), Table 55.

Table 3.32

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



Table 3.33

**Estimated percent distribution of personal victimizations by lone offenders**By type of crime and perceived age of offender, United States, 1994<sup>a</sup>

		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	8,169,180	100%	1.6%	31.3%	9.0%	11.8%	10.6%	27.0%	37.3%	2.8%
Completed violence	2,268,840	100	1.5	31.0	8.3	11.9	10.7	27.5	37.6	2.5
Attempted/threatened violence	5,900,340	100	1.7	31.4	9.2	11.8	10.5	26.8	37.2	2.9
Rape/sexual assault <sup>b</sup>	382,550	100	0.0 <sup>c</sup>	15.2	0.0 <sup>c</sup>	5.9	9.2	30.5	51.9	2.4 <sup>c</sup>
Robbery	682,420	100	0.7 <sup>c</sup>	31.6	3.3	11.3	17.0	33.6	28.3	5.8
Completed/property taken	399,770	100	1.2 <sup>c</sup>	27.0	1.2 <sup>c</sup>	11.0	14.8	33.2	31.4	7.2
With injury	132,550	100	0.0 <sup>c</sup>	21.0	0.0 <sup>c</sup>	8.4 <sup>c</sup>	12.6 <sup>c</sup>	37.1	30.4	11.5 <sup>c</sup>
Without injury	267,210	100	1.8 <sup>c</sup>	29.9	1.8 <sup>c</sup>	12.3	15.9	31.2	31.9	5.1 <sup>c</sup>
Attempted to take property	282,650	100	0.0 <sup>c</sup>	38.1	6.4 <sup>c</sup>	11.7	20.0	34.2	24.0	3.8 <sup>c</sup>
With injury	71,220	100	0.0 <sup>c</sup>	29.7 <sup>c</sup>	6.7 <sup>c</sup>	13.5 <sup>c</sup>	9.5 <sup>c</sup>	34.2	32.6	3.5 <sup>c</sup>
Without injury	211,420	100	0.0 <sup>c</sup>	41.0	6.3 <sup>c</sup>	11.1	23.6	34.1	21.1	3.9 <sup>c</sup>
Assault	7,104,210	100	1.8	32.2	10.0	12.2	10.0	26.2	37.4	2.5
Aggravated	1,689,350	100	1.9	33.9	7.7	11.7	14.5	27.0	33.0	4.1
Simple	5,414,850	100	1.8	31.6	10.7	12.3	8.6	26.0	38.7	2.0

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, 1994*, NCJ-162126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, forthcoming), Table 39.<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.<sup>b</sup>Includes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.<sup>c</sup>Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 3.34

**Estimated percent distribution of personal victimizations by lone offenders**By type of crime and perceived race of offender, United States, 1994<sup>a</sup>

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	8,169,180	100%	64.3%	25.3%	8.8%	1.6%
Completed violence	2,268,840	100	62.4	27.6	8.4	1.7
Attempted/threatened violence	5,900,340	100	65.1	24.4	8.9	1.6
Rape/sexual assault <sup>b</sup>	382,550	100	68.0	20.6	9.0	2.4 <sup>c</sup>
Robbery	682,420	100	34.9	51.1	10.1	3.9
Completed/property taken	399,770	100	33.1	55.3	7.8	3.9 <sup>c</sup>
With injury	132,550	100	43.2	44.2	5.4 <sup>c</sup>	7.2 <sup>c</sup>
Without injury	267,210	100	28.1	60.8	8.9	2.2 <sup>c</sup>
Attempted to take property	282,650	100	37.5	45.2	13.5	3.8 <sup>c</sup>
With injury	71,220	100	39.6	38.5	15.9 <sup>c</sup>	6.0 <sup>c</sup>
Without injury	211,420	100	36.8	47.5	12.7	3.0 <sup>c</sup>
Assault	7,104,210	100	66.9	23.0	8.6	1.4
Aggravated	1,689,350	100	57.1	30.4	10.7	1.8
Simple	5,414,850	100	70.0	20.8	8.0	1.2

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.<sup>b</sup>Includes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.<sup>c</sup>Estimate 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, 1994*, NCJ-162126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, forthcoming), Table 40.

Table 3.35

**Estimated percent distribution of personal victimizations by multiple offenders**By type of crime and perceived age of offenders, United States, 1994<sup>a</sup>

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	2,444,230	100%	0.5% <sup>b</sup>	47.9%	12.1%	6.5%	25.4%	7.6%
Completed violence	871,990	100	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	42.0	14.6	7.5	27.5	8.4
Attempted/threatened violence	1,572,230	100	0.7 <sup>b</sup>	51.2	10.8	6.0	24.2	7.2
Rape/sexual assault <sup>c</sup>	39,970	100	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	24.0 <sup>b</sup>	15.2 <sup>b</sup>	5.9 <sup>b</sup>	44.8 <sup>b</sup>	10.2 <sup>b</sup>
Robbery	586,320	100	0.4 <sup>b</sup>	48.6	12.8	6.5	25.5	6.2
Completed/property taken	376,470	100	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	44.1	13.7	7.2	26.6	8.3
With injury	145,940	100	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	45.2	9.3 <sup>b</sup>	7.0 <sup>b</sup>	29.6	8.8 <sup>b</sup>
Without injury	230,530	100	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	43.4	16.5	7.3 <sup>b</sup>	24.7	8.0 <sup>b</sup>
Attempted to take property	209,850	100	1.1 <sup>b</sup>	56.6	11.2	5.3 <sup>b</sup>	23.6	2.3 <sup>b</sup>
With injury	48,260	100	0.0 <sup>b</sup>	46.9	5.0 <sup>b</sup>	9.6 <sup>b</sup>	38.5 <sup>b</sup>	0.0 <sup>b</sup>
Without injury	161,580	100	1.4 <sup>b</sup>	59.5	13.1 <sup>b</sup>	4.0 <sup>b</sup>	19.1	2.9 <sup>b</sup>
Assault	1,817,920	100	0.5 <sup>b</sup>	48.2	11.9	6.5	24.9	8.0
Aggravated	686,010	100	0.3 <sup>b</sup>	44.2	11.0	5.6	24.6	14.2
Simple	1,131,910	100	0.6 <sup>b</sup>	50.6	12.4	7.1	25.0	4.3

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, 1994*, NCJ-162126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, forthcoming), Table 45.<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.<sup>b</sup>Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.<sup>c</sup>Includes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

Table 3.36

**Estimated percent distribution of personal victimizations by multiple offenders**By type of crime and perceived race of offenders, United States, 1994<sup>a</sup>

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	2,444,230	100%	39.6%	33.2%	7.4%	15.2%	4.6%
Completed violence	871,990	100	34.6	38.5	6.3	16.1	4.5
Attempted/threatened violence	1,572,230	100	42.4	30.2	8.0	14.7	4.6
Rape/sexual assault <sup>b</sup>	39,970	100	49.4 <sup>c</sup>	29.5 <sup>c</sup>	5.7 <sup>c</sup>	15.5 <sup>c</sup>	0.0 <sup>c</sup>
Robbery	586,320	100	19.7	55.6	6.5	14.9	3.3 <sup>c</sup>
Completed/property taken	376,470	100	17.6	58.7	6.2	13.9	3.7 <sup>c</sup>
With injury	145,940	100	25.8	45.2	6.8 <sup>c</sup>	16.8	5.4 <sup>c</sup>
Without injury	230,530	100	12.4	67.2	5.8 <sup>c</sup>	12.1	2.6 <sup>c</sup>
Attempted to take property	209,850	100	23.3	50.2	7.2 <sup>c</sup>	16.8	2.5 <sup>c</sup>
With injury	48,260	100	16.0 <sup>c</sup>	56.0	11.4 <sup>c</sup>	16.6 <sup>c</sup>	0.0 <sup>c</sup>
Without injury	161,580	100	25.5	48.5	5.9 <sup>c</sup>	16.8	3.3 <sup>c</sup>
Assault	1,817,920	100	45.8	26.0	7.7	15.3	5.1
Aggravated	686,010	100	44.1	29.1	7.9	11.1	7.7
Simple	1,131,910	100	46.9	24.2	7.6	17.8	3.6

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.<sup>b</sup>Includes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.<sup>c</sup>Estimate 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, 1994*, NCJ-162126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, forthcoming), Table 46.

Table 3.37

**Estimated percent distribution of personal and property incidents**By type of crime and place of occurrence, United States, 1994<sup>a</sup>

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	9,796,920	100%	14.4%	8.3%	3.2%	7.5%	4.9%	8.2%	7.7%	13.1%	2.8%	19.8%	1.1%	8.9%
Completed violence	2,922,850	100	22.8	5.3	2.5	9.0	4.9	4.9	8.2	10.6	2.7	21.3	1.1	6.7
Attempted/threatened violence	6,874,070	100	10.8	9.6	3.5	6.8	4.9	9.7	7.5	14.2	2.8	19.2	1.2	9.8
Rape/sexual assault <sup>b</sup>	425,960	100	33.7	2.7 <sup>c</sup>	1.1 <sup>c</sup>	21.4	2.1 <sup>c</sup>	4.7 <sup>c</sup>	6.5	2.9 <sup>c</sup>	4.5 <sup>c</sup>	7.8	0.0 <sup>c</sup>	12.8
Robbery	1,210,040	100	13.5	7.2	3.6	4.4	2.7	5.2	12.3	4.2	1.8	36.9	3.1	5.2
Completed/property taken	735,070	100	14.5	6.6	2.8 <sup>c</sup>	5.0	3.6	7.0	10.8	2.2 <sup>c</sup>	2.0 <sup>c</sup>	39.9	2.6 <sup>c</sup>	2.8 <sup>c</sup>
With injury	267,430	100	13.7	6.6 <sup>c</sup>	2.8 <sup>c</sup>	3.2 <sup>c</sup>	4.0 <sup>c</sup>	4.3 <sup>c</sup>	9.1	3.0 <sup>c</sup>	1.2 <sup>c</sup>	47.2	2.8 <sup>c</sup>	2.0 <sup>c</sup>
Without injury	467,640	100	15.0	6.7	2.9 <sup>c</sup>	6.1	3.4 <sup>c</sup>	8.5	11.8	1.8 <sup>c</sup>	2.4 <sup>c</sup>	35.7	2.6 <sup>c</sup>	3.3 <sup>c</sup>
Attempted to take property	474,970	100	11.9	8.0	4.7	3.3 <sup>c</sup>	1.3 <sup>c</sup>	2.4 <sup>c</sup>	14.6	7.4	1.5 <sup>c</sup>	32.2	3.8 <sup>c</sup>	9.0
With injury	117,600	100	25.5	13.5 <sup>c</sup>	0.0 <sup>c</sup>	4.0 <sup>c</sup>	2.2 <sup>c</sup>	1.6 <sup>c</sup>	13.6 <sup>c</sup>	6.6 <sup>c</sup>	0.0 <sup>c</sup>	24.2	2.3 <sup>c</sup>	6.5 <sup>c</sup>
Without injury	357,370	100	7.4	6.2	6.2	3.0 <sup>c</sup>	1.0 <sup>c</sup>	2.6 <sup>c</sup>	15.0	7.6	2.0 <sup>c</sup>	34.8	4.2 <sup>c</sup>	9.8
Assault	8,160,920	100	13.5	8.7	3.3	7.2	5.4	8.9	7.1	15.0	2.9	17.9	0.9	9.2
Aggravated	2,120,290	100	12.0	9.0	4.5	8.6	5.2	5.9	8.7	7.4	3.0	26.1	0.6 <sup>c</sup>	8.9
Simple	6,040,630	100	14.0	8.6	2.8	6.7	5.4	9.9	6.5	17.7	2.8	15.0	1.0	9.3
Purse snatching/pocket picking	483,860	100	2.5 <sup>c</sup>	0.0 <sup>c</sup>	0.4 <sup>c</sup>	2.3 <sup>c</sup>	6.5	21.9	9.3	7.8	2.2 <sup>c</sup>	24.7	13.9	8.4
Motor vehicle theft	1,763,540	100	1.2 <sup>c</sup>	24.2	17.5	2.7	NA	0.5 <sup>c</sup>	35.4	1.4	0.9 <sup>c</sup>	14.2	0.0 <sup>c</sup>	1.9
Completed	1,172,200	100	1.8 <sup>c</sup>	22.9	17.1	2.9	NA	0.7 <sup>c</sup>	34.4	1.3 <sup>c</sup>	0.7 <sup>c</sup>	16.3	0.0 <sup>c</sup>	1.8 <sup>c</sup>
Attempted	591,340	100	0.0 <sup>c</sup>	26.9	18.4	2.4 <sup>c</sup>	NA	0.0 <sup>c</sup>	37.4	1.7 <sup>c</sup>	1.1 <sup>c</sup>	10.0	0.0 <sup>c</sup>	2.2 <sup>c</sup>
Theft <sup>d</sup>	23,764,900	100	9.0	28.5	6.1	3.8	1.7	6.0	15.7	13.4	1.4	5.6	0.6	8.3

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

<sup>d</sup>Includes crimes previously classified as "personal larceny without contact" and "household larceny."<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.<sup>b</sup>Includes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.<sup>c</sup>Estimate 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, 1994*, NCJ-162126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, forthcoming), Table 61.

Table 3.38

**Estimated percent distribution of personal and property victimization**By type of crime and whether or not reported to police, United States, 1994<sup>a</sup>

Type of crime	Number of victimizations	Percent of victimizations reported to the police			
		Total	Yes <sup>b</sup>	No	Not known and not available
All crimes	42,359,370	100%	35.9%	63.0%	1.2%
Personal crimes	11,348,630	100	41.2	57.5	1.3
Crimes of violence	10,859,700	100	41.6	57.1	1.3
Completed violence	3,205,230	100	54.7	44.4	1.0
Attempted/threatened violence	7,654,470	100	36.1	62.4	1.5
Rape/sexual assault	432,700	100	31.7	68.3	0.0 <sup>c</sup>
Rape/attempted rape	316,140	100	28.3	71.7	0.0 <sup>c</sup>
Rape	167,530	100	36.1	63.9	0.0 <sup>c</sup>
Attempted rape <sup>d</sup>	148,610	100	19.6	80.4	0.0 <sup>c</sup>
Sexual assault <sup>e</sup>	116,570	100	40.7	59.3	0.0 <sup>c</sup>
Robbery	1,298,590	100	55.4	43.8	0.8 <sup>c</sup>
Completed/property taken	795,030	100	64.4	35.6	0.0 <sup>c</sup>
With injury	287,600	100	66.7	33.3	0.0 <sup>c</sup>
Without injury	507,430	100	63.1	36.9	0.0 <sup>c</sup>
Attempted to take property	503,560	100	41.1	56.8	2.1 <sup>c</sup>
With injury	121,790	100	53.4	46.6	0.0 <sup>c</sup>
Without injury	381,770	100	37.2	60.1	2.7 <sup>c</sup>
Assault	9,128,400	100	40.1	58.5	1.5
Aggravated	2,477,940	100	51.6	47.1	1.3
With injury	678,540	100	60.6	38.6	0.8 <sup>c</sup>
Threatened with weapon	1,799,400	100	48.2	50.3	1.5
Simple	6,650,470	100	35.8	62.7	1.5
With minor injury	1,466,070	100	49.6	48.7	1.7
Without injury	5,184,400	100	31.9	66.7	1.5
Purse snatching/pocket picking	488,930	100	32.6	66.8	0.6 <sup>c</sup>
Completed purse snatching	90,150	100	55.6	44.4	0.0 <sup>c</sup>
Attempted purse snatching	23,150	100	27.8 <sup>c</sup>	59.7 <sup>c</sup>	12.6 <sup>c</sup>
Pocket picking	375,630	100	27.4	72.6	0.0 <sup>c</sup>
Property crimes	31,010,740	100	33.9	64.9	1.2
Household burglary	5,482,300	100	50.5	48.5	1.0
Completed	4,572,560	100	53.0	46.3	0.7
Forcible entry	1,725,400	100	75.8	23.7	0.5 <sup>c</sup>
Unlawful entry without force	2,847,160	100	39.2	59.9	0.8
Attempted forcible entry	909,750	100	37.9	59.9	2.2 <sup>c</sup>
Motor vehicle theft	1,763,540	100	78.2	21.1	0.7 <sup>c</sup>
Completed	1,172,200	100	92.4	7.6	0.0 <sup>c</sup>
Attempted	591,340	100	50.0	47.9	2.0 <sup>c</sup>
Theft <sup>f</sup>	23,764,900	100	26.8	72.0	1.2
Completed	22,743,000	100	26.6	72.1	1.2
Less than \$50	9,376,580	100	13.0	85.8	1.2
\$50 to \$249	7,874,460	100	26.6	72.3	1.1
\$250 or more	4,250,850	100	57.9	41.2	0.9
Amount not available	1,241,110	100	22.8	74.0	3.1
Attempted	1,021,900	100	29.8	68.4	1.9 <sup>c</sup>

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.<sup>b</sup>Figures in this column represent the rates at which victimizations were reported to the police, or "police reporting rates."<sup>c</sup>Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.<sup>d</sup>Includes verbal threats of rape.<sup>e</sup>Includes threats.<sup>f</sup>Includes 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, 1994*, NCJ-162126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, forthcoming).

Table 3.39

**Estimated percent distribution of reasons for reporting personal and property victimizations to police**By type of crime, United States, 1994<sup>a</sup>

Reasons for reporting to police	Personal crimes				Property crimes			
	Total	Crimes of violence			Total	Household burglary	Motor vehicle theft	Theft <sup>b</sup>
		Total	Robbery	Assault				
Number of reasons for reporting victimizations <sup>c</sup>	3,758,020	3,622,020	774,830	2,750,710	11,370,170	3,253,280	1,443,190	6,673,700
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Stop or prevent this incident	13.4	13.7	7.8	15.2	4.0	5.5	3.5	3.5
Needed help due to injury	2.0	2.0	1.7 <sup>d</sup>	2.1	0.1 <sup>d</sup>	0.2 <sup>d</sup>	0.0 <sup>d</sup>	0.1 <sup>d</sup>
To recover property	4.6	3.6	13.9	0.8	20.1	16.9	30.1	19.5
To collect insurance	0.3 <sup>d</sup>	0.2 <sup>d</sup>	0.6 <sup>d</sup>	0.2 <sup>d</sup>	5.8	4.0	7.5	6.3
To prevent further crimes by offender against victim	15.8	16.4	9.2	18.5	6.7	9.6	5.7	5.6
To prevent crime by offender against anyone	0.3	8.3	7.8	8.3	4.1	4.1	3.3	4.3
To punish offender	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.8	3.2	4.2	3.1	2.7
To catch or find offender	5.1	5.2	11.2	3.7	5.1	6.5	4.7	4.5
To improve police surveillance	1.9	1.9	3.0	1.7	5.2	7.2	4.6	4.3
Duty to notify police	4.8	4.7	5.2	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.8
Because it was a crime	22.0	21.3	20.5	21.1	25.8	23.8	21.7	27.6
Some other reason	6.5	6.7	3.5	7.8	4.0	2.9	1.4 <sup>d</sup>	5.1
Not available	9.2	9.1	9.0	9.1	11.2	10.4	9.9	11.8

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

<sup>d</sup>Estimate 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, 1994*, NCJ-162126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, forthcoming), Table 101. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.<sup>b</sup>Includes crimes previously classified as "personal larceny without contact" and "household larceny."<sup>c</sup>Some respondents may have cited more than one reason for reporting victimizations to the police.

Table 3.40

**Estimated percent distribution of reasons for not reporting personal and property victimizations to police**By type of crime, United States, 1994<sup>a</sup>

Reasons for not reporting to police	Personal crimes				Property crimes			
	Total	Crimes of violence			Total	Household burglary	Motor vehicle theft	Theft <sup>b</sup>
		Total	Robbery	Assault				
Number of reasons for not reporting victimizations <sup>c</sup>	8,284,510	7,813,440	765,230	6,598,590	26,528,200	3,593,320	505,500	22,429,380
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Reported to another official	10.7	10.7	2.8	12.1	9.3	4.5	3.9 <sup>d</sup>	10.2
Private or personal matter	18.2	19.0	8.0	20.5	4.9	4.9	8.3	4.9
Object recovered; offender unsuccessful	17.6	17.8	15.6	19.0	25.9	20.0	21.8	27.0
Not important enough	4.8	4.8	1.9 <sup>d</sup>	5.2	3.3	4.3	5.3	3.0
Insurance would not cover	0.0 <sup>d</sup>	0.0 <sup>d</sup>	0.0 <sup>d</sup>	0.0 <sup>d</sup>	1.4	1.7	1.6 <sup>d</sup>	1.4
Not aware crime occurred until later	0.7	0.4	1.3 <sup>d</sup>	0.3 <sup>d</sup>	4.7	7.2	6.5	4.3
Unable to recover property; no ID number	0.7	0.3	3.4	0.0 <sup>d</sup>	5.7	5.0	0.9 <sup>d</sup>	6.0
Lack of proof	3.5	3.0	6.7	2.6	9.6	11.7	9.7	9.3
Police would not want to be bothered	5.5	5.5	9.8	5.2	7.2	8.7	7.2	7.0
Police inefficient, ineffective, or biased	4.0	3.9	8.1	3.2	3.2	5.1	5.6	2.8
Fear of reprisal	3.5	3.6	6.0	2.7	0.6	1.0	2.2 <sup>d</sup>	0.5
Too inconvenient or time consuming	3.7	3.6	4.8	3.6	3.0	2.1	4.4	3.1
Other reasons	27.1	27.3	31.6	25.7	21.1	24.0	22.7	20.6

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 9.

<sup>d</sup>Estimate 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, 1994*, NCJ-162126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, forthcoming), Table 102. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.<sup>b</sup>Includes crimes previously classified as "personal larceny without contact" and "household larceny."<sup>c</sup>Some respondents may have cited more than one reason for not reporting victimizations to the police.



Table 3.41

**High school seniors reporting victimization experiences in last 12 months**

By type of victimization, United States, 1983-95

Question: "During the last 12 months, how often. . ."

Type of victimization	Class of 1983 (N=3,435)	Class of 1984 (N=3,322)	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)
Has something of yours (worth under \$50) been stolen?													
Not at all	52.4%	56.0%	55.6%	52.7%	52.2%	52.5%	56.3%	54.6%	55.4%	55.4%	55.3%	56.6%	55.4%
Once	27.2	25.8	26.9	28.6	28.4	28.5	26.2	24.8	26.2	27.0	25.6	25.3	25.7
Twice	12.2	10.9	10.6	11.2	11.5	11.5	10.6	12.2	10.9	10.6	11.0	11.0	10.7
3 or 4 times	6.4	5.4	5.0	5.4	5.2	5.3	4.7	6.0	5.2	5.0	5.7	5.1	5.2
5 or more times	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.0	2.4	2.1	3.0
Has something of yours (worth over \$50) been stolen?													
Not at all	83.7	83.6	85.1	82.5	79.7	78.0	79.4	77.9	77.2	77.5	75.1	76.8	76.0
Once	12.2	12.0	10.7	13.5	15.2	15.9	15.6	15.2	15.7	15.3	17.2	16.8	16.4
Twice	2.9	2.8	3.1	2.6	3.2	3.8	3.0	4.1	4.8	4.6	4.0	4.1	4.7
3 or 4 times	0.9	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.3	2.0	1.7	1.9	2.6	1.6	2.1
5 or more times	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.7
Has someone deliberately damaged your property (your car, clothing, etc.)?													
Not at all	66.9	69.1	68.9	67.9	66.2	65.7	66.7	66.3	65.8	66.4	66.1	67.0	66.4
Once	19.9	18.7	19.4	21.7	21.5	21.1	21.3	19.5	21.6	19.8	19.1	19.6	19.5
Twice	8.8	6.8	7.6	7.0	8.4	8.6	7.8	8.9	7.7	9.4	9.2	8.5	8.6
3 or 4 times	3.1	3.6	3.0	2.5	3.0	3.5	2.9	4.0	3.6	3.4	4.2	3.8	3.7
5 or more times	1.2	1.7	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.9	1.4	1.2	1.8
Has someone injured you with a weapon (like a knife, gun, or club)?													
Not at all	94.8	94.8	95.2	95.3	95.0	95.5	94.7	94.4	94.5	94.3	93.9	94.9	95.0
Once	3.2	3.7	3.1	3.3	3.8	3.0	3.9	3.7	4.1	4.0	3.6	3.5	3.0
Twice	1.3	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.7	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.1
3 or 4 times	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.5
5 or more times	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3
Has someone threatened you with a weapon, but not actually injured you?													
Not at all	82.7	83.4	83.8	84.2	83.2	82.8	81.3	81.9	81.4	80.7	79.6	80.9	82.1
Once	10.8	10.3	10.0	10.4	10.6	10.8	12.2	10.4	11.1	10.9	11.5	11.3	9.3
Twice	3.2	3.2	3.7	3.3	3.2	3.5	3.1	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.7	4.5
3 or 4 times	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.6	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.8	2.4	2.2
5 or more times	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.8	1.6	2.1	2.3	1.7	1.8
Has someone injured you on purpose without using a weapon?													
Not at all	83.6	83.4	83.6	84.4	82.8	84.1	84.2	83.3	83.8	84.0	83.6	84.9	84.1
Once	9.5	9.6	9.4	10.1	10.5	9.2	9.6	10.1	9.6	9.3	9.2	9.3	9.0
Twice	3.8	3.4	3.5	2.9	3.5	3.2	3.0	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.4	2.7	3.7
3 or 4 times	1.7	2.2	2.0	1.6	2.0	1.3	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.8
5 or more times	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.1	1.3	2.1	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.4	1.4
Has an unarmed person threatened you with injury, but not actually injured you?													
Not at all	70.8	72.4	71.8	71.7	70.3	69.3	69.6	66.8	69.1	69.3	69.0	70.1	70.2
Once	14.5	13.3	13.3	15.2	14.1	14.7	14.2	15.3	13.5	13.7	13.1	13.2	12.8
Twice	5.4	5.3	6.2	5.8	6.3	7.1	6.2	8.0	6.8	6.2	7.6	6.8	6.4
3 or 4 times	4.2	4.5	4.0	4.0	4.6	4.8	4.4	4.7	4.9	5.3	4.2	4.5	4.5
5 or more times	5.1	4.4	4.7	3.3	4.7	4.1	5.5	5.2	5.7	5.4	6.1	5.5	6.1

Note: These data are from a series of nationwide surveys of high school seniors conducted from 1975 through 1995 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 1982 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 1983*, pp. 103, 104; *1985*, pp. 102, 103; *1987*, pp. 106, 107; *1989*, pp. 106, 107; *1991*, pp. 109, 110; *1993*, pp. 110, 111 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1984*, pp. 102, 103; *1986*, pp. 105, 106; *1988*, pp. 106, 107; *1990*, pp. 109, 110; *1992*, 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 3.42

**High school seniors reporting victimization experiences in last 12 months**

By type of victimization and sex, United States, 1983-95

Question: "During the last 12 months, how often. . ."

Type of victimization	Class of 1983		Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987		Class of 1988	
	Male (N=1,671)	Female (N=1,641)	Male (N=1,624)	Female (N=1,580)	Male (N=1,573)	Female (N=1,651)	Male (N=1,481)	Female (N=1,591)	Male (N=1,565)	Female (N=1,679)	Male (N=1,582)	Female (N=1,651)
Has something of yours (worth under \$50) been stolen?												
Not at all	47.9%	56.8%	51.7%	61.0%	50.7%	60.7%	47.7%	57.4%	47.0%	57.1%	46.5%	58.8%
Once	27.3	27.1	25.9	25.2	28.2	25.3	29.8	27.7	30.4	26.4	30.3	26.2
Twice	14.4	10.1	12.5	9.3	12.6	8.7	12.3	9.8	12.9	10.2	13.1	10.0
3 or 4 times	8.1	4.6	7.1	3.5	6.2	3.8	7.1	3.8	6.1	4.5	6.7	3.9
5 or more times	2.2	1.4	2.8	1.0	2.3	1.6	3.1	1.3	3.6	1.8	3.4	1.1
Has something of yours (worth over \$50) been stolen?												
Not at all	79.8	88.0	79.5	88.5	81.9	88.3	77.9	86.9	75.1	84.2	72.4	84.0
Once	14.9	9.5	14.6	9.2	12.7	8.8	16.8	10.5	18.5	12.0	19.6	11.9
Twice	3.5	2.0	3.8	1.5	4.4	1.6	3.5	1.8	4.2	2.1	4.7	3.0
3 or 4 times	1.4	0.3	1.6	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.3	0.7	1.4	1.1	2.2	0.9
5 or more times	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.8	0.6	1.1	0.1
Has someone deliberately damaged your property (your car, clothing, etc.)?												
Not at all	58.1	76.1	62.1	76.4	62.5	75.3	61.1	74.0	62.0	70.6	59.7	72.1
Once	24.9	14.9	22.0	15.0	23.3	15.7	25.2	18.5	23.6	19.6	24.8	17.7
Twice	11.6	6.0	8.7	5.2	9.6	5.5	8.8	5.5	9.9	6.6	9.7	7.2
3 or 4 times	4.2	1.9	4.9	2.4	3.4	2.5	3.8	1.3	3.5	2.3	4.3	2.4
5 or more times	1.3	1.1	2.3	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.9	1.5	0.6
Has someone injured you with a weapon (like a knife, gun, or club)?												
Not at all	92.2	97.8	92.4	97.7	93.3	97.3	93.3	97.4	92.5	97.6	92.7	98.2
Once	4.8	1.2	5.3	1.9	4.2	2.0	4.6	1.9	5.6	2.1	5.0	1.2
Twice	1.9	0.8	1.5	0.2	1.7	0.5	1.2	0.6	1.3	(a)	1.3	0.5
3 or 4 times	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.1
5 or more times	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.4	(a)	0.3	0.2	0.4	(a)
Has someone threatened you with a weapon, but not actually injured you?												
Not at all	77.1	89.4	77.2	90.7	78.9	89.2	79.4	89.2	76.7	89.6	76.7	88.9
Once	14.0	7.5	13.9	6.2	12.6	7.2	12.6	8.1	14.4	6.8	14.1	7.8
Twice	4.2	2.0	4.8	1.5	4.5	2.7	4.9	1.6	4.7	1.9	5.0	1.9
3 or 4 times	2.8	0.6	2.3	0.9	2.2	0.5	1.7	0.4	2.2	0.9	2.1	0.9
5 or more times	1.9	0.6	1.7	0.6	1.8	0.4	1.4	0.7	2.0	0.8	2.1	0.4
Has someone injured you on purpose without using a weapon?												
Not at all	82.5	85.3	81.8	85.7	82.9	84.9	83.8	85.4	81.2	84.5	83.4	84.9
Once	10.6	8.2	9.9	9.0	9.5	8.8	10.4	9.5	11.9	8.7	9.5	8.8
Twice	3.6	3.8	4.0	2.8	3.5	3.3	3.2	2.5	4.0	3.1	3.8	2.6
3 or 4 times	2.1	1.4	2.5	1.6	2.2	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.9	2.2	1.2	1.5
5 or more times	1.2	1.3	1.7	1.0	1.8	1.5	1.3	0.9	0.9	1.5	2.1	2.3
Has an unarmed person threatened you with injury, but not actually injured you?												
Not at all	63.4	78.6	65.4	80.0	65.1	79.1	65.6	77.8	65.2	75.0	62.1	76.7
Once	17.1	12.0	14.6	11.7	15.2	10.9	16.9	13.3	14.9	13.2	17.8	11.5
Twice	7.5	3.4	6.9	3.7	8.1	4.4	7.4	4.4	7.4	5.3	8.8	5.3
3 or 4 times	5.1	3.1	6.1	2.8	5.4	2.6	5.3	2.6	6.5	3.0	5.9	3.6
5 or more times	7.0	2.9	6.9	1.8	6.2	3.1	4.8	1.8	6.0	3.4	5.4	2.9

Note: See Note, table 3.41. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1982 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

<sup>a</sup>Less than 0.05 percent.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1983*, pp. 103, 104; *1985*, pp. 102, 103; *1987*, pp. 106, 107; *1989*, pp. 106, 107; *1991*, pp. 109, 110; *1993*, pp. 110, 111 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1984*, pp. 102, 103; *1986*, pp. 105, 106; *1988*, pp. 106, 107; *1990*, pp. 109, 110; *1992*, 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 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992		Class of 1993		Class of 1994		Class of 1995	
Male (N=1,363)	Female (N=1,431)	Male (N=1,338)	Female (N=1,178)	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)
53.2%	59.8%	52.8%	57.3%	50.4%	60.9%	49.9%	60.8%	50.9%	60.3%	53.8%	59.5%	50.7%	60.3%
27.0	25.4	24.6	24.9	28.1	23.9	28.8	25.5	25.9	24.4	24.1	26.5	26.2	24.8
12.0	9.3	12.5	11.5	12.1	9.8	12.7	8.3	13.1	9.0	12.9	9.1	12.1	9.3
5.4	3.9	6.6	5.1	6.1	4.0	5.7	4.2	6.6	5.0	6.4	3.6	6.7	4.1
2.4	1.6	3.5	1.2	3.2	1.4	2.9	1.2	3.5	1.3	2.8	1.2	4.3	1.6
76.8	81.8	75.6	81.2	73.2	81.6	73.3	82.7	69.0	81.3	73.6	81.0	70.8	82.3
16.7	15.1	16.5	13.6	18.5	13.1	17.5	12.2	20.8	13.9	19.0	14.4	19.6	12.9
3.6	2.3	4.9	2.9	5.6	3.7	6.0	3.1	5.3	2.6	4.6	3.2	6.2	2.9
2.1	0.5	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.2	2.4	1.4	3.3	1.9	2.2	0.9	2.9	1.4
0.8	0.3	1.1	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.6	1.6	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6
60.9	72.6	60.8	73.2	59.7	72.3	61.3	71.8	61.6	71.1	61.8	72.1	61.2	71.1
25.4	17.6	21.9	16.1	24.5	18.8	21.5	18.4	21.7	16.2	22.0	17.2	22.1	17.5
9.6	5.9	10.5	7.3	10.0	5.1	11.9	6.8	9.8	8.6	10.9	6.0	10.1	7.2
2.5	3.0	4.9	2.8	3.9	3.1	4.2	2.3	4.8	3.5	4.4	3.3	4.8	2.6
1.6	1.0	1.9	0.6	1.9	0.7	1.1	0.7	2.2	0.6	0.9	1.4	1.8	1.6
91.8	97.4	91.2	98.3	92.0	97.2	90.8	98.4	91.3	97.1	93.1	96.9	93.0	97.3
5.6	2.2	5.9	1.3	5.9	2.3	6.2	1.3	4.6	2.1	5.1	1.8	4.2	1.7
1.4	0.4	1.8	0.2	1.0	0.4	2.4	0.3	2.6	0.1	1.4	0.9	1.8	0.4
0.6	(a)	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.3
0.6	(a)	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.3	(a)	0.2	0.4	0.3
74.8	87.4	76.1	88.7	75.2	87.9	73.8	88.3	72.7	86.5	74.3	87.8	74.4	90.4
16.2	8.6	13.6	7.0	14.0	8.2	13.3	8.6	14.0	8.6	13.4	8.6	12.7	5.6
4.5	1.8	5.3	2.1	5.4	2.4	6.3	1.3	4.8	2.9	6.2	1.5	6.4	2.3
2.2	1.1	3.0	0.8	2.9	1.1	3.7	1.0	4.8	1.1	3.7	1.3	3.4	1.0
2.3	1.1	2.0	1.4	2.6	0.5	2.9	0.7	3.7	0.9	2.4	0.9	3.1	0.6
84.6	84.2	83.3	83.1	83.2	84.6	82.8	86.3	82.7	84.9	84.1	85.6	82.7	85.7
10.0	9.1	10.9	9.5	10.3	8.7	10.8	7.5	10.6	7.3	10.9	8.1	9.8	7.7
2.9	3.0	3.3	3.5	3.3	3.0	2.8	3.2	3.2	3.8	2.5	2.7	4.1	3.4
1.7	1.8	1.5	2.5	1.7	2.1	2.5	1.5	1.8	2.0	1.5	2.0	1.9	1.8
0.9	1.8	1.0	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.0	1.8	1.6	1.3
63.1	75.9	60.9	73.3	62.3	75.9	63.4	75.6	63.5	74.7	63.4	76.5	61.9	77.9
16.3	12.4	16.7	14.1	14.5	12.7	14.8	12.9	14.4	11.6	14.7	11.7	14.4	11.2
7.7	4.9	9.9	6.2	8.8	4.8	8.2	4.5	8.7	6.6	7.8	5.4	8.4	4.9
5.4	3.5	5.7	3.7	5.7	4.0	5.7	4.5	4.4	3.9	6.3	2.9	6.2	2.9
7.5	3.3	6.8	2.8	8.7	2.5	7.9	2.6	9.0	3.1	7.7	3.5	9.1	3.1

Table 3.43

**High school seniors reporting victimization experiences in last 12 months**

By type of victimization and race, United States, 1983-95

Question: "During the last 12 months, how often. . ."

Type of victimization	Class of 1983		Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987		Class of 1988	
	White (N=2,610)	Black (N=419)	White (N=2,491)	Black (N=453)	White (N=2,485)	Black (N=388)	White (N=2,367)	Black (N=338)	White (N=2,524)	Black (N=336)	White (N=2,450)	Black (N=405)
Has something of yours (worth under \$50) been stolen?												
Not at all	52.2%	51.9%	57.6%	47.5%	56.8%	52.6%	53.0%	53.8%	52.1%	54.8%	53.7%	47.8%
Once	27.5	25.0	24.8	30.6	26.3	29.3	28.2	27.8	28.1	31.5	27.9	29.7
Twice	12.2	13.1	10.5	13.1	10.4	8.5	11.1	10.7	12.1	8.2	11.2	11.8
3 or 4 times	6.5	6.8	5.2	7.0	4.7	6.6	5.5	5.2	5.1	4.6	5.1	6.2
5 or more times	1.5	3.1	1.8	1.9	1.8	3.0	2.1	2.5	2.6	1.0	2.2	4.6
Has something of yours (worth over \$50) been stolen?												
Not at all	85.3	78.1	86.2	75.6	86.2	79.5	84.2	79.8	80.8	79.2	81.3	67.1
Once	11.1	15.0	10.3	18.2	10.3	14.0	12.6	15.2	14.5	14.5	13.7	22.6
Twice	2.4	5.2	2.0	5.1	2.7	3.5	2.3	2.3	3.1	3.5	3.0	6.8
3 or 4 times	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.7	2.6	0.7	1.7	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.3
5 or more times	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.5	1.3	0.4	2.2
Has someone deliberately damaged your property (your car, clothing, etc.)?												
Not at all	66.0	71.3	69.6	69.7	68.8	72.5	67.8	72.6	66.0	71.4	66.3	67.5
Once	20.7	16.0	18.7	18.3	19.9	16.7	22.1	18.5	22.1	17.4	21.6	18.0
Twice	9.1	7.4	6.8	6.7	7.8	5.3	7.3	5.5	8.2	8.1	8.3	7.9
3 or 4 times	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.4	2.6	4.1	2.3	2.2	2.9	2.0	2.8	5.8
5 or more times	1.1	2.0	1.4	1.8	0.9	1.4	0.6	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.7
Has someone injured you with a weapon (like a knife, gun, or club)?												
Not at all	95.3	93.2	95.6	94.3	95.4	94.0	96.1	94.8	95.8	91.8	96.3	92.7
Once	2.8	4.4	3.3	4.2	3.0	4.9	2.6	4.1	3.4	7.1	2.7	4.7
Twice	1.3	1.4	0.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.7	1.8
3 or 4 times	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.6
5 or more times	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	(a)	0.1
Has someone threatened you with a weapon, but not actually injured you?												
Not at all	84.1	76.5	84.8	77.9	85.7	74.9	85.8	78.4	84.4	75.0	84.0	78.0
Once	10.2	15.1	9.5	14.7	8.7	16.5	9.8	12.9	9.8	16.8	10.7	12.6
Twice	2.9	4.7	3.2	4.2	3.2	5.9	2.8	4.8	3.2	3.8	3.2	4.7
3 or 4 times	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.2	2.3	0.7	2.1	1.6	1.2	1.2	2.6
5 or more times	1.0	2.2	1.0	1.5	1.2	0.4	0.9	1.7	1.0	3.2	0.9	2.0
Has someone injured you on purpose without using a weapon?												
Not at all	83.0	86.1	83.4	86.0	83.6	86.5	83.9	88.7	81.9	88.3	84.1	87.3
Once	9.9	8.2	9.7	9.5	9.3	7.5	10.7	8.3	11.0	9.4	9.4	6.7
Twice	3.9	3.6	3.4	2.5	3.6	3.4	3.1	1.5	3.8	0.5	3.2	3.6
3 or 4 times	1.8	1.0	2.3	0.6	1.9	0.8	1.3	1.3	2.0	1.0	1.3	1.0
5 or more times	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.0	0.3	1.2	0.8	1.9	1.3
Has an unarmed person threatened you with injury, but not actually injured you?												
Not at all	70.2	71.8	72.4	74.1	71.1	75.5	71.3	72.4	69.4	71.9	68.9	73.3
Once	14.6	17.5	13.3	13.5	13.3	12.0	15.4	15.2	14.3	14.9	14.8	14.2
Twice	5.5	4.5	5.1	6.2	6.6	3.9	5.9	5.1	6.6	5.0	7.4	5.4
3 or 4 times	4.5	1.9	4.7	3.1	4.2	4.5	4.1	3.7	4.9	4.5	4.8	2.8
5 or more times	5.1	4.3	4.4	3.0	4.8	4.1	3.3	3.7	4.8	3.7	4.1	4.3

Note: See Note, table 3.41. 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 1982 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

<sup>a</sup>Less than 0.05 percent.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1983*, pp. 103, 104; *1985*, pp. 102, 103; *1987*, pp. 106, 107; *1989*, pp. 106, 107; *1991*, pp. 109, 110; *1993*, pp. 110, 111 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1984*, pp. 102, 103; *1986*, pp. 105, 106; *1988*, pp. 106, 107; *1990*, pp. 109, 110; *1992*, 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 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992		Class of 1993		Class of 1994		Class of 1995	
White (N=2,090)	Black (N=318)	White (N=1,907)	Black (N=277)	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)
57.9%	51.1%	54.1%	54.0%	57.9%	47.3%	58.2%	52.0%	55.6%	54.2%	59.0%	48.7%	57.7%	49.9%
24.9	29.7	25.4	24.6	25.4	25.3	26.2	25.0	25.6	23.0	23.8	29.5	25.4	26.4
11.1	11.0	12.5	11.7	10.2	15.6	9.7	11.5	11.1	10.3	10.5	11.2	8.9	13.1
4.3	5.3	5.7	8.4	4.4	7.8	4.6	7.6	5.6	8.1	5.2	5.7	5.2	7.2
1.8	2.8	2.3	1.3	2.1	3.9	1.4	3.8	2.2	4.3	1.5	4.9	2.7	3.4
81.5	71.1	79.9	71.4	80.4	68.8	80.6	71.3	77.5	67.5	79.8	65.8	79.2	65.9
14.6	20.3	14.3	19.9	14.3	20.5	14.1	18.3	16.5	19.9	15.5	21.8	14.9	23.0
2.1	5.7	3.9	5.6	4.0	5.7	3.4	6.4	3.2	5.3	3.3	7.4	4.1	5.0
1.4	1.1	1.4	2.3	1.0	3.4	1.6	2.4	2.1	5.6	1.1	2.5	1.5	5.3
0.4	1.8	0.5	0.8	0.3	1.6	0.2	1.7	0.8	1.7	0.3	2.5	0.4	0.8
67.2	70.5	67.3	69.4	66.3	67.3	67.3	73.4	66.4	70.9	66.9	68.9	67.0	68.9
21.1	18.7	19.7	15.3	21.3	22.8	20.7	14.8	19.7	17.1	21.3	12.8	19.7	15.8
7.5	6.1	8.7	9.6	7.8	4.7	8.5	8.0	8.4	7.3	7.6	9.3	8.4	8.0
2.9	2.8	3.2	4.6	3.5	3.6	3.1	2.5	4.2	3.5	3.3	6.1	3.7	4.3
1.3	1.9	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.6	0.4	1.3	1.4	1.2	0.9	2.9	1.2	3.0
95.3	94.0	95.3	94.4	95.1	92.1	96.0	93.3	95.0	93.6	96.7	87.6	96.1	93.2
3.6	4.9	3.1	4.3	3.7	5.7	3.0	4.9	3.1	3.9	2.5	8.4	2.4	4.7
0.7	0.3	1.0	0.8	0.4	1.8	0.8	1.6	1.4	0.7	0.6	2.6	0.9	1.8
0.2	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.4	0.2	1.3	0.4	0.0
0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3
82.6	73.9	82.6	79.7	83.5	71.2	83.1	74.1	81.0	76.0	82.6	71.9	84.6	73.2
11.5	16.5	10.1	11.4	10.3	15.7	9.9	14.0	11.0	14.6	10.4	14.3	8.5	12.2
2.7	5.8	3.7	4.1	3.3	6.9	3.5	4.5	3.4	5.0	3.5	5.0	3.8	5.6
1.8	0.7	2.1	2.4	1.3	3.8	2.0	3.7	2.5	2.8	2.2	4.6	1.8	4.7
1.4	3.0	1.6	2.4	1.6	2.4	1.5	3.7	2.2	1.6	1.3	4.2	1.3	4.3
83.7	89.5	83.0	83.9	83.7	83.1	83.9	87.3	83.5	85.6	85.5	80.7	85.3	81.4
10.5	6.0	10.2	11.4	9.7	9.3	9.8	6.6	10.0	6.9	9.0	11.4	8.1	9.6
2.6	2.8	3.5	1.8	3.2	2.3	3.2	2.5	3.4	2.8	2.7	3.0	3.6	5.0
1.9	0.8	2.1	0.8	1.9	2.6	1.9	1.2	1.3	3.2	1.6	3.4	1.6	3.4
1.4	1.0	1.2	2.2	1.5	2.7	1.2	2.3	1.8	1.6	1.2	1.6	1.4	0.6
68.8	70.1	65.1	69.4	68.6	65.7	68.0	73.8	67.5	72.3	69.2	69.0	70.4	68.4
14.8	14.2	15.6	17.2	12.7	16.1	13.5	12.6	13.7	11.3	14.2	8.6	13.0	13.6
6.1	5.5	8.6	7.6	7.0	6.7	7.2	3.0	8.4	6.6	6.3	9.3	6.9	5.6
5.0	3.8	5.1	3.4	5.2	5.7	5.6	4.2	4.4	5.2	5.0	3.7	3.7	7.6
5.4	6.4	5.6	2.4	6.4	5.7	5.7	6.4	6.1	4.6	5.3	9.6	6.0	4.8



Table 3.44

**High school seniors reporting victimization experiences at school in last 12 months**

By type of victimization, United States, 1983-95

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 1983 (N=3,435)	Class of 1984 (N=3,322)	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)
Has something of yours (worth under \$50) been stolen?													
Not at all	63.7%	64.8%	64.0%	63.0%	60.5%	61.7%	63.7%	61.6%	62.7%	66.4%	62.1%	63.9%	64.6%
Once	25.5	25.9	23.1	24.3	26.8	24.5	24.5	25.5	25.6	22.0	24.9	24.8	22.8
Twice	7.2	6.1	9.0	8.6	8.9	10.0	7.9	8.2	7.7	8.0	8.0	6.9	7.6
3 or 4 times	2.8	2.1	2.7	3.0	3.1	2.6	2.8	3.2	2.6	2.4	3.6	3.6	3.3
5 or more times	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.1	0.6	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.4	0.9	1.7
Has something of yours (worth over \$50) been stolen?													
Not at all	88.0	88.2	87.9	85.9	86.2	84.7	84.3	84.4	81.5	83.7	81.4	82.1	81.0
Once	8.7	8.7	8.7	11.2	11.4	11.3	11.7	10.5	13.6	12.3	12.8	13.4	13.8
Twice	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.7	2.4	2.7	3.4	3.2	2.8	3.6	3.1	3.3
3 or 4 times	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.9	0.9	1.4	1.3	0.9	1.4	1.1	1.1
5 or more times	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.8
Has someone deliberately damaged your property (your car, clothing, etc.)?													
Not at all	74.5	75.8	73.1	74.1	73.4	72.5	73.4	70.6	71.7	73.6	74.2	72.8	72.7
Once	17.9	16.3	18.2	18.5	18.1	19.0	17.7	20.2	18.9	18.5	17.3	18.9	18.6
Twice	5.3	5.2	5.8	4.5	5.8	5.5	6.3	5.8	5.8	4.1	5.6	4.8	5.4
3 or 4 times	1.6	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.1	1.8	2.6	2.5	2.8	2.0	2.8	2.3
5 or more times	0.7	0.6	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.7	1.0
Has someone injured you with a weapon (like a knife, gun, or club)?													
Not at all	95.1	96.0	94.1	94.6	95.1	95.3	94.4	94.2	93.5	94.9	95.3	95.3	95.1
Once	3.1	2.8	3.6	2.9	3.3	3.3	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.2	2.8	2.7	2.8
Twice	1.3	0.6	1.5	1.5	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.2
3 or 4 times	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6
5 or more times	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3
Has someone threatened you with a weapon, but not actually injured you?													
Not at all	87.0	88.1	86.5	86.8	87.6	87.5	86.4	86.8	83.7	86.0	84.4	85.0	86.7
Once	8.9	7.8	8.6	8.3	7.8	8.7	8.4	8.0	9.3	8.6	8.6	9.0	8.4
Twice	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.6	2.8	3.9	3.2	2.1
3 or 4 times	0.8	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.2	1.4
5 or more times	0.9	0.6	1.1	1.3	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.9	1.7	0.9	1.3	1.6	1.4
Has someone injured you on purpose without using a weapon?													
Not at all	86.0	87.5	85.8	86.2	84.5	86.5	86.0	86.4	84.7	87.2	88.6	88.3	88.4
Once	9.1	7.6	8.7	8.5	10.3	8.4	8.3	8.7	9.0	7.4	6.8	6.5	6.5
Twice	2.5	2.8	2.9	2.4	3.0	2.4	2.8	2.3	3.1	3.2	2.3	2.9	2.2
3 or 4 times	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.2	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.6
5 or more times	1.2	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.5	1.1	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.3
Has an unarmed person threatened you with injury, but not actually injured you?													
Not at all	75.7	77.1	75.4	75.2	75.2	76.3	76.0	74.9	74.2	75.4	76.9	76.3	76.5
Once	13.1	12.3	13.0	13.4	13.9	13.0	11.8	12.8	12.6	13.5	10.5	12.6	10.8
Twice	5.3	4.4	5.0	5.2	5.2	4.2	4.8	5.2	4.9	3.8	5.5	4.3	4.9
3 or 4 times	3.1	3.1	3.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	3.3	3.2	3.7	3.8	2.9	3.0	3.6
5 or more times	2.9	3.2	2.8	3.4	3.0	3.8	4.1	3.9	4.7	3.4	4.1	3.8	4.2

Note: See Note, table 3.41. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1982 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 1983*, pp. 140, 141; *1985*, pp. 140, 141; *1987*, pp. 145, 146; *1989*, pp. 145, 146; *1991*, pp. 151, 152; *1993*, pp. 154, 155 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1984*, pp. 140, 141; *1986*, pp. 142, 143; *1988*, pp. 145, 146; *1990*, pp. 150, 151; *1992*, 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 3.45

**High school seniors reporting victimization experiences at school in last 12 months**

By type of victimization and sex, United States, 1983-95

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 1983		Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987		Class of 1988	
	Male (N=1,575)	Female (N=1,660)	Male (N=1,532)	Female (N=1,632)	Male (N=1,549)	Female (N=1,638)	Male (N=1,456)	Female (N=1,581)	Male (N=1,558)	Female (N=1,691)	Male (N=1,624)	Female (N=1,658)
Has something of yours (worth under \$50) been stolen?												
Not at all	60.7%	66.7%	61.4%	68.1%	62.8%	65.6%	59.9%	65.8%	58.0%	63.1%	58.8%	64.1%
Once	27.2	23.6	27.0	25.2	22.4	23.6	25.7	23.4	26.9	26.8	25.2	24.0
Twice	7.5	7.1	6.9	5.0	10.0	8.1	8.4	8.3	10.4	7.6	11.0	9.2
3 or 4 times	3.3	2.1	3.2	1.2	3.3	2.0	4.4	1.9	3.8	2.4	3.0	2.3
5 or more times	1.3	0.6	1.5	0.6	1.6	0.7	1.6	0.6	1.0	0.1	2.0	0.4
Has something of yours (worth over \$50) been stolen?												
Not at all	86.5	90.3	86.3	90.5	86.1	89.9	82.1	89.5	82.8	89.9	81.2	88.3
Once	9.8	7.3	9.8	7.5	9.7	7.8	13.1	9.4	13.6	9.0	13.3	9.4
Twice	2.8	1.5	2.2	1.7	2.1	1.8	2.9	0.9	2.4	0.8	3.2	1.7
3 or 4 times	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.3	1.4	0.3	1.5	0.3	0.9	0.3	1.6	0.3
5 or more times	0.2	0.2	0.7	(a)	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.3
Has someone deliberately damaged your property (your car, clothing, etc.)?												
Not at all	67.2	81.7	68.9	82.4	65.8	79.9	68.5	78.9	68.8	77.8	66.1	78.8
Once	23.1	13.1	19.4	13.1	23.1	14.0	20.6	17.1	20.9	15.3	22.8	15.4
Twice	6.7	3.8	7.6	3.1	7.1	4.4	6.7	2.7	6.6	5.2	7.3	3.7
3 or 4 times	1.9	1.0	3.0	1.3	2.3	1.5	2.9	1.0	2.3	1.3	2.7	1.6
5 or more times	1.1	0.4	1.1	0.1	1.7	0.3	1.3	0.4	1.3	0.3	1.1	0.5
Has someone injured you with a weapon (like a knife, gun, or club)?												
Not at all	92.9	97.6	93.5	98.5	91.2	97.4	91.4	97.6	92.3	98.2	92.2	98.2
Once	4.3	1.5	4.5	1.0	5.6	1.5	4.4	1.7	5.2	1.2	5.3	1.6
Twice	2.0	0.5	0.9	0.3	2.0	0.7	2.8	0.3	1.3	0.3	1.6	0.1
3 or 4 times	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.6	(a)
5 or more times	0.4	0.1	0.4	(a)	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0
Has someone threatened you with a weapon, but not actually injured you?												
Not at all	82.8	91.8	82.4	93.2	80.5	92.4	79.8	93.3	82.6	92.9	81.0	93.5
Once	11.2	5.7	10.5	5.5	11.6	5.6	12.1	4.8	10.3	5.2	12.4	5.1
Twice	3.4	1.6	4.0	0.9	3.5	1.2	4.0	1.1	3.9	1.1	3.2	0.8
3 or 4 times	1.4	0.2	2.2	0.2	2.7	0.4	1.7	0.6	1.8	0.6	1.9	0.3
5 or more times	1.2	0.7	0.9	0.3	1.7	0.4	2.5	0.3	1.4	0.2	1.4	0.2
Has someone injured you on purpose without using a weapon?												
Not at all	83.0	89.0	84.2	91.0	81.6	90.0	82.8	89.2	81.2	87.9	83.3	89.6
Once	10.8	7.3	9.5	5.7	11.5	5.9	10.3	7.2	12.2	8.5	9.7	7.0
Twice	3.1	2.1	3.6	2.0	3.6	2.3	3.3	1.7	4.3	1.8	3.5	1.5
3 or 4 times	1.4	0.8	1.8	0.6	2.0	1.1	1.7	1.2	1.1	1.2	2.1	1.4
5 or more times	1.7	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.2	0.8	1.9	0.7	1.3	0.6	1.5	0.5
Has an unarmed person threatened you with injury, but not actually injured you?												
Not at all	68.6	82.3	68.8	85.0	67.5	82.8	67.0	82.3	68.5	81.9	68.1	83.5
Once	14.9	11.0	15.6	8.9	16.4	9.7	15.7	11.5	16.7	11.0	16.4	10.1
Twice	7.3	3.5	5.8	3.0	6.6	3.6	8.0	2.6	5.9	4.1	5.1	3.4
3 or 4 times	4.3	1.9	3.9	2.3	5.4	2.3	3.9	2.0	4.1	1.8	4.0	1.5
5 or more times	4.7	1.3	5.9	0.7	4.1	1.6	5.4	1.5	4.8	1.2	6.4	1.5

Note: See Note, table 3.41. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1982 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

<sup>a</sup>Less than 0.05 percent.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1983*, pp. 140, 141; *1985*, pp. 140, 141; *1987*, pp. 145, 146; *1989*, pp. 145, 146; *1991*, pp. 151, 152; *1993*, pp. 154, 155 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1984*, pp. 140, 141; *1986*, pp. 142, 143; *1988*, pp. 145, 146; *1990*, pp. 150, 151; *1992*, 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 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992		Class of 1993		Class of 1994		Class of 1995	
Male (N=1,352)	Female (N=1,452)	Male (N=1,291)	Female (N=1,230)	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)
62.4%	64.5%	56.6%	66.7%	58.7%	67.1%	62.5%	70.2%	61.3%	63.2%	59.1%	68.3%	61.2%	67.8%
24.4	24.9	28.8	22.2	27.2	24.3	23.7	20.6	25.0	25.1	26.5	23.0	24.3	21.5
8.2	7.7	8.9	7.6	9.4	5.8	9.6	6.7	8.4	7.4	9.0	5.2	8.2	6.9
3.4	2.3	3.9	2.6	3.0	1.8	3.1	1.8	3.8	3.5	4.1	3.0	3.9	2.7
1.6	0.7	1.8	0.9	1.7	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.6	0.9	1.3	0.5	2.3	1.2
81.7	86.9	80.3	88.7	77.2	86.6	80.6	87.1	78.9	84.3	76.9	87.0	78.2	83.8
13.2	10.1	12.7	8.2	16.4	10.7	14.6	10.3	14.6	11.0	17.2	9.8	15.5	12.4
3.2	2.3	4.9	1.8	4.1	1.6	3.8	1.8	4.0	3.1	4.0	2.2	3.9	2.6
1.3	0.6	1.7	1.0	1.7	0.8	0.6	0.8	1.6	1.3	1.5	0.8	1.4	0.8
0.6	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.4	(a)	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.2	1.0	0.5
68.1	78.5	66.5	74.7	65.9	78.4	66.4	80.8	70.2	77.8	66.3	79.4	66.9	77.5
21.2	14.2	21.9	18.5	22.1	15.4	22.9	14.6	18.9	15.9	23.3	14.3	22.4	15.6
8.0	4.9	6.6	5.0	7.6	4.1	5.4	2.5	6.9	4.5	6.4	3.5	6.9	4.0
1.9	1.6	3.9	1.4	3.2	1.4	3.5	1.8	2.5	1.4	3.1	2.2	2.6	2.1
0.8	0.8	1.2	0.4	1.3	0.7	1.9	0.4	1.4	0.4	0.9	0.5	1.1	0.8
92.0	96.9	91.1	97.3	91.3	96.6	91.9	98.2	93.0	98.0	92.2	98.3	92.5	97.7
5.3	2.3	5.8	1.9	5.0	2.6	5.3	1.0	4.1	1.5	4.6	0.9	4.3	1.5
1.4	0.1	2.1	0.5	2.3	0.6	1.6	0.3	1.1	0.3	1.7	0.4	2.0	0.4
0.3	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.4	(a)	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.2	1.1	0.1	0.8	0.3
0.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.9	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2
81.0	91.6	81.8	91.9	78.7	89.7	79.2	92.8	78.6	90.4	78.0	91.5	80.1	92.6
10.7	6.1	10.6	5.4	11.6	6.8	12.5	4.9	11.6	5.6	12.9	5.6	12.4	5.1
3.9	1.2	4.4	1.6	5.1	1.8	3.9	1.7	4.9	2.5	4.6	1.7	2.8	1.4
2.3	1.0	1.9	0.7	2.0	1.0	2.8	0.4	3.0	0.7	1.7	0.7	2.3	0.6
2.1	0.1	1.3	0.4	2.6	0.7	1.6	0.2	1.9	0.8	2.8	0.5	2.3	0.3
82.9	88.8	83.9	88.7	82.7	87.8	84.4	90.0	86.2	91.0	85.0	92.0	84.8	91.8
9.2	7.4	10.1	7.5	10.7	6.7	8.2	6.6	8.0	5.5	8.2	4.6	8.5	4.7
3.9	1.7	3.2	1.3	3.1	3.0	3.8	2.6	2.7	2.0	3.9	1.8	3.1	1.2
1.7	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.9	0.2	2.1	0.6	1.7	0.9	2.1	1.1
2.3	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.8	1.1	1.8	0.5	1.0	0.9	1.3	0.8	1.5	1.2
68.8	82.5	68.1	81.5	68.3	80.6	68.6	81.8	70.1	83.0	68.9	83.3	69.1	83.0
12.5	11.1	14.4	11.4	14.1	11.2	15.3	12.1	12.5	9.2	15.5	9.8	12.3	9.4
6.3	3.3	7.3	3.0	6.8	3.2	4.9	2.8	7.0	4.2	5.6	2.9	6.2	3.9
4.8	2.0	4.6	1.8	4.5	2.4	5.7	1.9	4.6	1.4	4.1	1.8	5.9	1.6
7.6	1.1	5.5	2.3	6.3	2.6	5.5	1.4	5.7	2.2	5.8	2.2	6.4	2.1

Table 3.46

**High school seniors reporting victimization experiences at school in last 12 months**

By type of victimization and race, United States, 1983-95

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 1983		Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987		Class of 1988	
	White (N=2,610)	Black (N=419)	White (N=2,491)	Black (N=453)	White (N=2,485)	Black (N=388)	White (N=2,367)	Black (N=338)	White (N=2,484)	Black (N=339)	White (N=2,445)	Black (N=424)
Has something of yours (worth under \$50) been stolen?												
Not at all	63.1%	64.8%	64.0%	69.9%	63.8%	66.5%	61.8%	68.3%	60.6%	61.2%	62.3%	58.0%
Once	26.3	24.5	26.7	19.2	23.8	19.6	25.1	21.4	27.4	26.8	24.0	28.4
Twice	7.2	7.4	6.3	6.1	8.6	8.4	8.7	6.7	8.3	9.0	10.1	8.5
3 or 4 times	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.6	2.5	4.0	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.4	2.6	2.6
5 or more times	0.8	1.0	0.9	2.1	1.3	1.6	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.5	1.1	2.5
Has something of yours (worth over \$50) been stolen?												
Not at all	89.4	81.1	89.9	80.6	89.4	83.7	86.8	84.3	87.6	80.8	86.7	78.2
Once	8.3	13.1	7.7	13.0	8.2	8.2	10.9	11.0	10.6	14.9	10.1	14.6
Twice	1.7	3.5	1.6	4.0	1.3	4.8	1.3	3.0	1.3	3.7	2.2	4.4
3 or 4 times	0.4	1.7	0.4	2.0	0.6	2.3	1.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.8	1.4
5 or more times	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.5	1.0	(a)	1.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	1.5
Has someone deliberately damaged your property (your car, clothing, etc.)?												
Not at all	75.0	76.9	75.7	78.2	73.4	72.0	74.3	75.5	73.0	75.0	72.6	74.2
Once	18.1	14.6	15.9	16.4	18.5	17.0	18.6	16.5	18.3	19.0	19.2	16.6
Twice	5.1	5.0	5.6	2.4	5.4	6.3	4.5	6.2	5.9	4.1	5.4	5.4
3 or 4 times	1.2	3.2	2.2	2.4	1.8	2.5	1.8	0.6	1.9	1.5	2.2	1.9
5 or more times	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.9	2.3	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.4	0.6	1.9
Has someone injured you with a weapon (like a knife, gun, or club)?												
Not at all	95.7	94.4	96.8	94.0	94.6	91.1	95.1	93.1	95.6	94.4	96.1	91.0
Once	2.8	3.2	2.4	3.7	3.2	5.6	2.6	4.8	2.8	4.5	2.7	6.8
Twice	1.1	1.6	0.4	0.8	1.4	2.4	1.4	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.8	1.5
3 or 4 times	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.2
5 or more times	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.5
Has someone threatened you with a weapon, but not actually injured you?												
Not at all	88.1	85.2	89.1	83.3	88.4	77.4	87.4	84.3	88.8	82.5	88.7	77.8
Once	8.0	10.2	7.3	10.6	7.0	14.0	7.9	9.6	6.9	12.0	8.1	13.6
Twice	2.4	3.3	2.3	2.4	2.2	4.6	2.5	2.8	2.3	3.9	1.8	3.7
3 or 4 times	0.8	0.9	0.9	2.5	1.5	2.1	0.9	2.7	1.1	1.3	0.9	2.4
5 or more times	0.8	0.4	0.5	1.2	1.0	1.9	1.3	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.4	2.6
Has someone injured you on purpose without using a weapon?												
Not at all	86.6	86.8	87.9	86.7	86.4	81.8	85.5	87.2	84.6	84.6	86.5	83.4
Once	8.5	8.8	7.6	7.0	7.7	12.5	8.8	9.1	10.3	12.5	8.3	11.2
Twice	2.6	3.3	2.6	3.2	3.3	2.5	2.6	2.0	2.9	1.7	2.5	2.8
3 or 4 times	1.1	0.7	1.6	1.2	1.4	2.3	1.7	0.9	1.3	0.1	1.8	1.6
5 or more times	1.2	0.4	0.6	1.9	1.2	0.9	1.4	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.1
Has an unarmed person threatened you with injury, but not actually injured you?												
Not at all	76.1	75.5	77.0	75.6	75.5	74.8	74.3	77.3	74.6	79.8	75.7	72.3
Once	12.7	13.9	12.3	12.1	12.0	14.9	13.5	11.8	14.1	10.2	12.9	16.6
Twice	5.4	4.9	4.4	5.8	5.3	4.2	5.7	3.1	5.4	3.5	4.8	3.7
3 or 4 times	2.8	3.6	2.8	4.7	4.1	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.3	2.8	1.1
5 or more times	3.0	2.1	3.5	1.8	3.0	3.2	3.6	4.8	2.8	3.2	3.9	6.2

Note: See Notes, tables 3.41 and 3.43. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1982 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

<sup>a</sup>Less than 0.05 percent.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1983*, pp. 140, 141; *1985*, pp. 140, 141; *1987*, pp. 145, 146; *1989*, pp. 145, 146; *1991*, pp. 151, 152; *1993*, pp. 154, 155 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1984*, pp. 140, 141; *1986*, pp. 142, 143; *1988*, pp. 145, 146; *1990*, pp. 150, 151; *1992*, 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 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992		Class of 1993		Class of 1994		Class of 1995	
White (N=2,090)	Black (N=318)	White (N=1,907)	Black (N=277)	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)
64.3%	60.5%	61.5%	61.2%	62.6%	62.6%	67.2%	59.4%	61.8%	59.3%	63.6%	59.5%	64.3%	65.3%
24.4	26.5	26.3	21.7	26.1	25.4	22.3	25.4	25.7	24.6	24.6	28.8	23.6	17.2
7.6	7.8	7.5	12.4	8.1	6.7	6.9	11.9	8.0	7.8	7.3	5.5	7.7	8.6
2.6	4.9	3.4	3.2	2.3	4.2	2.6	3.0	3.4	6.4	3.8	4.5	2.9	7.8
1.2	0.2	1.3	1.6	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.3	1.1	1.9	0.7	1.7	1.6	1.1
86.2	72.4	86.3	79.1	83.6	74.6	85.3	77.4	83.1	73.1	83.1	75.2	82.4	74.8
10.4	19.8	9.6	13.0	12.3	19.4	11.6	16.4	11.6	18.0	12.7	19.4	12.9	17.6
2.2	4.9	2.7	4.7	2.8	3.8	2.3	5.6	3.6	4.7	3.0	2.2	3.2	5.3
0.7	2.7	1.1	3.2	0.9	1.8	0.5	0.4	1.2	3.0	0.9	3.2	1.0	0.8
0.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.5	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.5	1.6
74.0	71.1	71.1	73.9	71.6	75.4	74.3	73.7	74.2	73.7	71.7	78.5	72.0	72.7
17.2	21.7	20.2	16.8	19.4	15.1	18.3	16.2	18.0	15.8	19.6	17.0	19.5	16.8
6.3	5.5	5.8	2.8	5.9	2.5	3.4	6.8	5.3	6.3	4.7	3.8	5.6	5.1
1.7	0.6	2.4	4.7	2.2	3.7	2.9	1.3	1.7	2.3	3.2	0.5	2.1	3.8
0.8	1.1	0.5	1.8	0.8	3.2	1.0	2.0	0.8	1.9	0.8	0.2	0.8	1.7
95.1	88.7	95.4	90.0	94.7	90.4	95.5	94.8	95.7	93.6	96.0	91.9	95.9	91.3
3.2	8.6	3.1	6.0	3.2	6.4	2.9	3.5	2.5	4.9	2.5	3.2	2.6	4.5
1.1	1.7	1.1	2.9	1.5	1.4	1.0	1.5	0.6	1.0	0.5	3.8	1.0	2.7
0.2	0.0	0.3	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.6	1.1	0.4	1.5
0.4	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.5	1.6	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0
88.0	75.9	88.0	84.0	84.3	79.8	87.7	80.6	86.2	76.5	85.2	81.9	87.7	81.1
7.4	15.4	7.5	8.4	8.8	12.2	8.1	9.8	7.1	15.0	9.1	10.6	8.1	9.8
2.4	2.5	2.5	7.1	3.6	4.2	2.4	6.1	3.8	3.7	3.4	3.1	1.8	3.3
1.2	4.1	1.1	0.0	1.6	2.9	1.2	2.9	1.7	2.4	1.1	1.7	1.2	3.5
1.0	2.1	0.9	0.5	1.7	0.9	0.6	0.6	1.3	2.3	1.1	2.7	1.2	2.2
86.3	82.2	86.4	90.0	84.6	82.9	87.3	86.2	89.0	88.5	88.5	88.5	88.4	90.8
8.0	11.0	8.9	6.3	9.2	9.5	7.5	6.4	6.5	5.5	6.2	6.2	6.5	4.4
2.6	3.6	2.1	3.5	3.1	3.2	3.2	5.3	2.4	2.7	2.8	3.4	2.0	2.9
1.5	1.4	1.3	0.2	1.7	2.2	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.9	1.6	1.2
1.5	1.8	1.2	0.0	1.5	2.2	0.9	1.2	0.7	2.1	1.2	0.0	1.4	0.6
75.5	79.0	73.9	78.3	73.5	72.5	74.5	79.5	76.2	77.7	75.3	77.9	74.9	77.1
11.7	9.2	13.2	12.3	12.4	13.2	13.7	12.4	10.8	13.8	13.2	11.5	11.1	14.4
5.1	2.4	5.4	5.1	5.2	5.3	4.1	2.6	5.8	3.1	3.9	6.4	5.1	3.7
3.6	3.6	3.3	3.3	4.0	4.0	4.3	2.6	3.1	1.4	3.1	2.5	4.0	2.3
4.1	5.8	4.1	1.1	4.9	4.9	3.4	2.9	4.1	3.9	4.5	1.6	4.9	2.4

Table 3.47

## High school seniors reporting involvement in selected delinquent activities in last 12 months

United States, 1983-95

Question: "During the last 12 months, how often have you. . ."

Delinquent activity	Class of 1983 (N=3,435)	Class of 1984 (N=3,322)	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)
Argued or had a fight with either of your parents?													
Not at all	11.3%	12.5%	11.1%	11.1%	8.8%	9.7%	9.6%	9.3%	10.0%	9.3%	12.1%	10.1%	9.8%
Once	11.0	9.9	9.4	8.7	8.5	8.2	8.7	8.8	8.9	8.7	9.4	10.3	9.4
Twice	11.6	11.6	12.1	11.6	12.1	11.0	10.2	12.8	12.7	11.7	12.4	12.1	15.1
3 or 4 times	24.4	24.3	23.6	24.2	23.1	23.7	23.6	23.2	24.7	24.7	20.2	24.9	23.2
5 or more times	41.8	41.7	43.8	44.3	47.5	47.5	47.9	45.9	43.6	45.5	45.9	42.7	42.5
Hit an instructor or supervisor?													
Not at all	96.6	96.6	96.9	96.9	97.6	97.3	96.7	97.4	97.0	96.7	96.2	97.0	96.9
Once	1.9	2.4	2.0	1.9	1.5	1.4	2.0	1.5	1.6	1.9	2.2	1.5	1.6
Twice	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.6
3 or 4 times	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3
5 or more times	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6
Gotten into a serious fight in school or at work?													
Not at all	82.4	82.6	81.8	82.8	82.1	81.8	80.3	81.1	82.1	81.1	82.3	83.8	85.2
Once	10.7	10.1	11.2	11.3	10.4	10.6	11.6	11.4	10.3	11.5	10.3	9.1	8.2
Twice	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.4	4.6	4.2	4.9	4.4	4.0	4.0	3.6	3.9	3.4
3 or 4 times	2.6	2.4	2.2	1.7	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.8	2.4	2.0	2.2
5 or more times	0.9	1.4	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.0
Taken part in a fight where a group of your friends were against another group?													
Not at all	82.1	82.1	79.4	80.5	80.4	80.5	79.7	78.8	79.6	78.7	77.8	80.7	81.4
Once	10.1	10.1	12.0	11.3	11.3	11.1	12.1	11.4	11.2	11.5	11.2	10.2	10.1
Twice	4.2	4.0	4.8	4.4	4.4	4.4	3.9	4.4	5.0	4.4	5.8	4.0	3.6
3 or 4 times	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.4	3.3	2.5	3.2	2.9	2.8	2.9
5 or more times	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.1	1.7	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.0
Hurt someone badly enough to need band- ages or a doctor?													
Not at all	88.9	89.4	88.5	88.9	88.3	89.6	87.7	87.1	87.1	87.2	86.6	86.6	87.7
Once	7.2	6.3	6.9	7.0	7.6	6.2	8.0	7.6	8.2	7.3	7.1	7.5	6.5
Twice	1.7	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.6	1.8	1.8	3.0	2.3	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.7
3 or 4 times	1.3	1.1	1.4	0.9	0.8	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.6	1.7	2.1	2.0
5 or more times	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.8	1.4	1.2
Used a knife or gun or some other thing (like a club) to get something from a person?													
Not at all	97.0	96.8	96.5	96.6	96.7	97.2	96.3	96.5	96.6	95.7	95.4	95.2	96.5
Once	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.7	1.9	1.6	2.2	1.8	2.4	1.9
Twice	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.7
3 or 4 times	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	1.2	0.7	0.4
5 or more times	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.6
Taken something not belonging to you worth under \$50?													
Not at all	69.3	69.7	69.9	68.0	66.1	66.6	68.4	67.7	68.1	67.4	67.9	69.3	68.6
Once	14.8	13.3	14.2	16.2	15.9	15.1	13.7	13.5	13.7	14.2	13.8	13.1	14.0
Twice	6.6	7.2	6.6	6.9	6.9	7.2	6.9	6.8	7.7	7.5	7.3	6.6	7.2
3 or 4 times	4.6	5.1	4.5	4.5	5.3	5.3	4.7	5.7	4.1	5.6	4.5	5.7	4.6
5 or more times	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.4	5.9	5.9	6.4	6.3	6.5	5.2	6.5	5.3	5.6
Taken something not belonging to you worth over \$50?													
Not at all	93.6	93.3	93.0	93.4	91.5	91.5	91.9	89.9	89.9	89.5	88.7	89.0	90.7
Once	3.5	4.0	3.4	3.5	4.0	4.1	3.7	4.8	4.6	5.5	5.0	5.1	3.7
Twice	1.3	0.9	1.3	1.2	1.7	2.0	1.5	1.9	2.1	1.7	2.1	2.1	2.0
3 or 4 times	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.5	0.9	1.3	1.2	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.8
5 or more times	0.8	1.0	1.4	0.9	1.3	1.5	1.6	2.1	1.8	1.7	2.8	2.3	1.9

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.47

## High school seniors reporting involvement in selected delinquent activities in last 12 months

United States, 1983-95--Continued

Delinquent activity	Class of 1983 (N=3,435)	Class of 1984 (N=3,322)	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)
Taken something from a store without paying for it?													
Not at all	73.9%	73.2%	73.5%	72.1%	70.3%	69.6%	70.8%	68.1%	68.9%	69.6%	69.3%	69.7%	70.1%
Once	12.7	12.4	11.7	12.8	13.5	12.9	12.8	13.2	11.9	12.6	13.4	11.5	12.0
Twice	5.2	5.0	6.1	6.1	4.5	6.4	5.4	6.6	7.4	6.7	5.8	6.9	6.0
3 or 4 times	4.2	5.0	4.2	4.4	4.7	4.9	4.1	5.2	5.3	5.2	4.9	5.2	5.5
5 or more times	4.0	4.4	4.5	4.5	6.9	6.1	6.9	6.9	6.5	5.9	6.5	6.7	6.4
Taken a car that didn't belong to someone in your family without permission of the owner?													
Not at all	94.5	94.2	94.4	94.9	94.4	94.4	94.6	93.4	93.8	94.0	93.6	94.1	95.2
Once	3.1	3.5	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.6	3.0	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.7
Twice	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.1	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.0
3 or 4 times	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.6
5 or more times	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.6
Taken part of a car without permission of the owner?													
Not at all	94.3	93.6	93.3	94.4	93.3	94.1	93.2	93.1	93.7	93.9	92.7	94.3	94.9
Once	2.9	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.6	3.3	3.8	3.8	3.3	3.2	3.2	2.9	2.6
Twice	1.5	1.1	1.8	1.2	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.0	1.2
3 or 4 times	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.6	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.6
5 or more times	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.3	1.0	0.7
Gone into some house or building when you weren't supposed to be there?													
Not at all	76.6	74.8	73.8	75.5	73.0	72.7	74.4	74.4	75.7	74.0	73.7	75.2	76.5
Once	11.5	12.3	13.4	12.1	12.4	12.7	11.9	10.6	10.8	12.1	12.1	11.2	10.9
Twice	6.8	6.1	6.5	6.3	7.9	6.9	7.1	7.8	6.7	6.9	7.0	6.5	6.1
3 or 4 times	3.0	3.9	3.2	3.1	4.0	4.0	3.4	4.3	3.4	3.9	3.4	4.1	3.1
5 or more times	2.1	2.9	3.1	3.0	2.7	3.8	3.2	2.9	3.6	3.2	3.8	3.0	3.3
Set fire to someone's property on purpose?													
Not at all	98.7	98.1	98.1	98.0	98.4	98.3	97.5	97.8	97.9	97.2	96.6	96.8	97.5
Once	0.7	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.5
Twice	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.4
3 or 4 times	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.3
5 or more times	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4
Damaged school property on purpose?													
Not at all	85.9	85.9	86.2	86.8	84.9	85.8	86.8	86.6	87.2	85.3	85.3	86.2	86.0
Once	7.0	7.3	6.7	6.8	8.2	7.8	6.3	6.4	6.5	7.9	6.4	6.5	6.5
Twice	3.2	3.1	3.7	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.8	3.0	3.5	4.0	3.5	3.2
3 or 4 times	2.3	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.2	2.0	2.0	2.6
5 or more times	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.6	2.2	1.6	2.0	2.1	2.2	1.9	1.7
Damaged property at work on purpose?													
Not at all	94.5	95.0	94.5	94.8	94.7	94.0	93.6	93.4	93.4	94.0	93.6	94.4	93.8
Once	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.5	3.3	2.9	3.0	3.2	2.7	2.9	2.3	3.3
Twice	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.9	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.2
3 or 4 times	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.7
5 or more times	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0
Been arrested and taken to a police station?													
Not at all	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	90.4	91.1	91.0
Once	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	5.9	5.5	5.9
Twice	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1.8	1.7	1.6
3 or 4 times	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1.2	1.0	0.7
5 or more times	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	0.6	0.8	0.7

Note: See Note, table 3.41. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1982 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 1983*, pp. 100-102; *1985*, pp. 99-101; *1987*, pp. 103-105; *1989*, pp. 103-105; *1991*, pp. 106-109; *1993*, pp. 107-110 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1984*, pp. 99-101; *1986*, pp. 102-104; *1988*, pp. 103-105; *1990*, pp. 106-109; *1992*, 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 3.48

**High school seniors reporting involvement in selected delinquent activities in last 12 months**

By sex, United States, 1983-95

Question: "During the last 12 months, how often have you. . ."

Delinquent activity	Class of 1983		Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987		Class of 1988	
	Male (N=1,671)	Female (N=1,641)	Male (N=1,624)	Female (N=1,580)	Male (N=1,573)	Female (N=1,651)	Male (N=1,481)	Female (N=1,591)	Male (N=1,565)	Female (N=1,679)	Male (N=1,582)	Female (N=1,651)
Argued or had a fight with either of your parents?												
Not at all	13.3%	8.8%	14.9%	9.7%	14.0%	8.2%	13.0%	8.9%	11.7%	5.5%	10.8%	8.0%
Once	11.2	10.4	11.1	8.5	11.2	7.4	10.4	7.1	9.5	7.3	9.6	6.7
Twice	10.7	12.5	12.6	10.6	12.6	11.9	12.8	10.4	14.0	10.3	12.6	9.2
3 or 4 times	26.2	22.9	23.4	25.7	23.5	23.5	24.5	24.0	23.0	23.3	23.8	23.9
5 or more times	38.6	45.3	38.1	45.5	38.7	49.1	39.2	49.6	41.9	53.5	43.2	52.2
Hit an instructor or supervisor?												
Not at all	94.6	98.7	94.7	98.8	94.9	99.0	95.5	98.3	96.1	98.9	95.8	99.0
Once	2.9	0.7	3.5	1.1	3.1	0.8	2.7	1.3	2.5	0.6	2.2	0.6
Twice	1.1	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.2	1.0	(a)	0.7	0.3	1.0	0.3
3 or 4 times	0.9	0.1	0.5	(a)	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1
5 or more times	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.0
Gotten into a serious fight in school or at work?												
Not at all	75.3	89.6	78.3	88.0	76.3	87.3	79.5	86.6	78.2	86.1	77.6	86.6
Once	14.0	7.2	11.9	8.1	13.8	8.6	12.6	9.4	12.4	8.0	12.0	9.1
Twice	5.1	1.6	4.4	2.3	4.5	2.8	4.6	2.2	5.3	4.0	5.8	2.5
3 or 4 times	4.1	1.3	3.2	1.2	3.3	1.2	2.1	1.4	2.6	1.3	2.9	1.2
5 or more times	1.4	0.4	2.1	0.3	2.1	0.2	1.2	0.4	1.5	0.5	1.7	0.7
Taken part in a fight where a group of your friends were against another group?												
Not at all	78.5	86.1	76.5	88.7	73.9	85.1	76.5	84.6	76.3	84.3	75.6	85.5
Once	11.1	9.0	12.7	7.0	13.2	10.5	12.4	10.2	12.7	9.9	12.8	9.7
Twice	5.3	3.1	4.6	3.0	6.5	3.0	6.1	2.7	5.5	3.5	5.4	3.4
3 or 4 times	3.0	1.3	3.6	1.0	3.8	1.0	3.2	1.7	3.4	1.8	3.6	1.0
5 or more times	2.2	0.5	2.5	0.3	2.6	0.5	1.7	0.8	2.2	0.5	2.5	0.4
Hurt someone badly enough to need bandages or a doctor?												
Not at all	81.4	96.7	82.9	96.7	81.0	96.3	81.0	97.0	79.9	96.4	82.5	96.6
Once	11.7	2.5	9.8	2.3	11.1	2.7	11.7	2.2	12.8	2.7	10.2	2.2
Twice	2.9	0.5	3.4	0.8	3.7	0.7	4.3	0.4	4.5	0.5	3.0	0.8
3 or 4 times	2.5	(a)	2.0	0.1	2.4	0.3	1.5	0.4	1.4	0.3	2.7	0.3
5 or more times	1.5	0.2	1.9	0.1	1.8	0.0	1.5	0.1	1.4	0.2	1.6	0.1
Used a knife or gun or some other thing (like a club) to get something from a person?												
Not at all	95.2	99.0	95.2	98.7	94.7	98.7	95.1	98.5	94.9	98.5	95.6	99.0
Once	2.2	0.7	2.4	0.7	2.1	1.2	2.8	0.8	2.6	1.1	2.4	0.6
Twice	1.0	0.2	0.6	0.4	1.2	0.1	0.8	0.3	1.1	0.2	0.6	0.3
3 or 4 times	0.6	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.5	(a)
5 or more times	1.0	0.1	1.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.9	0.2
Taken something not belonging to you worth under \$50?												
Not at all	61.5	77.2	62.0	78.4	61.4	78.5	62.3	72.8	59.2	72.1	57.8	74.7
Once	16.6	13.3	15.6	10.2	16.7	11.4	18.5	14.4	17.8	14.2	17.8	12.7
Twice	8.8	4.3	9.1	5.2	8.9	4.5	7.2	6.7	7.8	5.9	9.8	5.0
3 or 4 times	6.3	2.9	6.7	3.6	6.3	2.8	5.0	4.0	6.9	3.9	6.6	3.9
5 or more times	6.8	2.3	6.6	2.7	6.7	2.9	6.9	2.2	8.2	3.8	8.0	3.6
Taken something not belonging to you worth over \$50?												
Not at all	89.9	97.8	89.2	97.9	88.1	97.9	90.6	96.0	86.4	96.2	86.9	96.3
Once	5.7	1.0	6.4	1.3	5.7	1.1	4.6	2.5	6.0	2.1	6.3	1.8
Twice	2.0	0.5	1.4	0.2	1.9	0.5	1.9	0.7	2.7	0.7	3.0	1.0
3 or 4 times	1.3	0.4	1.3	0.5	1.7	0.2	1.7	0.2	2.5	0.6	1.3	0.4
5 or more times	1.1	0.2	1.6	0.2	2.7	0.3	1.3	0.6	2.4	0.4	2.4	0.4

See notes at end of table.

Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992		Class of 1993		Class of 1994		Class of 1995	
Male (N=1,363)	Female (N=1,431)	Male (N=1,338)	Female (N=1,178)	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)
12.8%	6.8%	11.2%	6.5%	12.2%	7.0%	11.5%	6.6%	15.5%	8.0%	13.1%	6.3%	13.1%	5.9%
10.4	6.8	10.0	7.0	9.6	8.3	9.7	7.4	11.8	7.3	12.3	8.0	11.2	7.4
10.0	10.5	13.0	12.8	13.1	12.2	12.9	10.7	12.2	12.1	11.6	12.9	15.8	14.0
23.5	24.0	24.1	22.8	24.9	25.3	25.3	24.0	18.5	22.1	23.1	27.3	22.4	24.1
43.3	51.9	41.8	50.9	40.2	47.2	40.6	51.3	42.0	50.5	40.0	45.6	37.5	48.5
94.3	99.1	96.6	98.6	95.3	98.9	94.8	98.9	94.3	98.3	95.0	99.3	95.8	98.3
3.4	0.6	1.6	1.2	2.4	0.8	2.6	0.8	3.3	1.1	2.4	0.5	1.7	1.0
0.3	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.9	0.1	1.0	0.1	1.0	0.1	1.5	0.2	0.8	0.3
1.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	(a)	0.6	(a)	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.1
0.8	0.2	0.4	(a)	1.0	0.2	0.9	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.7	(a)	1.0	0.3
76.3	84.3	75.9	86.9	76.6	88.1	76.9	85.8	78.4	87.0	80.3	87.9	82.1	88.6
12.7	10.9	13.1	9.6	12.4	8.2	12.7	10.2	11.2	8.5	10.3	7.6	9.3	7.0
6.5	3.1	6.2	2.4	5.5	2.4	5.4	2.5	5.2	2.3	4.9	2.9	4.1	2.5
2.3	1.3	2.7	1.0	2.8	1.0	2.4	0.9	3.1	1.9	2.8	1.0	2.8	1.6
2.2	0.4	2.1	0.1	2.7	0.3	2.6	0.6	2.1	0.4	1.8	0.6	1.7	0.3
72.2	87.4	73.2	85.0	73.8	86.4	73.0	85.3	71.0	85.5	75.4	86.0	76.7	86.1
15.8	8.4	12.4	10.5	13.4	8.7	12.9	9.3	13.8	8.2	10.8	9.6	11.3	9.1
5.6	2.2	6.0	2.7	6.8	2.8	6.0	2.8	7.2	4.3	5.9	2.2	4.5	2.6
3.4	1.3	4.7	1.6	3.5	1.2	4.7	1.9	4.1	1.4	3.8	1.7	4.1	1.8
3.0	0.6	3.8	0.1	2.5	0.9	3.4	0.8	3.9	0.6	4.1	0.5	3.4	0.6
79.0	96.6	79.8	95.9	79.1	96.0	78.5	96.0	78.6	95.0	79.1	94.5	79.6	95.9
13.4	2.5	11.2	3.3	13.4	2.9	11.9	2.8	11.1	3.0	10.8	4.1	10.1	2.8
3.2	0.3	4.9	0.7	3.7	0.5	5.2	0.6	4.1	1.4	4.3	0.8	4.2	0.7
2.8	0.2	2.3	0.1	1.9	0.4	2.5	0.4	2.9	0.5	3.6	0.3	3.9	0.3
1.7	0.4	1.9	(a)	2.0	0.2	1.9	0.2	3.3	0.1	2.3	0.3	2.2	0.3
93.5	99.0	94.6	99.2	94.7	98.8	93.3	98.6	91.9	99.0	92.5	98.3	94.6	98.6
2.9	0.5	3.1	0.5	2.5	0.6	3.2	0.9	2.6	0.7	3.7	1.1	2.8	0.6
1.5	0.1	1.4	(a)	0.9	0.4	1.9	0.2	1.7	0.1	1.4	0.5	1.1	0.3
0.9	(a)	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.9	0.2	2.2	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.6	0.3
1.3	0.5	0.6	0.1	1.4	0.1	0.8	0.2	1.6	0.0	1.4	(a)	1.0	0.2
61.3	75.5	60.3	75.0	58.2	78.3	59.7	75.3	59.9	76.5	60.6	77.0	59.6	76.9
16.0	11.3	15.4	11.5	16.5	10.8	16.6	11.9	15.8	11.9	14.9	11.4	16.5	11.8
8.2	5.9	8.0	5.9	9.5	5.7	9.8	5.5	7.7	6.2	8.4	5.0	9.3	4.9
5.7	3.6	7.7	3.8	5.9	2.2	6.4	4.6	5.7	3.1	8.2	3.6	6.1	3.4
8.9	3.7	8.6	3.8	9.9	3.0	7.5	2.7	11.0	2.3	7.9	3.0	8.5	3.1
87.5	96.6	84.9	95.8	85.0	95.6	84.8	94.9	82.5	95.6	82.6	95.3	85.6	95.5
5.6	1.9	6.6	2.6	6.2	2.7	8.2	2.7	7.6	2.3	8.2	2.2	5.3	2.1
2.6	0.3	2.7	1.0	3.5	0.4	2.3	0.9	3.4	0.6	3.2	1.2	3.5	0.6
2.0	0.7	2.2	0.2	2.8	0.3	2.2	0.5	2.1	0.7	2.2	0.6	2.6	1.1
2.3	0.5	3.5	0.5	2.5	0.9	2.5	0.9	4.5	0.9	3.8	0.8	3.1	0.8

Table 3.48

## High school seniors reporting involvement in selected delinquent activities in last 12 months

By sex, United States, 1983-95--Continued

Delinquent activity	Class of 1983		Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987		Class of 1988	
	Male (N=1,671)	Female (N=1,641)	Male (N=1,624)	Female (N=1,580)	Male (N=1,573)	Female (N=1,651)	Male (N=1,481)	Female (N=1,591)	Male (N=1,565)	Female (N=1,679)	Male (N=1,582)	Female (N=1,651)
Taken something from a store without paying for it?												
Not at all	68.4%	79.5%	69.3%	78.6%	68.2%	79.2%	67.2%	76.8%	64.0%	76.4%	63.2%	76.2%
Once	13.9	11.9	12.8	11.3	12.6	10.5	13.5	12.0	15.5	11.6	13.8	11.9
Twice	6.7	3.4	5.8	4.0	7.5	4.3	7.5	4.6	4.8	4.1	8.5	4.5
3 or 4 times	5.6	2.6	5.9	3.8	5.4	3.2	4.9	4.0	5.8	3.8	6.2	3.5
5 or more times	5.3	2.6	6.3	2.4	6.2	2.8	6.9	2.6	9.9	4.0	8.4	3.9
Taken a car that didn't belong to someone in your family without permission of the owner?												
Not at all	92.3	97.0	92.4	96.3	92.2	96.6	93.3	96.6	91.9	96.9	92.9	96.2
Once	3.9	2.3	4.0	2.9	3.9	2.3	4.1	2.1	4.0	2.1	4.1	2.7
Twice	1.6	0.5	2.0	0.5	1.4	0.5	1.2	1.0	2.2	0.4	1.3	0.5
3 or 4 times	1.1	0.1	0.8	0.1	1.1	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.7	0.2
5 or more times	1.1	0.1	0.9	0.1	1.4	0.4	0.7	0.1	1.1	0.2	0.9	0.2
Taken part of a car without permission of the owner?												
Not at all	90.9	98.0	89.4	98.3	88.9	97.7	90.6	98.0	88.8	97.6	91.6	96.7
Once	4.7	1.2	6.2	1.1	5.1	1.5	5.2	1.3	5.8	1.6	4.3	2.4
Twice	2.2	0.6	1.7	0.2	3.2	0.4	2.2	0.3	3.1	0.2	1.5	0.6
3 or 4 times	1.1	0.2	1.3	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.9	0.4	1.2	0.4	1.2	0.1
5 or more times	1.1	(a)	1.4	0.2	1.9	0.1	1.1	0.1	1.1	0.2	1.4	0.2
Gone into some house or building when you weren't supposed to be there?												
Not at all	69.3	84.2	68.5	81.7	65.5	82.0	70.6	80.1	66.9	78.8	67.1	78.2
Once	13.6	9.1	13.6	10.7	17.5	9.2	12.2	11.8	13.9	10.8	15.0	10.4
Twice	9.5	4.2	8.5	3.6	8.3	4.8	8.4	4.4	9.9	6.2	8.2	5.4
3 or 4 times	4.5	1.6	5.4	2.5	3.7	2.4	4.3	1.9	5.6	2.5	5.4	2.8
5 or more times	3.1	0.9	4.0	1.5	4.9	1.5	4.4	1.8	3.7	1.7	4.2	3.2
Set fire to someone's property on purpose?												
Not at all	97.7	99.9	96.7	99.8	97.1	99.4	96.7	99.4	97.3	99.5	97.3	99.4
Once	1.2	0.1	1.8	0.1	1.5	0.5	1.9	0.2	1.6	0.4	1.5	0.5
Twice	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.5	(a)	0.5	0.1
3 or 4 times	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	(a)	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	(a)
5 or more times	0.4	(a)	0.5	(a)	0.5	(a)	0.7	0.1	0.4	(a)	0.4	(a)
Damaged school property on purpose?												
Not at all	78.5	93.3	79.9	92.4	81.1	91.5	81.3	92.4	78.6	90.8	79.8	91.8
Once	9.9	4.2	9.8	4.6	8.5	4.8	9.0	4.8	11.2	5.4	10.6	5.3
Twice	4.8	1.6	4.3	1.8	5.2	2.0	4.6	1.6	5.0	1.6	4.6	1.6
3 or 4 times	4.1	0.5	2.7	0.8	2.5	1.1	3.2	0.7	2.5	1.5	2.4	0.8
5 or more times	2.7	0.5	3.2	0.4	2.6	0.6	1.9	0.6	2.7	0.7	2.6	0.5
Damaged property at work on purpose?												
Not at all	90.1	98.9	91.4	99.0	90.1	99.0	91.0	98.3	90.7	98.3	89.6	98.4
Once	4.3	0.8	3.8	0.7	4.8	0.7	4.2	1.2	4.3	0.9	5.4	1.1
Twice	2.6	0.3	2.3	0.2	2.7	0.1	2.2	0.3	2.8	0.2	2.6	0.3
3 or 4 times	1.8	0.0	1.1	(a)	1.1	0.2	1.5	0.1	1.0	0.4	0.8	0.1
5 or more times	1.2	(a)	1.4	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.1	(a)	1.2	0.2	1.6	0.1
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 3.41. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1982 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

<sup>a</sup>Less than 0.05 percent.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1983*, pp. 100-102; *1985*, pp. 99-101; *1987*, pp. 103-105; *1989*, pp. 103-105; *1991*, pp. 106-109; *1993*, pp. 107-110 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1984*, pp. 99-101; *1986*, pp. 102-104; *1988*, pp. 103-105; *1990*, pp. 106-109; *1992*, 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 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992		Class of 1993		Class of 1994		Class of 1995	
Male (N=1,363)	Female (N=1,431)	Male (N=1,338)	Female (N=1,178)	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)
65.3%	76.8%	63.1%	73.9%	60.4%	78.0%	62.5%	76.5%	62.4%	76.7%	63.9%	74.8%	64.3%	76.0%
13.8	11.7	14.3	11.9	14.7	8.7	14.2	11.3	15.1	11.5	12.7	10.4	12.8	10.8
6.8	3.9	6.9	6.1	7.6	7.2	8.6	5.0	6.1	5.1	8.2	6.0	6.7	5.0
4.5	3.7	6.3	4.1	7.7	2.9	6.6	3.8	7.1	3.0	6.2	4.1	7.0	4.4
9.7	3.9	9.4	3.9	9.7	3.3	8.1	3.4	9.4	3.6	9.0	4.7	9.2	3.9
93.0	96.3	91.5	95.6	91.7	96.1	91.5	96.6	91.2	96.2	91.6	97.3	93.4	97.0
3.4	2.3	4.4	2.3	3.8	2.9	4.0	2.0	4.3	1.7	3.7	2.1	3.6	1.7
1.7	0.6	1.6	1.8	1.8	0.4	1.9	0.8	1.7	1.3	2.3	0.4	1.5	0.5
0.6	0.4	1.1	0.1	1.5	0.4	1.1	0.3	1.4	0.4	1.2	0.1	0.6	0.5
1.3	0.4	1.4	0.2	1.2	0.3	1.4	0.2	1.4	0.4	1.2	0.1	0.9	0.3
89.5	97.0	88.7	98.3	89.4	98.3	90.4	98.0	87.5	97.9	90.3	98.3	91.9	97.7
5.9	1.9	6.4	1.0	5.6	1.1	4.6	1.4	5.9	0.7	4.5	1.2	4.1	1.3
1.8	0.6	2.4	0.4	2.0	0.4	1.9	0.2	2.1	1.0	2.0	0.1	1.9	0.5
1.5	0.3	1.0	0.1	1.1	0.1	1.7	0.3	2.3	0.1	1.3	0.3	1.0	0.2
1.2	0.2	1.5	0.2	1.9	0.1	1.4	0.1	2.2	0.3	1.8	(a)	1.1	0.3
69.4	79.2	68.3	81.8	69.3	82.7	68.7	79.6	65.9	82.5	67.8	82.6	70.4	82.9
12.9	11.2	13.0	7.8	12.8	8.7	12.4	11.8	13.9	9.4	13.0	8.9	12.4	9.1
9.6	4.7	8.2	7.1	7.5	6.0	9.4	4.4	8.2	5.4	9.5	4.0	8.2	4.0
4.3	2.6	6.0	2.3	4.9	1.3	5.0	2.4	5.2	1.7	5.4	2.8	4.4	1.9
3.8	2.3	4.4	1.0	5.6	1.3	4.5	1.8	6.8	0.9	4.3	1.6	4.6	2.1
95.7	99.3	96.5	99.3	96.4	99.4	95.3	99.1	94.1	99.1	94.7	99.2	96.3	98.8
2.6	0.4	1.9	0.5	1.6	0.5	2.6	0.6	2.4	0.4	2.6	0.5	2.4	0.6
0.8	(a)	1.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.2	1.1	0.4	1.1	(a)	0.5	0.1
0.4	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.1	1.0	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.4	0.2
0.5	0.2	0.4	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.8	(a)	1.3	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.3
80.7	92.5	81.7	92.3	81.2	93.5	79.7	91.5	77.7	92.8	78.9	92.6	78.6	92.6
7.9	4.6	7.8	4.6	8.7	4.1	10.0	5.2	8.6	4.3	8.8	4.5	9.1	4.1
5.3	1.2	5.5	2.0	4.5	1.4	5.1	2.0	6.2	1.9	5.6	1.5	4.8	1.7
2.7	0.7	2.6	0.6	2.0	0.4	1.4	0.8	3.3	0.7	3.3	0.9	4.3	1.1
3.4	1.0	2.4	0.5	3.6	0.5	3.7	0.5	4.2	0.3	3.4	0.5	3.2	0.5
89.7	97.1	89.2	98.1	89.2	98.2	90.5	97.8	89.5	98.0	90.7	98.0	89.8	97.6
4.0	1.9	5.0	0.7	4.9	1.1	4.0	1.2	4.4	1.2	3.7	0.9	5.6	1.0
3.3	0.4	2.9	0.7	2.1	0.2	1.9	0.6	2.6	0.4	2.6	0.5	1.9	0.6
1.7	0.3	1.2	0.1	1.4	0.2	1.7	0.3	1.4	0.3	1.4	0.4	1.0	0.3
1.4	0.3	1.6	0.3	2.4	0.3	1.9	0.1	2.1	0.1	1.6	0.3	1.7	0.4
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	85.5	95.5	86.8	95.5	85.9	96.2
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	8.2	3.3	7.1	3.6	8.8	2.9
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	2.8	0.8	2.8	0.6	2.7	0.6
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	2.4	0.2	1.8	0.2	1.3	0.2
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1.0	0.2	1.5	0.1	1.3	0.2

Table 3.49

**High school seniors reporting involvement in selected delinquent activities in last 12 months**

By race, United States, 1983-95

Question: "During the last 12 months, how often have you. . ."

Delinquent activity	Class of 1983		Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987		Class of 1988	
	White (N=2,610)	Black (N=419)	White (N=2,491)	Black (N=453)	White (N=2,485)	Black (N=388)	White (N=2,367)	Black (N=338)	White (N=2,524)	Black (N=336)	White (N=2,450)	Black (N=405)
Argued or had a fight with either of your parents?												
Not at all	7.1%	32.0%	7.4%	33.2%	7.5%	30.1%	7.1%	30.4%	5.3%	25.6%	6.0%	25.4%
Once	8.9	19.0	9.4	11.9	7.2	16.7	7.1	17.1	7.2	14.0	7.4	13.4
Twice	12.4	7.5	11.6	10.1	12.7	10.3	10.9	15.3	11.8	14.9	10.6	11.2
3 or 4 times	25.6	16.4	25.5	22.7	24.9	18.0	25.6	17.2	23.9	21.1	25.0	20.0
5 or more times	46.0	25.1	46.2	22.1	47.7	24.8	49.3	19.9	51.7	24.3	50.9	30.1
Hit an instructor or supervisor?												
Not at all	96.9	97.2	96.7	98.1	96.9	98.4	97.3	97.1	97.6	98.4	97.8	96.5
Once	1.6	1.9	2.3	1.4	2.1	1.2	1.7	2.4	1.6	0.4	1.4	1.9
Twice	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.3	1.2	0.3	1.0
3 or 4 times	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.5
5 or more times	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1
Gotten into a serious fight in school or at work?												
Not at all	82.3	82.5	82.4	87.4	81.5	83.4	83.3	83.1	83.2	83.0	82.5	84.2
Once	10.4	12.0	10.5	7.8	11.5	11.5	10.9	10.3	9.8	10.7	10.7	8.3
Twice	3.8	1.9	3.6	2.8	3.7	3.4	3.7	2.9	4.3	2.9	3.8	4.7
3 or 4 times	2.8	3.1	2.3	1.1	2.2	0.9	1.5	2.2	1.8	1.2	1.9	1.9
5 or more times	0.7	0.5	1.2	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.6	1.5	0.9	2.2	1.1	1.0
Taken part in a fight where a group of your friends were against another group?												
Not at all	82.2	85.9	83.1	81.9	79.5	80.8	81.3	82.1	80.8	79.2	81.6	78.6
Once	10.0	7.0	9.8	9.8	11.9	10.7	11.3	10.4	11.7	9.2	10.8	11.4
Twice	4.0	4.1	3.4	4.9	4.6	4.9	3.8	4.3	4.0	5.9	3.9	5.7
3 or 4 times	2.6	1.5	2.4	2.2	2.6	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.5	1.8	2.5	1.8
5 or more times	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.1	0.9	1.0	4.0	1.2	2.5
Hurt someone badly enough to need bandages or a doctor?												
Not at all	89.1	88.3	90.0	91.2	88.9	88.4	89.8	88.8	89.2	87.3	90.3	89.3
Once	7.0	7.9	6.0	6.0	6.6	8.3	6.4	8.4	7.5	6.2	5.9	6.1
Twice	1.8	1.5	2.3	0.8	2.2	2.0	2.2	1.5	2.0	3.8	1.6	2.4
3 or 4 times	1.2	1.8	0.8	1.1	1.5	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.6	1.2	1.4	1.0
5 or more times	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.6	1.6	0.8	1.3
Used a knife or gun or some other thing (like a club) to get something from a person?												
Not at all	97.9	94.9	97.3	96.1	97.1	95.4	96.9	96.5	97.5	92.1	97.9	96.0
Once	1.0	3.3	1.2	3.0	1.4	3.0	1.8	2.2	1.5	4.0	1.2	2.5
Twice	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.5	1.8	0.4	0.8
3 or 4 times	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1
5 or more times	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.9	0.3	0.7
Taken something not belonging to you worth under \$50?												
Not at all	67.2	80.0	67.9	80.8	68.8	78.3	65.2	83.6	64.1	72.4	65.3	73.3
Once	15.4	11.1	13.5	9.5	14.5	9.8	17.5	8.0	16.9	13.1	15.3	12.2
Twice	7.4	3.7	8.2	3.5	7.1	4.8	7.7	4.3	6.7	6.1	8.0	5.2
3 or 4 times	5.0	2.5	5.6	2.7	4.7	3.2	5.0	1.3	6.0	2.9	5.6	4.0
5 or more times	4.9	2.7	4.8	3.4	4.9	3.9	4.6	2.8	6.3	5.6	5.8	5.3
Taken something not belonging to you worth over \$50?												
Not at all	94.3	92.7	93.3	95.2	93.4	93.8	93.7	95.0	91.7	91.3	92.6	90.6
Once	3.2	4.0	3.9	3.5	3.3	2.7	3.2	2.7	3.8	4.7	3.6	5.6
Twice	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.3	1.0	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.7	2.0	1.8	2.1
3 or 4 times	0.7	1.7	0.9	0.5	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.6	1.5	0.9	0.4
5 or more times	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.5	1.4	0.9	1.1	0.2	1.3	0.6	1.1	1.2

See notes at end of table.



Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992		Class of 1993		Class of 1994		Class of 1995	
White (N=2,090)	Black (N=318)	White (N=1,907)	Black (N=277)	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)
5.8%	27.9%	6.3%	21.7%	6.8%	22.4%	5.5%	23.9%	7.7%	25.9%	6.0%	23.8%	6.6%	22.9%
7.2	14.7	6.9	14.4	7.7	8.4	7.5	11.1	8.5	11.3	9.0	12.9	8.9	9.8
9.7	11.4	12.0	13.7	11.9	15.0	11.1	12.3	12.5	12.7	12.4	13.5	15.9	13.1
24.5	17.7	24.8	21.8	26.1	24.4	24.3	24.0	21.1	17.0	26.5	20.3	23.9	21.6
52.8	28.3	50.0	28.4	47.6	29.9	51.5	28.7	50.2	33.0	46.1	29.5	44.7	32.5
97.0	97.5	97.7	95.9	97.3	95.9	97.2	96.4	96.9	96.1	97.5	95.2	97.7	95.2
2.1	0.4	1.1	2.7	1.5	1.9	1.8	2.2	1.9	1.7	1.1	2.9	1.0	3.2
0.2	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.6
0.5	1.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.9
0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.3	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.1
79.8	84.3	80.4	82.2	83.1	76.8	82.1	80.6	82.8	83.5	85.3	77.5	86.4	82.0
12.5	9.0	11.8	12.4	9.7	13.6	10.8	12.7	10.3	9.2	8.3	11.7	7.3	11.4
4.7	5.4	5.0	2.2	4.0	5.3	4.3	2.7	3.6	4.2	3.5	6.5	3.2	3.5
2.0	0.8	2.0	1.3	1.7	2.1	1.7	1.9	2.3	1.7	1.8	3.0	2.1	2.4
1.0	0.6	0.9	1.9	1.6	2.2	1.2	2.1	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.1	0.7
80.3	79.1	78.4	80.1	80.8	76.5	79.3	76.3	78.7	75.4	81.7	74.0	82.3	76.7
12.6	11.6	12.0	8.8	11.3	9.7	11.6	12.8	11.1	9.0	10.1	10.8	10.2	9.4
3.5	5.6	4.8	3.8	4.6	6.6	4.1	4.4	6.0	8.5	4.1	3.6	3.1	7.0
2.5	1.5	3.2	3.7	2.2	3.9	2.8	3.7	2.5	2.4	2.5	6.5	2.4	5.2
1.2	2.3	1.7	3.6	1.2	3.3	2.2	2.8	1.8	4.6	1.5	5.1	1.9	1.7
88.2	89.2	87.7	85.3	88.2	84.4	87.9	84.7	87.5	85.5	88.0	77.0	88.9	83.9
8.0	5.9	7.6	9.3	7.7	10.0	7.3	7.8	7.2	6.2	6.9	12.2	5.7	7.6
1.7	2.3	2.6	3.6	2.0	1.7	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.0	2.1	5.6	2.7	2.8
1.6	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.1	0.7	1.3	1.9	1.4	2.0	1.8	2.7	1.7	4.3
0.5	1.6	0.9	0.9	0.9	3.2	0.6	2.8	1.0	4.3	1.2	2.5	1.0	1.3
97.0	96.3	97.2	94.0	97.4	94.1	97.1	93.2	96.0	94.2	96.4	90.2	97.5	92.8
1.5	0.6	1.6	3.0	1.4	1.7	1.5	2.9	1.2	3.1	1.8	5.0	1.5	3.4
0.9	0.1	0.6	1.7	0.3	2.1	0.9	1.5	1.0	0.6	0.7	1.4	0.3	2.2
0.2	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.3	1.3	1.0	1.3	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.8
0.4	2.1	0.4	0.9	0.8	1.6	0.2	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.6	2.6	0.4	0.7
65.5	81.4	64.8	78.7	67.2	74.9	65.3	79.0	66.1	78.3	69.4	65.7	69.4	69.9
14.5	9.0	14.4	8.6	13.9	11.2	14.9	7.8	15.4	8.4	13.1	13.9	14.2	8.4
7.5	3.9	7.2	5.7	7.9	6.5	9.2	3.9	7.2	3.4	6.7	5.5	6.9	8.5
5.2	1.8	6.8	2.5	3.8	3.0	5.7	5.3	5.0	2.8	5.3	7.8	4.6	5.2
7.3	3.9	6.8	4.5	7.2	4.5	5.0	4.0	6.3	7.0	5.6	7.1	4.9	7.9
91.8	95.7	89.6	91.4	90.5	93.2	89.9	92.2	89.2	90.6	90.2	84.1	91.6	87.6
4.1	1.0	4.8	4.7	4.4	3.0	5.2	3.4	5.4	2.1	4.5	7.8	3.5	4.0
1.4	1.5	2.2	0.8	2.1	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.6	3.4	1.8	3.7
1.3	0.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.8	1.5	2.1
1.5	1.5	2.0	1.9	1.7	0.8	1.8	1.2	2.4	4.1	2.4	3.0	1.7	2.6

Table 3.49

## High school seniors reporting involvement in selected delinquent activities in last 12 months

By race, United States, 1983-95--Continued

Delinquent activity	Class of 1983		Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987		Class of 1988	
	White (N=2,610)	Black (N=419)	White (N=2,491)	Black (N=453)	White (N=2,485)	Black (N=388)	White (N=2,367)	Black (N=338)	White (N=2,524)	Black (N=336)	White (N=2,450)	Black (N=405)
Taken something from a store without paying for it?												
Not at all	73.7%	75.8%	74.2%	74.3%	73.5%	79.2%	71.2%	80.8%	70.1%	76.8%	69.1%	75.3%
Once	12.7	13.9	11.3	14.4	11.8	9.7	12.7	10.6	13.1	11.9	13.3	9.7
Twice	5.4	4.3	5.1	3.7	6.3	3.2	6.6	3.6	4.5	3.0	6.5	5.1
3 or 4 times	4.4	2.7	4.8	5.0	3.9	3.9	4.7	2.9	5.2	2.2	5.0	4.8
5 or more times	3.9	3.3	4.6	2.6	4.5	4.1	4.7	2.2	7.2	6.1	6.2	5.1
Taken a car that didn't belong to someone in your family without permission of the owner?												
Not at all	94.8	95.6	94.5	95.8	94.9	94.7	95.0	96.1	95.1	92.9	94.9	95.0
Once	3.1	3.0	3.4	2.5	3.0	3.9	3.2	2.3	2.7	3.7	3.3	3.0
Twice	1.1	0.4	1.4	0.3	0.8	0.0	1.0	1.2	1.1	2.8	0.9	1.3
3 or 4 times	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.9	0.6	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.1
5 or more times	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5
Taken part of a car without permission of the owner?												
Not at all	94.3	94.8	93.2	96.0	93.4	96.1	94.2	98.0	93.3	92.9	94.5	95.0
Once	3.1	2.1	4.1	2.3	3.2	1.8	3.3	0.8	3.9	3.6	3.3	2.7
Twice	1.3	1.8	1.0	0.6	1.9	1.0	1.3	0.7	1.4	2.5	1.0	0.8
3 or 4 times	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6
5 or more times	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.9
Gone into some house or building when you weren't supposed to be there?												
Not at all	75.3	83.1	73.8	81.1	72.9	80.7	74.2	82.6	71.7	77.7	71.3	75.8
Once	11.8	10.0	12.6	9.5	13.9	9.8	13.0	7.3	13.0	9.3	13.2	13.4
Twice	7.9	2.7	6.3	5.0	6.8	5.3	6.5	5.5	8.4	7.0	7.2	6.1
3 or 4 times	3.1	2.7	4.5	1.5	3.2	1.9	3.3	1.7	4.1	4.1	4.5	2.7
5 or more times	1.9	1.5	2.8	2.9	3.1	2.3	3.0	2.9	2.7	1.9	3.8	1.9
Set fire to someone's property on purpose?												
Not at all	99.1	98.2	98.4	97.8	98.3	98.6	98.4	96.2	98.7	97.9	98.8	96.9
Once	0.5	1.2	0.8	1.6	1.0	1.2	0.9	2.4	0.9	0.6	0.7	2.0
Twice	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	1.1	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.7
3 or 4 times	0.1	0.0	(a)	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4
5 or more times	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	(a)	0.8	0.2	0.0
Damaged school property on purpose?												
Not at all	85.3	89.3	85.4	89.2	86.0	91.7	86.7	90.2	85.0	86.0	84.1	93.0
Once	7.4	6.6	7.1	7.3	6.8	5.3	6.8	5.4	8.4	6.5	9.0	3.0
Twice	3.5	1.5	3.4	2.1	3.8	1.6	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.5	2.0
3 or 4 times	2.5	1.3	2.1	0.3	1.8	0.9	2.0	0.6	2.0	2.3	1.8	1.0
5 or more times	1.3	1.3	1.9	1.1	1.6	0.4	1.2	0.7	1.6	2.0	1.5	1.0
Damaged property at work on purpose?												
Not at all	94.5	95.6	94.9	97.5	94.4	96.5	94.7	95.9	94.9	96.4	93.7	97.0
Once	2.3	2.7	2.4	1.6	2.8	2.2	2.6	1.9	2.6	1.5	3.4	1.2
Twice	1.5	0.9	1.2	0.7	1.5	1.1	1.4	0.6	1.4	0.6	1.5	1.0
3 or 4 times	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5
5 or more times	0.7	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.3
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 3.41 and 3.43. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1982 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

<sup>a</sup>Less than 0.05 percent.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1983*, pp. 100-102; *1985*, pp. 99-101; *1987*, pp. 103-105; *1989*, pp. 103-105; *1991*, pp. 106-109; *1993*, pp. 107-110 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1984*, pp. 99-101; *1986*, pp. 102-104; *1988*, pp. 103-105; *1990*, pp. 106-109; *1992*, 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 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992		Class of 1993		Class of 1994		Class of 1995	
White (N=2,090)	Black (N=318)	White (N=1,907)	Black (N=277)	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)
69.5%	80.2%	66.9%	74.3%	68.3%	74.5%	70.0%	74.0%	69.4%	73.4%	71.0%	65.1%	72.1%	62.2%
13.0	10.2	14.1	10.0	12.1	9.4	12.3	10.6	13.6	8.9	10.8	12.0	11.7	13.6
5.4	3.2	6.2	6.9	7.1	6.8	6.6	5.8	5.6	5.5	7.4	7.4	5.2	6.3
4.4	2.0	5.5	3.6	5.3	4.1	5.5	5.0	5.5	3.9	4.6	5.5	5.5	5.7
7.7	4.4	7.3	5.2	7.1	5.2	5.6	4.6	5.9	8.3	6.1	10.0	5.5	12.2
94.9	96.2	93.5	93.7	94.4	92.2	95.1	91.9	94.7	93.4	95.4	89.7	96.1	90.7
2.6	1.6	3.3	2.4	3.2	4.2	2.3	4.6	2.9	1.1	2.6	4.1	2.3	3.2
1.2	1.1	1.7	2.4	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.7	1.0	2.6	0.6	3.4
0.5	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.9	1.4	0.5	1.4	0.7	1.3	0.3	2.2	0.6	1.1
0.8	0.8	0.7	1.4	0.5	1.1	0.8	1.1	0.6	2.5	0.7	1.4	0.3	1.5
94.0	92.6	92.6	94.8	94.6	91.8	94.7	95.0	93.3	92.7	95.3	88.5	95.8	90.4
3.4	4.6	4.1	2.0	3.1	4.6	2.7	3.2	3.1	2.6	2.2	6.9	2.1	4.9
1.2	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.0	1.8	0.9	0.8	1.3	2.1	1.0	1.2	1.0	2.0
0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.2	0.6	1.1	1.2	0.6	1.5	0.4	1.3
0.7	0.4	0.8	1.4	0.9	1.2	0.5	0.4	1.1	1.4	0.8	2.0	0.6	1.3
72.5	83.1	72.3	80.7	75.0	78.6	71.7	81.1	72.8	80.5	75.5	72.4	77.5	74.9
12.6	9.7	11.5	6.1	11.6	8.0	13.1	8.0	12.5	9.0	11.0	9.7	10.8	11.3
7.9	2.6	8.5	7.3	6.8	5.2	8.1	3.6	7.1	3.4	6.6	6.2	5.9	5.2
4.0	1.3	4.6	3.1	3.2	3.6	4.1	4.1	3.7	3.2	4.3	5.7	3.3	2.0
3.0	3.3	3.0	2.8	3.4	4.6	2.9	3.2	4.0	3.9	2.5	6.0	2.5	6.7
98.0	96.8	98.1	97.2	98.1	98.3	97.3	98.2	96.8	96.6	97.1	95.6	97.8	96.7
1.4	1.7	1.0	1.3	1.0	0.8	1.8	0.7	1.4	2.1	1.7	2.3	1.3	2.1
0.2	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.2
0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	(a)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.4	1.3	0.3	0.2
0.1	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.8
86.6	88.9	86.0	87.9	87.4	88.0	85.8	88.2	84.7	89.2	86.6	81.5	85.7	87.0
6.7	5.2	6.6	5.7	6.9	4.0	8.1	5.6	6.6	4.5	6.2	8.3	6.7	6.2
3.4	0.9	4.3	2.7	2.4	4.3	3.0	3.9	4.1	2.6	3.6	4.3	3.4	2.6
1.4	0.9	1.9	1.2	1.1	2.0	1.0	1.4	2.0	2.2	2.1	3.5	2.7	2.0
1.9	4.1	1.2	2.6	2.1	1.6	2.0	0.9	2.5	1.5	1.4	2.4	1.5	2.1
93.4	95.6	93.1	95.1	93.4	95.7	93.8	96.3	93.7	94.1	94.5	90.5	93.8	93.9
3.1	1.1	3.1	2.2	3.1	2.1	2.8	1.7	3.1	2.8	2.5	3.2	3.5	2.7
1.9	0.3	2.2	1.3	1.2	1.7	1.4	0.5	1.5	1.0	1.6	1.3	1.3	0.2
1.1	0.9	0.8	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.2	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.7	2.9	0.5	1.4
0.5	2.0	0.9	1.4	1.4	0.5	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.7	2.1	0.8	1.8
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	91.0	90.6	91.5	88.5	92.0	87.7
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	5.7	6.1	5.4	6.2	5.7	7.8
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1.5	2.0	1.6	2.8	1.6	1.2
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.2	2.5
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	0.5	0.3	0.5	2.0	0.5	0.9

Table 3.50

**High school seniors reporting receiving traffic ticket or warning for a moving violation in last 12 months**

United States, 1983-95

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 1983 (N=16,947)	Class of 1984 (N=16,499)	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)
None	72.8%	73.5%	72.3%	69.6%	68.1%	68.8%	68.1%	67.7%	68.4%	69.1%	71.3%	70.5%	68.9%
One	17.3	16.7	17.3	18.9	19.0	18.9	19.5	19.4	19.2	18.6	17.8	17.7	19.1
Two	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.5	7.4	7.0	7.0	7.7	6.9	7.1	6.7	6.8	6.7
Three	2.3	2.0	2.7	2.9	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.1	2.9	2.3	2.8	3.1
Four or more	1.8	1.9	1.7	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	1.9	2.3	2.2

Note: See Note, table 3.41. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1982 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 1983*, p. 22; *1985*, p. 22; *1987*, p. 22; *1989*, p. 22; *1991*, p. 22; *1993*, 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 1984*, p. 22; *1986*, p. 22; *1988*, p. 22; *1990*, p. 22; *1992*, 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 sex, United States, 1983-95

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 1983		Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987		Class of 1988	
	Male (N=8,074)	Female (N=8,227)	Male (N=7,800)	Female (N=8,029)	Male (N=7,776)	Female (N=8,164)	Male (N=7,261)	Female (N=7,855)	Male (N=7,912)	Female (N=8,340)	Male (N=7,861)	Female (N=8,342)
None	63.0%	82.3%	63.5%	83.1%	62.6%	81.5%	59.2%	79.0%	58.3%	77.5%	59.7%	77.2%
One	21.4	13.5	21.2	12.4	21.3	13.5	23.7	14.7	22.7	15.5	21.9	16.0
Two	8.7	3.0	8.8	3.2	9.1	3.2	9.2	4.0	10.1	4.8	9.8	4.5
Three	3.6	0.9	3.2	0.8	4.2	1.2	4.4	1.5	5.1	1.5	4.8	1.6
Four or more	3.2	0.4	3.2	0.5	2.8	0.6	3.4	0.8	3.8	0.8	3.9	0.7

Note: See Note, table 3.41. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1982 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 1983*, p. 22; *1985*, p. 22; *1987*, p. 22; *1989*, p. 22; *1991*, p. 22; *1993*, 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 1984*, p. 22; *1986*, p. 22; *1988*, p. 22; *1990*, p. 22; *1992*, 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 3.52

**High school seniors reporting receiving traffic ticket or warning for a moving violation in last 12 months**

By race, United States, 1983-95

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 1983		Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987		Class of 1988	
	White (N=12,806)	Black (N=2,066)	White (N=12,337)	Black (N=2,244)	White (N=12,291)	Black (N=1,995)	White (N=11,713)	Black (N=1,649)	White (N=12,478)	Black (N=1,708)	White (N=12,051)	Black (N=2,063)
None	70.0%	87.8%	70.7%	89.2%	69.8%	86.7%	66.5%	84.6%	64.9%	85.3%	65.5%	82.3%
One	19.1	8.8	18.3	7.9	19.0	9.1	20.6	10.9	20.9	9.8	20.8	12.0
Two	6.4	2.3	6.7	2.0	6.5	2.9	7.1	3.4	8.2	3.0	7.6	4.1
Three	2.5	0.9	2.3	0.6	2.9	1.0	3.3	0.7	3.6	0.8	3.6	1.1
Four or more	2.0	0.2	2.0	0.4	1.8	0.3	2.4	0.5	2.4	1.0	2.6	0.5

Note: See Notes, tables 3.41 and 3.43. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1982 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 1983*, p. 22; *1985*, p. 22; *1987*, p. 22; *1989*, p. 22; *1991*, p. 22; *1993*, 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 1984*, p. 22; *1986*, p. 22; *1988*, p. 22; *1990*, p. 22; *1992*, 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 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992		Class of 1993		Class of 1994		Class of 1995	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
(N=8,156)	(N=8,471)	(N=7,862)	(N=7,241)	(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)
59.1%	76.6%	59.3%	76.7%	59.9%	77.0%	61.1%	76.5%	64.4%	77.7%	62.9%	77.2%	61.4%	75.4%
22.9	16.3	21.8	16.8	22.3	16.1	21.6	15.9	20.0	15.6	20.3	15.6	22.0	16.8
9.7	4.5	10.9	4.4	9.4	4.4	9.5	4.8	8.9	4.8	9.0	4.8	8.7	4.8
4.3	1.7	4.3	1.4	4.5	1.8	4.2	1.7	3.5	1.3	4.1	1.7	4.3	2.0
3.9	1.0	3.7	0.8	3.9	0.7	3.7	1.0	3.3	0.6	3.7	0.8	3.6	1.0

Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992		Class of 1993		Class of 1994		Class of 1995	
White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
(N=12,250)	(N=2,038)	(N=11,410)	(N=1,614)	(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)
64.6%	84.7%	64.3%	82.9%	65.4%	81.8%	65.4%	82.9%	67.8%	83.1%	67.0%	83.0%	65.8%	81.1%
21.7	10.2	21.5	11.2	21.0	11.1	21.2	10.3	19.7	10.9	19.6	10.4	21.0	11.7
7.7	2.8	8.5	3.8	7.4	4.2	7.5	4.8	7.7	4.2	7.6	4.2	7.3	4.3
3.4	1.1	3.3	0.9	3.5	1.8	3.3	1.4	2.7	1.1	3.2	1.3	3.4	1.9
2.6	1.2	2.5	1.2	2.6	1.1	2.6	0.6	2.1	0.7	2.5	1.1	2.5	1.0

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 drugs**

By type of drug, United States, 1983-95

Question: "How many of these tickets or warnings occurred after you were. . ."

Type of drug	Class of 1983	Class of 1984	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
Drinking alcoholic beverages?													
None	81.1%	83.1%	84.2%	85.9%	85.6%	86.2%	88.4%	89.8%	90.0%	91.2%	92.3%	91.1%	91.1%
One	14.7	12.7	12.1	11.1	11.2	10.4	8.8	8.1	8.2	6.3	5.8	6.6	6.7
Two	2.5	2.7	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.3	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.4
Three	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.4
Four or more	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4
Smoking marijuana or hashish?													
None	93.5	94.6	94.4	95.1	95.8	96.1	95.8	96.9	97.1	97.9	96.6	94.9	94.7
One	4.8	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.0	2.6	2.8	2.2	2.1	1.1	2.6	3.6	3.6
Two	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.8
Three	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4
Four or more	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.6
Using other illegal drugs?													
None	98.0	98.0	97.8	98.7	98.6	98.5	98.3	98.9	99.1	99.0	98.9	98.6	98.4
One	1.4	1.3	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.9	1.2
Two	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
Three	0.1	0.1	0.3	(a)	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	(a)	0.0	0.1
Four or more	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2

Note: See Note, table 3.41. 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 1982 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 1983*, p. 22; **1985**, pp. 22, 23; **1987**, pp. 22, 23; **1989**, pp. 22, 23; **1991**, pp. 22, 23; **1993**, 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 1984*, pp. 22, 23; **1986**, pp. 22, 23; **1988**, pp. 22, 23; **1990**, pp. 22, 23; **1992**, pp. 22, 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.

<sup>a</sup>Less than 0.05 percent.

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 drugs**

By type of drug and sex, United States, 1983-95

Question: "How many of these tickets or warnings occurred after you were. . ."

Type of drug	Class of 1983		Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987		Class of 1988	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Drinking alcoholic beverages?												
None	79.0%	85.8%	80.7%	87.9%	82.2%	87.7%	84.1%	88.8%	83.7%	89.1%	83.5%	90.7%
One	15.9	12.5	14.5	9.3	13.3	10.1	12.1	9.5	12.3	9.1	11.7	8.2
Two	3.0	1.3	3.0	2.1	2.7	1.5	2.8	1.2	2.6	1.2	3.3	0.8
Three	1.2	0.5	1.0	0.3	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.9	0.2
Four or more	0.8	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.2
Smoking marijuana or hashish?												
None	92.6	95.5	93.8	96.4	93.2	96.8	94.5	96.2	95.0	97.5	94.8	98.2
One	5.1	3.9	4.4	2.7	4.3	2.9	3.9	3.3	3.6	1.9	3.3	1.5
Two	1.5	0.6	1.1	0.5	1.5	0.1	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.2	1.2	0.3
Three	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.4	(a)	0.3	0.2	0.5	(a)
Four or more	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.5	(a)	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0
Using other illegal drugs?												
None	97.4	99.1	97.9	98.5	97.4	98.7	98.6	99.0	98.4	99.1	98.0	99.3
One	1.8	0.6	1.4	1.0	1.4	1.1	0.8	0.9	1.2	0.4	1.0	0.5
Two	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.3	(a)	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.1
Three	0.1	0.0	0.2	(a)	0.3	0.1	(a)	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Four or more	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.3	(a)	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0

Note: See Note, table 3.41. 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 1982 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 1983*, p. 22; **1985**, pp. 22, 23; **1987**, pp. 22, 23; **1989**, pp. 22, 23; **1991**, pp. 22, 23; **1993**, 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 1984*, pp. 22, 23; **1986**, pp. 22, 23; **1988**, pp. 22, 23; **1990**, pp. 22, 23; **1992**, pp. 22, 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.

<sup>a</sup>Less than 0.05 percent.

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Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992		Class of 1993		Class of 1994		Class of 1995	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
86.8%	91.4%	88.4%	92.9%	88.6%	92.5%	89.1%	94.8%	90.4%	95.3%	88.4%	94.9%	89.1%	94.3%
9.6	7.2	9.3	5.8	9.0	6.5	7.6	4.2	7.1	3.9	8.4	4.4	7.9	4.8
2.4	1.1	1.8	1.0	1.8	1.0	2.3	0.8	1.9	0.7	1.9	0.6	1.9	0.7
0.5	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.7	0.1
0.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.5	(a)	0.4	0.1
94.7	97.6	96.3	98.3	96.4	98.5	97.3	98.8	95.6	97.9	94.2	96.5	93.4	96.9
3.4	1.7	2.7	1.2	2.5	1.1	1.2	0.7	3.2	1.6	4.0	3.0	4.1	2.5
1.1	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.3	1.1	0.4	1.1	0.3
0.5	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	(a)	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	(a)	0.6	0.1
0.3	0.1	0.1	(a)	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.2
97.9	98.9	99.0	98.7	98.8	99.5	99.0	99.4	98.8	99.1	98.4	99.2	98.1	99.3
1.2	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.8	1.3	0.6
0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0
0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	(a)	0.1	(a)	(a)	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	(a)	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1

Table 3.55

**High school seniors reporting receiving traffic ticket or warning for a moving violation in last 12 months while under the influence of drugs**

By type of drug and race, United States, 1983-95

Question: "How many of these tickets or warnings occurred after you were. . ."

Type of drug	Class of 1983		Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987		Class of 1988	
	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
Drinking alcoholic beverages?												
None	80.4%	93.1%	82.6%	92.5%	83.2%	94.3%	85.2%	96.1%	84.9%	96.8%	85.5%	93.0%
One	15.4	4.6	13.2	5.6	12.8	3.6	11.7	3.0	11.7	2.8	10.9	5.7
Two	2.6	1.8	2.7	1.0	2.4	1.3	2.3	0.6	2.2	0.4	2.5	1.1
Three	1.0	0.6	0.9	0.0	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.2
Four or more	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0
Smoking marijuana or hashish?												
None	93.3	95.0	94.5	96.7	94.3	97.0	94.9	98.1	96.1	98.1	95.9	96.7
One	4.9	3.6	4.1	2.1	4.0	1.3	4.0	1.3	2.9	1.7	2.9	1.6
Two	1.2	1.4	0.9	0.0	1.0	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.8	1.0
Three	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.7
Four or more	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1
Using other illegal drugs?												
None	97.9	98.0	98.2	99.0	98.1	98.0	98.8	99.6	98.8	100.0	98.6	97.5
One	1.4	1.4	1.2	0.3	1.2	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.9	1.3
Two	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.8
Three	(a)	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0
Four or more	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3

Note: See Notes, tables 3.41 and 3.43. This question was asked of respondents who reported receiving one or more traffic tickets (or warnings). See table 3.52 for the screen question. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1982 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

<sup>a</sup>Less than 0.05 percent.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1983*, p. 22; *1985*, pp. 22, 23; *1987*, pp. 22, 23; *1989*, pp. 22, 23; *1991*, pp. 22, 23; *1993*, 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 1984*, pp. 22, 23; *1986*, pp. 22, 23; *1988*, pp. 22, 23; *1990*, pp. 22, 23; *1992*, pp. 22, 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 3.56

**High school seniors reporting involvement in driving accidents in last 12 months**

United States, 1983-95

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 1983 (N=16,947)	Class of 1984 (N=16,499)	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)
None	77.8%	77.3%	75.6%	74.9%	74.4%	73.9%	74.0%	73.9%	75.7%	76.9%	76.1%	75.7%	75.3%
One	17.3	17.6	18.5	18.8	19.5	19.9	19.6	19.4	18.3	17.5	18.2	18.6	18.7
Two	3.7	3.9	4.5	4.8	4.4	4.6	4.8	4.9	4.5	4.1	4.4	4.3	4.3
Three	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.2
Four or more	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6

Note: See Note, table 3.41. 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 1982 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 1983*, p. 23; *1985*, p. 23; *1987*, p. 23; *1989*, p. 23; *1991*, p. 23; *1993*, 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 1984*, p. 23; *1986*, p. 23; *1988*, p. 23; *1990*, p. 23; *1992*, 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 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992		Class of 1993		Class of 1994		Class of 1995	
White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
88.2%	92.2%	89.4%	91.6%	89.3%	95.7%	91.3%	95.2%	92.0%	96.9%	90.9%	94.4%	91.0%	92.3%
9.1	3.5	8.4	7.0	8.6	3.4	6.3	2.7	6.2	1.7	6.8	3.9	6.8	7.4
1.9	2.1	1.7	0.9	1.7	0.6	1.7	2.0	1.4	1.5	1.3	0.6	1.6	0.3
0.4	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.0
0.4	1.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.0
95.7	97.0	96.9	97.8	97.1	98.3	98.0	98.2	96.3	97.9	95.1	94.4	94.8	96.3
2.9	0.9	2.2	1.0	2.1	0.9	1.2	0.4	2.8	1.7	3.6	3.3	3.6	2.3
1.0	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.4	1.4	0.4	0.4	0.8	1.0	0.7	1.5
0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.0
0.1	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.0
98.6	97.0	98.9	99.0	98.9	100.0	99.2	98.7	99.0	99.3	98.7	97.8	98.8	99.7
0.9	1.8	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.2	1.2	0.8	0.4	0.8	1.5	0.9	0.0
0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0
0.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	(a)	0.0	(a)	0.0	(a)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.3

Table 3.57

**High school seniors reporting involvement in driving accidents while under the influence of drugs in last 12 months**

By type of drug, United States, 1983-95

Question: "How many of these accidents occurred after you were. . ."

Type of drug	Class of 1983	Class of 1984	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
Drinking alcoholic beverages?													
None	86.2%	87.8%	89.0%	91.2%	90.2%	91.6%	91.9%	92.2%	93.5%	93.4%	94.7%	94.6%	94.6%
One	12.1	10.4	9.4	7.4	8.7	7.0	6.6	6.7	5.7	5.4	4.3	4.4	4.5
Two	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.5
Three	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Four or more	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2
Smoking marijuana or hashish?													
None	94.8	96.0	95.4	96.5	97.3	96.9	97.0	97.9	98.1	98.2	97.8	97.6	97.0
One	4.3	3.2	3.8	2.9	2.4	2.6	2.5	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.7	1.7	2.4
Two	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3
Three	0.1	0.1	(a)	0.1	0.1	0.1	(a)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Four or more	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	(a)	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1
Using other illegal drugs?													
None	98.5	98.5	98.5	98.8	98.9	98.7	98.8	99.4	99.2	98.9	98.9	99.1	99.0
One	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.6
Two	0.2	0.1	0.1	(a)	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3
Three	(a)	0.2	0.1	0.2	(a)	0.2	0.1	(a)	(a)	0.1	0.1	(a)	(a)
Four or more	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	(a)	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.1

Note: See Notes, tables 3.41 and 3.56. This question was asked of respondents who reported involvement in one or more accidents. See table 3.56 for the screen question. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1982 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

<sup>a</sup>Less than 0.05 percent.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1983*, p. 23; *1985*, p. 23; *1987*, p. 23; *1989*, p. 23; *1991*, p. 23; *1993*, 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 1984*, pp. 22, 23; *1986*, p. 23; *1988*, p. 23; *1990*, p. 23; *1992*, 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 3.58

**Students' (grades 6 to 12) reported problem behaviors**By grade level of respondent, 1994-95<sup>a</sup>

	Never	Seldom	Some- times	Often	A lot
Have you been in trouble with the police?					
Total	75.3%	13.6%	6.2%	2.3%	2.7%
6th grade	83.7	8.9	3.7	1.4	2.3
7th grade	79.2	10.7	5.1	2.4	2.6
8th grade	74.0	13.7	6.6	2.7	3.0
9th grade	72.0	14.8	7.2	2.8	3.2
10th grade	72.1	15.4	7.3	2.5	2.8
11th grade	72.7	16.2	6.8	2.1	2.3
12th grade	73.5	16.3	6.2	1.8	2.2
Junior high school	78.5	11.3	5.3	2.2	2.7
Senior high school	72.5	15.5	6.9	2.4	2.7
Do you take part in gang activities?					
Total	86.2	5.8	3.8	1.6	2.6
6th grade	88.1	4.9	3.3	1.4	2.3
7th grade	86.0	6.3	3.7	1.7	2.4
8th grade	83.4	7.0	4.7	2.0	2.9
9th grade	84.7	6.5	4.1	1.7	2.9
10th grade	85.8	5.8	3.9	1.6	2.8
11th grade	88.1	4.9	3.1	1.4	2.5
12th grade	89.9	3.7	2.9	1.1	2.5
Junior high school	85.6	6.2	4.0	1.7	2.6
Senior high school	86.8	5.4	3.6	1.5	2.7
Have you thought about committing suicide?					
Total	70.0	14.0	8.9	3.2	3.9
6th grade	80.9	9.0	5.4	1.7	3.0
7th grade	76.5	10.7	6.8	2.5	3.5
8th grade	69.9	13.4	8.7	3.6	4.4
9th grade	66.9	14.8	9.8	3.9	4.7
10th grade	65.0	16.3	10.8	3.9	4.0
11th grade	64.0	17.4	11.2	3.7	3.7
12th grade	65.9	17.8	10.1	3.0	3.2
Junior high school	75.2	11.3	7.1	2.7	3.7
Senior high school	65.5	16.4	10.4	3.7	4.0

Note: These data are from a survey of 6th through 12th grade students conducted between September 1994 and June 1995 by PRIDE Surveys. Participating schools are sent the PRIDE questionnaire with explicit instructions for administering the self-report survey. Students are informed that their responses are confidential.

Schools that administer the PRIDE questionnaire do so voluntarily, or in compliance with a school district or State request. For the 1994-95 academic year there were 231,433 adolescent student respondents from 32 States who completed the questionnaire. The 1994-95 survey included States where relatively large numbers of school systems used the PRIDE questionnaire. 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. The 1994-95 survey results are based on a sample of 198,241 students drawn from the total number of respondents who completed the PRIDE questionnaire. After sampling, 45.3 percent of the respondents were from Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, New York, and Tennessee. The following States did not participate in the PRIDE survey: Alaska, Arizona, Delaware, Hawaii, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Wyoming, and the District of Columbia.

<sup>a</sup>Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: PRIDE, Inc., "1994-95 National Summary, United States Grades 6-12," Atlanta, GA: PRIDE, Inc., 1995. (Mimeographed.) P. 8, Tables 2.14 and 2.15; p. 9, Table 2.16. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.59

**Students' (grades 6 to 12) reported delinquency and victimization experiences at school**By grade level of respondent, 1994-95<sup>a</sup>

	Never	Seldom	Some- times	Often	A lot
Do you get into trouble at school?					
Total	34.7%	38.3%	19.2%	4.6%	3.1%
6th grade	30.2	35.7	24.2	5.7	4.2
7th grade	28.9	37.3	23.4	6.3	4.1
8th grade	27.0	39.4	23.6	6.0	4.0
9th grade	32.6	40.9	18.9	4.7	3.0
10th grade	38.1	39.4	16.4	3.9	2.2
11th grade	44.3	38.3	13.2	2.5	1.7
12th grade	50.2	35.4	10.7	2.0	1.7
Junior high school	28.5	37.7	23.7	6.0	4.1
Senior high school	40.1	38.8	15.3	3.4	2.2
Have you carried a gun to school?					
Total	95.1	1.7	1.1	0.6	1.5
6th grade	97.6	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.9
7th grade	96.8	1.2	0.7	0.4	0.9
8th grade	95.2	1.9	1.1	0.5	1.3
9th grade	94.4	2.0	1.2	0.6	1.7
10th grade	93.7	2.2	1.5	0.8	1.8
11th grade	93.7	2.1	1.5	0.7	2.1
12th grade	93.7	1.9	1.6	0.7	2.1
Junior high school	96.4	1.3	0.8	0.4	1.1
Senior high school	93.9	2.1	1.4	0.7	1.9
Have you threatened to harm a student or teacher?					
Total	68.2	17.5	9.3	2.5	2.5
6th grade	77.5	12.4	6.1	1.8	2.2
7th grade	70.9	15.9	8.5	2.3	2.4
8th grade	64.5	19.0	10.5	3.1	2.8
9th grade	65.7	18.6	10.1	2.8	2.7
10th grade	65.1	18.9	10.7	2.9	2.5
11th grade	67.2	18.5	9.7	2.3	2.3
12th grade	67.7	18.7	9.0	2.2	2.4
Junior high school	70.4	16.1	8.6	2.4	2.5
Senior high school	66.3	18.7	10.0	2.6	2.5
Are you afraid another student will hurt you at school?					
Total	64.4	20.3	10.7	2.2	2.4
6th grade	61.0	17.8	13.7	3.5	3.9
7th grade	60.6	20.0	13.2	3.1	3.1
8th grade	63.2	20.8	11.2	2.3	2.4
9th grade	62.2	22.7	10.8	2.1	2.1
10th grade	65.3	21.7	9.7	1.7	1.7
11th grade	69.6	19.8	7.8	1.3	1.5
12th grade	72.4	18.3	6.7	1.1	1.5
Junior high school	61.8	19.7	12.6	2.9	3.1
Senior high school	66.7	20.9	9.0	1.6	1.7
Have you been hurt by another student at school?					
Total	82.4	11.8	3.6	1.0	1.2
6th grade	74.6	15.6	5.9	1.9	2.0
7th grade	78.6	13.9	4.6	1.4	1.4
8th grade	80.6	13.1	4.0	1.1	1.2
9th grade	83.6	11.4	3.2	0.8	1.0
10th grade	86.0	9.9	2.6	0.7	0.9
11th grade	87.5	9.1	2.2	0.6	0.7
12th grade	88.7	8.1	1.9	0.5	0.8
Junior high school	78.2	14.1	4.7	1.5	1.5
Senior high school	86.1	9.8	2.6	0.6	0.8

Note: See Note, table 3.58.

<sup>a</sup>Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: PRIDE, Inc., "1994-95 National Summary, United States Grades 6-12," Atlanta, GA: PRIDE, Inc., 1995. (Mimeographed.) P. 4, Table 2.2; p. 5, Table 2.6; p. 6, Tables 2.7-2.9. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.60

**Reported alcohol use and most recent use among high school seniors**

By sex, region, population density, and college plans, United States, 1994 and 1995

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?"

	1994					1995				
	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	19.6%	80.4%	50.1%	22.9%	7.4%	19.3%	80.7%	51.3%	22.4%	7.0%
<b>Sex</b>										
Male	19.0	81.0	55.5	18.6	6.9	19.1	80.9	55.7	18.8	6.4
Female	19.9	80.1	45.2	26.9	8.0	19.9	80.1	47.0	25.7	7.4
<b>Region</b>										
Northeast	15.6	84.4	53.1	24.7	6.6	15.1	84.9	55.0	24.0	5.9
North Central	17.4	82.6	53.8	21.9	6.9	17.1	82.9	55.3	22.2	5.4
South	20.5	79.5	49.2	22.3	8.0	19.3	80.7	50.6	22.0	8.1
West	24.2	75.8	44.2	23.6	8.0	26.7	73.3	43.2	21.6	8.5
<b>Population density</b>										
Large SMSA	20.3	79.7	49.5	23.8	6.4	19.2	80.8	50.6	23.1	7.1
Other SMSA	19.5	80.5	49.2	23.4	7.9	19.6	80.4	50.6	22.6	7.2
Non-SMSA	18.8	81.2	52.5	21.0	7.7	19.2	80.8	63.4	11.0	6.4
<b>College plans</b>										
None or under 4 years	15.7	84.3	53.6	22.5	8.2	15.0	85.0	55.9	22.7	6.4
Complete 4 years	20.5	79.5	48.9	23.3	7.3	20.9	79.1	49.6	22.4	7.1

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 1995. The survey design is a multistage random sample of high school seniors in public and private schools. Depending on the survey year, from 58 to 80 percent of the schools initially invited to participate agreed to do so. Completed questionnaires were obtained from 77 to 86 percent of all sampled students in participating schools each year. Beginning in 1991, eighth and tenth grade students were also 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 1994 and 1995 was approximately 15,400 for both years, 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 3.61

**Reported marijuana, cocaine, and heroin use and most recent use among high school seniors**

By sex, region, population density, and college plans, United States, 1994 and 1995

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 <sup>a</sup>				
	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
<b>1994</b>															
All seniors (N=15,400)	61.9%	38.2%	19.0%	11.7%	7.5%	94.1%	5.9%	1.5%	2.1%	2.3%	98.8%	1.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.6%
<b>Sex</b>															
Male	57.2	42.8	23.0	12.1	7.7	93.0	7.0	1.9	2.6	2.5	98.4	1.6	0.4	0.4	0.8
Female	66.3	33.7	15.1	11.3	7.3	95.2	4.8	1.1	1.7	2.0	99.2	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.4
<b>Region</b>															
Northeast	55.7	44.3	22.7	13.3	8.3	95.2	4.8	1.3	1.8	1.7	98.9	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.4
North Central	62.7	37.3	19.3	11.2	6.8	93.9	6.1	1.7	2.0	2.4	98.5	1.5	0.4	0.5	0.6
South	63.9	36.1	17.3	11.4	7.4	94.4	5.6	1.3	2.1	2.2	98.8	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.6
West	62.3	37.7	18.6	11.4	7.7	92.7	7.3	1.6	2.9	2.8	99.1	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.5
<b>Population density</b>															
Large SMSA	61.4	38.6	20.7	11.3	6.6	95.0	5.0	1.2	2.1	1.7	99.1	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.5
Other SMSA	59.3	40.7	19.8	12.9	8.0	93.2	6.8	1.7	2.4	2.7	98.6	1.4	0.4	0.4	0.6
Non-SMSA	66.8	33.2	15.7	10.1	7.4	94.6	5.4	1.3	1.9	2.2	98.8	1.2	0.2	0.3	0.7
<b>College plans</b>															
None or under 4 years	55.4	44.6	21.6	12.8	10.2	91.1	8.9	2.4	2.9	3.6	97.9	2.1	0.5	0.6	1.0
Complete 4 years	64.4	35.6	17.7	11.4	6.5	95.1	4.9	1.1	1.9	1.9	99.1	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.4
<b>1995</b>															
All seniors (N=15,400)	58.3	41.7	21.2	13.5	7.0	94.0	6.0	1.8	2.2	2.0	98.4	1.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
<b>Sex</b>															
Male	54.8	45.2	24.6	13.5	7.1	93.0	7.0	2.2	2.6	2.2	98.1	1.9	0.6	0.8	0.5
Female	62.3	37.7	17.2	13.4	7.1	95.1	4.9	1.3	1.8	1.8	98.7	1.3	0.5	0.3	0.5
<b>Region</b>															
Northeast	55.5	44.5	23.8	13.9	6.8	94.7	5.3	1.8	2.0	1.5	98.4	1.6	0.7	0.3	0.6
North Central	56.7	43.3	22.6	14.3	6.4	94.7	5.3	1.5	1.9	1.9	98.8	1.2	0.3	0.4	0.5
South	60.8	39.2	19.4	12.4	7.4	94.6	5.4	1.5	2.1	1.8	98.1	1.9	0.8	0.6	0.5
West	58.5	41.5	19.8	14.0	7.7	91.2	8.8	2.8	3.0	3.0	98.4	1.6	0.3	0.7	0.6
<b>Population density</b>															
Large SMSA	55.9	44.1	23.6	13.9	6.6	93.8	6.2	2.3	2.1	1.8	98.1	1.9	0.7	0.7	0.5
Other SMSA	57.9	42.1	21.5	13.4	7.2	94.0	6.0	1.5	2.4	2.1	98.5	1.5	0.5	0.4	0.6
Non-SMSA	61.7	38.3	17.8	13.2	7.3	94.2	5.8	1.8	2.1	1.9	98.5	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
<b>College plans</b>															
None or under 4 years	51.2	48.8	23.7	15.3	9.8	91.3	8.7	3.1	2.5	3.1	97.7	2.3	0.6	0.9	0.8
Complete 4 years	61.2	38.8	19.6	13.0	6.2	95.0	5.0	1.3	2.1	1.6	98.6	1.4	0.5	0.4	0.5

Note: See Note, table 3.60. 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.

<sup>a</sup>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.

Table 3.62

**Reported drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette use in last 12 months among high school seniors**

By type of drug, United States, 1983-95

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 1983 (N=16,300)	Class of 1984 (N=15,900)	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)
Marijuana/hashish	42.3%	40.0%	40.6%	38.8%	36.3%	33.1%	29.6%	27.0%	23.9%	21.9%	26.0%	30.7%	34.7%
Inhalants <sup>a</sup>	4.3	5.1	5.7	6.1	6.9	6.5	5.9	6.9	6.6	6.2	7.0	7.7	8.0
Adjusted <sup>b</sup>	6.2	7.2	7.5	8.9	8.1	7.1	6.9	7.5	6.9	6.4	7.4	8.2	8.4
Amyl and butyl nitrites <sup>c,d</sup>	3.6	4.0	4.0	4.7	2.6	1.7	1.7	1.4	0.9	0.5	0.9	1.1	1.1
Hallucinogens	7.3	6.5	6.3	6.0	6.4	5.5	5.6	5.9	5.8	5.9	7.4	7.6	9.3
Adjusted <sup>e</sup>	8.3	7.3	7.6	7.6	6.7	5.8	6.2	6.0	6.1	6.2	7.8	7.8	9.7
LSD	5.4	4.7	4.4	4.5	5.2	4.8	4.9	5.4	5.2	5.6	6.8	6.9	8.4
PCP <sup>c,d</sup>	2.6	2.3	2.9	2.4	1.3	1.2	2.4	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.8
Cocaine	11.4	11.6	13.1	12.7	10.3	7.9	6.5	5.3	3.5	3.1	3.3	3.6	4.0
"Crack" <sup>f</sup>	NA	NA	NA	4.1	3.9	3.1	3.1	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.9	2.1
Other cocaine <sup>g</sup>	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.8	7.4	5.2	4.6	3.2	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.4
Heroin <sup>h</sup>	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.1
Other opiates <sup>i</sup>	5.1	5.2	5.9	5.2	5.3	4.6	4.4	4.5	3.5	3.3	3.6	3.8	4.7
Stimulants <sup>j</sup>	17.9	17.7	15.8	13.4	12.2	10.9	10.8	9.1	8.2	7.1	8.4	9.4	9.3
Crystal methamphetamine <sup>j</sup>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.8	2.4
Sedatives <sup>i,k</sup>	7.9	6.6	5.8	5.2	4.1	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	2.9	3.4	4.2	4.9
Barbiturates <sup>l</sup>	5.2	4.9	4.6	4.2	3.6	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	2.8	3.4	4.1	4.7
Methaqualone <sup>i,l</sup>	5.4	3.8	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.3	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.7
Tranquilizers <sup>i</sup>	6.9	6.1	6.1	5.8	5.5	4.8	3.8	3.5	3.6	2.8	3.5	3.7	4.4
Alcohol <sup>m</sup>	87.3	86.0	85.6	84.5	85.7	85.3	82.7	80.6	77.7	76.8	72.7	73.0	73.7
Steroids <sup>j</sup>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5

Note: See Note, table 3.60. 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 1982 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

<sup>a</sup>Data based on four questionnaire forms in 1976-88; N is four-fifths of N indicated. Data based on five questionnaire forms in 1989-95; N is five-sixths of N indicated.

<sup>b</sup>Adjusted for underreporting of amyl and butyl nitrites.

<sup>c</sup>Data based on a single questionnaire form; N is one-fifth of N indicated in 1979-88 and one-sixth of N indicated in 1989-95.

<sup>d</sup>Question text changed slightly in 1987.

<sup>e</sup>Adjusted for underreporting of PCP.

<sup>f</sup>Data 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 1990-95.

<sup>g</sup>Data 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 1990-95; N is two-thirds of N indicated.

<sup>h</sup>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.

<sup>i</sup>Only drug use that was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

<sup>j</sup>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.

<sup>k</sup>Data based on five questionnaire forms in 1975-88, 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.

<sup>l</sup>Data based on five questionnaire forms in 1975-88, six questionnaire forms in 1989, one questionnaire form beginning in 1990; N is one-sixth of N indicated beginning in 1990.

<sup>m</sup>Data based on five questionnaire forms in 1975-88, six questionnaire forms in 1989-92, three of six questionnaire forms in 1993; N is one-half of N indicated in 1993. In 1993, the question was changed slightly in three forms to indicate that a "drink" meant "more than a few sips." In 1994 and 1995, all forms included the revised wording. Data for 1993-95 are from the revised question.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1995*, Vol. 1, Secondary School Students, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1996). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.63

**Reported drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette use in last 30 days among high school seniors**

By type of drug, United States, 1983-95

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 1983 (N=16,300)	Class of 1984 (N=15,900)	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)
Marijuana/hashish	27.0%	25.2%	25.7%	23.4%	21.0%	18.0%	16.7%	14.0%	13.8%	11.9%	15.5%	19.0%	21.2%
Inhalants <sup>a</sup>	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.7	3.2
Adjusted <sup>b</sup>	2.5	2.6	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.0	2.7	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.8	2.9	3.5
Amyl and butyl nitrites <sup>c,d</sup>	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.4
Hallucinogens	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.7	3.1	4.4
Adjusted <sup>e</sup>	3.5	3.2	3.8	3.5	2.8	2.3	2.9	2.3	2.4	2.3	3.3	3.2	4.6
LSD	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.4	2.6	4.0
PCP <sup>c,d</sup>	1.3	1.0	1.6	1.3	0.6	0.3	1.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.6
Cocaine	4.9	5.8	6.7	6.2	4.3	3.4	2.8	1.9	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.8
"Crack" <sup>f</sup>	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.3	1.6	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.0
Other cocaine <sup>g</sup>	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.1	3.2	1.9	1.7	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.3
Heroin <sup>h</sup>	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.6
Other opiates <sup>i</sup>	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.8
Stimulants <sup>j</sup>	8.9	8.3	6.8	5.5	5.2	4.6	4.2	3.7	3.2	2.8	3.7	4.0	4.0
Crystal methamphetamine <sup>j</sup>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.1
Sedatives <sup>i,k</sup>	3.0	2.3	2.4	2.2	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.8	2.3
Barbiturates <sup>l</sup>	2.1	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.7	2.2
Methaqualone <sup>i,j</sup>	1.8	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.4
Tranquilizers <sup>i</sup>	2.5	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.8
Alcohol <sup>m</sup>	69.4	67.2	65.9	65.3	66.4	63.9	60.0	57.1	54.0	51.3	48.6	50.1	51.3
Steroids <sup>j</sup>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.7
Cigarettes	30.3	29.3	30.1	29.6	29.4	28.7	28.6	29.4	28.3	27.8	29.9	31.2	33.5

Note: See Notes, tables 3.60 and 3.62. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1982 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

<sup>a</sup>Data based on four questionnaire forms in 1976-88; N is four-fifths of N indicated. Data based on five questionnaire forms in 1989-95; N is five-sixths of N indicated.

<sup>b</sup>Adjusted for underreporting of amyl and butyl nitrites.

<sup>c</sup>Data based on a single questionnaire form; N is one-fifth of N indicated in 1979-88 and one-sixth of N indicated in 1989-95.

<sup>d</sup>Question text changed slightly in 1987.

<sup>e</sup>Adjusted for underreporting of PCP.

<sup>f</sup>Data 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 1990-95.

<sup>g</sup>Data 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 1990-95; N is two-thirds of N indicated.

<sup>h</sup>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.

<sup>i</sup>Only drug use that was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

<sup>j</sup>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.

<sup>k</sup>Data based on five questionnaire forms in 1975-88, six questionnaire forms in 1989, and one questionnaire form in 1990; N is one-sixth of N indicated in 1990; six questionnaire forms of data adjusted by one-form data beginning in 1991.

<sup>l</sup>Data based on five questionnaire forms in 1975-88, six questionnaire forms in 1989, one questionnaire form beginning in 1990; N is one-sixth of N indicated beginning in 1990.

<sup>m</sup>Data based on five questionnaire forms in 1975-88, six questionnaire forms in 1989-92, three of six questionnaire forms in 1993; N is one-half of N indicated in 1993. In 1993, the question was changed slightly in three forms to indicate that a "drink" meant "more than a few sips." In 1994 and 1995, all forms included the revised wording. Data for 1993-95 are from the revised question.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1995*, Vol. 1, Secondary School Students, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1996). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.64

**Reported drug, alcohol, and cigarette use and most recent use among students**

By type of drug and grade level, United States, 1992-95

Type of drug	Ever used				Used in last 12 months				Used in last 30 days			
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1992	1993	1994	1995	1992	1993	1994	1995
<b>Marijuana/hashish</b>												
Eighth grade	11.2%	12.6%	16.7%	19.9%	7.2%	9.2%	13.0%	15.8%	3.7%	5.1%	7.8%	9.1%
Tenth grade	21.4	24.4	30.4	34.1	15.2	19.2	25.2	28.7	8.1	10.9	15.8	17.2
Twelfth grade	32.6	35.3	38.2	41.7	21.9	26.0	30.7	34.7	11.9	15.5	19.0	21.2
<b>Inhalants<sup>a,b</sup></b>												
Eighth grade	17.4	19.4	19.9	21.6	9.5	11.0	11.7	12.8	4.7	5.4	5.6	6.1
Tenth grade	16.6	17.5	18.0	19.0	7.5	8.4	9.1	9.6	2.7	3.3	3.6	3.5
Twelfth grade	16.6	17.4	17.7	17.4	6.2	7.0	7.7	8.0	2.3	2.5	2.7	3.2
<b>Hallucinogens<sup>b</sup></b>												
Eighth grade	3.8	3.9	4.3	5.2	2.5	2.6	2.7	3.6	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.7
Tenth grade	6.4	6.8	8.1	9.3	4.3	4.7	5.8	7.2	1.8	1.9	2.4	3.3
Twelfth grade	9.2	10.9	11.4	12.7	5.9	7.4	7.6	9.3	2.1	2.7	3.1	4.4
<b>LSD</b>												
Eighth grade	3.2	3.5	3.7	4.4	2.1	2.3	2.4	3.2	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.4
Tenth grade	5.8	6.2	7.2	8.4	4.0	4.2	5.2	6.5	1.6	1.6	2.0	3.0
Twelfth grade	8.6	10.3	10.5	11.7	5.6	6.8	6.9	8.4	2.0	2.4	2.6	4.0
<b>Cocaine</b>												
Eighth grade	2.9	2.9	3.6	4.2	1.5	1.7	2.1	2.6	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.2
Tenth grade	3.3	3.6	4.3	5.0	1.9	2.1	2.8	3.5	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.7
Twelfth grade	6.1	6.1	5.9	6.0	3.1	3.3	3.6	4.0	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.8
<b>"Crack"</b>												
Eighth grade	1.6	1.7	2.4	2.7	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.6	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.7
Tenth grade	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.8	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.8	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.9
Twelfth grade	2.6	2.6	3.0	3.0	1.5	1.5	1.9	2.1	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.0
<b>Other cocaine<sup>c</sup></b>												
Eighth grade	2.4	2.4	3.0	3.4	1.2	1.3	1.7	2.1	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.0
Tenth grade	3.0	3.3	3.8	4.4	1.7	1.8	2.4	3.0	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.4
Twelfth grade	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.1	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.4	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.3
<b>Heroin<sup>d</sup></b>												
Eighth grade	1.4	1.4	2.0	2.3	0.7	0.7	1.2	1.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6
Tenth grade	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.7	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6
Twelfth grade	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.6
<b>Stimulants<sup>e</sup></b>												
Eighth grade	10.8	11.8	12.3	13.1	6.5	7.2	7.9	8.7	3.3	3.6	3.6	4.2
Tenth grade	13.1	14.9	15.1	17.4	8.2	9.6	10.2	11.9	3.6	4.3	4.5	5.3
Twelfth grade	13.9	15.1	15.7	15.3	7.1	8.4	9.4	9.3	2.8	3.7	4.0	4.0
<b>Tranquilizers<sup>e</sup></b>												
Eighth grade	4.1	4.4	4.6	4.5	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.7	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.2
Tenth grade	5.9	5.7	5.4	6.0	3.5	3.3	3.3	4.0	1.5	1.1	1.5	1.7
Twelfth grade	6.0	6.4	6.6	7.1	2.8	3.5	3.7	4.4	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.8
<b>Alcohol<sup>f</sup></b>												
Eighth grade	69.3	55.7	55.8	54.5	53.7	45.4	46.8	45.3	26.1	24.3	25.5	24.6
Tenth grade	82.3	71.6	71.1	70.5	70.2	63.4	63.9	63.5	39.9	38.2	39.2	38.8
Twelfth grade	87.5	80.0	80.4	80.7	76.8	72.7	73.0	73.7	51.3	48.6	50.1	51.3
<b>Steroids<sup>g</sup></b>												
Eighth grade	1.7	1.6	2.0	2.0	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6
Tenth grade	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6
Twelfth grade	2.1	2.0	2.4	2.3	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.7
<b>Cigarettes</b>												
Eighth grade	45.2	45.3	46.1	46.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	15.5	16.7	18.6	19.1
Tenth grade	53.5	56.3	56.9	57.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	21.5	24.7	25.4	27.9
Twelfth grade	61.8	61.9	62.0	64.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	27.8	29.9	31.2	33.5

Note: See Notes, tables 3.60 and 3.62. Approximate Ns were eighth grade: 18,600 in 1992; 18,300 in 1993; 17,300 in 1994; 17,500 in 1995; tenth grade: 14,800 in 1992; 15,300 in 1993; 15,800 in 1994; 17,000 in 1995; twelfth grade: 15,800 in 1992; 16,300 in 1993; 15,400 in 1994; 15,400 in 1995. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

<sup>a</sup>For twelfth graders, data based on five questionnaire forms; N is five-sixths of N indicated.

<sup>b</sup>Inhalants are unadjusted for underreporting of amyl and butyl nitrites; hallucinogens are unadjusted for underreporting of PCP.

<sup>c</sup>For twelfth graders, data based on four questionnaire forms; N is two-thirds of N indicated.

<sup>d</sup>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.

<sup>e</sup>Only drug use that was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

<sup>f</sup>In 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 and 1994 are from forms including the revised question. In 1993, data are based on one of two questionnaire forms for the eighth and tenth graders and on three of six questionnaire forms for the twelfth graders; N is one-half of N indicated for all groups. In 1994 and 1995, all forms included the revised wording.

<sup>g</sup>For twelfth graders, data based on two questionnaire forms; N is one-third 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, 1975-1995*, Vol. 1, Secondary School Students, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1996). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.65

**Reported drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette use in last 12 months among college students**

By type of drug, United States, 1981-95

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														
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Marijuana	51.3%	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%
Inhalants <sup>a</sup>	2.5	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
Hallucinogens	7.0	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	8.1
LSD	4.6	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	6.8
Cocaine	16.0	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
"Crack" <sup>b</sup>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.3	2.0	1.4	1.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.9
Heroin	0.2	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
Other opiates <sup>d</sup>	4.3	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	3.7
Stimulants <sup>d</sup>	NA	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	5.3
Crystal meth- amphetamine <sup>e</sup>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.8	1.1
Sedatives <sup>d</sup>	8.0	8.0	4.5	3.5	2.5	2.6	1.7	1.5	1.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Barbiturates <sup>d</sup>	2.8	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
Methaqualone <sup>d</sup>	6.5	6.6	3.1	2.5	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tranquilizers <sup>d</sup>	4.8	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
Alcohol <sup>f</sup>	92.5	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	84.5
Cigarettes	37.6	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

Note: See Note, table 3.60. 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: 1981, 1,130; 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.

Since 1982, new questions were introduced on the use of controlled and non-controlled stimulants in order to exclude over-the-counter amphetamines, which were believed to have been inflating the statistic during 1980 and 1981. 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.

<sup>a</sup>This drug was asked about in four of the five questionnaire forms in 1980-89, and in five of the six questionnaire forms in 1990-95. Total N in 1995 for college students is 1,210.

<sup>b</sup>This drug was asked about in two of the five questionnaire forms in 1987-89, and in all six forms in 1990-95.

<sup>c</sup>Less than 0.05 percent.

<sup>d</sup>Only drug use that was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

<sup>e</sup>This drug was asked about in two of the six questionnaire forms. Total N in 1995 for college students is 500.

<sup>f</sup>In 1993, the question was changed slightly in half of the questionnaire forms to indicate that a "drink" meant "more than a few sips." Beginning in 1994, all forms include the revised wording. Data for 1993 are from the revised question.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1995*, Vol. 2, College Students and Young Adults, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1996). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.



Table 3.66

**Reported drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette use in last 30 days among college students**

By type of drug, United States, 1981-95

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														
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Marijuana	33.2%	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%
Inhalants <sup>a</sup>	0.9	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
Hallucinogens	2.3	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
LSD	1.4	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
Cocaine	7.3	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
"Crack" <sup>b</sup>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Heroin	0.0	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
Other opiates <sup>d</sup>	1.1	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
Stimulants <sup>d</sup>	NA	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
Crystal meth- amphetamine <sup>e</sup>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.3
Sedatives <sup>d</sup>	3.4	2.5	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Barbiturates <sup>d</sup>	0.8	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
Methaqualone <sup>d</sup>	3.0	1.9	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tranquilizers <sup>d</sup>	1.4	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
Alcohol <sup>f</sup>	81.9	82.8	80.3	79.1	80.3	79.7	78.4	77.0	76.2	74.5	74.7	71.4	70.1	67.5	68.4
Cigarettes	25.9	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	26.9

Note: See Notes, tables 3.60 and 3.65. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

<sup>a</sup>This drug was asked about in four of the five questionnaire forms in 1980-89, and in five of the six questionnaire forms in 1990-95. Total N in 1995 for college students is 1,210.

<sup>b</sup>This drug was asked about in two of the five questionnaire forms in 1987-89, and in all six forms in 1990-95.

<sup>c</sup>Less than 0.05 percent.

<sup>d</sup>Only drug use that was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

<sup>e</sup>This drug was asked about in two of the six questionnaire forms. Total N in 1995 for college students is 500.

<sup>f</sup>In 1993, the question was changed slightly in half of the questionnaire forms to indicate that a "drink" meant "more than a few sips." Beginning in 1994, all forms include the revised wording. Data for 1993 are from the revised question.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1995*, Vol. 2, College Students and Young Adults, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1996). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.67

**Reported daily use in last 30 days of drugs, alcohol, and cigarettes among college students**

By type of drug, United States, 1981-95

Type of drug	Percent who used daily in last 30 days														
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Marijuana	5.6%	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%
Cocaine	0.0	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
Stimulants <sup>b</sup>	NA	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
<u>Alcohol</u>															
Daily <sup>c</sup>	5.5	6.1	6.1	6.6	5.0	4.6	6.0	4.9	4.0	3.8	4.1	3.7	3.2	3.6	3.3
5 or more drinks in a row in last 2 weeks	43.6	44.0	43.1	45.4	44.6	45.0	42.8	43.2	41.7	41.0	42.8	41.4	40.2	40.0	39.6
<u>Cigarettes</u>															
Daily	17.1	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	16.0
Half-pack or more per day	11.9	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

Note: See Notes, tables 3.60 and 3.65. For drugs not included in this table, daily use was below 0.05 percent in all years. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

<sup>a</sup>Less than 0.05 percent.

<sup>b</sup>Only drug use that was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

<sup>c</sup>In 1993, the question was changed slightly in half of the questionnaire forms to indicate that a "drink" meant "more than a few sips." Beginning in 1994, all forms include the revised wording. Data for 1993 are from the revised question.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1995*, Vol. 2, College Students and Young Adults, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1996). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.68

**Reported drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette use in last 12 months among young adults**

By type of drug, United States, 1986-95

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
Marijuana	36.5%	34.8%	31.8%	29.0%	26.1%	23.8%	25.2%	25.1%	25.5%	26.5%
Inhalants <sup>a</sup>	1.9	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.4
Adjusted <sup>b</sup>	3.0	2.8	2.4	NA	2.1	2.2	1.9	2.3	2.2	NA
Nitrites <sup>c</sup>	2.0	1.3	1.0	NA	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	NA
Hallucinogens	4.5	4.0	3.9	3.6	4.1	4.5	5.0	4.5	4.8	5.6
Adjusted <sup>d</sup>	4.9	4.1	3.9	NA	4.2	4.6	5.1	4.6	4.9	5.6
LSD	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.7	3.3	3.8	4.3	3.8	4.0	4.6
PCP <sup>c</sup>	0.8	0.4	0.4	NA	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Cocaine	19.7	15.7	13.8	10.8	8.6	6.2	5.7	4.7	4.3	4.3
"Crack" <sup>e</sup>	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.5	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.0
Other cocaine <sup>f</sup>	NA	13.6	11.9	10.3	8.1	5.4	5.1	3.9	3.6	3.8
Heroin	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4
Other opiates <sup>g</sup>	3.1	3.1	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.5	2.9
Stimulants <sup>g</sup>	10.6	8.7	7.3	5.8	5.2	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.5	4.5
Crystal metham- phetamine <sup>h</sup>	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.9	1.1
Sedatives <sup>g</sup>	3.0	2.5	2.1	1.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Barbiturates <sup>g</sup>	2.3	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.8	2.1
Methaqualone <sup>g</sup>	1.3	0.9	0.5	0.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tranquilizers <sup>g</sup>	5.4	5.1	4.2	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.1	2.9	3.3
Alcohol <sup>i</sup>	88.6	89.4	88.6	88.1	87.4	86.9	86.2	85.3	83.7	85.2
Steroids <sup>c</sup>	NA	NA	NA	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5
Cigarettes	40.1	40.3	37.7	38.0	37.1	37.7	37.9	37.8	38.3	39.0

Note: See Notes, tables 3.60 and 3.65. "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. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

<sup>a</sup>This drug was asked about in four of the five questionnaire forms in 1986-89, and five of the six questionnaire forms in 1990-95. Total N in 1995 is approximately 5,300.

<sup>b</sup>Adjusted for underreporting of amyl and butyl nitrites.

<sup>c</sup>This drug was asked about in one questionnaire form. Total N in 1995 is approximately 1,200. Questions about nitrates were dropped in 1995.

<sup>d</sup>Adjusted for underreporting of PCP.

<sup>e</sup>This drug was asked about in two of the five questionnaire forms in 1987-89, and in all six questionnaire forms in 1990-95.

<sup>f</sup>This drug was asked about in one of the five questionnaire forms in 1987-89, and in four of the six questionnaire forms in 1990-95. Total N in 1995 is approximately 4,300.

<sup>g</sup>Only drug use that was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

<sup>h</sup>This drug was asked about in two questionnaire forms. Total N in 1994 is approximately 2,400.

<sup>i</sup>In 1993, the question was changed slightly in half of the questionnaire forms to indicate that a "drink" meant "more than a few sips." Beginning in 1994, all forms include the revised wording. Data for 1993 are from the revised question.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1995*, Vol. 2, College Students and Young Adults, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1996). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.69

**Reported drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette use in last 30 days among young adults**

By type of drug, United States, 1986-95

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
Marijuana	22.0%	20.7%	17.9%	15.5%	13.9%	13.5%	13.3%	13.4%	14.1%	14.0%
Inhalants <sup>a</sup>	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.7
Adjusted <sup>b</sup>	0.7	0.9	0.9	NA	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	NA
Nitrites <sup>c</sup>	0.5	0.5	0.4	NA	0.1	(d)	0.1	0.2	0.1	NA
Hallucinogens	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.6
Adjusted <sup>e</sup>	1.4	1.2	1.1	NA	1.0	1.2	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.6
LSD	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.8	1.1	0.8	1.1	1.3
PCP <sup>c</sup>	0.2	0.1	0.3	NA	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0
Cocaine	8.2	6.0	5.7	3.8	2.4	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.4
"Crack" <sup>f</sup>	NA	1.0	1.2	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2
Other cocaine <sup>g</sup>	NA	4.8	4.8	3.4	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.1	1.0	1.3
Heroin	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	(d)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other opiates <sup>h</sup>	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.9
Stimulants <sup>h</sup>	4.0	3.2	2.7	2.1	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.7
Crystal methamphetamine <sup>i</sup>	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.1	(d)	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.3
Sedatives <sup>h</sup>	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Barbiturates <sup>h</sup>	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.8
Methaqualone <sup>h</sup>	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tranquilizers <sup>h</sup>	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.1
Alcohol <sup>j</sup>	75.1	75.4	74.0	72.4	71.2	70.6	69.0	68.3	67.7	68.5
Steroids <sup>c</sup>	NA	NA	NA	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2
Cigarettes	31.1	30.9	28.9	28.6	27.7	28.2	28.3	28.0	28.0	29.4

Note: See Notes, tables 3.60, 3.65, and 3.68. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

<sup>a</sup>This drug was asked about in four of the five questionnaire forms in 1986-89, and five of the six questionnaire forms in 1990-95. Total N in 1995 is approximately 5,300.

<sup>b</sup>Adjusted for underreporting of amyl and butyl nitrites.

<sup>c</sup>This drug was asked about in one questionnaire form. Total N in 1994 is approximately 1,200. Questions about nitrates were dropped in 1995.

<sup>d</sup>Less than 0.05 percent.

<sup>e</sup>Adjusted for underreporting of PCP.

<sup>f</sup>This drug was asked about in two of the five questionnaire forms in 1987-89, and in all six questionnaire forms in 1990-95.

<sup>g</sup>This drug was asked about in one of the five questionnaire forms in 1987-89, and in four of the six questionnaire forms in 1990-95. Total N in 1995 is approximately 4,300.

<sup>h</sup>Only drug use that was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

<sup>i</sup>This drug was asked about in two questionnaire forms. Total N in 1995 is approximately 2,100.

<sup>j</sup>In 1993, the question was changed slightly in half of the questionnaire forms to indicate that a "drink" meant "more than a few sips." Beginning in 1994, all forms include the revised wording. Data for 1993 are from the revised question.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1995*, Vol. 2, College Students and Young Adults, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1996). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.70

**Reported daily use within last 30 days of drugs, alcohol, and cigarettes among young adults**

By type of drug, United States, 1986-95

Type of drug	Percent using daily in last 30 days									
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Marijuana	4.1%	4.2%	3.3%	3.2%	2.5%	2.3%	2.3%	2.4%	2.8%	3.3%
Cocaine	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	(a)	0.1	(a)	0.1	(a)	0.1
Stimulants <sup>b</sup>	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
<u>Alcohol</u>										
Daily <sup>c</sup>	6.1	6.6	6.1	5.5	4.7	4.9	4.5	4.5	3.8	3.9
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	32.8
<u>Cigarettes</u>										
Daily	25.2	24.8	22.7	22.4	21.3	21.7	20.9	20.8	20.7	21.4
Half-pack or more per day	20.2	19.8	17.7	17.3	16.7	16.0	15.7	15.5	15.3	15.9

Note: See Notes, tables 3.60, 3.65, and 3.68. For drugs not included in this table, daily use was below 0.2 percent in all years. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

<sup>a</sup>Less than 0.05 percent.

<sup>b</sup>Only drug use that was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

<sup>c</sup>In 1993, the question was changed slightly in half of the questionnaire forms to indicate that a "drink" meant "more than a few sips." Beginning in 1994, all forms include the revised wording. Data for 1993 are from the revised question.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1995*, Vol. 2, College Students and Young Adults, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1996). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.71

**Students' (grades 6 to 12) reported age at first use of alcohol and drugs**By grade level of respondent, 1994-95<sup>a</sup>

Question: "When did you first. . .?"

	Age at first use								Age at first use								
	Less than 10 years	10 to 11 years	12 to 13 years	14 to 15 years	16 to 17 years	18 to 19 years	Never used		Less than 10 years	10 to 11 years	12 to 13 years	14 to 15 years	16 to 17 years	18 to 19 years	Never used		
<u>Drink beer</u>									<u>Use cocaine<sup>b</sup></u>								
Total	13.0%	8.4%	14.5%	12.4%	3.9%	0.3%	47.3%		Total	0.6%	0.3%	0.7%	1.0%	0.7%	0.1%	96.6%	
6th grade	13.1	7.6	3.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	75.6		6th grade	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	98.7	
7th grade	13.9	9.3	10.2	1.0	0.0	0.1	65.3		7th grade	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	98.3	
8th grade	15.2	10.8	17.8	5.1	0.1	0.0	50.8		8th grade	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	97.5	
9th grade	13.9	9.7	19.8	14.4	0.9	0.0	41.2		9th grade	0.5	0.4	0.8	1.5	0.2	0.0	96.4	
10th grade	12.3	7.7	18.3	22.6	4.1	0.1	34.8		10th grade	0.6	0.3	0.6	1.9	0.8	0.0	95.6	
11th grade	11.4	6.6	15.5	25.3	11.0	0.4	29.6		11th grade	0.7	0.2	0.6	1.7	2.4	0.1	94.3	
12th grade	9.3	5.2	14.4	25.1	17.9	2.0	25.9		12th grade	0.8	0.3	0.5	1.1	2.8	0.5	93.9	
Junior high school	14.2	9.4	11.1	2.4	0.1	0.1	62.7		Junior high school	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	98.1	
Senior high school	12.0	7.6	17.4	21.1	7.3	0.5	33.9		Senior high school	0.6	0.3	0.6	1.6	1.4	0.1	95.2	
<u>Drink liquor</u>									<u>Use hallucinogens<sup>c</sup></u>								
Total	5.5	5.3	12.9	13.3	4.7	0.3	57.8		Total	0.6	0.3	1.0	2.0	1.3	0.1	94.5	
6th grade	4.3	4.3	2.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	88.7		6th grade	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	98.6	
7th grade	5.3	5.5	9.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	78.7		7th grade	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	98.0	
8th grade	6.4	6.7	16.8	5.7	0.1	0.0	64.1		8th grade	0.5	0.4	1.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	96.5	
9th grade	6.3	6.3	18.0	16.7	1.0	0.0	51.5		9th grade	0.6	0.4	1.4	3.1	0.2	0.0	94.1	
10th grade	5.5	5.2	16.4	25.2	4.5	0.1	43.0		10th grade	0.6	0.3	1.1	4.2	1.4	0.0	92.2	
11th grade	5.2	4.2	13.4	26.6	13.5	0.4	36.4		11th grade	0.7	0.2	0.9	3.5	4.2	0.2	90.2	
12th grade	4.4	3.3	11.8	24.8	21.6	2.3	31.6		12th grade	0.8	0.3	0.7	2.7	5.6	0.7	89.0	
Junior high school	5.5	5.6	10.2	2.5	0.1	0.0	76.0		Junior high school	0.5	0.3	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	97.6	
Senior high school	5.5	4.9	15.3	22.8	8.7	0.6	42.0		Senior high school	0.7	0.3	1.1	3.4	2.5	0.2	91.7	
<u>Smoke marijuana</u>																	
Total	1.4	1.5	5.7	8.5	3.9	0.3	78.6										
6th grade	1.0	1.2	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	96.3										
7th grade	1.0	1.5	4.8	0.7	0.1	0.0	91.6										
8th grade	1.4	2.0	8.5	4.4	0.1	0.0	83.4										
9th grade	1.6	1.7	8.2	12.3	0.8	0.0	75.2										
10th grade	1.5	1.5	6.3	17.0	4.0	0.1	69.5										
11th grade	1.5	1.3	4.6	15.1	11.5	0.3	65.5										
12th grade	1.6	1.1	4.0	12.1	17.3	1.9	61.8										
Junior high school	1.2	1.6	5.2	2.0	0.1	0.0	89.8										
Senior high school	1.6	1.4	6.0	14.2	7.3	0.5	68.9										

Note: See Note, table 3.58.

<sup>a</sup>Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.<sup>b</sup>Includes crack.<sup>c</sup>Includes LSD and PCP.

Source: PRIDE, Inc., "1994-95 National Summary, United States Grades 6-12," Atlanta, GA: PRIDE, Inc., 1995. (Mimeographed.) P. 10, Table 3.2; p. 11, Tables 3.4-3.6; p. 12, Table 3.9. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.72

**Students' (grades 6 to 12) reported frequency of use of alcohol and drugs within last 12 months**By grade level of respondent, 1994-95<sup>a</sup>

Question: "Within the past year how often have you . . . ?"

	Frequency of use						Didn't use
	Once	6 times per year	Once or twice a month	Once a week	3 times a week	Daily	
<b>Drank beer</b>							
Total	14.0%	7.7%	12.0%	6.7%	3.2%	1.4%	55.0%
6th grade	11.1	2.8	2.5	0.9	0.7	0.9	81.1
7th grade	13.7	4.5	5.5	2.5	1.3	0.8	71.7
8th grade	16.0	7.4	10.1	4.7	2.3	1.2	58.3
9th grade	15.3	8.9	14.2	7.2	3.5	1.6	49.2
10th grade	14.3	10.1	16.8	9.9	4.4	1.6	42.9
11th grade	13.1	10.9	17.9	11.9	5.3	1.8	39.0
12th grade	12.7	10.7	19.2	13.0	6.0	2.3	36.0
Junior high school	13.8	5.1	6.4	2.9	1.5	1.0	69.2
Senior high school	14.1	10.0	16.7	10.1	4.6	1.8	42.6
<b>Drank liquor</b>							
Total	12.1	6.7	10.7	4.7	1.9	1.2	62.6
6th grade	5.5	1.4	1.4	0.5	0.4	0.7	90.2
7th grade	9.0	2.8	3.7	1.5	0.8	0.8	81.4
8th grade	12.9	5.3	8.0	3.4	1.6	1.1	67.8
9th grade	14.0	7.8	12.4	5.6	2.4	1.6	56.3
10th grade	14.3	9.2	15.9	7.3	2.9	1.4	49.0
11th grade	14.8	10.4	18.2	8.2	2.9	1.5	44.1
12th grade	14.9	12.0	19.6	8.3	2.8	1.8	40.5
Junior high school	9.5	3.4	4.7	1.9	1.0	0.9	78.7
Senior high school	14.5	9.6	16.0	7.1	2.7	1.6	48.5
<b>Smoked marijuana</b>							
Total	4.5	2.5	4.4	2.6	2.6	2.9	80.5
6th grade	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.8	96.6
7th grade	2.3	1.0	1.6	1.0	0.9	1.1	92.2
8th grade	4.1	1.8	3.6	2.2	2.0	1.9	84.5
9th grade	5.2	2.7	5.4	3.2	3.2	3.4	76.9
10th grade	5.8	3.5	6.7	3.9	4.3	4.1	71.7
11th grade	6.5	4.3	7.0	4.3	4.2	4.9	68.8
12th grade	7.4	4.9	7.2	4.1	4.3	5.3	66.8
Junior high school	2.6	1.1	2.0	1.2	1.1	1.3	90.5
Senior high school	6.1	3.7	6.5	3.8	3.9	4.3	71.8
<b>Used cocaine<sup>b</sup></b>							
Total	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.7	96.7
6th grade	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.6	98.7
7th grade	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.5	98.3
8th grade	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.5	97.5
9th grade	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.8	96.5
10th grade	1.4	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.8	95.8
11th grade	1.6	0.6	1.1	0.5	0.4	1.0	94.7
12th grade	1.7	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.4	1.1	94.7
Junior high school	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.5	98.1
Senior high school	1.4	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.9	95.5
<b>Used hallucinogens<sup>c</sup></b>							
Total	1.5	0.9	1.3	0.5	0.3	0.7	94.8
6th grade	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.6	98.6
7th grade	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.4	97.6
8th grade	1.0	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.6	96.6
9th grade	1.4	0.8	1.5	0.6	0.4	0.8	94.4
10th grade	2.2	1.2	2.0	0.9	0.5	0.7	92.5
11th grade	2.7	1.8	2.4	0.8	0.5	0.9	90.9
12th grade	2.9	2.0	2.6	0.8	0.4	1.0	90.3
Junior high school	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.5	97.6
Senior high school	2.2	1.4	2.0	0.8	0.4	0.9	92.3

Note: See Note, table 3.58.

<sup>a</sup>Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.<sup>b</sup>Includes crack.<sup>c</sup>Includes LSD and PCP.

Source: PRIDE, Inc., "1994-95 National Summary, United States Grades 6-12," Atlanta, GA: PRIDE, Inc., 1995. (Mimeographed.) P. 13, Table 4.2; p. 14, Tables 4.4-4.6; p. 16, Table 4.10. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.73

**Estimated prevalence and most recent use of alcohol and marijuana**

By sex, race, ethnicity, age, and region, United States, 1994

	Alcohol				Marijuana			
	Never used	Ever used	Most recent use		Never used	Ever used	Most recent use	
			Within last year	Within last 30 days			Within last year	Within last 30 days
Total (N=17,809)	15.8%	84.2%	66.9%	53.9%	68.9%	31.1%	8.5%	4.8%
<b>Sex</b>								
Male	11.6	88.4	71.8	60.3	64.1	35.9	11.3	6.7
Female	19.7	80.3	62.4	47.9	73.2	26.8	5.9	3.1
<b>Race, ethnicity</b>								
White	12.4	87.6	69.8	56.7	66.5	33.5	8.6	4.8
Black	26.1	73.9	55.8	43.8	72.5	27.5	10.2	5.9
Hispanic	23.8	76.2	63.0	47.7	78.4	21.6	7.5	4.1
<b>Age</b>								
12 to 17 years	58.3	41.7	36.2	21.6	86.4	13.6	11.4	6.0
18 to 25 years	13.7	86.3	78.5	63.1	58.1	41.9	21.8	12.1
26 to 34 years	8.2	91.8	78.8	65.3	47.3	52.7	11.5	6.9
35 years and older	11.0	89.0	66.2	54.1	74.6	25.4	4.1	2.3
<b>Region</b>								
Northeast	13.4	86.6	71.2	56.3	70.9	29.1	6.9	4.3
North Central	14.2	85.8	69.1	56.2	70.0	30.0	8.7	4.6
South	18.7	81.3	61.7	49.6	69.4	30.6	8.8	5.1
West	15.1	84.9	69.1	56.0	64.8	35.2	9.2	5.1

Note: These data are from the 1994 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 1994, the sample consisted of 17,809 persons. The 1994 survey is the fourteenth 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.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Population Estimates 1994* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1995), pp. 25-29, 85-89. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.74

**Estimated prevalence and most recent use of cocaine and crack**

By sex, race, ethnicity, age, and region, United States, 1994

	Cocaine <sup>a</sup>				Crack			
	Never used	Ever used	Most recent use		Never used	Ever used	Most recent use	
			Within last year	Within last 30 days			Within last year	Within last 30 days
Total (N=17,809)	89.6%	10.4%	1.7%	0.7%	98.1%	1.9%	0.6%	0.2%
<b>Sex</b>								
Male	87.1	12.9	2.4	0.9	97.4	2.6	0.9	0.3
Female	91.8	8.2	1.1	0.4	98.7	1.3	0.4	0.2
<b>Race, ethnicity</b>								
White	88.7	11.3	1.5	0.5	98.2	1.8	0.5	0.2
Black	92.2	7.8	2.9	1.3	96.7	3.3	1.6	0.7
Hispanic	91.9	8.1	2.4	1.1	98.1	1.9	0.7	0.4
<b>Age</b>								
12 to 17 years	98.3	1.7	1.1	0.3	99.4	0.6	0.4	0.1
18 to 25 years	87.9	12.1	3.6	1.2	97.1	2.9	1.0	0.3
26 to 34 years	77.0	23.0	3.5	1.3	95.5	4.5	1.3	0.6
35 years and older	92.1	7.9	0.9	0.4	98.8	1.2	0.3	0.2
<b>Region</b>								
Northeast	91.5	8.5	1.4	0.5	98.9	1.1	0.4	0.2
North Central	91.1	8.9	1.7	0.6	98.5	1.5	0.5	0.2
South	90.2	9.8	1.7	0.7	97.7	2.3	0.7	0.3
West	85.1	14.9	2.1	0.8	97.4	2.6	0.7	0.3

Note: See Note, table 3.73. For survey methodology, see Appendix 8.

<sup>a</sup>The 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 1994* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1995), pp. 31-35, 37-41. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.75

**Estimated prevalence and most recent use of inhalants and hallucinogens**

By sex, race, ethnicity, age, and region, United States, 1994

	Inhalants				Hallucinogens <sup>a</sup>			
	Never used	Ever used	Most recent use		Never used	Ever used	Most recent use	
			Within last year	Within last 30 days			Within last year	Within last 30 days
Total (N=17,809)	94.2%	5.8%	1.1%	0.4%	91.3%	8.7%	1.3%	0.5%
<b>Sex</b>								
Male	92.1	7.9	1.4	0.5	88.8	11.2	1.9	0.6
Female	96.1	3.9	0.7	0.3	93.6	6.4	0.7	0.3
<b>Race, ethnicity</b>								
White	93.3	6.7	1.2	0.4	89.9	10.1	1.5	0.5
Black	97.4	2.6	0.5	0.2	96.9	3.1	0.5	0.2
Hispanic	96.5	3.5	0.8	0.3	94.5	5.5	1.2	0.5
<b>Age</b>								
12 to 17 years	93.0	7.0	4.0	1.6	96.0	4.0	2.7	1.1
18 to 25 years	90.0	10.0	3.0	0.8	85.5	14.5	5.1	1.8
26 to 34 years	88.9	11.1	0.9	0.4	84.5	15.5	1.1	0.4
35 years and older	96.9	3.1	0.1	0.1	93.8	6.2	0.3	0.1
<b>Region</b>								
Northeast	95.2	4.8	0.9	0.3	93.4	6.6	0.8	0.4
North Central	94.0	6.0	1.3	0.6	91.7	8.3	1.3	0.5
South	93.9	6.1	1.1	0.4	91.9	8.1	1.4	0.4
West	94.0	6.0	0.9	0.3	87.9	12.1	1.7	0.5

Note: See Note, table 3.73. For survey methodology, see Appendix 8.

<sup>a</sup>Includes 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 1994* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1995), pp. 43-47, 49-53. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.76

**Estimated prevalence and most recent use of psychotherapeutics, stimulants, and tranquilizers**

By sex, race, ethnicity, age, and region, United States, 1994

	Any psychotherapeutics <sup>a</sup>				Stimulants				Tranquilizers			
	Never used	Ever used	Most recent use		Never used	Ever used	Most recent use		Never used	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=17,809)	90.0%	10.0%	2.9%	1.2%	95.4%	4.6%	0.7%	0.3%	96.0%	4.0%	1.1%	0.5%
<b>Sex</b>												
Male	88.8	11.2	2.9	1.3	93.9	6.1	0.9	0.5	95.6	4.4	1.2	0.5
Female	91.1	8.9	2.9	1.1	96.8	3.2	0.5	0.2	96.4	3.6	1.1	0.4
<b>Race, ethnicity</b>												
White	88.8	11.2	3.2	1.4	94.6	5.4	0.7	0.3	95.5	4.5	1.3	0.5
Black	94.3	5.7	1.9	0.9	97.9	2.1	0.5	0.3	97.8	2.2	0.6	0.1
Hispanic	93.7	6.3	2.2	1.0	97.6	2.4	0.5	0.3	97.4	2.6	0.8	0.4
<b>Age</b>												
12 to 17 years	93.5	6.5	3.7	1.7	98.1	1.9	1.2	0.5	98.1	1.9	0.9	0.2
18 to 25 years	88.9	11.1	5.0	1.6	96.7	3.3	1.3	0.5	95.5	4.5	1.9	0.4
26 to 34 years	83.4	16.6	4.5	1.8	92.2	7.8	1.0	0.4	91.8	8.2	1.9	0.6
35 years and older	91.6	8.4	1.8	0.9	95.5	4.5	0.4	0.2	97.0	3.0	0.8	0.5
<b>Region</b>												
Northeast	92.9	7.1	1.8	0.7	96.9	3.1	0.4	0.3	97.0	3.0	0.7	0.2
North Central	90.4	9.6	2.7	1.2	95.2	4.8	0.7	0.3	96.5	3.5	1.0	0.4
South	90.1	9.9	3.2	1.4	96.1	3.9	0.6	0.3	95.2	4.8	1.6	0.7
West	86.8	13.2	3.6	1.4	92.9	7.1	1.1	0.5	95.8	4.2	0.9	0.4

Note: See Note, table 3.73. For survey methodology, see Appendix 8.

<sup>a</sup>Includes 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 1994* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1995), pp. 55-59, 61-65, 73-77. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.



Table 3.77

**Estimated prevalence and past year use of PCP, LSD, heroin, anabolic steroids, and needle use**

By sex, race, ethnicity, age, and region, United States, 1994

	PCP		LSD		Heroin		Anabolic steroids		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	Ever used	Used within past year
Total (N=17,809)	2.8%	0.1%	7.0%	0.8%	1.0%	0.1%	0.5%	0.1%	1.2%	0.1%
<b>Sex</b>										
Male	3.6	0.1	9.3	1.1	1.6	0.1	0.9	0.3	1.8	0.2
Female	2.1	0.1	4.9	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.2	(a)	0.7	0.1
<b>Race, ethnicity</b>										
White	3.2	0.1	8.2	0.9	0.9	0.1	0.5	0.2	1.3	0.1
Black	1.8	0.1	2.4	0.3	1.5	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.8	0.2
Hispanic	2.1	0.1	4.4	0.5	1.1	0.3	0.5	0.2	1.0	0.1
<b>Age</b>										
12 to 17 years	1.0	0.4	3.4	1.8	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.2	(a)
18 to 25 years	2.5	0.3	11.1	3.3	0.8	0.1	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.3
26 to 34 years	5.4	0.1	12.4	0.6	1.5	0.3	1.0	0.1	1.9	0.2
35 years and older	2.5	(a)	5.2	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.2	(a)	1.3	0.1
<b>Region</b>										
Northeast	2.3	0.1	4.9	0.5	0.9	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.1
North Central	2.5	0.1	6.7	0.9	0.9	0.1	0.6	0.1	1.0	0.1
South	2.6	0.1	6.8	0.9	0.7	0.1	0.6	0.2	1.4	0.2
West	4.1	0.1	9.7	0.8	1.6	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.7	0.1

Note: See Note, table 3.73. "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 1994* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1995), pp. 103-107. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

<sup>a</sup>Estimates based on only a few respondents are omitted because a high degree of confidence cannot be placed in their statistical accuracy.

Table 3.78

**Estimated prevalence and most recent use of alcohol, marijuana, and cocaine among the rural population**

By sex, race, ethnicity, age, and region, United States, 1994

	Alcohol				Marijuana				Cocaine <sup>a</sup>			
	Never used	Ever used	Most recent use		Never used	Ever used	Most recent use		Never used	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=2,228)	22.1%	77.9%	55.7%	44.8%	76.3%	23.7%	5.3%	3.1%	94.7%	5.3%	1.2%	0.4%
<b>Sex</b>												
Male	14.2	85.8	64.4	53.0	72.7	27.3	6.7	4.3	93.8	6.2	1.6	0.5
Female	29.5	70.5	47.4	37.1	79.7	20.3	3.9	1.9	95.5	4.5	0.7	0.3
<b>Race, ethnicity</b>												
White	21.2	78.8	56.3	45.5	76.0	24.0	5.1	3.0	94.7	5.3	1.0	0.3
Black	35.1	64.9	42.5	34.7	82.9	17.1	5.8	3.5	96.5	3.5	1.9	1.5
Hispanic	18.7	81.3	64.7	49.0	72.9	27.1	8.0	2.8	91.5	8.5	1.8	(b)
<b>Age</b>												
12 to 17 years	58.8	41.2	33.6	21.6	90.5	9.5	7.1	3.8	98.5	1.5	0.8	(b)
18 to 25 years	15.8	84.2	71.1	56.4	66.5	33.5	10.7	5.4	93.9	6.1	2.2	0.6
26 to 34 years	10.2	89.8	68.8	54.2	49.5	50.5	9.9	6.7	84.9	15.1	3.7	1.3
35 years and older	19.3	80.7	53.7	44.7	82.1	17.9	2.8	1.6	96.5	3.5	0.4	(b)
<b>Region</b>												
Northeast	NA	NA	NA	NA	74.3	25.7	4.4	3.1	95.8	4.2	0.8	(b)
North Central	20.2	79.8	60.0	49.2	79.0	21.0	3.9	1.7	94.7	5.3	1.0	0.3
South	25.4	74.6	46.6	36.4	75.7	24.3	6.3	3.9	95.0	5.0	1.2	0.6
West	NA	NA	NA	NA	68.9	31.1	8.0	(b)	89.3	10.7	(b)	(b)

Note: See Note, table 3.73. The 1994 NHSDA sample design did not oversample the rural population, therefore the design was modified and augmented with 1,000 additional rural interviews. These data are based on 2,228 interviews, including the 1,000 additional rural interviews. 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: Rural Population Estimates 1994* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1996), pp. 25-35, 85-89. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

<sup>a</sup>The estimates for cocaine include crack.

<sup>b</sup>Estimates based on only a few respondents are omitted because a high degree of confidence cannot be placed in their statistical accuracy.

Table 3.79

**Estimated prevalence and most recent use of selected drugs among the rural population**

United States, 1994

Type of drug	Ever used	Most recent use	
		Within last year	Within last 30 days
Crack	1.2%	0.6%	0.2%
Inhalants	4.1	0.9	0.4
Hallucinogens	5.5	0.7	0.3
Any psychotherapeutics	8.9	2.8	1.4
Stimulants	3.8	0.4	0.2
Tranquilizers	4.0	1.4	0.8
PCP	1.6	(a)	NA
LSD	4.3	0.2	NA
Heroin	0.6	(a)	NA
Anabolic steroids	0.4	0.1	NA
Needle use	0.7	(a)	NA

Note: See Notes, tables 3.73 and 3.78. For survey methodology, see Appendix 8.

<sup>a</sup>Estimates based on only a few respondents are omitted because a high degree of confidence cannot be placed in their statistical accuracy.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, **National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Rural Population Estimates 1994** (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1996), pp. 37, 43, 49, 55, 61, 73, 103-107. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.80

**Respondents reporting problems associated with alcohol use during the past year**By age group and type of problem, United States, 1993<sup>a</sup>

Type of problem	Total all ages (N=16,620)	Age group			
		12 to 17 years (N=2,186)	18 to 25 years (N=4,196)	26 to 34 years (N=6,530)	35 years and older (N=3,708)
Aggressive or cross while drinking	9.6%	15.3%	18.2%	12.1%	5.6%
Unable to remember what happened	9.3	22.9	21.0	10.2	4.2
Tossed down drinks fast to get effect	9.3	25.6	22.2	10.7	3.5
Got high or tight while drinking alone	9.1	9.8	12.7	11.9	6.9
Heated argument while drinking	7.5	13.5	16.2	9.9	3.5
Partner told me I should cut down	6.5	8.7	8.9	8.7	4.8
Afraid I might be or become alcoholic	6.2	9.6	8.5	7.1	4.8
Relative told me I should cut down	4.6	7.0	7.4	6.5	2.9
Difficult for me to stop drinking	4.3	10.1	8.3	5.4	2.1
Kept on drinking after promising myself not to	4.1	7.4	6.5	5.6	2.6
Stayed away from work or school	3.3	4.8	9.9	3.6	1.1
Quick drink when no one was looking	3.1	18.7	4.5	2.4	1.4
High or tight on job or at school	3.1	10.5	7.4	3.4	0.9
Friend told me I should cut down	2.5	6.3	4.0	2.9	1.5
Stayed drunk for more than one day	2.3	4.7	5.0	3.1	0.9
Hands shook after drinking day before	2.0	3.9	4.2	2.4	1.0
Drink first thing in morning	1.0	2.0	1.3	1.0	0.7
Lost or nearly lost job	0.7	0.1	1.2	1.3	0.3

Note: These data are from the 1993 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. In 1993, the sample consisted of 26,489 persons. The 1993 survey is the thirteenth in a series of surveys measuring the prevalence of drug and alcohol use among the American household population age 12 and older.

Respondents with missing data on problems are coded as not having problems. 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 alcohol use. For survey methodology, see Appendix 8.

<sup>a</sup>Only respondents who report having had at least one drink in the past 12 months 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 1993** (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1995), p. 139. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.81

**Respondents reporting problems associated with alcohol use during the past year**By frequency of alcohol use and type of problem, United States, 1993<sup>a</sup>

Type of problem	Frequency of alcohol use		
	Drunk more than twice a month (N=1,469)	Drunk about twice a month or less often (N=5,507)	Not drunk in past year (N=8,264)
Unable to remember what happened	42.6%	20.4%	1.6%
Got high or tight while drinking alone	42.3	17.2	2.7
Aggressive or cross while drinking	41.7	20.0	2.2
Tossed down drinks fast to get effect	38.1	20.4	2.2
Heated argument while drinking	35.4	15.5	1.6
Partner told me I should cut down	32.2	12.2	1.6
Afraid I might be or become alcoholic	29.3	9.2	2.7
Relative told me I should cut down	29.2	7.5	1.0
Difficult for me to stop drinking	25.0	8.2	0.6
Kept on drinking after promising myself not to	23.9	7.0	1.1
High or tight on job or at school	20.7	5.2	0.5
Stayed drunk for more than one day	20.6	2.9	0.2
Stayed away from work or school	19.6	6.3	0.4
Friend told me I should cut down	17.0	3.5	0.6
Hands shook after drinking day before	16.4	3.0	0.2
Quick drink when no one was looking	14.1	4.7	1.1
Drink first thing in morning	7.9	1.2	0.1
Lost or nearly lost job	6.3	0.6	0.1

Note: See Note, table 3.80. "Drunk more than twice a month" includes respondents who reported getting very high or drunk on alcohol 25 or more days in the past 12 months. "Drunk about twice a month or less often" includes respondents who reported getting very high or drunk on alcohol at least once but not more than 24 days in the past 12 months. For survey methodology, see Appendix 8.

<sup>a</sup>Only respondents who reported having at least one drink in the past 12 months and who reported their frequency of being drunk in the past year 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 1993* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1995), p. 140. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.82

**Respondents reporting problems associated with alcohol, drug, or cigarette use during the past year**

By age group and type of problem, United States, 1993

Type of problem	Total all ages	Age group			
		12 to 17 years	18 to 25 years	26 to 34 years	35 years and older
Became depressed or lost interest in things	2.9%	2.8%	6.1%	4.1%	1.8%
Had arguments and fights with family or friends	4.2	4.6	9.6	6.7	2.0
Felt completely alone and isolated	2.0	1.4	4.4	3.0	1.3
Felt very nervous and anxious	3.5	3.2	6.8	4.8	2.3
Had health problems	3.1	1.9	4.1	3.7	2.9
Found it difficult to think clearly	4.3	5.4	11.1	5.8	2.1
Felt irritable and upset	4.7	3.0	9.4	6.8	3.3
Got less work done than usual at school or on the job	2.3	2.2	4.8	2.9	1.5
Felt suspicious and mistrustful of people	1.7	1.7	3.7	2.4	1.0
Found it harder to handle my problems	1.7	1.4	3.0	3.0	1.0
Had to get emergency medical help	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.5

Note: See Note, table 3.80. 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 1993* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1995), p. 133. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.83

**Respondents reporting problems associated with alcohol, marijuana, or cocaine use during the past year**

By type of problem, United States, 1993

Type of problem	Drug used in past year		
	Alcohol (N=16,620)	Marijuana (N=3,732)	Cocaine (N=1,070)
Became depressed or lost interest in things	2.6%	2.7%	8.8%
Had arguments and fights with family or friends	4.3	2.6	7.7
Felt completely alone and isolated	1.9	1.1	7.2
Felt very nervous and anxious	1.6	4.0	14.1
Had health problems	0.9	0.9	3.5
Found it difficult to think clearly	4.4	7.9	7.0
Felt irritable and upset	4.0	2.3	9.0
Got less work done than usual at school or on the job	1.9	3.4	3.9
Felt suspicious and mistrustful of people	1.2	3.1	7.5
Found it harder to handle my problems	1.5	1.3	8.1
Had to get emergency medical help	0.4	0.1	1.4

Note: See Note, table 3.80. 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 1993** (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1995), p. 134. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.84

**Respondents reporting whether drug abuse has ever been a source of family trouble**

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1995

Question: "Has drug abuse ever been a cause of trouble in your family?"

	Yes	No
<b>National</b>	19%	81%
<b>Sex</b>		
Male	18	82
Female	19	81
<b>Race</b>		
White	19	81
Nonwhite <sup>a</sup>	20	80
Black	25	75
<b>Age</b>		
18 to 29 years	20	80
30 to 49 years	22	78
50 to 64 years	21	79
65 years and older	8	92
<b>Education</b>		
College post graduate	23	77
College graduate	19	81
Some college	18	82
No college	19	81
<b>Income</b>		
\$75,000 and over	21	79
\$50,000 and over	22	78
\$30,000 to 49,999	19	81
\$20,000 to \$29,999	21	79
Under \$20,000	15	85
<b>Community</b>		
Urban area	20	80
Suburban area	18	82
Rural area	16	84
<b>Region</b>		
East	19	81
Midwest	18	82
South	17	82
West	20	80
<b>Politics</b>		
Republican	17	83
Democrat	24	76
Independent	17	83

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.

<sup>a</sup>Includes black respondents.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.85

**Type of drug mentioned in drug abuse-related emergency department episodes**

By patient and episode characteristics, United States, 1993 and 1994

Patient and episode characteristics	Type of drug					
	Marijuana/hashish		Heroin/morphine		Cocaine <sup>a</sup>	
	1993	1994	1993	1994	1993	1994
Total number of drug mentions <sup>b</sup>	28,873	40,183	63,232	64,013	123,423	142,878
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	20,241	28,053	44,672	44,000	82,687	96,125
Female	8,368	11,762	18,159	19,515	39,936	45,663
<b>Age</b>						
12 to 17 years	4,247	6,539	280	507	1,570	2,054
18 to 25 years	9,545	13,860	8,019	8,370	22,159	25,392
26 to 34 years	9,278	11,452	21,203	21,618	52,658	60,500
35 years and older	5,624	8,277	33,613	33,359	46,614	54,238
<b>Race, ethnicity</b>						
White	13,483	18,882	23,027	23,383	32,718	40,843
Black	10,104	15,053	23,347	25,989	68,706	76,984
Hispanic	2,690	3,109	11,327	9,452	12,713	13,373
Other race <sup>c</sup>	202	302	699	282	561	890
Race unknown	2,409	2,880	4,959	4,982	8,876	10,927
<b>Drug use motive</b>						
Recreational use	7,339	10,515	5,337	4,154	14,006	16,113
Dependence	10,780	15,014	47,911	50,505	77,892	91,265
Suicide	2,367	3,934	2,115	2,282	9,397	11,718
Other/unknown motive <sup>d</sup>	8,387	10,719	7,869	7,071	22,068	23,782
<b>Reason for emergency room contact</b>						
Unexpected reaction	8,846	11,484	6,848	6,306	27,852	33,762
Overdose	4,708	7,059	16,557	13,752	18,991	22,191
Chronic effects	2,553	4,185	14,280	16,532	22,944	27,029
Seeking detoxification	5,382	6,185	14,396	14,831	31,801	35,687
Withdrawal	360	612	5,559	6,933	3,071	3,355
Other/unknown reason	7,023	10,658	5,591	5,659	18,764	20,854

Note: These data were gathered 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, there was an estimated total of 518,521 episodes involving 900,317 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. 16.)

Data for 1993 have been revised by the Source and may differ from data shown in the 1994 SOURCEBOOK. For information on methodology, estimation procedures, and data limitations, see Appendix 10.

<sup>a</sup>Includes crack.

<sup>b</sup>Total includes patients whose sex or age was unknown.

<sup>c</sup>Includes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, and Pacific Islanders.

<sup>d</sup>Includes self-medication for physical ailment, to prevent pregnancy, induce abortion, accident, used knowingly, etc.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Preliminary Estimates from the Drug Abuse Warning Network: January-June 1995 Preliminary Estimates of Drug-Related Emergency Department Episodes*, Advance Report Number 14 (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, May 1996), pp. 44, 46, 48. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.86

**Type and rate (per 100,000 population) of drug mentioned in drug abuse-related emergency department episodes**

By patient characteristics, United States, 1993 and 1994

Patient characteristics	Type of drug					
	Marijuana/hashish		Heroin/morphine		Cocaine	
	1993	1994	1993	1994	1993	1994
Total rate of drug mentions <sup>a</sup>	12.6	17.5	27.6	27.8	53.9	62.0
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	18.3	25.2	40.3	39.6	74.6	86.5
Female	7.1	9.9	15.4	16.4	33.8	38.3
<b>Age</b>						
12 to 17 years	20.2	30.2	1.3	2.3	7.5	9.5
18 to 25 years	34.6	49.6	29.0	30.0	80.2	90.9
26 to 34 years	24.8	31.5	56.7	59.5	140.9	166.4
35 years and older	4.7	6.8	27.9	27.3	38.7	44.4

Note: See Note, table 3.85. For information on methodology, estimation procedures, and data limitations, see Appendix 10.

<sup>a</sup>Total 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, *Preliminary Estimates from the Drug Abuse Warning Network: January-June 1995 Preliminary Estimates of Drug-Related Emergency Department Episodes*, Advance Report Number 14 (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, May 1996), pp. 68, 70, 72. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.87

**Reported alcohol use**

By sex, United States, selected years 1939-96

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

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 3.88

**Reported alcohol use**

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1996

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%
<b>Sex</b>		
Male	66	33
Female	55	45
<b>Race</b>		
White	63	36
Nonwhite <sup>a</sup>	46	54
Black	36	64
<b>Age</b>		
18 to 29 years	66	34
30 to 49 years	67	32
50 to 64 years	58	42
50 years and older	50	50
65 years and older	42	58
<b>Education</b>		
College post graduate	73	27
College graduate	66	32
Some college	66	34
No college	51	48
<b>Income</b>		
\$75,000 and over	79	21
\$50,000 and over	79	21
\$30,000 to \$49,999	64	36
\$20,000 to \$29,999	57	43
Under \$20,000	44	55
<b>Community</b>		
Urban area	60	40
Suburban area	66	33
Rural area	52	47
<b>Region</b>		
East	63	37
Midwest	66	34
South	54	45
West	62	37
<b>Politics</b>		
Republican	66	34
Democrat	52	47
Independent	65	34

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.

<sup>a</sup>Includes black respondents.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.89

**Respondents reporting whether they drink more than they should**

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1996

Question: "Do you sometimes drink more than you think you should?"

	Yes	No
National	25%	75%
<b>Sex</b>		
Male	29	71
Female	22	78
<b>Race</b>		
White	26	74
Nonwhite <sup>a</sup>	19	80
Black	19	79
<b>Age</b>		
18 to 29 years	37	63
30 to 49 years	27	73
50 to 64 years	17	83
50 years and older	14	86
65 years and older	11	89
<b>Education</b>		
College post graduate	25	74
College graduate	21	79
Some college	30	70
No college	24	76
<b>Income</b>		
\$75,000 and over	20	79
\$50,000 and over	23	77
\$30,000 to \$49,999	28	72
\$20,000 to \$29,999	33	67
Under \$20,000	23	77
<b>Community</b>		
Urban area	25	75
Suburban area	21	79
Rural area	34	66
<b>Region</b>		
East	20	80
Midwest	25	75
South	28	72
West	29	70
<b>Politics</b>		
Republican	24	76
Democrat	25	75
Independent	27	73

Note: This question was asked of the 61 percent 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 3.88. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

<sup>a</sup>Includes black respondents.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.90		
<b>Respondents reporting whether drinking has ever been a source of family trouble</b>		
By demographic characteristics, United States, 1996		
Question: "Has drinking ever been a cause of trouble in your family?"		
	Yes	No
National	23%	77%
<u>Sex</u>		
Male	23	77
Female	24	76
<u>Race</u>		
White	23	77
Nonwhite <sup>a</sup>	22	78
Black	24	76
<u>Age</u>		
18 to 29 years	17	83
30 to 49 years	27	73
50 to 64 years	24	76
50 years and older	23	77
65 years and older	21	79
<u>Education</u>		
College post graduate	19	81
College graduate	19	81
Some college	29	71
No college	22	76
<u>Income</u>		
\$75,000 and over	24	76
\$50,000 and over	19	81
\$30,000 to \$49,999	26	74
\$20,000 to \$29,999	23	77
Under \$20,000	25	74
<u>Community</u>		
Urban area	26	74
Suburban area	21	79
Rural area	24	75
<u>Region</u>		
East	23	77
Midwest	22	78
South	25	75
West	22	78
<u>Politics</u>		
Republican	21	79
Democrat	25	75
Independent	23	77
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.		
<sup>a</sup> Includes black respondents.		
Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.		

Table 3.91

College students reporting drinking behavior, by sex, United States, 1993

Source: Henry Wechsler et al., "Health and Behavioral Consequences of Binge Drinking in College: A National Survey of Students at 140 Campuses," *Journal of the American Medical Association*, Vol. 272, No. 21 (Dec. 7, 1994), p. 1674. Reprinted by permission.

Available in print edition only.

Table 3.92

**College students reporting drinking-related problems**, by level of drinking, United States, 1993

Source: Henry Wechsler et al., "Health and Behavioral Consequences of Binge Drinking in College: A National Survey of Students at 140 Campuses," *Journal of the American Medical Association*, Vol. 272, No. 21 (Dec. 7, 1994), p. 1675, Table 2. Reprinted by permission.

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Table 3.93

**College students reporting alcohol-related driving behavior**, by level of drinking and sex, United States, 1993

Source: Henry Wechsler et al., "Health and Behavioral Consequences of Binge Drinking in College: A National Survey of Students at 140 Campuses," *Journal of the American Medical Association*, Vol. 272, No. 21 (Dec. 7, 1994), p. 1675, Table 3. Reprinted by permission.

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Table 3.94

**College students who binge drink**

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1993

	Percent who binge drink <sup>a</sup>
<b>Sex</b>	
Male	50%
Female	39
<b>Race, ethnicity</b>	
White	48
Black/African American	16
Hispanic	38
Asian/Pacific Islander	21
Native American/Native Alaskan	34
Other	34
<b>Age</b>	
Less than 21 years	45
21 to 23 years	48
24 years and older	28
<b>College residence</b>	
Single-sex dorm	38
Coed dorm	52
Fraternity or sorority	84
Off-campus housing	40
<b>Religion</b>	
Considers religion to be very important	21
Does not consider religion to be very important	48

Note: Binge drinking was defined as the consumption of five or more drinks in a row for men and four or more drinks in a row for women during the 2 weeks prior to the survey. These data are from a survey, conducted in 1993, of college students selected from a national sample of 179 accredited 4-year colleges and universities. The sample was selected using probability proportionate to enrollment size sampling. All full-time undergraduate students at a university were eligible to be chosen for this study, regardless of the college in which they were enrolled. The sample contained few women-only colleges and few colleges with less than 1,000 students. To correct for this problem, an oversample of 15 additional colleges with enrollments of less than 1,000 students and 10 all-women's colleges were added to the sample. Nine colleges were subsequently dropped because they were considered inappropriate. These included seminary schools, military schools, and allied health schools.

One hundred forty (72 percent) of the final sample of 195 colleges agreed to participate. At each school a random sample of students was selected based on the total enrollment of full-time undergraduates. The final student sample included 28,709 students. Overall, 3,082 students were eliminated from the sample because of school reports of incorrect addresses, withdrawal from school, or leaves of absence, reducing the sample size to 25,627. A total of 17,592 students returned questionnaires, yielding an overall student response rate of approximately 69 percent. There were 496 students excluded from bingeing analyses because of missing responses, making the total 17,096. In addition, 16 percent of the sample consists of abstainers; these cases are not included in these tables. Ns may vary because of missing values.

<sup>a</sup>Based on total number of students responding to the survey.

Source: Harvard School of Public Health, *Binge Drinking on American College Campuses: A New Look at an Old Problem* (Boston, MA: Harvard School of Public Health, August 1995), p. 9. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.95

**Respondents reporting driving after drinking alcohol**

By frequency of activity, United States, selected years 1983-95

(Percents based on those who drive)

	Frequency of driving after drinking alcohol			Don't drink <sup>a</sup>
	All the time	Sometimes	Never	
1983	5%	25%	52%	16%
1985	3	25	59	12
1987	2	23	49	25
1988	3	19	60	18
1989	2	19	56	23
1990	2	18	61	18
1991	2	19	62	17
1992	1	18	61	20
1993	2	15	68	15
1994	3	14	66	16
1995	1	16	70	13

Note: The survey data for each year are based on telephone interviews with approximately 1,200 randomly selected adults across the country. The 1995 survey was conducted by Princeton Survey Research Associates (PSRA) from Oct. 27 to Nov. 9, 1995. Each survey from 1983 to 1995 followed the same procedures in order to facilitate comparisons. PSRA's national public cross-sections are weighted based on the U.S. Bureau of the Census' latest population parameters on sex, race, education, and region for each year. This procedure adjusts these key variables, where necessary, to their actual proportions in the population in order to correct for subgroup variations in homes with telephones and nonresponse rates. (Source, p. 31.) Data for 1995 are based on 591 respondents because a split sample design was used in order to test new question wording. The "don't know" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100.

<sup>a</sup>Response volunteered.

Source: Prevention Magazine, *The Prevention Index* (Emmaus, PA: Rodale Press, Inc., 1995), p. 27 and data provided by Prevention Magazine. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.



Table 3.96

**Fatalities in alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes**

By blood alcohol concentration level, United States, 1982-94

	Total fatalities	Total fatalities in alcohol-related crashes		Blood alcohol concentration level					
				No alcohol (0.00%)		Some and impaired (0.01% to 0.09%)		Intoxicated (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	22,715	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	17,859	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	40,676	16,589	40.8	24,087	59.2	3,495	8.6	13,094	32.2

Note: These data are based on information from two of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration's data systems: the Fatal Accident Reporting System (FARS) and the National Accident 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 com-

pleted 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 of 0.01 or more grams per deciliter.

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 1994* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, 1995), p. 32. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.97

**Blood alcohol concentration level of motor vehicle drivers involved in fatal crashes**

By age, United States, 1984-94

Blood alcohol concentration	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
<b>Ages 16 to 20</b>											
Some and impaired (0.01% to 0.09%)	39.6	35.5	36.5	33.3	32.3	29.9	31.7	29.8	26.8	24.5	22.6
Intoxicated (0.10% or more)	26.6	23.9	23.7	21.0	20.7	19.5	21.1	20.0	17.6	16.1	14.1
Total number	9,804	9,386	10,163	9,910	10,171	9,442	8,821	8,002	7,192	7,256	7,711
<b>Ages 21 to 24</b>											
Some and impaired (0.01% to 0.09%)	49.0	45.9	47.3	45.4	46.1	45.0	44.8	44.5	41.0	39.4	37.4
Intoxicated (0.10% or more)	37.3	35.3	36.1	34.1	35.2	34.5	34.7	33.8	30.7	30.7	28.1
Total number	8,963	9,046	9,129	8,808	8,555	7,723	7,195	6,748	6,323	6,406	6,280
<b>Ages 25 to 34</b>											
Some and impaired (0.01% to 0.09%)	41.7	41.0	41.5	41.6	41.1	40.1	41.3	40.1	38.4	36.1	33.9
Intoxicated (0.10% or more)	33.0	32.4	33.0	32.9	32.7	31.9	33.0	32.3	30.9	28.6	26.8
Total number	15,233	15,257	16,179	16,562	16,398	15,928	15,764	14,151	13,049	13,038	12,882
<b>Ages 35 to 44</b>											
Some and impaired (0.01% to 0.09%)	32.4	30.5	30.6	31.4	31.4	31.2	32.0	31.2	30.0	29.3	27.3
Intoxicated (0.10% or more)	25.9	24.3	24.5	25.4	25.4	25.2	25.8	25.2	24.2	23.5	22.3
Total number	8,563	8,892	9,240	9,778	10,077	10,106	10,177	9,482	9,284	9,738	9,935
<b>Ages 45 to 54</b>											
Some and impaired (0.01% to 0.09%)	24.9	24.0	23.7	22.4	23.1	23.8	22.5	23.0	21.0	20.1	19.5
Intoxicated (0.10% or more)	19.7	18.9	18.2	17.5	18.2	18.9	17.6	18.1	16.3	15.8	15.5
Total number	5,084	5,150	5,077	5,470	5,761	6,038	5,867	5,458	5,672	5,970	6,486
<b>Ages 55 to 64</b>											
Some and impaired (0.01% to 0.09%)	20.1	18.5	18.5	18.1	18.5	18.0	16.7	15.6	15.6	16.0	13.6
Intoxicated (0.10% or more)	15.3	13.8	13.6	13.8	14.1	13.7	12.5	12.0	11.5	12.4	10.5
Total number	4,059	4,112	4,019	4,223	4,320	4,202	4,068	3,695	3,688	3,824	3,826
<b>Ages 65 to 74</b>											
Some and impaired (0.01% to 0.09%)	15.3	13.9	13.6	12.6	13.8	12.4	11.9	12.1	11.9	10.2	10.8
Intoxicated (0.10% or more)	11.3	9.9	9.4	8.7	9.3	8.5	8.2	8.4	8.4	7.3	7.7
Total number	2,620	2,650	2,844	2,987	3,079	3,107	3,161	3,017	3,024	3,031	3,189
<b>Ages 75 and older</b>											
Some and impaired (0.01% to 0.09%)	8.0	6.8	6.2	6.4	7.1	6.5	6.7	6.5	5.4	5.8	4.7
Intoxicated (0.10% or more)	4.8	4.2	3.1	3.8	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.4	3.1	3.4	3.0
Total number	1,696	1,829	2,037	2,091	2,297	2,324	2,340	2,454	2,450	2,817	2,866

Note: See Note, table 3.96. 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 1994** (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, 1995), p. 36. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.98

**Fatalities in alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes**

By blood alcohol concentration level and jurisdiction, 1994

Jurisdiction	Total fatalities	Total fatalities in alcohol-related crashes		Blood alcohol concentration level					
				No alcohol (0.00%)		Some and impaired (0.01% to 0.09%)		Intoxicated (0.10% or more)	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	41,274	16,892	40.9%	24,382	59.1%	3,579	8.7%	13,313	32.3%
Alabama	1,083	436	40.3	647	59.7	80	7.4	356	32.9
Alaska	85	48	56.5	37	43.5	9	10.8	39	45.7
Arizona	903	401	44.4	502	55.6	82	9.1	319	35.3
Arkansas	610	200	32.7	411	67.3	51	8.3	149	24.4
California	4,226	1,674	39.6	2,551	60.4	379	9.0	1,295	30.7
Colorado	585	276	47.2	309	52.8	55	9.3	221	37.8
Connecticut	310	145	46.9	165	53.1	33	10.7	112	36.1
Delaware	112	63	56.0	49	44.0	16	14.0	47	42.0
District of Columbia	69	32	47.4	36	52.6	7	10.6	25	36.8
Florida	2,687	1,049	39.1	1,637	60.9	201	7.5	848	31.6
Georgia	1,426	529	37.1	897	62.9	132	9.3	397	27.8
Hawaii	122	59	48.4	63	51.6	10	8.5	49	39.9
Idaho	249	87	35.2	161	64.8	16	6.5	71	28.7
Illinois	1,554	656	42.2	898	57.8	129	8.3	527	33.9
Indiana	974	340	34.8	635	65.2	67	6.8	273	28.0
Iowa	478	212	44.4	266	55.6	66	13.7	146	30.6
Kansas	442	168	38.0	274	62.0	31	7.1	137	30.9
Kentucky	778	284	36.6	493	63.4	76	9.8	208	26.8
Louisiana	838	425	50.7	413	49.3	84	10.1	341	40.7
Maine	188	65	34.2	124	65.8	18	9.3	47	24.9
Maryland	651	210	32.1	442	67.9	59	9.0	151	23.2
Massachusetts	440	214	48.5	226	51.5	56	12.6	158	35.9
Michigan	1,419	579	40.8	839	59.2	122	8.6	457	32.2
Minnesota	644	244	37.9	400	62.1	56	8.7	188	29.2
Mississippi	791	344	43.4	447	56.6	78	9.8	266	33.6
Missouri	1,089	543	49.9	546	50.1	122	11.2	421	38.7
Montana	202	102	50.5	100	49.5	14	7.0	88	43.5
Nebraska	271	116	42.8	155	57.2	36	13.2	80	29.6
Nevada	294	147	50.2	146	49.8	28	9.6	119	40.6
New Hampshire	119	47	39.8	72	60.2	10	8.4	37	31.5
New Jersey	761	278	36.6	483	63.4	65	8.6	213	28.0
New Mexico	447	237	52.8	211	47.2	45	10.0	192	42.9
New York	1,658	503	30.3	1,155	69.7	123	7.4	380	22.9
North Carolina	1,431	511	35.7	920	64.3	93	6.5	418	29.2
North Dakota	88	44	49.9	44	50.1	6	7.3	38	42.6
Ohio	1,371	396	28.9	975	71.1	82	6.0	314	22.9
Oklahoma	687	269	39.2	418	60.8	61	8.9	208	30.3
Oregon	490	196	40.1	294	59.9	39	8.0	157	32.1
Pennsylvania	1,441	585	40.6	856	59.4	109	7.6	476	33.1
Rhode Island	63	28	44.7	35	55.3	9	14.5	19	30.2
South Carolina	847	208	24.6	639	75.4	28	3.3	180	21.3
South Dakota	154	72	46.7	82	53.3	11	7.1	61	39.6
Tennessee	1,214	486	40.1	727	59.9	97	8.0	389	32.0
Texas	3,186	1,754	55.0	1,433	45.0	345	10.8	1,409	44.2
Utah	342	91	26.6	251	73.4	23	6.7	68	20.0
Vermont	77	35	46.2	41	53.8	10	13.6	25	32.6
Virginia	930	363	39.1	566	60.9	78	8.4	285	30.7
Washington	638	307	48.2	331	51.8	57	9.0	250	39.2
West Virginia	356	152	42.7	204	57.3	23	6.5	129	36.2
Wisconsin	712	304	42.7	408	57.3	58	8.1	246	34.6
Wyoming	144	71	49.0	73	51.0	9	5.9	62	43.1
Puerto Rico	598	303	50.7	295	49.3	84	14.1	219	36.7

Note: See Note, table 3.96. The totals presented above include crashes occurring in Puerto Rico and therefore differ from totals presented in table 3.96.

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, **Traffic Safety Facts 1994** (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, 1995), pp. 154, 155. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.99

**Reported prevalence of delinquent behavior<sup>a</sup>**

By offense, United States, 1979, 1980, 1983, 1986, 1989, and 1992

(Percent reporting one or more offenses)

	1979 Ages 14 to 20 (N=1,543)	1980 Ages 15 to 21 (N=1,494)	1983 Ages 18 to 24 (N=1,496)	1986 Ages 21 to 27 (N=1,383)	1989 Ages 24 to 30 (N=1,436)	1992 Ages 27 to 33 (N=1,338)
<b>Felony assault</b>						
Aggravated assault	4%	4%	3%	3%	2%	2%
Sexual assault	0	0	0	1	0	0
Gang fights	6	5	2	1	0	NA
Battery	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2
<b>Minor assault</b>						
Hit teacher	3	NA	0	NA	NA	NA
Hit parent	2	NA	1	0	0	0
Hit student	18	NA	4	NA	NA	NA
Hit someone at work	NA	NA	NA	2	2	1
Hit anyone else	NA	NA	NA	11	8	6
<b>Robbery</b>						
Strongarmed students	1	1	0	NA	NA	NA
Strongarmed others	2	1	0	NA	NA	NA
Strongarmed anyone	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0
<b>Felony theft</b>						
Stole motor vehicle	1	1	0	0	0	0
Stole something over \$50	3	3	2	2	1	1
Broke into building or vehicle	3	2	2	1	0	0
Bought stolen goods	6	6	6	4	3	3
<b>Minor theft</b>						
Stole something under \$5	10	10	8	8	5	5
Stole something \$5 to \$50	5	4	3	3	1	2
Joyriding	5	6	3	1	1	1
<b>Damaged property</b>						
Damaged family property	7	NA	2	1	1	NA
Damaged school property	7	NA	2	NA	NA	NA
Damaged employer's property	NA	NA	NA	2	1	NA
Damaged other property	10	NA	4	3	2	NA
Damaged property	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2
<b>Illegal services</b>						
Sold marijuana	10	NA	7	6	3	4
Sold hard drugs	2	NA	2	2	1	1
<b>White collar crime</b>						
Credit card fraud	1	NA	1	0	0	0
Used checks illegally	1	NA	1	1	1	2
Fraud	3	NA	2	2	1	1
Forgery	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1
Income tax evasion	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8
Insurance fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1
Embezzlement	NA	NA	NA	0	1	1
<b>Other delinquency</b>						
Stole at school	4	3	2	NA	NA	NA
Stole from employer	NA	NA	NA	8	6	4
Stole from family	6	5	2	1	1	NA
Carried hidden weapon	6	NA	9	9	9	9
Arson	NA	1	0	0	0	0
<b>Drug use</b>						
Marijuana	41	44	43	37	26	23
Hallucinogens	6	8	6	5	3	2
Amphetamines	NA	NA	NA	7	4	3
Barbiturates	NA	NA	NA	1	1	1
Tranquilizers	NA	NA	NA	3	2	2
Inhalants	2	1	1	0	0	0
Angel dust	4	2	1	1	0	0
Heroin	1	0	0	1	0	1
Crack	NA	NA	NA	1	2	2
Cocaine	8	10	14	15	9	6

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.99

**Reported prevalence of delinquent behavior<sup>a</sup>**

By offense, United States, 1979, 1980, 1983, 1986, 1989, and 1992--Continued

Note: These data are from the National Youth Survey Project, an ongoing longitudinal panel study involving a national probability sample of adolescents in the United States. The sample was drawn in 1976 and comprised 2,360 eligible youth ages 11 to 17 at the time of the initial interview. Of these, 1,725 (73 percent) agreed to participate in the initial survey conducted in 1977. This sample of American youth constituted a national youth panel and each member of the panel was interviewed in successive years during 1977-81, 1984, 1987, 1990, and 1993 about their involvement in delinquent and criminal activity during the previous calendar year. Prevalence figures reflect the proportion of persons in the population who reported involvement in the particular offense during the calendar year indicated. Beginning in 1979, the data were revised

to remove inappropriate and trivial responses. Therefore, data from surveys prior to 1979 are not presented due to lack of comparability. These data are estimates derived from a sample and therefore subject to sampling variation. For survey methodology and descriptions of offenses, see Appendix 11.

<sup>a</sup>Estimates have been adjusted to remove inappropriate and trivial responses and therefore will differ from previous presentations.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Youth Survey Project, University of Colorado, Institute of Behavioral Science, David Huizinga and Delbert S. Elliott, Principal Investigators. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.100

**Reported frequency of delinquent behavior<sup>a</sup>**

By offense, United States, 1979, 1980, 1983, 1986, 1989, and 1992

(Median number of offenses per person)

	1979	1980	1983	1986	1989	1992
	Ages 14 to 20	Ages 15 to 21	Ages 18 to 24	Ages 21 to 27	Ages 24 to 30	Ages 27 to 33
<b>Felony assault</b>						
Aggravated assault	2	2	1	1	1	1
Sexual assault	B	1	B	1	B	B
Gang fights	1	2	1	1	B	NA
Battery	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1
<b>Minor assault</b>						
Hit teacher	2	NA	B	NA	NA	NA
Hit parent	2	NA	1	B	B	B
Hit student	2	NA	2	NA	NA	NA
Hit someone at work	NA	NA	1	1	1	1
Hit anyone else	NA	NA	NA	2	2	1
<b>Robbery</b>						
Strongarmed students	1	2	B	NA	NA	NA
Strongarmed others	1	3	B	NA	NA	NA
Strongarmed anyone	NA	NA	NA	B	B	B
<b>Felony theft</b>						
Stole motor vehicle	2	2	B	B	B	B
Stole something over \$50	1	2	2	1	1	2
Broke into building or vehicle	1	1	1	1	B	B
Bought stolen goods	2	1	2	1	1	2
<b>Minor theft</b>						
Stole something under \$5	2	2	2	2	2	2
Stole something \$5 to \$50	2	2	2	2	2	2
Joyriding	1	1	1	1	1	1
<b>Damaged property</b>						
Damaged family property	2	NA	2	1	1	NA
Damaged school property	2	NA	1	NA	NA	NA
Damaged employer's property	NA	NA	NA	2	1	NA
Damaged other property	2	NA	2	1	1	NA
Damaged property	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1
<b>Illegal services</b>						
Sold marijuana	5	NA	6	10	10	5
Sold hard drugs	3	NA	6	6	22	12
<b>White collar crime</b>						
Credit card fraud	1	NA	1	B	B	B
Used checks illegally	2	NA	2	2	2	3
Fraud	2	NA	2	2	2	3
Forgery	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2
Income tax evasion	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1
Insurance fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1
Embezzlement	NA	NA	NA	B	3	4
<b>Other delinquency</b>						
Stole at school	1	1	1	NA	NA	NA
Stole from employer	NA	NA	2	2	2	2
Stole from family	2	2	3	1	1	NA
Carried hidden weapon	3	NA	5	5	12	11
Arson	NA	1	B	B	B	B
<b>Drug use</b>						
Marijuana	12	12	12	10	10	10
Hallucinogens	4	4	3	2	1	1
Amphetamines	NA	NA	NA	6	6	14
Barbiturates	NA	NA	NA	12	10	10
Tranquilizers	NA	NA	NA	2	10	4
Inhalants	1	1	2	4	8	20
Angel dust	1	2	4	1	B	12
Heroin	3	5	2	4	2	5
Crack	NA	NA	NA	2	10	12
Cocaine	3	3	4	4	3	3

Note: See Note, table 3.99. Frequency figures reflect the median number of offenses committed per person among those who engaged in the offense during the calendar year indicated. For survey methodology and descriptions of offenses, see Appendix 11.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Youth Survey Project, University of Colorado, Institute of Behavioral Science, David Huizinga and Delbert S. Elliott, Principal Investigators. Reprinted by permission.

<sup>a</sup>Estimates have been adjusted to remove inappropriate and trivial responses and therefore will differ from previous presentations.

Table 3.101

**Reported prevalence of delinquent behavior<sup>a</sup>**

By offense and sex, United States, 1979, 1980, 1983, 1986, 1989, and 1992

(Percent reporting one or more offenses)

	1979		1980		1983		1986		1989		1992	
	Ages 14 to 20		Ages 15 to 21		Ages 18 to 24		Ages 21 to 27		Ages 24 to 30		Ages 27 to 33	
	Male (N=805)	Female (N=738)	Male (N=783)	Female (N=711)	Male (N=770)	Female (N=726)	Male (N=700)	Female (N=683)	Male (N=734)	Female (N=702)	Male (N=673)	Female (N=665)
<b>Felony assault</b>												
Aggravated assault	6%	2%	6%	2%	6%	1%	6%	1%	3%	1%	2%	1%
Sexual assault	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Gang fights	8	3	7	2	4	0	1	0	0	0	NA	NA
Battery	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	0
<b>Minor assault</b>												
Hit teacher	3	2	NA	NA	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hit parent	2	2	NA	NA	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0
Hit student	27	8	NA	NA	6	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hit someone at work	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	0	3	0	2	0
Hit anyone else	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	14	9	10	5	6	5
<b>Robbery</b>												
Strongarmed students	2	0	1	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Strongarmed others	3	0	2	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Strongarmed anyone	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	1	0	1	0
<b>Felony theft</b>												
Stole motor vehicle	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Stole something over \$50	5	1	5	1	3	1	2	1	1	0	2	0
Broke into building or vehicle	5	1	3	1	3	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Bought stolen goods	10	2	10	3	9	3	6	2	6	1	4	1
<b>Minor theft</b>												
Stole something under \$5	13	6	13	5	11	5	10	5	6	3	7	3
Stole something \$5 to \$50	7	3	6	2	5	2	5	1	2	1	3	2
Joyriding	7	3	8	3	4	1	2	1	2	0	2	0
<b>Damaged property</b>												
Damaged family property	9	4	NA	NA	3	1	1	0	1	0	NA	NA
Damaged school property	11	3	NA	NA	3	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damaged employer's property	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	0	2	0	NA	NA
Damaged other property	16	3	NA	NA	7	1	5	1	3	0	NA	NA
Damaged property	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	1
<b>Illegal services</b>												
Sold marijuana	15	5	NA	NA	12	3	9	2	5	1	6	2
Sold hard drugs	3	1	NA	NA	3	1	3	1	3	0	2	0
<b>White collar crime</b>												
Credit card fraud	1	1	NA	NA	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Used checks illegally	1	0	NA	NA	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Fraud	5	1	NA	NA	3	1	2	1	2	0	1	0
Forgery	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	1
Income tax evasion	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	11	6
Insurance fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	1
Embezzlement	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	0	1	0	1	1
<b>Other delinquency</b>												
Stole at school	4	3	4	2	3	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Stole from employer	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	10	5	8	3	5	3
Stole from family	6	5	6	4	3	2	2	1	1	1	NA	NA
Carried hidden weapon	10	3	NA	NA	12	5	12	6	13	4	14	4
Arson	NA	NA	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Drug use</b>												
Marijuana	44	38	46	41	48	39	42	31	30	23	28	18
Hallucinogens	9	4	9	7	9	4	7	3	4	1	3	1
Amphetamines	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9	5	5	2	3	3
Barbiturates	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	0	0	1	1	0
Tranquilizers	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	3	2	1	3	1
Inhalants	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Angel dust	4	4	2	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Heroin	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Crack	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	1	4	1	3	0
Cocaine	10	6	12	7	17	11	19	12	13	5	8	4

Note: See Note, table 3.99. For survey methodology and descriptions of offenses, see Appendix 11.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Youth Survey Project, University of Colorado, Institute of Behavioral Science, David Huizinga and Delbert S. Elliott, Principal Investigators. Reprinted by permission.

<sup>a</sup>Estimates have been adjusted to remove inappropriate and trivial responses and therefore will differ from previous presentations.

Table 3.102

**Reported frequency of delinquent behavior<sup>a</sup>**

By offense and sex, United States, 1979, 1980, 1983, 1986, 1989, and 1992

(Median number of offenses per person)

	1979		1980		1983		1986		1989		1992	
	Ages 14 to 20		Ages 15 to 21		Ages 18 to 24		Ages 21 to 27		Ages 24 to 30		Ages 27 to 33	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>Felony assault</b>												
Aggravated assault	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sexual assault	NA	B	1	B	B	B	1	B	B	B	B	B
Gang fights	2	1	1	2	1	B	1	B	B	B	NA	NA
Battery	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	B
<b>Minor assault</b>												
Hit teacher	2	2	NA	NA	B	B	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hit parent	2	1	NA	NA	1	1	B	B	B	B	B	B
Hit student	3	2	NA	NA	2	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hit someone at work	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	1	1	B	1	B	1	B
Hit anyone else	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	2	1	2	1	2
<b>Robbery</b>												
Strongarmed students	B	B	1	B	B	B	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Strongarmed others	1	B	3	B	B	B	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Strongarmed anyone	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	B	B	3	B	B	B
<b>Felony theft</b>												
Stole motor vehicle	2	B	2	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Stole something over \$50	1	2	2	6	2	1	1	B	1	B	2	B
Broke into building or vehicle	1	1	1	1	1	B	1	B	B	B	B	B
Bought stolen goods	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2
<b>Minor theft</b>												
Stole something under \$5	2	2	2	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Stole something \$5 to \$50	2	2	2	3	2	1	2	3	3	B	2	4
Joyriding	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	B	1	B	1	B
<b>Damaged property</b>												
Damaged family property	2	2	NA	NA	1	2	1	B	1	B	NA	NA
Damaged school property	2	4	NA	NA	2	B	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damaged employer's property	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	1	2	B	1	B	NA	NA
Damaged other property	2	3	NA	NA	2	B	1	1	1	B	NA	NA
Damaged property	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	2
<b>Illegal services</b>												
Sold marijuana	5	5	NA	NA	7	4	10	10	10	10	5	5
Sold hard drugs	3	5	NA	NA	9	B	5	12	27	B	11	B
<b>White collar crime</b>												
Credit card fraud	1	1	NA	NA	1	B	B	B	2	B	1	B
Used checks illegally	2	B	NA	NA	2	2	1	2	2	5	4	2
Fraud	2	2	NA	NA	2	1	3	2	3	B	4	B
Forgery	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	2
Income tax evasion	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	1
Insurance fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	1
Embezzlement	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	B	2	B	6	B
<b>Other delinquency</b>												
Stole at school	1	1	1	2	2	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Stole from employer	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	2	2	2	2	4	2	3
Stole from family	2	2	2	3	3	3	1	B	1	B	NA	NA
Carried hidden weapon	3	19	B	B	5	10	5	5	14	12	12	5
Arson	NA	NA	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
<b>Drug use</b>												
Marijuana	18	10	20	10	20	10	20	6	12	4	12	5
Hallucinogens	5	2	5	2	3	2	2	2	1	1	2	1
Amphetamines	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5	12	5	10	8	20
Barbiturates	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	12	B	B	10	5	B
Tranquilizers	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	2	8	10	4	6
Inhalants	1	2	1	B	2	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Angel dust	1	2	2	2	2	5	B	B	B	B	B	B
Heroin	2	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	7	B
Crack	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	2	10	9	15	B
Cocaine	4	3	3	3	3	4	5	3	3	3	4	2

Note: See Notes, tables 3.99 and 3.100. For survey methodology and descriptions of offenses, see Appendix 11.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Youth Survey Project, University of Colorado, Institute of Behavioral Science, David Huizinga and Delbert S. Elliott, Principal Investigators. Reprinted by permission.

<sup>a</sup>Estimates have been adjusted to remove inappropriate and trivial responses and therefore will differ from previous presentations.



Table 3.103

**Reported prevalence of delinquent behavior<sup>a</sup>**

By offense and race, United States, 1979, 1980, 1983, 1986, 1989, and 1992

(Percent reporting one or more offenses)

	1979		1980		1983		1986		1989		1992	
	Ages 14 to 20		Ages 15 to 21		Ages 18 to 24		Ages 21 to 27		Ages 24 to 30		Ages 27 to 33	
	White (N=1,222)	Black (N=232)	White (N=1,182)	Black (N=236)	White (N=1,177)	Black (N=233)	White (N=1,124)	Black (N=190)	White (N=1,153)	Black (N=203)	White (N=1,082)	Black (N=189)
<b>Felony assault</b>												
Aggravated assault	4%	7%	4%	4%	3%	4%	3%	5%	2%	3%	1%	4%
Sexual assault	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	1
Gang fights	5	6	4	5	2	2	1	1	0	0	NA	NA
Battery	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	4
<b>Minor assault</b>												
Hit teacher	2	3	NA	NA	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hit parent	2	1	NA	NA	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Hit student	18	20	NA	NA	4	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hit someone at work	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	4	2	1	1	2
Hit anyone else	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	11	12	7	10	5	8
<b>Robbery</b>												
Strongarmed students	1	1	1	1	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Strongarmed others	1	3	1	2	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Strongarmed anyone	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	0	0	1
<b>Felony theft</b>												
Stole motor vehicle	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Stole something over \$50	3	3	3	3	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2
Broke into building or vehicle	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
Bought stolen goods	7	4	6	6	6	7	3	7	3	5	2	7
<b>Minor theft</b>												
Stole something under \$5	10	5	10	6	9	3	8	4	5	2	6	4
Stole something \$5 to \$50	5	4	4	4	3	0	3	2	1	1	3	2
Joyriding	5	4	6	6	2	5	1	3	0	3	1	4
<b>Damaged property</b>												
Damaged family property	6	8	NA	NA	2	3	0	3	1	0	NA	NA
Damaged school property	8	4	NA	NA	2	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damaged employer's property	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	1	1	1	NA	NA
Damaged other property	10	7	NA	NA	4	3	3	3	2	3	NA	NA
Damaged property	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	3
<b>Illegal services</b>												
Sold marijuana	11	7	NA	NA	8	6	6	4	3	3	4	4
Sold hard drugs	2	1	NA	NA	2	1	2	4	1	5	1	4
<b>White collar crime</b>												
Credit card fraud	0	1	NA	NA	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Used checks illegally	1	0	NA	NA	1	1	1	2	1	3	2	3
Fraud	3	4	NA	NA	2	3	1	3	1	2	1	1
Forgery	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	2
Income tax evasion	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9	4
Insurance fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	1
Embezzlement	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	1	1	1
<b>Other delinquency</b>												
Stole at school	4	0	3	3	2	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Stole from employer	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9	1	6	4	5	1
Stole from family	6	3	5	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	NA	NA
Carried hidden weapon	6	8	NA	NA	8	10	8	13	8	13	8	14
Arson	NA	NA	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<b>Drug use</b>												
Marijuana	43	32	45	41	45	41	38	34	27	26	24	21
Hallucinogens	7	1	9	1	7	1	5	2	3	1	2	1
Amphetamines	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8	3	4	1	3	2
Barbiturates	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	0	1	0	1	0
Tranquilizers	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	2	2	1	3	1
Inhalants	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Angel dust	4	3	2	1	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	1
Heroin	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
Crack	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	4	1	7	1	8
Cocaine	8	4	11	6	15	7	16	9	8	9	6	7

Note: See Note, table 3.99. For survey methodology and descriptions of offenses, see Appendix 11.

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<sup>a</sup>Estimates have been adjusted to remove inappropriate and trivial responses and therefore will differ from previous presentations.



Table 3.104

**Reported frequency of delinquent behavior<sup>a</sup>**

By offense and race, United States, 1979, 1980, 1983, 1986, 1989, and 1992

(Median number of offenses per person)

	1979		1980		1983		1986		1989		1992	
	Ages 14 to 20		Ages 15 to 21		Ages 18 to 24		Ages 21 to 27		Ages 24 to 30		Ages 27 to 33	
	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	Black	White	White	Black
<b>Felony assault</b>												
Aggravated assault	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sexual assault	B	1	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	2	B	B
Gang fights	1	1	1	2	1	B	1	B	B	B	NA	NA
Battery	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	2
<b>Minor assault</b>												
Hit teacher	2	2	NA	NA	B	B	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hit parent	2	2	NA	NA	1	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Hit student	2	3	NA	NA	2	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hit someone at work	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	1	1	2	1	1
Hit anyone else	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	2	2	1	1	1
<b>Robbery</b>												
Strongarmed students	1	2	2	B	B	B	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Strongarmed others	1	3	3	1	B	B	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Strongarmed anyone	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	B	B	B	B	B	B
<b>Felony theft</b>												
Stole motor vehicle	2	B	2	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Stole something over \$50	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	B	1	3	2	2
Broke into building or vehicle	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	B	B	B	B	B
Bought stolen goods	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	2	1	2
<b>Minor theft</b>												
Stole something under \$5	2	1	3	2	2	1	2	1	2	3	2	1
Stole something \$5 to \$50	2	1	3	1	2	B	2	B	2	2	2	2
Joyriding	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
<b>Damaged property</b>												
Damaged family property	2	1	NA	NA	2	1	B	1	1	B	B	NA
Damaged school property	2	2	NA	NA	2	B	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damaged employer's property	B	B	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	4	1	B	B	NA
Damaged other property	2	2	NA	NA	2	2	1	2	2	1	B	NA
Damaged property	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	1
<b>Illegal services</b>												
Sold marijuana	5	2	NA	NA	6	14	10	7	10	8	5	3
Sold hard drugs	5	1	NA	NA	5	7	8	4	11	60	13	12
<b>White collar crime</b>												
Credit card fraud	B	4	NA	NA	1	B	B	B	B	B	B	7
Used checks illegally	2	B	NA	NA	2	B	2	B	2	2	2	4
Fraud	2	2	NA	NA	1	4	2	B	2	4	3	8
Forgery	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	2
Income tax evasion	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	1
Insurance fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	B
Embezzlement	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	B	B	B	1	4	8
<b>Other delinquency</b>												
Stole at school	1	B	2	1	2	B	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Stole from employer	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	B	3	2	2	B
Stole from family	2	2	2	2	3	B	1	B	2	B	B	B
Carried hidden weapon	3	8	NA	NA	6	5	5	5	15	2	24	2
Arson	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	2
<b>Drug use</b>												
Marijuana	12	8	15	6	12	10	10	11	10	5	12	6
Hallucinogens	4	29	4	2	3	12	2	6	1	B	2	B
Amphetamines	5	2	10	5	10	4	5	3	8	9	14	30
Barbiturates	8	51	5	5	8	12	12	B	9	B	10	B
Tranquilizers	3	3	5	1	5	3	3	1	8	4	5	6
Inhalants	1	B	1	B	2	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Angel dust	1	2	2	1	2	B	B	1	B	B	B	B
Heroin	2	B	B	B	B	B	4	B	B	B	B	1
Crack	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	2	9	16	24	10
Cocaine	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	3	3	2	3	8

Note: See Notes, tables 3.99 and 3.100. For survey methodology and descriptions of offenses, see Appendix 11.

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<sup>a</sup>Estimates have been adjusted to remove inappropriate and trivial responses and therefore will differ from previous presentations.

Table 3.105

**Reported prevalence of delinquent behavior<sup>a</sup>**

By offense and place of residence, United States, 1979, 1980, 1983, 1986, 1989, and 1992

(Percent reporting one or more offenses)

	Urban						Suburban		
	1979 Ages 14 to 20 (N=407)	1980 Ages 15 to 21 (N=391)	1983 Ages 18 to 24 (N=408)	1986 Ages 21 to 27 (N=451)	1989 Ages 24 to 30 (N=439)	1992 Ages 27 to 33 (N=394)	1979 Ages 14 to 20 (N=682)	1980 Ages 15 to 21 (N=651)	1983 Ages 18 to 24 (N=675)
<b>Felony assault</b>									
Aggravated assault	5%	5%	3%	4%	2%	3%	5%	4%	3%
Sexual assault	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Gang fights	6	6	2	1	1	NA	6	5	3
Battery	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	NA	NA	NA
<b>Minor assault</b>									
Hit teacher	3	NA	0	NA	NA	NA	3	NA	0
Hit parent	2	NA	1	0	0	0	2	NA	2
Hit student	19	NA	3	NA	NA	NA	18	NA	5
Hit someone at work	NA	NA	NA	3	1	1	NA	NA	NA
Hit anyone else	NA	NA	NA	12	6	8	NA	NA	NA
<b>Robbery</b>									
Strongarmed students	1	1	0	NA	NA	NA	1	1	0
Strongarmed others	2	1	0	NA	NA	NA	1	1	0
Strongarmed anyone	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA
<b>Felony theft</b>									
Stole motor vehicle	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Stole something over \$50	3	3	3	2	1	2	3	4	2
Broke into building or vehicle	2	2	2	1	0	0	4	3	2
Bought stolen goods	8	7	8	6	5	5	6	7	8
<b>Minor theft</b>									
Stole something under \$5	10	10	9	8	6	7	10	12	8
Stole something \$5 to \$50	6	6	4	3	2	3	6	4	4
Joyriding	6	7	4	1	1	2	6	7	2
<b>Damaged property</b>									
Damaged family property	7	NA	3	1	0	NA	8	NA	1
Damaged school property	8	NA	1	NA	NA	NA	8	NA	3
Damaged employer's property	NA	NA	NA	2	1	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damaged other property	10	NA	4	4	3	NA	11	NA	5
Damaged property	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	NA	NA	NA
<b>Illegal services</b>									
Sold marijuana	12	NA	8	7	3	5	10	NA	8
Sold hard drugs	3	NA	2	3	2	2	2	NA	2
<b>White collar crime</b>									
Credit card fraud	1	NA	1	0	1	1	0	NA	1
Used checks illegally	0	NA	2	2	2	3	1	NA	1
Fraud	4	NA	2	2	1	1	3	NA	2
Forgery	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	NA	NA
Income tax evasion	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	11	NA	NA	NA
Insurance fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	NA	NA
Embezzlement	NA	NA	NA	0	1	1	NA	NA	NA
<b>Other delinquency</b>									
Stole at school	4	4	1	NA	NA	NA	4	3	2
Stole from employer	NA	NA	NA	8	6	4	NA	NA	NA
Stole from family	6	5	3	2	1	NA	6	5	3
Carried hidden weapon	8	NA	10	10	10	11	5	NA	8
Arson	NA	1	0	0	0	0	NA	1	1
<b>Drug use</b>									
Marijuana	44	49	50	40	32	28	44	48	46
Hallucinogens	8	11	6	7	4	3	6	7	8
Amphetamines	NA	NA	NA	7	4	4	NA	NA	NA
Barbiturates	NA	NA	NA	1	1	1	NA	NA	NA
Tranquilizers	NA	NA	NA	4	3	3	NA	NA	NA
Inhalants	1	0	1	0	0	1	2	1	1
Angel dust	4	3	1	1	0	0	5	3	1
Heroin	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
Crack	NA	NA	NA	2	3	3	NA	NA	NA
Cocaine	9	13	17	18	11	10	8	10	16

Note: See Note, table 3.99. For survey methodology and descriptions of offenses, see Appendix 11.

Source: Tables provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Youth Survey Project, University of Colorado, Institute of Behavioral Science, David Huizinga and Delbert S. Elliott, Principal Investigators. Reprinted by permission.

<sup>a</sup>Estimates have been adjusted to remove inappropriate and trivial responses and therefore will differ from previous presentations.

Rural								
1986 Ages 21 to 27 (N=678)	1989 Ages 24 to 30 (N=726)	1992 Ages 27 to 33 (N=694)	1979 Ages 14 to 20 (N=453)	1980 Ages 15 to 21 (N=445)	1983 Ages 18 to 24 (N=413)	1986 Ages 21 to 27 (N=226)	1989 Ages 24 to 30 (N=246)	1992 Ages 27 to 33 (N=228)
2%	2%	1%	3%	2%	3%	7%	3%	2%
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
0	0	NA	5	3	2	0	0	NA
NA	NA	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2
NA	NA	NA	1	NA	0	NA	NA	NA
0	0	0	2	NA	0	0	1	0
NA	NA	NA	16	NA	3	NA	NA	NA
2	2	1	NA	NA	NA	3	1	1
10	8	4	NA	NA	NA	16	9	6
NA	NA	NA	1	1	0	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	1	1	0	NA	NA	NA
0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	0	1	1
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
1	1		2	2	1	2	0	1
1	0	0	3	2	1	1	0	0
3	3	1	6	4	2	2	1	2
7	5	5	8	7	7	5	1	3
3	1	2	3	2	2	3	0	2
1	1	0	3	3	2	1	0	1
0	1	NA	4	NA	1	0	1	NA
NA	NA	NA	6	NA	1	NA	NA	NA
1	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	0	NA
2	1	NA	7	NA	2	2	1	NA
NA	NA	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3
5	3	3	8	NA	6	5	2	4
2	1	1	1	NA	2	2	2	1
0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0
2	1	2	0	NA	2	1	1	2
1	1	0	2	NA	2	1	1	1
NA	NA	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1
NA	NA	7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7
NA	NA	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0
0	1	0	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0
NA	NA	NA	2	2	1	NA	NA	NA
8	6	5	NA	NA	NA	5	2	2
1	1	NA	5	3	1	0	0	NA
7	8	7	6	NA	8	13	8	11
0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	1
38	28	21	33	33	33	28	14	19
4	2	2	5	6	4	4	1	2
7	4	3	NA	NA	NA	8	2	4
0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	1	0	1
3	1	1	NA	NA	NA	3	0	1
0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	0
1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	0	2	2
16	9	5	6	6	9	8	4	3

Table 3.106

**Reported frequency of delinquent behavior<sup>a</sup>**

By offense and place of residence, United States, 1979, 1980, 1983, 1986, 1989, and 1992

(Median number of offenses per person)

	Urban						Suburban		
	1979 Ages 14 to 20	1980 Ages 15 to 21	1983 Ages 18 to 24	1986 Ages 21 to 27	1989 Ages 24 to 30	1992 Ages 27 to 33	1979 Ages 14 to 20	1980 Ages 15 to 21	1983 Ages 18 to 24
<b>Felony assault</b>									
Aggravated assault	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1
Sexual assault	B	B	B	B	B	B	1	B	B
Gang fights	2	1	1	B	B	NA	2	2	1
Battery	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	NA	NA
<b>Minor assault</b>									
Hit teacher	1	NA	B	NA	NA	NA	2	NA	NA
Hit parent	2	NA	1	B	B	B	1	NA	1
Hit student	2	NA	1	NA	NA	NA	3	NA	2
Hit someone at work	NA	NA	NA	1	B	B	NA	NA	NA
Hit anyone else	NA	NA	NA	2	2	1	NA	NA	NA
<b>Robbery</b>									
Strongarmed students	2	1	B	NA	NA	NA	1	2	B
Strongarmed others	2	4	B	NA	NA	NA	1	3	B
Strongarmed anyone	NA	NA	NA	B	B	B	NA	NA	NA
<b>Felony theft</b>									
Stole motor vehicle	2	B	B	B	B	B	1	1	B
Stole something over \$50	2	2	1	1	B	2	1	2	3
Broke into building or vehicle	1	2	1	1	B	B	1	1	2
Bought stolen goods	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	2
<b>Minor theft</b>									
Stole something under \$5	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	3	2
Stole something \$5 to \$50	2	3	1	2	2	2	2	3	2
Joyriding	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
<b>Damaged property</b>									
Damaged family property	1	NA	1	1	B	NA	2	NA	2
Damaged school property	2	NA	2	NA	NA	NA	2	NA	1
Damaged employer's property	NA	NA	NA	2	2	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damaged other property	1	NA	2	1	1	NA	2	NA	2
Damaged property	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	NA	NA
<b>Illegal services</b>									
Sold marijuana	5	NA	6	5	18	5	5	NA	5
Sold hard drugs	5	NA	7	8	10	11	3	NA	6
<b>White collar crime</b>									
Credit card fraud	1	NA	1	B	B	B	B	NA	2
Used checks illegally	B	NA	1	1	2	2	2	NA	2
Fraud	2	NA	3	6	3	B	1	NA	1
Forgery	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	B	NA	NA	NA
Income tax evasion	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	NA	NA
Insurance fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	B	NA	NA	NA
Embezzlement	NA	NA	NA	B	5	B	NA	NA	NA
<b>Other delinquency</b>									
Stole at school	1	1	B	NA	NA	NA	1	2	2
Stole from employer	NA	NA	NA	2	2	2	NA	NA	NA
Stole from family	2	2	2	1	B	B	2	3	3
Carried hidden weapon	4	NA	5	4	20	16	B	NA	6
Arson	NA	B	B	B	B	B	NA	1	1
<b>Drug use</b>									
Marijuana	15	13	12	12	6	10	12	15	15
Hallucinogens	4	5	3	2	2	2	5	5	3
Amphetamines	NA	NA	NA	6	10	14	NA	NA	NA
Barbiturates	NA	NA	NA	20	12	8	NA	NA	NA
Tranquilizers	NA	NA	NA	3	10	3	NA	NA	NA
Inhalants	2	B	20	B	B	11	2	2	2
Angel dust	2	1	4	1	B	B	5	4	5
Heroin	B	16	B	10	B	1	4	5	32
Crack	NA	NA	NA	4	20	2	NA	NA	NA
Cocaine	4	4	4	5	3	4	4	3	3

Note: See Notes, tables 3.99 and 3.100. For survey methodology and descriptions of offenses, see Appendix 11.

Source: Tables provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Youth Survey Project, University of Colorado, Institute of Behavioral Science, David Huizinga and Delbert S. Elliott, Principal Investigators. Reprinted by permission.

<sup>a</sup>Estimates have been adjusted to remove inappropriate and trivial responses and therefore will differ from previous presentations.

Rural								
1986 Ages 21 to 27	1989 Ages 24 to 30	1992 Ages 27 to 33	1979 Ages 14 to 20	1980 Ages 15 to 21	1983 Ages 18 to 24	1986 Ages 21 to 27	1989 Ages 24 to 30	1992 Ages 27 to 33
1	B	1	1	1	1	1	1	B
B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
B	B	NA	1	1	1	B	B	NA
NA	NA	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	B
NA	NA	NA	2	NA	B	NA	NA	NA
B	B	B	2	NA	B	B	B	B
NA	NA	NA	2	NA	3	NA	NA	NA
1	1	1	NA	NA	NA	1	B	B
2	1	1	NA	NA	NA	2	2	2
NA	NA	NA	1	B	B	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	1	2	B	NA	NA	NA
B	B	B	NA	NA	NA	B	B	B
B	B	B	5	B	B	B	B	B
2	B	B	1	1	B	B	B	B
1	B	B	1	3	B	B	B	B
1	1	2	2	1	2	1	B	1
2	2	3	2	2	2	3	B	4
2	2	2	2	1	2	3	B	B
1	1	B	1	1	1	B	B	B
B	2	NA	1	NA	2	B	B	NA
NA	NA	NA	1	NA	2	NA	NA	NA
2	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	B	B	NA
1	2	NA	2	NA	1	B	B	NA
NA	NA	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2
11	5	6	10	NA	10	2	25	5
5	24	10	27	NA	9	B	8	B
B	B	B	B	NA	B	B	B	B
2	2	3	B	NA	2	B	B	B
2	1	B	1	NA	2	B	B	B
NA	NA	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	B
NA	NA	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1
NA	NA	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	B
B	B	B	NA	NA	NA	B	B	B
NA	NA	NA	1	1	1	NA	NA	NA
2	3	2	NA	NA	NA	2	1	B
2	2	NA	1	1	B	B	B	NA
5	5	6	3	NA	6	6	30	18
B	B	B	NA	B	B	B	B	B
10	10	10	10	10	9	6	9	8
2	1	1	4	2	2	1	1	1
5	5	5	NA	NA	NA	7	20	20
16	13	8	NA	NA	NA	5	B	9
2	6	3	NA	NA	NA	1	B	B
2	B	B	1	1	B	B	B	B
3	B	B	4	2	2	B	B	B
2	B	B	1	B	B	B	B	B
3	7	75	NA	NA	NA	B	15	20
B	3	2	3	2	3	4	12	2

Table 3.107

**Reported prevalence of delinquent behavior<sup>a</sup>**

By offense and age, United States, 1979, 1980, 1983, 1986, 1989, and 1992

(Percent reporting one or more offenses)

	1979							1980						
	Age 14 (N=230)	Age 15 (N=237)	Age 16 (N=249)	Age 17 (N=222)	Age 18 (N=219)	Age 19 (N=210)	Age 20 (N=176)	Age 15 (N=231)	Age 16 (N=231)	Age 17 (N=245)	Age 18 (N=212)	Age 19 (N=207)	Age 20 (N=204)	Age 21 (N=167)
<b>Felony assault</b>														
Aggravated assault	3%	3%	4%	7%	6%	3%	3%	3%	3%	5%	5%	5%	3%	4%
Sexual assault	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
Gang fights	6	8	6	6	5	5	2	6	4	7	5	5	3	2
Battery	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>Minor assault</b>														
Hit teacher	2	3	4	4	3	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hit parent	3	1	4	3	2	1	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hit student	26	22	25	20	17	9	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hit someone at work	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hit anyone else	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>Robbery</b>														
Strongarmed students	0	2	1	2	1	1	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	0
Strongarmed others	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	0	1	1	0
Strongarmed anyone	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>Felony theft</b>														
Stole motor vehicle	1	1	2	2	0	1	1	1	1	2	1	0	1	0
Stole something over \$50	2	4	3	5	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	3	3	1
Broke into building or vehicle	4	3	4	4	4	1	1	4	3	1	2	2	2	0
Bought stolen goods	3	4	8	6	10	6	7	5	6	5	9	8	3	8
<b>Minor theft</b>														
Stole something under \$5	10	12	11	9	9	9	7	12	13	9	9	7	9	6
Stole something \$5 to \$50	5	5	4	6	5	7	3	5	5	5	4	2	4	1
Joyriding	3	6	10	5	5	4	3	6	6	11	6	4	2	2
<b>Damaged property</b>														
Damaged family property	10	7	8	7	8	3	3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damaged school property	14	10	10	5	7	4	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damaged employer's property	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damaged other property	13	8	10	10	11	10	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damaged property	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>Illegal services</b>														
Sold marijuana	6	8	9	14	11	11	11	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sold hard drugs	1	1	3	3	3	1	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>White collar crime</b>														
Credit card fraud	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Used checks illegally	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Fraud	4	3	2	5	4	3	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Forgery	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Income tax evasion	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Insurance fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Embezzlement	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>Other delinquency</b>														
Stole at school	4	6	4	3	2	2	3	4	3	4	3	3	2	1
Stole from employer	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Stole from family	8	9	8	5	5	2	1	10	6	5	3	3	2	2
Carried hidden weapon	3	5	7	9	6	6	9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Arson	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
<b>Drug use</b>														
Marijuana	22	31	35	46	50	52	56	30	35	42	53	51	49	52
Hallucinogens	2	3	7	7	10	8	9	5	6	7	9	9	9	8
Amphetamines	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Barbiturates	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tranquilizers	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Inhalants	2	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
Angel dust	2	4	4	4	3	5	5	2	1	2	2	4	3	2
Heroin	0	0	2	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Crack	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cocaine	3	3	4	10	11	11	14	3	6	7	13	13	14	15

See notes at end of table.



Table 3.107

**Reported prevalence of delinquent behavior<sup>a</sup>**

By offense and age, United States, 1979, 1980, 1983, 1986, 1989, and 1992--Continued

(Percent reporting one or more offenses)

	1983							1986						
	Age 18 (N=229)	Age 19 (N=230)	Age 20 (N=239)	Age 21 (N=218)	Age 22 (N=210)	Age 23 (N=208)	Age 24 (N=163)	Age 21 (N=210)	Age 22 (N=218)	Age 23 (N=215)	Age 24 (N=195)	Age 25 (N=195)	Age 26 (N=190)	Age 27 (N=160)
<b>Felony assault</b>														
Aggravated assault	3%	3%	4%	3%	4%	3%	2%	4%	4%	4%	3%	4%	2%	3%
Sexual assault	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1
Gang fights	4	2	4	2	1	1	2	0	0	1	2	1	0	0
Battery	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>Minor assault</b>														
Hit teacher	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hit parent	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Hit student	12	6	3	2	1	0	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hit someone at work	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	2	4	3	1	2	1
Hit anyone else	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	11	17	10	13	10	8	9
<b>Robbery</b>														
Strongarmed students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Strongarmed others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Strongarmed anyone	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
<b>Felony theft</b>														
Stole motor vehicle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Stole something over \$50	2	1	3	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	1
Broke into building or vehicle	3	2	3	1	1	1	0	2	1	1	1	0	1	0
Bought stolen goods	9	7	6	7	7	4	3	7	2	6	4	3	5	2
<b>Minor theft</b>														
Stole something under \$5	12	8	8	7	8	5	7	10	9	7	10	6	6	3
Stole something \$5 to \$50	6	2	4	2	4	3	1	5	2	5	3	2	2	2
Joyriding	6	3	4	2	0	1	0	3	2	0	2	1	1	2
<b>Damaged property</b>														
Damaged family property	3	3	2	2	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1
Damaged school property	6	3	3	1	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damaged employer's property	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	2	2	2	1	1	0
Damaged other property	7	5	5	3	1	4	0	5	1	3	4	2	4	1
Damaged property	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>Illegal services</b>														
Sold marijuana	9	8	8	10	6	6	6	7	5	8	6	5	3	6
Sold hard drugs	1	2	2	2	3	2	1	3	1	1	2	3	3	1
<b>White collar crime</b>														
Credit card fraud	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
Used checks illegally	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	3
Fraud	4	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	3	1	1
Forgery	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Income tax evasion	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Insurance fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Embezzlement	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
<b>Other delinquency</b>														
Stole at school	4	3	2	2	1	0	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Stole from employer	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7	7	8	10	7	8	7
Stole from family	4	3	3	1	0	1	1	2	1	0	2	1	1	1
Carried hidden weapon	10	8	10	10	6	7	9	9	7	6	11	11	9	12
Arson	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
<b>Drug use</b>														
Marijuana	41	44	46	47	40	44	40	37	41	40	42	32	28	36
Hallucinogens	8	6	7	7	6	6	3	7	6	7	4	4	4	1
Amphetamines	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8	8	10	5	8	6	4
Barbiturates	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	2	1	1	1	1	1
Tranquilizers	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	3	4	3	2	2	1
Inhalants	2	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Angel dust	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1
Heroin	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
Crack	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	1	0	2	4	3	1
Cocaine	9	13	14	15	16	15	18	16	15	17	14	16	13	14

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.107

**Reported prevalence of delinquent behavior<sup>a</sup>**

By offense and age, United States, 1979, 1980, 1983, 1986, 1989, and 1992--Continued

(Percent reporting one or more offenses)

	1989							1992						
	Age 24 (N=216)	Age 25 (N=221)	Age 26 (N=227)	Age 27 (N=205)	Age 28 (N=204)	Age 29 (N=198)	Age 30 (N=165)	Age 27 (N=201)	Age 28 (N=209)	Age 29 (N=213)	Age 30 (N=184)	Age 31 (N=194)	Age 32 (N=188)	Age 33 (N=149)
<b>Felony assault</b>														
Aggravated assault	2%	3%	1%	2%	2%	1%	1%	2%	3%	2%	2%	1%	1%	3%
Sexual assault	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Gang fights	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Battery	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	2	2	1	2	1	3
<b>Minor assault</b>														
Hit teacher	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hit parent	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Hit student	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hit someone at work	2	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	2
Hit anyone else	8	6	11	5	8	5	9	9	4	5	6	4	4	7
<b>Robbery</b>														
Strongarmed students	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Strongarmed others	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Strongarmed anyone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
<b>Felony theft</b>														
Stole motor vehicle	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Stole something over \$50	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	1	1	2	1	0	2	1
Broke into building or vehicle	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Bought stolen goods	3	3	3	3	4	3	2	2	4	3	2	2	3	1
<b>Minor theft</b>														
Stole something under \$5	7	3	4	5	5	5	3	9	5	6	3	5	5	5
Stole something \$5 to \$50	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	2	3	3	1	3	2
Joyriding	0	0	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
<b>Damaged property</b>														
Damaged family property	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damaged school property	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damaged employer's property	1	0	0	1	2	0	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damaged other property	3	1	2	1	3	1	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damaged property	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	3	3	3	2	2	3
<b>Illegal services</b>														
Sold marijuana	3	2	4	4	3	3	3	2	4	7	4	3	3	3
Sold hard drugs	1	1	1	2	2	3	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	2
<b>White collar crime</b>														
Credit card fraud	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Used checks illegally	1	2	1	1	1	0	1	2	3	2	2	2	1	3
Fraud	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
Forgery	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	1	1	1	3	0	1
Income tax evasion	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9	7	8	9	9	8	9
Insurance fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Embezzlement	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1
<b>Other delinquency</b>														
Stole at school	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Stole from employer	9	4	4	5	7	5	5	4	5	6	2	5	3	4
Stole from family	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Carried hidden weapon	7	7	7	11	9	10	10	10	9	6	11	11	7	9
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
<b>Drug use</b>														
Marijuana	30	29	34	28	22	21	18	26	26	27	28	18	17	18
Hallucinogens	2	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Amphetamines	4	3	3	4	5	3	3	2	4	3	1	5	3	4
Barbiturates	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
Tranquilizers	1	1	2	1	4	1	0	2	1	1	3	3	2	2
Inhalants	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	1
Angel dust	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Heroin	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1
Crack	3	1	2	5	3	1	2	1	0	2	2	3	1	3
Cocaine	12	5	11	10	7	10	7	6	6	7	4	7	5	7

Note: See Note, table 3.99. For survey methodology and descriptions of offenses, see Appendix 11.

Source: Tables provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Youth Survey Project, University of Colorado, Institute of Behavioral Science, David Huizinga and Delbert S. Elliott, Principal Investigators. Reprinted by permission.

<sup>a</sup>Estimates have been adjusted to remove inappropriate and trivial responses and therefore will differ from previous presentations.

Table 3.108

**Reported frequency of delinquent behavior<sup>a</sup>**

By offense and age, United States, 1979, 1980, 1983, 1986, 1989, and 1992

(Median number of offenses per person)

	1979							1980						
	Age 14	Age 15	Age 16	Age 17	Age 18	Age 19	Age 20	Age 15	Age 16	Age 17	Age 18	Age 19	Age 20	Age 21
<b><u>Felony assault</u></b>														
Aggravated assault	3	1	2	1	3	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	6	1
Sexual assault	1	B	1	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Gang fights	1	1	2	2	2	1	3	2	1	1	1	3	1	2
Battery	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b><u>Minor assault</u></b>														
Hit teacher	5	2	2	2	3	B	B	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hit parent	2	1	1	1	2	5	B	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hit student	3	2	2	4	3	1	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hit someone at work	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hit anyone else	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b><u>Robbery</u></b>														
Strongarmed students	B	2	1	1	2	2	B	3	B	B	B	B	B	B
Strongarmed others	1	8	1	2	2	2	1	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Strongarmed anyone	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b><u>Felony theft</u></b>														
Stole motor vehicle	1	4	2	1	B	3	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Stole something over \$50	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	B	2	2	3	2	1	B
Broke into building or vehicle	1	1	1	2	2	B	1	1	3	5	B	1	1	B
Bought stolen goods	2	1	2	3	2	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
<b><u>Minor theft</u></b>														
Stole something under \$5	2	3	2	3	2	4	2	3	2	3	2	4	5	2
Stole something \$5 to \$50	2	2	2	3	2	2	1	2	2	3	4	2	4	3
Joyriding	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1
<b><u>Damaged property</u></b>														
Damaged family property	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damaged school property	2	B	2	3	2	2	B	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damaged employer's property	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damaged other property	3	B	2	2	2	1	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damaged property	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b><u>Illegal services</u></b>														
Sold marijuana	3	5	6	10	4	5	4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sold hard drugs	2	7	1	5	3	14	B	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b><u>White collar crime</u></b>														
Credit card fraud	B	2	1	4	B	B	B	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Used checks illegally	B	2	1	2	2	B	B	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Fraud	2	2	3	2	1	2	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Forgery	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Income tax evasion	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Insurance fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Embezzlement	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b><u>Other delinquency</u></b>														
Stole at school	1	1	2	2	3	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	B
Stole from employer	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Stole from family	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	1	3	B	B
Carried hidden weapon	2	2	2	8	8	12	3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Arson	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
<b><u>Drug use</u></b>														
Marijuana	22	31	35	46	50	52	56	5	10	12	12	20	25	20
Hallucinogens	2	3	7	7	10	8	9	2	5	5	3	5	6	5
Amphetamines	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Barbiturates	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tranquilizers	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Inhalants	2	3	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	B	B	B	2
Angel dust	2	4	4	4	3	5	5	10	10	1	1	2	1	1
Heroin	B	B	2	1	B	1	1	23	B	2	B	B	B	B
Crack	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cocaine	3	3	4	10	11	11	14	2	1	3	4	5	3	3

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.108

**Reported frequency of delinquent behavior<sup>a</sup>**

By offense and age, United States, 1979, 1980, 1983, 1986, 1989, and 1992--Continued

(Median number of offenses per person)

	1983							1986						
	Age 18	Age 19	Age 20	Age 21	Age 22	Age 23	Age 24	Age 21	Age 22	Age 23	Age 24	Age 25	Age 26	Age 27
<b>Felony assault</b>														
Aggravated assault	2	1	1	1	1	1	B	1	1	1	1	1	B	1
Sexual assault	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Gang fights	2	1	1	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Battery	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>Minor assault</b>														
Hit teacher	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hit parent	1	1	1	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Hit student	2	2	1	1	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Hit someone at work	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	B	1	1	B	B	B
Hit anyone else	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	2	2	2	3	2	1
<b>Robbery</b>														
Strongarmed students	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Strongarmed others	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Strongarmed anyone	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
<b>Felony theft</b>														
Stole motor vehicle	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Stole something over \$50	B	B	4	1	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Broke into building or vehicle	2	1	1	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Bought stolen goods	2	1	2	1	3	2	1	1	2	3	2	2	1	B
<b>Minor theft</b>														
Stole something under \$5	3	2	2	3	1	5	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	3
Stole something \$5 to \$50	2	1	2	1	1	4	B	3	2	2	1	B	B	B
Joyriding	1	2	2	1	B	B	B	1	B	B	B	B	B	B
<b>Damaged property</b>														
Damaged family property	2	1	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Damaged school property	1	2	2	B	B	B	B	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damaged employer's property	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	B	B	B	B	B	B
Damaged other property	2	2	2	3	B	1	B	2	B	3	1	B	1	B
Damaged property	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>Illegal services</b>														
Sold marijuana	3	2	8	7	30	11	12	10	5	10	15	10	25	4
Sold hard drugs	B	B	5	B	10	B	B	6	B	B	B	B	B	B
<b>White collar crime</b>														
Credit card fraud	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Used checks illegally	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Fraud	2	2	B	2	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	2	B	B
Forgery	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Income tax evasion	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Insurance fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Embezzlement	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
<b>Other delinquency</b>														
Stole at school	2	1	B	B	B	B	B	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Stole from employer	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	1	2	2	2	1	2
Stole from family	3	3	2	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Carried hidden weapon	5	10	3	5	5	5	91	4	65	3	12	5	4	3
Arson	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
<b>Drug use</b>														
Marijuana	11	16	12	9	12	15	24	10	12	10	10	10	11	10
Hallucinogens	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	6	2	1	3	1	2
Amphetamines	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6	3	10	5	7	10	6
Barbiturates	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	B	20	16	B	50	B	12
Tranquilizers	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	2	5	1	B	5	2
Inhalants	6	1	13	11	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Angel dust	5	30	51	5	2	1	B	1	B	B	B	B	B	B
Heroin	B	B	31	B	B	B	B	B	B	4	B	6	B	B
Crack	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	B	2	B	8	3	2	B
Cocaine	2	2	5	4	4	6	3	3	3	5	3	4	10	3

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.108

**Reported frequency of delinquent behavior<sup>a</sup>**

By offense and age, United States, 1979, 1980, 1983, 1986, 1989, and 1992--Continued

(Median number of offenses per person)

	1989							1992						
	Age 24	Age 25	Age 26	Age 27	Age 28	Age 29	Age 30	Age 27	Age 28	Age 29	Age 30	Age 31	Age 32	Age 33
<b><u>Felony assault</u></b>														
Aggravated assault	B	1	B	1	1	B	B	B	1	B	B	B	B	B
Sexual assault	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Gang fights	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Battery	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	B	1	B	B	B	B
<b><u>Minor assault</u></b>														
Hit teacher	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hit parent	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Hit student	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hit someone at work	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Hit anyone else	1	5	2	2	1	1	2	2	3	1	1	1	2	2
<b><u>Robbery</u></b>														
Strongarmed students	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Strongarmed others	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Strongarmed anyone	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
<b><u>Felony theft</u></b>														
Stole motor vehicle	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Stole something over \$50	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Broke into building or vehicle	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Bought stolen goods	1	1	2	2	1	1	B	2	1	2	B	B	2	B
<b><u>Minor theft</u></b>														
Stole something under \$5	2	2	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	5	2	3	2	2
Stole something \$5 to \$50	1	B	B	B	B	B	B	4	B	4	1	B	1	B
Joyriding	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
<b><u>Damaged property</u></b>														
Damaged family property	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damaged school property	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damaged employer's property	B	B	B	B	1	B	B	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damaged other property	1	B	2	B	1	B	B	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damaged property	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	B	1	1	B	B	B	B
<b><u>Illegal services</u></b>														
Sold marijuana	23	B	3	26	55	10	B	2	2	6	3	B	B	B
Sold hard drugs	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
<b><u>White collar crime</u></b>														
Credit card fraud	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Used checks illegally	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Fraud	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Forgery	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Income tax evasion	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Insurance fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Embezzlement	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
<b><u>Other delinquency</u></b>														
Stole at school	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Stole from employer	2	3	3	6	3	2	1	3	2	3	B	4	4	4
Stole from family	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Carried hidden weapon	5	95	6	11	50	20	8	9	40	4	24	16	5	3
Arson	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
<b><u>Drug use</u></b>														
Marijuana	5	12	12	5	10	5	12	10	18	14	5	10	8	6
Hallucinogens	3	1	1	1	2	2	12	2	3	1	1	2	2	2
Amphetamines	5	12	5	3	6	6	15	14	20	30	5	23	12	13
Barbiturates	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	10	30	7	B	5	B	B
Tranquilizers	B	B	B	B	6	B	B	2	B	B	B	4	B	B
Inhalants	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Angel dust	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	11	B	B	7
Heroin	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Crack	4	33	10	6	B	B	B	B	B	39	21	26	13	2
Cocaine	7	5	5	2	5	3	5	3	2	8	6	4	2	4

Note: See Notes, tables 3.99 and 3.100. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

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<sup>a</sup>Estimates have been adjusted to remove inappropriate and trivial responses and therefore will differ from previous presentations.

Table 3.109

**Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police**

By offense, United States, 1960-94

	Total Crime Index <sup>a</sup>	Violent crime <sup>b</sup>	Property crime <sup>b</sup>	Murder and non- negligent man- slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
<b>Number of offenses</b>										
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 <sup>c</sup>	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	13,991,700	1,864,170	12,127,500	23,310	102,100	618,820	1,119,950	2,712,200	7,876,300	1,539,100
<b>Rate per 100,000 inhabitants<sup>d</sup></b>										
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 <sup>c</sup>	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	5,374.4	716.0	4,658.3	9.0	39.2	237.7	430.2	1,041.8	3,025.4	591.2

See notes on next page.

Table 3.109

**Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police**

By offense, United States, 1960-94--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, 1994, p. 376).

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 was begun in 1979. However, due to the incompleteness of arson reporting by police in 1979-94, 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. The number of agencies reporting and populations represented may vary from year to year. This table and tables 3.110 and 3.111 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, complete data were not available for a small number of States beginning in 1991. As a result, the Source estimated State totals for certain States for the years in question, but did not include these States in detailed breakdowns of the data. For instance, in 1994, complete data were not available for Illinois, Kansas, 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 due to NIBRS conversion, see Appendix 3.

For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

<sup>a</sup>Because of rounding, the offenses may not add to totals.

<sup>b</sup>Violent 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.

<sup>c</sup>The forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, and motor vehicle theft categories have been adjusted by the Source.

<sup>d</sup>All rates were calculated on the offenses before rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1975*, p. 49, Table 2; 1994, p. 58 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.110

**Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police**

By offense and extent of urbanization, 1994

Area	Population <sup>a</sup>	Total Crime Index	Violent crime <sup>b</sup>	Property crime <sup>b</sup>	Murder and non- negligent man- slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
United States, total	260,341,000	13,991,675	1,864,168	12,127,507	23,305	102,096	618,817	111,950	2,712,156	7,876,254	1,539,097
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,374.4	716.0	4,658.3	9.0	39.2	237.7	430.2	1,041.8	3,025.4	591.2
Metropolitan Statistical Area	207,136,441										
Area actually reporting <sup>c</sup>	97.4%	12,032,121	1,665,643	10,366,478	20,543	83,997	594,474	966,629	2,272,607	6,656,460	1,437,411
Estimated totals	100.0%	12,209,050	1,682,021	10,527,029	20,629	85,326	597,567	978,436	2,304,742	6,770,254	1,452,033
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,894.2	812.0	5,082.2	10.0	41.2	288.5	472.4	1,112.7	3,268.5	701.0
Other cities	21,329,287										
Area actually reporting <sup>c</sup>	90.6%	1,025,262	95,885	929,377	912	7,548	14,268	73,157	188,430	696,849	44,098
Estimated totals	100.0%	1,134,269	106,719	1,027,550	1,021	8,385	15,903	81,410	205,841	772,728	48,981
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,317.9	500.3	4,817.6	4.8	39.3	74.6	381.7	965.1	3,622.8	229.6
Rural	31,875,272										
Area actually reporting <sup>c</sup>	87.8%	584,341	67,372	516,969	1,360	7,619	4,785	53,608	180,512	302,439	34,018
Estimated totals	100.0%	648,356	75,428	572,928	1,592	8,385	5,347	60,104	201,573	333,272	38,083
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	2,034.0	236.6	1,797.4	5.0	26.3	16.8	188.6	632.4	1,045.6	119.5

Note: See Note, table 3.109. These figures are aggregated from individual State statistics presented in table 3.111. These data include estimated offense totals for agencies submitting less than 12 months of offense reports (Source, p. 379). Complete data for 1994 were not available for Illinois, Kansas, and Montana; crime counts for these States were estimated by the Source. For definitions of offenses and areas, see Appendix 3.

<sup>a</sup>Populations are U.S. Bureau of the Census provisional estimates as of July 1, 1994 and are subject to change.

<sup>b</sup>Violent 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.

<sup>c</sup>The 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*

Table 3.111

**Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police**

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1994

Jurisdiction	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime <sup>a</sup>	Property crime <sup>b</sup>	Murder and non- negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
<b>ALABAMA</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,844,620										
Area actually reporting	99.3%	165,960	22,992	142,968	384	1,195	6,478	14,935	34,407	96,232	12,329
Estimated totals	100.0%	166,986	23,123	143,860	385	1,202	6,512	15,024	34,598	96,869	12,393
Cities outside metropolitan areas	580,449										
Area actually reporting	94.9%	29,283	4,177	25,106	64	176	575	3,362	5,767	18,261	1,078
Estimated totals	100.0%	30,867	4,403	26,464	67	186	606	3,544	6,079	19,249	1,136
Rural	793,931										
Area actually reporting	91.1%	8,206	1,201	7,005	45	90	96	970	3,085	3,491	429
Estimated totals	100.0%	9,009	1,318	7,691	49	99	105	1,065	3,387	3,833	471
State total	4,219,000	206,859	28,844	178,015	501	1,487	7,223	19,633	44,064	119,951	14,000
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,903.0	683.7	4,219.4	11.9	35.2	171.2	465.3	1,044.4	2,843.1	331.8
<b>ALASKA</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	253,667										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	18,662	2,478	16,184	22	198	729	1,529	2,276	11,717	2,191
Cities outside metropolitan areas	161,730										
Area actually reporting	83.6%	8,260	943	7,317	5	62	105	771	909	5,852	556
Estimated totals	100.0%	9,880	1,128	8,752	6	74	126	922	1,087	7,000	665
Rural	190,603										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	6,049	1,038	5,011	10	146	31	851	1,485	3,107	419
State total	606,000	34,591	4,644	29,947	38	418	886	3,302	4,848	21,824	3,275
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,708.1	766.3	4,941.7	6.3	69.0	146.2	544.9	800.0	3,601.3	540.4
<b>ARIZONA</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,449,492										
Area actually reporting	99.5%	292,699	26,037	266,662	385	1,315	6,281	18,056	54,258	170,514	41,890
Estimated totals	100.0%	294,162	26,136	268,026	385	1,320	6,303	18,128	54,543	171,427	42,056
Cities outside metropolitan areas	312,782										
Area actually reporting	90.3%	19,422	1,291	18,131	13	81	233	964	3,240	13,972	919
Estimated totals	100.0%	21,515	1,430	20,085	14	90	258	1,068	3,589	15,478	1,018
Rural	312,726										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	7,249	1,087	6,162	27	55	40	965	2,025	3,744	393
State total	4,075,000	322,926	28,653	294,273	426	1,465	6,601	20,161	60,157	190,649	43,467
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	7,924.6	703.1	7,221.4	10.5	36.0	162.0	494.7	1,476.2	4,678.5	1,066.7
<b>ARKANSAS</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,097,217										
Area actually reporting	99.7%	74,732	10,567	64,165	165	668	2,413	7,321	16,074	42,872	5,219
Estimated totals	100.0%	74,937	10,584	64,353	165	670	2,418	7,331	16,111	43,009	5,233
Cities outside metropolitan areas	534,246										
Area actually reporting	99.7%	30,069	2,953	27,116	62	217	633	2,041	6,465	19,045	1,606
Estimated totals	100.0%	30,161	2,962	27,199	62	218	635	2,047	6,485	19,103	1,611
Rural	821,537										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	12,615	1,052	11,563	67	140	105	740	4,315	6,366	882
State total	2,453,000	117,713	14,598	103,115	294	1,028	3,158	10,118	26,911	68,478	7,726
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,798.7	595.1	4,203.6	12.0	41.9	128.7	412.5	1,097.1	2,791.6	315.0
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	30,378,451										
Area actually reporting	99.9%	1,887,635	312,223	1,575,412	3,653	10,675	111,500	186,395	370,189	901,626	303,597
Estimated totals	100.0%	1,888,153	312,294	1,575,859	3,654	10,678	111,524	186,438	370,291	901,894	303,674
Cities outside metropolitan areas	431,338										
Area actually reporting	98.7%	30,887	3,506	27,381	21	136	497	2,852	6,944	17,966	2,471
Estimated totals	100.0%	31,301	3,553	27,748	21	138	504	2,890	7,037	18,207	2,504
Rural	621,211										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	21,043	2,548	18,495	28	168	132	2,220	6,929	9,539	2,027
State total	31,431,000	1,940,497	318,395	1,622,102	3,703	10,984	112,160	191,548	384,257	929,640	308,205
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,173.8	1,013.0	5,160.8	11.8	34.9	356.8	609.4	1,222.5	2,957.7	980.6
<b>COLORADO</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,980,831										
Area actually reporting	99.8%	163,062	16,722	146,340	170	1,405	3,760	11,387	28,830	104,236	13,274
Estimated totals	100.0%	163,395	16,759	146,636	170	1,408	3,766	11,415	28,881	104,460	13,295
Cities outside metropolitan areas	310,324										
Area actually reporting	95.2%	20,774	1,118	19,656	12	109	115	882	2,860	16,177	619
Estimated totals	100.0%	21,826	1,176	20,650	13	115	121	927	3,005	16,995	650
Rural	364,845										
Area actually reporting	95.9%	8,842	668	8,174	15	54	22	577	1,877	5,894	403
Estimated totals	100.0%	9,219	697	8,522	16	56	23	602	1,957	6,145	420
State total	3,656,000	194,440	18,632	175,808	199	1,579	3,910	12,944	33,843	127,600	14,365
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,318.4	509.6	4,808.8	5.4	43.2	106.9	354.0	925.7	3,490.2	392.9

See notes at end of table.



Table 3.111

**Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police**

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1994--Continued

Jurisdiction	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime <sup>a</sup>	Property crime <sup>b</sup>	Murder and non- negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
<b>CONNECTICUT</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,017,408										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	143,330	14,278	129,052	209	741	6,081	7,247	27,732	81,522	19,798
Cities outside metropolitan areas	66,775										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	2,095	140	1,955	1	15	36	88	425	1,419	111
Rural	190,817										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	3,521	498	3,023	5	50	33	410	985	1,780	258
State total	3,275,000	148,946	14,916	134,030	215	806	6,150	7,745	29,142	84,721	20,167
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,548.0	455.5	4,092.5	6.6	24.6	187.8	236.5	889.8	2,586.9	615.8
<b>DELAWARE</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	587,470										
Area actually reporting	99.9%	24,444	3,180	21,264	23	418	795	1,944	4,275	14,619	2,370
Estimated totals	100.0%	24,456	3,181	21,275	23	418	795	1,945	4,277	14,627	2,371
Cities outside metropolitan areas	29,401										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	1,884	216	1,668	0	12	42	162	339	1,293	36
Rural	89,129										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	2,942	564	2,378	10	104	52	398	964	1,350	64
State total	706,000	29,282	3,961	25,321	33	534	889	2,505	5,580	17,270	2,471
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,147.6	561.0	3,586.5	4.7	75.6	125.9	354.8	790.4	2,446.2	350.0
<b>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA<sup>c</sup></b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	570										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	63,186	15,177	48,009	399	249	6,311	8,218	10,037	29,711	8,261
Cities outside metropolitan areas	NONE										
Rural	NONE										
State total	570,000	63,186	15,177	48,009	399	249	6,311	8,218	10,037	29,711	8,261
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	11,085.3	2,662.6	8,422.6	70.0	43.7	1,107.2	1,441.8	1,760.9	5,212.5	1,449.3
<b>FLORIDA</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	12,975,795										
Area actually reporting	98.3%	1,083,977	151,110	932,867	1,100	6,723	44,259	99,028	220,679	589,850	122,338
Estimated totals	100.0%	1,102,504	153,172	949,332	1,113	6,803	44,878	100,378	224,296	600,670	124,366
Cities outside metropolitan areas	220,734										
Area actually reporting	95.1%	17,747	2,272	15,475	17	99	506	1,650	3,807	10,677	991
Estimated totals	100.0%	18,655	2,388	16,267	18	104	532	1,734	4,002	11,223	1,042
Rural	756,471										
Area actually reporting	98.9%	29,619	4,405	25,214	34	389	456	3,526	8,939	14,517	1,758
Estimated totals	100.0%	29,962	4,456	25,506	34	394	461	3,567	9,043	14,685	1,778
State total	13,953,000	1,151,121	160,016	991,105	1,165	7,301	45,871	105,679	237,341	626,578	127,186
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	8,250.0	1,146.8	7,103.2	8.3	52.3	328.8	757.4	1,701.0	4,490.6	911.5
<b>GEORGIA</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	4,780,950										
Area actually reporting	97.0%	321,809	35,545	286,264	539	1,855	13,556	19,595	58,922	193,602	33,740
Estimated totals	100.0%	330,278	36,194	294,084	549	1,899	13,797	19,949	60,402	199,090	34,592
Cities outside metropolitan areas	853,844										
Area actually reporting	90.1%	52,155	6,253	45,902	81	251	1,328	4,593	9,640	34,213	2,049
Estimated totals	100.0%	57,883	6,940	50,943	90	279	1,474	5,097	10,699	37,970	2,274
Rural	1,420,206										
Area actually reporting	88.4%	31,716	3,510	28,206	57	239	382	2,832	9,112	16,931	2,163
Estimated totals	100.0%	35,868	3,969	31,899	64	270	432	3,203	10,305	19,148	2,446
State total	7,055,000	424,029	47,103	376,926	703	2,448	15,703	28,249	81,406	256,208	39,312
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,010.3	667.7	5,342.7	10.0	34.7	222.6	400.4	1,153.9	3,631.6	557.2
<b>HAWAII</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	880,687										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	60,825	2,528	58,297	35	266	1,058	1,169	10,018	42,552	5,727
Cities outside metropolitan areas	39,555										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	2,828	109	2,719	4	17	34	54	605	2,038	76
Rural	258,758										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	15,110	454	14,656	11	76	129	238	3,406	10,670	580
State total	1,179,000	78,763	3,091	75,672	50	359	1,221	1,461	14,029	55,260	6,383
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,680.5	262.2	6,418.3	4.2	30.4	103.6	123.9	1,189.9	4,687.0	541.4
<b>IDAHO</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	339,901										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	17,353	1,130	16,223	8	124	86	912	2,999	12,372	852
Cities outside metropolitan areas	397,899										
Area actually reporting	98.5%	20,322	1,272	19,050	13	114	99	1,046	3,022	15,184	844
Estimated totals	100.0%	20,629	1,291	19,338	13	116	100	1,062	3,068	15,413	857
Rural	395,200										
Area actually reporting	98.3%	8,076	804	7,272	19	75	23	687	2,046	4,733	493
Estimated totals	100.0%	8,210	817	7,393	19	76	23	699	2,080	4,812	501
State total	1,133,000	46,192	3,238	42,954	40	316	209	2,673	8,147	32,597	2,210
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,077.0	285.8	3,791.2	3.5	27.9	18.4	235.9	719.1	2,877.1	195.1

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.111

**Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police**

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1994--Continued

Jurisdiction	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime <sup>a</sup>	Property crime <sup>b</sup>	Murder and non- negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
<b>ILLINOIS<sup>d,e</sup></b>											
State total	11,752,000	661,150	112,928	548,222	1,378	3,913	43,788	63,849	118,116	363,888	66,218
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,625.9	960.9	4,664.9	11.7	33.3	372.6	543.3	1,005.1	3,096.4	563.5
<b>INDIANA</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	4,120,003										
Area actually reporting	78.5%	182,374	21,807	160,567	345	1,482	6,554	13,426	33,349	107,589	19,629
Estimated totals	100.0%	214,742	24,285	190,457	369	1,661	7,027	15,228	38,564	129,626	22,267
Cities outside metropolitan areas	575,599										
Area actually reporting	70.6%	21,080	2,303	18,777	15	134	231	1,923	3,449	14,251	1,077
Estimated totals	100.0%	29,862	3,262	26,600	21	190	327	2,724	4,886	20,188	1,526
Rural	1,056,398										
Area actually reporting	44.0%	8,613	1,170	7,443	28	86	60	996	2,407	4,500	536
Estimated totals	100.0%	19,576	2,658	16,918	63	195	136	2,264	5,471	10,229	1,218
State total	5,752,000	264,180	30,205	233,975	453	2,046	7,490	20,216	48,921	160,043	25,011
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,592.8	525.1	4,067.7	7.9	35.6	130.2	351.5	850.5	2,782.4	434.8
<b>IOWA</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,240,100										
Area actually reporting	97.7%	65,905	6,651	59,254	36	461	1,194	4,960	11,485	44,296	3,473
Estimated totals	100.0%	66,721	6,726	59,995	36	469	1,201	5,020	11,663	44,818	3,514
Cities outside metropolitan areas	697,099										
Area actually reporting	84.4%	22,375	1,378	20,997	5	123	86	1,164	3,643	16,458	896
Estimated totals	100.0%	26,522	1,634	24,888	6	146	102	1,380	4,318	19,508	1,062
Rural	891,801										
Area actually reporting	87.9%	8,918	487	8,431	4	45	21	417	2,541	5,433	457
Estimated totals	100.0%	10,146	554	9,592	5	51	24	474	2,891	6,181	520
State total	2,829,000	103,389	8,914	94,475	47	666	1,327	6,874	18,872	70,507	5,096
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,654.6	315.1	3,339.5	1.7	23.5	46.9	243.0	667.1	2,492.3	180.1
<b>KANSAS<sup>e</sup></b>											
State total	2,554,000	124,987	12,226	112,761	149	947	3,060	8,070	28,635	75,459	8,667
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,893.8	478.7	4,415.1	5.8	37.1	119.8	316.0	1,121.2	2,954.5	339.4
<b>KENTUCKY</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,855,485										
Area actually reporting	99.1%	87,197	13,942	73,255	140	691	3,016	10,095	17,687	49,702	5,866
Estimated totals	100.0%	88,026	14,076	73,950	140	695	3,035	10,206	17,818	50,225	5,907
Cities outside metropolitan areas	605,549										
Area actually reporting	93.8%	24,412	3,832	20,580	10	184	374	3,264	4,590	14,747	1,243
Estimated totals	100.0%	26,031	4,087	21,944	11	196	399	3,481	4,894	15,725	1,325
Rural	1,365,966										
Area actually reporting	99.5%	19,744	4,980	14,764	93	457	160	4,270	5,979	7,465	1,320
Estimated totals	100.0%	19,833	5,002	14,831	93	459	161	4,289	6,006	7,499	1,326
State total	3,827,000	133,890	23,165	110,725	244	1,350	3,595	17,976	28,718	73,449	8,558
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,498.6	605.3	2,893.3	6.4	35.3	93.9	469.7	750.4	1,919.2	223.6
<b>LOUISIANA</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,237,253										
Area actually reporting	96.5%	238,107	33,785	204,322	759	1,579	10,662	20,785	45,289	134,828	24,205
Estimated totals	100.0%	244,684	34,623	210,061	769	1,617	10,826	21,411	46,488	138,862	24,711
Cities outside metropolitan areas	379,071										
Area actually reporting	75.5%	20,398	3,141	17,257	24	92	396	2,629	3,755	12,743	759
Estimated totals	100.0%	27,006	4,159	22,847	32	122	524	3,481	4,971	16,871	1,005
Rural	698,676										
Area actually reporting	92.3%	14,927	3,312	11,615	51	170	166	2,925	3,443	7,708	464
Estimated totals	100.0%	16,167	3,587	12,580	55	184	180	3,168	3,729	8,348	503
State total	4,315,000	287,857	42,369	245,488	856	1,923	11,530	28,060	55,188	164,081	26,219
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,671.1	981.9	5,689.2	19.8	44.6	267.2	650.3	1,279.0	3,802.6	607.6
<b>MAINE</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	455,552										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	18,364	940	17,424	10	128	193	609	3,498	13,137	789
Cities outside metropolitan areas	438,173										
Area actually reporting	99.0%	15,645	449	15,196	10	99	61	279	2,859	11,725	612
Estimated totals	100.0%	15,797	454	15,343	10	100	62	282	2,887	11,838	618
Rural	346,275										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	6,421	217	6,204	8	90	23	96	2,553	3,282	369
State total	1,240,000	40,582	1,611	38,971	28	318	278	987	8,938	28,257	1,776
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,272.7	129.9	3,142.8	2.3	25.6	22.4	79.6	720.8	2,278.8	143.2

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.111

**Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police**

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1994--Continued

Jurisdiction	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime <sup>a</sup>	Property crime <sup>b</sup>	Murder and non- negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
<b>MARYLAND</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	4,645,746										
Area actually reporting	99.9%	290,193	45,383	244,810	568	1,898	19,798	23,119	48,761	158,514	37,535
Estimated totals	100.0%	290,248	45,389	244,859	568	1,899	19,800	23,123	48,769	158,551	37,539
Cities outside metropolitan areas	92,044										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	9,639	1,100	8,539	3	52	221	824	1,701	6,453	385
Rural	268,210										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	6,609	968	5,641	8	85	126	749	1,764	3,604	273
State total	5,006,000	306,496	47,457	259,039	579	2,035	20,147	24,696	52,234	168,608	38,197
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,122.6	948.0	5,174.6	11.6	40.7	402.5	493.3	1,043.4	3,368.1	763.0
<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	5,749,652										
Area actually reporting	90.1%	237,298	38,367	198,931	203	1,609	9,746	26,809	46,697	112,933	39,301
Estimated totals	100.0%	255,268	40,582	214,686	209	1,709	10,069	28,595	50,360	122,659	41,667
Cities outside metropolitan areas	279,032										
Area actually reporting	61.3%	7,905	1,294	6,611	3	70	56	1,165	1,749	4,451	411
Estimated totals	100.0%	12,904	2,112	10,792	5	114	91	1,902	2,855	7,266	671
Rural	12,316										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	109	55	54	0	2	0	53	7	37	10
State total	6,041,000	268,281	42,749	225,532	214	1,825	10,160	30,550	53,222	129,962	42,348
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,441.0	707.6	3,733.4	3.5	30.2	168.2	505.7	881.0	2,151.3	701.0
<b>MICHIGAN</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	7,849,642										
Area actually reporting	93.4%	443,404	65,990	377,414	882	4,929	21,105	39,074	76,709	242,457	58,248
Estimated totals	100.0%	467,125	68,258	398,867	899	5,182	21,553	40,624	80,360	257,985	60,522
Cities outside metropolitan areas	606,874										
Area actually reporting	91.5%	21,126	1,359	19,767	3	377	74	905	2,590	16,525	652
Estimated totals	100.0%	23,100	1,486	21,614	3	412	81	990	2,832	18,069	713
Rural	1,039,484										
Area actually reporting	97.1%	26,060	2,918	23,142	24	1,093	96	1,705	8,402	13,702	1,038
Estimated totals	100.0%	26,851	3,007	23,844	25	1,126	99	1,757	8,657	14,118	1,069
State total	9,496,000	517,076	72,751	444,325	927	6,720	21,733	43,371	91,849	290,172	62,304
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,445.2	766.1	4,679.1	9.8	70.8	228.9	456.7	967.2	3,055.7	656.1
<b>MINNESOTA</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,166,784										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	156,241	14,426	141,815	124	1,992	5,264	7,046	27,439	102,433	11,943
Cities outside metropolitan areas	523,842										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	24,373	994	23,379	7	340	76	571	3,247	18,881	1,251
Rural	876,374										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	17,639	977	16,662	16	393	30	538	5,471	10,030	1,161
State total	4,567,000	198,253	16,397	181,856	147	2,725	5,370	8,155	36,157	131,344	14,355
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,341.0	359.0	3,982.0	3.2	59.7	117.6	178.6	791.7	2,875.9	314.3
<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	922,538										
Area actually reporting	76.0%	57,000	5,771	51,229	146	459	2,723	2,443	14,362	30,149	6,718
Estimated totals	100.0%	64,172	6,353	57,819	173	560	2,843	2,777	16,815	33,850	7,154
Cities outside metropolitan areas	634,858										
Area actually reporting	64.6%	31,488	3,003	28,485	67	255	793	1,888	7,367	19,460	1,658
Estimated totals	100.0%	48,742	4,649	44,093	104	395	1,228	2,922	11,403	30,123	2,567
Rural	1,111,604										
Area actually reporting	25.7%	4,161	559	3,602	34	66	68	391	1,613	1,709	280
Estimated totals	100.0%	16,187	2,175	14,012	132	257	265	1,521	6,275	6,648	1,089
State total	2,669,000	129,101	13,177	115,924	409	1,212	4,336	7,220	34,493	70,621	10,810
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,837.1	493.7	4,343.3	15.3	45.4	162.5	270.5	1,292.4	2,646.0	405.0
<b>MISSOURI</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,603,313										
Area actually reporting	96.4%	233,750	34,210	199,540	490	1,518	11,747	20,455	45,115	129,788	24,637
Estimated totals	100.0%	238,228	34,578	203,650	494	1,548	11,823	20,713	45,971	132,679	25,000
Cities outside metropolitan areas	487,299										
Area actually reporting	90.2%	23,602	2,080	51,522	22	174	247	1,637	3,746	16,720	1,056
Estimated totals	100.0%	26,153	2,305	23,848	24	193	274	1,814	4,151	18,527	1,170
Rural	1,187,388										
Area actually reporting	55.8%	8,787	1,314	7,473	20	119	45	1,130	3,042	3,947	484
Estimated totals	100.0%	15,757	2,357	13,400	36	214	81	2,026	5,455	7,077	868
State total	5,278,000	280,138	39,240	240,898	554	1,955	12,178	24,553	55,577	158,283	27,038
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,307.7	743.5	4,564.2	10.5	37.0	230.7	465.2	1,053.0	2,998.9	512.3

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.111

**Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police**

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1994--Continued

Jurisdiction	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime <sup>a</sup>	Property crime <sup>b</sup>	Murder and non- negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
<b>MONTANA<sup>e</sup></b>											
State total	856,000	42,961	1,516	41,445	28	233	280	975	6,178	32,817	2,450
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,018.8	177.1	4,841.7	3.3	27.2	32.7	113.9	721.7	3,833.8	286.2
<b>NEBRASKA</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	821,142										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	49,520	5,496	44,024	41	349	1,148	3,958	7,585	31,088	5,351
Cities outside metropolitan areas	386,109										
Area actually reporting	99.1%	16,820	550	16,270	2	112	61	375	2,061	13,625	584
Estimated totals	100.0%	16,969	555	16,414	2	113	62	378	2,079	13,746	589
Rural	415,749										
Area actually reporting	99.5%	5,550	270	5,280	8	38	13	211	1,292	3,694	294
Estimated totals	100.0%	5,579	271	5,308	8	38	13	212	1,299	3,713	296
State total	1,623,000	72,068	6,322	65,746	51	500	1,223	4,548	10,963	48,547	6,236
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,440.4	389.5	4,050.9	3.1	30.8	75.4	280.2	675.5	2,991.2	384.2
<b>NEVADA</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,235,926										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	89,103	13,528	75,575	160	935	5,050	7,383	17,793	47,144	10,638
Cities outside metropolitan areas	42,927										
Area actually reporting	57.4%	1,275	99	1,176	1	9	21	68	301	803	72
Estimated totals	100.0%	2,220	173	2,047	2	16	37	118	524	1,398	125
Rural	178,147										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	5,967	896	5,071	8	50	47	791	1,418	3,351	302
State total	1,457,000	97,290	14,597	82,693	170	1,001	5,134	8,292	19,735	51,893	11,065
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,677.4	1,001.9	5,675.6	11.7	68.7	352.4	569.1	1,354.5	3,561.6	759.4
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	670,090										
Area actually reporting	95.2%	19,357	712	18,645	9	198	246	259	3,290	13,540	1,815
Estimated totals	100.0%	20,254	739	19,515	9	207	251	272	3,435	14,171	1,909
Cities outside metropolitan areas	324,890										
Area actually reporting	76.8%	7,590	399	7,191	3	140	41	215	1,193	5,730	268
Estimated totals	100.0%	9,881	519	9,362	4	182	53	280	1,553	7,460	349
Rural	142,020										
Area actually reporting	92.3%	953	66	887	3	17	4	42	265	581	41
Estimated totals	100.0%	1,030	70	960	3	18	4	45	287	629	44
State total	1,137,000	31,165	1,328	29,837	16	407	308	597	5,275	22,260	2,302
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	2,741.0	116.8	2,624.2	1.4	35.8	27.1	52.5	463.9	1,957.8	202.5
<b>NEW JERSEY</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	7,904,000										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	368,400	48,544	319,856	396	1,972	22,762	23,414	72,074	195,618	52,164
Cities outside metropolitan areas	NONE										
Rural	NONE										
State total	7,904,000	368,400	48,544	319,856	396	1,972	22,762	23,414	72,074	195,618	52,164
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,660.9	614.2	4,046.8	5.0	24.9	288.0	296.2	911.9	2,474.9	660.0
<b>NEW MEXICO</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	926,923										
Area actually reporting	77.7%	59,031	8,896	50,135	72	402	1,806	6,616	10,953	32,828	6,354
Estimated totals	100.0%	64,255	9,511	54,744	87	473	1,926	7,025	12,498	35,557	6,689
Cities outside metropolitan areas	428,168										
Area actually reporting	77.2%	22,463	2,682	19,781	23	191	238	2,230	4,885	14,145	751
Estimated totals	100.0%	29,084	3,472	25,612	30	247	308	2,887	6,325	18,315	972
Rural	298,909										
Area actually reporting	58.1%	5,231	1,002	4,229	35	85	55	827	1,813	2,016	400
Estimated totals	100.0%	9,007	1,725	7,282	60	146	95	1,424	3,122	3,471	689
State total	1,654,000	102,346	14,708	87,638	177	866	2,329	11,336	21,945	57,343	8,350
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,187.8	889.2	5,298.5	10.7	52.4	140.8	685.4	1,326.8	3,466.9	504.8
<b>NEW YORK</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	16,668,615										
Area actually reporting	99.8%	875,318	171,152	704,166	1,979	4,378	86,223	78,572	154,103	422,451	127,612
Estimated totals	100.0%	876,237	171,234	705,003	1,979	4,381	86,249	78,625	154,247	423,076	127,680
Cities outside metropolitan areas	644,500										
Area actually reporting	95.9%	24,947	2,154	22,793	9	142	261	1,742	3,968	18,235	590
Estimated totals	100.0%	26,003	2,245	23,758	9	148	272	1,816	4,136	19,007	615
Rural	855,885										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	19,038	1,954	17,084	28	171	96	1,659	6,267	10,239	578
State total	181,690,000	921,278	175,433	745,845	2,016	4,700	86,617	82,100	164,650	452,322	128,873
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,070.6	965.6	4,105.0	11.1	25.9	476.7	451.9	906.2	2,489.5	709.3

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.111

**Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police**

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1994--Continued

Jurisdiction	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime <sup>a</sup>	Property crime <sup>b</sup>	Murder and non- negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	4,688,768										
Area actually reporting	99.4%	295,085	35,264	259,821	528	1,750	10,571	22,415	72,962	170,421	16,438
Estimated totals	100.0%	296,437	35,382	261,055	531	1,756	10,596	22,499	73,307	171,252	16,496
Cities outside metropolitan areas	713,386										
Area actually reporting	94.1%	56,160	6,356	49,804	110	254	1,642	4,350	13,220	34,350	2,234
Estimated totals	100.0%	59,658	6,752	52,906	117	270	1,744	4,621	14,043	36,490	2,373
Rural	1,667,846										
Area actually reporting	98.0%	40,761	4,088	36,673	121	302	461	3,204	16,426	17,824	2,423
Estimated totals	100.0%	41,610	4,174	37,436	124	308	471	3,271	16,768	18,195	2,473
State total	7,070,000	397,705	46,308	351,397	772	2,334	12,811	30,391	104,118	225,937	21,342
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,625.2	655.0	4,970.3	10.9	33.0	181.2	429.9	1,472.7	3,195.7	301.9
<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	265,169										
Area actually reporting	99.8%	10,713	334	10,379	1	85	58	190	1,133	8,631	615
Estimated totals	100.0%	10,732	335	10,397	1	85	58	191	1,135	8,646	616
Cities outside metropolitan areas	145,544										
Area actually reporting	97.8%	4,473	115	4,358	0	37	13	65	386	3,773	199
Estimated totals	100.0%	4,573	117	4,456	0	38	13	66	395	3,858	203
Rural	227,287										
Area actually reporting	95.6%	2,055	67	1,988	0	25	0	42	516	1,333	139
Estimated totals	100.0%	2,150	70	2,080	0	26	0	44	540	1,395	145
State total	638,000	17,455	522	16,933	1	149	71	301	2,070	13,899	964
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	2,735.9	81.8	2,654.1	0.2	23.4	11.1	47.2	324.5	2,178.5	151.1
<b>OHIO</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	9,030,969										
Area actually reporting	86.3%	399,549	47,253	352,296	585	4,415	19,477	22,776	78,193	232,147	41,956
Estimated totals	100.0%	437,781	49,606	388,175	608	4,725	20,206	24,067	84,800	258,598	44,777
Cities outside metropolitan areas	754,995										
Area actually reporting	66.5%	25,597	1,712	23,885	13	193	355	1,151	4,235	18,579	1,071
Estimated totals	100.0%	38,479	2,574	35,905	20	290	534	1,730	6,366	27,929	1,610
Rural	1,316,036										
Area actually reporting	56.5%	10,770	989	9,781	19	122	46	802	2,832	6,369	580
Estimated totals	100.0%	19,050	1,750	17,300	34	216	81	1,419	5,009	11,265	1,026
State total	11,102,000	495,310	53,930	441,380	662	5,231	20,821	27,216	96,175	297,792	47,413
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,461.4	485.8	3,975.7	6.0	47.1	187.5	245.1	866.3	2,682.3	427.1
<b>OKLAHOMA</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,958,723										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	134,527	15,949	118,578	157	1,233	3,680	10,879	28,052	77,604	12,922
Cities outside metropolitan areas	668,405										
Area actually reporting	99.2%	35,670	3,908	31,762	31	257	427	3,193	8,434	21,509	1,819
Estimated totals	100.0%	35,941	3,937	32,004	31	259	430	3,217	8,498	21,673	1,833
Rural	630,872										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	11,007	1,339	9,668	38	124	64	1,113	4,214	4,748	706
State total	3,258,000	181,475	21,225	160,250	226	1,616	4,174	15,209	40,764	104,025	15,461
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,570.1	651.5	4,918.7	6.9	49.6	128.1	466.8	1,251.2	3,192.9	474.6
<b>OREGON</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,161,637										
Area actually reporting	99.7%	147,339	13,732	133,607	109	1,016	3,846	8,761	24,527	90,420	18,660
Estimated totals	100.0%	147,702	15,752	133,950	109	1,018	3,852	8,773	24,585	90,668	18,697
Cities outside metropolitan areas	425,944										
Area actually reporting	95.0%	30,695	1,138	29,557	8	121	305	704	5,057	22,641	1,859
Estimated totals	100.0%	32,309	1,197	31,112	8	127	321	741	5,323	23,832	1,957
Rural	498,419										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	14,296	1,118	13,178	33	188	91	806	4,062	8,006	1,110
State total	3,086,000	194,307	16,067	178,240	150	1,333	4,264	10,320	33,970	122,506	21,764
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,296.4	520.6	5,775.8	4.9	43.2	138.2	334.4	1,100.8	3,969.7	705.2
<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	10,226,365										
Area actually reporting	96.7%	348,443	47,117	301,326	673	2,660	21,940	21,844	56,393	193,787	51,146
Estimated totals	100.0%	357,359	47,967	309,392	678	2,710	22,153	22,426	57,627	199,739	52,026
Cities outside metropolitan areas	766,813										
Area actually reporting	84.9%	18,095	1,827	16,268	9	168	203	1,447	2,658	12,759	851
Estimated totals	100.0%	21,317	2,153	19,164	11	198	239	1,705	3,131	15,031	1,002
Rural	1,058,822										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	15,650	1,305	14,345	23	237	105	940	5,710	7,510	1,125
State total	12,052,000	394,326	51,425	342,901	712	3,145	22,497	25,071	66,468	222,280	54,153
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,271.9	426.7	2,845.2	5.9	26.1	186.7	208.0	551.5	1,844.3	449.3

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.111

**Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police**

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1994--Continued

Jurisdiction	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime <sup>a</sup>	Property crime <sup>b</sup>	Murder and non- negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
<b>PUERTO RICO<sup>f</sup></b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	NA										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	103,459	23,151	80,308	917	324	16,838	5,072	26,478	37,111	16,719
Cities outside metropolitan areas	NA										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	12,789	2,234	10,555	63	72	787	1,312	4,682	4,951	922
Total	X	116,248	25,385	90,863	980	396	17,625	6,384	31,160	42,062	17,641
<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	915,587										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	37,949	3,413	34,536	40	254	825	2,294	8,452	21,040	5,044
Cities outside metropolitan areas	81,413										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	3,095	329	2,766	1	17	45	266	647	1,981	138
Rural	NA										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	23	2	21	0	2	0	0	2	18	1
State total	997,000	41,067	3,744	37,323	41	273	870	2,560	9,101	23,039	5,183
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,119.1	375.5	3,743.5	4.1	27.4	87.3	256.8	912.8	2,310.8	519.9
<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,558,492										
Area actually reporting	99.9%	163,101	26,305	136,796	237	1,430	5,224	19,414	33,656	92,554	10,586
Estimated totals	100.0%	163,177	26,314	136,863	237	1,430	5,226	19,421	33,668	92,606	10,589
Cities outside metropolitan areas	312,447										
Area actually reporting	98.9%	25,038	5,322	19,716	29	203	875	4,215	4,788	14,049	879
Estimated totals	100.0%	25,321	5,382	19,939	29	205	885	4,263	4,842	14,208	889
Rural	793,061										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	31,372	6,060	25,312	87	356	706	4,911	8,168	15,438	1,706
State total	3,664,000	219,870	37,756	182,114	353	1,991	6,817	28,595	46,678	122,252	13,184
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,000.8	1,030.5	4,970.4	9.6	54.3	186.1	780.4	1,274.0	3,336.6	359.8
<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	236,223										
Area actually reporting	97.2%	10,921	906	10,015	7	149	110	640	1,787	7,780	448
Estimated totals	100.0%	11,222	943	10,279	7	151	112	673	1,861	7,965	453
Cities outside metropolitan areas	191,948										
Area actually reporting	69.7%	5,688	314	5,374	2	75	8	229	926	4,236	212
Estimated totals	100.0%	8,156	450	7,706	3	108	11	328	1,328	6,074	304
Rural	292,829										
Area actually reporting	56.6%	1,693	141	1,552	0	25	7	109	424	1,063	65
Estimated totals	100.0%	2,989	248	2,741	0	44	12	192	749	1,877	115
State total	721,000	22,367	1,641	20,726	10	303	135	1,193	3,938	15,916	872
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,102.2	227.6	2,874.6	1.4	42.0	18.7	165.5	546.2	2,207.5	120.9
<b>TENNESSEE</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,479,021										
Area actually reporting	84.5%	197,962	31,028	166,934	375	2,001	9,826	18,826	41,415	100,996	24,523
Estimated totals	100.0%	215,613	33,044	182,569	401	2,174	10,104	20,365	45,527	111,193	25,849
Cities outside metropolitan areas	593,230										
Area actually reporting	79.7%	24,243	2,908	21,335	32	181	391	2,304	4,900	15,150	1,285
Estimated totals	100.0%	30,417	3,649	26,768	40	227	491	2,891	6,148	19,008	1,612
Rural	1,102,749										
Area actually reporting	47.1%	8,913	948	7,965	19	68	66	795	3,488	3,755	722
Estimated totals	100.0%	18,922	2,012	16,910	41	144	140	1,687	7,405	7,972	1,533
State total	5,175,000	264,952	38,705	226,247	482	2,545	10,735	24,943	59,080	138,173	28,994
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,119.8	747.9	4,371.9	9.3	49.2	207.4	482.0	1,141.6	2,670.0	560.3
<b>TEXAS</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	15,419,276										
Area actually reporting	99.9%	979,187	117,406	861,781	1,829	8,251	36,529	70,797	189,198	566,021	106,562
Estimated totals	100.0%	979,294	117,417	861,877	1,829	8,252	36,531	70,805	189,219	566,090	106,568
Cities outside metropolitan areas	1,352,931										
Area actually reporting	99.7%	67,276	8,009	59,267	77	449	890	6,593	13,909	42,738	2,620
Estimated totals	100.0%	67,400	8,023	59,377	77	449	891	6,606	13,935	42,817	2,625
Rural	1,605,793										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	32,531	4,398	28,133	116	401	221	3,660	11,533	15,040	1,560
State total	18,378,000	1,079,225	129,838	949,387	2,022	9,102	37,643	81,071	214,687	623,947	110,753
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,872.4	706.5	5,165.9	11.0	49.5	204.8	441.1	1,168.2	3,395.1	602.6
<b>UTAH</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,478,180										
Area actually reporting	99.4%	84,619	4,863	79,756	52	662	1,147	3,002	12,557	62,303	4,896
Estimated totals	100.0%	85,031	4,883	80,148	52	665	1,151	3,015	12,619	62,615	4,914
Cities outside metropolitan areas	227,238										
Area actually reporting	93.8%	10,949	562	10,387	0	73	41	448	1,399	8,487	501
Estimated totals	100.0%	11,668	599	11,069	0	78	44	477	1,491	9,044	534
Rural	202,582										
Area actually reporting	99.0%	4,396	324	4,072	4	62	18	240	969	2,865	238
Estimated totals	100.0%	4,443	328	4,115	4	63	18	243	979	2,895	241
State total	1,908,000	101,142	5,810	95,332	56	806	1,213	3,735	15,089	74,554	5,689
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,300.9	304.5	4,996.4	2.9	42.2	63.6	195.8	790.8	3,907.4	298.2

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.111

**Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police**

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1994--Continued

Jurisdiction	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime <sup>a</sup>	Property crime <sup>b</sup>	Murder and non- negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
<b>VERMONT</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	114,418										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	7,179	186	6,993	0	60	34	92	1,358	5,280	355
Cities outside metropolitan areas	200,455										
Area actually reporting	86.6%	6,782	207	6,575	4	52	22	129	1,133	5,167	275
Estimated totals	100.0%	7,831	239	7,592	5	60	25	149	1,308	5,966	318
Rural	265,127										
Area actually reporting	95.4%	3,664	130	3,534	1	38	11	80	1,534	1,820	180
Estimated totals	100.0%	3,842	137	3,705	1	40	12	84	1,608	1,908	189
State total	580,000	18,852	562	18,290	6	160	71	325	4,274	13,154	862
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,250.3	96.9	3,153.4	1.0	27.6	12.2	56.0	736.9	2,267.9	148.6
<b>VIRGINIA</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	5,076,266										
Area actually reporting	99.0%	231,881	20,586	211,295	497	1,562	8,291	10,236	35,109	159,565	16,621
Estimated totals	100.0%	233,453	20,666	212,787	499	1,572	8,317	10,278	35,324	160,747	16,716
Cities outside metropolitan areas	418,485										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	15,729	1,152	14,577	12	115	216	809	2,228	11,792	557
Rural	1,057,249										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	16,018	1,619	14,399	60	181	171	1,207	4,303	9,080	1,016
State total	6,552,000	265,200	23,437	241,763	571	1,868	8,704	12,294	41,855	181,619	18,289
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,047.6	357.7	3,689.9	8.7	28.5	132.8	187.6	638.8	2,772.0	279.1
<b>WASHINGTON</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	4,439,102										
Area actually reporting	99.8%	275,419	24,428	250,991	257	2,759	7,152	14,260	46,973	179,448	24,570
Estimated totals	100.0%	276,203	24,472	251,731	257	2,766	7,166	14,283	47,084	180,011	24,636
Cities outside metropolitan areas	412,794										
Area actually reporting	96.7%	30,500	1,858	28,642	11	294	233	1,320	4,385	22,972	1,285
Estimated totals	100.0%	31,550	1,921	29,629	11	304	241	1,365	4,536	23,764	1,329
Rural	491,104										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	14,298	924	13,374	26	160	57	681	4,173	8,423	778
State total	5,343,000	322,051	27,317	294,734	294	3,230	7,464	16,329	55,793	212,198	26,743
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,027.5	511.3	5,516.3	5.5	60.5	139.7	305.6	1,044.2	3,971.5	500.5
<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	761,261										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	26,240	2,148	24,092	35	202	579	1,332	5,708	16,514	1,870
Cities outside metropolitan areas	278,633										
Area actually reporting	99.4%	9,217	705	8,512	13	56	118	518	1,630	6,460	422
Estimated totals	100.0%	9,275	709	8,566	13	56	119	521	1,640	6,501	425
Rural	782,106										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	10,552	1,074	9,478	51	112	74	837	3,325	5,174	979
State total	1,822,000	46,067	3,931	42,136	99	370	772	2,690	10,673	28,189	3,274
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	2,528.4	215.8	2,312.6	5.4	20.3	42.4	147.6	585.8	1,547.1	179.7
<b>WISCONSIN</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,468,733										
Area actually reporting	99.8%	156,394	11,876	144,518	203	940	5,565	5,168	24,078	104,046	16,394
Estimated totals	100.0%	156,699	11,887	144,812	203	941	5,568	5,175	24,116	104,287	16,409
Cities outside metropolitan areas	633,810										
Area actually reporting	97.3%	26,510	1,045	25,465	7	142	147	749	3,020	21,518	927
Estimated totals	100.0%	27,245	1,074	26,171	7	146	151	770	3,104	22,114	953
Rural	979,457										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	16,508	787	15,721	17	105	20	645	5,604	9,158	959
State total	5,082,000	200,452	13,748	186,704	227	1,192	5,739	6,590	32,824	135,559	18,321
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,944.4	270.5	3,673.8	4.5	23.5	112.9	129.7	645.9	2,667.4	360.5
<b>WYOMING</b>											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	141,621										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	7,344	418	6,926	4	60	52	302	1,161	5,414	351
Cities outside metropolitan areas	209,079										
Area actually reporting	99.4%	10,308	619	9,689	4	60	25	530	1,248	8,114	327
Estimated totals	100.0%	10,366	622	9,744	4	60	25	533	1,255	8,160	329
Rural	125,300										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	2,709	257	2,452	8	40	2	207	681	1,680	91
State total	476,000	20,419	1,297	19,122	16	160	79	1,042	3,097	15,254	771
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,289.7	272.5	4,017.2	3.4	33.6	16.6	218.9	650.6	3,204.6	162.0

Note: See Note, table 3.109. These data include estimated offense totals for agencies submitting less than 12 but more than 2 months of offense reports (Source, p. 379). For definitions of offenses and areas, see Appendix 3.

<sup>a</sup>Violent crimes are offenses of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

<sup>b</sup>Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Data are not included for the property crime of arson.

<sup>c</sup>Includes offenses reported by the Zoological Police.

<sup>d</sup>Forcible rape figures furnished by the State-level Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program administered by the Illinois Department of State Police were not in

with national UCR guidelines. The 1994 forcible rape total for Illinois was estimated by the Source using the national rate of forcible rapes when grouped by like agencies. Therefore, only the State total is shown.

<sup>e</sup>Complete data were not available for Illinois, Kansas, and Montana; crime counts for these States were estimated by the Source.

<sup>f</sup>U.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, 1994* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995), pp. 68-78. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.112

**Offenses known to police**

By offense and size of place, 1993 and 1994

(1994 estimated population)

Population group	Total Crime Index	Violent crime <sup>a</sup>	Property crime <sup>b</sup>	Murder and non- negligent man- slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
<b>TOTAL ALL AGENCIES</b>										
11,844 agencies; total population 230,432,000:										
1993	12,923,381	1,790,658	11,132,723	23,058	85,891	633,214	1,048,495	2,580,192	7,081,017	1,471,514
1994	12,771,781	1,736,066	11,035,715	21,849	82,093	595,519	1,036,605	2,466,377	7,114,895	1,454,443
Percent change	-1.2%	-3.0	-0.9	-5.2	-4.4	-6.0	-1.1	-4.4	0.5	-1.2
<b>TOTAL CITIES</b>										
8,248 cities; total population 155,694,000:										
1993	10,481,456	1,505,716	8,975,740	18,729	64,566	574,974	847,447	1,959,450	5,769,328	1,246,962
1994	10,299,960	1,449,481	8,850,479	17,700	61,432	539,544	830,805	1,862,539	5,765,053	1,222,887
Percent change	-1.7%	-3.7	-1.4	-5.5	-4.9	-6.2	-2.0	-4.9	-0.1	-1.9
<b>Group I</b>										
66 cities, 250,000 and over; population 47,165,000:										
1993	4,294,934	820,535	3,474,399	11,620	27,368	376,324	405,223	778,324	2,000,840	695,235
1994	4,132,456	776,523	3,355,933	10,573	25,755	343,062	397,133	727,838	1,963,702	664,393
Percent change	-3.8%	-5.4	-3.4	-9.0	-5.9	-8.8	-2.0	-6.5	-1.9	-4.4
9 cities, 1,000,000 and over; population 21,338,000:										
1993	1,848,824	428,395	1,420,429	5,939	8,325	211,007	203,124	316,515	759,533	344,381
1994	1,723,475	395,948	1,327,527	5,293	7,670	187,114	195,871	289,602	719,696	318,229
Percent change	-6.8%	-7.6	-6.5	-10.9	-7.9	-11.3	-3.6	-8.5	-5.2	-7.6
19 cities, 500,000 to 999,999; population 12,329,000:										
1993	1,107,079	168,563	938,516	2,603	9,072	75,601	81,287	203,615	585,225	149,676
1994	1,064,792	161,648	903,144	2,290	8,638	69,406	81,314	190,257	566,351	146,536
Percent change	-3.8%	-4.1	-3.8	-12.0	-4.8	-8.2	(c)	-6.6	-3.2	-2.1
38 cities, 250,000 to 499,999; population 13,498,000:										
1993	1,339,031	223,577	1,115,454	3,078	9,971	89,716	120,812	258,194	656,082	201,178
1994	1,344,189	218,927	1,125,262	2,990	9,447	86,542	119,948	247,979	677,655	199,628
Percent change	0.4%	-2.1	0.9	-2.9	-5.3	-3.5	-0.7	-4.0	3.3	-0.8
<b>Group II</b>										
135 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 19,935,000:										
1993	1,582,378	213,021	1,369,357	2,613	10,460	75,069	124,879	323,010	868,253	178,094
1994	1,561,917	207,111	1,354,806	2,712	9,809	73,549	121,041	307,301	864,615	182,890
Percent change	-1.3%	-2.8	-1.1	3.8	-6.2	-2.0	-3.1	-4.9	-0.4	2.7
<b>Group III</b>										
349 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 23,940,000:										
1993	1,464,886	170,994	1,293,892	1,711	9,114	55,107	105,062	282,655	856,396	154,841
1994	1,449,136	167,918	1,281,218	1,751	8,834	54,253	103,080	270,307	857,736	153,175
Percent change	-1.1%	-1.8	-1.0	2.3	-3.1	-1.5	-1.9	-4.4	0.2	-1.1
<b>Group IV</b>										
634 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 21,943,000:										
1993	1,186,171	123,706	1,062,465	1,141	7,058	33,557	81,950	226,034	735,347	101,084
1994	1,185,135	121,659	1,063,476	1,039	6,889	33,625	80,106	217,362	743,334	102,780
Percent change	-0.1%	-1.7	0.1	-8.9	-2.4	0.2	-2.3	-3.8	1.1	1.7
<b>Group V</b>										
1,463 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 23,019,000:										
1993	1,061,464	97,780	963,684	916	6,168	21,394	69,302	194,828	696,170	72,686
1994	1,070,735	98,945	971,790	939	5,843	22,021	70,142	188,118	709,942	73,730
Percent change	0.9%	1.2	0.8	2.5	-5.3	2.9	1.2	-3.4	2.0	1.4
<b>Group VI</b>										
5,601 cities, under 10,000; population 19,692,000:										
1993	891,623	79,680	811,943	728	4,398	13,523	61,031	154,599	612,322	45,022
1994	900,581	77,325	823,256	686	4,302	13,034	59,303	151,613	625,724	45,919



Table 3.112

**Offenses known to police**

By offense and size of place, 1993 and 1994--Continued

Population group	Total Crime Index	Violent Crime <sup>a</sup>	Property crime <sup>b</sup>	Murder and non- negligent man- slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
<b>SUBURBAN COUNTIES</b>										
1,235 agencies; population 50,122,000:										
1993	1,934,780	229,103	1,705,677	2,988	16,035	54,051	156,029	458,048	1,051,882	195,747
1994	1,952,763	228,332	1,724,431	2,939	15,434	51,623	158,336	442,172	1,081,347	200,912
Percent change	0.9%	-0.3	1.1	-1.6	-3.7	-4.5	1.5	-3.5	2.8	2.6
<b>RURAL COUNTIES<sup>d</sup></b>										
2,361 agencies; population 24,615,000:										
1993	507,145	55,839	451,306	1,341	5,290	4,189	45,019	162,694	259,807	28,805
1994	519,058	58,253	460,805	1,210	5,227	4,352	47,464	161,666	268,495	30,644
Percent change	2.3%	4.3	2.1	-9.8	-1.2	3.9	5.4	-0.6	3.3	6.4
<b>SUBURBAN AREA<sup>e</sup></b>										
5,849 agencies; population 93,524,000:										
1993	3,879,022	404,447	3,474,575	4,496	25,731	100,158	274,062	809,027	2,308,118	357,430
1994	3,899,973	402,589	3,497,384	4,383	24,687	97,257	276,262	778,181	2,354,456	364,747
Percent change	0.5%	-0.5	0.7	-2.5	-4.1	-2.9	0.8	-3.8	2.0	2.0

Note: See Note, table 3.109. These data represent all law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for at least 6 common months in 1993 and 1994 (Source, p. 380). 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 and Kansas for 1993 and 1994, and for Montana for 1994; crime counts for these States were estimated by the Source. For definitions of offenses, suburban and rural areas, see Appendix 3.

<sup>a</sup>Violent crimes are offenses of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

<sup>b</sup>Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Data are not included for the property crime of arson.

<sup>c</sup>Less than one-tenth of 1 percent.

<sup>d</sup>Includes State police agencies with no county breakdown.

<sup>e</sup>Includes 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, 1994* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995),

Table 3.113

**Rank order of States according to rates (per 100,000 population) of violent crime, murder and non-negligent manslaughter, robbery, aggravated assault, and rape**

1994

Rank	Violent crime <sup>a</sup>		Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter		Robbery		Aggravated assault		Rape	
	State	Rate	State	Rate	State	Rate	State	Rate	State	Rate
United States, total		716.0		9.0		237.7		430.2		39.2
1	District of Columbia <sup>b</sup>	2,662.6	District of Columbia	70.0	District of Columbia	1,107.2	District of Columbia	1,441.8	Delaware	75.6
2	Florida	1,146.8	Louisiana	19.8	New York	476.7	South Carolina	780.4	Michigan	70.8
3	South Carolina	1,030.5	Mississippi	15.3	Maryland	402.5	Florida	757.4	Alaska	69.0
4	California	1,013.0	Arkansas	12.0	Illinois	372.6	New Mexico	685.4	Nevada	68.7
5	Nevada	1,001.9	Alabama	11.9	California	356.8	Louisiana	650.3	Washington	60.5
6	Louisiana	981.9	California	11.8	Nevada	352.4	California	609.4	Minnesota	59.7
7	New York	965.6	Illinois	11.7	Florida	328.8	Nevada	569.1	South Carolina	54.3
8	Illinois	960.9	Nevada	11.7	New Jersey	288.0	Alaska	544.9	New Mexico	52.4
9	Maryland	948.0	Maryland	11.6	Louisiana	267.2	Illinois	543.3	Florida	52.3
10	New Mexico	889.2	New York	11.1	Missouri	230.7	Massachusetts	505.7	Oklahoma	49.6
11	Alaska	766.3	Texas	11.0	Michigan	228.9	Arizona	494.7	Texas	49.5
12	Michigan	766.1	North Carolina	10.9	Georgia	222.6	Maryland	493.3	Tennessee	49.2
13	Tennessee	747.9	New Mexico	10.7	Tennessee	207.4	Tennessee	482.0	Ohio	47.1
14	Missouri	743.5	Missouri	10.5	Texas	204.8	Kentucky	469.7	Mississippi	45.4
15	Massachusetts	707.6	Arizona	10.5	Connecticut	187.8	Oklahoma	466.8	Louisiana	44.6
16	Texas	706.5	Georgia	10.0	Ohio	187.5	Alabama	465.3	District of Columbia	43.7
17	Arizona	703.1	Michigan	9.8	Pennsylvania	186.7	Missouri	465.2	Oregon	43.2
18	Alabama	683.7	South Carolina	9.6	South Carolina	186.1	Michigan	456.7	Colorado	43.2
19	Georgia	667.7	Tennessee	9.3	North Carolina	181.2	New York	451.9	Utah	42.2
20	North Carolina	655.0	Virginia	8.7	Alabama	171.2	Texas	441.1	South Dakota	42.0
21	Oklahoma	651.5	Florida	8.3	Massachusetts	168.2	North Carolina	429.9	Arkansas	41.9
22	New Jersey	614.2	Indiana	7.9	Mississippi	162.5	Arkansas	412.5	Maryland	40.7
23	Kentucky	605.3	Oklahoma	6.9	Arizona	162.0	Georgia	400.4	Kansas	37.1
24	Arkansas	595.1	Connecticut	6.6	Alaska	146.2	Delaware	354.8	Missouri	37.0
25	Delaware	561.0	Kentucky	6.4	New Mexico	140.8	Colorado	354.0	Arizona	36.0
26	Indiana	525.1	Alaska	6.3	Washington	139.7	Indiana	351.5	New Hampshire	35.8
27	Oregon	520.6	Ohio	6.0	Oregon	138.2	Oregon	334.4	Indiana	35.6
28	Washington	511.3	Pennsylvania	5.9	Virginia	132.8	Kansas	316.0	Kentucky	35.3
29	Colorado	509.6	Kansas	5.8	Indiana	130.2	Washington	305.6	Alabama	35.2
30	Mississippi	493.7	Washington	5.5	Arkansas	128.7	New Jersey	296.2	California	34.9
31	Ohio	485.8	Colorado	5.4	Oklahoma	128.1	Nebraska	280.2	Georgia	34.7
32	Kansas	478.7	West Virginia	5.4	Delaware	125.9	Mississippi	270.5	Wyoming	33.6
33	Connecticut	455.5	New Jersey	5.0	Kansas	119.8	Rhode Island	256.8	Illinois	33.3
34	Pennsylvania	426.7	Oregon	4.9	Minnesota	117.6	Ohio	245.1	North Carolina	33.0
35	Nebraska	389.5	Delaware	4.7	Wisconsin	112.9	Iowa	243.0	Nebraska	30.8
36	Rhode Island	375.5	Wisconsin	4.5	Colorado	106.9	Connecticut	236.5	Hawaii	30.4
37	Minnesota	359.0	Hawaii	4.2	Hawaii	103.6	Idaho	235.9	Massachusetts	30.2
38	Virginia	357.7	Rhode Island	4.1	Kentucky	93.9	Wyoming	218.9	Virginia	28.5
39	Iowa	315.1	Massachusetts	3.5	Rhode Island	87.3	Pennsylvania	208.0	Idaho	27.9
40	Utah	304.5	Idaho	3.5	Nebraska	75.4	Utah	195.8	Vermont	27.6
41	Idaho	285.8	Wyoming	3.4	Utah	63.6	Virginia	187.6	Rhode Island	27.4
42	Wyoming	272.5	Montana	3.3	Iowa	46.9	Minnesota	178.6	Montana	27.2
43	Wisconsin	270.5	Minnesota	3.2	West Virginia	42.4	South Dakota	165.5	Pennsylvania	26.1
44	Hawaii	262.2	Nebraska	3.1	Montana	32.7	West Virginia	147.6	New York	25.9
45	South Dakota	227.6	Utah	2.9	New Hampshire	27.1	Wisconsin	129.7	Maine	25.6
46	West Virginia	215.8	Maine	2.3	Maine	22.4	Hawaii	123.9	New Jersey	24.9
47	Montana	177.1	Iowa	1.7	South Dakota	18.7	Montana	113.9	Connecticut	24.6
48	Maine	129.9	New Hampshire	1.4	Idaho	18.4	Maine	79.6	Iowa	23.5
49	New Hampshire	116.8	South Dakota	1.4	Wyoming	16.6	Vermont	56.0	Wisconsin	23.5
50	Vermont	96.9	Vermont	1.0	Vermont	12.2	New Hampshire	52.5	North Dakota	23.4
51	North Dakota	81.8	North Dakota	0.2	North Dakota	11.1	North Dakota	47.2	West Virginia	20.3

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.

<sup>a</sup>Includes murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

<sup>b</sup>Includes 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 3.114

**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, 1994

State	Violent crime <sup>a</sup>		Firearm-related violent crime		Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter								
			Number	Percent of all violent crime	Number	Rate	Percent of all violent crime	Percent of all murder and nonnegligent manslaughter					
	Firearm-related	Handgun-related						Shotgun-related	Rifle-related	Knife-related	Fists/feet-related		
United States, total <sup>b</sup>	1,864,168	716.0	552,669	29.6%	23,305	9.0	1.3%	70.0%	56.5%	4.3%	3.3%	12.5%	5.3%
Alabama	28,844	683.7	7,085	24.6	501	11.9	1.7	74.5	62.9	7.4	4.2	10.8	6.2
Alaska	4,644	766.3	1,262	27.2	38	6.3	0.8	64.9	51.4	5.4	5.4	18.9	16.2
Arizona	28,653	703.1	10,313	36.0	426	10.5	1.5	72.6	54.4	4.1	5.5	11.2	5.5
Arkansas	14,598	595.1	5,014	34.4	294	12.0	2.0	72.4	51.9	8.9	6.1	9.9	3.1
California	318,395	1,013.0	87,634	27.5	3,703	11.8	1.2	75.2	66.1	4.4	3.8	11.5	4.2
Colorado	18,632	509.6	4,883	26.2	199	5.4	1.1	63.5	53.9	3.9	1.7	16.3	5.6
Connecticut	14,916	455.5	3,640	24.4	215	6.6	1.4	73.6	64.8	2.3	3.2	13.9	6.5
Delaware	3,961	561.0	830	21.0	33	4.7	0.8	46.2	23.1	0.0	0.0	15.4	7.7
District of Columbia <sup>c</sup>	15,177	2,662.6	4,974	32.8	399	70.0	2.6	77.4	76.2	0.8	0.0	11.8	1.8
Florida	160,016	1,146.8	45,415	28.4	1,165	8.3	0.7	54.8	37.3	2.8	2.3	13.1	4.8
Georgia	47,103	667.7	17,167	36.4	703	10.0	1.5	72.6	62.2	4.9	2.7	12.7	4.9
Hawaii	3,091	262.2	459	14.8	50	4.2	1.6	48.0	38.0	6.0	4.0	12.0	14.0
Idaho	3,238	285.8	907	28.0	40	3.5	1.2	60.0	50.0	0.0	10.0	17.5	10.0
Illinois	112,928	960.9	42,492	37.6	1,378	11.7	1.2	69.0	55.3	1.3	1.1	12.5	5.4
Indiana	30,205	525.1	7,293	24.1	453	7.9	1.5	74.0	61.4	5.8	1.6	12.1	4.2
Iowa	8,914	315.1	1,481	16.6	47	1.7	0.5	47.7	25.0	13.6	2.3	22.7	9.1
Kansas <sup>d</sup>	12,226	478.7	NA	NA	149	5.8	1.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kentucky <sup>d</sup>	23,165	605.3	NA	NA	244	6.4	1.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Louisiana	42,369	981.9	17,210	40.6	856	19.8	2.0	82.8	72.0	3.5	3.9	7.3	3.8
Maine	1,611	129.9	159	9.9	28	2.3	1.7	40.7	29.6	11.1	0.0	22.2	14.8
Maryland	47,457	948.0	17,106	36.0	579	11.6	1.2	70.3	65.8	2.9	1.0	13.0	5.7
Massachusetts	42,749	707.6	5,676	13.3	214	3.5	0.5	65.0	30.5	2.5	2.0	15.8	3.4
Michigan	72,751	766.1	25,130	34.5	927	9.8	1.3	72.3	52.4	7.3	3.6	11.5	4.4
Minnesota	16,397	359.0	3,633	22.2	147	3.2	0.9	57.2	42.8	8.7	5.8	20.3	5.8
Mississippi	13,177	493.7	5,911	44.9	409	15.3	3.1	79.0	72.1	3.1	2.2	11.4	3.1
Missouri	39,240	743.5	15,358	39.1	554	10.5	1.4	64.3	51.3	5.3	3.4	12.2	4.1
Montana <sup>d</sup>	1,516	177.1	NA	NA	28	3.3	1.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nebraska	6,322	389.5	1,598	25.3	51	3.1	0.8	60.0	33.3	6.7	20.0	6.7	13.3
Nevada	14,597	1,001.9	4,587	31.4	170	11.7	1.2	66.3	55.6	5.3	4.1	10.7	11.8
New Hampshire	1,328	116.8	182	13.7	16	1.4	1.2	66.7	53.3	0.0	13.3	20.0	6.7
New Jersey	48,544	614.2	12,622	26.0	396	5.0	0.8	54.0	49.5	2.0	0.5	16.9	10.9
New Mexico	14,708	889.2	4,418	30.0	177	10.7	1.2	61.7	45.8	5.6	9.3	15.9	6.5
New York	175,433	965.6	45,215	25.8	2,016	11.1	1.1	68.1	61.3	1.9	1.4	14.6	6.0
North Carolina	46,308	655.0	15,822	34.2	772	10.9	1.7	63.8	51.4	5.4	6.5	14.1	5.4
North Dakota	522	81.8	40	7.7	1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ohio	53,930	485.8	16,466	30.5	662	6.0	1.2	72.8	59.5	5.5	1.2	9.0	6.2
Oklahoma	21,225	651.5	5,745	27.1	226	6.9	1.1	70.0	52.4	8.8	7.5	13.7	5.7
Oregon	16,067	520.6	4,266	26.5	150	4.9	0.9	65.3	46.0	5.3	8.7	20.0	6.0
Pennsylvania	51,425	426.7	16,003	31.1	712	5.9	1.4	66.5	59.7	3.1	2.0	14.0	8.2
Rhode Island	3,744	375.5	618	16.5	41	4.1	1.1	51.2	41.5	4.9	4.9	19.5	4.9
South Carolina	37,756	1,030.5	10,183	27.0	353	9.6	0.9	72.2	55.7	7.1	5.7	11.4	5.4
South Dakota	1,641	227.6	291	17.7	10	1.4	0.6	44.4	33.3	0.0	11.1	11.1	22.2
Tennessee	38,705	747.9	13,479	34.8	482	9.3	1.2	70.1	59.1	6.2	3.3	14.8	5.5
Texas	129,838	706.5	43,319	33.4	2,022	11.0	1.6	73.3	54.2	5.9	4.0	13.3	4.8
Utah	5,810	304.5	1,270	21.9	56	2.9	1.0	68.3	52.4	4.8	6.3	14.3	4.8
Vermont	562	96.9	104	18.6	6	1.0	1.1	33.3	16.7	16.7	0.0	33.3	16.7
Virginia	23,437	357.7	6,800	29.0	571	8.7	2.4	73.3	64.1	4.4	3.0	11.7	5.4
Washington	27,317	511.3	7,271	26.6	294	5.5	1.1	62.8	50.2	1.4	7.8	14.7	6.8
West Virginia	3,931	215.8	796	20.2	99	5.4	2.5	77.8	57.6	11.1	8.1	4.0	5.1
Wisconsin	13,748	270.5	4,705	34.2	227	4.5	1.7	52.9	47.1	3.1	2.2	18.2	10.2
Wyoming	1,297	272.5	209	16.1	16	3.4	1.2	62.5	37.5	6.3	18.8	12.5	18.8

Note: See Note, table 3.113. Firearm-related figures are projections based on Uniform Crime Reports 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 1.110.

<sup>a</sup>Includes murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, robbery, aggravated assault, and rape.

<sup>b</sup>Firearm-related violent crime figures for "United States, total" are projections based on reports from 47 States and the District of Columbia.

<sup>c</sup>Data on weapons used were provided by the Metropolitan Police Department of the District of Columbia.

<sup>d</sup>Kansas, Kentucky, and Montana did not provide data on weapons used in violent crimes.

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 3.115

**Number and rate (per 100,000 population) of robbery and aggravated assault, and percent of weapon-related robbery and aggravated assault**

By State, 1994

State	Robbery						Aggravated assault					
	Number	Rate	Percent of all violent crimes	Percent of all robberies			Number	Rate	Percent of all violent crimes	Percent of all aggravated assaults		
				Firearm-related	Knife-related	Strongarm-related				Firearm-related	Knife-related	Personal weapons-related
United States, total <sup>a</sup>	618,817	237.7	33.2%	41.5%	9.5%	39.3%	1,119,950	430.2	60.1%	24.0%	17.8%	26.3%
Alabama	7,223	171.2	25.0	25.2	24.6	25.6	19,633	465.3	68.1	24.1	24.3	26.6
Alaska	886	146.2	19.1	40.0	12.9	38.8	3,302	544.9	71.1	25.5	20.7	29.9
Arizona	6,601	162.0	23.0	40.2	10.4	39.5	20,161	494.7	70.4	35.7	16.5	21.5
Arkansas	3,158	128.7	21.6	51.6	6.9	34.2	10,118	412.5	69.3	30.3	13.8	32.8
California	112,160	356.8	35.2	39.7	9.8	38.2	191,548	609.4	60.2	20.5	12.7	38.8
Colorado	3,910	106.9	21.0	35.3	9.2	42.7	12,944	354.0	69.5	24.9	16.5	21.9
Connecticut	6,150	187.8	41.2	38.4	10.0	42.2	7,745	236.5	51.9	13.5	15.8	35.7
Delaware	889	125.9	22.4	34.5	4.4	51.5	2,505	354.8	63.2	18.1	25.9	11.9
District of Columbia	6,311	1,107.2	41.6	42.7	7.8	30.4	8,218	1,441.8	54.1	23.7	24.1	13.1
Florida	45,871	328.8	28.7	41.0	6.6	44.6	105,679	757.4	66.0	23.9	18.7	15.3
Georgia	15,703	222.6	33.3	51.5	5.5	30.5	28,249	400.4	60.0	29.5	22.1	17.0
Hawaii	1,221	103.6	39.5	13.2	5.1	79.3	1,461	123.9	47.3	16.3	11.8	54.4
Idaho	209	18.4	6.5	30.0	17.4	38.2	2,673	235.9	82.6	29.5	24.6	14.8
Illinois	43,788	372.6	38.8	43.9	8.2	40.1	63,849	543.3	56.5	34.4	22.4	4.7
Indiana	7,490	130.2	24.8	46.6	7.9	37.7	20,216	351.5	66.9	16.1	10.2	50.5
Iowa	1,327	46.9	14.9	27.8	9.0	48.5	6,874	243.0	77.1	14.9	14.6	44.5
Kansas <sup>b</sup>	3,060	119.8	25.0	NA	NA	NA	8,070	316.0	66.0	NA	NA	NA
Kentucky	3,595	93.9	15.5	38.8	11.0	41.8	17,976	469.7	77.6	15.7	7.8	51.7
Louisiana	11,530	267.2	27.2	60.5	7.4	25.3	28,060	650.3	66.2	33.2	18.1	21.2
Maine	278	22.4	17.3	26.0	8.7	59.2	987	79.6	61.3	4.4	14.8	49.2
Maryland	20,147	402.5	42.5	53.9	7.4	31.9	24,696	493.3	52.0	22.8	21.4	15.6
Massachusetts	10,160	168.2	23.8	25.4	19.2	44.4	30,550	505.7	71.5	9.1	16.3	34.9
Michigan	21,733	228.9	29.9	51.4	6.1	26.8	43,371	456.7	59.6	29.1	17.8	11.2
Minnesota	5,370	117.6	32.7	23.0	7.4	60.5	8,155	178.6	49.7	25.0	26.7	19.4
Mississippi	4,336	162.5	32.9	52.4	12.0	28.0	7,220	270.5	54.8	44.2	19.5	19.2
Missouri	12,178	230.7	31.0	48.2	6.7	37.3	24,553	465.2	62.6	36.4	15.0	17.2
Montana <sup>b</sup>	280	32.7	18.5	NA	NA	NA	975	113.9	64.3	NA	NA	NA
Nebraska	1,223	75.4	19.3	35.9	10.8	46.3	4,548	280.2	71.9	23.7	15.0	29.3
Nevada	5,134	352.4	35.2	51.1	9.1	32.3	8,292	569.1	56.8	21.1	12.4	41.5
New Hampshire	308	27.1	23.2	24.1	9.6	59.0	597	52.5	45.0	9.5	17.3	50.5
New Jersey	22,762	288.0	46.9	33.7	9.5	49.5	23,414	296.2	48.2	19.4	21.2	29.0
New Mexico	2,329	140.8	15.8	35.9	10.5	46.4	11,336	685.4	77.1	29.9	20.9	24.6
New York	86,617	476.7	49.4	34.7	14.7	40.3	82,100	451.9	46.8	16.2	24.6	24.1
North Carolina	12,811	181.2	27.7	43.3	7.8	39.6	30,391	429.9	65.6	31.4	19.6	21.9
North Dakota	71	11.1	13.6	10.0	8.6	18.6	301	47.2	57.7	6.1	13.6	46.3
Ohio	20,821	187.5	38.6	41.5	5.8	43.4	27,216	245.1	50.5	25.0	16.8	27.7
Oklahoma	4,174	128.1	19.7	40.3	8.6	45.1	15,209	466.8	71.7	24.6	14.3	32.1
Oregon	4,264	138.2	26.5	35.6	10.5	45.0	10,320	334.4	64.2	24.4	16.9	25.6
Pennsylvania	22,497	186.7	43.7	44.0	7.0	44.2	25,071	208.0	48.8	21.2	15.0	40.7
Rhode Island	870	87.3	23.2	26.7	11.5	54.8	2,560	256.8	68.4	13.2	16.5	30.7
South Carolina	6,817	186.1	18.1	38.0	9.9	41.0	28,595	780.4	75.7	25.0	22.8	13.8
South Dakota	135	18.7	8.2	29.5	9.0	55.7	1,193	165.5	72.7	18.1	25.7	37.8
Tennessee	10,735	207.4	27.7	53.0	6.4	33.6	24,943	482.0	64.4	28.9	17.5	21.1
Texas	37,643	204.8	29.0	46.2	8.8	36.0	81,071	441.1	62.4	29.0	19.8	24.9
Utah	1,213	63.6	20.9	36.9	8.7	40.1	3,735	195.8	64.3	18.8	18.0	25.8
Vermont	71	12.2	12.6	28.6	19.0	28.6	325	56.0	57.8	20.3	21.1	13.5
Virginia	8,704	132.8	37.1	45.7	7.3	38.0	12,294	187.6	52.5	18.1	21.6	33.3
Washington	7,464	139.7	27.3	33.4	9.0	49.1	16,329	305.6	59.8	26.2	16.6	28.1
West Virginia	772	42.4	19.6	33.6	7.9	53.3	2,690	147.6	68.4	15.7	17.0	47.1
Wisconsin	5,739	112.9	41.7	54.5	7.7	32.2	6,590	129.7	47.9	20.3	16.0	43.1
Wyoming	79	16.6	6.1	17.7	10.1	59.5	1,042	218.9	80.3	16.2	18.1	39.0

Note: See Notes, tables 3.113 and 3.114.

<sup>a</sup>Firearm-related violent crime figures for "United States, total" are projections based on reports from 48 States and the District of Columbia.<sup>b</sup>Kansas and Montana 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 3.116

**Percent changes in Total Crime Index rates and violent crime rates**

United States, 1960-1994

	Total Crime Index <sup>a</sup>	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
1960 to 1994	184.8	345.1	76.2	309.1	295.3	399.9
1970 to 1994	34.9	97.0	13.7	109.8	38.1	161.0
1980 to 1994	-9.7	20.0	-12.4	6.5	-5.3	44.1
1990 to 1994	-7.7	-2.2	-5.0	-4.9	-7.5	1.4

Note: See Note, table 3.113. 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.

<sup>a</sup>Includes 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 3.117

**Rate (per 100,000 population) of violent crime, murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault**

In cities over 250,000 and 100,000 population, 1994

City	Population	Violent crime rate <sup>a</sup>	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter rate	Rape rate	Robbery rate	Aggravated assault rate
<b>Cities 250,000 and over</b>						
Anaheim, CA	278,918	947.9	8.6	32.3	406.2	500.9
Anchorage, AK	253,667	976.9	8.7	78.1	287.4	602.8
Arlington, TX	286,748	852.0	6.3	50.2	228.1	567.4
Atlanta, GA	411,204	3,571.0	46.4	102.6	1,299.4	2,122.5
Aurora, CO	252,833	1,448.0	5.9	58.1	246.4	1,137.5
Austin, TX	511,676	635.0	7.2	48.7	301.4	277.7
Baltimore, MD	739,180	2,834.4	43.4	86.2	1,525.3	1,179.4
Birmingham, AL	270,978	2,444.8	49.8	100.7	730.7	1,563.6
Boston, MA	556,724	1,915.5	15.3	81.4	762.5	1,056.4
Buffalo, NY	324,354	2,124.2	27.7	86.3	1,007.8	1,002.3
Charlotte-Mecklenburg, NC	527,121	1,726.7	16.5	66.4	514.7	1,129.2
Chicago, IL <sup>b</sup>	2,802,494	NA	33.1	NA	1,210.5	1,440.9
Cincinnati, OH	366,953	1,323.1	10.4	104.1	580.7	627.9
Cleveland, OH	506,230	1,529.7	26.1	148.0	775.1	580.6
Colorado Springs, CO	312,122	481.5	4.5	73.0	128.5	275.5
Columbus, OH	647,860	1,043.6	15.4	104.8	555.5	367.8
Corpus Christi, TX	276,880	856.3	4.7	64.3	177.7	609.7
Dallas, TX	1,062,677	1,589.0	27.8	90.1	666.0	805.2
Denver, CO	511,085	920.8	15.8	71.6	335.4	498.0
Detroit, MI	1,022,283	2,687.2	52.9	109.2	1,249.4	1,275.8
District of Columbia	570,000	2,662.6	70.0	43.7	1,107.2	1,441.8
El Paso, TX	565,183	950.0	7.8	41.2	192.2	708.8
Fort Worth, TX	472,288	1,277.8	27.9	87.4	503.7	658.7
Fresno, CA	382,655	1,620.0	22.0	50.2	734.3	813.5
Honolulu, HI	880,687	287.0	4.0	30.2	120.1	132.7
Houston, TX	1,758,016	1,307.5	21.3	53.0	567.7	665.5
Indianapolis/Marion County, IN	771,796	837.9	14.0	62.6	318.0	443.4
Jacksonville, FL	685,776	1,519.9	15.5	94.5	499.7	910.2
Kansas City, MO	439,089	2,435.3	32.3	111.6	848.8	1,442.5
Las Vegas, NV	752,577	1,251.4	14.0	76.3	505.6	655.6
Long Beach, CA	446,383	1,416.7	17.9	37.4	767.3	594.1
Los Angeles, CA	3,550,381	2,059.0	23.8	43.8	868.0	1,123.4
Louisville, KY	276,307	1,004.7	18.8	51.4	473.0	461.4
Memphis, TN	628,375	1,568.3	25.3	110.6	793.8	638.6
Mesa, AZ	315,456	749.4	5.4	38.0	129.0	576.9
Miami, FL	379,980	3,413.6	30.5	58.2	1,537.2	1,787.7
Milwaukee, WI	628,737	1,043.7	22.1	68.2	638.9	314.4
Minneapolis, MN	370,834	1,907.6	16.7	155.9	928.7	806.3
Nashville, TN	521,301	1,798.4	14.0	97.4	508.7	1,178.2
New Orleans, LA	493,990	1,886.9	85.8	88.3	976.1	736.7
New York City, NY	7,336,224	1,860.9	21.3	36.3	988.8	814.5
Newark, NJ	271,025	3,840.6	35.4	76.4	2,130.8	1,598.0
Norfolk, VA	260,038	916.0	23.5	60.4	460.3	371.9
Oakland, CA	379,695	2,193.9	36.9	85.1	1,021.1	1,050.8
Oklahoma City, OK	461,271	1,402.9	14.1	118.4	379.0	891.4
Omaha, NE	344,975	1,139.2	9.6	62.9	266.1	800.6
Philadelphia, PA	1,560,576	1,322.5	25.9	46.2	814.2	436.2
Phoenix, AZ	1,076,108	1,080.5	21.5	40.7	320.7	697.6
Pittsburgh, PA	368,594	1,113.7	17.4	70.8	669.8	355.7
Portland, OR	463,072	1,902.1	10.8	86.4	506.2	1,298.7
Sacramento, CA	389,458	1,206.3	15.9	44.7	588.5	557.2
San Antonio, TX	999,900	647.2	19.4	56.5	278.1	293.1
San Diego, CA	1,168,785	1,078.0	9.7	34.5	329.0	704.8
San Francisco, CA	741,568	1,461.4	12.3	39.4	893.2	516.5
San Jose, CA	815,235	725.6	4.0	46.0	136.0	539.5
Santa Ana, CA	293,021	1,050.8	25.3	27.3	604.4	393.8
Seattle, WA	540,268	1,210.1	12.8	58.9	469.4	669.1
St. Louis, MO	390,437	3,750.7	63.5	77.9	1,543.1	2,066.1
St. Paul, MN	274,210	995.6	10.6	98.1	318.0	568.9
Tampa, FL	294,663	3,482.6	21.0	101.1	1,146.4	2,214.1
Toledo, OH	331,744	1,104.5	12.1	107.3	523.0	462.1
Tucson, AZ	441,402	1,106.0	8.4	65.5	229.3	802.9
Tulsa, OK	381,640	1,215.5	11.0	77.6	280.6	846.3
Virginia Beach, VA	427,471	270.9	7.7	33.9	142.5	86.8
Wichita, KS	316,629	742.2	13.3	70.7	334.8	323.4

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.117

**Rate (per 100,000 population) of violent crime, murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault**

In cities over 250,000 and 100,000 population, 1994--Continued

City	Population	Violent crime rate <sup>a</sup>	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter rate	Rape rate	Robbery rate	Aggravated assault rate
<b>Cities 100,000 to 249,999</b>						
Abilene, TX	112,341	641.8	5.3	80.1	105.9	450.4
Akron, OH	225,262	960.7	10.2	86.6	360.5	503.4
Albany, NY	100,037	1,379.5	13.0	79.0	541.8	745.7
Alexandria, VA	115,929	608.1	7.8	31.9	273.4	295.0
Allentown, PA	106,934	768.7	10.3	44.0	349.7	364.7
Amarillo, TX	167,393	753.3	14.9	63.3	141.6	533.5
Amherst Town, NY	107,238	NA	0.9	7.5	64.3	NA
Ann Arbor, MI	110,486	499.6	3.6	38.0	138.5	319.5
Aurora, IL <sup>b</sup>	107,195	NA	12.1	NA	285.5	583.0
Bakersfield, CA	191,246	1,019.6	18.3	30.9	299.6	670.9
Baton Rouge, LA	226,595	2,449.7	28.2	79.4	648.7	1,693.3
Beaumont, TX	120,031	1,177.2	20.8	182.5	423.2	550.7
Berkeley, CA	102,876	1,355.0	7.8	35.0	724.2	588.1
Boise, ID	144,248	350.8	2.8	41.6	40.2	266.2
Bridgeport, CT	136,781	1,367.1	36.6	43.1	692.3	595.1
Brownsville, TX	109,912	837.0	10.9	28.2	243.8	554.1
Chandler, AZ	106,525	276.0	5.6	25.3	76.0	169.0
Chattanooga, TN	157,451	1,433.5	27.3	58.4	384.9	962.8
Chesapeake, VA	170,107	484.4	11.2	37.0	195.2	241.0
Chula Vista, CA	147,262	833.9	4.8	36.0	304.9	488.2
Clearwater, FL	101,540	1,130.6	3.9	47.3	231.4	847.9
Columbia, SC	100,504	2,055.6	18.9	115.4	568.1	1,353.2
Columbus, GA	194,128	519.2	10.3	19.1	191.1	298.8
Concord, CA	114,642	580.1	3.5	39.3	168.4	369.0
Dayton, OH	184,534	1,354.2	30.9	135.5	727.8	460.1
Des Moines, IA	196,647	425.6	6.1	37.1	153.1	229.3
Durham, NC	145,749	1,186.3	24.0	53.5	581.8	526.9
El Monte, CA	108,789	1,231.7	14.7	21.1	554.3	641.6
Elizabeth, NJ	109,476	1,239.5	10.0	37.5	841.3	350.8
Erie, PA	109,785	740.5	7.3	57.4	375.3	300.6
Escondido, CA	115,123	812.2	7.8	29.5	189.4	585.5
Eugene, OR	120,498	444.8	1.7	42.3	176.8	224.1
Evansville, IN	129,684	605.3	6.2	38.6	124.1	436.4
Flint, MI	140,225	2,851.8	41.4	144.1	833.7	1,832.8
Fontana, CA	100,344	1,367.3	18.9	66.8	420.6	861.0
Fort Lauderdale, FL	153,701	1,587.5	21.5	61.2	828.9	676.0
Fort Wayne, IN	176,603	556.0	21.5	56.6	326.7	151.2
Fremont, CA	182,410	633.2	3.3	23.0	105.3	501.6
Fullerton, CA	117,479	462.2	5.1	32.3	185.6	239.2
Garden Grove, CA	148,404	688.7	4.7	27.6	267.5	388.8
Garland, TX	198,680	484.2	5.0	46.8	140.9	291.4
Gary, IN	118,640	2,357.6	67.4	120.5	720.7	1,448.9
Glendale, AZ	166,068	752.1	1.8	27.7	165.0	557.6
Glendale, CA	180,753	375.1	2.8	8.3	184.2	179.8
Grand Prairie, TX	108,586	568.2	12.9	35.9	152.9	366.5
Grand Rapids, MI	192,486	1,479.1	11.9	58.7	461.3	947.1
Green Bay, WI	102,248	497.8	3.9	45.0	57.7	391.2
Greensboro, NC	196,424	1,021.8	10.7	45.3	390.5	575.3
Hampton, VA	140,434	399.5	7.8	32.8	195.1	163.8
Hartford, CT	131,833	2,398.5	41.7	73.6	1,175.0	1,108.2
Hayward, CA	117,187	1,276.6	10.2	54.6	300.4	911.4
Hollywood, FL	125,974	868.4	6.4	44.5	347.7	469.9
Huntington Beach, CA	188,265	345.8	2.7	20.7	89.8	232.7
Huntsville, AL	166,514	1,082.2	10.8	52.8	229.4	789.1
Independence, MO	114,601	585.5	5.2	30.5	148.3	401.4
Inglewood, CA	113,430	1,735.0	40.6	41.4	944.2	708.8
Irvine, CA	121,460	135.8	0.8	12.3	42.0	80.7
Irving, TX	167,597	414.7	8.4	35.8	119.3	251.2
Jackson, MS	200,272	1,681.7	45.4	103.4	953.2	579.7
Jersey City, NJ	231,028	1,865.1	16.0	32.0	969.6	847.5
Knoxville, TN	172,280	1,759.3	13.9	63.3	366.8	1,315.3
Lakewood, CO	132,899	491.4	3.8	39.9	109.9	337.9
Lancaster, CA	107,979	1,338.2	9.3	54.6	252.8	1,021.5
Lansing, MI	127,551	1,264.6	7.8	122.3	273.6	860.8
Laredo, TX	141,872	700.6	16.9	4.2	146.6	532.9
Lexington, KY	237,451	980.4	9.7	48.9	294.4	627.5
Lincoln, NE	200,202	640.9	1.0	54.4	89.4	496.0
Little Rock, AR	181,157	2,954.3	30.9	105.4	574.6	2,243.4
Livonia, MI	102,040	253.8	1.0	17.6	76.4	158.8
Lowell, MA	100,672	1,768.1	8.9	81.5	322.8	1,354.9
Lubbock, TX	195,326	690.6	10.2	71.2	165.9	443.4

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.117

**Rate (per 100,000 population) of violent crime, murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault**

In cities over 250,000 and 100,000 population, 1994--Continued

City	Population	Violent crime rate <sup>a</sup>	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter rate	Rape rate	Robbery rate	Aggravated assault rate
Macon, GA	111,722	860.2	27.7	85.9	398.3	348.2
Madison, WI	198,638	314.1	2.0	40.3	156.1	115.8
Mesquite, TX	112,580	509.9	3.6	15.1	114.6	376.6
Mobile, AL	205,846	1,115.9	18.9	60.7	611.6	424.6
Modesto, CA	175,281	908.8	6.8	42.2	270.4	589.3
Montgomery, AL	195,884	964.3	20.9	35.7	321.6	586.1
Morena Valley, CA	134,396	1,058.1	8.2	36.5	270.8	742.6
New Haven, CT	123,858	2,137.9	25.8	82.4	928.5	1,101.3
Newport News, VA	181,666	877.4	12.1	53.9	321.5	489.9
Oceanside, CA	142,142	1,187.5	10.6	61.9	363.0	752.1
Ontario, CA	141,391	1,116.1	17.7	37.5	409.5	651.4
Orange, CA	115,562	535.6	6.9	27.7	218.9	282.1
Orlando, FL	180,288	2,279.1	9.4	79.9	607.4	1,582.5
Oxnard, CA	147,317	1,027.7	5.4	19.7	274.2	728.4
Pasadena, CA	134,905	1,272.0	11.9	26.7	564.8	668.6
Pasadena, TX	130,346	995.0	6.9	77.5	138.1	772.6
Paterson, NJ	140,854	1,400.7	10.6	36.9	747.6	605.6
Peoria, IL <sup>b</sup>	115,346	NA	9.5	NA	527.1	1,590.9
Plano, TX	147,689	388.0	0.7	20.3	74.5	292.5
Pomona, CA	142,798	1,384.5	27.3	44.8	568.6	743.7
Portsmouth, VA	106,939	1,283.0	21.5	60.8	672.3	528.3
Providence, RI	158,720	831.7	12.6	72.5	349.0	397.6
Pueblo, CO	103,983	1,414.7	7.7	80.8	160.6	1,165.6
Raleigh, NC	228,090	951.4	13.2	39.0	361.7	537.5
Rancho Cucamonga, CA	113,089	277.7	4.4	16.8	147.7	108.8
Reno, NV	152,553	755.1	13.8	79.3	332.3	329.7
Richmond, VA	207,261	1,705.1	77.2	81.5	765.2	781.1
Riverside, CA	242,740	1,626.8	15.2	55.2	502.6	1,053.8
Rochester, NY	234,938	1,154.3	26.4	61.7	710.0	356.3
Rockford, IL <sup>b</sup>	143,373	NA	20.9	NA	463.8	766.5
Salem, OR	116,346	355.8	8.6	54.1	206.3	86.8
Salinas, CA	116,753	1,155.4	20.6	55.7	354.6	724.6
Salt Lake City, UT	174,827	755.0	11.4	90.4	287.1	366.1
San Bernardino, CA	175,443	2,325.0	40.5	92.9	876.6	1,315.0
Santa Clarita, CA	120,735	656.0	0.0	25.7	82.0	548.3
Santa Rosa, CA	118,576	514.4	4.2	69.2	147.6	293.5
Savannah, GA	144,691	1,027.0	20.0	51.8	597.8	357.3
Scottsdale, AZ	145,710	293.0	2.7	19.2	94.7	176.4
Shreveport, LA	198,298	1,386.8	31.8	61.0	494.7	799.3
Simi Valley, CA	105,614	206.4	0.9	8.5	36.9	160.0
Sioux Falls, SD	107,258	454.0	2.8	65.3	52.2	333.8
South Bend, IN	107,701	1,152.3	17.6	88.2	481.0	565.5
Spokane, WA	194,718	866.9	3.6	51.9	251.6	559.8
Springfield, IL <sup>b</sup>	107,701	NA	16.7	NA	466.1	964.7
Springfield, MA	154,694	1,640.7	10.3	80.2	482.2	1,067.9
Springfield, MO	147,875	549.1	2.0	50.0	124.4	372.6
Stamford, CT	107,458	591.9	5.6	14.0	323.8	248.5
Sterling Heights, MI	119,090	283.0	0.8	16.8	20.2	245.2
Stockton, CA	223,431	1,613.5	19.7	54.2	641.4	898.3
St. Petersburg, FL	243,508	2,254.5	9.4	87.5	619.7	1,537.9
Sunnyvale, CA	120,492	259.8	1.7	22.4	91.3	144.4
Syracuse, NY	163,374	755.3	9.8	35.5	356.2	353.8
Tacoma, WA	191,042	1,843.6	17.3	106.8	525.5	1,194.0
Tallahassee, FL	134,901	1,742.0	6.7	84.5	548.6	1,102.3
Tempe, AZ	151,152	617.9	6.0	34.4	173.3	404.2
Thousand Oaks, CA	109,386	261.5	0.9	16.5	54.9	189.2
Torrance, CA	137,995	539.9	2.2	18.8	313.1	205.8
Vallejo, CA	115,675	1,395.3	25.9	46.7	520.4	802.2
Waco, TX	108,083	1,615.4	23.1	116.6	403.4	1,072.3
Warren, MI	143,338	750.7	2.1	43.3	155.6	549.7
Waterbury, CT	106,772	530.1	7.5	35.6	257.6	229.5
West Covina, CA	100,490	652.8	6.0	25.9	323.4	297.5
Winston-Salem, NC	149,745	1,789.7	27.4	94.8	647.1	1,020.4
Worcester, MA	164,722	1,030.2	7.9	41.3	405.5	575.5
Yonkers, NY	186,679	723.2	7.5	22.0	465.0	228.7

Note: See Note, table 3.113.

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.

<sup>a</sup>Includes murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

<sup>b</sup>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. Therefore the figures were excluded from the violent crime rate and rape rate categories.



Table 3.118

## Offenses known to police in cities over 100,000 population

1993 and 1994

City	Year	Total Crime Index	Modified Crime Index	Murder and non- negligent man- slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
Abilene, TX	1993	5,474	5,507	8	75	134	673	1,089	3,323	172	33
	1994	6,131	6,161	6	90	119	506	1,250	3,918	242	30
Akron, OH	1993	NA	NA	19	204	840	NA	3,367	8,675	2,043	190
	1994	16,000	16,188	23	195	812	1,134	3,042	8,740	2,054	188
Albany, NY	1993	7,802	7,847	6	59	481	692	2,063	4,030	471	45
	1994	8,648	8,707	13	79	542	746	2,227	4,502	539	59
Albuquerque, NM <sup>a</sup>	1993	39,025	39,256	50	259	1,552	4,835	8,199	20,552	3,578	231
	1994	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Alexandria, VA	1993	8,324	8,355	9	33	376	334	921	5,682	969	31
	1994	7,317	7,361	9	37	317	342	1,042	4,696	874	44
Allentown, PA	1993	7,508	7,550	6	42	324	347	1,682	4,659	448	42
	1994	7,154	7,216	11	47	374	390	1,679	4,161	492	62
Amarillo, TX	1993	13,868	13,937	11	89	208	821	2,739	9,351	649	69
	1994	13,546	13,609	25	106	237	893	2,168	9,575	542	63
Amherst, NY <sup>d</sup>	1993	NA	NA	1	6	56	NA	346	2,210	316	9
	1994	NA	NA	1	8	69	NA	236	2,214	246	9
Anaheim, CA	1993	NA	NA	33	70	909	NA	3,942	9,145	3,607	74
	1994	18,282	18,348	24	90	1,133	1,397	3,279	8,930	3,429	66
Anchorage, AK	1993	16,140	16,245	23	212	568	1,410	1,880	10,660	1,387	105
	1994	18,662	18,806	22	198	729	1,529	2,276	11,717	2,191	144
Ann Arbor, MI <sup>c</sup>	1993	NA	NA	2	NA	129	336	1,101	4,032	260	35
	1994	5,489	5,545	4	42	153	353	943	3,786	208	56
Arlington, TX	1993	20,202	20,299	7	146	710	1,396	3,977	11,514	2,452	97
	1994	20,798	20,879	18	144	654	1,627	3,470	12,402	2,483	81
Arlington, VA <sup>a</sup>	1993	10,133	10,171	4	37	294	265	923	7,484	1,126	38
	1994	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Atlanta, GA	1993	69,914	70,162	203	492	6,045	9,541	13,168	31,249	9,216	248
	1994	66,280	66,482	191	422	5,343	8,728	12,136	30,888	8,572	202
Aurora, CO	1993	20,367	20,486	19	166	740	3,532	2,909	11,512	1,489	119
	1994	19,756	19,859	15	147	623	2,876	3,018	11,802	1,275	103
Aurora, IL <sup>c</sup>	1993	NA	NA	17	NA	304	499	1,465	3,932	389	NA
	1994	NA	NA	13	NA	306	625	1,232	3,317	633	54
Austin, TX	1993	51,468	52,078	37	271	1,555	1,148	8,453	35,647	4,357	610
	1994	40,632	41,239	37	249	1,542	1,421	7,047	26,403	3,933	607
Bakersfield, CA	1993	15,614	15,727	27	39	568	1,237	3,650	8,498	1,595	113
	1994	15,746	15,871	35	59	573	1,283	3,199	8,653	1,944	125
Baltimore, MD	1993	91,920	92,465	353	668	12,376	8,548	17,901	41,451	10,623	545
	1994	92,783	93,382	321	637	11,275	8,718	15,897	42,402	13,533	599
Baton Rouge, LA	1993	36,527	36,685	74	177	1,866	4,705	7,543	18,156	4,006	158
	1994	31,842	32,031	64	180	1,470	3,837	5,354	16,439	4,498	189
Beaumont, TX	1993	12,577	12,636	23	200	683	560	2,610	6,939	1,562	59
	1994	11,748	11,804	25	219	508	661	2,377	6,896	1,062	56
Berkeley, CA	1993	13,090	13,154	8	35	815	773	2,383	7,915	1,161	64
	1994	11,272	11,342	8	36	745	605	1,740	6,998	1,140	70
Birmingham, AL	1993	31,776	31,991	121	297	1,706	4,554	6,628	14,926	3,544	215
	1994	33,037	33,288	135	273	1,980	4,237	6,483	16,285	3,644	251
Boise, ID	1993	7,683	7,722	3	72	48	494	1,204	5,538	324	39
	1994	8,412	8,486	4	60	58	384	1,374	6,147	385	74
Boston, MA	1993	55,555	NA	98	480	4,081	6,184	7,982	24,798	11,932	NA
	1994	53,078	53,882	85	453	4,245	5,881	6,799	24,375	11,240	804
Bridgeport, CT	1993	13,599	13,791	60	72	1,560	848	3,653	3,820	3,586	192
	1994	10,859	11,072	50	59	947	814	2,420	3,546	3,023	213
Brownsville, TX	1993	11,393	11,424	17	28	281	771	2,209	7,291	796	31
	1994	9,958	9,980	12	31	268	609	1,996	6,322	720	22
Buffalo, NY	1993	31,871	32,305	76	295	2,898	2,772	7,597	12,714	5,519	434
	1994	30,983	31,503	90	280	3,269	3,251	7,289	12,243	4,561	520
Chandler, AZ	1993	6,651	6,697	0	27	82	167	1,635	4,061	679	46
	1994	6,878	6,950	6	27	81	180	1,472	4,425	687	72
Charlotte- Mecklenberg, NC <sup>d</sup>	1993	49,758	50,147	122	356	3,227	6,020	10,691	26,370	2,972	389
	1994	51,057	51,477	87	350	2,713	5,952	10,326	28,469	3,160	420
Chattanooga, TN	1993	16,338	16,434	38	154	709	2,131	3,144	7,907	2,255	96
	1994	14,299	14,374	43	92	606	1,516	2,736	7,804	1,502	75
Chesapeake, VA	1993	7,846	7,941	13	61	327	385	1,612	4,958	490	95
	1994	8,716	8,844	19	63	332	410	1,555	5,685	652	128
Chicago, IL <sup>c</sup>	1993	NA	NA	845	NA	35,189	39,753	45,670	121,314	40,438	1,676
	1994	NA	NA	928	NA	33,925	40,380	43,821	121,164	40,016	1,626
Chula Vista, CA	1993	10,170	10,234	14	37	459	573	1,895	4,726	2,466	64
	1994	10,314	10,373	7	53	449	719	1,739	4,807	2,540	59
Cincinnati, OH	1993	30,923	31,504	39	449	2,327	2,806	6,154	17,085	2,063	581
	1994	29,403	29,893	38	382	2,131	2,304	6,020	16,796	1,732	490
Clearwater, FL	1993	7,610	7,649	3	70	212	886	1,502	4,567	370	39
	1994	7,999	8,034	4	48	235	861	1,615	4,813	423	35
Cleveland, OH	1993	40,005	40,661	167	834	4,297	3,012	8,031	13,494	10,170	656
	1994	37,745	38,514	132	749	3,924	2,939	8,007	12,931	9,063	769
Colorado Springs, CO	1993	19,608	19,717	19	265	389	882	3,645	13,391	1,017	109
	1994	20,811	20,931	14	228	401	860	3,033	15,185	1,090	120

Table 3.118

## Offenses known to police in cities over 100,000 population

1993 and 1994--Continued

City	Year	Total Crime Index	Modified Crime Index	Murder and non- negligent man- slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
Columbia, SC	1993	12,363	12,376	22	94	666	1,422	2,090	7,316	753	13
	1994	12,156	12,184	19	116	571	1,360	1,849	7,581	660	28
Columbus, GA	1993	12,266	12,312	32	49	451	631	2,309	7,752	1,042	46
	1994	11,892	11,930	20	37	371	580	1,984	8,004	896	38
Columbus, OH	1993	56,322	57,351	105	658	3,887	2,496	13,055	29,051	7,070	1,029
	1994	56,343	57,378	100	679	3,599	2,383	13,086	29,776	6,720	1,035
Concord, CA	1993	7,928	7,958	5	44	210	342	1,604	4,845	878	30
	1994	8,452	8,478	4	45	193	423	1,534	5,187	1,066	26
Corpus Christi, TX	1993	27,416	27,630	34	194	509	1,488	4,600	18,919	1,672	214
	1994	27,183	27,384	13	178	492	1,688	4,248	19,215	1,349	201
Dallas, TX	1993	110,799	112,123	317	1,000	7,420	9,439	20,975	54,183	17,465	1,324
	1994	100,707	102,075	295	957	7,077	8,557	17,860	48,268	17,693	1,368
Dayton, OH	1993	19,637	19,897	49	269	1,475	1,129	4,303	9,473	2,939	260
	1994	17,649	17,941	57	250	1,343	849	3,939	8,703	2,508	292
Denver, CO	1993	39,796	40,236	74	393	1,863	2,922	9,128	17,858	7,558	440
	1994	35,434	35,853	81	366	1,714	2,545	7,759	16,723	6,246	419
Des Moines, IA	1993	15,505	15,738	9	84	271	538	1,986	11,763	854	233
	1994	14,180	14,330	12	73	301	451	1,714	10,743	886	150
Detroit, MI <sup>c</sup>	1993	NA	NA	579	NA	13,591	12,999	23,092	42,818	28,061	1,219
	1994	121,827	122,672	541	1,116	12,772	13,042	22,156	42,631	29,569	845
Durham, NC	1993	14,980	15,070	26	109	848	724	4,851	7,471	951	90
	1994	15,550	15,633	35	78	848	768	4,729	7,918	1,174	83
Elizabeth, NJ	1993	9,465	9,488	17	42	878	464	1,851	4,058	2,155	23
	1994	9,219	9,241	11	41	921	384	1,865	3,924	2,073	22
El Monte, CA	1993	6,127	6,201	19	45	625	698	1,357	2,184	1,199	74
	1994	5,735	5,864	16	23	603	698	1,352	1,957	1,086	129
El Paso, TX	1993	46,738	47,199	47	281	1,561	4,220	5,643	29,440	5,546	461
	1994	40,465	40,861	44	233	1,086	4,006	4,277	26,915	3,904	396
Erie, PA	1993	5,474	5,537	7	59	426	345	999	3,261	377	63
	1994	5,867	5,927	8	63	412	330	1,137	3,466	451	60
Escondido, CA	1993	8,276	8,309	8	26	215	481	1,490	4,809	1,247	33
	1994	8,225	8,279	9	34	218	674	1,551	4,682	1,057	54
Eugene, OR	1993	8,697	8,754	3	64	166	237	1,381	6,471	375	57
	1994	10,457	10,528	2	51	213	270	1,869	7,382	670	71
Evansville, IN	1993	7,071	7,136	7	43	151	571	1,580	4,359	360	65
	1994	7,264	7,341	8	50	161	566	1,552	4,541	386	77
Flint, MI <sup>c</sup>	1993	NA	NA	48	NA	1,039	2,507	4,024	7,701	2,307	338
	1994	18,412	18,851	58	202	1,169	2,570	4,235	7,587	2,591	439
Fontana, CA	1993	6,439	6,481	14	79	433	864	1,612	1,988	1,449	42
	1994	6,334	6,366	19	67	422	864	1,467	1,944	1,551	32
Fort Lauderdale, FL	1993	25,775	25,838	31	76	1,270	973	5,822	14,477	3,126	63
	1994	27,775	27,822	33	94	1,274	1,039	5,405	16,382	3,548	47
Fort Wayne, IN	1993	14,857	15,000	28	130	552	317	2,028	10,016	1,786	143
	1994	12,914	13,017	38	100	577	267	1,778	8,477	1,677	103
Fort Worth, TX	1993	49,801	50,220	133	507	2,750	3,589	10,505	26,310	6,007	419
	1994	43,400	43,811	132	413	2,379	3,111	8,295	23,712	5,358	411
Fremont, CA	1993	7,245	7,295	4	39	135	714	1,584	3,945	824	50
	1994	8,546	8,610	6	42	192	915	1,731	4,717	943	64
Fresno, CA	1993	41,584	42,243	87	216	2,879	2,329	8,472	14,518	13,088	659
	1994	46,076	46,961	84	192	2,810	3,113	7,659	18,640	13,578	885
Fullerton, CA	1993	7,874	7,905	2	36	260	325	1,385	4,575	1,291	31
	1994	7,280	7,299	6	38	218	281	1,202	4,344	1,191	19
Garden Grove, CA	1993	9,550	9,615	13	33	430	441	1,759	5,075	1,799	65
	1994	8,215	8,265	7	41	397	577	1,489	4,170	1,534	50
Garland, TX	1993	NA	NA	12	114	293	NA	2,522	7,657	1,033	145
	1994	11,446	11,554	10	93	280	579	2,318	7,277	889	108
Gary, IN	1993	11,231	11,734	105	174	934	1,271	2,555	3,589	2,603	503
	1994	11,234	11,946	80	143	855	1,719	2,547	3,410	2,480	712
Glendale, AZ	1993	13,625	13,708	16	79	317	1,013	2,037	8,422	1,741	83
	1994	14,360	14,475	3	46	274	926	2,413	8,204	2,494	115
Glendale, CA	1993	8,215	8,288	9	30	355	277	1,596	4,501	1,447	73
	1994	7,352	7,403	5	15	333	325	1,133	4,316	1,225	51
Grand Prairie, TX	1993	7,036	7,039	9	54	169	502	1,259	4,035	1,008	3
	1994	6,111	6,115	14	39	166	398	1,020	3,448	1,026	4
Grand Rapids, MI <sup>c</sup>	1993	NA	NA	33	NA	829	1,793	3,161	8,827	1,075	79
	1994	15,336	15,461	23	113	888	1,823	3,172	8,241	1,076	125
Greensboro, NC	1993	15,303	15,399	27	105	791	797	3,177	9,657	749	96
	1994	16,998	17,123	21	89	767	1,130	3,245	10,787	959	125
Green Bay, WI	1993	4,702	4,711	2	62	46	341	644	3,368	239	9
	1994	4,753	4,775	4	46	59	400	625	3,415	204	22
Hampton, VA	1993	7,698	7,771	14	49	329	251	962	5,532	561	73
	1994	6,763	6,827	11	46	274	230	757	5,103	342	64
Hartford, CT	1993	17,927	18,154	30	99	1,243	1,470	3,628	8,824	2,633	227
	1994	16,572	16,809	55	97	1,549	1,461	3,128	7,579	2,703	237
Hayward, CA	1993	8,506	8,561	8	53	399	839	1,737	4,493	977	55
	1994	9,086	9,155	12	64	352	1,068	1,362	4,877	1,351	69

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.118

## Offenses known to police in cities over 100,000 population

1993 and 1994--Continued

City	Year	Total Crime Index	Modified Crime Index	Murder and non- negligent man- slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
Hollywood, FL	1993	11,534	11,555	9	42	475	518	2,287	6,900	1,303	21
	1994	12,611	12,631	8	56	438	592	2,019	7,886	1,612	20
Honolulu, HI	1993	56,405	56,681	31	286	1,085	1,099	9,296	40,148	4,460	276
	1994	60,825	61,156	35	266	1,058	1,169	10,018	42,552	5,727	331
Houston, TX	1993	NA	NA	446	1,109	NA	NA	27,022	61,569	27,519	1,549
	1994	128,079	129,669	375	931	9,981	11,699	25,518	56,945	22,630	1,590
Huntington Beach, CA	1993	9,122	9,156	3	38	174	662	1,984	5,042	1,219	34
	1994	8,196	8,234	5	39	169	438	1,788	4,634	1,123	38
Huntsville, AL	1993	15,694	15,755	18	82	320	1,751	2,571	10,002	950	61
	1994	15,621	15,664	18	88	382	1,314	2,710	10,114	995	43
Independence, MO	1993	7,199	7,228	4	51	137	463	1,372	4,315	857	29
	1994	8,099	8,154	6	35	170	460	1,640	5,027	761	55
Indianapolis, IN <sup>e</sup>	1993	33,530	33,776	68	517	2,050	3,657	7,629	14,383	5,226	246
	1994	35,660	36,012	108	483	2,454	3,422	8,151	15,041	6,001	352
Inglewood, CA	1993	8,402	8,462	45	68	1,329	858	1,561	2,251	2,290	60
	1994	7,177	7,255	46	47	1,071	804	1,230	1,936	2,043	78
Irvine, CA	1993	4,538	4,576	1	12	58	76	990	2,957	450	38
	1994	4,702	4,742	1	15	51	98	926	3,194	417	40
Irving, TX	1993	10,818	10,863	8	67	185	415	1,663	7,583	897	45
	1994	10,381	10,414	14	60	200	421	1,501	7,313	872	33
Jackson, MS	1993	25,508	25,653	83	173	1,505	1,019	7,071	11,603	4,054	145
	1994	27,993	28,142	91	207	1,909	1,161	7,370	12,303	4,952	149
Jacksonville, FL	1993	67,513	67,900	125	699	3,604	6,989	15,127	31,936	9,033	387
	1994	65,997	66,418	106	648	3,427	6,242	14,327	34,453	6,794	421
Jersey City, NJ	1993	18,670	18,819	20	100	2,500	1,964	4,190	6,331	3,655	59
	1994	18,758	18,842	37	74	2,240	1,958	4,285	6,477	3,687	84
Kansas City, MO	1993	55,165	55,692	153	515	3,891	6,402	12,106	23,611	8,487	527
	1994	55,112	55,620	142	490	3,727	6,334	11,958	25,109	7,352	508
Knoxville, TN	1993	13,365	13,538	14	102	596	2,200	2,817	6,027	1,609	173
	1994	13,261	13,410	24	109	632	2,266	2,688	5,925	1,617	149
Lakewood, CO	1993	7,864	7,937	6	31	174	427	1,256	5,355	615	73
	1994	7,734	7,788	5	53	146	449	1,206	5,318	557	54
Lancaster, CA	1993	6,221	6,327	7	60	263	1,130	1,370	2,375	1,016	106
	1994	6,181	6,241	10	59	273	1,103	1,482	2,218	1,036	60
Lansing, MI <sup>c</sup>	1993	NA	NA	14	NA	302	1,066	1,372	5,295	700	86
	1994	10,250	10,320	10	156	349	1,098	1,539	6,121	977	70
Laredo, TX	1993	10,059	10,139	21	7	163	862	1,720	6,246	1,040	80
	1994	9,011	9,056	24	6	208	756	1,798	5,328	891	45
Las Vegas, NV	1993	48,365	48,824	91	435	3,572	3,183	9,783	23,855	7,446	459
	1994	58,161	58,567	105	574	3,805	4,934	11,657	29,351	7,735	406
Lexington, KY	1993	15,641	15,961	8	139	558	1,455	3,187	9,684	610	50
	1994	16,146	16,215	23	116	699	1,490	3,089	10,058	671	69
Lincoln, NE	1993	13,561	13,637	4	83	127	911	1,984	10,023	429	76
	1994	14,240	14,346	2	109	179	993	2,032	10,396	529	106
Little Rock, AR	1993	28,070	28,244	68	215	1,136	4,468	5,796	14,306	2,081	174
	1994	26,741	26,902	56	191	1,041	4,064	5,767	13,869	1,753	161
Livonia, MI <sup>c</sup>	1993	NA	NA	1	NA	82	148	622	2,686	444	NA
	1994	3,995	NA	1	18	78	162	628	2,649	459	NA
Long Beach, CA	1993	35,630	35,873	126	200	3,717	3,073	6,780	14,108	7,626	243
	1994	33,614	33,821	80	167	3,425	2,652	6,486	13,646	7,158	207
Los Angeles, CA	1993	312,789	317,908	1,076	1,773	38,415	42,437	50,232	119,092	59,764	5,119
	1994	278,351	282,727	845	1,554	30,817	39,886	43,535	110,791	50,923	4,376
Louisville, KY	1993	17,329	17,586	37	135	1,393	1,159	4,204	8,076	2,325	257
	1994	17,768	18,141	52	142	1,307	1,275	4,403	8,138	2,451	373
Lowell, MA	1993	8,562	8,728	6	49	302	874	2,244	3,126	1,961	166
	1994	7,344	7,429	9	82	325	1,364	1,451	2,557	1,556	85
Lubbock, TX	1993	12,353	12,481	17	136	282	840	2,541	7,927	610	128
	1994	12,639	12,711	20	139	324	866	2,499	7,926	865	72
Macon, GA	1993	11,096	11,141	20	102	384	408	1,811	7,533	838	45
	1994	13,275	13,343	31	96	445	389	2,304	9,051	959	68
Madison, WI	1993	10,616	10,672	2	99	316	214	1,606	7,466	913	56
	1994	9,619	9,684	4	80	310	230	1,537	6,571	887	65
Memphis, TN	1993	62,150	62,735	198	725	5,366	3,824	15,314	23,434	13,289	585
	1994	61,393	62,036	159	695	4,988	4,013	15,731	24,096	11,711	643
Mesa, AZ	1993	24,146	24,232	6	111	410	1,808	4,664	14,430	2,717	86
	1994	26,170	26,275	17	120	407	1,820	4,993	15,342	3,471	105
Mesquite, TX	1993	NA	NA	5	33	137	481	NA	5,181	761	93
	1994	7,599	7,711	4	17	129	424	954	5,322	749	112
Miami, FL	1993	69,828	70,095	127	204	7,082	7,089	12,277	31,871	11,178	267
	1994	65,269	65,492	116	221	5,841	6,793	11,277	30,645	10,376	223
Milwaukee, WI	1993	50,432	50,944	157	424	4,022	1,411	8,250	25,553	10,615	512
	1994	51,241	51,872	139	429	4,017	1,977	8,461	25,532	10,686	631
Minneapolis, MN <sup>f</sup>	1993	40,463	NA	58	518	3,178	2,727	9,358	19,952	4,672	NA
	1994	41,411	NA	62	578	3,444	2,990	8,854	21,279	4,204	NA

See notes at end of table.

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## Offenses known to police in cities over 100,000 population

1993 and 1994--Continued

City	Year	Total Crime Index	Modified Crime Index	Murder and non- negligent man- slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
Mobile, AL	1993	18,567	18,619	42	122	1,186	870	4,884	9,926	1,537	52
	1994	20,525	20,568	39	125	1,259	874	4,712	11,787	1,729	43
Modesto, CA	1993	12,929	13,213	12	80	356	994	2,555	7,339	1,593	284
	1994	14,185	14,489	12	74	474	1,033	2,657	8,219	1,716	304
Montgomery, AL	1993	12,310	12,380	39	87	562	1,007	3,558	5,843	1,214	70
	1994	12,726	12,785	41	70	630	1,148	3,129	6,512	1,196	59
Moreno Valley, CA	1993	9,785	9,835	12	58	523	1,089	2,220	4,457	1,426	50
	1994	9,863	9,920	11	49	364	998	2,457	4,612	1,372	57
Nashville, TN	1993	55,500	NA	87	577	2,709	5,791	9,149	32,456	4,731	NA
	1994	52,469	NA	73	508	2,652	6,142	8,342	28,779	5,973	NA
Newark, NJ	1993	38,514	38,698	96	257	5,892	3,977	6,879	10,420	10,993	184
	1994	37,475	37,721	96	207	5,775	4,331	6,438	11,163	9,465	246
New Haven, CT	1993	15,553	15,687	22	130	1,238	1,154	3,417	7,719	1,873	134
	1994	16,215	16,375	32	102	1,150	1,364	2,961	7,439	3,167	160
New Orleans, LA	1993	52,773	NA	395	298	5,179	4,152	11,184	22,019	9,546	NA
	1994	49,842	NA	424	436	4,822	3,639	10,064	21,890	8,567	NA
Newport News, VA	1993	12,230	12,293	22	103	719	1,334	2,101	7,267	684	63
	1994	11,120	11,184	22	98	584	890	2,025	6,858	643	64
New York, NY	1993	600,346	604,789	1,946	2,818	86,001	62,778	99,207	235,132	112,464	4,443
	1994	530,120	535,042	1,561	2,666	72,540	59,755	88,370	209,808	95,420	4,922
Norfolk, VA	1993	22,209	22,344	62	204	1,428	1,075	3,732	13,535	2,173	135
	1994	19,854	19,993	61	157	1,197	967	3,120	12,542	1,810	139
Oakland, CA	1993	44,927	45,328	154	353	4,559	4,743	8,355	18,991	7,772	401
	1994	40,373	40,670	140	323	3,877	3,990	7,026	17,800	7,217	297
Oceanside, CA	1993	9,007	9,073	18	66	446	969	2,007	3,527	1,974	66
	1994	8,310	8,349	15	88	516	1,069	2,167	3,197	1,258	39
Oklahoma City, OK	1993	51,335	51,755	80	515	1,724	4,161	10,000	29,316	5,539	420
	1994	55,374	55,774	65	546	1,748	4,112	10,301	33,711	4,891	400
Omaha, NE <sup>g</sup>	1993	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	1994	27,541	27,757	33	217	918	2,762	4,398	14,843	4,370	216
Ontario, CA	1993	10,784	10,848	19	66	642	846	2,469	4,827	1,915	64
	1994	11,263	11,347	25	53	579	921	2,286	4,760	2,639	84
Orange, CA	1993	6,015	6,057	3	30	234	289	1,444	3,033	982	42
	1994	5,723	5,769	8	32	253	326	1,163	2,875	1,066	46
Orlando, FL	1993	21,953	22,026	15	209	1,107	2,809	4,352	11,655	1,806	73
	1994	21,836	21,905	17	144	1,095	2,853	3,975	11,631	2,121	69
Oxnard, CA	1993	8,631	8,687	16	55	464	908	1,615	4,425	1,148	56
	1994	7,948	7,999	8	29	404	1,073	1,794	3,625	1,015	51
Pasadena, CA	1993	9,684	9,735	27	44	834	822	1,797	4,808	1,352	51
	1994	9,204	9,257	16	36	762	902	1,546	4,731	1,211	53
Pasadena, TX	1993	9,139	9,216	10	106	192	1,336	1,701	4,684	1,110	77
	1994	7,342	7,424	9	101	180	1,007	1,305	3,884	856	82
Paterson, NJ	1993	11,346	11,459	23	78	1,089	994	3,260	4,079	1,823	113
	1994	9,915	10,088	15	52	1,053	853	2,642	3,797	1,503	173
Peoria, IL <sup>c,g</sup>	1993	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	1994	NA	NA	11	NA	608	1,835	2,604	6,845	1,007	153
Philadelphia, PA	1993	97,659	99,941	439	785	11,531	6,821	15,117	39,181	23,785	2,282
	1994	100,417	102,917	404	721	12,706	6,807	14,106	40,392	25,281	2,500
Phoenix, AZ	1993	96,476	96,785	158	444	3,437	7,872	20,617	48,382	15,566	309
	1994	108,131	108,412	231	438	3,451	7,507	21,347	54,493	20,664	281
Pittsburgh, PA	1993	28,613	28,948	80	226	2,784	1,389	4,611	13,017	6,506	335
	1994	26,350	26,623	64	261	2,469	1,311	4,335	12,568	5,342	273
Plano, TX	1993	6,941	6,960	2	32	90	363	1,319	4,714	421	19
	1994	6,992	6,997	1	30	110	432	1,228	4,743	448	5
Pomona, CA	1993	10,196	10,585	40	81	995	1,237	2,282	3,721	1,840	389
	1994	8,873	9,027	39	64	812	1,062	1,832	3,471	1,593	154
Portland, OR	1993	51,765	52,369	58	479	2,305	5,603	7,845	27,016	8,459	604
	1994	54,715	55,326	50	400	2,344	6,014	8,001	28,363	9,543	611
Portsmouth, VA	1993	9,347	9,474	33	56	746	532	1,720	5,008	1,252	127
	1994	9,300	9,412	23	65	719	565	1,746	5,136	1,046	112
Providence, RI	1993	15,162	15,546	22	114	636	601	4,240	6,433	3,116	384
	1994	13,680	14,010	20	115	554	631	3,606	6,286	2,468	330
Pueblo, CO	1993	7,016	7,072	9	87	165	1,474	1,337	3,640	304	56
	1994	7,337	7,422	8	84	167	1,212	1,424	4,052	390	85
Raleigh, NC	1993	15,255	15,284	27	94	795	1,114	2,947	9,395	883	29
	1994	16,522	16,609	30	89	825	1,226	3,546	9,791	1,015	87
Rancho Cucamonga, CA	1993	5,391	5,415	4	31	215	143	1,262	2,728	1,008	24
	1994	5,392	5,420	5	19	167	123	1,249	2,700	1,129	28
Reno, NV	1993	11,571	11,643	16	129	432	470	1,837	8,006	681	72
	1994	10,950	10,995	21	121	507	503	1,952	7,109	737	45
Richmond, VA	1993	22,142	22,312	112	174	1,578	1,411	5,081	11,571	2,215	170
	1994	21,939	22,156	160	169	1,586	1,619	4,927	10,837	2,641	217
Riverside, CA	1993	22,147	22,485	33	131	1,287	2,524	4,975	9,635	3,562	338
	1994	22,340	22,617	37	134	1,220	2,558	5,022	9,453	3,916	277
Rochester, NY	1993	25,520	25,868	64	159	1,638	843	6,340	13,522	2,954	348
	1994	22,585	23,031	62	145	1,668	837	5,339	12,388	2,146	446

Table 3.118

## Offenses known to police in cities over 100,000 population

1993 and 1994--Continued

City	Year	Total Crime Index	Modified Crime Index	Murder and non- negligent man- slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
Rockford, IL <sup>c</sup>	1993	NA	NA	22	NA	774	1,177	4,021	8,385	1,125	58
	1994	NA	NA	30	NA	665	1,099	3,941	7,928	1,104	37
Sacramento, CA	1993	39,485	39,649	85	167	2,310	2,288	8,080	18,670	7,885	164
	1994	40,218	40,376	62	174	2,292	2,170	8,076	18,598	8,846	158
Saint Louis, MO	1993	64,438	65,244	267	319	6,223	8,189	12,400	26,975	10,065	806
	1994	63,839	64,693	248	304	6,025	8,067	12,522	27,744	8,929	854
Saint Paul, MN	1993	20,382	20,706	22	242	954	1,486	4,023	11,329	2,326	324
	1994	19,472	19,815	29	269	872	1,560	4,074	10,642	2,026	343
Saint Petersburg, FL	1993	23,022	23,163	19	176	1,599	3,379	4,828	11,729	1,292	141
	1994	23,973	24,115	23	213	1,509	3,745	4,704	12,339	1,440	142
Salem, OR	1993	9,802	9,862	7	67	208	109	1,592	7,122	697	60
	1994	11,383	11,443	10	63	240	101	1,771	8,089	1,109	60
Salinas, CA	1993	8,424	8,487	15	50	560	844	1,327	4,844	784	63
	1994	7,804	7,855	24	65	414	846	1,209	4,179	1,067	51
Salt Lake City, UT	1993	18,453	18,533	19	204	498	681	2,823	12,831	1,397	80
	1994	18,992	19,133	20	158	502	640	3,025	12,931	1,716	141
San Antonio, TX	1993	97,671	98,629	220	553	2,979	2,973	17,866	61,284	11,796	958
	1994	87,679	88,544	194	565	2,781	2,931	16,422	54,910	9,876	865
San Bernardino, CA	1993	22,312	22,456	82	129	1,550	3,805	4,740	8,410	3,596	144
	1994	21,142	21,304	71	163	1,538	2,307	4,914	8,485	3,664	162
San Diego, CA	1993	85,227	85,472	133	396	4,651	8,283	14,583	37,862	19,319	245
	1994	76,725	76,941	113	403	3,845	8,238	12,889	35,204	16,033	216
San Francisco, CA	1993	70,132	70,620	129	361	8,454	4,421	11,153	34,558	11,056	488
	1994	61,860	62,296	91	292	6,624	3,830	8,055	33,719	9,249	436
San Jose, CA	1993	36,743	37,061	41	391	1,186	3,699	6,014	21,398	4,014	318
	1994	36,559	37,033	33	375	1,109	4,398	5,823	20,300	4,521	474
Santa Ana, CA	1993	19,071	19,563	78	77	1,886	1,149	2,950	8,973	3,958	492
	1994	17,649	18,040	74	80	1,771	1,154	2,452	8,392	3,726	391
Santa Clarita, CA	1993	3,900	3,934	4	22	131	619	886	1,770	468	34
	1994	4,118	4,139	0	31	99	662	961	1,847	518	21
Santa Rosa, CA	1993	7,696	7,754	7	102	197	326	1,545	5,011	508	58
	1994	7,723	7,772	5	82	175	348	1,594	4,882	637	49
Savannah, GA	1993	12,715	12,758	33	89	831	464	2,868	7,297	1,133	43
	1994	12,450	12,501	29	75	865	517	2,164	7,396	1,404	51
Scottsdale, AZ	1993	8,329	8,352	3	29	131	234	1,609	5,362	961	23
	1994	9,295	9,327	4	28	138	257	1,878	5,684	1,306	32
Seattle, WA	1993	62,679	62,999	67	356	2,670	4,344	9,247	39,176	6,819	320
	1994	57,905	58,207	69	318	2,536	3,615	8,186	36,758	6,423	302
Shreveport, LA	1993	22,631	22,851	76	100	842	1,552	4,774	13,784	1,503	220
	1994	24,573	24,774	63	121	981	1,585	5,003	14,836	1,984	201
Simi Valley, CA	1993	2,868	2,892	0	16	54	185	611	1,632	370	24
	1994	3,120	3,153	1	9	39	169	651	1,833	418	33
Sioux Falls, SD	1993	4,875	4,904	2	103	44	326	735	3,470	195	29
	1994	5,317	5,369	3	70	56	358	874	3,472	214	52
South Bend, IN	1993	10,380	10,442	19	104	459	577	2,606	5,825	790	62
	1994	10,476	10,545	19	95	518	609	2,500	5,986	749	69
Spokane, WA	1993	15,952	16,026	13	112	354	1,079	2,699	10,965	730	74
	1994	17,115	17,216	7	101	490	1,090	3,142	11,381	904	101
Springfield, IL <sup>c,g</sup>	1993	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	1994	NA	NA	18	NA	502	1,039	2,674	5,649	596	88
Springfield, MA	1993	NA	NA	20	120	676	NA	3,140	4,506	3,770	NA
	1994	13,026	13,678	16	124	746	1,652	2,911	3,996	3,581	652
Springfield, MO	1993	10,907	11,041	7	77	136	449	2,094	7,690	454	134
	1994	13,096	13,199	3	74	184	551	2,369	9,317	598	103
Stamford, CT	1993	5,872	5,903	8	22	270	237	1,105	3,503	727	31
	1994	6,433	6,449	6	15	348	267	1,078	4,005	714	16
Sterling Heights, MI <sup>c</sup>	1993	NA	NA	0	NA	43	312	511	3,464	314	32
	1994	4,367	4,401	1	20	24	292	418	3,224	388	34
Stockton, CA	1993	24,849	24,981	45	157	1,554	1,744	5,362	12,291	3,696	132
	1994	23,460	23,594	44	121	1,433	2,007	4,561	11,152	4,142	134
Sunnyvale, CA	1993	4,989	5,038	3	21	106	170	604	3,566	519	49
	1994	3,802	3,832	2	27	110	174	516	2,495	478	30
Syracuse, NY	1993	11,115	11,231	18	79	561	703	2,824	6,358	572	116
	1994	10,643	10,731	16	58	582	578	2,945	5,680	784	88
Tacoma, WA	1993	21,046	21,206	31	191	1,015	2,204	3,915	11,355	2,335	160
	1994	22,408	22,603	33	204	1,004	2,281	3,653	11,971	3,262	195
Tallahassee, FL	1993	19,426	19,456	9	137	790	1,754	3,970	10,701	2,065	30
	1994	17,363	17,393	9	114	740	1,487	3,293	10,436	1,284	30
Tampa, FL	1993	45,373	45,587	43	247	2,965	6,124	8,987	18,534	8,473	214
	1994	51,510	51,764	62	298	3,378	6,524	8,734	21,503	11,011	254
Tempe, AZ	1993	12,305	12,361	4	65	244	518	2,073	8,000	1,401	56
	1994	13,861	13,940	9	52	262	611	2,439	8,662	1,826	79

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.118

## Offenses known to police in cities over 100,000 population

1993 and 1994--Continued

City	Year	Total Crime Index	Modified Crime Index	Murder and non- negligent man- slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
Thousand Oaks, CA	1993	3,226	3,276	3	22	65	251	649	1,892	344	50
	1994	2,911	2,934	1	18	60	207	496	1,801	328	23
Toledo, OH	1993	28,461	28,818	45	357	1,594	1,195	5,502	15,251	4,517	357
	1994	30,290	30,834	40	356	1,735	1,533	6,587	16,088	3,951	544
Torrance, CA	1993	8,244	8,298	12	30	430	390	1,582	4,096	1,704	54
	1994	8,117	8,179	3	26	432	284	1,547	4,280	1,545	62
Tucson, AZ	1993	48,945	49,107	44	314	894	3,111	7,363	32,076	5,143	162
	1994	54,093	54,221	37	289	1,012	3,544	7,205	35,209	6,797	128
Tulsa, OK	1993	29,354	29,603	54	339	1,143	3,385	7,196	12,790	4,447	249
	1994	28,244	28,531	42	296	1,071	3,230	6,548	12,552	4,505	287
Vallejo, CA	1993	9,278	9,358	10	65	599	949	1,802	4,703	1,150	80
	1994	9,488	9,541	30	54	602	928	1,888	4,802	1,184	53
Virginia Beach, VA	1993	20,516	20,716	22	181	631	414	3,261	14,812	1,195	200
	1994	21,228	21,427	33	145	609	371	3,248	15,876	946	199
Waco, TX	1993	11,254	11,272	29	141	453	1,043	2,397	6,121	1,070	18
	1994	10,340	10,367	25	126	436	1,159	1,781	5,709	1,104	27
Warren, MI <sup>a</sup>	1993	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	1994	7,562	7,598	3	62	223	788	1,132	3,953	1,401	36
Washington, DC	1993	67,946	68,146	454	324	7,107	9,003	11,532	31,466	8,060	200
	1994	63,144	63,350	399	249	6,311	8,218	10,037	29,673	8,257	206
Waterbury, CT	1993	8,735	8,747	20	39	288	239	1,815	4,957	1,377	12
	1994	8,694	8,709	8	38	275	245	1,866	4,970	1,292	15
West Covina, CA	1993	6,267	6,352	5	33	276	350	1,017	3,195	1,391	85
	1994	5,857	5,872	6	26	325	299	1,067	2,882	1,252	15
Wichita, KS	1993	27,737	NA	48	265	1,327	1,103	5,847	16,264	2,883	NA
	1994	29,156	NA	42	224	1,060	1,024	6,501	16,873	3,432	NA
Winston-Salem, NC	1993	18,338	18,499	36	177	1,053	1,566	4,783	9,590	1,133	161
	1994	19,468	19,696	41	142	969	1,528	4,905	10,665	1,218	228
Worcester, MA	1993	NA	NA	12	77	628	NA	3,404	5,221	1,692	NA
	1994	11,426	11,565	13	68	668	948	3,234	5,108	1,387	139
Yonkers, NY	1993	9,494	9,583	19	34	852	446	1,682	4,593	1,868	89
	1994	8,724	8,785	14	41	868	427	1,624	3,871	1,879	61

Note: See Note, table 3.109. Arson is shown only if 12 months of arson data were received. The Modified Crime Index is the sum of the Crime Index offenses, including arson. Complete data for 1994 were not available for all jurisdictions in Illinois, Kansas, and Montana. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

<sup>a</sup>Figures not reported for 1994.

<sup>b</sup>Due to reporting changes or annexations, figures are not comparable to previous years.

<sup>c</sup>Forcible rape figures furnished by the State-level Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program administered by the Illinois Department of State Police for 1993 and 1994 and the Michigan State Police for 1993 were not in accordance with national UCR guidelines. Therefore, the figures were excluded from the forcible rape, Total Crime Index, and Modified Crime Index categories.

<sup>d</sup>The Charlotte Police Department and Mecklenburg County Police Department merged into one department in 1994. Figures for 1994 are from the merged agency and are not comparable to previous years.

<sup>e</sup>Figures for 1994 are not for the unified city-county government of Indianapolis/Marion County, IN.

<sup>f</sup>Forcible rape figures for 1993 furnished by the State-level Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program administered by the Minnesota Department of Public Safety were not in accordance with national UCR guidelines. Therefore, the figures were excluded from the forcible rape, Total Crime Index, and Modified Crime Index categories. However, some Minnesota law enforcement agencies verified and/or adjusted their forcible rape figures to comply with national UCR guidelines and are shown in this table.

<sup>g</sup>Figures not reported for 1993.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1993*, pp. 109-157; *1994*, pp. 108-156 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.119

**Number of offenses known to police and average loss incurred**

By selected offenses and type of target, United States, 1994

(12,230 agencies; 1994 estimated population 224,798,000)

Offense and type of target	Number of offenses 1994	Percent change over 1993 <sup>a</sup>	Percent <sup>b</sup>	Average property loss (in dollars)
Murder	20,154	-6.7%	100.0%	\$111
Forcible rape	88,310	-4.4	100.0	26
Robbery	544,618	-6.5	100.0	801
Street/highway	297,195	-6.0	54.6	651
Commercial house	66,987	-8.2	12.3	1,229
Gas or service station	11,822	-12.6	2.2	450
Convenience store	28,008	-9.7	5.1	387
Residence	59,296	-1.4	10.9	1,041
Bank	7,885	-24.7	1.4	3,551
Miscellaneous	73,425	-6.0	13.5	738
Burglary	2,351,205	-4.7	100.0	1,311
Residence (dwelling)	1,572,357	-3.8	66.9	1,296
Night	482,450	-6.2	20.5	991
Day	698,560	-3.0	29.7	1,505
Unknown	391,347	-2.3	16.6	1,297
Nonresidence (store, office, etc.)	778,848	-6.4	33.1	1,341
Night	347,425	-9.5	14.8	1,354
Day	210,400	-3.0	8.9	1,174
Unknown	221,023	-4.4	9.4	1,480
Larceny-theft (except motor vehicle theft)	6,811,362	0.3	100.0	505
By type				
Pocket-picking	55,077	-10.8	0.8	428
Purse-snatching	52,276	-10.6	0.8	279
Shoplifting	1,018,465	-1.9	15.0	133
From motor vehicles (except accessories)	1,612,824	1.9	23.7	542
Motor vehicle accessories	876,695	-6.2	12.9	312
Bicycles	429,297	3.7	6.3	252
From buildings	887,713	-0.7	13.0	851
From coin-operated machines	45,941	-14.2	0.7	228
All others	1,833,074	4.7	26.9	680
By value				
Over \$200	2,547,400	2.5	37.4	1,256
\$50 to \$200	1,595,581	0.5	23.4	119
Under \$50	2,668,381	-1.7	39.2	20
Motor vehicle theft	1,379,897	-0.4	100.0	4,940

Note: See Note, table 3.109. "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 1994 (Source, p. 380). For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

<sup>a</sup>Percent change calculations are based only on agencies submitting 6 or more common months of data for both 1993 and 1994. As a result, direct comparisons should not be made with similar data presented in previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

<sup>b</sup>Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1994* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995), p. 205, Table 23.

Table 3.120

**Bias-motivated (hate) crimes known to the police**

By offense, United States, 1994

	Offenses	Victims	Known offenders <sup>a</sup>
Total	7,262	7,498	6,554
Murder	13	13	18
Forcible rape	5	5	9
Robbery	126	160	286
Aggravated assault	1,012	1,012	1,539
Burglary	61	64	48
Larceny-theft	47	49	29
Motor vehicle theft	3	9	7
Arson	63	82	38
Simple assault	1,324	1,324	1,796
Intimidation	2,843	2,843	2,065
Destruction/damage/vandalism of property	1,758	1,930	715
Other <sup>b</sup>	7	7	4

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. Data for 1994 were supplied by 7,356 law enforcement agencies in 43 States and the District of Columbia. Participating agencies covered 58 percent of the U.S. population.

<sup>a</sup>Total for known offenders is greater than that shown in table 3.121 because offenders committing more than one offense per incident are counted more than once. Offenders are categorized by the most serious offense reported.

<sup>b</sup>Includes offenses other than those listed that are collected in the National Incident-Based Reporting System.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Hate Crime Statistics 1994* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1996), p. 9.

Table 3.121

**Bias motivations in hate crimes known to police**

By race, ethnicity, religion, and sexual orientation, United States, 1994

	Incidents	Offenses	Victims	Known offenders
Total	5,932	7,262	7,498	6,265
Race	3,545	4,431	4,540	4,356
Anti-white	1,010	1,269	1,314	1,794
Anti-black	2,174	2,693	2,739	2,149
Anti-American Indian/Alaskan Native	22	24	24	30
Anti-Asian/Pacific Islander	211	269	280	252
Anti-multi-racial group	128	176	183	131
Ethnicity	638	790	840	717
Anti-Hispanic	337	446	471	468
Anti-other ethnicity/national origin	301	344	369	249
Religion	1,062	1,244	1,305	415
Anti-Jewish	915	1,088	1,134	353
Anti-Catholic	17	19	20	11
Anti-Protestant	29	31	40	6
Anti-Islamic (Moslem)	17	17	17	4
Anti-other religion	67	72	77	37
Anti-multi-religious group	14	14	14	3
Anti-atheism/agnosticism/etc.	3	3	3	1
Sexual orientation	685	793	809	775
Anti-male homosexual	501	567	580	616
Anti-female homosexual	100	121	121	87
Anti-homosexual	63	79	82	54
Anti-heterosexual	14	16	16	13
Anti-bisexual	7	10	10	5
Multiple bias	2	4	4	2

Note: See Note, table 3.120.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Hate Crime Statistics 1994* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1996), p. 7.

Table 3.122

**Offenses in Federal parks known to park rangers and park police**

By offense, 1975-95

	Total offenses	Total annual visitation (in thousands)	Offense							Arson <sup>c</sup>
			Homicide <sup>a</sup>	Forcible rape <sup>b</sup>	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary <sup>b</sup>	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft	
1975	7,697	238,849	10	84	779	385	1,031	5,156	252	X
1976	7,521	267,827	10	66	281	470	954	5,570	170	X
1977	7,763	261,584	17	60	238	458	1,097	5,662	231	X
1978	8,247	283,090	12	91	261	494	1,188	5,986	215	X
1979	8,561	282,435	15	87	264	505	1,330	6,124	236	X
1980	9,074	300,324	16	89	294	643	1,552	6,230	250	X
1981	8,319	329,663	19	87	303	575	1,391	5,451	296	197
1982	7,892	344,448	30	83	330	607	1,083	5,468	220	71
1983	7,617	335,646	19	81	306	542	1,238	5,125	200	106
1984	6,612	332,507	18	57	266	527	717	4,766	178	83
1985	7,318	346,200	19	70	309	483	892	5,147	235	163
1986	7,945	364,600	24	88	261	637	922	5,732	179	102
1987	6,417	372,800	15	79	197	543	926	4,259	294	104
1988	6,195	368,000	20	79	215	300	801	4,378	313	89
1989	6,532	351,900	9	73	123	441	1,009	4,548	213	116
1990	7,009	337,900	24	92	184	448	1,180	4,643	310	128
1991	7,203	358,295	28	78	209	390	1,118	5,004	251	125
1992	7,212	360,352	23	71	222	386	928	5,204	241	137
1993	6,452	387,707	25	62	197	367	747	4,681	210	163
1994	4,508	380,156	20	37	208	337	389	3,180	201	136
1995	6,009	387,804	16	50	138	318	830	4,309	198	150

Note: The National Park Service is responsible for the administration of 369 park areas that are owned by the Federal Government. Three urban park areas are policed by the U.S. Park Police, whereas other park areas are policed by the U.S. Park Rangers. In some park areas law enforcement responsibilities are shared with other police agencies, (e.g., State police, sheriff departments, and city/town police). Data exclude offenses handled by other agencies. The offense categories listed above are the Uniform Crime Reports Part I offenses; see Appendix 3 for definitions. Note, however, that these offenses are not counted in the Federal Bureau of Investigation figures. In 1975, the "Human Kindness Day" activities held in Washington, DC accounted for approximately 500 robbery incidents.

<sup>a</sup>Includes negligent and nonnegligent manslaughter.

<sup>b</sup>Includes attempts.

<sup>c</sup>Included 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 3.123

**Offenses in Federal parks known to park rangers and park police**

By offense, 1995

Offense	Total offenses	
	Park rangers	Park police
Total, all offenses	87,166	17,450
Part I offenses, total		
<u>Homicide</u>	4,717	1,292
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	12	3
Manslaughter by negligence	1	0
<u>Forcible rape</u>		
Rape by force	21	8
Attempted forcible rape	13	8
<u>Robbery</u>		
Firearm	9	20
Knife or cutting instrument	7	19
Strong arm; hands, fist, feet, etc.	9	30
Other dangerous weapon	4	40
<u>Aggravated assault</u>		
Firearm	18	24
Knife or cutting instrument	8	26
Other dangerous weapon	34	69
Hands, fist, feet, etc.	104	35
<u>Burglary</u>		
Forcible entry	527	65
Unlawful entry <sup>a</sup>	150	11
Attempted forcible entry	73	4
Larceny-theft <sup>b</sup>	3,454	855
<u>Motor vehicle theft</u>		
Automobiles	91	57
Trucks and buses	16	0
Other vehicles	29	5
<u>Arson</u>		
Structural	22	12
Mobile	10	0
Other	105	1
Part II offenses, total	82,449	16,158
Other assaults	235	175
Forgery and counterfeiting	19	4
Fraud	89	6
Embezzlement	14	1
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	318	493
Vandalism	3,511	777
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	1,763	573
Prostitution and commercialized vice	28	23
Sex offenses	378	276
Drug sale/manufacture	864	222
Drug possession	2,960	3,950
Offenses against family and children	160	10
Gambling	4	3
Driving while intoxicated	1,783	630
Liquor laws	5,551	1,222
Drunkenness	1,529	108
Disorderly conduct	2,799	848
Archaeological Resource Protection Act violations	301	4
All other offenses	58,456	5,256
Suspicion	703	1,545
Curfew and loitering	366	23
Runaways	72	9
Thefts	546	0

Note: See Note, table 3.122.

<sup>a</sup>No force used.<sup>b</sup>Excludes motor vehicle theft.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service.

Table 3.124

**Percent distribution of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police**

By type of weapon used, United States, 1964-94

	Total number of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters	Total <sup>a</sup>	Type of weapon used					Unknown or not stated
			Firearm	Knife or other cutting instrument	Blunt object (club, hammer, etc.)	Personal weapons (hands, fists, feet, etc.) <sup>b</sup>	Other <sup>c</sup>	
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

Note: See Note, table 3.109. In trend tables "constructed" or "adapted" by SOURCEBOOK staff from *Crime in the United States*, the data were taken from the first year in which the data were reported. It should be noted that the number of agencies reporting and the populations represented vary from year to year.

The Uniform Crime Reporting Program requests that additional information be transmitted to the FBI when a murder has been committed. The actual number of offenses presented in the tables displaying characteristics of murders known to the police may differ from figures in other tables that reflect data from only the initial report on the offense.

<sup>a</sup>Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.<sup>b</sup>This category includes beatings and strangulations. "Pushed" also is included in personal weapons.<sup>c</sup>This category includes fire, poison, explosives, narcotics, asphyxiation, etc.

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 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.



Table 3.125

**Percent distribution of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police**

By type of weapon used and region, 1994

Region	Total <sup>a</sup>	Type of weapon used			
		Firearm	Knife or other cutting instrument	Unknown or other dangerous weapon	Personal weapons (hands, fists, feet, etc.) <sup>b</sup>
Total	100.0%	70.0%	12.7%	12.0%	5.0%
Northeast	100.0	65.9	14.9	12.2	6.9
Midwest	100.0	68.5	12.4	13.7	5.4
South	100.0	70.9	12.2	12.2	4.7
West	100.0	72.4	12.3	10.2	5.1

Note: See Notes, tables 3.109 and 3.124. 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 3.124. For a list of States in regions, see Appendix 3.

<sup>a</sup>Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

<sup>b</sup>"Pushed" is included in personal weapons.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1994* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995), p. 18, Table 2.9.

Table 3.126

**Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police**

By type of weapon used and age of victim, United States, 1994

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.) <sup>a</sup>	Poison	Explosives	Fire	Narcotics	Strangulation	Asphyxiation	Other weapon or weapon not stated <sup>b</sup>
Total	22,076	15,456	2,801	912	1,165	10	10	196	22	287	113	1,104
Infant (under 1)	257	10	6	10	132	3	1	4	0	4	25	62
1 to 4	470	51	16	24	251	1	2	37	1	9	16	62
5 to 8	103	36	14	6	19	1	0	11	0	3	2	11
9 to 12	120	70	16	4	10	1	0	7	0	3	0	9
13 to 16	944	795	85	15	10	0	0	4	0	5	3	27
17 to 19	2,308	2,013	157	27	26	0	0	5	0	16	1	63
20 to 24	4,088	3,399	363	73	71	0	1	11	4	25	9	132
25 to 29	3,233	2,479	389	89	81	1	0	15	3	34	9	133
30 to 34	2,917	2,071	415	116	118	0	1	18	1	43	6	128
35 to 39	2,249	1,468	372	136	103	0	2	9	2	37	7	113
40 to 44	1,565	1,005	237	90	91	2	0	18	3	22	9	88
45 to 49	1,007	640	156	71	61	0	1	8	2	16	4	48
50 to 54	681	412	139	41	21	1	2	11	0	9	4	41
55 to 59	444	265	87	32	24	0	0	2	1	8	4	21
60 to 64	342	185	75	34	15	0	0	2	0	7	3	21
65 to 69	284	127	69	33	18	0	0	6	2	9	4	16
70 to 74	244	106	58	22	18	0	0	5	1	10	2	22
75 and older	434	114	102	65	71	0	0	17	1	14	4	46
Unknown	386	210	45	24	25	0	0	6	1	13	1	61

Note: See Notes, tables 3.109 and 3.124.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1994* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995), p. 18, Table 2.11.

<sup>a</sup>"Pushed" is included in personal weapons.

<sup>b</sup>Includes drownings.

Table 3.127

**Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police**

By victim-offender relationship and circumstances of the offense, United States, 1994

(- represents zero)

Circumstances	Relationship of victim to offender <sup>a</sup>										Acquaintance
	Total	Husband	Wife	Mother	Father	Son	Daughter	Brother	Sister	Other family	
Total	22,076	346	823	119	189	326	212	172	39	389	6,125
Felony type, total	4,071	4	16	8	11	27	22	4	1	57	1,078
Rape	78	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	23
Robbery	2,072	-	-	5	7	-	-	3	-	20	351
Burglary	158	-	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	7	38
Larceny-theft	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	8
Motor vehicle theft	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9
Arson	132	-	1	-	1	5	4	-	-	7	29
Prostitution and commercialized vice	15	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Other sex offenses	41	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	16
Narcotic drug laws	1,238	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	6	526
Gambling	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Other - not specified	242	3	8	3	1	19	18	-	-	9	65
Suspected felony type	136	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	24
Other than felony type, total	11,675	323	747	88	159	272	175	149	30	284	4,507
Romantic triangle	371	22	65	-	-	3	4	2	-	4	156
Child killed by babysitter	22	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	17
Brawl due to influence of alcohol	316	7	7	1	5	4	-	3	1	13	140
Brawl due to influence of narcotics	211	3	1	1	2	1	-	1	-	-	98
Argument over money or property	387	2	6	2	4	2	-	4	-	21	224
Other arguments	5,812	235	454	44	88	47	16	113	19	186	2,245
Gangland killings	111	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46
Juvenile gang killings	1,157	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	632
Institutional killings	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Sniper attack	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other - not specified	3,272	54	214	40	60	214	154	26	10	59	938
Unknown	6,194	19	57	23	19	27	15	19	8	46	516

Note: See Notes, tables 3.109 and 3.124. 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.

<sup>a</sup>Column headers refer to victims.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1994* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995), p. 19. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Friend	Boyfriend	Girlfriend	Neighbor	Employee	Employer	Stranger	Unknown relationship
733	228	525	173	7	13	2,888	8,769
93	4	12	53	2	6	1,190	1,483
1	-	2	6	-	-	20	23
32	1	1	22	1	5	882	742
1	-	1	7	-	-	47	51
2	-	-	-	-	-	12	4
1	-	-	-	-	-	24	18
-	-	1	9	-	-	16	59
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5
4	-	-	2	-	1	4	11
40	2	1	3	-	-	144	511
1	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
11	1	6	4	1	-	38	55
3	-	1	-	-	-	10	93
575	213	474	113	5	3	1,361	2,197
20	9	46	3	-	-	18	19
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40	5	5	3	-	-	50	32
14	-	5	2	-	-	23	60
32	9	6	5	1	1	37	31
333	172	319	74	4	-	689	774
-	-	-	-	-	-	19	46
7	-	-	-	-	-	174	334
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
127	18	93	26	-	2	350	887
62	11	38	7	-	4	327	4,996

Table 3.128

**Percent distribution of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police**

By age of victim, United States, 1964-94

Age of victim	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Total number of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters	7,990	8,773	9,552	11,114	12,503	13,575	13,649	16,183	15,832	17,123	18,632	18,642	16,605	18,033	18,714
Total <sup>a</sup>	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	1
1 to 4	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
5 to 9 <sup>b</sup>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10 to 14 <sup>b</sup>	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
15 to 19 <sup>b</sup>	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9	8	9	9	9	8	9	9
17 to 19	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
20 to 24	12	12	13	14	14	15	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
25 to 29	12	13	12	13	13	14	14	15	15	14	15	15	15	15	16
30 to 34	12	12	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	12	11	11	12	12
35 to 39	12	12	12	12	11	10	9	10	10	9	9	9	9	9	9
40 to 44	10	10	10	10	10	9	9	9	9	8	8	8	8	7	7
45 to 49	8	8	8	8	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	6
50 to 54	6	6	6	6	6	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5
55 to 59	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
60 to 64	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	3
65 to 69	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
70 to 74	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2
75 and older	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Unknown	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1

Note: See Notes, tables 3.109 and 3.124.

<sup>a</sup>Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.<sup>b</sup>In 1994, the age categories were changed by the Source; the corresponding age groups are "5 to 8," "9 to 12," and "13 to 16."<sup>c</sup>Less than 0.5 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, 1964, p. 104, Table 17; 1965, p. 106, Table 17; 1966, p. 107, Table 21; 1967, p. 112, Table 21; 1968, p. 108, Table 21; 1969, p. 106, Table 22; 1970, p. 118, Table 22; 1971, p. 114, Table 22; 1972, p. 118, Table 25; 1973, p. 8; 1974, p. 17, Table 17; 1975, p. 17; 1976, p. 11; 1977, p. 12; 1978, p. 19; 1979, p. 10; 1980, p. 11; 1981, p. 10; 1982, p. 8; 1983, p. 8; 1984, p. 8; 1985, p. 9; 1986, p. 9; 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 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
20,591	21,860	20,053	19,485	18,673	16,689	17,545	19,257	17,859	18,269	18,954	20,045	21,505	22,540	23,271	22,076
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	(c)
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1
9	9	8	8	8	7	8	8	9	9	11	12	13	13	13	4
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	10
17	17	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	17	17	18	19	19	19
16	17	16	16	17	17	17	18	18	18	17	17	16	15	15	15
12	13	14	13	13	13	14	14	14	14	14	14	13	14	13	13
9	9	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
6	5	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	5
5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	2

Table 3.129

**Percent distribution of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police**

By sex of victim, United States, 1964-94

	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

Note: See Notes, tables 3.109 and 3.124.

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 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.130

**Percent distribution of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police**

By race of victim, United States, 1964-94

	Total number of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters	Total <sup>a</sup>	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

Note: See Notes, tables 3.109 and 3.124.

<sup>a</sup>Because 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 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.



Table 3.131

**Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police**

By sex, race, and age of victim, United States, 1994

Age of victim	Total	Sex of victim			Race of victim			
		Male	Female	Unknown	White	Black	Other	Unknown
Total	22,076	17,309	4,739	28	10,191	11,221	498	166
Infant (under 1)	257	150	107	0	150	97	7	3
1 to 4	470	263	207	0	241	214	13	2
5 to 8	103	46	57	0	56	44	3	0
9 to 12	120	60	60	0	62	52	6	0
13 to 16	944	770	174	0	375	527	39	3
17 to 19	2,308	2,052	255	1	844	1,390	57	17
20 to 24	4,088	3,514	574	0	1,534	2,470	64	20
25 to 29	3,233	2,626	605	2	1,354	1,807	61	11
30 to 34	2,917	2,209	708	0	1,387	1,451	62	17
35 to 39	2,249	1,687	562	0	1,087	1,109	47	6
40 to 44	1,565	1,236	329	0	781	719	55	10
45 to 49	1,007	773	234	0	568	400	33	6
50 to 54	681	520	160	1	427	230	18	6
55 to 59	444	331	113	0	287	141	11	5
60 to 64	342	252	90	0	233	102	6	1
65 to 69	284	182	102	0	172	106	4	2
70 to 74	244	145	99	0	152	87	4	1
75 and older	434	209	225	0	296	133	3	2
Unknown	386	284	78	24	185	142	5	54

Note: See Notes, tables 3.109 and 3.124.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1994* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995), p. 16, Table 2.5. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.132

**Rate (per 100,000 persons in each group) of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter victimization**

By age, sex, and race of victim, United States, 1976-94

	Age				Sex		Race	
	13 years	14 to 17	18 to 24	25 years	Male	Female	White	Black
	and younger	years	years	and older				
1976	1.8	4.4	14.1	10.8	13.6	4.1	5.1	35.6
1977	1.8	4.8	14.6	10.7	13.8	4.2	5.4	34.9
1978	1.9	4.9	14.8	10.7	14.1	4.1	5.6	33.9
1979	1.8	5.1	16.7	11.4	15.4	4.4	6.1	36.5
1980	1.8	5.8	17.6	11.8	16.3	4.5	6.3	37.1
1981	1.8	5.0	16.0	11.6	15.7	4.3	6.2	36.6
1982	1.9	4.8	14.9	10.5	14.2	4.3	5.9	32.4
1983	1.8	4.5	13.8	9.6	12.9	3.9	5.3	29.5
1984	1.7	4.2	13.3	9.0	12.2	3.9	5.2	27.2
1985	1.8	4.8	13.4	9.0	12.2	4.0	5.2	27.5
1986	2.0	5.1	15.7	9.4	13.2	4.1	5.3	31.4
1987	1.8	5.7	15.9	9.0	12.5	4.2	5.1	30.5
1988	2.0	6.5	16.7	9.0	12.9	4.1	4.9	33.3
1989	2.0	8.2	18.5	9.1	13.6	4.0	4.9	34.7
1990	1.9	9.7	22.1	9.6	15.1	4.0	5.4	37.4
1991	2.1	11.1	25.0	9.6	15.7	4.2	5.5	39.1
1992	1.9	11.3	24.4	9.1	14.9	4.0	5.3	36.9
1993	2.2	12.1	24.4	9.1	15.0	4.2	5.3	38.7
1994	2.0	11.2	23.6	8.5	14.4	3.8	5.0	36.4

Note: These data are derived 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 population figures. 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 3.133

**Rate (per 100,000 persons in each group) of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter victimization**

By age, sex, and race of victim, United States, 1976-94

	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	3.6	22.3	2.1	5.8	11.7	95.7	4.2	24.4	9.8	95.1	3.0	18.4
1977	4.0	20.7	2.3	8.1	12.9	93.1	4.4	23.9	9.9	91.8	3.2	16.5
1978	4.6	20.2	2.4	7.0	13.7	92.6	4.3	23.1	10.4	88.6	3.1	15.9
1979	4.8	21.5	2.2	7.2	16.4	99.0	5.1	23.4	11.1	95.1	3.2	17.6
1980	5.1	24.9	2.5	6.4	16.5	107.4	5.2	23.2	11.4	95.2	3.3	16.7
1981	4.3	23.4	2.4	6.0	15.3	97.8	4.8	20.1	11.3	95.9	3.3	16.0
1982	4.1	23.0	2.0	7.6	14.1	87.1	5.0	17.2	10.4	82.1	3.3	14.4
1983	3.8	21.7	2.0	5.2	13.0	80.4	4.0	19.1	9.4	72.5	3.1	13.0
1984	3.5	18.4	2.1	6.4	12.2	73.6	5.0	17.9	9.1	65.7	3.0	12.3
1985	3.8	23.0	1.9	7.1	12.5	78.7	4.1	16.3	8.9	63.5	3.2	13.1
1986	4.0	26.4	2.2	6.2	13.9	97.1	4.7	19.6	8.9	70.9	3.1	14.0
1987	3.6	34.7	2.2	6.8	12.9	106.1	4.6	19.5	8.4	64.8	3.3	14.3
1988	3.9	41.9	2.2	7.0	12.7	119.8	4.4	20.7	8.0	70.1	3.0	14.7
1989	5.5	53.7	2.1	8.5	14.0	140.1	4.3	19.7	8.1	70.7	2.8	14.5
1990	7.5	57.3	2.5	10.0	18.0	167.9	4.0	20.6	8.7	74.8	2.9	14.1
1991	8.6	71.0	2.5	9.1	19.4	190.8	4.6	23.6	8.8	73.2	2.8	14.8
1992	9.1	65.7	2.4	12.4	18.5	189.5	4.4	20.8	8.3	67.7	2.8	14.2
1993	9.1	76.4	2.7	12.7	17.1	183.5	4.3	24.1	8.1	68.3	3.0	14.5
1994	8.7	71.6	2.0	10.0	17.8	176.2	3.8	20.7	7.7	64.3	2.6	13.7

Note: See Note, table 3.132. 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 3.134

**Rate (per 100,000 persons in each group) of offenders committing murder and nonnegligent manslaughter**

By age, sex, and race of offender, United States, 1976-94

	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	7.9	51.2	1.0	7.8	16.7	138.3	2.0	23.7	7.2	76.5	1.2	17.1
1977	7.6	44.8	0.9	4.4	16.5	124.3	2.0	22.4	7.2	70.1	1.2	16.1
1978	7.7	44.4	0.9	6.0	18.0	131.2	2.0	20.5	7.5	71.5	1.1	14.9
1979	9.2	47.1	0.9	6.0	19.5	144.2	2.1	20.3	7.8	73.5	1.2	13.8
1980	8.9	48.9	0.7	5.1	20.4	144.6	2.0	21.5	7.9	71.4	1.1	13.2
1981	8.4	55.0	1.0	6.3	19.8	135.5	1.9	17.8	8.2	72.4	1.1	13.5
1982	8.1	45.7	0.9	4.4	17.5	120.8	2.0	18.6	7.6	62.3	1.1	11.6
1983	7.5	36.8	1.1	5.3	17.3	104.9	1.8	16.6	7.0	56.2	1.1	10.4
1984	6.9	33.4	0.9	4.7	18.0	91.1	2.0	13.8	7.0	51.0	0.9	9.2
1985	7.0	44.3	0.7	4.9	17.2	101.3	1.8	13.3	7.0	50.2	0.9	9.3
1986	9.0	51.0	0.8	4.2	18.5	117.2	1.7	15.5	7.1	55.9	0.9	9.8
1987	8.0	54.1	1.1	5.1	17.6	121.2	2.0	12.9	6.7	48.7	0.9	8.4
1988	9.9	72.6	0.8	5.2	16.9	146.9	2.0	15.2	6.4	50.5	0.8	7.9
1989	11.5	84.6	0.8	5.3	19.1	168.5	2.0	14.0	6.2	47.4	0.8	8.3
1990	14.3	113.8	1.1	5.2	22.2	200.7	2.1	14.7	6.6	48.9	0.8	7.7
1991	14.6	127.5	0.9	7.7	23.2	241.2	1.9	15.7	6.3	46.4	0.8	7.5
1992	14.4	122.5	1.0	7.5	21.7	219.0	1.7	12.8	5.5	42.6	0.7	6.4
1993	14.4	151.6	1.0	6.7	20.9	215.8	1.6	14.3	5.5	39.7	0.8	5.9
1994	15.6	139.6	1.1	6.7	20.9	201.0	1.6	13.1	5.3	35.5	0.7	5.8

Note: See Note, table 3.132. Data on offenders represent incidents in which characteristics of the offender were known. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. Source: James Alan Fox, *Trends in Juvenile Violence: A Report to the United States Attorney General on Current and Future Rates of Juvenile Offending* (Boston: Northeastern University, 1996), p. 4.

Table 3.135

**Characteristics of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter victims and offenses**By age of victim, United States, 1976-94 (aggregate)<sup>a</sup>

Characteristics of victim and offense	Age of victim		
	14 to 17 years	18 to 24 years	25 years and older
<b>Sex</b>			
Male	76.8%	80.0%	76.5%
Female	23.2	20.0	23.5
<b>Race</b>			
White	46.9	46.3	53.4
Black	51.1	51.8	44.6
Other	2.0	1.9	2.0
<b>Type of weapon</b>			
Handgun	57.0	57.1	48.6
Other gun	17.8	16.4	16.0
Other	25.2	26.5	35.4
<b>Relationship</b>			
Family	10.3	11.8	24.2
Other known	66.4	64.4	55.0
Stranger	23.4	23.7	20.8
<b>Circumstances</b>			
Felony	21.7	25.2	29.4
Argument	42.3	54.1	54.4
Other	36.0	20.8	16.3

Note: See Note, table 3.132.

<sup>a</sup>Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by James Alan Fox, College of Criminal Justice, Northeastern University.

Table 3.136

**Characteristics of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter offenders and offenses**By age of offender, United States, 1976-94 (aggregate)<sup>a</sup>

Characteristics of offender and offense	Age of offender		
	14 to 17 years	18 to 24 years	25 years and older
<b>Sex</b>			
Male	92.3%	89.7%	84.2%
Female	7.7	10.3	15.8
<b>Race</b>			
White	42.9	44.0	50.3
Black	55.0	54.0	47.8
Other	2.1	1.9	1.9
<b>Type of weapon</b>			
Handgun	50.5	48.4	47.9
Other gun	17.6	14.9	16.7
Other	31.9	36.7	35.5
<b>Relationship</b>			
Family	11.9	13.0	27.2
Other known	52.7	58.1	57.8
Stranger	35.4	28.9	15.0
<b>Circumstances</b>			
Felony	35.5	31.3	16.5
Argument	36.7	47.0	64.7
Other	27.8	21.7	18.8

Note: See Notes, tables 3.132 and 3.134.

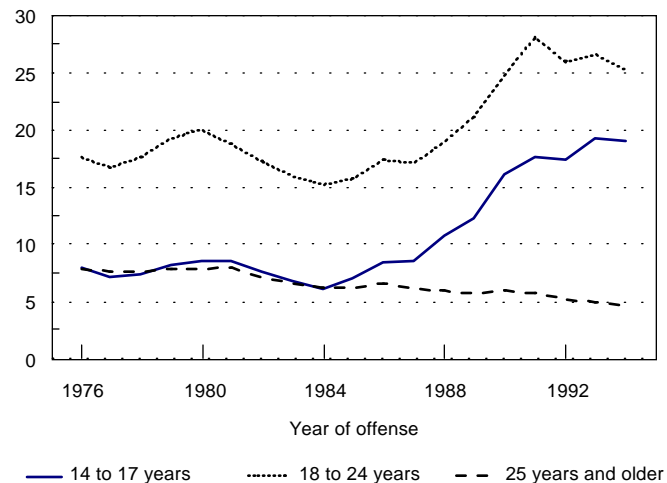
<sup>a</sup>Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.Source: James Alan Fox, *Trends in Juvenile Violence: A Report to the United States Attorney General on Current and Future Rates of Juvenile Offending* (Boston: Northeastern University, 1996), p. 5.

Figure 3.1

**Rate (per 100,000 persons in each age group) of offenders committing murder and nonnegligent manslaughter**

By age of offender, United States, 1976-94

Rate per 100,000 population



Note: See Notes, tables 3.132 and 3.134.

Source: Figure provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by James Alan Fox, College of Criminal Justice, Northeastern University.

Table 3.137

**Rate (per 100,000 persons in each group) of offenders committing murder and nonnegligent manslaughter**

By age, sex, and race of offender, United States, 1976-94

	Age				Sex		Race	
	13 years	14 to 17	18 to 24	25 years	Male	Female	White	Black
	and younger	years	years	and older				
1976	0.2	8.1	17.7	7.9	13.2	2.5	4.0	35.3
1977	0.2	7.2	16.8	7.6	12.7	2.3	4.0	32.5
1978	0.2	7.4	17.7	7.7	13.3	2.2	4.2	32.9
1979	0.2	8.3	19.3	7.9	14.2	2.2	4.4	34.4
1980	0.2	8.5	20.0	7.9	14.5	2.2	4.5	33.9
1981	0.1	8.5	18.8	8.1	14.3	2.2	4.5	33.9
1982	0.2	7.6	17.3	7.2	12.9	2.0	4.2	30.0
1983	0.1	6.9	16.0	6.6	11.9	1.9	4.0	26.8
1984	0.1	6.2	15.3	6.3	11.3	1.7	3.9	24.0
1985	0.2	7.0	15.7	6.3	11.5	1.7	3.8	25.1
1986	0.2	8.4	17.4	6.7	12.4	1.7	4.0	27.7
1987	0.2	8.6	17.2	6.1	11.7	1.6	3.8	26.1
1988	0.2	10.8	18.9	6.0	12.4	1.6	3.7	28.8
1989	0.2	12.4	21.2	5.8	12.8	1.6	3.8	29.7
1990	0.1	16.2	24.8	6.0	14.4	1.6	4.2	32.9
1991	0.2	17.6	28.2	5.8	14.6	1.6	4.0	34.8
1992	0.2	17.4	26.0	5.2	13.4	1.4	3.7	31.4
1993	0.2	19.3	26.6	5.0	14.1	1.4	3.8	34.0
1994	0.2	19.1	25.3	4.7	13.6	1.3	3.7	32.1

Note: See Notes, tables 3.132 and 3.134. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: James Alan Fox, *Trends in Juvenile Violence: A Report to the United States Attorney General on Current and Future Rates of Juvenile Offending* (Boston: Northeastern University, 1996), p.4.

Table 3.138

**Characteristics of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter offenders known to police**

United States, 1976-94

	Offender characteristics								
	Age				Sex		Race		
	Under 18 years old	18 to 29 years	30 to 49 years	50 years and older	Male	Female	White	Black	Other <sup>a</sup>
1976	9.2%	48.8%	31.3%	10.7%	83.5%	16.5%	45.4%	52.9%	1.8%
1977	8.5	48.4	32.1	11.0	83.6	16.4	47.0	51.0	2.0
1978	8.3	49.3	32.1	10.2	84.8	15.2	47.8	50.5	1.7
1979	8.5	50.3	31.0	10.2	85.6	14.4	48.0	49.8	2.2
1980	8.2	51.2	32.1	8.5	86.1	13.9	48.8	49.8	1.4
1981	7.9	49.7	33.0	9.4	86.1	13.9	48.7	49.8	1.5
1982	7.5	50.7	32.7	9.0	83.6	14.4	49.5	48.6	1.9
1983	7.3	50.4	33.7	8.6	85.4	14.6	50.6	47.4	2.0
1984	6.7	50.5	33.7	9.1	86.1	13.9	53.0	45.2	1.8
1985	7.6	49.3	33.9	9.2	86.7	13.3	50.9	46.9	2.1
1986	8.3	49.6	33.9	8.2	87.1	12.9	49.5	48.3	2.2
1987	8.9	48.7	34.2	8.3	87.1	12.9	49.5	48.6	1.9
1988	10.2	49.6	32.4	7.7	88.0	12.0	46.4	51.8	1.8
1989	11.0	51.4	30.8	6.9	88.3	11.7	46.1	52.1	1.8
1990	12.3	51.8	29.6	6.3	89.5	10.5	45.9	52.5	1.6
1991	13.1	53.4	28.1	5.4	89.9	10.1	43.0	55.1	1.9
1992	14.2	52.9	27.1	5.8	90.3	9.7	42.8	54.9	2.3
1993	15.4	53.0	25.7	5.8	90.6	9.4	41.6	56.2	2.2
1994	16.4	52.1	26.4	5.2	90.6	9.4	42.3	55.6	2.1

Note: See Note, table 3.132. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. These data include only those incidents for which age, sex, and race of the offender were available.

Source: Table constructed from data provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by James Alan Fox, College of Criminal Justice, Northeastern University.

Table 3.139

**Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police**

By race and sex of victim and offender, United States, 1994

Characteristics of victim	Characteristics of offender							
	Total	Race				Sex		
		White	Black	Other	Un-known	Male	Female	Un-known
Total	11,173	4,868	5,933	220	152	9,771	1,250	152
<u>Race</u>								
White	5,371	4,445	790	81	55	4,810	506	55
Black	5,527	337	5,106	11	73	4,737	717	73
Other	223	67	25	125	6	194	23	6
Unknown	52	19	12	3	18	30	4	18
<u>Sex</u>								
Male	8,320	3,419	4,641	156	104	7,249	967	104
Female	2,801	1,430	1,280	61	30	2,492	279	30
Unknown	52	19	12	3	18	30	4	18

Note: See Notes, tables 3.109 and 3.124. These data pertain only to the 11,173 murders and nonnegligent 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, 1994* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995), p. 17, Table 2.8.

Table 3.140

**Workplace homicides**By victim characteristics, type of event, and circumstances, United States, 1994<sup>a</sup>

	Homicides			Homicides	
	Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total	1,071	100%			
<u>Victim characteristics</u>			<u>Major occupation</u>		
<u>Employee status</u>			Sales	369	34%
Wage and salary workers	811	76	Supervisors and proprietors	179	17
Self-employed <sup>b</sup>	260	24	Cashiers	105	10
<u>Sex</u>			Service	249	23
Male	887	83	Police and detectives	70	7
Female	184	17	Guards	76	7
<u>Age</u>			Food preparation and service workers	58	5
Under 20 years	37	3	Personal service	20	2
20 to 24 years	102	10	Executives, administrators, and managers	118	11
25 to 34 years	278	26	Food serving and lodging	49	5
35 to 44 years	286	27	Transportation and material movers	117	11
45 to 54 years	203	19	Taxicab drivers and chauffeurs	86	8
55 to 64 years	103	10	Handlers, helpers, and laborers	49	5
65 years and older	61	6	Administrative support	41	4
<u>Race, ethnicity</u>			Precision production, craft, and repair	39	4
White	684	64	Mechanics and repairers	14	1
Black	211	20	Professional specialties	31	3
Asian or Pacific Islander	110	10	Other occupations	58	5
Other or unspecified	66	6			
Hispanic <sup>c</sup>	136	13	<u>Major industry</u>		
<u>Type of event</u>			Agriculture, forestry, fishing	18	2
Shooting	925	86	Construction	15	1
Stabbing	60	6	Manufacturing	33	3
Beating	47	4	Transportation and public utilities	118	11
Other	39	4	Taxicabs	87	8
<u>Type of circumstance</u>			Wholesale trade	20	2
Work associates	100	9	Retail trade	525	49
Co-worker, former co-worker	49	5	Grocery stores	196	18
Customer or client	42	4	Eating and drinking places	134	13
Personal acquaintances	43	4	Gasoline service stations	41	4
Husband, ex-husband	24	2	Finance, insurance, real estate	31	3
Boyfriend, ex-boyfriend	11	1	Services	190	18
Other relative or acquaintance	8	1	Business services	68	6
Police in the line of duty	70	7	Government	104	10
Security guards in the line of duty	76	7	Federal	12	1
Robberies and miscellaneous crimes	648	73	State	12	1
			Local	80	7

Note: These data were collected through the 1994 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. It was not possible to independently verify a small number of work-related fatalities included in the 1994 census. However, information in the initiating source document for these cases was sufficient to determine that the incident was likely to be work-related.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of the omission of miscellaneous categories and because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Includes paid and unpaid family workers, and may include owners of incorporated businesses or members of partnerships.

<sup>c</sup>Persons identified as Hispanic may be of any race, therefore detail may not add to total.

Source: Guy Toscano and Janice Windau, "National Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 1994," *Compensation and Working Conditions* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Labor, September 1995), p. 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 group and sex, United States, 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990-93

	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1991	1992	1993
15 to 19 years of age	2.7	3.6	5.9	8.5	11.1	11.1	10.8	10.9
Male	3.5	5.6	8.8	13.8	18.1	18.0	17.8	17.6
Female	1.8	1.6	2.9	3.0	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.8
20 to 24 years of age	6.2	7.1	12.2	16.1	15.1	14.9	14.9	15.8
Male	9.3	11.5	19.2	26.8	25.7	25.5	25.6	26.8
Female	3.3	2.9	5.6	5.5	4.1	3.9	3.9	4.4

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 from U.S. Bureau of the Census decennial census counts, postcensal population estimates were used for 1991 and 1992 rates, and intercensal data were used for 1993 rates.

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. 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 group, sex, and race, United States, 1993

Age groups	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	2.4	0.9	1.8	1.4	1.9	2.4	1.0	2.3	0.4	3.0	0.9
15 to 19 years	10.9	17.6	3.8	11.6	8.0	9.4	18.5	4.2	14.4	1.4	12.9	5.7
20 to 24 years	15.8	26.8	4.4	16.1	14.7	13.6	27.4	4.4	25.9	3.9	20.2	6.7
25 to 29 years	15.2	25.4	4.9	15.6	13.2	12.8	26.0	5.1	24.1	3.2	18.8	7.1
30 to 34 years	15.0	24.5	5.5	16.0	10.5	9.0	25.9	5.9	19.0	3.0	13.1	5.1
35 to 39 years	15.0	24.0	6.2	16.2	10.0	8.5	25.4	6.8	17.4	3.5	13.1	4.2
40 to 44 years	15.2	24.0	6.7	16.5	8.2	8.8	25.6	7.5	14.9	2.5	15.0	3.4
45 to 49 years	14.2	21.7	7.1	15.4	7.4	6.4	23.1	7.8	13.6	2.3	8.6	4.4
50 to 54 years	14.9	23.3	7.0	16.1	7.8	7.4	24.8	7.7	14.7	2.2	9.3	5.7
55 to 59 years	14.6	23.5	6.4	15.9	6.4	7.3	25.3	7.0	11.8	2.2	10.4	4.6
60 to 64 years	14.6	24.3	6.1	15.9	4.9	9.9	26.2	6.6	7.3	3.0	18.1	3.4
65 to 69 years	15.0	26.0	5.9	16.1	5.4	9.2	27.8	6.4	10.1	2.0	16.1	4.0
70 to 74 years	17.9	33.6	5.9	19.0	7.1	12.4	35.7	6.1	14.0	2.4	12.8	12.0
75 to 79 years	20.8	43.1	5.9	22.2	7.3	10.0	45.9	6.1	14.2	3.2	15.6	5.9
80 to 84 years	24.6	58.9	5.8	26.0	8.1	14.7	62.7	6.1	20.0	2.0	23.5	7.9
85 years of age and older	22.8	68.3	5.4	24.2	5.4	26.7	73.6	5.4	13.4	2.2	40.7	18.0

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.

Table 3.143

**Estimated number of nonfatal gun-related injuries treated in hospital emergency departments**

By type of weapon and wound, United States, June 1, 1992-May 31, 1993

Type of weapon and wound	Total	Treated in emergency department only	Admitted to hospital	
			Number	Percent
All gun-related injuries	151,373	91,848	59,525	39.3%
Gunshot	130,572	72,034	58,538	44.8
Firearm	99,025	42,534	56,491	57.0
BB/pellet	31,547	29,500	2,047	6.5
Other gun <sup>a</sup>	20,801	19,814	987 <sup>b</sup>	4.7 <sup>b</sup>

Note: These data were obtained from medical records for all firearm-related injury cases identified using the National Electronic Injury Surveillance System (NEISS) from June 1, 1992 through May 31, 1993. NEISS comprises 91 hospitals that are a stratified probability sample of all hospitals in the United States and its territories that have at least six beds and provide 24-hour emergency service. The sample was selected from four strata based on hospital size (small, medium, large, and very large) defined by the total number of annual emergency department visits. Among the four strata, there are 37 small, 20 medium, 20 large, and 14 very large hospitals. To obtain national estimates, each injury case is assigned a sample weight based on the inverse of the probability of selection of hospitals within each of the four hospital size strata. These weights are then summed across all hospitals to provide national estimates. At each hospital, NEISS on-site personnel reviewed daily all emergency department logbooks and records and, when available, trauma registry listings to identify all firearm-related cases comprising unintentional, intentional, and those of undetermined intentionality. Data presented are for patients initially treated in NEISS hospital emergency departments who were alive at the time of discharge from the emergency departments. Nonfatal firearm-related injuries are defined as penetrating injuries or gunshot wounds caused by any weapon that uses a powder charge to fire a projectile. Also provided are estimates of gunshot wounds resulting from firing BB guns or pellet guns, which propel projectiles using nonpowder methods (e.g., spring, compressed air, or carbon dioxide cartridges). Estimates also are given for other injuries that directly involve a gun, including powder burns and injuries sustained from a gun's recoil or because of pistol whipping or being struck with a gun.

<sup>a</sup>Includes nongunshot wounds (e.g., powder burn, struck with a firearm, or injury from recoil of a firearm).

<sup>b</sup>Estimate is based on fewer than 50 injured persons.

Source: Joseph L. Annett et al., "National Estimates of Nonfatal Firearm-Related Injuries," *The Journal of the American Medical Association*, Vol. 273, No. 22 (June 14, 1995), p. 1751. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.144

**Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 population) of nonfatal firearm-related injuries treated in hospital emergency departments and 1992 firearm-related deaths**

By sex, race, ethnicity, age, and type of injury, United States, June 1, 1992-May 31, 1993

	Nonfatal firearm-related injuries		1992 firearm-related deaths <sup>a</sup>		Ratio of non-fatal injuries /deaths
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	
National	99,025	38.6	37,776	14.8	2.6
<b>Sex</b>					
Male	86,000	68.7	32,425	26.0	2.6
Female	13,008	9.9	5,351	4.1	2.4
<b>Race, ethnicity</b>					
Black	47,663	149.4	10,906	34.5	4.3
White <sup>b</sup>	30,444	15.9	26,120	12.3	1.3
Hispanic	11,122	45.2	3,422 <sup>c</sup>	16.4	2.8
<b>Age</b>					
14 years and under	3,768	6.7	895	1.6	4.2
15 to 24 years	43,382	119.5	10,506	29.1	4.1
25 to 34 years	27,420	64.4	9,056	21.3	3.0
35 to 44 years	15,528	38.7	6,239	15.6	2.5
45 years and older	8,680	10.7	11,053	13.7	0.8
<b>Type of injury</b>					
Assault/legal intervention	58,485	22.8	17,790	7.0	3.3
Unintentional	19,727	7.7	1,409	0.6	12.8
Suicide attempt	5,197	2.0	18,169	7.1	0.3

Note: See Note, table 3.143.

<sup>a</sup>National Center for Health Statistics 1992 final mortality data.

<sup>b</sup>Nonfatal injuries exclude those who were of Hispanic origin; nonfatal injury rates were calculated using white non-Hispanic population estimates.

<sup>c</sup>Average annual number of deaths from 1991 and 1992.

Source: Joseph L. Annett et al., "National Estimates of Nonfatal Firearm-Related Injuries," *The Journal of the American Medical Association*, Vol. 273, No. 22 (June 14, 1995), p. 1752, Table 3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.145

**Percent distribution of robberies known to police**

By type of weapon used, United States, 1974-94

	Total number of robberies	Total <sup>a</sup>	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

Note: See Notes, tables 3.109 and 3.124.

<sup>a</sup>Because 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 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.



Table 3.146

**Percent distribution of robberies known to police**

By type of weapon used and region, 1994

Region	Total <sup>a</sup>	Type of weapon used			
		Firearm	Knife or other cutting instrument	Other weapon	Strong-armed
Total	100.0%	41.6%	9.5%	9.7%	39.3%
Northeast	100.0	35.3	12.9	9.1	42.8
Midwest	100.0	44.8	7.2	9.6	38.4
South	100.0	46.2	8.0	8.6	37.2
West	100.0	39.3	9.8	11.7	39.3

Note: See Note, table 3.109. For a list of States in regions, see Appendix 3.

<sup>a</sup>Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1994* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995), p. 29, Table 2.22.

Table 3.147

**Percent distribution of robberies known to police**

By place of occurrence, United States, 1973-94

	Total number of robberies	Total <sup>a</sup>	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

Note: See Notes, tables 3.109, 3.119, and 3.124.

<sup>a</sup>Because 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 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.148

**Percent distribution of aggravated assaults known to police**

By type of weapon used, United States, 1964-94

	Total number of aggravated assaults	Total <sup>a</sup>	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

Note: See Notes, tables 3.109 and 3.124.

<sup>a</sup>Because 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 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.149

**Percent distribution of aggravated assaults known to police**

By type of weapon used and region, 1994

Region	Total <sup>a</sup>	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%	24.0%	17.8%	32.0%	26.2%
Northeast	100.0	15.9	20.9	33.7	29.5
Midwest	100.0	28.5	18.0	34.2	19.2
South	100.0	26.4	19.1	32.8	21.8
West	100.0	22.4	13.8	28.3	35.4

Note: See Note, table 3.109. For a list of States in regions, see Appendix 3.

<sup>a</sup>Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, 1994 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995), p. 32, Table 2.24.

Table 3.150

**Percent distribution of burglaries known to police**

By place and time of occurrence, United States, 1976-94

	Total number of burglaries	Total <sup>a</sup>	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

Note: See Notes, tables 3.109 and 3.124.

<sup>a</sup>Because 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 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.151

**Percent distribution of larceny-thefts known to police**

By type of target, United States, 1973-94

	Total number of larceny-thefts	Total <sup>a</sup>	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

Note: See Notes, tables 3.109 and 3.124.

<sup>a</sup>Because 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 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.152

**Motor vehicle registrations and thefts**

United States, 1980-94

	Number of motor vehicle registrations	Estimated number of thefts	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 <sup>a</sup>	198,041,338	1,563,100	1:127	789
1994	201,763,492	1,539,100	1:131	763

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.

<sup>a</sup>The estimated number of motor vehicle thefts for 1993 has been revised by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and therefore will differ from the previous edition of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, *1994 Highway Statistics* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, 1995), p. II-4; and U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1994* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995), p. 58. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.153

**Financial institution fraud and failure matters handled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation**

United States, 1986-95

	Number of cases pending	Number of major cases pending <sup>a</sup>	Number of convictions	Number of pretrial diversions <sup>b</sup>	Reported total dollar losses <sup>b</sup>	Number of failed financial institu- tions under investigation
1986	7,286	2,948	1,957	NA	\$606,154,566	202
1987	7,622	3,393	2,309	NA	860,599,398	282
1988	7,385	3,446	2,197	NA	2,191,756,491	357
1989	7,819	3,605	2,174	NA	1,284,101,771	404
1990	7,613	3,672	2,461	NA	1,177,944,154	530
1991	8,678	4,336	2,559	NA	2,280,551,788	670
1992	9,772	5,071	2,594	261	NA	756
1993	10,088	5,405	3,120	311	NA	651
1994	9,286	4,926	2,884	291	NA	531
1995	8,641	4,413	2,608	238	NA	395

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.

<sup>a</sup>Major cases include those in which the amount of fraud or loss was \$100,000 or greater; or the defendant was an officer, director, or owner (including shareholders); or the schemes involved multiple borrowers in the same institution; or the case involved other major factors.

<sup>b</sup>The Source did not report pretrial diversions prior to 1992 and has not reported dollar losses since 1991.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of the Deputy Attorney General, *Attacking Financial Institution Fraud, Annual Report, Fiscal Year 1992*, pp. 131-133; *Fiscal Year 1993*, pp. 153-155; *Year-End Report, Fiscal Year 1994*, pp. 99-101; *Year-end Report, Fiscal Year 1995*, pp. 85-87 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.154

**Major financial institution fraud matters handled by U.S. attorneys**

By type of institution, fiscal years 1989-95 (aggregate)

	Total	Savings and loans	Banks	Credit unions
Informations/indictments	4,641	1,191	3,239	211
<b>Defendants</b>				
Charged	6,612	1,875	4,470	267
Convicted	5,651	1,599	3,812	240
Acquitted	202	118	83	1
<b>High-ranking officers<sup>a</sup></b>				
Charged	1,767	523	1,101	143
Convicted	1,608	452	1,020	136
Acquitted	51	31	20	0
<b>Type of sentence</b>				
Sentences to incarceration	3,934	1,094	2,670	170
Sentences without incarceration	1,273	413	810	50
Fines <sup>b</sup>	\$45,081	\$30,807	\$14,027	\$247
Restitution <sup>b</sup>	\$2,911,381	\$1,190,560	\$1,693,631	\$27,190

Note: See Note, table 3.153. Major cases include those in which the amount of fraud or loss was \$100,000 or greater; or the defendant was an officer, director, or owner (including shareholders); or the schemes involved multiple borrowers in the same institution; or the case involved other major factors.

<sup>a</sup>Includes chief executive officers, chairpersons of boards, presidents, directors, and other officers.

<sup>b</sup>Dollar amounts in millions.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of the Deputy Attorney General, *Attacking Financial Institution Fraud, Year-End Report, Fiscal Year 1995* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1996), p. 3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.155

**Defendants charged and convicted in major financial institution fraud prosecutions handled by U.S. attorneys**

By type of institution, fiscal years 1989-95

Fiscal year	Defendants charged				Defendants convicted			
	Total	Savings and loans	Banks	Credit unions	Total	Savings and loans	Banks	Credit unions
Total	6,612	1,875	4,470	267	5,651	1,599	3,812	240
1989	419	187	223	9	266	112	149	5
1990	791	335	439	17	649	259	377	13
1991	1,085	349	689	47	855	290	528	37
1992	1,430	418	953	59	1,185	333	796	56
1993	1,146	314	788	44	1,100	305	757	38
1994	865	172	642	51	864	192	626	46
1995	876	100	736	40	732	108	579	45

Note: See Notes, tables 3.153 and 3.154.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of the Deputy Attorney General, *Attacking Financial Institution Fraud, Year-End Report, Fiscal Year 1995* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1996), pp. 7, 8, 11, 12. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.156

**Violations of the Federal Bank Robbery and Incidental Crimes Statute**

By type of violation and jurisdiction, 1987-94

Jurisdiction	1987				1988				1989				1990			
	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Extor- tion	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Extor- tion	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Extor- tion	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Extor- tion
Total	6,078	312	187	73	6,549	288	158	67	6,691	273	142	65	7,837	279	119	72
Alabama	32	5	3	1	33	6	6	2	37	7	3	1	39	6	1	0
Alaska	2	0	1	0	7	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	11	1	0	0
Arizona	153	9	4	4	147	1	1	1	193	2	3	0	224	14	0	1
Arkansas	34	1	0	2	28	1	1	1	18	10	1	1	20	7	2	0
California	2,019	53	23	8	2,086	50	21	16	2,104	45	12	14	2,656	53	25	11
Colorado	81	5	3	4	65	2	1	2	71	3	2	1	69	3	1	1
Connecticut	34	1	5	0	42	0	5	0	56	2	1	0	62	1	2	0
Delaware	4	0	2	0	5	0	0	0	27	1	0	0	13	1	0	0
District of Columbia	28	2	0	2	13	2	0	0	26	1	2	0	31	0	1	0
Florida	514	8	14	1	571	8	9	2	520	16	8	5	744	7	5	8
Georgia	159	3	6	4	147	4	3	3	149	4	1	1	111	10	1	2
Guam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	65	1	4	0	32	1	0	0	28	1	1	0	17	2	0	0
Idaho	15	2	1	0	17	0	1	0	7	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Illinois	57	7	14	3	69	6	9	1	101	12	4	1	101	2	6	1
Indiana	54	10	2	0	68	11	7	1	77	6	2	0	97	3	4	6
Iowa	23	4	2	0	9	4	0	0	11	6	0	0	19	4	0	1
Kansas	29	11	1	3	23	0	0	2	28	2	2	0	30	0	0	0
Kentucky	59	6	4	1	40	8	2	0	35	7	2	1	22	13	1	2
Louisiana	54	8	3	1	51	5	8	1	58	1	6	0	48	3	4	0
Maine	7	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
Maryland	180	2	4	0	154	2	1	3	185	6	13	1	191	6	4	1
Massachusetts	95	4	6	0	178	2	8	0	198	5	5	0	259	2	0	0
Michigan	83	3	6	0	199	9	12	0	270	6	24	1	187	8	8	3
Minnesota	31	11	3	0	21	1	3	0	49	4	0	0	75	5	4	0
Mississippi	30	2	0	0	26	4	1	0	41	0	4	0	17	1	1	0
Missouri	56	8	5	2	68	5	2	1	53	4	1	1	58	14	4	0
Montana	5	0	1	0	8	0	2	1	13	0	0	0	5	0	1	1
Nebraska	10	1	1	1	14	0	1	0	13	5	2	0	9	5	4	0
Nevada	59	2	1	0	57	10	0	2	55	0	2	0	68	4	0	2
New Hampshire	8	0	0	1	8	1	1	0	5	0	0	0	13	2	0	0
New Jersey	54	1	8	1	59	1	11	0	79	9	2	1	97	18	4	3
New Mexico	26	1	0	0	32	2	1	0	64	4	0	9	63	0	1	0
New York	675	15	8	0	633	36	6	3	515	15	4	2	694	6	7	2
North Carolina	118	7	7	1	96	14	4	3	164	4	3	2	198	10	2	5
North Dakota	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Ohio	144	17	8	4	247	18	9	0	168	17	2	1	247	14	5	4
Oklahoma	54	4	3	0	50	0	0	0	73	4	0	0	37	10	0	1
Oregon	188	2	5	5	353	3	0	1	189	1	0	0	171	0	1	1
Pennsylvania	104	14	9	0	136	13	6	3	183	12	3	2	204	9	5	2
Puerto Rico	18	3	0	1	16	4	0	2	35	1	1	0	20	0	0	0
Rhode Island	7	1	0	0	22	0	0	1	14	0	0	0	14	0	1	0
South Carolina	34	13	2	2	30	8	2	2	59	3	0	3	73	6	1	3
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Tennessee	74	11	4	5	69	5	4	0	120	11	4	0	150	7	0	0
Texas	236	20	7	4	173	17	7	8	183	16	9	8	192	7	9	1
Utah	15	1	0	1	23	3	0	0	24	4	1	4	21	2	0	1
Vermont	6	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Virginia	107	7	1	1	143	12	2	4	106	5	1	2	160	5	0	1
Washington	183	4	2	4	214	3	1	1	191	6	2	2	218	2	0	0
West Virginia	11	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	21	2	0	0	11	2	0	2
Wisconsin	40	19	4	1	44	6	0	0	47	2	9	1	57	3	3	5
Wyoming	1	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1

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, 1987-December 31, 1987," pp. 13, 14; "January 1, 1988-December 31, 1988," pp. 13, 14; "January 1, 1989-December 31, 1989," pp. 13, 14; "January 1, 1990-December 31, 1990," pp. 13-15; "January 1, 1991-December 31, 1991," pp. 12-14; "January 1, 1992-December 31, 1992," pp. 11-13; "January 1, 1993-December 31, 1993," pp. 10-12; "January 1, 1994-December 31, 1994," pp. 10-12. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice. (Mimeographed.) Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

1991				1992				1993				1994			
Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Extor- tion	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Extor- tion	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Extor- tion	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Extor- tion
9,388	298	124	57	9,063	361	88	48	8,647	310	78	39	7,029	271	84	33
50	4	1	0	74	8	3	0	47	7	1	0	73	3	0	2
29	0	1	1	13	1	4	0	8	1	0	0	12	0	0	0
274	18	0	0	250	3	0	1	239	2	1	0	115	4	1	0
32	4	1	2	36	15	5	0	29	9	0	0	17	9	3	1
3,392	25	11	5	3,401	41	10	13	3,050	23	11	5	2,215	32	7	6
70	1	1	2	69	0	0	2	85	2	0	2	67	7	0	3
93	1	0	0	79	5	1	1	62	2	1	6	48	3	1	0
13	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	16	2	0	0	13	1	0	0
49	2	2	1	37	1	0	1	27	1	0	0	29	0	0	0
773	6	10	7	518	2	7	6	689	9	7	1	662	17	5	0
181	5	2	0	138	6	1	2	187	10	2	1	152	1	1	2
0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
46	2	0	0	24	0	0	0	55	0	0	0	46	1	0	0
14	2	1	0	12	3	1	0	9	2	1	0	6	1	0	0
143	5	9	2	108	6	2	0	133	8	2	0	136	5	5	0
97	8	3	1	99	13	1	1	96	13	3	2	129	7	3	1
18	4	1	0	12	1	0	1	18	3	2	0	15	2	4	0
38	9	0	0	56	6	0	0	30	1	0	0	32	2	0	1
39	3	0	0	35	7	1	0	48	5	1	0	42	4	2	0
40	1	5	1	39	2	2	0	67	3	7	0	60	1	3	1
9	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	10	1	0	0	7	2	0	0
184	8	4	3	209	8	3	1	322	12	1	1	252	2	2	0
184	8	1	0	235	3	0	1	150	3	1	2	180	3	1	2
221	7	4	3	305	11	5	2	220	9	8	5	261	4	4	3
84	10	3	0	45	11	1	1	67	7	0	0	29	5	1	0
31	6	1	0	25	2	3	0	39	2	2	0	30	5	1	0
56	16	2	2	85	13	2	3	53	2	1	1	74	3	1	0
3	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0
24	3	2	1	18	3	2	1	21	4	0	0	16	2	0	0
120	3	2	1	122	8	1	1	128	3	0	0	101	0	0	0
15	4	0	0	6	1	0	0	4	0	1	0	8	0	0	0
107	10	1	4	113	8	5	0	103	17	1	0	83	13	3	0
25	3	0	0	33	2	0	0	32	3	0	1	42	1	1	1
630	24	4	1	598	63	3	2	675	40	0	1	329	45	9	1
252	12	1	0	322	14	2	2	232	7	4	0	172	11	2	1
3	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
289	13	13	3	287	17	10	0	268	12	2	0	253	9	6	0
35	5	5	1	30	1	1	0	28	1	5	1	21	9	4	0
180	0	2	0	257	2	0	0	232	0	0	0	215	1	0	0
333	14	7	1	271	15	2	0	202	15	3	2	276	15	1	0
60	0	0	1	48	0	0	0	38	0	0	0	16	1	0	0
10	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	14	1	0	0	14	0	0	0
94	4	2	0	79	7	1	0	88	10	0	1	65	3	0	1
5	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
158	4	0	3	158	7	2	0	106	8	2	0	82	8	2	0
251	21	15	6	211	25	3	3	181	28	5	3	167	18	5	2
53	8	0	3	17	1	0	1	36	1	1	4	26	1	0	2
0	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	2	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
180	4	2	1	162	4	0	0	134	4	0	0	94	1	0	1
300	1	1	1	302	4	1	0	265	3	0	0	227	0	0	0
13	1	0	0	8	1	1	0	5	2	0	0	10	5	0	0
84	4	2	0	86	5	5	1	87	7	2	0	100	1	6	2
4	1	0	0	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0

Table 3.157

**Injuries, deaths, and hostages taken during violations of the Federal Bank Robbery and Incidental Crimes Statute**

By type of victim, United States, 1994

Type of victim	Injuries	Deaths	Hostages taken
Total	167	23	61
Customer	23	0	10
Employee	88	2	50
Employee family	0	0	0
Perpetrator	25	16	X
Law officer	16	2	0
Guard	12	3	1
Other	3	0	0

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Bank Crime Statistics, Federally Insured Financial Institutions, January 1, 1994-December 31, 1994," Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995. (Mimeographed.) Pp. 5, 6. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.158

**Assaults on Federal officers**

By department and agency, 1980-94

Department and agency	Number of officers assaulted														
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Total	724	728	712	580	672	808	629	690	880	751	1,154	683	661	770	1,028
U.S. Department of the Interior	19	29	22	11	47	30	9	33	35	33	38	96	167	199	340
Bureau of Indian Affairs	13	22	19	7	20	6	6	9	9	8	5	NA	110	104	133
National Park Service	9	7	3	4	27	24	3	24	26	25	33	96	57	95	207
U.S. Department of Justice	243	316	252	143	143	211	192	310	312	570	968	404	376	358	395
Bureau of Prisons	120	111	115	59	60	51	61	33	146	161	185	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Drug Enforcement Administration	52	95	63	18	32	92	53	80	70	77	65	47	66	94	87
Federal Bureau of Investigation	37	42	40	22	32	32	37	14	18	17	24	31	50	28	31
Immigration and Naturalization Service <sup>b</sup>	19	46	22	18	14	21	31	118	37	288	409	296	228 <sup>c</sup>	210	260
U.S. and Assistant U.S. attorney	9	8	4	5	4	8	7	45	6	6	269 <sup>d</sup>	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
U.S. Marshals Service	6	14	8	21	4	7	4	20	35	21	16	30	32	26	17
U.S. Department of the Treasury	406	333	395	396	438	524	369	270	467	99	73	127	89	181	253
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	28	31	9	15	5	17	16	5	7	18	7	31	36	69	42
Internal Revenue Service	316	251	347	334	409	465	323	220	391	18 <sup>e</sup>	3	1	9	10	17
U.S. Customs Service	25	25	15	19	3	15	4	21	51	21	35	66	7	67	128
U.S. Secret Service	37	26	24	28	21	27	26	24	18	42	28	29	37	35	66
Judicial branch	28	24	22	21	19	23	23	41	26	23	36	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
U.S. Capitol Police	NA	NA	NA	NA	10	10	10	7	8	8	16	17	5	7	9
U.S. Postal Service	28	26	21	9	12	10	26	29	32	18	23	39	24	25	31

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 therefore will differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

<sup>a</sup>Beginning in 1991, assault statistics from the Bureau of Prisons, U.S. and Assistant U.S. attorneys, and the judicial branch were no longer collected.

<sup>b</sup>Beginning in 1989, the variation in Immigration and Naturalization Service figures is due to changes in reporting procedures.

<sup>c</sup>Covers only Border Patrol Division.

<sup>d</sup>Increase in U.S. and Assistant U.S. attorney figures due to change in reporting procedures.

<sup>e</sup>Decrease in Internal Revenue Service figures due to change in reporting procedures.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, **Assaults on Federal Officers, 1979**, p. 7; **1981**, p. 4, Table 1, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO); **Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1983**, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1984), p. 49, Table 1; **Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1985**, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1986), p. 52; **Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1987**, p. 51; **1989**, p. 61; **1990**, p. 51; **1992**, p. 73; **1994**, p. 79; FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.



Number of known offenders														
1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
592	593	611	547	555	533	456	599	676	568	462	547	653	696	515
20	25	21	17	46	26	9	30	35	31	32	NA	126	186	254
12	17	18	14	25	7	6	8	6	7	4	NA	70	109	138
8	8	3	3	21	19	3	22	29	24	28	NA	56	77	116
184	249	220	131	115	147	134	270	128	414	313	415	410	326	79
102	99	101	58	55	42	44	31	NA	130	184	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
35	64	47	19	21	45	36	66	53	46	44	26	40	61	28
23	40	34	17	19	29	16	10	15	12	15	19	50	26	32
17	34	22	16	12	18	25	110	30	208	39	345	297 <sup>c</sup>	217	NA
4	2	10	5	4	6	10	32	3	5	14 <sup>d</sup>	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
3	10	6	16	4	7	3	21	27	13	17	25	23	22	19
352	273	332	370	359	329	263	231	455	87	69	89	91	155	147
30	19	11	8	5	10	12	5	7	14	9	31	42	76	46
277	217	290	324	331	291	230	193	391	18 <sup>e</sup>	3	2	9	8	12
22	16	12	17	6	8	2	9	44	23	34	30	5	42	37
23	21	19	21	17	20	19	24	13	32	23	26	35	29	52
17	23	22	22	15	16	13	32	20	12	17	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
NA	NA	NA	NA	8	6	9	7	6	6	11	17	5	7	6
19	23	16	7	12	9	28	29	32	18	20	26	21	22	29

Table 3.159

**Assaults on Federal officers**

By extent of injury and type of weapon used, 1977-94

	Total victims	Firearm	Personal weapon	Knife	Blunt object	Threat	Vehicle	Bomb	Other
Total, 1977-94 <sup>a,b</sup>	12,666	1,510	4,016	306	672	4,904	664	30	564
<b>Killed, total</b>	50	42	1	3	2	0	1	0	1
1977	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1978	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1979	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1980	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1981	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1982	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1983	7	4	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
1984	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
1985	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
1986	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1987	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1988 <sup>a</sup>	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1989	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1990	4	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
1991 <sup>b</sup>	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1992 <sup>c</sup>	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1993	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1994	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Injured, total</b>	2,285	193	1,498	85	174	6	175	9	145
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 <sup>a</sup>	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 <sup>b</sup>	189	7	137	2	19	0	14	0	10
1992 <sup>c</sup>	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
<b>No injury, total</b>	10,331	1,275	2,517	218	496	4,898	488	21	418
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 <sup>a</sup>	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 <sup>b</sup>	393	77	97	17	59	101	35	1	6
1992 <sup>c</sup>	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

Note: See Note, table 3.158. 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 therefore will differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

<sup>a</sup>Does not include 1988 data from Bureau of Prisons where 23 officers were assaulted with weapons and 123 without weapons.

<sup>b</sup>No report concerning assaults on Bureau of Indian Affairs officers was received for 1991. The data do not include 96 National Park Service victims and 4 Immigration and Naturalization Service victims for whom type of weapon was not reported.

<sup>c</sup>Data 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*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1986), p. 54; *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1990*, p. 53; *1993*, p. 79; *1994*, p. 81; FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.160

**Law enforcement officers killed**

By circumstances at scene of incident, United States, 1978-95

Circumstances at scene of incident	Total	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995 <sup>a</sup>
Total	1,418	93	106	104	91	92	80	72	78	66	74	78	66	66	71	63	70	76	72
Disturbance calls	226 <sup>b</sup>	10	17	12	19	18	15	8	13	7	23	7	13	10	17	11	10	8	8
Bar fights, man with gun, etc.	120	5	13	6	14	11	10	7	6	5	10	4	5	5	8	2	5	4	NA
Family quarrels	98	5	4	6	5	7	5	1	7	2	13	3	8	5	9	9	5	4	NA
Arrest situations	563	39	47	49	38	36	31	33	29	26	27	33	24	30	14	26	29	31	21
Burglaries in progress/pursuing burglary suspects	63	3	7	8	6	3	4	2	4	1	6	3	0	1	3	5	1	3	3
Robberies in progress/pursuing robbery suspects	207	15	19	22	17	14	11	9	12	9	4	7	8	13	4	10	10	16	7
Drug-related matters	95	6	6	9	2	5	6	4	6	7	4	12	7	5	3	3	3	3	4
Attempting other arrests	198	15	15	10	13	14	10	18	7	9	13	11	9	11	4	8	15	9	7
Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	59	7	3	1	1	3	3	3	4	5	6	2	6	2	6	2	1	1	3
Investigating suspicious persons/circumstances	206	8	9	16	10	11	10	12	9	11	5	23	10	9	10	7	15	15	16
Ambush situations	141 <sup>b</sup>	12	11	7	9	9	9	8	7	4	4	6	4	8	11	7	4	6	15
Entrapment/premeditation	71	11	8	2	5	7	6	4	5	2	3	2	2	2	5	5	2	0	NA
Unprovoked attack	55	1	3	5	4	2	3	4	2	2	1	4	2	6	6	2	2	6	NA
Mentally deranged	28	3	4	2	2	2	1	0	0	3	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	4	1
Traffic pursuits/stops	194	14	15	17	12	12	11	8	16	10	8	6	7	6	13	10	10	11	8

Note: These data include Federal, State, and local law enforcement officers feloniously killed in the United States, its territories, Puerto Rico, and abroad. American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Virgin Islands are included.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted*, 1987, p. 17; 1990, p. 17; 1994, p. 31; FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO); and data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

<sup>a</sup>Data for 1995 are preliminary.

<sup>b</sup>Subcategories do not add to total because preliminary 1995 data did not include these breakdowns.

Table 3.161

**Law enforcement officers killed**

By circumstances at scene of incident and type of assignment, United States, 1985-94  
(aggregate)

Circumstances at scene of incident	Total	Type of assignment							Off-duty
		2-officer vehicle	1-officer vehicle		Foot patrol		Detective, special assignment		
			Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	
Total	708	83	233	119	5	6	46	110	106
Disturbance calls	119	24	41	37	0	0	1	6	10
Bar fights, man with gun, etc.	54	11	12	17	0	0	1	6	7
Family quarrels	65	13	29	20	0	0	0	0	3
Arrest situations	269	25	45	46	2	3	15	73	60
Burglaries in progress/pursuing burglary suspects	27	5	12	3	0	0	1	3	3
Robberies in progress/pursuing robbery suspects	93	7	14	12	1	1	3	7	48
Drug-related matters	53	5	4	4	0	0	8	32	0
Attempting other arrests	96	8	15	27	1	2	3	31	9
Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	35	5	10	1	0	1	10	8	0
Investigating suspicious persons/circumstances	114	12	50	18	2	2	7	11	12
Ambush situations	61	5	18	2	1	0	10	8	17
Entrapment/premeditation	28	2	8	2	1	0	3	1	11
Unprovoked attack	33	3	10	0	0	0	7	7	6
Mentally deranged	13	3	4	3	0	0	0	3	0
Traffic pursuits/stops	97	9	65	12	0	0	3	1	7

Note: See Note, table 3.160.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1994*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1996), p. 32.

Table 3.162

**Law enforcement officers killed**

By circumstances at scene of incident and type of assignment, United States, 1994

Circumstances at scene of incident	Total	Type of assignment							
		2-officer vehicle	1-officer vehicle		Foot patrol		Detective, special assignment		Off-duty
			Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	
Total	76	6	19	24	1	0	3	11	12
Disturbance calls	8	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	1
Bar fights, man with gun, etc.	4	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1
Family quarrels	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Arrest situations	31	2	5	10	0	0	2	4	8
Burglaries in progress/pursuing burglary suspects	3	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Robberies in progress/pursuing robbery suspects	16	0	2	5	0	0	0	1	8
Drug-related matters	3	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Attempting other arrests	9	1	1	4	0	0	0	3	0
Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Investigating suspicious persons/circumstances	15	3	4	4	1	0	1	0	2
Ambush situations	6	1	1	0	0	0	0	4	0
Entrapment/premeditation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unprovoked attack	6	1	1	0	0	0	0	4	0
Mentally deranged	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0
Traffic pursuits/stops	11	0	4	5	0	0	0	1	1

Note: See Note, table 3.160.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, **Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1994**, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1996), p. 33.

Table 3.163

**Percent distribution of law enforcement officers killed**By selected characteristics of officers, United States, 1978-94<sup>a</sup>

Characteristics of officers killed	1978 (N=93)	1979 (N=106)	1980 (N=104)	1981 (N=91)	1982 (N=92)	1983 (N=80)	1984 (N=72)	1985 (N=78)	1986 (N=66)	1987 (N=73)	1988 (N=78)	1989 (N=66)	1990 (N=65)	1991 (N=71)	1992 (N=62)	1993 (N=70)	1994 (N=76)
<b>Race</b>																	
White	91%	88%	86%	85%	84%	84%	85%	88%	89%	90%	91%	89%	80%	87%	82%	86%	84%
Black	9	9	13	14	15	13	14	10	11	10	9	11	18	13	16	14	14
Other <sup>b</sup>	0	3	0	1	1	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	2 <sup>c</sup>	0	2	0	1
<b>Sex</b>																	
Male	100	99	99	98	97	100	94	96	98	100	97	97	98	96	100	94	96
Female	0	1	1	2	3	0	6	4	2	0	3	3	2	4	0	6	4
<b>Age<sup>d</sup></b>																	
Under age 25	14	9	12	13	9	10	6	5	8	11	15	4	5	7	6	6	8
25 to 30 years	30	20	26	23	24	30	28	26	30	26	15	20	14	27	21	37	26
31 to 40 years	30	41	43	42	44	45	40	35	29	32	40	38	42	37	39	33	38
41 years and older	26	30	19	22	23	15	26	35	33	32	30	38	40	30	34	21	28
<b>Length of service<sup>e</sup></b>																	
Less than 1 year of service	10	10	2	4	4	4	4	6	3	8	4	3	3	6	6	3	11
1 to 4 years of service	29	24	29	34	25	38	30	20	33	22	31	23	26	38	22	34	20
5 to 10 years of service	30	40	42	33	38	32	40	24	30	29	22	29	26	24	24	24	34
Over 10 years of service	31	26	27	29	32	26	24	49	32	41	40	44	45	31	44	34	36
In uniform	80	71	69	80	52	80	75	73	67	79	68	67	63	73	64	81	63
Wearing protective body armor	NA	NA	NA	12	15	25	24	19	24	25	26	32	25	34	27	56	47

Note: See Note, table 3.160.

<sup>a</sup>Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.<sup>b</sup>Includes Asian, Pacific Islander, American Indian, and Alaskan Native.<sup>c</sup>For 1990, other was specified as Asian.<sup>d</sup>For 1993, age was not reported for two cases. Percents are computed on total number of cases and therefore may not total 100.<sup>e</sup>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, 1978**, p. 22; **1979**, p. 22; **1980**, p. 23; **1981**, p. 18; FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO); **Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1982**, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1983), p. 20; **Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1983**, p. 20; **1984**, p. 20; FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO); **Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1985**, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1986), p. 21; **Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 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; FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.164				
Persons identified in the killing of law enforcement officers				
By demographic characteristics and prior record, United States, 1985-94 (aggregate) and 1994				
Characteristics of persons identified	1985 to 1994		1994	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	956	100%	106	100%
<b>Age</b>				
Under age 18	100	10	19	18
18 to 29 years	510	53	50	47
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	926	97	102	96
Female	30	3	4	4
<b>Race</b>				
White	511	53	56	53
Black	417	44	45	42
Other <sup>a</sup>	22	2	3	3
<b>Prior record</b>				
Prior criminal arrest	668	70	61	58
Convicted on prior criminal charges	505	53	41	39
Prior arrest for crime of violence	360	38	46	43
On parole or probation at time of killing	212	22	18	17
Prior arrest on murder charge	44	5	4	4
Prior arrest on drug law violation	243	25	26	25
Prior arrest for assaulting an officer or resisting arrest	127	13	25	24
Prior arrest for weapons violation	359	38	41	39
Note: See Note, table 3.160. Percents do not add to 100 in the age category because all ages are not represented in the table. Offenders may fall in multiple categories for prior record.				
<sup>a</sup> Includes Asian, Pacific Islander, American Indian, and Alaskan Native.				
Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, <i>Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1994</i> , FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1996), p. 38. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.				

Table 3.165		
Persons identified in the killing of law enforcement officers		
By type of disposition, United States, 1983-92 (aggregate) <sup>a</sup>		
Type of disposition	Number	Percent
Persons identified	973 <sup>b</sup>	100%
Fugitives	5	1
Justifiably killed	129	13
Committed suicide	51	5
Arrested and charged	787	81
Persons arrested and charged	787	100%
Guilty of murder	576	73
Guilty of a lesser offense related to murder	65	8
Guilty of crime other than murder	34	4
Acquitted or otherwise dismissed	68	9
Committed to mental institution	14	2
Case pending or disposition unknown	15	2
Died in custody	11	1
Probation	2	(c)
Other	2	(c)

Note: See Note, table 3.160.

<sup>a</sup>Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>One offender was murdered while at large.

<sup>c</sup>Less than 0.5 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1994*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1996), p. 39. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.166

# Law enforcement officers accidentally killed

By circumstances at scene of incident, United States, 1980-95

	Circumstances at scene of incident									
	Total	Automobile accidents	Motorcycle accidents	Aircraft accidents	Struck by vehicles (traffic stops, road blocks, etc.)	Struck by vehicles (directing traffic, assisting motorists, etc.)	Accidental shootings (crossfires, mistaken identities, firearm mishaps)	Accidental shootings (training sessions)	Accidental shootings (self-inflicted)	Other (falls, drownings, etc.)
Total	1,074	464	79	129	100	110	53	13	9	62
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	52	24	6	6	5	3	1	0	0	7
1992	66	34	5	5	6	5	3	0	0	8
1993	59	37	1	10	1	3	3	2	0	2
1994	62	32	8	10	3	4	1	1	0	3
1995 <sup>a</sup>	55	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Note: These data include Federal, State, and local law enforcement officers accidentally killed while performing official duties in the United States, its territories, and abroad. American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands are included. Some data were revised by the Source and therefore will differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

<sup>a</sup>Data for 1995 are preliminary.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1989*, p. 47; *1994*, p. 65; FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO); and data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.167

**Law enforcement officers assaulted**By circumstances at scene of incident and type of weapon, United States, 1994<sup>a</sup>

Circumstances at scene of incident	Type of weapon				
	Total	Firearm	Knife or cutting instrument	Other dangerous weapon	Personal weapon
Total	64,912	3,168	1,513	7,210	53,021
Percent of total	100%	4.9	2.3	11.1	81.7
Disturbance calls (family quarrels, man with gun, etc.)	20,508	941	708	1,648	17,211
Percent	100%	4.6	3.5	8.0	83.9
Burglaries in progress or pursuing burglary suspects	897	68	36	161	632
Percent	100%	7.6	4.0	17.9	70.5
Robberies in progress or pursuing robbery suspects	978	253	34	137	554
Percent	100%	25.9	3.5	14.0	56.6
Attempting other arrests	13,211	391	209	1,223	11,388
Percent	100%	3.0	1.6	9.3	86.2
Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	743	11	13	122	597
Percent	100%	1.5	1.7	16.4	80.3
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	7,456	46	69	405	6,936
Percent	100%	0.6	0.9	5.4	93.0
Investigating suspicious persons and circumstances	6,415	455	148	763	5,049
Percent	100%	7.1	2.3	11.9	78.7
Ambush (no warning)	383	181	8	77	117
Percent	100%	47.3	2.1	20.1	30.5
Mentally deranged	1,071	68	98	116	789
Percent	100%	6.3	9.2	10.8	73.7
Traffic pursuits and stops	5,762	278	52	1,499	3,933
Percent	100%	4.8	0.9	26.0	68.3
All other	7,488	476	138	1,059	5,815
Percent	100%	6.4	1.8	14.1	77.7

Note: These data are based on 10,626 agencies reporting assaults to the Uniform Crime Reporting Program for all 12 months of 1994. These agencies cover approximately 85 percent of the total population.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, **Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1994**, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1996), p. 71.

<sup>a</sup>Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Table 3.168

**Law enforcement officers assaulted**By circumstances at scene of incident and type of assignment, United States, 1994<sup>a</sup>

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	64,912	15,814	14,583	21,387	1,147	2,919	3,122	5,940
Percent of total	100%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Disturbance calls (family quarrels, man with gun, etc.)	20,508	5,110	4,557	8,958	229	329	430	895
Percent	31.6%	32.3	31.2	41.9	20.0	11.3	13.8	15.1
Burglaries in progress or pursuing burglary suspects	897	293	193	301	15	32	21	42
Percent	1.4%	1.9	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.7
Robberies in progress or pursuing robbery suspects	978	380	121	187	25	90	94	81
Percent	1.5%	2.4	0.8	0.9	2.2	3.1	3.0	1.4
Attempting other arrests	13,211	3,637	2,716	4,020	279	1,012	534	1,013
Percent	20.4%	23.0	18.6	18.8	24.3	34.7	17.1	17.1
Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	743	192	120	219	30	52	36	94
Percent	1.1%	1.2	0.8	1.0	2.6	1.8	1.2	1.6
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	7,456	1,097	1,375	1,721	134	359	705	2,065
Percent	11.5%	6.9	9.4	8.0	11.7	12.3	22.6	34.8
Investigating suspicious persons and circumstances	6,415	1,684	1,602	1,865	163	442	273	386
Percent	9.9%	10.6	11.0	8.7	14.2	15.1	8.7	6.5
Ambush (no warning)	383	146	65	73	8	35	31	25
Percent	0.6%	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.7	1.2	1.0	0.4
Mentally deranged	1,071	385	154	349	12	28	29	114
Percent	1.6%	2.4	1.1	1.6	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.9
Traffic pursuits and stops	5,762	1,472	1,701	2,055	67	127	163	177
Percent	8.9%	9.3	11.7	9.6	5.8	4.4	5.2	3.0
All other	7,488	1,418	1,979	1,639	185	413	806	1,048
Percent	11.5%	9.0	13.6	7.7	16.1	14.1	25.8	17.6

Note: See Note, table 3.167.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, **Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1994**, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1996), p. 72.<sup>a</sup>Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.



Table 3.169

**Assaults on law enforcement officers and percent receiving personal injury**

By type of weapon used, 1980-94

	Total victims	Type of weapon used			
		Firearm	Personal weapon	Knife or cutting instrument	Other dangerous weapon
<b>Total</b>					
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
<b>Percent receiving personal injury</b>					
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

Note: These data are based upon the number of agencies reporting assaults to the Uniform Crime Reporting Program during the particular year. Data for 1994 are based on 10,626 agencies covering approximately 85 percent of the total population; 1993 are based on 9,809 agencies covering approximately 82 percent of the total population; 1992 are based on 10,862 agencies covering approximately 85 percent of the total population; 1991 are based on 9,263 agencies covering approximately 76 percent of the total population; 1990 are based on 9,483 agencies covering approximately 80 percent of the total population; 1989 are based on 9,213 agencies covering approximately 76 percent of the total population; 1988 are based on 8,866 agencies covering approximately 76 percent of the total population; 1987 are based on 8,957 agencies covering approximately 78 percent of the total population; 1986 are based on 9,755 agencies covering approximately 81 percent of the total population; 1985 data are based on 9,906 agencies covering approximately 83 percent of the total population; 1984 data are based on 10,002 agencies covering approximately 83 percent of the total population; 1983 data are based on 9,908 agencies covering approximately 85 percent of the total population; 1982 data are based on 8,829 agencies covering approximately 76 percent of the total population; 1981 data are based on 9,020 agencies covering approximately 78 percent of the total population; 1980 data are based on 9,235 agencies covering approximately 81 percent of the total population.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, **Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1989**, p. 55; **1994**, p. 73; FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.170

**Explosives incidents reported to or investigated by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms**

By type of incident, United States, 1976-94

	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

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, **Arson and Explosives Incidents Report 1994** (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1995), p. 13. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.171

**Bombing incidents reported to or investigated by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms**

By jurisdiction, 1977-94

Jurisdiction	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Alabama	20	21	9	13	11	9	11	15	9	13	11	10	13	7	10	8	17	16
Alaska	7	9	4	4	0	3	3	0	1	6	3	4	0	2	4	1	5	4
Arizona	16	14	9	27	16	24	11	17	10	10	16	28	13	48	65	191	155	132
Arkansas	12	11	7	5	7	9	2	10	9	5	9	15	8	15	12	37	12	4
California	166	161	133	162	124	106	61	99	124	154	183	149	203	283	382	326	405	418
Colorado	24	37	20	28	27	11	17	22	30	57	31	20	22	39	50	46	63	43
Connecticut	16	16	9	7	13	4	7	6	7	9	9	14	13	7	19	26	20	15
Delaware	3	0	1	2	2	1	0	2	5	3	0	5	2	7	3	7	3	2
District of Columbia	4	10	2	7	2	2	8	6	6	2	0	2	0	0	9	4	4	2
Florida	25	23	36	25	27	25	28	27	29	60	77	83	119	128	166	191	218	277
Georgia	21	14	17	17	15	20	14	16	17	8	13	15	20	14	21	31	18	21
Hawaii	1	0	3	8	1	13	0	3	3	1	4	1	2	2	7	2	28	4
Idaho	2	6	6	15	8	4	4	7	5	11	2	10	1	5	8	6	6	7
Illinois	151	74	85	97	102	62	76	49	65	72	69	65	53	85	122	202	155	188
Indiana	18	25	24	16	12	10	13	12	15	15	17	38	41	23	39	49	47	26
Iowa	8	4	8	11	8	0	6	4	2	4	1	5	23	22	42	64	57	47
Kansas	14	6	4	10	10	3	4	11	19	11	19	15	17	24	22	20	13	15
Kentucky	65	90	29	27	32	31	21	18	25	13	9	18	28	23	33	18	14	43
Louisiana	7	6	10	4	4	9	3	6	9	10	4	9	11	24	17	40	35	25
Maine	2	1	0	0	2	1	1	3	6	2	4	10	0	4	7	4	2	11
Maryland	46	25	19	28	24	11	16	39	18	17	18	28	34	40	46	50	35	55
Massachusetts	25	18	19	15	13	13	14	9	9	12	6	12	17	18	23	13	16	15
Michigan	43	29	31	29	28	21	19	23	20	26	37	28	60	74	102	109	87	105
Minnesota	6	12	21	23	23	6	4	11	8	8	13	7	17	25	27	30	67	60
Mississippi	4	5	6	4	5	5	1	7	5	9	3	1	7	4	8	4	12	9
Missouri	58	32	38	41	34	17	13	13	15	10	20	11	13	19	23	39	22	39
Montana	6	1	10	2	7	3	1	1	1	5	10	3	12	6	6	5	11	10
Nebraska	7	3	6	4	4	3	6	1	10	4	3	1	3	5	7	15	15	9
Nevada	6	3	5	19	6	8	9	20	8	11	8	12	9	17	20	19	14	29
New Hampshire	4	1	1	0	1	3	2	2	7	3	2	7	4	8	6	1	5	7
New Jersey	44	31	29	29	15	17	19	10	9	16	22	23	35	24	54	44	34	39
New Mexico	6	11	12	9	18	7	7	10	26	12	12	21	16	28	44	31	37	29
New York	100	115	54	57	52	71	56	55	57	77	48	66	87	91	98	84	97	88
North Carolina	9	19	18	22	8	10	20	14	12	11	12	13	18	16	14	30	19	13
North Dakota	0	1	3	2	5	3	0	0	1	4	1	3	2	5	4	3	3	18
Ohio	107	83	71	50	45	30	26	36	40	49	44	41	48	58	59	90	74	125
Oklahoma	21	9	21	10	11	12	11	17	16	33	22	21	23	25	24	17	26	31
Oregon	24	23	20	14	15	10	9	8	5	2	9	27	26	30	47	39	30	50
Pennsylvania	35	38	14	34	14	17	23	11	23	28	25	46	33	52	44	54	39	59
Rhode Island	4	4	3	4	1	4	3	4	2	1	5	7	2	5	9	3	3	2
South Carolina	8	6	9	14	10	5	12	5	4	10	5	4	6	4	7	5	8	10
South Dakota	4	1	3	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	6	5	4	7	2	1	6	6
Tennessee	29	32	55	31	32	20	26	35	21	36	16	18	23	29	31	54	25	34
Texas	41	49	34	43	19	18	35	37	74	44	53	60	75	72	51	109	113	108
Utah	33	19	9	11	15	6	13	6	8	12	7	5	9	19	10	25	16	22
Vermont	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	2	2	3	1	4	3	2	6	8	3	5
Virginia	40	38	49	19	20	12	7	17	26	45	30	34	75	35	45	34	44	46
Washington	44	21	32	27	44	12	35	35	27	11	32	40	44	44	51	47	53	65
West Virginia	12	17	24	21	7	2	1	2	19	8	1	11	17	8	18	7	14	7
Wisconsin	5	21	18	12	15	12	6	17	9	4	10	13	10	24	17	35	22	30
Wyoming	3	6	0	6	6	4	5	3	2	2	2	6	4	3	15	5	9	11
Guam	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0
Puerto Rico	21	47	27	18	33	15	17	9	8	28	9	7	8	13	8	12	18	2
Virgin Islands	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Note: See Note, table 3.170. 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, *Arson and Explosives Incidents Report 1994* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1995), pp. 14, 15. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.172

**Bombing incidents known to police**

By type of incident and device, value of property damage, and outcome of incident, United States, 1973-94

	Total actual and attempted bombings	Actual		Attempted		Property damage (dollar value) <sup>a</sup>	Persons injured	Deaths
		Explosive	Incendiary	Explosive	Incendiary			
Total	34,109	19,940	7,613	4,355	2,144	\$756,859,405	5,221	581
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 <sup>b</sup>	326 <sup>b</sup>	69 <sup>b</sup>
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 <sup>b</sup>	133 <sup>b</sup>	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 <sup>b</sup>	185 <sup>b</sup>	14
1987	848	600	104	102	42	4,201,000	107	21
1988	977 <sup>c</sup>	593	156	161	40	2,257,000	145	20
1989	1,208 <sup>d</sup>	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 <sup>e</sup>	1,323 <sup>f</sup>	49
1994	3,163	1,916	545	522	180	7,500,000	308	31

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.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Beginning in 1985, the Source presented only rounded dollar values.

<sup>b</sup>Includes major bombing incidents resulting in an unusually high number of personal injuries and deaths, or substantial damage to property.

<sup>c</sup>Includes 27 incidents involving combination devices.

<sup>d</sup>Includes 30 incidents involving combination devices.

<sup>e</sup>This figure includes \$510,000,000 damage done to the World Trade Center by a bomb on Feb. 26, 1993.

<sup>f</sup>This figure includes 1,042 persons who were injured in the World Trade Center bombing incident.

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, and 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.

Table 3.173

**Bombing incidents known to police**

By type of target and device, and value of property damage, United States, 1994

Type of target	Number		Property damage
	Explosive	Incendiary	
Total	2,438	725	\$7,378,871
<b>Residential properties</b>			
Private residences	222	281	1,480,790
Mailboxes/other private property	1,032	124	150,455
<b>Commercial properties</b>			
Financial institutions	23	2	83,525
Commercial/retail	142	49	2,611,785
Restaurants	24	6	81,150
Offices	20	11	17,300
Other commercial operations	62	22	105,785
<b>Vehicles</b>			
Automobiles	189	125	522,900
Other vehicles	19	4	166,100
<b>Federal government property</b>			
Postal facility/equipment	33	0	12,735
Military facilities	2	0	200
Other Federal government	6	1	14,250
<b>Utilities</b>			
Electric facilities	2	0	2,000
Water/sewer	6	0	1,000
<b>Medical facilities</b>			
Hospitals	2	0	2,000
Abortion clinics	2	3	7,200
Other medical facilities	4	2	1,000
<b>Other targets</b>			
State/local government property	44	5	17,010
Law enforcement/judiciary	39	8	29,825
Bridge/highway	29	2	152,450
Academic facilities	94	18	22,521
Church/synagogue/temple	8	6	1,000,650
Vending machines	25	1	16,130
Open area	180	35	2,760
Other	149	19	841,750
Accidental detonation/unknown target	80	1	35,700

Note: See Note, table 3.172.

Source: 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. 6.

Table 3.174

**Explosives stolen and recovered as reported to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms**

By type of explosive, United States, 1981-94

	Type of explosive										
	Low explosives (lbs.)			High explosives (lbs.)				Detonators (each)	Detonating cord, safety fuse, ignitor cord (ft.)	Grenades (each)	Other (lbs.) <sup>a</sup>
	Blasting agents (lbs.)	Black powder	Smokeless powder	Boosters	Military explosives, TNT	Dynamite	Primers				
<b>Amount stolen</b>											
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
<b>Amount recovered</b>											
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	NA

Note: See Note, table 3.170. "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).

<sup>a</sup>May 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**, pp. 29 and 37, Table 18 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury); and U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, **Arson and Explosives Incidents Report 1994** (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1995), pp. 29; 36, Table 19. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.175

**Deaths, injuries, and property damage resulting from criminal bombings and accidental explosions**

Reported to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, United States, 1976-94

	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

Note: See Note, table 3.170. These data include detonated and incendiary bombings, and criminal and noncriminal explosives incidents. The 1977 property damage figure includes approximately \$50 million resulting from grain elevator explosions. The dramatic increase in the 1978 injury figure is due to two major incidents: 150 people in New York City were injured in the accidental, noncriminal explosion of an ice cream truck; 250 people in Kentucky and West Virginia were injured by illegal fireworks. The dramatic increases in 1993 for injuries and property damage are due to the explosion at the World Trade Center in New York City that occurred on February 26.

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, *Arson and Explosives Incidents Report 1994* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1995), p. 13. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.176

**Estimated number of structure fires, civilian fire deaths, and value of property loss due to fires of incendiary or suspicious origin**

United States, 1994

	Estimated number of fires	Estimated number of civilian fire deaths	Estimated value of property loss (in thousands)
Total, all fires in structures	614,000	3,590	\$6,867,000
Total, incendiary and suspicious fires	86,000	550	1,447,000
Incendiary fires	53,000	410	964,000
Suspicious fires	33,000	140	483,000

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 or more are included in the sample. For departments that protect less than 100,000 population, the sample is stratified by community size. A total of 2,815 fire departments responded to the 1994 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 set deliberately. "Civilians" include anyone other than a fire fighter. "Property damage" includes all forms of direct loss, but does not include indirect losses, such as interruption of business or temporary shelter provisions. (Source, p. 97.)

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from data presented in Michael J. Karter, Jr., "Fire Loss in the United States in 1994," *NFPA Journal* 89 (September/October 1995), pp. 94, 96-98. *NFPA Journal*® is a registered trademark of the National Fire Protection Association, Quincy, MA 02269.

Table 3.177

**Estimated number of structure fires, civilian fire deaths, and vehicle fires of incendiary or suspicious origin**

United States, 1977-94

	Estimated number of structure fires	Estimated number of civilian fire deaths	Estimated number of vehicle fires
Total	2,127,000	12,510	829,000
1977	167,500	635	X
1978	160,000	930	48,000
1979	148,500	675	63,500
1980	146,000	770	45,000
1981	154,500	820	44,500
1982	129,000	910	48,000
1983	122,000	970	48,000
1984	110,500	530	50,500
1985	117,000	670	45,500
1986	111,000	705	57,000
1987	105,000	730	51,000
1988	99,500	740	53,000
1989	97,000	615	46,000
1990	97,000	605	51,000
1991	98,000	490	49,000
1992	94,000	605	44,000
1993	84,500	560	41,500
1994	86,000	550	43,500

Note: See Note, table 3.176.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from data presented in John R. Hall, Jr., *U.S. Arson Trends and Patterns-1994* (Quincy, MA: National Fire Protection Association, 1995), Figures 1, 3, 5. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.178

**Arson offenses and average cost of property damage**

By type of target, 1994

(11,932 agencies; 1994 estimated population 202,943,000)

Target	Number of offenses	Percent <sup>a</sup>	Average damage
Total	83,928	100.0%	\$9,761
Total structure	43,870	52.3	16,495
Single occupancy residential	18,515	22.1	12,570
Other residential	7,597	9.1	15,563
Storage	3,813	4.5	16,074
Industrial/manufacturing	719	0.9	67,135
Other commercial	4,576	5.5	38,363
Community/public	5,230	6.2	11,651
Other structure	3,420	4.1	7,762
Total mobile	21,261	25.3	3,883
Motor vehicles	19,816	23.6	3,694
Other mobile	1,445	1.7	6,480
Other	18,797	22.4	728

Note: Arson was designated as a Part I Index Offense in October 1978; data collection began in 1979. In 1994, 11,932 agencies furnished detailed reports to the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. These data are from those 11,932 agencies. Readers should be aware that these data do not represent the Nation's total arson experience. For a definition of arson, see Appendix 3.

<sup>a</sup>Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1994* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995), p. 54, Table 2.32; p. 55, Table 2.34.

Table 3.179

**Arson of structures not in use**

By type of structure, 1994

(11,932 agencies; 1994 estimated population 202,943,000)

Structure	Number of offenses	Structures not in use
Total	43,870	18.3%
Single occupancy residential	18,515	21.8
Other residential	7,597	13.9
Storage	3,813	22.2
Industrial/manufacturing	719	27.1
Other commercial	4,576	12.7
Community/public	5,230	8.9
Other structure	3,420	24.3

Note: See Note, table 3.178. "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, 1994* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995), p. 55, Table 2.33.

Table 3.180

**Terrorist incidents and preventions**

United States, 1982-94

	Terrorist incidents	Suspected terrorist incidents	Terrorism preventions
Total	177	47	81
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

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, in furtherance of political or social objectives." A suspected terrorist incident is "a potential act of terrorism, responsibility for which cannot be attributed 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, *1994*, p. 25.)

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Terrorism in the United States, 1982-1992*, pp. 8, 9; *1993*, pp. 14, 15; *1994*, p. 7 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.181

**Terrorist incidents**

By type of incident and target, United States, 1982-94 (aggregate)

	Number
Total	177
<b>Type of incident</b>	
Bombing attacks <sup>a</sup>	142
Malicious destruction of property	4
Acts of sabotage	2
Hostile takeover	4
Arson	8
Kidnaping; assaults; alleged assassinations; assassinations	11
Robbery; attempted robbery	5
Hijacking	1
<b>Type of target</b>	
Private residence/vehicle	18
Military personnel/establishments	33
Educational establishments	6
Commercial establishments	72
State and United States government buildings/property	31
Diplomatic establishments	17

Note: See Note, table 3.180.

<sup>a</sup>Includes 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 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.182

**Casualties resulting from international terrorism involving U.S. citizens**

By type of casualty, 1981-95

	Total	Dead	Wounded
Total	2,269	603	1,666
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 <sup>a</sup>	7	1,004
1994	9	4	5
1995	60	12	48

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, *1995*, p. vi.) Some data have been revised by the Source and will differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

<sup>a</sup>The bombing of the World Trade Center in New York City on Feb. 26, 1993 accounts for the dramatic increase.

Source: U.S. Department of State, *Patterns of Global Terrorism: 1987*, p.1; *1988*, p. 4; *1995*, p. 74 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.183

**Results of airline passenger screening**

United States, 1977-95

	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

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); and 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). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.184

**Crime insurance policies in effect on Dec. 31, 1995 and insurance claims paid by the Federal Crime Insurance Program in the 12 months prior to Dec. 31, 1995**

By type of policy and coverage, United States

Type of policy and coverage	Policies in effect on Dec. 31, 1995			Claims paid in 12 months prior to Dec. 31, 1995	
	Number	Amount of insurance (in thousands)	Annual written premiums	Number	Amount
Total	15,188	\$138,341	\$3,337,015	456	\$1,413,147
Residential policies	13,600	117,215	1,499,705	283	571,259
Commercial policies	1,588	21,126	1,837,310	173	841,888
Robbery	193	1,435	267,118	29	115,884
Burglary	828	9,619	704,257	76	451,197
Combination	567	X	865,935	X	X
Robbery	X	3,542	X	30	117,611
Burglary	X	6,530	X	38	157,197

Note: The Federal Crime Insurance Program was established by Congress in 1970. It is administered by the Federal Emergency Management Agency through its Federal Insurance Administration, which is authorized to offer Federal Crime Insurance policies in States in which it is concluded that there exists a critical problem in the availability of crime insurance. Policies, offered both to individuals and businesses, cover losses due to robbery and burglary. Program authorization ended Sept. 30, 1995. No new policies of insurance and no renewals have been issued subsequent to that date. Existing policies are serviced until they expire, through Sept. 30, 1996.

"Annual written premiums" are the payments that would be received if all policies were in effect for the entire year. A "combination" policy provides separate coverage limits for robbery and burglary.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, Federal Insurance Administration.



Table 3.185

**Federal crime insurance policies and amount of insurance in effect**

By jurisdiction, as of Dec. 31, 1995

Jurisdiction	Policies in effect			Insurance in effect (in thousands)		
	Total	Residential	Commercial	Total	Residential	Commercial
Total	15,188	13,600	1,588	\$138,341	\$117,215	\$21,126
California	3,455	3,337	118	32,165	30,479	1,686
District of Columbia	31	18	13	363	140	223
Florida	1,586	1,477	109	14,363	13,052	1,311
Illinois	214	144	70	1,855	1,211	644
Kansas	175	171	4	1,128	1,096	32
Louisiana	9	9	0	43	43	0
Maryland	72	47	25	583	336	247
New Jersey	1,100	1,040	60	9,515	8,759	756
New York	6,625	5,627	998	62,566	48,699	13,867
Pennsylvania	998	894	104	7,609	6,278	1,331
Tennessee	91	79	12	754	667	87
Puerto Rico	456	397	59	4,242	3,461	781
Virgin Islands	376	360	16	3,155	2,994	161

Note: See Note, table 3.184.

Source: Table provided by SOURCEBOOK staff by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, Federal Insurance Administration.



## 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, 1994** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995), pp. 1-3, 377, 378, 383-386. 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 <sup>a</sup>	Less than 10,000
VIII	County <sup>b</sup>	-
(Rural county)		
IX	County <sup>b</sup>	-
(Suburban county)		

<sup>a</sup>Includes universities and colleges to which no population is attributed.

<sup>b</sup>Includes State police to which no population is attributed.

### **Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)**

--This includes a city or an urbanized area with a population of 50,000 or more inhabitants and the surrounding county or counties that share certain metropolitan characteristics. MSAs made up approximately 80 percent of the total U.S. population in 1994.

**Rural counties**--Rural counties are those outside MSAs. These areas represented 12 percent of the national population in 1994. Prior to 1981, rural counties were referred to as rural areas.

**Suburban areas**--These areas consist of cities with populations of less than 50,000 together with counties (unincorporated areas) that are within 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 percent of the 1994 national population.

### Community types:

	MSA	Non-MSA
Cities	Cities over 50,000	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 1994, the population counts are U.S. Bureau of the Census July 1, 1994 State estimates. For all jurisdictions within each State, the populations were adjusted based on the 1994 growth rate as supplied by Census. Table 2 shows the number of agencies within each population group in 1994.

Table 2. Population group and number of agencies

Population group	Number of agencies
I	65
II	142
III	379
IV	720
V	1,738
VI	7,962 <sup>a</sup>
VIII (Rural area)	3,630 <sup>b</sup>
IX (Suburban county)	2,011 <sup>b</sup>
Total	16,648

<sup>a</sup>Includes universities and colleges to which no population is attributed.

<sup>b</sup>Includes State police to which no population is attributed.

Table 3. Total U.S. population, 1960-94<sup>a</sup>

	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

<sup>a</sup>Population 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 non-negligent 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, 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--**Non-support, 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.

**National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) Conversion**

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; and Illinois, Kansas, and Montana in 1994. State totals were estimated using procedures based on data availability specific to each State.

The Iowa conversion was successful and post-1991 State figures were available. Kansas, Illinois, and Montana are continuing conversion efforts. Within these States, complete 1993 and 1994 jurisdictional data are only available for Wichita, Kansas, and approximately 60 Illinois agencies still reporting under the summary format.

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. State totals also were estimated for these States for 1988.

## 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, 1972-1994: Cumulative Codebook* (Chicago: National Opinion Research Center, University of Chicago, 1994), pp. 1-3, 783, 784, 983-985. Information on the Gallup/Phi Delta Kappa Education Poll was excerpted from Stanley M. Elam, Lowell C. Rose, and Alec M. Gallup, "The 24th Annual Gallup/Phi Delta Kappa Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan* (September 1992), p. 52; "The 25th Annual Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan* (October 1993), p. 152; "The 26th Annual Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan* (September 1994), p. 56; and 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. Information on the 1996 Ethnic Market Report was provided by Market Segment Research and Consulting, Inc. Information also was excerpted from material provided by The Pew Research Center for The People & The Press. Information on the YWCA survey of teenagers and adults was excerpted from YWCA, *Families Taking Action: A YWCA Survey About Making Homes and Communities Safer*, New York: Louis Harris and Associates, Inc., 1996, pp. 79, 87, 88.

The sampling procedures of seven 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, Market Segment Research and Consulting, Inc., The Pew Research Center for The People & The Press, and the YWCA survey on families.

### GALLUP POLLS

All Gallup polls since 1950, excluding certain special surveys, have been based on a national probability sample of interviewing areas. Refinements in the sample design have been introduced at various points in time since then. However, over this period the design in its essentials has conformed to the current procedure, as described in the following paragraphs.

The United States is divided into seven size-of-community strata: cities of population 1,000,000 and over, 250,000 to 999,999, and 50,000 to 249,000, with the urbanized areas of all these cities forming a single stratum; cities of 2,500 to 49,999; rural villages; and farm or open country rural areas. Within each of these strata, the population is further divided into seven regions: New England, Middle Atlantic, East Central, West Central, South, Mountain, and Pacific Coast. Within each size-of-community and regional stratum the population is arrayed in geographic order and zoned into equal sized groups of sampling units. Pairs of localities in each zone are selected with probability of selection proportional to the size of each locality's population--producing two replicated samples of localities.

Within selected cities for which population data are reported by census tracts or enumeration districts, these sample subdivisions are drawn with probability of selection proportional to the size of the population. For other cities, minor civil divisions, and rural areas in the sample for which population data are not reported by census tracts or enumeration districts, small, definable geographic areas are drawn, with the probability of selection proportional to size where available data permit; otherwise with equal probability.

A block or block cluster is drawn with probability of selection proportional to the number of dwelling units from within each subdivision selected for which 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 which 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 percent of all those contacted refuse to be interviewed. Gallup Poll Surveys include approximately 1,000 respondents.

Surveys of college students usually are based on in-person interviews with 1,000 full-time students representing 60 campuses. A sample of campuses is derived from a list of all colleges and universities obtained from the National Center for Education Statistics. Occasionally, special surveys conducted by Gallup for other organizations use smaller samples because of time and/or financial constraints.

Surveys of teenagers are conducted through recontact telephone interviews. A list of eligible teenagers is derived from previously conducted omnibus polls that gather a wide variety of demographic information. These omnibus polls determine whether a teenager is present in the respondent's home and whether the teenager is eligible for subsequent interview. Recontact calls are made based on this information. Within the household, an interview is sought with the oldest teen-age male, 13 to 17 years of age. If no young man is present, an interview is sought with the oldest teen-age female in the household. This method of selection within the household has been developed empirically to produce an age distribution by male and female teenagers separately which compares closely with the age distribution of the population.

## 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 percent of the time, assuming the same sampling procedure, the same interviewers, and the same questionnaire.

@sbtext@Recommended allowance for sampling error (plus or minus) at 95 percent 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 percent confidence level, the 33 percent obtained in the sample is subject to a sampling error of plus or minus four points.

## GALLUP/PHI DELTA KAPPA EDUCATION POLL

The Gallup/Phi Delta Kappa education polls are modified probability samples of adults 18 years of age and older living in the United States. The 1992 sample was comprised of 1,306 adults; interviewing took place April 23-May 14, 1992. The 1993 sample was comprised of 1,306 adults; interviewing took place May 21-June 9, 1993. 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 data collection design for the 1992 survey employed personal, in-home interviewing of the civilian population (excluding persons in institutions such as prisons and hospitals). Beginning in 1993, the Gallup

Organization used its 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 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.

## HARRIS SURVEYS

Harris surveys are based on a national sample of the civilian population of the continental United States. Alaska and Hawaii are not represented in the sample, nor are those in prisons, hospitals, or religious and educational institutions. The sample is based on census information on the population of each State in the country, and on the population living in standard metropolitan areas and in the rest of the country. These population figures are updated by intercensal estimates produced annually by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, and sample locations are selected biennially to reflect changes in the country's demographic profile.

National samples are stratified in two dimensions--geographic region and metropolitan (and non-metropolitan) residence. Stratification insures that the samples will reflect, within 1 percent, the actual proportions of those living in the country in different regions and metropolitan (and non-metropolitan) areas. Within each stratum the selection of the ultimate sampling unit is achieved through a series of steps, a process which is technically called multi-stage unclustered sampling. Each sampling unit yields one interview. First States, then counties, and then minor civil divisions (cities, towns, townships) are selected with probability proportional to census estimates of their respective household populations.

The Harris Survey has four of these national samples, and they are used in rotation from study to study. The specific sample locations in one study generally are adjacent to those used in the next study. For most surveys covering the entire country, more than one national sample may be employed. Harris Surveys of a **nationwide** sample usually include 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 old and older.

Harris Survey national results are reported for the East, Midwest, South, and West regions of the country, defined as follows:

**East**--Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey, Delaware, West Virginia;

**Midwest**--North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio;

**South**--Kentucky, Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas; and

**West**--Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico.

#### Sampling error

It should be kept in mind that the results of the surveys are subject to sampling error, i.e., the difference between the results obtained from the sample and those 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 percent, in 95 cases out of 100 the response in the population will be between 27 percent and 33 percent. This error accounts only for sampling error. Survey research is also susceptible to other errors, such as data handling and interview recording.

Recommended allowance for sampling error (plus or minus) at 95 percent 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 and 1994. There are a total of 32,380 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; and 2,992 in 1994). 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 or older, living in non-institutional arrangements within the United States. Alaska and Hawaii are not included in samples drawn from the 1970 sampling frame, but are represented in one-half of the 1983 surveys, all those conducted from 1984-94. Block quota sampling was used in the 1972, 1973, and 1974 surveys and for half of the 1975 and 1976 surveys. Full probability sampling was employed in half of the 1975 and 1976

surveys and in all of the 1977, 1978, 1980, and 1982-94 surveys.

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 35 years old in the location. Past experience would suggest that, for most purposes, this quota sample of 1,500 could be considered as having about the same efficiency as a simple random sample of 1,000 cases.

The 1975 and 1976 studies were conducted with a traditional sample design, one-half full probability and one-half block quota. The sample was divided into two parts for several reasons: (1) to provide data for possibly interesting methodological comparisons; and (2) on the chance that there are some differences over time, that it would be possible to assign these differences to either shifts in sample designs, or changes in response patterns. Having allowed for the appearance of all items in the transitional sample design, the 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 a switch took place from the rotation, across-time design previously used 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 samples 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 will be repeated. In addition, in 1994 only, there is a transitional design 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.

## MARKET SEGMENT RESEARCH AND CONSULTING, INC.

These data were collected and analyzed by Market Segment Research and Consulting, Inc. (MSRC) as part of the 1996 Ethnic Market Report. A total of 5,000 interviews were conducted from January to March 1996. The data were obtained using a combination of telephone and face-to-face interviews. A total of 2,000 interviews were conducted among Hispanics, 1,000 among whites, 1,000 among African-Americans, and 1,000 among Asians. The Hispanic interviews were conducted in Los Angeles, New York, Miami, Chicago, San Antonio, Houston, San Francisco, El Paso, Dallas, and Phoenix/Tucson. The African-American interviews were conducted in New York, Chicago, Washington, D.C., Los Angeles, Detroit, Philadelphia, Atlanta, Baltimore, Houston, and Miami. Asian interviews were conducted in Los Angeles, New York, San Francisco, Chicago, and Washington, D.C. The whites interviewed comprised a National probability sample.

The samples were based on Areas of Dominant Influence (ADI) and were selected using the 1990 U.S. Census. Within each ADI, census tracts with high, medium, and low population densities for each segment were identified and a sample was selected from each in order to ensure a reflective cross-section of the population. For the Hispanic segment, 50 percent of the sample was selected by surname and the remaining 50 percent was random.

Intensive supervisor and interviewer training and field briefings were conducted. Every question and possible answer was reviewed twice. The interviewers conducted practice interviews with each other and then with actual respondents. These practice interviews were not included in the sample. As a security measure, no single interviewer conducted more than 10 percent of the total interviews. Supervisors conducted a minimum of 20 percent validation of each interviewer's daily work.

The questionnaire was developed by MSRC and each respondent was interviewed for approximately 45 minutes, using a split-run method, resulting in approximately 1.5 hours worth of data collection in total. In order to assure the most representative sample of the population, limited screening criteria were used. To qualify for the study, respondents were screened to be 18 years of age or older, to be of the appropriate ethnic origin (self-described), and to pass standard security questions. Within each ethnic segment, 50 percent males and 50 percent females were interviewed. MSRC translated the questionnaire into Spanish, Japanese, Vietnamese, Korean, and Cantonese/Mandarin. For each language, MSRC translated the English questionnaire into the native language and back-translated it to English to ensure that the meaning of each question was conveyed accurately. The interviews were completed in the respondents' language of preference.

## THE PEW RESEARCH CENTER FOR THE PEOPLE & THE PRESS (Formerly Times Mirror Center for The People & The Press)

Both the March 1994 and October 1995 surveys were conducted by Princeton Survey Research Associates for the Times Mirror 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 three attempts were made to complete an interview at every sampled telephone number. 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 1992). 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 only included households in the United States that contain a telephone.

#### **YWCA: FAMILIES TAKING ACTION**

The surveys for this report were conducted by Louis Harris and Associates, Inc. for the Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA). A total of 1,004 public school students in grades 7 through 12, and 903 adults 18 years of age and older were interviewed Mar. 4 to Apr. 7, 1996. This period includes the time allotted for the mailing of informational materials to school principals, consent calls to the schools, and the interviewing of teenagers and adults.

For teenagers, the Harris/Scholastic national probability sample, a highly stratified two-stage sample design, was utilized. The sample was drawn from a list of approximately 80,000 middle schools and high schools in the continental United States. The universe was divided into cells by grade enrollment, region, and the size of the municipality where the school is located. A random selection of schools was drawn on the basis of the number of students in each cell proportionate to the number of students in the universe, creating a cross-section of young people in grades 7 through 12. Students were interviewed in the school setting using a self-administered questionnaire.

Adults were interviewed by telephone. The Harris National Telephone Sample is based on a methodology designed to produce representative samples of persons in telephone households in the 48 continental United States and Washington, DC. This sample design makes use of random digit selection procedures that assure equal representation of persons in households with "listed" and "unlisted" telephone numbers. The sample is selected by a three stage, stratified sampling process. The ultimate result of this process is a set of sample selections (telephone numbers). The sample is explicitly designed to assure the proper representation of house-

holds in metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas within eight Harris-defined regions.

A non-answering telephone or answering machine was dialed two or more times on different days and at different times of the day. If more than one call was made on the same night or weekend day--at the request of the household--or because the number was busy, these calls did not count as an additional attempt. If these attempts failed to yield a completed interview, a new telephone number was called.

If a business telephone was reached or if a contact was made with a household in which there was a language barrier (e.g., no English-speaking adults in the household or the potential respondent was deaf), a new telephone number was called.

If no answers/answering machines, refusals, busy signals, or partially completed interviews resulted from the initial contact, up to three additional attempts were made to complete the interview in each household.

## 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 1993* (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, 1995), 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, 1975-1995*, Volumes I and II (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1996); 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 1985, 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 percent 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 1985, 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 76 percent of all students enrolled in college full-time in 1993.

#### 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 percent of the Nation's population. Of the 62 other primary areas, 10 are in the Northeast, 18 in the North Central area, 24 in the South, and 10 in the West. Because these same PSUs are used for personal interview studies by the SRC, local field representatives can be assigned to administer the data collections in practically all schools.

**Stage 2: Schools.** In the major metropolitan areas more than one high school is often included in the sampling design; in most other sampling areas a single high school is sampled. In all cases, the selections of high schools are made such that the probability of drawing a school is proportionate to the size of its senior class. The larger the senior class (according to recent records), the higher the selection probability assigned to the high school. When a sampled school is unwilling to participate, a replacement school as similar to it as possible is selected from the same geographic area.

**Stage 3: Students.** Within each selected school, up to about 400 seniors may be included in the data collection. In schools with fewer than 400 seniors, the usual procedure is to include all of them in the data collection. In larger schools, a subset of seniors is selected either by randomly sampling classrooms or by some other random method that is convenient for the school and judged to be unbiased. Sample weights are assigned to each respondent so as to take account of variations in the sizes of samples from one school to another, as well as the (smaller) variations in selection probabilities occurring at the earlier stages of sampling.

The three-stage sampling procedure described above yielded the number of participating schools and students indicated in Table 1.

One limitation in the design is that it does not include in the target population those young men and women who drop out of high school before graduation (or before the last few months of the senior year, to be more precise). This excludes a relatively small proportion of each age cohort—between 15 and 20 percent. 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 percent 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 which participated both years. Thus far, the half-sample approach has worked quite well; and examination of drug prevalence data from the "matched half-samples" shows that the half samples of repeat schools yielded drug prevalence trends which were virtually identical to trends based on all schools.

#### Questionnaire 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 which receive the most extensive coverage in the Monitoring the Future Project; but the questionnaires also deal with a wide range of other subject areas, including attitudes about government, social institutions, race relations, changing roles for women, educational aspirations, occupational aims, and marital and family plans, as well as a variety of background and demographic factors. The list below provides an outline of the 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 which are included in a single form only.

### Representativeness and validity

The samples for this study are intended to be representative of high school seniors throughout the 48 coterminous States. As previously mentioned, this definition of the sample excludes one important portion of the age cohort: those who have dropped out of high school before nearing the end of the senior year. But given the aim of representing high school seniors, it is useful to consider the extent to which the obtained samples of schools and students are likely to be representative of all seniors and the degree to which the data obtained are likely to be valid.

There are at least four ways in which survey data of this sort might fall short of being fully accurate. First, some sampled schools refuse to participate, which could introduce some bias. Second, the failure to obtain questionnaire data from 100 percent of the students sampled in participating schools would also introduce bias. Third, the answers provided by participating students are open to both conscious and unconscious distortions which could reduce validity. Finally, limitations in sample size and/or design could place limits on the accuracy of estimates.

### School participation

As noted in the description of the sampling design, schools are invited to participate in the study for a 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, from 66 percent to 80 percent of the schools initially invited to participate have agreed to do so each year; for each school refusal, a similar school (in terms of size, geographic area, urbanicity, etc.) was recruited as a replacement.

The selection of replacement schools almost entirely removes problems of bias in region, urbanicity, and the like that might result from certain schools refusing to participate. Other potential biases are more subtle, however. For example, if it turned out that most schools with "drug problems" refused to participate, that could seriously bias the drug estimates derived from the

sample. And if any other single factor 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 three-fourths to four-fifths of all students sampled. The single most important reason that students are missed is that they are absent from class at the time of data collection, and in most cases it is not workable to schedule a special 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 one percent.

### **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 are used, rather than the six 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 125 schools are sampled, and approximately 15,000 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 percent of the original panel returned questionnaires. The retention rate decreases ordinarily with time; however, the 1995 panel retention from the class of 1981--the oldest of the panels, now age 32 (14 years past their first data collection in high school)--is 66 percent.

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 which exists strongly suggests that the self-report questions produce largely valid data. A number of factors suggest a reasonable amount of confidence about the validity of the responses to what are presumably among the most sensitive questions in the study: a low nonresponse on the drug question; a large proportion admitting to some illicit drug use; the consistency of findings across several years of the present study; strong evidence of construct validity (based on relationships observed between variables); a close match between these data and the findings from other studies using other methods; and the findings from several methodological studies 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 percent of each year's sample--are represented by only 350 to 425 respondents per year on any single questionnaire form. Further, because the sample is a stratified clustered sample, it yields less accuracy than would be yielded by a pure random sample of equal size. Therefore, because of the limited number of cases, the margin of sampling error around any statistic describing blacks is larger than for most other subgroups described in this survey.

There are factors in addition to unreliability, however, 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 which may in fact explain some observed racial differences. Put another way, at the aggregate level one might observe a considerable racial difference on some characteristic, but once one controls for some background characteristics such as socioeconomic level or region of the country--that is, comparing the black respondents with whites who come from similar backgrounds--there may be no racial difference at all.

#### Definitions of terms

**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). 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 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 generally is about 15 percent higher than the weighted number for data collected in 1975, 1976, and 1977. A comparison of weighted and unweighted numbers is provided in Table 3. For data collected in 1978 or later, the actual number of respondents is roughly equal to the weighted number. Weighting is used to improve the accuracy of estimates by correcting for unequal probabilities of selection which arise in the multi-stage sampling procedures.

**Table 1.** Sample sizes and student response rates for high school seniors

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Number of public schools	112	117	115	113	117	113	111	114	117	120	121	119	120
Number of private schools	22	17	17	16	18	19	22	23	19	18	18	20	24
Total number of schools	134	134	132	129	135	132	133	137	136	138	139	139	144
Actual number of participating students <sup>a</sup>	16,947	16,499	16,502	15,713	16,843	16,795	17,142	15,676	15,483	16,251	16,763	15,929	15,876
Student response rate (percent) <sup>b</sup>	84	83	84	83	84	83	86	86	83	84	84	84	84

<sup>a</sup>Sample weights are assigned to each respondent to correct for unequal probabilities of selection that arise in the multi-stage sampling procedure.

<sup>b</sup>The 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

	Class of 1991	Class of 1992	Class of 1993	Class of 1994	Class of 1995
<u>Tenth grade</u>					
Number public schools	107	106	111	116	117
Number private schools	14	19	17	14	22
Total number schools	121	125	128	130	139
Total number of participating students <sup>a</sup>	14,996	14,997	15,516	16,080	17,285
Student response rate (percent) <sup>b</sup>	87	88	86	88	87
<u>Eighth grade</u>					
Number public schools	131	133	126	116	118
Number private schools	31	26	30	34	34
Total number schools	162	159	156	150	152
Total number of participating students <sup>a</sup>	17,844	19,015	18,820	17,708	17,929
Student response rate (percent) <sup>b</sup>	90	90	90	89	89

<sup>a</sup>Sample weights are assigned to each respondent to correct for unequal probabilities of selection that arise in the multi-stage sampling procedure.

<sup>b</sup>The 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 1983	Class of 1984	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
Total sample	16,947	16,499	16,502	15,713	16,843	16,795	17,142	15,676	15,483	16,251	16,251	15,389	15,876
<u>Sex</u>													
Male	8,074	7,800	7,776	7,261	7,912	7,861	8,156	7,862	7,617	7,582	7,582	6,918	7,293
Female	8,227	8,029	8,164	7,855	8,340	8,342	8,471	7,241	7,277	8,053	8,053	7,957	7,891
<u>Race</u>													
White	12,806	12,337	12,291	11,713	12,478	12,051	12,250	11,410	10,754	11,029	11,029	10,656	11,012
Black	2,067	2,244	1,995	1,649	1,708	2,063	2,038	1,614	1,757	2,244	2,244	1,671	1,693
<u>Region</u>													
Northeast	4,056	3,386	3,878	3,720	3,611	3,348	3,305	3,358	2,862	2,887	2,887	2,695	2,881
North Central	4,784	4,611	4,516	4,440	4,489	4,435	4,589	4,284	4,089	4,529	4,529	4,031	4,380
South	5,434	5,568	5,028	4,855	5,431	5,753	6,255	5,262	5,330	5,787	5,787	5,636	5,593
West	2,673	2,932	3,079	2,698	3,313	3,260	2,992	2,773	3,202	3,048	3,048	3,027	3,022
<u>College plans</u>													
Complete 4 years	9,062	9,103	9,448	9,291	10,465	10,774	11,108	10,245	10,402	11,339	11,339	11,064	11,396
None or under 4 years	6,555	6,124	5,770	5,277	5,135	4,822	4,889	4,332	4,089	3,813	3,813	3,424	3,351
<u>Illicit drug use</u>													
None	6,082	6,199	6,412	6,535	7,188	7,606	8,253	8,006	8,464	9,441	9,441	8,395	7,996
Marijuana only	3,599	3,528	3,449	3,125	3,514	3,605	3,374	2,901	2,657	2,523	2,523	2,854	3,255
Few pills	2,315	2,196	2,264	2,223	2,142	2,133	2,057	1,872	1,742	1,757	1,757	1,736	1,756
More pills	4,306	3,936	3,802	3,264	3,410	2,896	2,889	2,380	2,128	1,974	1,974	2,221	2,247
Any heroin	206	206	193	161	203	186	222	194	141	199	199	171	250

Note: Data for 1989-95 are based on six questionnaire forms; N's for one-form questions are approximately one-sixth of the total sample N. Data for 1979-88 are based on five questionnaire forms; N's for one-form questions are approximately one-fifth 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 1994** (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1995), pp. 1-15; and **National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1993** (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1995), pp. 5-14, 163, Appendix A, Appendix B. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

#### Survey methodology

The National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA) is an annual series of national surveys to measure the prevalence of drug use among the American household population age 12 and older. Population estimates of drug use prevalence for the civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States are presented.

For the 1993 and 1994 National Household Surveys, a national probability sample of dwelling units in the United States was selected from 117 and 127 primary sampling units, respectively. The sample included persons living in some group quarters, such as rooming houses, college dormitories, and homeless shelters, but did not include transient populations such as the homeless not in shelters and residents of institutional quarters such as jails and hospitals, and active military personnel.

Survey data are collected through personal visits to each selected residence. In each selected household, a short questionnaire recording the age, race/ethnicity, sex, marital status, and current smoking status of all household members age 12 and older was completed. Using a random sampling procedure, either two, one, or no respondents were selected to be interviewed. (Selection probabilities were based on the race/ethnicity of the head of household and the ages and current smoking status of household members.) The procedure was designed to control the sample sizes for age and race/ethnicity groups of interest. Current smoking status was included in the selection process beginning in 1993 to oversample smokers 18 to 34 years old. Because a statistical correlation exists between smoking status and the use of illicit

drugs, this oversampling increases the precision of many illicit drug use estimates. It also has the advantage of providing increased accuracy for estimates of characteristics of illicit drug users due to the larger size of the sample of illicit drug users. After selection, respondents were interviewed in person in their homes by trained interviewers. The interview process included interviewer-administered questions and self-administered answer sheets and other procedures designed to assure respondents that their responses to sensitive questions would be kept confidential and anonymous.

A revised questionnaire and editing procedure were introduced beginning with the 1994 National Household Survey. This new methodology produces estimates that are not comparable to previous estimates. Readers interested in a discussion of the revised methodology should consult the source. In 1994, both the old and new questionnaires were administered to separate portions of the sample. Data presented in SOURCEBOOK are based on the new questionnaire. A total of 17,809 respondents completed the new questionnaire resulting in a response rate for screening sample households of 93.8 percent and 78.2 percent for interviewing sample individuals. Sample size and U.S. population breakdowns for the most recent survey available are presented in Table 1.

**Table 1** 1994 NHSDA sample size and U.S. population, by demographic characteristics

	1994	
	Sample	Population
Total	17,809	209,411,209
<u>Sex</u>		
Male	7,950	100,365,084
Female	9,859	109,046,125
<u>Race, ethnicity</u>		
White	8,663	159,029,073
Black	4,010	23,365,478
Hispanic	4,706	19,111,932
Other	430	7,904,725
<u>Age</u>		
12 to 17	4,698	21,772,848
18 to 25	3,706	28,027,292
26 to 34	5,223	36,588,076
35 years and older	4,182	123,022,993
<u>Region</u>		
Northeast	3,138	40,987,417
North Central	3,700	50,029,354
South	6,797	73,586,809
West	4,174	44,807,629

Note: Sample size is the unweighted number of respondents in the 1994 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.

For the 1993 National Household Survey, data were collected throughout the year, resulting in a total of 26,489 completed interviews with a 93.9 percent response rate for screening sample households and a 79.2 percent response rate for interviewing sample individuals.

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. In addition, for the 1993 NHSDA six Metropolitan Statistical Areas were oversampled: Chicago, Denver, the District of Columbia, Los Angeles, Miami, and New York. This oversampling allowed certain subgroups to be large enough to support estimation. The national estimates presented include data from these special samples. 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.

#### Development of weights

Sampling weights were calculated to reflect selection probabilities and to compensate for nonresponse and undercoverage. Each weight can be viewed as the number of population members that the responding sample member represents. 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.

#### 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 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

minimally complete interviews, 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.

### **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. Nonsampling errors are attributed to such sources as recording and coding errors, missing data, 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 errors. Sampling errors are quantified by way of confidence intervals. Asymmetrical 95 percent confidence intervals were calculated for all estimated pro-

portions 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 States of Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

## 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, 1994*, NCJ-162126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, forthcoming). 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 percent of the interviews in the 1994 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, Maryland and Tucson, Arizona).

#### 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 1980 census.

The 1994 NCVS sample households were drawn from the 1980-based sample design. 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 NCVS sample design has been revised to take advantage of the availability of data from the 1990 census. However, the 1990-based sample will not start contributing to the NCVS estimates until 1995.

The two remaining stages of sampling were designed to ensure a self-weighting probability sample of housing units and group-quarter dwellings within each of the selected areas. (Self-weighting means that prior to imposing any weighting adjustments, each sample housing unit had the same probability of being selected.) This involved a systematic selection of enumeration districts (geographic areas used for the 1980 census), with a probability of selection proportionate to their 1980 population size, followed by the selection of segments (clusters of approximately four housing units each) from within each enumeration district. To account for units built within each of the sample areas after the 1980 Census, a sample was drawn of permits issued for the construction of residential housing. Jurisdictions that do not issue building permits were sampled using small land-area segments. These supplementary procedures, though yielding a relatively small portion of the total sample, enabled persons living in housing units built after 1980 to be properly represented in the survey.

Approximately 58,040 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 timeframe 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.

#### Selection of cases for CATI

About 30 percent of the 47,563 households obtained in the 1994 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 percent 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 1994.

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 percent of the time, the survey estimate will differ from the true average by less than one standard error. Only 10 percent 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 percent confidence interval is the estimate plus or minus twice the standard error. Thus there is a 95 percent chance that the result of a complete census would fall within the confidence interval. Most of the comparisons presented were significant at the 95 percent confidence level (about 2.0 standard errors, meaning that the difference between the estimates is greater than twice the standard error of the difference). Comparisons that failed the 90 percent test were not considered statistically significant.

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 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 percent 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 sub-county 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.

## 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, *Preliminary Estimates from the Drug Abuse Warning Network: 1994 Preliminary Estimates of Drug-Related Emergency Department Episodes*, Advance Report Number 11 (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, December 1995), pp. 4, 32-41; and *Preliminary Estimates from the Drug Abuse Warning Network: January-June 1995 Preliminary Estimates of Drug-Related Emergency Department Episodes* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, May 1996), p. 26. 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 year 1994. During 1994, 496 sample hospitals provided data to DAWN. With the application of sampling weights, these data lead to the estimate of 518,521 drug abuse episodes and 900,317 drug mentions in the universe of eligible hospitals across the United States.

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 in 1994 was 72 percent; 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 non-medical 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 epi-

sodes 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 reported 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 nonresponse based either on complete non-participation 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 year. Estimates for 1993 and 1994 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 and 1994 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 is also 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

**National Youth Survey: Adjusted prevalence and offense rates of delinquent behavior: 1979, 1980, 1983, 1986, 1989, and 1992** Survey methodology and descriptions of offenses

Note: This information was excerpted from David Huizinga et al., *Prevalence and Offense Rates of Delinquent Behavior 1976-1992 Adjusted and Unadjusted for Triviality and Inappropriateness*. National Youth Survey Report No. 60, Institute of Behavioral Science, University of Colorado, 1996. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

### Study design and sample selection

The National Youth Survey (NYS) involved a multi-cohort accelerated longitudinal design with a national probability sample of 1,725 adolescents age 11 to 17 in 1976. Based on a multi-stage cluster design, the sample was selected to be representative of the American youth born in the years 1959 through 1965. At each stage the probabilities of selection were established to provide a self-weighting sample. Seventy-six primary sampling units were selected, with probability of selection being proportional to size. This sampling procedure resulted in the listing of 67,266 households, of which approximately 8,000 were selected for inclusion in the sample. All youth living in the selected households who were 11 through 17 years of age on or before Dec. 31, 1976 and were physically and mentally capable of being interviewed were eligible for the study. The selected households generated an estimated total of 2,360 eligible youth. Of these, 1,725 (73 percent) agreed to participate in the study, signed informed consents, and completed interviews in the initial survey.

The initial survey was conducted between January and March of 1977 and obtained individual reports of delinquency involvement during the preceding year (1976). Surveys for 1977-80 were conducted during the same period in successive years, obtaining reports of delinquent activity during the calendar year just ended. Similarly, the 1984, 1987, 1990, and 1993 surveys obtained reports of delinquent activity during the prior calendar year (1983, 1986, 1989, and 1992).

Attempts were made to recontact and interview each of the original 1,725 respondents in each of the eight followup surveys. However, some respondents were lost on one or more followup surveys due to their refusal to

participate or the inability to locate them. The completion rate, or percent of the total original sample that completed interviews for each survey after the first, was 1978--96 percent, 1979--94 percent, 1980--89 percent, 1981--87 percent, 1984--87 percent, 1987--80 percent, 1990--83 percent, and 1993--78 percent. Comparisons of participants and nonparticipants at each survey year after the first reveal some small selective loss at particular waves. However, comparisons of those participating in each survey with the total sample in the first survey suggest that differences by age, sex, race, place of residence (urban, suburban, rural), and general delinquency are not common and are small (not statistically significant) when they occur. The representativeness of the sample with respect to these variables does not appear to be affected in any serious way by respondent loss over the survey years.

### Data collection procedures

The annual reports of delinquent behavior by members of the youth panel were obtained in confidential personal (face-to-face or telephone) interviews. In most instances these interviews occurred in the respondent's home. If the situation at home was such that privacy could not be guaranteed, arrangements were made to conduct the interview in some other setting where privacy was assured. Respondents were guaranteed that any information they provided in the interview was confidential and could not be released to any person or agency without their prior written consent.

### The measure of delinquent behavior

The primary measure of delinquency employed in the National Youth Survey was a self-report measure. The full range of delinquent acts reported in the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) was reviewed. Any specific act that involved more than one percent of the reported juvenile arrests for 1972-74 (with the exception of traffic violations) was included in the self-report delinquency (SRD) measure. As a result, offenses such as robbery and sexual assault, which are often absent in SRD measures, were included. The process resulted in a 40-item SRD measure that was used in the initial survey.

Additional SRD items were added during subsequent surveys. Three new fraud items were added in 1979 based on a reassessment of UCR arrest data for youth in the 18 to 21 age range. An arson item was added in 1980. For the 1986 estimates, all of the school-related offense items were eliminated. New items were added for work-related offenses: hit someone at work, damaged employer's property, stole from employer, and embezzlement. Also added were general

items for minor assault and strongarm robbery (hit anyone else, strongarmed anyone else), and picked someone's pocket. New items for battery, forgery, income tax evasion, and insurance fraud were added for the 1992 estimates.

### Descriptions of self-report delinquency items

Question: "How many times in the last year have you:"

**Damaged family property**--Purposely damaged or destroyed property belonging to your parents or other family members.

**Damaged school property**--Purposely damaged or destroyed property belonging to a school.

**Damaged other property**--Purposely damaged or destroyed other property that did not belong to you (not counting family or school property).

**Stole motor vehicle**--Stolen (or tried to steal) a motor vehicle, such as a car or motorcycle.

**Stole something over \$50**--Stolen (or tried to steal) something worth more than \$50.

**Bought stolen goods**--Knowingly bought, sold or held stolen goods (or tried to do any of these things).

**Carried hidden weapon**--Carried a hidden weapon other than a plain pocket knife.

**Stole something under \$5**--Stolen (or tried to steal) things worth \$5 or less.

**Aggravated assault**--Attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting or killing them.

**Gang fights**--Been involved in gang fights.

**Sold marijuana**--Sold marijuana or hashish ("pot," "grass," "hash").

**Stole from family**--Stolen money or other things from your parents or other members of your family.

**Hit teacher**--Hit (or threatened to hit) a teacher or other adult at school.

**Hit parent**--Hit (or threatened to hit) one of your parents.

**Hit student**--Hit (or threatened to hit) other students.

**Sold hard drugs**--Sold hard drugs, such as heroin, cocaine, and LSD.

**Joyriding**--Taken a vehicle for a ride (drive) without the owner's permission.

**Sexual assault**--Had (or tried to have) sexual relations with someone against their will.

**Strongarmed students**--Used force (strongarm methods) to get money or things from other students.

**Strongarmed others**--Used force (strongarm methods) to get money or things from other people (not students or teachers).

**Stole something worth \$5 to**

**\$50**--Stolen (or tried to steal) things worth between \$5 and \$50.

**Stole at school**--Stolen (or tried to steal) something at school, such as someone's coat from a classroom, locker, or cafeteria, or a book from the library.

**Broke into building or vehicle**--Broken into a building or vehicle (or tried to break in) to steal something or just to look around.

#### **Additional SRD items on subsequent surveys and year added**

**Damaged property**--Purposely damaged or destroyed property that did not belong to you. (1977)

**Credit card fraud**--Used or tried to use credit cards without the owner's permission. (1978)

**Used checks illegally**--Used checks illegally or used phony money to pay for something (includes intentional overdrafts). (1979)

**Fraud**--Tried to cheat someone by selling them something that was worthless or not what you said it was. (1979)

**Arson**--Purposely set fire to a building, a car, or other property or tried to do so. (1980)

**Hit someone at work**--Hit or threatened to hit your supervisor or other employee. (1986)

**Hit someone else**--Hit or threatened to hit anyone else (other than parents, persons at work). (1986)

**Damaged employer's property**--Purposely damaged or destroyed property belonging to your employer. (1986)

**Stole from employer**--Stolen money, goods or property from place where you work. (1986)

**Embezzlement**--Embezzled money, that is, used money or funds entrusted to your care for some purpose other than that intended. (1986)

**Strongarmed anyone**--Used force or strongarm methods to get money or things from people. (1986)

**Forgery**--Forged or copied someone else's signature on a check or legal document without their permission. (1993)

**Insurance fraud**--Made fraudulent insurance claims, that is, falsified or inflated medical bills or property or automobile repairs or replacement costs. (1993)

**Income tax evasion**--Intentionally underreported money earned or received, overestimated expenses or losses, or otherwise cheated on your Federal or State income taxes. (1993)

**Battery**--Hit or beat up someone so badly they probably needed a doctor. (1993)

The SRD measure asks respondents to indicate how many times, "from Christmas a year ago to the Christmas just past," they committed each offense. The recall period for each survey is thus 1 year, anchored by a specific reference point relevant to most youth. The

use of a 1-year period that coincides almost precisely with the calendar year allows for direct comparison with UCR data, NCVS victimization data, and some prior SRD data.

#### **The measure of drug use**

While a number of drug-related offenses were included in the SRD measure (e.g., selling marijuana, being drunk, buying liquor for a minor), offenses involving the illegal possession of alcohol and illicit drugs for personal use were included in a separate measure of drug use. This measure included seven drug substances: alcohol, marijuana, hallucinogens, amphetamines, heroin, cocaine, and barbiturates. Questions about the personal use of these seven substances were asked of all panel members on each of the nine annual surveys. Tranquilizers, inhalants, and angel dust were added for the 1979 estimates. Use of crack was added for the 1986 estimates.

The general format of drug use questions was similar to that employed with the SRD measure. The general question for the set of drug use items was "In the past year how often have you used...?" The reference period for drug use, like delinquent offenses, was the previous calendar year.

#### **Prevalence and offender frequency rates**

Prevalence rates refer to the proportion, or percentage, of persons in a population that reported engaging in a particular offense within a designated period of time. The unit of analysis, i.e., that which is counted, is persons. The prevalence figures reported are annual percentages.

Frequency rates refer to the number of times a particular offense was committed within the group of individuals who reported committing the offense in a designated time period. The offender frequencies reported here are annual median frequencies among the active offender group. Median frequencies are presented to avoid the influence of extreme scores on reported offense frequencies, and therefore more accurately reflect the number of offenses committed by a typical active offender.

#### **Adjusted prevalence and frequency rates**

The 1980 through 1993 surveys included followup questions that asked about the details of reported events for most of the delinquency items. This information was used to determine the appropriateness and seriousness of reported delinquent behaviors. Responses to a specific item were considered to be appropriate if they reflected the behavior described in the delinquency item, and serious, if an official such as a police officer would have taken action if the behavior had

been observed. The adjusted prevalence and offender frequency estimates reported here reflect the use of this followup information. Adjustments were made to the reported frequencies given by individual respondents. These, in turn, result in more accurate prevalence and offender frequency rates. The adjustment, to the extent possible, removes inappropriate and trivial offense reports. Only those delinquency items and drug use items (amphetamines, barbiturates, tranquilizers) in survey years in which such followup data were available and drug use items that were always considered serious (marijuana, hallucinogens, inhalants, angel dust, heroin, crack, cocaine) are reported.

It should be noted that the unit of analysis in self-report surveys such as the NYS involves a person-reported offense as distinguished from an offense event. For example, since a single robbery event may involve more than one person, the number of robberies reported by persons in the sample may exceed the actual number of robbery events in which these persons were involved. Frequency estimates as used here, describe the rate at which persons commit offenses, not the rate of offense events. Frequency estimates may be expressed as an average number of offenses per person, or as the number of offenses per some population base (e.g., 100; 1,000; or 100,000 persons). As in the case of prevalence, the period of time involved is usually designated, e.g., monthly frequency rate, annual frequency rate, or lifetime frequency rate.

# **Characteristics and distribution of persons arrested**

This section begins with a series of tables from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program. The UCR obtains information on offenses known to and arrests made by participating law enforcement agencies across the country. An arrest is reported to the UCR Program "each time a person is taken into custody, notified, or cited for criminal infractions other than traffic violations." Included in this section are data on total arrests for each of the Part I and Part II UCR offenses. These data are presented for cities, suburban areas, and rural counties; and broken down by the age, sex, and race of arrestees. Arrest rates for the eight Part I index crimes are presented for each State. These rates are provided for the total population and those under 18 years of age. Trend data spanning over 20 years also show arrest rates for the eight index crimes.

Data on the number of offenses "cleared by arrest" are presented. An offense is cleared by arrest when at least one person is arrested, charged, and turned over to the court for prosecution; or cleared by other exceptional means such as death of the offender. These tables include type of offense, geographic area, number of police agencies reporting, population served, and offenses cleared by arrest of juveniles. Additionally, information on juveniles taken into police custody and manner of handling juvenile detainees is included. Tables showing arrests for alcohol-related offenses also are presented.

This section includes trend data for drug abuse arrests and information on arrests for drug law violations for the four regions of the country. Data from the Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) program showing drug use by adult arrestees in 23 large U.S. cities are provided. These tables include type of drug use and demographic characteristics of arrestees. Data on drug use by juvenile arrestees also are included.

Data from the Federal-wide Drug Seizure System provide counts of drugs seized by Federal agencies. A series of tables presents the activities of the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), including information on type of drugs removed from the domestic market, seizures of illegal drug laboratories, type and value of assets seized, and arrests by the DEA and subsequent convictions. Data on drug and property seizures made by the U.S. Customs Service as well as seizures and arrests by the U.S. Coast Guard are presented. Finally, information on the law enforcement activities of both the U.S. Secret Service and the Immigration and Naturalization Service is provided.

Table 4.1

**Estimated number of arrests<sup>a</sup>**

By offense charged, United States, 1994

Offense charged	
Total <sup>b</sup>	14,648,700
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	22,100
Forcible rape	36,610
Robbery	172,290
Aggravated assault	547,760
Burglary	396,100
Larceny-theft	1,514,500
Motor vehicle theft	200,200
Arson	20,900
Violent crime <sup>c</sup>	778,730
Property crime <sup>d</sup>	2,131,700
Total Crime Index <sup>e</sup>	2,910,400
Other assaults	1,223,600
Forgery and counterfeiting	115,300
Fraud	419,800
Embezzlement	14,300
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	164,700
Vandalism	323,300
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	259,400
Prostitution and commercialized vice	98,800
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	100,700
Drug abuse violations	1,351,400
Gambling	18,500
Offenses against family and children	117,200
Driving under the influence	1,384,600
Liquor laws	541,800
Drunkenness	713,200
Disorderly conduct	746,200
Vagrancy	25,300
All other offenses (except traffic)	3,743,200
Suspicion (not included in total)	14,000
Curfew and loitering law violations	128,400
Runaways	248,800

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 1994 (Source, p. 381). Due to National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) conversion efforts, no arrest data for Kansas, Montana, and most Illinois law enforcement agencies were available for 1994. 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.

<sup>a</sup>Arrest totals based on all reporting agencies and estimates for unreported areas.

<sup>b</sup>Because of rounding, figures may not add to total.

<sup>c</sup>Violent crimes are offenses of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

<sup>d</sup>Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

<sup>e</sup>Includes arson.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1994* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995), p. 217.

Table 4.2

**Arrest rates (per 100,000 inhabitants)**

By offense, 1971-94

(Rate per 100,000 inhabitants)

	Total Crime Index <sup>a</sup>	Violent crime <sup>b</sup>	Property crime <sup>c</sup>	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

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.

<sup>a</sup>Includes arson beginning in 1979.

<sup>b</sup>Violent crimes are offenses of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

<sup>c</sup>Property 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 (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, 1994

(Population figures rounded to the nearest thousand. All rates were calculated on the population before rounding. Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.)

Offense charged	Total (10,654 agencies; population 207,624,000)	Cities							Counties		
		Total city arrests (7,358 cities; population 142,170,000)	Group I (60 cities, 250,000 and over; population 41,967,000)	Group II (132 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 19,434,000)	Group III (324 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 22,144,000)	Group IV (580 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 20,056,000)	Group V (1,328 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 21,010,000)	Group VI (4,934 cities under 10,000; population 17,559,000)	Suburban counties <sup>a</sup> (1,179 agencies; population 43,993,000)	Rural counties (2,117 agencies; population 21,460,000)	Suburban areas <sup>b</sup> (5,414 agencies; population 87,933,000)
Total	11,865,793	9,169,197	3,283,479	1,252,057	1,259,909	1,071,294	1,163,853	1,138,605	1,882,094	814,502	4,168,290
Rate per 100,000	5,715.1	6,449.4	7,824.0	6,442.5	5,689.7	5,341.4	5,539.4	6,484.5	4,278.2	3,795.4	4,740.3
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	18,497	14,485	8,320	2,391	1,455	895	845	579	2,730	1,282	4,283
Rate	8.9	10.2	19.8	12.3	6.6	4.5	4.0	3.3	6.2	6.0	4.9
Forcible rape	29,791	21,969	9,350	3,200	2,985	2,186	2,358	1,890	5,034	2,788	9,473
Rate	14.3	15.5	22.3	16.5	13.5	10.9	11.2	10.8	11.4	13.0	10.8
Robbery	146,979	130,109	73,238	18,922	15,134	10,287	7,995	4,533	14,458	2,412	32,408
Rate	70.8	91.5	174.5	97.4	68.3	51.3	38.1	25.8	32.9	11.2	36.9
Aggravated assault	449,716	346,185	140,071	56,525	49,887	37,628	32,599	29,475	73,913	29,618	146,113
Rate	216.6	243.5	333.8	290.8	225.3	187.6	155.2	167.9	168.0	138.0	166.2
Burglary	319,926	234,868	72,914	39,770	38,466	29,486	28,322	25,910	56,541	28,517	114,357
Rate	154.1	165.2	173.7	204.6	173.7	147.0	134.8	147.6	128.5	132.9	130.0
Larceny-theft	1,236,311	1,036,485	286,084	156,673	176,371	149,868	152,861	114,628	154,548	45,278	441,689
Rate	595.5	729.0	681.7	806.2	796.5	747.2	727.5	652.8	351.3	211.0	502.3
Motor vehicle theft	166,260	131,993	63,819	19,872	16,722	11,301	10,727	9,552	26,652	7,615	49,572
Rate	80.1	92.8	152.1	102.3	75.5	56.3	51.1	54.4	60.6	35.5	56.4
Arson	16,764	12,304	3,624	1,816	1,719	1,678	1,740	1,727	3,033	1,427	6,668
Rate	8.1	8.7	8.6	9.3	7.8	8.4	8.3	9.8	6.9	6.6	7.6
Violent crime <sup>c</sup>	644,983	512,748	230,979	81,038	69,461	50,996	43,797	36,477	96,135	36,100	192,277
Rate	310.7	360.7	550.4	417.0	313.7	254.3	208.5	207.7	218.5	168.2	218.7
Property crime <sup>d</sup>	1,739,261	1,415,650	426,441	218,131	233,278	192,333	193,650	151,817	240,774	82,837	612,286
Rate	837.7	995.7	1,016.1	1,122.4	1,053.5	959.0	921.7	864.6	547.3	386.0	696.3
Total Crime Index <sup>e</sup>	2,384,244	1,928,398	657,420	299,169	302,739	243,329	237,447	188,294	336,909	118,937	804,563
Rate	1,148.4	1,356.4	1,566.5	1,539.4	1,367.2	1,213.2	1,130.1	1,072.4	765.8	554.2	915.0
Other assaults	991,881	766,109	256,045	123,102	104,018	89,624	102,711	90,609	155,025	70,747	342,105
Rate	477.7	538.9	610.1	633.4	469.7	446.9	488.9	516.0	352.4	329.7	389.0
Forgery and counterfeiting	93,003	71,411	21,104	10,993	11,058	9,150	10,132	8,974	14,513	7,079	32,633
Rate	44.8	50.2	50.3	56.6	49.9	45.6	48.2	51.1	33.0	33.0	37.1
Fraud	330,752	202,304	71,817	22,846	23,510	28,102	28,586	27,443	80,985	47,463	135,081
Rate	159.3	142.3	171.1	117.6	106.2	140.1	136.1	156.3	184.1	221.2	153.6
Embezzlement	11,614	8,424	2,241	1,854	1,397	1,069	1,071	792	2,226	964	4,114
Rate	5.6	5.9	5.3	9.5	6.3	5.3	5.1	4.5	5.1	4.5	4.7
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	134,930	107,566	34,692	18,203	16,874	15,385	12,789	9,623	20,308	7,056	49,471
Rate	65.0	75.7	82.7	93.7	76.2	76.7	60.9	54.8	46.2	32.9	56.3
Vandalism	259,579	206,433	59,757	26,952	30,592	27,732	31,025	30,375	34,324	18,822	95,595
Rate	125.0	145.2	142.4	138.7	138.2	138.3	147.7	173.0	78.0	87.7	108.7
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	213,494	173,745	70,657	26,801	23,184	17,968	17,636	17,499	29,207	10,542	67,151
Rate	102.8	122.2	168.4	137.9	104.7	89.6	83.9	99.7	66.4	49.1	76.4
Prostitution and commercialized vice	86,818	81,775	59,472	11,935	5,437	3,355	1,187	389	4,842	201	9,554
Rate	41.8	57.5	141.7	61.4	24.6	16.7	5.6	2.2	11.0	0.9	10.9
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	81,887	59,780	24,995	8,159	8,528	6,723	6,163	5,212	14,801	7,306	27,777
Rate	39.4	42.0	59.6	42.0	38.5	33.5	29.3	29.7	33.6	34.0	31.6
Drug abuse violations	1,118,346	881,300	391,905	144,097	115,888	88,899	75,148	65,363	176,264	60,782	350,472
Rate	538.6	619.9	933.9	741.5	523.3	443.2	357.7	372.2	400.7	283.2	398.6
Gambling	15,845	14,204	10,405	1,090	1,009	681	615	404	1,282	359	2,357
Rate	7.6	10.0	24.8	5.6	4.6	3.4	2.9	2.3	2.9	1.7	2.7
Offenses against family and children	92,133	53,449	12,902	5,520	8,954	8,546	10,250	7,277	28,418	10,266	45,575
Rate	44.4	37.6	30.7	28.4	40.4	42.6	48.8	41.4	64.6	47.8	51.8
Driving under the influence	1,079,533	690,321	150,006	78,611	95,848	98,295	123,563	143,998	262,324	126,888	509,830
Rate	519.9	485.6	357.4	404.5	432.8	490.1	588.1	820.1	596.3	591.3	579.8
Liquor laws	424,452	337,393	82,156	32,273	41,899	40,975	61,340	78,750	47,672	39,387	149,668
Rate	204.4	237.3	195.8	166.1	189.2	204.3	291.9	448.5	108.4	183.5	170.2
Drunkenness	571,420	483,172	118,661	68,775	75,720	61,132	73,258	85,626	50,921	37,327	179,466
Rate	275.2	339.9	282.8	353.9	342.0	304.8	348.7	487.6	115.7	173.9	204.1
Disorderly conduct	601,002	525,603	160,906	56,506	75,792	60,370	82,324	89,705	46,881	28,518	201,511
Rate	289.5	369.7	383.4	290.8	342.3	301.0	391.8	510.9	106.6	132.9	229.2
Vagrancy	21,413	19,879	10,952	2,528	1,766	1,758	1,333	1,542	1,219	315	4,932
Rate	10.3	14.0	26.1	13.0	8.0	8.8	6.3	8.8	2.8	1.5	5.6

Table 4.3

**Number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of arrests**

By offense charged and size of place, 1994--Continued

By offense charged and size of place, 1994 - Continued											
		Cities						Counties			
	Total	Total city	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V	Group VI	Suburban	Rural	Suburban
	(10,654	(7,358	(60 cities,	(132 cities,	(324 cities,	(580 cities,	(1,328 cities,	(4,934 cities	counties <sup>a</sup>	counties	areas <sup>b</sup>
	agencies;	cities;	and over;	249,999;	99,999;	49,999;	24,999;	10,000;	agencies;	agencies;	agencies;
	population	population	population	population	population	population	population	population	population	population	population
Offense charged	207,624,000)	142,170,000)	41,967,000)	19,434,000)	22,144,000)	20,056,000)	21,010,000)	17,559,000)	43,993,000)	21,460,000)	87,933,000)
All other offenses (except traffic)	3,046,100	2,312,799	1,009,845	279,188	275,097	234,928	253,040	260,701	525,484	207,817	1,043,774
Rate	1,467.1	1,626.8	2,406.3	1,436.6	1,242.3	1,171.3	1,204.4	1,484.7	1,194.5	968.4	1,187.0
Suspicion (not included in totals)	11,395	8,900	4,754	273	1,198	888	656	1,131	1,772	723	3,493
Rate	5.5	6.3	11.3	1.4	5.4	4.4	3.1	6.4	4.0	3.4	4.0
Curfew and loitering law violations	105,888	99,578	39,014	9,933	12,871	12,044	14,143	11,573	4,228	2,082	29,567
Rate	51.0	70.0	93.0	51.1	58.1	60.1	67.3	65.9	9.6	9.7	33.6
Runaways	201,459	145,554	38,527	23,522	27,728	21,229	20,092	14,456	44,261	11,644	83,094
Rate	97.0	102.4	91.8	121.0	125.2	105.8	95.6	82.3	100.6	54.3	94.5

Note: See Note, table 4.1. This table presents data from all law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1994. Population figures represent U.S. Bureau of the Census July 1, 1994 population estimates for individual agencies (Source, p. 381). For definitions of offenses, suburban areas, and rural counties, see Appendix 3.

<sup>c</sup>Violent crimes are offenses of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

<sup>d</sup>Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

<sup>e</sup>Includes arson.

<sup>a</sup>Includes only suburban county law enforcement agencies.

<sup>b</sup>Includes 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, 1994* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995), pp. 219, 220.

Table 4.4

**Percent distribution of total U.S. population and persons arrested for all offenses**

By age group, United States, 1994

Age group	U.S. resident population	Persons arrested
Age 12 and younger	19.2%	1.8%
13 to 15	4.2	8.4
16 to 18	4.0	12.8
19 to 21	4.1	11.8
22 to 24	4.4	10.5
25 to 29	7.4	14.8
30 to 34	8.5	14.4
35 to 39	8.4	10.9
40 to 44	7.6	6.7
45 to 49	6.4	3.7
50 to 54	5.1	1.9
55 to 59	4.2	1.0
60 to 64	3.9	0.6
Age 65 and older	12.7	0.7

Note: See Note, table 4.1. This table presents data from all law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1994 (Source, U.S. Department of Justice, p. 381). Because of rounding, percents may not add to 100.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1994* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995), pp. 227, 228; and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, "U.S. Population Estimates, by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990 to 1994," Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Commerce, March 1995. (Mimeographed.) Table 1. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.



Table 4.5

**Arrests**

By offense charged, age group, and State, 1994

State	Total all offenses <sup>a</sup>	Total Crime Index <sup>b</sup>	Violent crime <sup>c</sup>	Property crime <sup>d</sup>	Murder and non- negligent man- slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
<b>Alabama:</b> 260 agencies; population 3,891,000:												
Under 18	17,018	7,500	1,392	6,108	68	34	422	868	1,002	4,632	448	26
Total all ages	199,303	38,153	12,419	25,734	469	485	2,085	9,380	4,053	19,900	1,655	126
<b>Alaska:</b> 25 agencies; population 569,000:												
Under 18	6,737	3,279	288	2,991	12	30	59	187	586	2,084	303	18
Total all ages	38,417	8,186	1,611	6,575	35	118	184	1,274	952	4,943	646	34
<b>Arizona:</b> 85 agencies; population 3,904,000:												
Under 18	64,452	18,397	2,266	16,131	69	34	435	1,728	2,879	11,346	1,604	302
Total all ages	271,026	56,110	9,554	46,556	327	246	1,519	7,462	6,459	36,261	3,408	428
<b>Arkansas:</b> 184 agencies; population 2,416,000:												
Under 18	18,730	6,382	927	5,455	51	56	267	553	1,195	3,952	281	27
Total all ages	175,692	23,444	5,091	18,353	299	457	992	3,343	3,393	14,139	690	131
<b>California:</b> 701 agencies; population 31,354,000:												
Under 18	257,389	104,372	22,053	82,319	545	459	8,946	12,103	22,110	43,212	15,377	1,620
Total all ages	1,616,563	409,015	150,531	258,484	2,973	3,303	27,978	116,277	69,363	145,135	41,415	2,571
<b>Colorado:</b> 97 agencies; population 2,533,000:												
Under 18	51,163	15,278	1,554	13,724	14	62	380	1,098	1,617	11,090	802	215
Total all ages	217,438	42,166	8,084	34,082	162	467	1,064	6,391	3,472	28,355	1,883	372
<b>Connecticut:</b> 98 agencies; population 2,768,000:												
Under 18	32,154	9,939	1,608	8,331	34	56	559	959	1,585	5,266	1,331	149
Total all ages	182,873	39,103	8,665	30,438	193	380	2,181	5,911	5,294	22,245	2,615	284
<b>Delaware:</b> 3 agencies; population 380,000:												
Under 18	1,796	759	149	610	2	25	26	96	175	335	88	12
Total all ages	9,729	2,357	738	1,619	6	102	98	532	401	1,099	104	15
<b>District of Columbia:</b> 1 agency; population 570,000:												
Under 18	3,733	1,353	689	664	26	9	256	398	52	144	464	4
Total all ages	48,502	10,658	5,058	5,600	277	95	1,173	3,513	1,090	2,860	1,623	27
<b>Florida:</b> 616 agencies; population 13,729,000:												
Under 18	154,569	64,531	11,604	52,927	197	395	3,693	7,319	12,048	33,540	7,023	316
Total all ages	756,362	202,506	58,609	143,897	1,196	2,366	11,254	43,793	29,290	99,633	14,281	693
<b>Georgia:</b> 300 agencies; population 4,184,000:												
Under 18	37,514	13,648	2,262	11,386	60	95	688	1,419	2,089	7,829	1,351	117
Total all ages	286,256	56,659	15,246	41,413	429	575	3,160	11,082	6,785	31,113	3,130	385
<b>Hawaii:</b> 5 agencies; population 1,179,000:												
Under 18	20,648	4,664	326	4,338	8	26	144	148	632	3,271	401	34
Total all ages	68,990	13,032	1,323	11,709	62	149	459	653	1,527	8,377	1,742	63
<b>Idaho:</b> 102 agencies; population 1,103,000:												
Under 18	20,034	6,733	412	6,321	6	6	40	360	725	5,077	428	91
Total all ages	63,762	11,861	1,392	10,469	36	68	100	1,188	1,271	8,426	649	123
<b>Illinois:</b> <sup>e</sup> 37 agencies; population 1,776,000:												
Under 18	19,671	5,266	755	4,511	20	69	209	457	670	3,660	132	49
Total all ages	83,693	14,440	2,357	12,083	112	210	548	1,487	1,360	10,368	260	95
<b>Indiana:</b> 108 agencies; population 3,229,000:												
Under 18	38,756	11,308	1,734	9,574	18	11	239	1,466	1,250	7,164	1,062	98
Total all ages	150,746	29,073	6,950	22,123	158	140	819	5,833	2,863	17,024	2,050	186

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.5

**Arrests**

By offense charged, age group, and State, 1994--Continued

State	Total all offenses <sup>a</sup>	Total Crime Index <sup>b</sup>	Violent crime <sup>c</sup>	Property crime <sup>d</sup>	Murder and non- negligent man- slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
<b>Iowa:</b> 184 agencies; population 2,425,000:												
Under 18	16,940	6,003	742	5,261	2	32	98	610	924	3,818	392	127
Total all ages	87,257	15,523	3,300	12,223	26	135	289	2,850	1,836	9,521	683	183
<b>Kentucky:</b> 378 agencies; population 2,028,000:												
Under 18	11,644	4,727	772	3,955	13	43	160	556	809	2,544	501	101
Total all ages	113,630	22,019	9,127	12,892	182	408	930	7,607	2,853	8,560	1,251	228
<b>Louisiana:</b> 107 agencies; population 3,030,000:												
Under 18	33,997	11,899	2,002	9,897	75	71	423	1,433	2,083	7,123	590	101
Total all ages	189,392	45,515	11,868	33,647	500	479	1,722	9,167	6,439	25,460	1,524	224
<b>Maine:</b> 141 agencies; population 1,206,000:												
Under 18	10,295	4,567	174	4,393	1	18	50	105	894	3,121	293	85
Total all ages	46,627	9,940	827	9,113	12	94	122	599	1,820	6,648	512	133
<b>Maryland:</b> 145 agencies; population 4,993,000:												
Under 18	48,295	19,641	3,562	16,079	103	165	1,230	2,064	2,879	8,822	3,996	382
Total all ages	273,198	64,086	13,594	50,492	587	910	4,584	7,513	10,288	32,107	7,472	625
<b>Massachusetts:</b> 186 agen- cies; population 4,090,000:												
Under 18	19,530	6,673	2,381	4,292	16	69	621	1,675	1,192	2,367	655	78
Total all ages	138,524	34,363	14,975	19,388	123	618	2,298	11,936	4,660	12,594	1,950	184
<b>Michigan:</b> 391 agencies; population 7,524,000:												
Under 18	55,254	21,776	4,126	17,650	224	286	1,231	2,385	3,178	12,422	1,795	255
Total all ages	352,288	68,272	22,243	46,029	1,649	1,883	4,553	14,158	8,805	33,052	3,501	671
<b>Minnesota:</b> 279 agencies; population 4,259,000:												
Under 18	58,900	19,302	2,159	17,143	34	216	656	1,253	2,136	12,637	2,127	243
Total all ages	203,786	39,743	6,923	32,820	170	1,045	1,462	4,246	4,276	24,658	3,542	344
<b>Mississippi:</b> 48 agencies; population 791,000:												
Under 18	9,225	3,137	337	2,800	28	31	107	171	710	1,699	357	34
Total all ages	61,676	11,945	1,976	9,969	166	180	559	1,071	1,960	6,976	949	84
<b>Missouri:</b> 178 agencies; population 3,282,000:												
Under 18	38,141	12,081	2,062	10,019	110	99	731	1,122	1,574	6,955	1,304	186
Total all ages	278,583	50,909	13,944	36,965	594	665	2,849	9,836	5,496	27,452	3,565	452
<b>Nebraska:</b> 237 agencies; population 1,475,000:												
Under 18	17,065	5,974	337	5,637	10	39	126	162	534	4,746	270	87
Total all ages	80,346	13,487	1,467	12,020	44	215	320	888	1,221	10,178	499	122
<b>Nevada:</b> 27 agencies; population 1,344,000:												
Under 18	18,186	4,776	553	4,223	22	31	253	247	862	2,903	422	36
Total all ages	106,315	17,354	3,277	14,077	169	281	1,211	1,616	3,355	9,805	840	77
<b>New Hampshire:</b> 72 agencies; population 712,000:												
Under 18	5,951	1,622	83	1,539	0	17	15	51	177	1,247	61	54
Total all ages	24,625	3,901	481	3,420	5	71	76	329	399	2,829	119	73
<b>New Jersey:</b> 542 agencies; population 7,653,000:												
Under 18	87,875	23,492	5,737	17,755	51	232	2,225	3,229	3,370	12,716	1,353	316
Total all ages	377,146	74,350	20,591	53,759	319	1,061	5,981	13,230	9,505	41,236	2,455	563
<b>New Mexico:</b> 28 agencies; population 392,000:												
Under 18	5,619	1,633	206	1,427	8	3	26	169	317	1,011	77	22
Total all ages	26,072	3,907	798	3,109	32	54	74	638	606	2,273	175	55

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.5

**Arrests**

By offense charged, age group, and State, 1994--Continued

State	Total all offenses <sup>a</sup>	Total Crime Index <sup>b</sup>	Violent crime <sup>c</sup>	Property crime <sup>d</sup>	Murder and non- negligent man- slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
<b>New York:</b> 513 agencies; population 15,925,000:												
Under 18	163,723	43,761	17,177	26,584	266	269	11,092	5,550	5,124	18,365	2,730	365
Total all ages	1,171,999	169,805	66,881	102,924	1,564	1,940	29,339	34,038	18,771	73,177	10,155	821
<b>North Carolina:</b> 463 agencies; population 6,846,000:												
Under 18	49,086	16,969	3,213	13,756	82	94	795	2,242	3,825	8,927	772	232
Total all ages	437,063	84,504	25,828	58,676	754	795	3,839	20,440	16,321	39,485	2,345	525
<b>North Dakota:</b> 57 agencies; population 552,000:												
Under 18	7,569	2,235	54	2,181	0	11	8	35	183	1,776	204	18
Total all ages	25,296	4,082	189	3,893	2	36	31	120	382	3,192	298	21
<b>Ohio:</b> 257 agencies; population 6,741,000:												
Under 18	76,423	19,904	3,235	16,669	101	281	1,463	1,390	3,215	10,929	2,142	383
Total all ages	369,112	59,295	14,490	44,805	493	1,239	4,493	8,265	8,285	31,806	4,042	672
<b>Oklahoma:</b> 280 agencies; population 3,212,000:												
Under 18	27,632	12,281	1,361	10,920	52	71	374	864	1,747	7,722	1,182	269
Total all ages	148,542	28,663	6,157	22,506	239	447	1,032	4,439	4,026	15,841	2,191	448
<b>Oregon:</b> 192 agencies; population 3,030,000:												
Under 18	44,750	15,591	1,253	14,338	35	50	421	747	1,939	10,446	1,549	404
Total all ages	157,775	42,539	4,994	37,545	205	384	1,479	2,926	4,474	28,223	4,298	550
<b>Pennsylvania:</b> 687 agencies; population 9,283,000:												
Under 18	87,748	24,729	5,359	19,370	77	266	2,189	2,827	3,563	11,905	3,474	428
Total all ages	347,930	77,393	20,804	56,589	576	1,177	7,188	11,863	9,831	37,976	8,011	771
<b>Rhode Island:</b> 44 agencies; population 997,000:												
Under 18	9,664	2,967	500	2,467	2	22	93	383	452	1,723	200	92
Total all ages	41,135	8,155	2,322	5,833	31	84	237	1,970	1,071	4,153	491	118
<b>South Carolina:</b> 284 agencies; population 3,659,000:												
Under 18	26,381	9,210	1,612	7,598	48	114	377	1,073	1,889	5,077	561	71
Total all ages	202,609	34,220	10,160	24,060	344	669	1,543	7,604	5,038	17,763	1,047	212
<b>South Dakota:</b> 37 agencies; population 409,000:												
Under 18	8,959	2,542	153	2,389	1	8	18	126	306	1,879	100	104
Total all ages	29,766	4,912	609	4,303	7	73	51	478	553	3,488	146	116
<b>Tennessee:</b> 93 agencies; population 2,056,000:												
Under 18	19,923	6,117	772	5,345	32	44	200	496	862	3,781	650	52
Total all ages	138,239	28,281	7,296	20,985	199	391	1,214	5,492	2,849	16,317	1,687	132
<b>Texas:</b> 826 agencies; population 16,240,000:												
Under 18	212,326	66,566	9,151	57,415	368	394	3,321	5,068	10,993	39,450	6,460	512
Total all ages	1,035,601	184,035	37,165	146,870	1,532	2,505	8,729	24,399	22,884	110,175	12,875	936
<b>Utah:</b> 95 agencies; population 1,711,000:												
Under 18	38,697	14,515	998	13,517	9	51	194	744	1,401	10,861	1,111	144
Total all ages	112,226	26,282	2,564	23,718	39	164	407	1,954	2,262	19,702	1,581	173
<b>Vermont:</b> 18 agencies; population 298,000:												
Under 18	467	214	8	206	0	1	0	7	72	124	8	2
Total all ages	3,702	637	89	548	1	27	1	60	171	348	15	14

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.5

**Arrests**

By offense charged, age group, and State, 1994--Continued

State	Total all offenses <sup>a</sup>	Total Crime Index <sup>b</sup>	Violent crime <sup>c</sup>	Property crime <sup>d</sup>	Murder and non- negligent man- slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
<b>Virginia:</b> 362 agencies; population 6,477,000:												
Under 18	53,533	16,363	1,757	14,606	66	92	597	1,002	2,413	10,188	1,754	251
Total all ages	387,065	62,340	13,289	49,051	476	808	2,580	9,425	7,077	37,674	3,771	529
<b>Washington:</b> 200 agencies; population 4,145,000:												
Under 18	52,993	24,394	2,205	22,189	36	224	641	1,304	3,203	17,098	1,614	274
Total all ages	230,280	55,492	7,862	47,630	189	925	1,625	5,123	6,175	38,556	2,489	410
<b>West Virginia:</b> 297 agencies; population 1,820,000:												
Under 18	6,869	2,526	149	2,377	6	8	51	84	515	1,595	224	43
Total all ages	59,828	9,234	1,490	7,744	104	139	247	1,000	1,604	5,548	483	109
<b>Wisconsin:</b> 321 agencies; population 4,980,000:												
Under 18	134,941	32,443	2,799	29,644	93	136	924	1,646	3,590	22,462	3,183	409
Total all ages	420,676	68,479	9,247	59,232	418	687	2,251	5,891	6,659	46,952	5,012	609
<b>Wyoming:</b> 63 agencies; population 452,000:												
Under 18	6,710	1,609	77	1,532	1	4	21	51	135	1,308	59	30
Total all ages	29,527	3,819	528	3,291	12	41	49	426	401	2,708	135	47

Note: See Note, table 4.1. This table presents data from all law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1994 (Source, p. 382). Complete data were not available for Illinois, Kansas, and Montana (Source, p. 280). Kansas and Montana were omitted from this table by the Source; data displayed for Illinois are for a limited number of agencies. Population figures represent U.S. Bureau of the Census July 1, 1994 estimates. Direct comparisons of arrest totals listed in this table should not be made with prior years (Source, p. 280). For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

<sup>c</sup>Violent crimes are offenses of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

<sup>d</sup>Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

<sup>e</sup>Complete data for 1994 were not available for Illinois; data displayed are for a limited number of agencies.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1994* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995), pp. 274-280.

<sup>a</sup>Does not include traffic arrests. For a list of included offenses, see table 4.1.

<sup>b</sup>Includes arson.



Table 4.6

**Arrests**

By offense charged and age group, United States, 1985 and 1994

(8,466 agencies; 1985 estimated population 173,352,000; 1994 estimated population 190,094,000)

Offense charged	Total all ages			Under 18 years of age			18 years of age and older		
	1985	1994	Percent change	1985	1994	Percent change	1985	1994	Percent change
Total	9,090,490	10,949,388	20.4%	1,557,897	1,999,442	28.3%	7,532,593	8,949,946	18.8%
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	14,388	17,657	22.7	1,193	2,982	150.0	13,195	14,675	11.2
Forcible rape	28,629	27,628	-3.5	4,286	4,524	5.6	24,343	23,104	-5.1
Robbery	113,712	140,179	23.3	28,688	45,046	57.0	85,024	95,133	11.9
Aggravated assault	237,599	415,070	74.7	32,809	64,648	97.0	204,790	350,422	71.1
Burglary	345,002	296,137	-14.2	130,807	106,182	-18.8	214,195	189,955	-11.3
Larceny-theft	1,035,885	1,151,733	11.2	336,672	384,861	14.3	699,213	766,872	-9.7
Motor vehicle theft	105,837	157,034	48.4	39,880	69,258	73.7	65,957	87,776	33.1
Arson	14,941	15,400	3.1	6,163	8,540	38.6	8,778	6,860	-21.9
Violent crime <sup>a</sup>	394,328	600,534	52.3	66,976	117,200	75.0	327,352	483,334	47.6
Property crime <sup>b</sup>	1,501,665	1,620,304	7.9	513,522	568,841	10.8	988,143	1,051,463	6.4
Total Crime Index <sup>c</sup>	1,895,993	2,220,838	17.1	580,498	686,041	18.2	1,315,495	1,534,797	16.7
Other assaults	482,330	922,167	91.2	73,778	157,734	113.8	408,552	764,433	87.1
Forgery and counterfeiting	66,841	86,514	29.4	6,797	6,519	-4.1	60,044	79,995	33.2
Fraud	251,358	306,072	21.8	17,210	18,108	5.2	234,148	287,964	23.0
Embezzlement	8,727	10,933	25.3	611	757	23.9	8,116	10,176	25.4
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	100,345	123,939	23.5	25,118	33,249	32.4	75,227	90,690	20.6
Vandalism	194,419	241,129	24.0	87,456	112,702	28.9	106,963	128,427	20.1
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	143,296	199,476	39.2	23,917	48,665	103.5	119,379	150,811	26.3
Prostitution and commercialized vice	98,190	82,683	-15.8	2,335	959	-58.9	95,855	81,724	-14.7
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	78,171	76,046	-2.7	13,388	13,243	-1.1	64,783	62,803	-3.1
Drug abuse violations	647,411	1,040,351	60.7	73,446	121,951	66.0	573,965	918,400	60.0
Gambling	24,841	14,848	-40.2	681	1,346	97.7	24,160	13,502	-44.1
Offenses against family and children	41,010	81,799	99.5	2,177	3,743	71.9	38,833	78,056	101.0
Driving under the influence	1,246,523	969,328	-22.2	16,367	9,469	-42.1	1,230,156	959,859	-22.0
Liquor laws	383,004	383,968	0.3	95,656	84,523	-11.6	287,348	299,445	4.2
Drunkenness	766,029	534,353	-30.2	21,692	13,671	-37.0	744,337	520,682	-30.0
Disorderly conduct	511,342	546,875	6.9	72,051	124,428	72.7	439,291	422,447	-3.8
Vagrancy	28,722	20,494	-28.6	2,494	3,472	39.2	26,228	17,022	-35.1
All other offenses (except traffic)	1,937,031	2,846,020	46.9	257,318	317,307	23.3	1,679,713	2,528,713	50.5
Suspicion (not included in totals)	10,264	9,754	-5.0	2,278	1,494	-34.4	7,986	8,260	3.4
Curfew and loitering law violations	62,913	96,875	54.0	62,913	96,875	54.0	X	X	X
Runaways	121,994	144,680	18.6	121,994	144,680	18.6	X	X	X

Note: See Note, table 4.1. This table presents data from all law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1985 and 1994. Population figures represent U.S. Bureau of the Census July 1, 1985 and 1994 estimates (Source, p. 381). For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

<sup>b</sup>Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

<sup>c</sup>Includes arson.

<sup>a</sup>Violent 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, 1994* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995), p. 221.

Table 4.7

**Arrests**

By offense charged and age, United States, 1994

(10,654 agencies; 1994 estimated population 207,624,000)

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	11,877,188	780,979	2,209,675	9,667,513	37,130	176,289	567,560	428,697	489,089	510,640	520,831	505,122
Percent <sup>a</sup>	100.0%	6.6	18.6	81.4	0.3	1.5	4.8	3.6	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.3
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	18,497	379	3,102	15,395	3	31	345	535	912	1,276	1,418	1,418
Forcible rape	29,791	1,863	4,859	24,932	103	442	1,318	892	993	1,111	1,217	1,158
Robbery	146,979	13,543	47,094	99,885	245	2,478	10,820	10,008	11,753	11,790	10,653	8,701
Aggravated assault	449,716	23,190	70,030	379,686	1,043	5,261	16,886	13,219	15,993	17,628	17,857	17,030
Burglary	319,926	47,481	115,681	204,245	3,135	11,833	32,513	22,232	23,413	22,555	20,223	15,889
Larceny-theft	1,236,311	185,811	412,349	823,962	9,145	51,765	124,901	76,459	77,418	72,661	62,806	49,702
Motor vehicle theft	166,260	21,867	73,265	92,995	206	2,592	19,069	17,986	18,087	15,325	11,698	8,718
Arson	16,764	6,289	9,268	7,496	1,153	2,041	3,095	1,224	964	791	531	488
Violent crime <sup>b</sup>	644,983	38,975	125,085	519,898	1,394	8,212	29,369	24,654	29,651	31,805	31,145	28,307
Percent <sup>a</sup>	100.0%	6.0	19.4	80.6	0.2	1.3	4.6	3.8	4.6	4.9	4.8	4.4
Property crime <sup>c</sup>	1,739,261	261,448	610,563	1,128,698	13,639	68,231	179,578	117,901	119,882	111,332	95,258	74,797
Percent <sup>a</sup>	100.0%	15.0	35.1	64.9	0.8	3.9	10.3	6.8	6.9	6.4	5.5	4.3
Total Crime Index <sup>d</sup>	2,384,244	300,423	735,648	1,648,596	15,033	76,443	208,947	142,555	149,533	143,137	126,403	103,104
Percent <sup>a</sup>	100.0%	12.6	30.9	69.1	0.6	3.2	8.8	6.0	6.3	6.0	5.3	4.3
Other assaults	991,881	72,514	171,642	820,239	3,731	18,961	49,822	32,005	33,602	33,521	31,173	31,652
Forgery and counterfeiting	93,003	927	7,013	85,990	33	184	710	981	2,057	3,048	4,199	4,512
Fraud	330,752	4,409	18,594	312,158	127	657	3,625	4,082	4,120	5,983	8,969	11,896
Embezzlement	11,614	92	803	10,811	8	22	62	60	211	440	574	631
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	134,930	10,751	36,218	98,712	240	1,890	86,621	7,376	8,714	9,377	9,690	8,078
Vandalism	259,579	60,250	122,085	137,494	6,074	17,782	36,394	21,415	21,381	19,039	13,965	11,017
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	213,494	16,661	52,200	161,294	611	3,424	12,626	9,963	12,199	13,337	14,213	12,554
Prostitution and commercialized vice	86,818	120	1,013	85,805	10	18	92	129	289	475	1,317	1,900
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	81,887	7,506	14,418	67,469	658	2,081	4,767	2,442	2,230	2,240	2,205	2,183
Drug abuse violations	1,118,346	21,830	131,220	987,126	266	2,281	19,283	24,103	36,747	48,540	60,142	57,786
Gambling	15,845	242	1,493	14,352	2	24	216	299	423	529	531	537
Offenses against family and children	92,133	1,475	4,234	87,899	98	293	1,084	815	978	966	2,009	2,207
Driving under the influence	1,079,533	329	10,573	1,068,960	117	24	188	534	2,708	7,002	15,769	22,312
Liquor laws	424,452	10,083	94,030	330,422	153	832	9,098	14,001	27,520	42,426	60,029	59,868
Drunkenness	571,420	2,065	14,778	556,642	120	197	1,748	2,298	3,606	6,809	12,831	14,090
Disorderly conduct	601,002	48,868	137,328	463,674	1,741	10,752	36,375	27,057	30,178	31,225	30,639	27,148
Vagrancy	21,413	925	3,657	17,756	19	154	752	773	946	1,013	1,072	860
All other offenses (except traffic)	3,046,100	99,318	343,669	2,702,431	5,396	20,348	73,574	61,382	81,918	101,051	124,694	132,388
Suspicion	11,395	551	1,712	9,683	39	128	384	396	385	380	407	399
Curfew and loitering law violations	105,888	31,609	105,888	X	537	4,552	26,520	24,667	28,098	21,514	X	X
Runaways	201,459	90,031	201,459	X	2,117	15,242	72,672	51,634	41,246	18,548	X	X

Note: See Note, table 4.1. This table presents data from all law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1994 (Source, p. 381). Population figures represent U.S. Bureau of the Census July 1, 1994 estimates. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

<sup>a</sup>Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

<sup>b</sup>Violent crimes are offenses of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

<sup>c</sup>Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

<sup>d</sup>Includes arson.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1994* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995), pp. 227, 228.

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
459,948 3.9	433,449 3.6	419,027 3.5	420,909 3.5	406,399 3.4	1,761,357 14.8	1,713,145 14.4	1,298,615 10.9	796,890 6.7	433,908 3.7	227,419 1.9	120,448 1.0	70,677 0.6	79,369 0.7
1,215	1,097	938	803	706	2,538	1,847	1,342	856	533	271	164	113	136
1,156	1,065	990	1,107	1,001	4,674	4,617	3,382	2,023	1,120	621	334	216	251
6,808	5,946	5,398	5,130	4,740	19,712	15,823	9,621	4,432	1,745	658	255	118	145
16,115	16,485	16,315	16,741	16,195	72,265	70,262	52,262	31,176	17,003	8,763	4,920	2,862	3,435
11,818	10,234	9,497	9,258	8,385	38,079	35,507	24,140	12,426	5,180	2,017	805	355	432
39,440	34,473	31,926	31,928	30,636	140,027	141,593	109,829	68,611	36,125	18,320	10,259	6,854	11,433
6,516	5,510	4,989	4,642	4,217	17,153	13,812	8,348	4,133	1,848	761	305	132	213
341	283	263	264	245	1,178	1,268	1,069	665	407	238	99	80	77
25,294 3.9	24,593 3.8	23,641 3.7	23,781 3.7	22,642 3.5	99,189 15.4	92,549 14.3	66,607 10.3	38,487 6.0	20,401 3.2	10,313 1.6	5,673 0.9	3,309 0.5	3,967 0.6
58,115 3.3	50,500 2.9	46,675 2.7	46,092 2.7	43,483 2.5	196,437 11.3	192,180 11.0	143,386 8.2	85,835 4.9	43,560 2.5	21,336 1.2	11,468 0.7	7,421 0.4	12,155 0.7
83,409 3.5	75,093 3.1	70,316 2.9	69,873 2.9	66,125 2.8	295,626 12.4	284,729 11.9	209,993 8.8	124,322 5.2	63,961 2.7	31,649 1.3	17,141 0.7	10,730 0.5	16,122 0.7
30,938	33,605	35,257	36,524	36,465	163,495	160,971	117,939	67,879	35,759	17,997	9,173	5,401	6,011
4,308	4,174	4,115	4,088	4,086	17,829	16,234	11,234	6,046	2,856	1,226	540	258	285
13,192	13,559	14,146	14,739	14,606	63,001	57,461	43,331	27,414	15,181	7,271	3,425	1,900	2,067
599	556	553	499	519	2,042	1,716	1,295	799	513	260	123	62	70
6,440	5,754	5,158	4,833	4,503	18,057	14,875	10,417	5,761	2,708	1,237	616	282	303
8,347	7,804	6,898	6,664	6,200	24,811	21,565	14,552	7,794	3,853	1,872	917	481	754
10,361	10,462	9,449	8,650	7,827	28,035	21,742	15,325	9,676	5,663	3,282	1,735	1,047	1,273
2,275	2,727	2,953	3,501	3,876	20,017	20,712	13,527	6,851	2,962	1,429	786	460	512
2,058	2,127	2,244	2,227	2,167	11,056	12,191	9,903	6,695	4,483	2,853	1,849	1,333	1,895
51,330	48,063	45,564	45,455	43,839	190,382	183,565	133,141	73,403	32,406	12,773	5,170	2,270	1,837
533	466	389	433	389	1,770	1,880	1,775	1,563	1,191	970	726	601	598
2,383	2,731	2,916	3,256	3,465	16,778	19,310	15,461	8,913	4,419	1,980	989	534	548
27,223	38,711	40,866	44,180	43,818	195,657	201,508	161,847	111,111	70,710	41,984	23,910	14,628	14,726
47,987	14,628	11,150	9,477	8,012	29,069	27,355	22,918	16,126	9,964	6,035	3,657	2,112	2,035
14,841	19,260	18,959	18,928	18,599	87,057	101,426	90,333	65,154	40,160	24,643	13,776	8,502	8,083
24,627	26,244	23,791	23,202	20,985	81,732	76,119	56,300	33,277	18,142	9,664	5,078	3,083	3,643
677	580	591	647	602	2,930	3,265	2,747	1,739	1,009	541	227	141	128
128,076 344	126,545 360	123,337 375	123,304 429	119,931 385	510,184 1,829	484,602 1,919	365,026 1,551	221,462 905	117,530 438	59,593 160	30,525 85	16,798 54	18,436 43
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, 1994

(10,654 agencies; 1994 estimated population 207,624,000)

Offense charged	Persons arrested					Percent distribution of offenses charged <sup>a</sup>		
	Total number	Male		Female		Total	Male	Female
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent			
Total	11,877,188	9,504,762	80.0%	2,372,426	20.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	18,497	16,658	90.1	1,839	9.9	0.2	0.2	0.1
Forcible rape	29,791	29,460	98.9	331	1.1	0.3	0.3	(b)
Robbery	146,979	133,388	90.8	13,591	9.2	1.2	1.4	0.6
Aggravated assault	449,716	375,020	83.4	74,696	16.6	3.8	3.9	3.1
Burglary	319,926	286,502	89.6	33,424	10.4	2.7	3.0	1.4
Larceny-theft	1,236,311	824,980	66.7	411,331	33.3	10.4	8.7	17.3
Motor vehicle theft	166,260	145,701	87.6	20,559	12.4	1.4	1.5	0.9
Arson	16,764	14,304	85.3	2,460	14.7	0.1	0.2	0.1
Violent crime <sup>c</sup>	644,983	554,526	86.0	90,457	14.0	5.4	5.8	3.8
Property crime <sup>d</sup>	1,739,261	1,271,487	73.1	467,774	26.9	14.6	13.4	9.7
Total Crime Index <sup>e</sup>	2,384,244	1,826,013	76.6	558,231	23.4	20.1	19.2	23.5
Other assaults	991,881	806,770	81.3	185,111	18.7	8.4	8.5	7.8
Forgery and counterfeiting	93,003	59,797	64.3	33,206	35.7	0.8	0.6	1.4
Fraud	330,752	200,513	60.6	130,239	39.4	2.8	2.1	5.5
Embezzlement	11,614	6,831	58.8	4,783	41.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	134,930	116,873	86.6	18,057	13.4	1.1	1.2	0.8
Vandalism	259,579	226,274	87.2	33,305	12.8	2.2	2.4	1.4
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	213,494	196,232	91.9	17,262	8.1	1.8	2.1	0.7
Prostitution and commercialized vice	86,818	33,505	38.6	53,313	61.4	0.7	0.4	2.2
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	81,887	74,991	91.6	6,896	8.4	0.7	0.8	0.3
Drug abuse violations	1,118,346	934,186	83.5	184,160	16.5	9.4	9.8	7.8
Gambling	15,845	13,505	85.2	2,340	14.8	0.1	0.1	0.1
Offenses against family and children	92,133	73,000	79.2	19,133	20.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Driving under the influence	1,079,533	926,151	85.8	153,382	14.2	9.1	9.7	6.5
Liquor laws	424,452	341,177	80.4	83,275	19.6	3.6	3.6	3.5
Drunkenness	571,420	505,149	88.4	66,271	11.6	4.8	5.3	2.8
Disorderly conduct	601,002	475,167	79.1	125,835	20.9	5.1	5.0	5.3
Vagrancy	21,413	16,958	79.2	4,455	20.8	0.2	0.2	0.2
All other offenses (except traffic)	3,046,100	2,499,796	82.1	546,304	17.9	25.6	26.3	23.0
Suspicion	11,395	9,601	84.3	1,794	15.7	0.1	0.1	0.1
Curfew and loitering law violations	105,888	75,415	71.2	30,473	28.8	0.9	0.8	1.3
Runaways	201,459	86,858	43.1	114,601	56.9	1.7	0.9	4.8

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1 and 4.7. Estimates by the U.S. Bureau of the Census indicate that on July 1, 1994, males comprised 48.8 percent and females 51.2 percent 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 1994," Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Commerce, March 1995. (Mimeographed.) Table 1). For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

<sup>a</sup>Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

<sup>b</sup>Less than one-tenth of 1 percent.

<sup>c</sup>Violent crimes are offenses of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

<sup>d</sup>Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

<sup>e</sup>Includes arson.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1994* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995), p. 234. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.9

**Arrests**

By offense charged, sex, and age group, United States, 1993 and 1994

(9,059 agencies; 1993 estimated population 195,067,000; 1994 estimated population 197,160,000)

Offense charged	Males						Female					
	Total			Under 18			Total			Under 18		
	1993	1994	Percent change	1993	1994	Percent change	1993	1994	Percent change	1993	1994	Percent change
Total	8,634,459	9,090,567	5.3%	1,425,413	1,573,567	10.4%	2,096,289	2,251,018	7.4%	445,051	503,382	13.1%
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	17,249	16,156	-6.3	2,930	2,838	-3.1	1,778	1,766	-0.7	175	178	1.7
Forcible rape	30,146	28,299	-6.1	4,952	4,555	-8.0	394	317	-19.5	88	93	5.7
Robbery	133,683	130,617	-2.3	37,899	42,010	10.8	12,824	13,355	4.1	3,695	4,258	15.2
Aggravated assault	352,296	359,857	2.1	52,836	54,875	3.9	65,916	71,788	8.9	11,311	12,523	10.7
Burglary	286,972	274,910	-4.2	99,294	100,110	0.8	32,089	32,346	0.8	10,691	10,568	-1.2
Larceny-theft	782,140	790,790	1.1	251,142	268,385	6.9	379,980	395,078	4.0	114,419	126,949	11.0
Motor vehicle theft	143,610	141,759	-1.3	62,846	61,299	-2.5	19,086	19,922	4.4	9,769	9,919	1.5
Arson	12,895	13,599	5.5	6,574	7,769	18.2	2,250	2,346	4.3	938	1,088	16.0
Violent crime <sup>a</sup>	533,374	534,929	0.3	98,617	104,278	5.7	80,912	87,226	7.8	15,269	17,052	11.7
Property crime <sup>b</sup>	1,225,617	1,221,058	-0.4	419,856	437,563	4.2	433,405	449,692	3.8	135,817	148,524	9.4
Total Crime Index <sup>c</sup>	1,758,991	1,755,987	-0.2	518,473	541,841	4.5	514,317	536,918	4.4	151,086	165,576	9.6
Other assaults	733,675	777,871	6.0	108,000	121,580	12.6	160,820	178,284	10.9	37,950	43,612	14.9
Forgery and counterfeiting	53,864	56,921	5.7	3,895	4,254	9.2	28,472	31,444	10.4	2,105	2,436	15.7
Fraud	181,030	192,984	6.6	9,747	13,514	38.6	125,365	124,598	-0.6	3,658	4,751	29.9
Embezzlement	6,141	6,517	6.1	352	508	44.3	4,230	4,632	9.5	243	282	16.0
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	109,779	111,792	1.8	30,454	30,703	0.8	16,026	17,216	7.4	3,800	3,913	3.0
Vandalism	211,968	216,181	2.0	99,697	104,738	5.1	29,687	31,911	7.5	10,738	12,033	12.1
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	192,761	190,241	-1.3	45,568	46,363	1.7	16,107	16,666	3.5	3,941	4,062	3.1
Prostitution and commercialized vice	31,025	33,131	6.8	429	510	18.9	55,478	52,652	-5.1	523	487	-6.9
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	75,764	71,641	-5.4	14,171	12,741	-10.1	7,289	6,738	-7.6	1,408	1,063	-24.5
Drug abuse violations	769,247	907,050	17.9	79,442	112,327	41.4	150,070	179,348	19.5	9,924	14,898	50.1
Gambling	12,272	13,226	7.8	1,041	1,390	33.5	2,029	2,284	12.6	50	73	46.0
Offenses against family and children	65,532	67,468	3.0	2,240	2,450	9.4	15,620	17,915	14.7	1,216	1,373	12.9
Driving under the influence	911,524	871,064	-4.4	7,737	8,583	10.9	149,057	143,795	-3.5	1,310	1,407	7.4
Liquor laws	307,325	324,917	5.7	58,698	63,124	7.5	72,744	78,276	7.6	23,326	25,421	9.0
Drunkenness	499,438	477,806	-4.3	10,958	11,746	7.2	62,198	62,145	-0.1	2,146	2,290	6.7
Disorderly conduct	438,764	446,974	1.9	86,142	99,481	15.5	114,723	118,331	3.1	25,411	30,274	19.1
Vagrancy	21,230	16,461	-22.5	2,530	2,913	15.1	2,921	4,371	49.6	504	672	33.3
All other offenses (except traffic)	2,136,012	2,414,760	13.0	227,722	257,226	13.0	465,638	527,354	13.3	62,214	72,619	16.7
Suspicion (not included in totals)	8,493	6,981	-17.8	1,036	1,166	12.5	1,622	1,365	-15.8	221	297	34.4
Curfew and loitering law violations	57,224	72,382	26.5	57,224	72,382	26.5	22,098	29,434	33.2	22,098	29,434	33.2
Runaways	60,893	65,193	7.1	60,893	65,193	7.1	81,400	86,706	6.5	81,400	86,706	6.5

Note: See Note, table 4.1. This table presents data from all law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1993 and 1994 (Source, p. 381). Population figures represent U.S. Bureau of the Census July 1, 1993 and 1994 estimates. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

<sup>a</sup>Violent crimes are offenses of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

<sup>b</sup>Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

<sup>c</sup>Includes arson.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1994* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995), p. 226.

Table 4.10

**Arrests**

By offense charged, age group, and race, United States, 1994

(10,648 agencies; 1994 estimated population 207,569,000)

Offense charged	Total arrests					Percent <sup>a</sup>				
	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	11,846,833	7,894,414	3,705,713	126,503	120,203	100.0%	66.6%	31.3%	1.1%	1.0%
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	18,475	7,705	10,420	126	224	100.0	41.7	56.4	0.7	1.2
Forcible rape	29,759	16,683	12,419	327	330	100.0	56.1	41.7	1.1	1.1
Robbery	146,793	55,055	89,232	737	1,769	100.0	37.5	60.8	0.5	1.2
Aggravated assault	449,179	264,466	176,062	4,063	4,588	100.0	58.9	39.2	0.9	1.0
Burglary	319,466	215,363	97,867	2,844	3,392	100.0	67.4	30.6	0.9	1.1
Larceny-theft	1,235,016	796,212	407,231	12,803	18,770	100.0	64.5	33.0	1.0	1.5
Motor vehicle theft	166,119	95,216	66,544	1,562	2,797	100.0	57.3	40.1	0.9	1.7
Arson	16,727	12,555	3,853	168	151	100.0	75.1	23.0	1.0	0.9
Violent crime <sup>b</sup>	644,206	343,909	288,133	5,253	6,911	100.0	53.4	44.7	0.8	1.1
Property crime <sup>c</sup>	1,737,328	1,119,346	575,495	17,377	25,110	100.0	64.4	33.1	1.0	1.4
Total Crime Index <sup>d</sup>	2,381,534	1,463,255	863,628	22,630	32,021	100.0	61.4	36.3	1.0	1.3
Other assaults	989,654	625,689	341,941	11,991	10,033	100.0	63.2	34.6	1.2	1.0
Forgery and counterfeiting	92,946	59,127	32,001	531	1,287	100.0	63.6	34.4	0.6	1.4
Fraud	330,305	205,362	120,640	1,563	2,740	100.0	62.2	36.5	0.5	0.8
Embezzlement	11,609	7,600	3,816	46	147	100.0	65.5	32.9	0.4	1.3
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	134,694	77,709	54,601	925	1,459	100.0	57.7	40.5	0.7	1.1
Vandalism	259,060	193,538	59,083	2,950	3,489	100.0	74.7	22.8	1.1	1.3
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	213,079	121,834	87,531	1,304	2,410	100.0	57.2	41.1	0.6	1.1
Prostitution and commercialized vice	86,733	53,819	30,860	498	1,556	100.0	62.1	35.6	0.6	1.8
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	81,750	62,300	17,637	897	916	100.0	76.2	21.6	1.1	1.1
Drug abuse violations	1,117,323	677,025	429,479	4,623	6,196	100.0	60.6	38.4	0.4	0.6
Gambling	15,843	7,845	7,247	44	707	100.0	49.5	45.7	0.3	4.5
Offenses against family and children	91,530	58,427	30,242	1,183	1,678	100.0	63.8	33.0	1.3	1.8
Driving under the influence	1,063,491	932,802	107,347	14,655	8,687	100.0	87.7	10.1	1.4	0.8
Liquor laws	423,624	352,683	57,575	10,328	3,038	100.0	83.3	13.6	2.4	0.7
Drunkenness	571,004	460,300	96,200	12,632	1,872	100.0	80.6	16.8	2.2	0.3
Disorderly conduct	600,345	390,326	199,094	7,552	3,373	100.0	65.0	33.2	1.3	0.6
Vagrancy	21,407	12,298	8,635	374	100	100.0	57.4	40.3	1.7	0.5
All other offenses (except traffic)	3,042,887	1,891,312	1,092,034	28,838	30,703	100.0	62.2	35.9	0.9	1.0
Suspicion	11,371	5,643	5,635	63	30	100.0	49.6	49.6	0.6	0.3
Curfew and loitering law violations	105,781	80,319	22,177	1,203	2,082	100.0	75.9	21.0	1.1	2.0
Runaways	200,863	155,201	38,310	1,673	5,679	100.0	77.3	19.1	0.8	2.8

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.10

**Arrests**

By offense charged, age group, and race, United States, 1994--Continued

Offense charged	Arrests under 18					Percent <sup>a</sup>				
	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	2,205,393	1,512,265	631,816	23,246	38,066	100.0%	68.6%	28.6%	1.1%	1.7%
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	3,100	1,194	1,842	16	48	100.0	38.5	59.4	0.5	1.5
Forcible rape	4,853	2,681	2,067	60	45	100.0	55.2	42.6	1.2	0.9
Robbery	46,995	17,145	28,903	219	728	100.0	36.5	61.5	0.5	1.5
Aggravated assault	69,914	38,559	29,816	634	905	100.0	55.2	42.6	0.9	1.3
Burglary	115,490	84,912	27,668	1,330	1,580	100.0	73.5	24.0	1.2	1.4
Larceny-theft	411,789	286,924	111,068	5,025	8,772	100.0	69.7	27.0	1.2	2.1
Motor vehicle theft	73,197	41,104	29,881	870	1,342	100.0	56.2	40.8	1.2	1.8
Arson	9,244	7,387	1,666	98	93	100.0	79.9	18.0	1.1	1.0
Violent crime <sup>b</sup>	124,862	59,579	62,628	929	1,726	100.0	47.7	50.2	0.7	1.4
Property crime <sup>c</sup>	609,720	420,327	170,283	7,323	11,787	100.0	68.9	27.9	1.2	1.9
Total Crime Index <sup>d</sup>	734,582	479,906	232,911	8,252	13,513	100.0	65.3	31.7	1.1	1.8
Other assaults	170,836	105,278	61,208	1,842	2,508	100.0	61.6	35.8	1.1	1.5
Forgery and counterfeiting	7,006	5,572	1,267	66	101	100.0	79.5	18.1	0.9	1.4
Fraud	18,594	9,855	8,178	98	463	100.0	53.0	44.0	0.5	2.5
Embezzlement	803	549	243	3	8	100.0	68.4	30.3	0.4	1.0
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	36,182	21,196	14,040	359	587	100.0	58.6	38.8	1.0	1.6
Vandalism	121,798	97,790	20,700	1,236	2,072	100.0	80.3	17.0	1.0	1.7
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	52,165	32,198	18,745	377	845	100.0	61.7	35.9	0.7	1.6
Prostitution and commercialized vice	1,013	662	321	11	19	100.0	65.4	31.7	1.1	1.9
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	14,361	10,162	3,903	133	163	100.0	70.8	27.2	0.9	1.1
Drug abuse violations	131,078	78,818	50,587	661	1,012	100.0	60.1	38.6	0.5	0.8
Gambling	1,493	350	1,111	3	29	100.0	23.4	74.4	0.2	1.9
Offenses against family and children	4,213	2,930	1,125	43	115	100.0	69.5	26.7	1.0	2.7
Driving under the influence	10,469	9,568	652	175	74	100.0	91.4	6.2	1.7	0.7
Liquor laws	93,846	85,561	5,155	2,355	775	100.0	91.2	5.5	2.5	0.8
Drunkenness	14,773	12,840	1,609	266	58	100.0	86.9	10.9	1.8	0.4
Disorderly conduct	137,265	88,612	46,400	1,206	1,047	100.0	64.6	33.8	0.9	0.8
Vagrancy	3,657	2,605	999	13	40	100.0	71.2	27.3	0.4	1.1
All other offenses (except traffic)	342,913	231,139	101,654	3,249	6,871	100.0	67.4	29.6	0.9	2.0
Suspicion	1,702	1,154	521	22	5	100.0	67.8	30.6	1.3	0.3
Curfew and loitering law violations	105,781	80,319	22,177	1,203	2,082	100.0	75.9	21.0	1.1	2.0
Runaways	200,863	155,201	38,310	1,673	5,679	100.0	77.3	19.1	0.8	2.8

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.10

**Arrests**

By offense charged, age group, and race, United States, 1994--Continued

Offense charged	Arrests 18 and older					Percent <sup>a</sup>				
	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	9,641,440	6,382,149	3,073,897	103,257	82,137	100.0%	66.2%	31.9%	1.1%	0.9%
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	15,375	6,511	8,578	110	176	100.0	42.3	55.8	0.7	1.1
Forcible rape	24,906	14,002	10,352	267	285	100.0	56.2	41.6	1.1	1.1
Robbery	99,798	37,910	60,329	518	1,041	100.0	38.0	60.5	0.5	1.0
Aggravated assault	379,265	225,907	146,246	3,429	3,683	100.0	59.6	38.6	0.9	1.0
Burglary	203,976	130,451	70,199	1,514	1,812	100.0	64.0	34.4	0.7	0.9
Larceny-theft	823,227	509,288	296,163	7,778	9,998	100.0	61.9	36.0	0.9	1.2
Motor vehicle theft	92,922	54,112	36,663	692	1,455	100.0	58.2	39.5	0.7	1.6
Arson	7,483	5,168	2,187	70	58	100.0	69.1	29.2	0.9	0.8
Violent crime <sup>b</sup>	519,344	284,330	225,505	4,324	5,185	100.0	54.7	43.4	0.8	1.0
Property crime <sup>c</sup>	1,127,608	699,019	405,212	10,054	13,323	100.0	62.0	35.9	0.9	1.2
Total Crime Index <sup>d</sup>	1,646,952	983,349	630,717	14,378	18,508	100.0	59.7	38.3	0.9	1.1
Other assaults	818,818	520,411	280,733	10,149	7,525	100.0	63.6	34.3	1.2	0.9
Forgery and counterfeiting	85,940	53,555	30,734	465	1,186	100.0	62.3	35.8	0.5	1.4
Fraud	311,711	195,507	112,462	1,465	2,277	100.0	62.7	36.1	0.5	0.7
Embezzlement	10,806	7,051	3,573	43	139	100.0	65.3	33.1	0.4	1.3
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	98,512	56,513	40,561	566	872	100.0	57.4	41.2	0.6	0.9
Vandalism	137,262	95,748	38,383	1,714	1,417	100.0	69.8	28.0	1.2	1.0
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	160,914	89,636	68,786	927	1,565	100.0	55.7	42.7	0.6	1.0
Prostitution and commercialized vice	85,720	53,157	30,539	487	1,537	100.0	62.0	35.6	0.6	1.8
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	67,389	52,138	13,734	764	753	100.0	77.4	20.4	1.1	1.1
Drug abuse violations	986,245	598,207	378,892	3,962	5,184	100.0	60.7	38.4	0.4	0.5
Gambling	14,350	7,495	6,136	41	678	100.0	52.2	42.8	0.3	4.7
Offenses against family and children	87,317	55,497	29,117	1,140	1,563	100.0	63.6	33.3	1.3	1.8
Driving under the influence	1,053,022	923,234	106,695	14,480	8,613	100.0	87.7	10.1	1.4	0.8
Liquor laws	329,778	267,122	52,420	7,973	2,263	100.0	81.0	15.9	2.4	0.7
Drunkenness	556,231	447,460	94,591	12,366	1,814	100.0	80.4	17.0	2.2	0.3
Disorderly conduct	463,080	301,714	152,694	6,346	2,326	100.0	65.2	33.0	1.4	0.5
Vagrancy	17,750	9,693	7,636	361	60	100.0	54.6	43.0	2.0	0.3
All other offenses (except traffic)	2,699,974	1,660,173	990,380	25,589	23,832	100.0	61.5	36.7	0.9	0.9
Suspicion	9,669	4,489	5,114	41	25	100.0	46.4	52.9	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 4.7. Estimates by the U.S. Bureau of the Census indicate that on July 1, 1994, whites comprised 83.1 percent, blacks 12.5 percent, and other racial categories 4.3 percent 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 1994," Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Commerce, March 1995. (Mimeographed.) Table 1). For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

<sup>a</sup>Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

<sup>b</sup>Violent crimes are offenses of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

<sup>c</sup>Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

<sup>d</sup>Includes arson.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1994* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995), pp. 235-237.

Table 4.11

**Arrests in cities**

By offense charged and sex, 1994

(7,358 agencies; 1994 estimated population 142,171,000)

Offense charged	Persons arrested					Percent distribution of offenses charged <sup>a</sup>		
	Total number	Male		Female		Total	Male	Female
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent			
Total	9,178,097	7,328,312	79.8%	1,849,785	20.2%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	14,485	13,098	90.4	1,387	9.6	0.2	0.2	0.1
Forcible rape	21,969	21,731	98.9	238	1.1	0.2	0.3	(b)
Robbery	130,109	117,891	90.6	12,218	9.4	1.4	1.6	0.7
Aggravated assault	346,185	286,941	82.9	59,244	17.1	3.8	3.9	3.2
Burglary	234,868	209,106	89.0	25,762	11.0	2.6	2.9	1.4
Larceny-theft	1,036,485	685,318	66.1	351,167	33.9	11.3	9.4	19.0
Motor vehicle theft	131,993	115,795	87.7	16,198	12.3	1.4	1.6	0.9
Arson	12,304	10,472	85.1	1,832	14.9	0.1	0.1	0.1
Violent crime <sup>c</sup>	512,748	439,661	85.7	73,087	14.3	5.6	6.0	4.0
Property crime <sup>d</sup>	1,415,650	1,020,691	72.1	394,959	27.9	15.4	13.9	21.4
Total Crime Index <sup>e</sup>	1,928,398	1,460,352	75.7	468,046	24.3	21.0	19.9	25.3
Other assaults	766,109	623,034	81.3	143,075	18.7	8.3	8.5	7.7
Forgery and counterfeiting	71,411	45,841	64.2	25,570	35.8	0.8	0.6	1.4
Fraud	202,304	131,845	65.2	70,459	34.8	2.2	1.8	3.8
Embezzlement	8,424	4,826	57.3	3,598	42.7	0.1	0.1	0.2
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	107,566	93,040	86.5	14,526	13.5	1.2	1.3	0.8
Vandalism	206,433	179,470	86.9	26,963	13.1	2.2	2.4	1.5
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	173,745	159,827	92.0	13,918	8.0	1.9	2.2	0.8
Prostitution and commercialized vice	81,775	31,022	37.9	50,753	62.1	0.9	0.4	2.7
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	59,780	54,144	90.6	5,636	9.4	0.7	0.7	0.3
Drug abuse violations	881,300	736,991	83.6	144,309	16.4	9.6	10.1	7.8
Gambling	14,204	12,119	85.3	2,085	14.7	0.2	0.2	0.1
Offenses against family and children	53,449	38,532	72.1	14,917	27.9	0.6	0.5	0.8
Driving under the influence	690,321	588,235	85.2	102,086	14.8	7.5	8.0	5.5
Liquor laws	337,393	272,699	80.8	64,694	19.2	3.7	3.7	3.5
Drunkenness	483,172	427,570	88.5	55,602	11.5	5.3	5.8	3.0
Disorderly conduct	525,603	414,955	78.9	110,648	21.1	5.7	5.7	6.0
Vagrancy	19,879	15,638	78.7	4,241	21.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
All other offenses (except traffic)	2,312,799	1,897,643	82.0	415,156	18.0	25.2	25.9	22.4
Suspicion	8,900	7,419	83.4	1,481	16.6	0.1	0.1	0.1
Curfew and loitering law violations	99,578	71,090	71.4	28,488	28.6	1.1	1.0	1.5
Runaways	145,554	62,020	42.6	83,534	57.4	1.6	0.8	4.5

Note: See Note, table 4.1. This table presents data from all city law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1994 (Source, p. 381). Population figures represent U.S. Bureau of the Census July 1, 1994 estimates. For definitions of offenses and city areas, see Appendix 3.

<sup>c</sup>Violent crimes are offenses of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

<sup>d</sup>Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

<sup>e</sup>Includes arson.

<sup>a</sup>Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

<sup>b</sup>Less than one-tenth of 1 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1994* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995), p. 243. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.12

**Arrests in cities**

By offense charged, age group, and race, 1994

(7,356 agencies; 1994 estimated population 142,156,000)

Offense charged	Total arrests					Percent <sup>a</sup>				
	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	9,166,658	5,861,311	3,111,081	93,051	101,215	100.0%	63.9%	33.9%	1.0%	1.1%
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	14,464	5,160	9,060	67	177	100.0	35.7	62.6	0.5	1.2
Forcible rape	21,949	11,004	10,473	192	280	100.0	50.1	47.7	0.9	1.3
Robbery	129,932	47,291	80,396	620	1,625	100.0	36.4	61.9	0.5	1.3
Aggravated assault	345,874	190,545	148,710	2,533	4,086	100.0	55.1	43.0	0.7	1.2
Burglary	234,623	148,490	81,732	1,719	2,682	100.0	63.3	34.8	0.7	1.1
Larceny-theft	1,035,531	656,565	351,111	11,299	16,556	100.0	63.4	33.9	1.1	1.6
Motor vehicle theft	131,921	70,919	57,376	1,173	2,453	100.0	53.8	43.5	0.9	1.9
Arson	12,288	8,863	3,181	112	132	100.0	72.1	25.9	0.9	1.1
Violent crime <sup>b</sup>	512,219	254,000	248,639	3,412	6,168	100.0	49.6	48.5	0.7	1.2
Property crime <sup>c</sup>	1,414,363	884,837	493,400	14,303	21,823	100.0	62.6	34.9	1.0	1.5
Total Crime Index <sup>d</sup>	1,926,582	1,138,837	742,039	17,715	27,991	100.0	59.1	38.5	0.9	1.5
Other assaults	764,832	458,488	289,128	8,975	8,241	100.0	59.9	37.8	1.2	1.1
Forgery and counterfeiting	71,386	43,874	25,962	415	1,135	100.0	61.5	36.4	0.6	1.6
Fraud	202,115	115,699	83,202	812	2,402	100.0	57.2	41.2	0.4	1.2
Embezzlement	8,423	5,304	2,971	33	115	100.0	63.0	35.3	0.4	1.4
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	107,374	58,256	47,184	665	1,269	100.0	54.3	43.9	0.6	1.2
Vandalism	206,082	148,496	52,267	2,266	3,053	100.0	72.1	25.4	1.1	1.5
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	173,394	94,109	76,217	937	2,131	100.0	54.3	44.0	0.5	1.2
Prostitution and commercialized vice	81,690	50,000	29,815	478	1,397	100.0	61.2	36.5	0.6	1.7
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	59,690	43,422	14,876	579	813	100.0	72.7	24.9	1.0	1.4
Drug abuse violations	880,562	503,222	369,114	3,132	5,094	100.0	57.1	41.9	0.4	0.6
Gambling	14,202	6,820	6,732	42	608	100.0	48.0	47.4	0.3	4.3
Offenses against family and children	53,083	34,394	16,577	597	1,515	100.0	64.8	31.2	1.1	2.9
Driving under the influence	689,244	596,603	77,300	9,482	5,859	100.0	86.6	11.2	1.4	0.9
Liquor laws	336,697	273,584	52,494	8,191	2,428	100.0	81.3	15.6	2.4	0.7
Drunkenness	482,861	382,586	88,040	10,704	1,531	100.0	79.2	18.2	2.2	0.3
Disorderly conduct	525,028	330,640	185,304	6,051	3,033	100.0	63.0	35.3	1.2	0.6
Vagrancy	19,873	11,186	8,242	353	92	100.0	56.3	41.5	1.8	0.5
All other offenses (except traffic)	2,310,214	1,378,619	886,107	19,332	26,156	100.0	59.7	38.4	0.8	1.1
Suspicion	8,879	3,600	5,236	18	25	100.0	40.5	59.0	0.2	0.3
Curfew and loitering law violations	99,471	75,531	21,511	1,046	1,383	100.0	75.9	21.6	1.1	1.4
Runaways	144,976	108,041	30,763	1,228	4,944	100.0	74.5	21.2	0.8	3.4

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.12

**Arrests in cities**

By offense charged, age group, and race, 1994--Continued

Offense charged	Arrests under 18					Percent <sup>a</sup>				
	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	1,813,356	1,209,930	552,825	17,995	32,606	100.0%	66.7%	30.5%	1.0%	1.8%
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	2,622	944	1,633	9	36	100.0	36.0	62.3	0.3	1.4
Forcible rape	3,618	1,813	1,740	26	39	100.0	50.1	48.1	0.7	1.1
Robbery	42,490	15,239	26,394	191	666	100.0	35.9	62.1	0.4	1.6
Aggravated assault	56,095	29,839	25,046	423	787	100.0	53.2	44.6	0.8	1.4
Burglary	82,745	58,047	22,700	786	1,212	100.0	70.2	27.4	0.9	1.5
Larceny-theft	351,683	243,107	96,412	4,474	7,690	100.0	69.1	27.4	1.3	2.2
Motor vehicle theft	59,347	31,370	26,175	670	1,132	100.0	52.9	44.1	1.1	1.9
Arson	7,214	5,637	1,420	73	84	100.0	78.1	19.7	1.0	1.2
Violent crime <sup>b</sup>	104,825	47,835	54,813	649	1,528	100.0	45.6	52.3	0.6	1.5
Property crime <sup>c</sup>	500,989	338,161	146,707	6,003	10,118	100.0	67.5	29.3	1.2	2.0
Total Crime Index <sup>d</sup>	605,814	385,996	201,520	6,652	11,646	100.0	63.7	33.3	1.1	1.9
Other assaults	139,407	83,422	52,519	1,342	2,124	100.0	59.8	37.7	1.0	1.5
Forgery and counterfeiting	5,626	4,415	1,064	58	89	100.0	78.5	18.9	1.0	1.6
Fraud	16,671	8,405	7,743	84	439	100.0	50.4	46.4	0.5	2.6
Embezzlement	651	427	218	3	3	100.0	65.6	33.5	0.5	0.5
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	30,326	17,037	12,505	287	497	100.0	56.2	41.2	0.9	1.6
Vandalism	97,719	76,623	18,318	974	1,804	100.0	78.4	18.7	1.0	1.8
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	44,255	26,713	16,477	307	758	100.0	60.4	37.2	0.7	1.7
Prostitution and commercialized vice	937	613	297	9	18	100.0	65.4	31.7	1.0	1.9
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	10,468	6,944	3,302	78	144	100.0	66.3	31.5	0.7	1.4
Drug abuse violations	109,437	63,091	45,118	459	769	100.0	57.7	41.2	0.4	0.7
Gambling	1,417	332	1,053	3	29	100.0	23.4	74.3	0.2	2.0
Offenses against family and children	3,483	2,338	1,020	27	98	100.0	67.1	29.3	0.8	2.8
Driving under the influence	7,152	6,469	507	128	48	100.0	90.5	7.1	1.8	0.7
Liquor laws	70,358	63,388	4,597	1,768	605	100.0	90.1	6.5	2.5	0.9
Drunkenness	12,740	11,000	1,468	225	47	100.0	86.3	11.5	1.8	0.4
Disorderly conduct	123,009	78,071	42,987	991	960	100.0	63.5	34.9	0.8	0.8
Vagrancy	3,293	2,322	928	6	37	100.0	70.5	28.2	0.2	1.1
All other offenses (except traffic)	284,678	187,756	88,449	2,314	6,159	100.0	66.0	31.1	0.8	2.2
Suspicion	1,468	996	461	6	5	100.0	67.8	31.4	0.4	0.3
Curfew and loitering law violations	99,471	75,531	21,511	1,046	1,383	100.0	75.9	21.6	1.1	1.4
Runaways	144,976	108,041	30,763	1,228	4,944	100.0	74.5	21.2	0.8	3.4

See notes at end of table.



Table 4.12

**Arrests in cities**

By offense charged, age group, and race, 1994--Continued

Offense charged	Arrests 18 and older					Percent <sup>a</sup>				
	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander
Total	7,353,302	4,651,381	2,558,256	75,056	68,609	100.0%	63.3%	34.8%	1.0%	0.9%
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	11,842	4,216	7,427	58	141	100.0	35.6	62.7	0.5	1.2
Forcible rape	18,331	9,191	8,733	166	241	100.0	50.1	47.6	0.9	1.3
Robbery	87,442	32,052	54,002	429	959	100.0	36.7	61.8	0.5	1.1
Aggravated assault	289,779	160,706	123,664	2,110	3,299	100.0	55.5	42.7	0.7	1.1
Burglary	151,878	90,443	59,032	933	1,470	100.0	59.5	38.9	0.6	1.0
Larceny-theft	683,848	413,458	254,699	6,825	8,866	100.0	60.5	37.2	1.0	1.3
Motor vehicle theft	72,574	39,549	31,201	503	1,321	100.0	54.5	43.0	0.7	1.8
Arson	5,074	3,226	1,761	39	48	100.0	63.6	34.7	0.8	0.9
Violent crime <sup>b</sup>	407,394	206,165	193,826	2,763	4,640	100.0	50.6	47.6	0.7	1.1
Property crime <sup>c</sup>	913,374	546,676	346,693	8,300	11,705	100.0	59.9	38.0	0.9	1.3
Total Crime Index <sup>d</sup>	1,320,768	752,841	540,519	11,063	16,345	100.0	57.0	40.9	0.8	1.2
Other assaults	625,425	375,066	236,609	7,633	6,117	100.0	60.0	37.8	1.2	1.0
Forgery and counterfeiting	65,760	39,459	24,898	357	1,046	100.0	60.0	37.9	0.5	1.6
Fraud	185,444	107,294	75,459	728	1,963	100.0	57.9	40.7	0.4	1.1
Embezzlement	7,772	4,877	2,753	30	112	100.0	62.8	35.4	0.4	1.4
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	77,048	41,219	34,679	378	772	100.0	53.5	45.0	0.5	1.0
Vandalism	108,363	71,873	33,949	1,292	1,249	100.0	66.3	31.3	1.2	1.2
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	129,139	67,396	59,740	630	1,373	100.0	52.2	46.3	0.5	1.1
Prostitution and commercialized vice	80,753	49,387	29,518	469	1,379	100.0	61.2	36.6	0.6	1.7
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	49,222	36,478	11,574	501	669	100.0	74.1	23.5	1.0	1.4
Drug abuse violations	771,125	440,131	323,996	2,673	4,325	100.0	57.1	42.0	0.3	0.6
Gambling	12,785	6,488	5,679	39	579	100.0	50.7	44.4	0.3	4.5
Offenses against family and children	49,600	32,056	15,557	570	1,417	100.0	64.6	31.4	1.1	2.9
Driving under the influence	682,092	590,134	76,793	9,354	5,811	100.0	86.5	11.3	1.4	0.9
Liquor laws	266,339	210,196	47,897	6,423	1,823	100.0	78.9	18.0	2.4	0.7
Drunkenness	470,121	371,586	86,572	10,479	1,484	100.0	79.0	18.4	2.2	0.3
Disorderly conduct	402,019	252,569	142,317	5,060	2,073	100.0	62.8	35.4	1.3	0.5
Vagrancy	16,580	8,864	7,314	347	55	100.0	53.5	44.1	2.1	0.3
All other offenses (except traffic)	2,025,536	1,190,863	797,658	17,018	19,997	100.0	58.8	39.4	0.8	1.0
Suspicion	7,411	2,604	4,775	12	20	100.0	35.1	64.4	0.2	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.

<sup>c</sup>Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.<sup>d</sup>Includes arson.<sup>a</sup>Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.<sup>b</sup>Violent 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, 1994* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995), pp. 244-246.

Table 4.13

**Arrests in suburban areas<sup>a</sup>**

By offense charged and sex, 1994

(5,414 agencies; 1994 estimated population 87,934,000)

Offense charged	Persons arrested					Percent distribution of offenses charged <sup>b</sup>		
	Total	Male		Female		Total	Male	Female
	number	Number	Percent	Number	Percent			
Total	4,171,783	3,329,404	79.8%	842,379	20.2%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	4,283	3,852	89.9	431	10.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Forcible rape	9,473	9,371	98.9	102	1.1	0.2	0.3	(c)
Robbery	32,408	29,560	91.2	2,848	8.8	0.8	0.9	0.3
Aggravated assault	146,113	123,464	84.5	22,649	15.5	3.5	3.7	2.7
Burglary	114,357	103,387	90.4	10,970	9.6	2.7	3.1	1.3
Larceny-theft	441,689	295,300	66.9	146,389	33.1	10.6	8.9	17.4
Motor vehicle theft	49,572	43,142	87.0	6,430	13.0	1.2	1.3	0.8
Arson	6,668	5,746	86.2	922	13.8	0.2	0.2	0.1
Violent crime <sup>d</sup>	192,277	166,247	86.5	26,030	13.5	4.6	5.0	3.1
Property crime <sup>e</sup>	612,286	447,575	73.1	164,711	26.9	14.7	13.4	19.6
Total Crime Index <sup>f</sup>	804,563	613,822	76.3	190,741	23.7	19.3	18.4	22.6
Other assaults	342,105	275,814	80.6	66,291	19.4	8.2	8.3	7.9
Forgery and counterfeiting	32,633	20,764	63.6	11,869	36.4	0.8	0.6	1.4
Fraud	135,081	73,608	54.5	61,473	45.5	3.2	2.2	7.3
Embezzlement	4,114	2,455	59.7	1,659	40.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	49,471	42,534	86.0	6,937	14.0	1.2	1.3	0.8
Vandalism	95,595	84,340	88.2	11,255	11.8	2.3	2.5	1.3
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	67,151	61,313	91.3	5,838	8.7	1.6	1.8	0.7
Prostitution and commercialized vice	9,554	4,612	48.3	4,942	51.7	0.2	0.1	0.6
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	27,777	26,118	94.0	1,659	6.0	0.7	0.8	0.2
Drug abuse violations	350,472	292,196	83.4	58,276	16.6	8.4	8.8	6.9
Gambling	2,357	2,041	86.6	316	13.4	0.1	0.1	(c)
Offenses against family and children	45,575	39,239	86.1	6,336	13.9	1.1	1.2	0.8
Driving under the influence	509,830	435,726	85.5	74,104	14.5	12.2	13.1	8.8
Liquor laws	149,668	118,695	79.3	30,973	20.7	3.6	3.6	3.7
Drunkenness	179,466	158,183	88.1	21,283	11.9	4.3	4.8	2.5
Disorderly conduct	201,511	161,270	80.0	40,241	20.0	4.8	4.8	4.8
Vagrancy	4,932	4,136	83.9	796	16.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
All other offenses (except traffic)	1,043,774	851,762	81.6	192,012	18.4	25.0	25.6	22.8
Suspicion	3,493	3,007	86.1	486	13.9	0.1	0.1	0.1
Curfew and loitering law violations	29,567	21,458	72.6	8,109	27.4	0.7	0.6	1.0
Runaways	83,094	36,311	43.7	46,783	56.3	2.0	1.1	5.6

Note: See Note, table 4.1. This table presents data from all suburban law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1994 (Source, p. 381). Population figures represent U.S. Bureau of the Census July 1, 1994 estimates. For definitions of offenses and suburban areas, see Appendix 3.

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

<sup>b</sup>Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

<sup>c</sup>Less than one-tenth of 1 percent.

<sup>d</sup>Violent crimes are offenses of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

<sup>e</sup>Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

<sup>f</sup>Includes arson.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1994* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995), p. 270. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.14

**Arrests in suburban areas<sup>a</sup>**

By offense charged, age group, and race, 1994

(5,411 agencies; 1994 estimated population 87,926,000)

Offense charged	Total arrests					Percent <sup>b</sup>				
	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	4,155,539	3,134,087	975,489	21,076	24,887	100.0%	75.4%	23.5%	0.5%	0.6%
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	4,282	2,456	1,745	23	58	100.0	57.4	40.8	0.5	1.4
Forcible rape	9,461	6,439	2,913	59	50	100.0	68.1	30.8	0.6	0.5
Robbery	32,390	14,949	17,100	121	220	100.0	46.2	52.8	0.4	0.7
Aggravated assault	145,857	101,930	42,152	777	998	100.0	69.9	28.9	0.5	0.7
Burglary	114,193	87,191	25,797	473	732	100.0	76.4	22.6	0.4	0.6
Larceny-theft	440,963	303,825	130,378	2,040	4,720	100.0	68.9	29.6	0.5	1.1
Motor vehicle theft	49,489	34,332	14,512	213	432	100.0	69.4	29.3	0.4	0.9
Arson	6,649	5,569	995	42	43	100.0	83.8	15.0	0.6	0.6
Violent crime <sup>c</sup>	191,990	125,774	63,910	980	1,326	100.0	65.5	33.3	0.5	0.7
Property crime <sup>d</sup>	611,294	430,917	171,682	2,768	5,927	100.0	70.5	28.1	0.5	1.0
Total Crime Index <sup>e</sup>	803,284	556,691	235,592	3,748	7,253	100.0	69.3	29.3	0.5	0.9
Other assaults	341,122	248,914	88,278	1,937	1,993	100.0	73.0	25.9	0.6	0.6
Forgery and counterfeiting	32,621	22,578	9,642	110	291	100.0	69.2	29.6	0.3	0.9
Fraud	134,896	94,590	39,205	427	674	100.0	70.1	29.1	0.3	0.5
Embezzlement	4,113	2,806	1,265	12	30	100.0	68.2	30.8	0.3	0.7
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	49,356	32,732	15,979	219	426	100.0	66.3	32.4	0.4	0.9
Vandalism	95,428	79,734	14,479	466	749	100.0	83.6	15.2	0.5	0.8
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	67,027	46,387	19,880	243	517	100.0	69.2	29.7	0.4	0.8
Prostitution and commercialized vice	9,554	7,105	2,201	48	200	100.0	74.4	23.0	0.5	2.1
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	27,730	23,153	4,287	122	168	100.0	83.5	15.5	0.4	0.6
Drug abuse violations	349,905	254,358	93,312	1,016	1,219	100.0	72.7	26.7	0.3	0.3
Gambling	2,356	1,217	1,082	2	55	100.0	51.7	45.9	0.1	2.3
Offenses against family and children	45,234	30,601	14,325	154	154	100.0	67.7	31.7	0.3	0.3
Driving under the influence	499,198	453,049	40,064	2,709	3,376	100.0	90.8	8.0	0.5	0.7
Liquor laws	149,303	135,367	11,547	1,371	1,018	100.0	90.7	7.7	0.9	0.7
Drunkenness	179,382	157,333	19,533	1,902	614	100.0	87.7	10.9	1.1	0.3
Disorderly conduct	201,295	153,956	45,527	947	865	100.0	76.5	22.6	0.5	0.4
Vagrancy	4,932	3,571	1,306	23	32	100.0	72.4	26.5	0.5	0.6
All other offenses (except traffic)	1,042,765	732,719	300,317	5,139	4,590	100.0	70.3	28.8	0.5	0.4
Suspicion	3,472	2,808	620	28	16	100.0	80.9	17.9	0.8	0.5
Curfew and loitering law violations	29,473	24,780	4,338	155	200	100.0	84.1	14.7	0.5	0.7
Runaways	83,093	69,638	12,710	298	447	100.0	83.8	15.3	0.4	0.5

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.14

**Arrests in suburban areas<sup>a</sup>**

By offense charged, age group, and race, 1994--Continued

Offense charged	Arrests under 18					Percent <sup>b</sup>				
	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	802,848	617,728	174,411	3,820	6,889	100.0%	76.9%	21.7%	0.5%	0.9%
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	609	291	299	6	13	100.0	47.8	49.1	1.0	2.1
Forcible rape	1,682	1,103	561	12	6	100.0	65.6	33.4	0.7	0.4
Robbery	10,172	4,520	5,507	44	101	100.0	44.4	54.1	0.4	1.0
Aggravated assault	24,208	15,416	8,443	117	232	100.0	63.7	34.9	0.5	1.0
Burglary	46,930	37,335	9,009	193	393	100.0	79.6	19.2	0.4	0.8
Larceny-theft	152,575	111,978	37,626	801	2,170	100.0	73.4	24.7	0.5	1.4
Motor vehicle theft	21,796	14,956	6,439	107	294	100.0	68.6	29.5	0.5	1.3
Arson	3,998	3,466	486	19	27	100.0	86.7	12.2	0.5	0.7
Violent crime <sup>c</sup>	36,671	21,330	14,810	179	352	100.0	58.2	40.4	0.5	1.0
Property crime <sup>d</sup>	225,299	167,735	53,560	1,120	2,884	100.0	74.4	23.8	0.5	1.3
Total Crime Index <sup>e</sup>	261,970	189,065	68,370	1,299	3,236	100.0	72.2	26.1	0.5	1.2
Other assaults	63,811	44,644	18,394	334	439	100.0	70.0	28.8	0.5	0.7
Forgery and counterfeiting	2,482	2,078	365	10	29	100.0	83.7	14.7	0.4	1.2
Fraud	3,083	2,273	752	16	42	100.0	73.7	24.4	0.5	1.4
Embezzlement	249	165	81	0	3	100.0	66.3	32.5	X	1.2
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	13,931	9,285	4,372	74	200	100.0	66.6	31.4	0.5	1.4
Vandalism	49,758	42,970	6,126	202	460	100.0	86.4	12.3	0.4	0.9
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	17,929	13,005	4,633	80	211	100.0	72.5	25.8	0.4	1.2
Prostitution and commercialized vice	198	137	57	3	1	100.0	69.2	28.8	1.5	0.5
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	5,438	4,257	1,130	21	30	100.0	78.3	20.8	0.4	0.6
Drug abuse violations	44,134	33,210	10,569	156	199	100.0	75.2	23.9	0.4	0.5
Gambling	244	54	186	0	4	100.0	22.1	76.2	X	1.6
Offenses against family and children	1,636	1,354	264	13	5	100.0	82.8	16.1	0.8	0.3
Driving under the influence	4,756	4,447	259	31	19	100.0	93.5	5.4	0.7	0.4
Liquor laws	40,440	38,269	1,620	315	236	100.0	94.6	4.0	0.8	0.6
Drunkenness	5,359	4,927	354	55	23	100.0	91.9	6.6	1.0	0.4
Disorderly conduct	51,854	38,953	12,439	183	279	100.0	75.1	24.0	0.4	0.5
Vagrancy	1,272	1,074	187	1	10	100.0	84.4	14.7	0.1	0.8
All other offenses (except traffic)	120,988	92,610	26,997	569	812	100.0	76.5	22.3	0.5	0.7
Suspicion	750	533	208	5	4	100.0	71.1	27.7	0.7	0.5
Curfew and loitering law violations	29,473	24,780	4,338	155	200	100.0	84.1	14.7	0.5	0.7
Runaways	83,093	69,638	12,710	298	447	100.0	83.8	15.3	0.4	0.5

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.14

**Arrests in suburban areas<sup>a</sup>**

By offense charged, age group, and race, 1994--Continued

Offense charged	Arrests 18 and older					Percent <sup>b</sup>				
	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	3,352,691	2,516,359	801,078	17,256	17,998	100.0%	75.1%	23.9%	0.5%	0.5%
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	3,673	2,165	1,446	17	45	100.0	58.9	39.4	0.5	1.2
Forcible rape	7,779	5,336	2,352	47	44	100.0	68.6	30.2	0.6	0.6
Robbery	22,218	10,429	11,593	77	119	100.0	46.9	52.2	0.3	0.5
Aggravated assault	121,649	86,514	33,709	660	766	100.0	71.1	27.7	0.5	0.6
Burglary	67,263	49,856	16,788	280	339	100.0	74.1	25.0	0.4	0.5
Larceny-theft	288,388	191,847	92,752	1,239	2,550	100.0	66.5	32.2	0.4	0.9
Motor vehicle theft	27,693	19,376	8,073	106	138	100.0	70.0	29.2	0.4	0.5
Arson	2,651	2,103	509	23	16	100.0	79.3	19.2	0.9	0.6
Violent crime <sup>c</sup>	155,319	104,444	49,100	801	974	100.0	67.2	31.6	0.5	0.6
Property crime <sup>d</sup>	385,995	263,182	118,122	1,648	3,043	100.0	68.2	30.6	0.4	0.8
Total Crime Index <sup>e</sup>	541,314	367,626	167,222	2,449	4,017	100.0	67.9	30.9	0.5	0.7
Other assaults	277,311	204,270	69,884	1,603	1,554	100.0	73.7	25.2	0.6	0.6
Forgery and counterfeiting	30,139	20,500	9,277	100	262	100.0	68.0	30.8	0.3	0.9
Fraud	131,813	92,317	38,453	411	632	100.0	70.0	29.2	0.3	0.5
Embezzlement	3,864	2,641	1,184	12	27	100.0	68.3	30.6	0.3	0.7
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	35,425	23,447	11,607	145	226	100.0	66.2	32.8	0.4	0.6
Vandalism	45,670	36,764	8,353	264	289	100.0	80.5	18.3	0.6	0.6
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	49,098	33,382	15,247	163	306	100.0	68.0	31.1	0.3	0.6
Prostitution and commercialized vice	9,356	6,968	2,144	45	199	100.0	74.5	22.9	0.5	2.1
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	22,292	18,896	3,157	101	138	100.0	84.8	14.2	0.5	0.6
Drug abuse violations	305,771	221,148	82,743	860	1,020	100.0	72.3	27.1	0.3	0.3
Gambling	2,112	1,163	896	2	51	100.0	55.1	42.4	0.1	2.4
Offenses against family and children	43,598	29,247	14,061	141	149	100.0	67.1	32.3	0.3	0.3
Driving under the influence	494,442	448,602	39,805	2,678	3,357	100.0	90.7	8.1	0.5	0.7
Liquor laws	108,863	97,098	9,927	1,056	782	100.0	89.2	9.1	1.0	0.7
Drunkenness	174,023	152,406	19,179	1,847	591	100.0	87.6	11.0	1.1	0.3
Disorderly conduct	149,441	115,003	33,088	764	586	100.0	77.0	22.1	0.5	0.4
Vagrancy	3,660	2,497	1,119	22	22	100.0	68.2	30.6	0.6	0.6
All other offenses (except traffic)	921,777	640,109	273,320	4,570	3,778	100.0	69.4	29.7	0.5	0.4
Suspicion	2,722	2,275	412	23	12	100.0	83.6	15.1	0.8	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 4.13. For definitions of offenses and suburban areas, see Appendix 3.

<sup>d</sup>Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.<sup>e</sup>Includes arson.<sup>a</sup>Includes suburban city and county law enforcement agencies within metropolitan areas. Excludes central cities. Suburban cities and counties also are included in other groups.<sup>b</sup>Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.<sup>c</sup>Violent 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, 1994* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995), pp. 271-273.

Table 4.15

**Arrests in rural counties**

By offense charged and sex, 1994

(2,117 agencies; 1994 estimated population 21,460,000)

Offense charged	Persons arrested					Percent distribution of offenses charged <sup>a</sup>		
	Total number	Male		Female		Total	Male	Female
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent			
Total	815,225	662,551	81.3%	152,674	18.7%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	1,282	1,105	86.2	177	13.8	0.2	0.2	0.1
Forcible rape	2,788	2,749	98.6	39	1.4	0.3	0.4	(b)
Robbery	2,412	2,194	91.0	9	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1
Aggravated assault	29,618	25,464	86.0	4,154	14.0	3.6	3.8	2.7
Burglary	28,517	26,085	91.5	2,432	8.5	3.5	3.9	1.6
Larceny-theft	45,278	34,515	76.2	10,763	23.8	5.6	5.2	7.0
Motor vehicle theft	7,615	6,493	85.3	1,122	14.7	0.9	1.0	0.7
Arson	1,427	1,239	86.8	188	13.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Violent crime <sup>c</sup>	36,100	31,512	87.3	4,588	12.7	4.4	4.8	3.0
Property crime <sup>d</sup>	82,837	68,332	82.5	14,505	17.5	10.2	10.3	9.5
Total Crime Index <sup>e</sup>	118,937	99,844	83.9	19,093	16.1	14.6	15.1	12.5
Other assaults	70,747	58,072	82.1	12,675	17.9	8.7	8.8	8.3
Forgery and counterfeiting	7,079	4,497	63.5	2,582	36.5	0.9	0.7	1.7
Fraud	47,463	25,102	52.9	22,361	47.1	5.8	3.8	14.6
Embezzlement	964	617	64.0	347	36.0	0.1	0.1	0.2
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	7,056	6,150	87.2	906	12.8	0.9	0.9	0.6
Vandalism	18,822	16,483	87.6	2,339	12.4	2.3	2.5	1.5
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	10,542	9,809	93.0	733	7.0	1.3	1.5	0.5
Prostitution and commercialized vice	201	106	52.7	95	47.3	(b)	(b)	0.1
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	7,306	6,964	95.3	342	4.7	0.9	1.1	0.2
Drug abuse violations	60,782	51,254	84.3	9,528	15.7	7.5	7.7	6.2
Gambling	359	312	86.9	47	13.1	(b)	(b)	(b)
Offenses against family and children	10,266	8,832	86.0	1,434	14.0	1.3	1.3	0.9
Driving under the influence	126,888	110,552	87.1	16,336	12.9	15.6	16.7	10.7
Liquor laws	39,387	30,866	78.4	8,521	21.6	4.8	4.7	5.6
Drunkenness	37,327	32,822	87.9	4,505	12.1	4.6	5.0	3.0
Disorderly conduct	28,518	22,709	79.6	5,809	20.4	3.5	3.4	3.8
Vagrancy	315	265	84.1	50	15.9	(b)	(b)	(b)
All other offenses (except traffic)	207,817	170,044	81.8	37,773	18.2	25.5	25.7	24.7
Suspicion	723	629	87.0	94	13.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Curfew and loitering law violations	2,082	1,359	65.3	723	34.7	0.3	0.2	0.5
Runaways	11,644	5,263	45.2	6,381	54.8	1.4	0.8	4.2

Note: See Note, table 4.1. This table presents data from all rural county law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1994 (Source, p. 381). Population figures represent U.S. Bureau of the Census July 1, 1994 estimates. For definitions of offenses and rural counties, see Appendix 3.

<sup>c</sup>Violent crimes are offenses of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

<sup>d</sup>Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

<sup>e</sup>Includes arson.

<sup>a</sup>Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

<sup>b</sup>Less than one-tenth of 1 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1994* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995), p. 261. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.16

**Arrests in rural counties**

By offense charged, age group, and race, 1994

(2,113 agencies; 1994 estimated population 21,420,000)

Offense charged	Total arrests					Percent <sup>a</sup>				
	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	808,430	648,028	126,650	24,196	9,556	100.0%	80.2%	15.7%	3.0%	1.2%
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	1,282	864	362	46	10	100.0	67.4	28.2	3.6	0.8
Forcible rape	2,781	2,142	508	103	28	100.0	77.0	18.3	3.7	1.0
Robbery	2,409	1,119	1,176	64	50	100.0	46.5	48.8	2.7	2.1
Aggravated assault	29,558	21,588	6,770	1,091	109	100.0	73.0	22.9	3.7	0.4
Burglary	28,408	23,110	4,017	914	367	100.0	81.4	14.1	3.2	1.3
Larceny-theft	45,135	35,566	7,772	894	903	100.0	78.8	17.2	2.0	2.0
Motor vehicle theft	7,595	6,175	961	316	143	100.0	81.3	12.7	4.2	1.9
Arson	1,424	1,196	191	32	5	100.0	84.0	13.4	2.2	0.4
Violent crime <sup>b</sup>	36,030	25,713	8,816	1,304	197	100.0	71.4	24.5	3.6	0.5
Property crime <sup>c</sup>	82,562	66,047	12,941	2,156	1,418	100.0	80.0	15.7	2.6	1.7
Total Crime Index <sup>d</sup>	118,592	91,760	21,757	3,460	1,615	100.0	77.4	18.3	2.9	1.4
Other assaults	70,630	53,619	13,720	2,227	1,064	100.0	75.9	19.4	3.2	1.5
Forgery and counterfeiting	7,052	5,238	1,680	81	53	100.0	74.3	23.8	1.1	0.8
Fraud	47,340	35,076	11,645	478	141	100.0	74.1	24.6	1.0	0.3
Embezzlement	961	804	133	6	18	100.0	83.7	13.8	0.6	1.9
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	7,045	5,605	1,244	168	28	100.0	79.6	17.7	2.4	0.4
Vandalism	18,791	16,000	2,081	480	230	100.0	85.1	11.1	2.6	1.2
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	10,527	8,011	2,177	249	90	100.0	76.1	20.7	2.4	0.9
Prostitution and commercialized vice	201	155	32	0	14	100.0	77.1	15.9	X	7.0
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	7,284	6,352	623	264	45	100.0	87.2	8.6	3.6	0.6
Drug abuse violations	60,657	47,732	11,346	997	582	100.0	78.7	18.7	1.6	1.0
Gambling	359	202	70	1	86	100.0	56.3	19.5	0.3	24.0
Offenses against family and children	10,232	7,082	2,498	533	119	100.0	69.2	24.4	5.2	1.2
Driving under the influence	121,721	108,192	8,615	4,022	892	100.0	88.9	7.1	3.3	0.7
Liquor laws	39,288	35,870	1,561	1,541	316	100.0	91.3	4.0	3.9	0.8
Drunkenness	37,225	33,110	2,641	1,405	69	100.0	88.9	7.1	3.8	0.2
Disorderly conduct	28,499	23,486	3,692	1,149	172	100.0	82.4	13.0	4.0	0.6
Vagrancy	315	228	67	18	2	100.0	72.4	21.3	5.7	0.6
All other offenses (except traffic)	207,282	157,946	39,877	6,646	2,813	100.0	76.2	19.2	3.2	1.4
Suspicion	720	429	268	23	0	100.0	59.6	37.2	3.2	X
Curfew and loitering law violations	2,082	1,189	114	130	649	100.0	57.1	5.5	6.2	31.2
Runaways	11,627	9,942	809	318	558	100.0	85.5	7.0	2.7	4.8

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.16

**Arrests in rural counties**

By offense charged, age group, and race, 1994--Continued

Offense charged	Arrests under 18					Percent <sup>a</sup>				
	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	104,935	86,082	11,897	3,784	3,172	100.0%	82.0%	11.3%	3.6%	3.0%
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	141	89	45	5	2	100.0	63.1	31.9	3.5	1.4
Forcible rape	382	302	53	26	1	100.0	79.1	13.9	6.8	0.3
Robbery	469	190	249	12	18	100.0	40.5	53.1	2.6	3.8
Aggravated assault	3,110	2,117	838	139	16	100.0	68.1	26.9	4.5	0.5
Burglary	10,363	8,754	964	461	184	100.0	84.5	9.3	4.4	1.8
Larceny-theft	12,786	10,629	1,337	334	486	100.0	83.1	10.5	2.6	3.8
Motor vehicle theft	3,193	2,637	308	164	84	100.0	82.6	9.6	5.1	2.6
Arson	500	440	45	14	1	100.0	88.0	9.0	2.8	0.2
Violent crime <sup>b</sup>	4,102	2,698	1,185	182	37	100.0	65.8	28.9	4.4	0.9
Property crime <sup>c</sup>	26,842	22,460	2,654	973	755	100.0	83.7	9.9	3.6	2.8
Total Crime Index <sup>d</sup>	30,944	25,158	3,839	1,155	792	100.0	81.3	12.4	3.7	2.6
Other assaults	7,727	5,532	1,611	370	214	100.0	71.6	20.8	4.8	2.8
Forgery and counterfeiting	514	452	50	6	6	100.0	87.9	9.7	1.2	1.2
Fraud	729	605	103	7	14	100.0	83.0	14.1	1.0	1.9
Embezzlement	65	56	6	0	3	100.0	86.2	9.2	X	4.6
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	1,367	1,134	175	50	8	100.0	83.0	12.8	3.7	0.6
Vandalism	7,799	6,981	499	177	142	100.0	89.5	6.4	2.3	1.8
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	1,614	1,217	338	44	15	100.0	75.4	20.9	2.7	0.9
Prostitution and commercialized vice	5	5	0	0	0	100.0	100.0	X	X	X
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	1,300	1,114	129	50	7	100.0	85.7	9.9	3.8	0.5
Drug abuse violations	4,828	3,754	770	128	176	100.0	77.8	15.9	2.7	3.6
Gambling	10	3	7	0	0	100.0	30.0	70.0	X	X
Offenses against family and children	322	259	31	15	17	100.0	80.4	9.6	4.7	5.3
Driving under the influence	1,389	1,293	42	38	16	100.0	93.1	3.0	2.7	1.2
Liquor laws	10,900	10,210	132	449	109	100.0	93.7	1.2	4.1	1.0
Drunkenness	859	799	31	27	2	100.0	93.0	3.6	3.1	0.2
Disorderly conduct	4,490	3,578	730	144	38	100.0	79.7	16.3	3.2	0.8
Vagrancy	68	52	8	7	1	100.0	76.5	11.8	10.3	1.5
All other offenses (except traffic)	16,154	12,669	2,427	653	405	100.0	78.4	15.0	4.0	2.5
Suspicion	142	80	46	16	0	100.0	56.3	32.4	11.3	X
Curfew and loitering law violations	2,082	1,189	114	130	649	100.0	57.1	5.5	6.2	31.2
Runaways	11,627	9,942	809	318	558	100.0	85.5	7.0	2.7	4.8

See notes at end of table.



Table 4.16

**Arrests in rural counties**

By offense charged, age group, and race, 1994--Continued

Offense charged	Arrests 18 and older					Percent <sup>a</sup>				
	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	703,495	561,946	114,753	20,412	6,384	100.0%	79.9%	16.3%	2.9%	0.9%
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	1,141	775	317	41	8	100.0	67.9	27.8	3.6	0.7
Forcible rape	2,399	1,840	455	77	27	100.0	76.7	19.0	3.2	1.1
Robbery	1,940	929	927	52	32	100.0	47.9	47.8	2.7	1.6
Aggravated assault	26,448	19,471	5,932	952	93	100.0	73.6	22.4	3.6	0.4
Burglary	18,045	14,356	3,053	453	183	100.0	79.6	16.9	2.5	1.0
Larceny-theft	32,349	24,937	6,435	560	417	100.0	77.1	19.9	1.7	1.3
Motor vehicle theft	4,402	3,538	653	152	59	100.0	80.4	14.8	3.5	1.3
Arson	924	756	146	18	4	100.0	81.8	15.8	1.9	0.4
Violent crime <sup>b</sup>	31,928	23,015	7,631	1,122	160	100.0	72.1	23.9	3.5	0.5
Property crime <sup>c</sup>	55,720	43,587	10,287	1,183	663	100.0	78.2	18.5	2.1	1.2
Total Crime Index <sup>d</sup>	87,648	66,602	17,918	2,305	823	100.0	76.0	20.4	2.6	0.9
Other assaults	62,903	48,087	12,109	1,857	850	100.0	76.4	19.3	3.0	1.4
Forgery and counterfeiting	6,538	4,786	1,630	75	47	100.0	73.2	24.9	1.1	0.7
Fraud	46,611	34,471	11,542	471	127	100.0	74.0	24.8	1.0	0.3
Embezzlement	896	748	127	6	15	100.0	83.5	14.2	0.7	1.7
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	5,678	4,471	1,069	118	20	100.0	78.7	18.8	2.1	0.4
Vandalism	10,992	9,019	1,582	303	88	100.0	82.1	14.4	2.8	0.8
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	8,913	6,794	1,839	205	75	100.0	76.2	20.6	2.3	0.8
Prostitution and commercialized vice	196	150	32	0	14	100.0	76.5	16.3	X	7.1
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	5,984	5,238	494	214	38	100.0	87.5	8.3	3.6	0.6
Drug abuse violations	55,829	43,978	10,576	869	406	100.0	78.8	18.9	1.6	0.7
Gambling	349	199	63	1	86	100.0	57.0	18.1	0.3	24.6
Offenses against family and children	9,910	6,823	2,467	518	102	100.0	68.8	24.9	5.2	1.0
Driving under the influence	120,332	106,899	8,573	3,984	876	100.0	88.8	7.1	3.3	0.7
Liquor laws	28,388	25,660	1,429	1,092	207	100.0	90.4	5.0	3.8	0.7
Drunkenness	36,366	32,311	2,610	1,378	67	100.0	88.8	7.2	3.8	0.2
Disorderly conduct	24,009	19,908	2,962	1,005	134	100.0	82.9	12.3	4.2	0.6
Vagrancy	247	176	59	11	1	100.0	71.3	23.9	4.5	0.4
All other offenses (except traffic)	191,128	145,277	37,450	5,993	2,408	100.0	76.0	19.6	3.1	1.3
Suspicion	578	349	222	7	0	100.0	60.4	38.4	1.2	X
Curfew and loitering law violations	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Runaways	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1 and 4.15. For definitions of offenses and rural counties, see Appendix 3.

<sup>c</sup>Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.<sup>d</sup>Includes arson.<sup>a</sup>Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.<sup>b</sup>Violent 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, 1994* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995), pp. 262-264.

Table 4.17

**Arrest rates (per 100,000 inhabitants) for violent crimes**

By offense charged and region, 1971-94

(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

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 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.18

**Rate (per 100,000 males in each age group) of males arrested for murder and nonnegligent manslaughter**

By age of offender, United States, selected years 1970-93

	Male arrest rate for murder and nonnegligent manslaughter								Percent change between 1985 and 1993
	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993	
12 years and younger	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0%
13 to 14 years	4.2	3.6	4.4	4.0	8.8	9.6	8.1	10.5	162
15 years	17.2	14.9	13.5	11.8	31.0	37.4	29.8	36.2	207
16 years	26.8	24.9	24.6	22.4	56.5	57.7	59.3	66.4	197
17 years	32.9	29.2	38.2	34.5	72.4	76.1	77.7	84.8	146
18 to 20 years	44.5	43.4	46.4	41.8	73.5	89.0	91.9	91.3	119
21 to 24 years	45.6	45.4	44.3	39.0	49.4	54.7	58.7	56.8	46
25 to 29 years	36.1	36.9	34.4	30.4	31.4	31.2	30.5	30.0	-1
30 to 34 years	27.7	26.5	28.0	22.3	21.2	21.5	18.0	18.3	-18
35 to 44 years	19.5	19.5	19.4	15.4	13.9	12.9	11.7	11.9	-23
45 to 54 years	11.8	9.6	9.8	8.5	7.7	7.1	7.3	6.9	-18
55 to 64 years	7.1	6.0	5.4	4.9	3.8	3.3	3.4	3.3	-32
65 years and older	3.5	3.2	2.5	2.1	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.5	-31

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by James Alan Fox, College of Criminal Justice, Northeastern University.

Table 4.19

**Arrest rates (per 100,000 inhabitants) for property crimes**

By offense charged and region, 1971-94

(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

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1 and 4.2. Arson was designated an Index property crime in October 1978. Data collection began in 1979. The number of agencies reporting and the populations represented vary from year to year. For a list of States in regions and definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, 1971, p. 35; 1972, p. 35; 1973, p. 34; 1974, p. 45; 1975, p. 41; 1976, p. 172; 1977, p. 171; 1978, p. 185; 1979, p. 187; 1980, p. 190; 1981, p. 161; 1982, p. 166; 1983, p. 169; 1984, p. 162; 1985, p. 165; 1986, p. 165; 1987, p. 165; 1988, p. 169; 1989, p. 173; 1990, p. 175; 1991, p. 214; 1992, p. 218; 1993, p. 218; 1994, p. 218 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.20

**Offenses known to police and percent cleared by arrest<sup>a</sup>**

By offense and population group, 1994

(1994 estimated population)

Population group	Total Crime Index	Violent crime <sup>b</sup>	Property crime <sup>c</sup>	Murder and non- negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
<b>TOTAL ALL AGENCIES</b>										
12,025 agencies; population										
226,250,000:										
Offenses known	12,586,227	1,720,302	10,865,925	21,331	89,766	586,812	1,022,393	2,420,928	7,007,173	1,437,824
Percent cleared by arrest	21.4%	45.3	17.7	64.4	51.9	24.4	56.3	13.4	19.9	14.0
<b>TOTAL CITIES</b>										
8,357 cities; population										
154,033,000:										
Offenses known	10,150,617	1,433,296	8,717,321	17,229	66,509	531,546	818,012	1,827,847	5,680,181	1,209,293
Percent cleared by arrest	21.5%	43.5	17.8	62.7	51.4	24.0	55.1	12.8	20.5	13.1
<b>Group I</b>										
64 cities, 250,000 and over;										
population 46,578,000:										
Offenses known	4,072,226	769,511	3,302,715	10,396	27,221	340,022	391,872	714,854	1,930,544	657,317
Percent cleared by arrest	19.0%	38.9	14.3	58.4	53.6	21.9	52.0	11.1	16.8	10.5
9 cities, 1,000,000 and over;										
population 21,338,000:										
Offenses known	1,724,591	397,064	1,327,527	5,293	8,786	187,114	195,871	289,602	719,696	318,229
Percent cleared by arrest	19.0%	37.8	13.4	51.3	51.4	21.4	52.5	10.0	16.8	8.6
19 cities, 500,000 to 999,999;										
population 12,329,000:										
Offenses known	1,064,792	161,648	903,114	2,290	8,638	69,406	81,314	190,257	566,351	146,536
Percent cleared by arrest	18.4%	40.4	14.4	65.6	59.3	22.7	52.7	12.4	15.4	13.4
36 cities, 250,000 to 499,999;										
population 12,911,000:										
Offenses known	1,282,843	210,799	1,072,044	2,813	9,797	83,502	114,687	234,995	644,497	192,552
Percent cleared by arrest	19.4%	39.6	15.4	65.8	50.7	22.2	50.7	11.3	18.1	11.4
<b>Group II</b>										
132 cities, 100,000 to 249,999;										
population 19,329,000:										
Offenses known	1,510,551	201,905	1,308,646	2,598	10,143	70,987	118,177	294,977	834,915	178,754
Percent cleared by arrest	20.8%	44.6	17.1	67.0	50.4	26.4	54.5	12.3	19.5	13.6
<b>Group III</b>										
344 cities, 50,000 to 99,999;										
population 23,605,000:										
Offenses known	1,429,055	164,939	1,264,116	1,688	9,679	52,808	100,764	265,584	848,813	149,719
Percent cleared by arrest	22.2%	45.3	19.2	65.9	48.3	25.5	55.0	13.0	22.3	12.8
<b>Group IV</b>										
625 cities, 25,000 to 49,999;										
population 21,601,000:										
Offenses known	1,164,225	118,377	1,045,848	979	7,430	32,937	77,031	212,030	731,555	102,263
Percent cleared by arrest	23.1%	49.5	20.1	72.1	48.9	29.2	58.0	13.8	22.5	15.6
<b>Group V</b>										
1,464 cities, 10,000 to 24,999;										
population 23,065,000:										
Offenses known	1,071,097	100,330	970,767	918	6,968	21,790	70,654	187,571	708,605	74,591
Percent cleared by arrest	26.4%	54.7	23.5	74.4	50.1	32.8	61.7	15.9	25.7	22.3
<b>Group VI</b>										
5,728 cities under 10,000;										
population 19,855,000:										
Offenses known	903,463	78,234	825,229	650	5,068	13,002	59,514	152,831	625,749	46,649
Percent cleared by arrest	24.8%	59.2	21.6	74.8	53.0	32.4	65.4	16.8	22.1	29.3
<b>SUBURBAN COUNTIES</b>										
1,267 agencies; population										
48,266,000:										
Offenses known	1,914,709	226,641	1,688,068	2,893	16,495	50,926	156,327	432,191	1,058,108	197,769
Percent cleared by arrest	20.7%	52.3	16.5	68.3	53.3	27.3	60.0	14.5	17.3	16.6

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.20

**Offenses known to police and percent cleared by arrest<sup>a</sup>**

By offense and population group, 1994-Continued

Population group	Total Crime Index	Violent crime <sup>b</sup>	Property crime <sup>c</sup>	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
<b>RURAL COUNTIES</b>										
2,401 agencies; population 23,950,000:										
Offenses known	520,901	60,365	460,536	1,209	6,762	4,340	48,054	160,890	268,884	30,762
Percent cleared by arrest	23.6%	60.9	18.7	80.1	53.2	30.9	63.5	16.6	18.4	32.0
<b>SUBURBAN AREAS<sup>d</sup></b>										
5,955 agencies; population 91,991,000:										
Offenses known	3,871,249	403,284	3,467,965	4,322	27,419	96,368	275,175	769,282	2,334,442	364,241
Percent cleared by arrest	22.0%	52.5	18.5	68.0	51.9	28.2	60.9	14.5	20.1	16.9

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)

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 1994 (Source, p. 381). Complete data for 1994 were not available for Illinois, Kansas, and Montana; therefore, their crime counts were estimated by the Source. Population figures represent U.S. Bureau of the Census July 1, 1994 estimates. For definitions of offenses, city and suburban areas, and rural counties, see Appendix 3.

<sup>a</sup>Includes offenses cleared by exceptional means.

<sup>b</sup>Violent crimes are offenses of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

<sup>c</sup>Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Data are not included for the property crime of arson.

<sup>d</sup>Includes 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, 1994* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995), pp. 208, 209. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.21

**Offenses known to police and percent cleared by arrest**

By type of offense, United States, 1980-94

	Total Crime Index		Violent crime <sup>a</sup>		Property crime <sup>b</sup>	
	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	12,483,083	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

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1, 4.2, and 4.20. 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 1981-94. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

<sup>a</sup>Violent crimes are offenses of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

<sup>b</sup>Property 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 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.22

**Percent of offenses known to police that were cleared by arrest**

By extent of urbanization and type of offense, 1972-94

	Cities			Suburban <sup>a</sup>			Rural		
	Total Crime Index	Violent crime <sup>b</sup>	Property crime <sup>c</sup>	Total Crime Index	Violent crime <sup>b</sup>	Property crime <sup>c</sup>	Total Crime Index	Violent crime <sup>b</sup>	Property crime <sup>c</sup>
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

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1, 4.2, and 4.20. For definitions of offenses, city and suburban areas, and rural counties, see Appendix 3.

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

<sup>b</sup>Violent crimes are offenses of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

<sup>c</sup>Property 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 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.23

**Number of offenses known to police that were cleared by arrest and percent of clearances from arrest of persons under 18 years of age<sup>a</sup>**

By offense and population group, 1994

(1994 estimated population)

Population group	Total Crime Index	Violent crime <sup>b</sup>	Property crime <sup>c</sup>	Murder and non- negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
<b>TOTAL ALL AGENCIES</b>										
11,843 agencies; population 214,228,000:										
Total clearances	2,551,634	710,373	1,841,261	12,216	43,887	122,088	532,182	306,301	1,344,310	190,650
Percent under 18	21.7%	14.2	24.6	10.5	14.5	19.6	13.1	21.4	25.4	24.7
<b>TOTAL CITIES</b>										
8,315 cities; population 144,272,000:										
Total clearances	2,048,487	558,867	1,489,620	9,378	31,812	106,825	410,852	219,998	1,120,074	149,548
Percent under 18	21.8%	14.1	24.6	11.1	12.9	19.4	13.0	20.4	25.4	25.3
<b>Group I</b>										
61 cities, 250,000 and over; population 38,043,000:										
Total clearances	666,575	240,049	426,526	4,734	13,636	54,682	167,997	67,482	297,200	61,844
Percent under 18	17.8%	12.7	20.7	11.5	11.8	17.4	11.2	16.0	20.4	27.8
8 cities, 1,000,000 and over; population 14,001,000:										
Total clearances	243,904	100,943	142,961	1,715	3,153	22,268	73,807	21,019	99,482	22,460
Percent under 18	14.8%	10.8	17.7	10.0	9.0	16.4	9.1	14.4	16.6	25.5
17 cities, 500,000 to 999,999; population 11,131,000:										
Total clearances	173,961	55,581	118,380	1,167	4,517	13,854	36,043	19,936	80,942	17,502
Percent under 18	17.7%	13.8	19.5	10.8	14.7	16.8	12.6	13.3	19.4	27.1
36 cities, 250,000 to 499,999; population 12,911,000:										
Total clearances	248,710	83,525	165,185	1,852	4,966	18,560	58,147	26,527	116,776	21,882
Percent under 18	20.9%	14.2	24.3	13.4	10.9	19.0	13.0	19.3	24.3	30.6
<b>Group II</b>										
130 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 18,983,000:										
Total clearances	304,837	87,563	217,274	1,702	4,991	18,186	62,684	35,123	158,507	23,644
Percent under 18	20.2%	13.9	22.7	12.0	10.7	20.0	12.5	17.4	23.6	24.5
<b>Group III</b>										
338 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 23,232,000:										
Total clearances	312,599	73,926	238,673	1,102	4,540	13,320	54,964	34,078	185,765	18,830
Percent under 18	24.2%	15.3	26.9	10.4	12.8	21.7	14.1	21.1	28.2	25.0
<b>Group IV</b>										
619 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 21,403,000:										
Total clearances	265,497	57,912	207,585	691	3,576	9,503	44,142	28,779	163,130	15,676
Percent under 18	25.1%	16.0	27.6	8.1	14.8	22.8	14.8	23.6	28.8	22.4
<b>Group V</b>										
1,449 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 22,809,000:										
Total clearances	275,361	53,294	222,067	664	3,397	6,930	42,303	28,995	177,165	15,907
Percent under 18	24.4%	16.1	26.4	11.4	15.4	22.2	15.2	24.4	27.1	21.7
<b>Group VI</b>										
5,718 cities under 10,000; population 19,803,000:										
Total clearances	223,618	46,123	177,495	485	2,672	4,204	38,762	25,541	138,307	13,647
Percent under 18	25.0%	15.7	27.5	8.2	16.5	22.5	15.0	27.3	27.9	23.2

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.23

**Number of offenses known to police that were cleared by arrest and percent of clearances from arrest of persons under 18 years of age<sup>b</sup>**

By offense and population group, 1994--Continued

Population group	Total Crime Index	Violent crime <sup>b</sup>	Property crime <sup>c</sup>	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
<b>SUBURBAN COUNTIES</b>										
1,209 agencies; population 46,582,000:										
Total clearances	382,839	115,549	267,290	1,894	8,531	13,615	91,509	60,174	175,655	31,461
Percent under 18	22.7%	15.9	25.7	9.2	19.9	21.9	14.8	24.4	26.6	22.8
<b>RURAL COUNTIES</b>										
2,319 agencies; population 23,374,000:										
Total clearances	120,308	35,957	84,351	944	3,544	1,648	29,821	26,129	48,581	9,641
Percent under 18	18.3%	10.5	21.6	7.7	16.1	12.6	9.8	22.2	21.3	22.0
<b>SUBURBAN AREAS<sup>d</sup></b>										
5,877 agencies; population 89,976,000:										
Total clearances	833,087	207,647	625,440	2,841	13,845	26,661	164,300	108,341	457,704	59,395
Percent under 18	23.4%	16.4	25.7	9.0	18.4	22.9	15.3	24.5	26.5	22.0

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1 and 4.20. 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 for 1994 were not available for Illinois, Kansas, and Montana; therefore, their crime counts were estimated by the Source. For definitions of offenses, city and suburban areas, and rural counties, see Appendix 3.

<sup>a</sup>Includes offenses cleared by exceptional means.

<sup>b</sup>Violent crimes are offenses of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

<sup>c</sup>Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Data are not included for the property crime of arson.

<sup>d</sup>Includes 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, 1994* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995), pp. 214, 215. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.24

**Percent of offenses known to police that were cleared by arrest of persons under 18 years of age**

By type of offense, United States, 1972-94

	Total Crime Index	Violent crime <sup>a</sup>	Property crime <sup>b</sup>
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

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1, 4.2, and 4.20. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

<sup>a</sup>Violent crimes are offenses of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

<sup>b</sup>Property 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 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.25

**Arsons cleared by arrest and clearances by arrest of persons under 18 years of age**

By type of target, United States, 1994

(11,932 agencies; 1994 estimated population 202,943,000)

Target	Number of offenses	Percent of offenses cleared by arrest	Percent of clearances by arrest of persons under 18 years of age
Total	83,928	18.5%	48.0%
Total structure	43,870	23.0	45.9
Single occupancy residential	18,515	23.7	36.2
Other residential	7,597	24.5	40.6
Storage	3,813	17.0	60.6
Industrial/manufacturing	719	13.9	44.0
Other commercial	4,576	15.9	38.7
Community/public	5,230	32.9	72.5
Other structure	3,420	18.2	50.3
Total mobile	21,261	8.7	30.0
Motor vehicles	19,816	8.1	28.0
Other mobile	1,445	16.3	43.8
Other	18,797	19.1	63.0

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1 and 4.20. In 1994, 11,932 agencies furnished detailed reports to the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. The above data are from these 11,932 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 definition of arson, see Appendix 3.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1994* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995), p. 55, Tables 2.35 and 2.36. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.



Table 4.26

**Juveniles taken into police custody**By method of disposition and population group, 1994<sup>a</sup>

(1994 estimated population)

Population group	Total <sup>b</sup>	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
<b>TOTAL ALL AGENCIES</b>						
9,219 agencies; total population 189,868,000:						
Number	1,490,536	439,797	941,962	24,682	14,775	69,320
Percent	100.0%	29.5	63.2	1.7	1.0	4.7
<b>TOTAL CITIES</b>						
6,554 cities; total population 130,654,000:						
Number	1,213,859	349,217	780,310	19,385	10,829	54,118
Percent	100.0%	28.8	64.3	1.6	0.9	4.5
<b>Group I</b>						
54 cities, 250,000 and over; population 37,743,000:						
Number	285,220	85,090	190,631	4,750	2,850	1,899
Percent	100.0%	29.8	66.8	1.7	1.0	0.7
<b>Group II</b>						
127 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 18,760,000:						
Number	166,345	44,521	109,697	3,406	1,389	7,332
Percent	100.0%	26.8	65.9	2.0	0.8	4.4
<b>Group III</b>						
300 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 20,509,000:						
Number	206,346	62,647	129,038	3,537	1,967	9,157
Percent	100.0%	30.4	62.5	1.7	1.0	4.4
<b>Group IV</b>						
539 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 18,633,000:						
Number	178,920	55,987	111,057	2,478	2,160	7,238
Percent	100.0%	31.3	62.1	1.4	1.2	4.0
<b>Group V</b>						
1,227 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 19,460,000:						
Number	198,515	53,280	127,845	2,570	1,313	13,507
Percent	100.0%	26.8	64.4	1.3	0.7	6.8
<b>Group VI</b>						
4,307 cities under 10,000; population 15,550,000:						
Number	178,513	47,692	112,042	2,644	1,150	14,985
Percent	100.0%	26.7	62.8	1.5	0.6	8.4
<b>SUBURBAN COUNTIES</b>						
1,030 agencies; population 41,274,000:						
Number	211,557	76,997	117,933	3,510	3,283	9,834
Percent	100.0%	36.4	55.7	1.7	1.6	4.6
<b>RURAL COUNTIES</b>						
1,635 agencies; population 17,940,000:						
Number	65,120	13,583	43,719	1,787	663	5,368
Percent	100.0%	20.9	67.1	2.7	1.0	8.2
<b>SUBURBAN AREAS<sup>c</sup></b>						
4,984 agencies; population 90,376,000:						
Number	659,208	223,099	382,837	8,995	7,030	37,247
Percent	100.0%	33.8	58.1	1.4	1.1	5.7

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1 and 4.7. For definitions of city and suburban areas, and rural counties, see Appendix 3.

<sup>c</sup>Includes suburban city and county law enforcement agencies within metropolitan areas. Excludes central cities. Suburban cities and counties also are included in other groups.<sup>a</sup>Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.<sup>b</sup>Includes all offenses except traffic and neglect cases.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1994* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995), p. 282.

Table 4.27

## Percent distribution of juveniles taken into police custody

By method of disposition, United States, 1972-94<sup>a</sup>

	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

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1 and 4.2.

<sup>a</sup>Because 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 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.28

## Arrests for alcohol-related offenses and driving under the influence

United States, 1972-94

(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

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 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.29

## Arrests for alcohol-related offenses

By offense and State, 1994

State	Total alcohol- related arrests	Driving under influence	Liquor law violations	Drunken- ness	Disorderly conduct	Vagrancy
Total	2,740,567	1,122,518	426,291	570,948	599,538	21,272
Alabama	47,844	18,200	9,079	14,510	5,768	287
Alaska	7,797	4,688	2,384	5	716	4
Arizona	71,531	26,548	21,906	NA	22,274	803
Arkansas	51,344	18,688	3,854	20,570	7,287	945
California	354,947	206,508	20,121	109,995	14,109	4,214
Colorado	55,061	21,439	12,995	1,101	16,964	2,562
Connecticut	37,753	9,417	1,808	51	25,982	495
Delaware	831	1	265	117	390	58
District of Columbia	10,734	3,355	28	NA	7,351	NA
Florida	96,538	51,182	25,303	NA	20,053	NA
Georgia	74,376	34,732	8,549	9,277	21,696	122
Hawaii	6,924	4,311	1,326	NA	1,285	2
Idaho	16,981	10,461	4,414	119	1,967	20
Indiana	45,083	16,496	8,437	15,290	4,838	22
Iowa	37,075	14,066	10,965	7,698	4,315	31
Kentucky	37,945	9,139	1,574	21,906	5,326	NA
Louisiana	36,514	14,003	2,128	6,512	13,365	506
Maine	10,323	6,938	1,714	26	1,644	1
Maryland	31,885	21,210	4,422	2	5,978	273
Massachusetts	31,623	12,212	3,132	6,799	9,140	340
Michigan	78,847	41,072	16,172	237	21,109	257
Minnesota	65,768	31,911	19,109	NA	14,647	101
Mississippi	19,077	5,575	2,457	6,031	4,991	23
Missouri	41,560	21,330	6,991	1,246	11,304	689
Nebraska	24,755	12,604	7,783	NA	4,361	7
Nevada	13,429	6,074	2,975	732	2,981	667
New Hampshire	9,167	4,449	2,231	1,522	892	73
New Jersey	71,255	23,638	8,293	20	37,673	1,631
New Mexico	8,404	4,914	2,148	460	858	24
New York	131,476	48,620	22,562	7	56,255	4,032
North Carolina	102,250	76,246	9,893	NA	15,924	187
North Dakota	7,985	2,835	3,629	351	1,169	1
Ohio	89,699	29,084	19,650	18,761	21,712	492
Oklahoma	58,890	22,643	4,901	28,431	2,915	NA
Oregon	35,762	18,437	12,337	NA	4,988	NA
Pennsylvania	121,254	30,346	17,836	18,315	54,293	464
Rhode Island	6,466	1,972	1,350	39	3,078	27
South Carolina	60,538	17,216	12,699	13,782	16,635	206
South Dakota	12,280	4,564	5,902	237	1,554	23
Tennessee	43,871	15,989	3,509	18,572	5,747	54
Texas	336,560	90,911	23,721	182,476	38,260	1,192
Utah	27,712	6,518	9,715	7,236	4,227	16
Vermont	1,785	1,467	144	NA	174	NA
Virginia	103,082	33,119	13,831	46,435	9,697	NA
Washington	36,160	19,457	11,787	201	4,560	155
West Virginia	21,373	8,555	1,395	9,673	1,708	42
Wisconsin	135,931	34,551	35,009	499	65,722	150
Wyoming	12,122	4,827	3,858	1,707	1,656	74

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*, 1994 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995). This is because this table includes data processed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation after the cutoff date for that publication. "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" (Source). Data for 1994 were not available for Illinois, Kansas, and Montana.

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 and region, United States, 1982-94<sup>a</sup>

	Total			Northeast			Midwest			South			West		
	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
<b>Total</b>															
1982	100%	20%	80%	100%	24%	76%	100%	22%	78%	100%	21%	79%	100%	13%	87%
1983	100	22	78	100	27	73	100	24	76	100	24	76	100	16	84
1984	100	22	78	100	30	70	100	24	76	100	21	79	100	15	85
1985	100	24	76	100	30	70	100	26	74	100	24	76	100	18	82
1986	100	25	75	100	33	67	100	26	74	100	25	75	100	19	81
1987	100	26	74	100	34	66	100	28	72	100	24	76	100	20	80
1988	100	27	73	100	35	65	100	31	69	100	27	73	100	21	79
1989	100	32	68	100	37	63	100	46	54	100	29	71	100	26	74
1990	100	32	68	100	41	59	100	32	68	100	28	72	100	28	72
1991	100	33	67	100	45	55	100	30	70	100	31	69	100	28	72
1992	100	32	68	100	43	57	100	30	70	100	29	71	100	27	73
1993	100	30	70	100	41	59	100	29	71	100	26	74	100	25	75
1994	100	27	73	100	37	63	100	28	72	100	24	76	100	22	78
<b>Heroin/cocaine</b>															
1982	13	4	9	22	9	13	8	3	5	8	2	6	16	4	12
1983	23	6	17	27	11	17	8	2	5	13	5	9	37	5	32
1984	26	7	19	30	12	18	8	3	4	17	6	11	40	5	35
1985	30	8	22	34	14	20	11	4	7	20	7	13	42	6	36
1986	41	13	28	49	21	28	16	6	10	30	1	20	52	11	41
1987	46	14	32	56	24	32	18	6	12	36	11	25	54	11	43
1988	52	17	35	65	28	37	24	8	16	39	14	25	61	14	47
1989	54	19	35	67	30	37	26	9	17	47	17	30	60	17	44
1990	54	21	33	69	34	34	31	12	20	50	19	31	57	17	40
1991	55	22	33	70	37	33	34	12	22	51	20	30	55	17	38
1992	53	21	32	68	36	32	35	11	24	49	18	31	53	16	37
1993	50	19	31	65	33	32	30	10	20	50	18	32	46	13	33
1994	47	17	30	62	30	32	28	9	18	47	16	31	43	11	32
<b>Marijuana</b>															
1982	72	10	62	68	12	57	75	10	65	74	11	63	68	7	61
1983	61	10	50	60	12	48	69	10	59	70	12	57	49	7	41
1984	59	10	48	58	12	44	72	12	60	69	11	58	44	7	37
1985	55	10	45	55	12	43	68	10	58	66	11	55	41	9	32
1986	44	8	36	42	9	33	62	9	53	56	9	47	29	6	23
1987	40	7	33	36	7	29	58	8	49	51	8	43	29	6	23
1988	34	6	28	29	5	24	49	7	42	47	7	40	22	4	18
1989	29	6	23	27	5	22	39	11	28	39	6	33	20	6	14
1990	30	6	24	26	5	21	44	7	36	38	6	32	21	6	15
1991	28	6	22	24	5	18	41	7	34	35	6	28	22	6	16
1992	32	7	26	26	6	21	44	8	36	40	7	34	23	6	17
1993	34	6	28	30	6	24	46	8	38	41	6	35	25	6	19
1994	36	6	30	34	6	28	48	8	40	44	6	39	24	5	19
<b>Synthetic drugs</b>															
1982	4	1	2	4	1	3	4	1	3	5	1	3	1	(b)	1
1983	3	1	2	4	2	3	4	2	3	5	2	3	1	(b)	(b)
1984	3	1	2	4	2	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	1	(b)	1
1985	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	1	(b)	(b)
1986	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	4	1	3	1	(b)	1
1987	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	5	2	3	1	(b)	1
1988	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	6	2	4	1	(b)	1
1989	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	4	1	3	1	(b)	(b)
1990	2	1	2	2	(b)	1	2	1	2	4	1	3	1	(b)	1
1991	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	4	1	3	1	(b)	1
1992	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	2	1	(b)	1
1993	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	(b)	1	2	1	2	1	(b)	1
1994	2	(b)	1	1	(b)	1	1	(b)	1	2	1	2	2	(b)	1
<b>Other</b>															
1982	12	5	7	6	2	4	14	9	5	13	6	7	14	2	12
1983	13	4	8	9	3	5	19	10	9	12	5	8	14	3	11
1984	12	4	9	10	4	6	18	8	9	10	3	7	15	3	12
1985	12	4	8	7	3	4	19	11	8	11	5	6	16	3	13
1986	13	4	9	6	2	4	20	11	9	8	4	4	19	2	17
1987	12	4	8	5	2	3	22	13	9	8	4	4	16	2	14
1988	11	4	7	4	1	3	24	15	9	9	5	4	15	2	13
1989	15	6	8	4	1	3	33	25	8	9	4	4	19	4	16
1990	14	4	10	4	1	2	23	12	11	8	2	6	22	4	17
1991	14	4	10	4	1	2	23	11	12	11	3	8	21	4	17
1992	13	4	9	3	1	2	19	10	9	8	3	5	23	4	19
1993	14	4	10	3	1	2	22	10	12	6	2	4	28	5	22
1994	16	4	12	3	1	2	23	10	13	6	2	5	31	5	26

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1 and 4.2. For definition of drug abuse violations, see Appendix 3.

<sup>a</sup>Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.<sup>b</sup>Less than or equal to 0.5 percent.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, 1981, p. 160; 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 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.31

**Drug use by arrestees in 23 U.S. cities**

By type of drug and sex, 1994

(Percent testing positive)

City	Any drug <sup>a</sup>	Marijuana	Cocaine	Opiates	Multiple drugs
<b>Male</b>					
Atlanta, GA	69%	25%	57%	2%	16%
Birmingham, AL	69	28	50	4	16
Chicago, IL	79	38	57	27	39
Cleveland, OH	66	28	48	3	17
Dallas, TX	57	33	35	3	20
Denver, CO	67	39	40	4	20
Detroit, MI	66	38	34	7	14
Fort Lauderdale, FL	58	29	41	1	17
Houston, TX	48	23	29	3	13
Indianapolis, IN	69	39	47	3	24
Los Angeles, CA	66	20	48	10	24
Manhattan, NY	82	24	68	19	35
Miami, FL	66	28	56	2	20
New Orleans, LA	63	28	47	5	22
Omaha, NE	59	44	26	2	17
Philadelphia, PA	76	32	54	14	35
Phoenix, AZ	65	29	28	6	25
Portland, OR	65	27	32	12	21
St. Louis, MO	74	36	50	11	26
San Antonio, TX	52	30	31	13	22
San Diego, CA	79	36	30	12	38
San Jose, CA	55	30	19	6	21
Washington, DC	64	30	38	9	22
<b>Female</b>					
Atlanta, GA	72	15	62	4	12
Birmingham, AL	63	17	50	3	18
Cleveland, OH	82	16	74	4	17
Dallas, TX	63	22	46	7	21
Denver, CO	68	22	51	5	17
Detroit, MI	62	16	46	13	21
Fort Lauderdale, FL	62	18	52	3	18
Houston, TX	48	13	36	6	12
Indianapolis, IN	69	22	56	5	23
Los Angeles, CA	72	12	53	12	23
Manhattan, NY	90	15	80	30	44
New Orleans, LA	32	7	25	2	9
Omaha, NE	58	28	34	2	13
Philadelphia, PA	76	18	61	18	33
Phoenix, AZ	67	22	36	12	32
Portland, OR	74	19	43	21	32
St. Louis, MO	76	15	69	8	21
San Antonio, TX	39	15	22	14	17
San Diego, CA	76	20	18	13	29
San Jose, CA	61	18	23	10	22
Washington, DC	67	10	55	13	24

Note: These data are from the Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) program sponsored by the National Institute of Justice. DUF data are collected in booking facilities in participating cities throughout the United States. For approximately 2 weeks each quarter, trained local staff obtain voluntary and anonymous urine specimens and interviews from a new sample of arrestees. Chicago and Miami did not test or interview female arrestees. (Source, pp. 13, 23.) For methodology and survey sampling information, see Appendix 12.

<sup>a</sup>Includes cocaine, opiates, marijuana, phencyclidine (PCP), methadone, benzodiazepines, methaqualone, propoxyphene, barbiturates, and amphetamines.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, *Drug Use Forecasting 1994 Annual Report on Adult and Juvenile Arrestees*, NCJ-157644 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), pp. 11-33. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.32

**Drug use by arrestees in 23 U.S. cities**

By type of drug, age, and sex, 1994

(Percent testing positive)

City	Any drug <sup>a</sup>					Marijuana					Cocaine				
	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
<b>Male</b>															
Atlanta, GA	60%	69%	73%	83%	64%	45%	47%	25%	15%	12%	35%	47%	62%	79%	57%
Birmingham, AL	53	65	80	73	73	48	37	31	18	10	24	40	60	59	65
Chicago, IL	72	76	80	87	83	57	43	27	23	29	33	53	66	76	68
Cleveland, OH	66	64	62	72	66	50	39	23	16	13	34	39	49	60	56
Dallas, TX	55	49	64	64	57	47	33	39	25	17	18	25	41	50	46
Denver, CO	70	65	70	70	62	64	48	39	30	25	21	34	46	52	42
Detroit, MI	71	58	59	85	65	66	47	31	10	15	9	26	38	80	48
Fort Lauderdale, FL	60	55	64	58	56	51	38	27	17	21	26	34	49	48	45
Houston, TX	51	39	46	55	47	44	23	22	19	13	15	19	32	45	31
Indianapolis, IN	71	70	72	69	66	55	51	37	32	24	32	44	54	53	52
Los Angeles, CA	55	57	70	72	73	26	28	20	20	10	30	37	50	57	58
Manhattan, NY	66	71	88	86	84	51	37	22	19	15	19	52	76	80	77
Miami, FL	60	56	70	72	72	49	35	32	18	13	38	41	62	67	65
New Orleans, LA	57	58	63	77	64	41	34	24	25	19	34	38	53	66	48
Omaha, NE	57	64	57	60	57	53	56	40	39	30	15	25	24	28	38
Philadelphia, PA	69	74	82	80	76	53	38	36	25	13	21	49	66	66	65
Phoenix, AZ	69	64	66	71	57	42	36	33	26	15	21	21	29	32	35
Portland, OR	58	68	70	71	58	42	37	29	20	15	16	31	32	41	34
St. Louis, MO	72	68	76	82	75	59	44	30	20	17	33	39	62	68	64
San Antonio, TX	50	58	53	61	44	39	40	28	29	13	22	37	33	46	27
San Diego, CA	73	73	84	83	80	47	40	45	35	23	18	21	28	34	40
San Jose, CA	50	57	64	59	49	35	40	37	22	16	9	20	27	22	18
Washington, DC	66	58	64	70	64	60	46	26	21	8	16	20	45	59	50
<b>Female</b>															
Atlanta, GA	40	70	71	87	74	27	19	17	10	11	20	55	62	83	65
Birmingham, AL	48	50	75	70	61	29	20	21	15	11	24	33	61	65	47
Cleveland, OH	(c)	77	91	89	77	(c)	19	12	18	13	(c)	63	88	78	75
Dallas, TX	42	58	65	70	70	16	26	23	20	26	22	34	50	58	52
Denver, CO	64	64	69	78	60	45	27	11	24	15	26	48	58	64	47
Detroit, MI	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Fort Lauderdale, FL	41	50	78	59	64	28	16	26	15	15	28	49	62	50	54
Houston, TX	38	41	49	58	50	26	11	17	10	8	15	26	37	54	43
Indianapolis, IN	62	63	69	76	72	28	30	8	27	20	52	52	64	63	52
Los Angeles, CA	49	64	69	77	83	20	21	12	11	4	31	39	52	61	66
Manhattan, NY	(c)	78	99	92	92	(c)	30	20	12	8	(c)	63	89	85	83
New Orleans, LA	23	19	39	36	36	12	9	7	3	6	4	14	32	33	29
Omaha, NE	45	69	67	(c)	56	45	38	33	(c)	7	0	42	43	(c)	41
Philadelphia, PA	49	64	75	88	85	36	23	17	15	11	17	47	66	79	70
Phoenix, AZ	68	63	67	77	61	32	20	23	21	19	27	31	33	46	37
Portland, OR	56	70	80	77	78	29	28	19	16	10	22	40	46	43	53
St. Louis, MO	32	64	87	86	78	32	21	12	8	11	13	56	83	81	71
San Antonio, TX	27	30	42	51	47	16	17	17	19	7	8	19	28	29	30
San Diego, CA	64	67	74	87	76	24	21	27	16	16	12	8	15	31	19
San Jose, CA	58	53	71	64	57	30	22	18	13	15	12	14	29	29	24
Washington, DC	42	49	70	81	73	42	16	7	5	6	0	33	63	75	63

Note: See Note, table 4.31. For methodology and survey sampling information, see Appendix 12.

<sup>c</sup>Base figure is less than 20 cases.<sup>a</sup>Includes cocaine, opiates, marijuana, phencyclidine (PCP), methadone, benzodiazepines, methaqualone, propoxyphene, barbiturates, and amphetamines.<sup>b</sup>Less than 1 percent.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, *Drug Use Forecasting 1994 Annual Report on Adult and Juvenile Arrestees*, NCJ-157644 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), pp. 11-33. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Opiates				
15 to 20 years	21 to 25 years	26 to 30 years	31 to 35 years	36 years and older
0%	4%	4%	3%	2%
4	4	4	2	4
12	30	37	29	33
0	1	2	2	8
1	2	2	2	8
2	4	1	3	8
0	3	0	5	23
0	1	0	2	2
3	3	1	4	3
2	2	(b)	2	6
2	5	8	11	16
4	14	20	25	21
1	2	1	4	3
4	4	1	7	6
3	3	0	1	4
8	15	10	15	22
1	2	6	7	12
2	8	12	14	17
8	12	5	7	21
2	13	15	14	23
6	9	10	14	17
2	3	5	11	10
0	1	5	12	22
0	4	1	6	5
0	3	4	3	4
(c)	5	2	5	6
6	2	9	7	13
5	4	6	4	6
(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
0	1	1	7	4
0	8	2	4	10
0	2	3	6	10
0	7	8	12	24
(c)	20	27	32	36
2	0	5	3	1
0	0	0	(c)	7
4	13	15	23	25
4	5	10	21	16
13	13	18	29	30
0	6	8	8	15
7	6	10	21	25
4	5	10	12	22
2	8	12	6	14
0	3	13	18	18

Table 4.33

**Drug use by arrestees in 23 U.S. cities**

By type of drug, race, ethnicity, and sex, 1994

(Percent testing positive)

	Any drug <sup>a</sup>				Marijuana				Cocaine				Opiates			
	Black	White	Hispanic	Other	Black	White	Hispanic	Other	Black	White	Hispanic	Other	Black	White	Hispanic	Other
<b>Male</b>																
Atlanta, GA	71%	52%	(b)	(b)	25%	20%	(b)	(b)	59%	32%	(b)	(b)	2%	4%	(b)	(b)
Birmingham, AL	71	62	(b)	(b)	29	25	(b)	(b)	54	35	(b)	(b)	4	3	(b)	(b)
Chicago, IL	80	68	81%	(b)	40	24	39%	(b)	57	53	57%	(b)	30	14	18%	(b)
Cleveland, OH	72	51	48	15%	28	29	19	5%	54	27	36	5%	3	1	3	5%
Dallas, TX	63	50	45	(b)	36	27	29	(b)	40	24	31	(b)	2	4	2	(b)
Denver, CO	78	61	60	(b)	40	36	40	(b)	56	28	31	(b)	2	6	5	(b)
Detroit, MI	66	(b)	(b)	(b)	39	(b)	(b)	(b)	34	(b)	(b)	(b)	7	(b)	(b)	(b)
Fort Lauderdale, FL	61	56	52	(b)	29	30	27	(b)	45	38	33	(b)	1	1	2	(b)
Houston, TX	58	39	37	(b)	28	20	16	(b)	38	23	18	(b)	4	2	2	(b)
Indianapolis, IN	74	60	(b)	(b)	36	44	(b)	(b)	60	22	(b)	(b)	2	2	(b)	(b)
Los Angeles, CA	80	78	58	(b)	22	25	18	(b)	66	34	44	(b)	10	9	10	(b)
Manhattan, NY	88	83	73	(b)	26	20	25	(b)	77	62	57	(b)	14	23	26	(b)
Miami, FL	70	55	63	(b)	29	21	28	(b)	61	46	50	(b)	2	3	2	(b)
New Orleans, LA	64	59	(b)	(b)	28	36	(b)	(b)	49	28	(b)	(b)	5	7	(b)	(b)
Omaha, NE	70	51	39	56	50	40	29	52	37	14	20	17	4	2	0	0
Philadelphia, PA	77	73	78	(b)	33	24	41	(b)	57	49	48	(b)	11	21	24	(b)
Phoenix, AZ	70	67	60	(b)	26	29	31	(b)	47	21	35	(b)	5	4	12	(b)
Portland, OR	75	64	60	47	31	28	18	15	51	20	52	29	5	13	22	12
St. Louis, MO	75	65	(b)	(b)	37	35	(b)	(b)	54	33	(b)	(b)	11	11	(b)	(b)
San Antonio, TX	65	46	50	(b)	38	29	27	(b)	47	22	30	(b)	9	12	14	(b)
San Diego, CA	79	82	78	63	36	42	33	17	49	13	35	3	5	7	25	0
San Jose, CA	66	60	56	27	38	32	31	11	37	10	22	12	3	8	6	3
Washington, DC	66	29	(b)	(b)	32	7	(b)	(b)	39	26	(b)	(b)	10	0	(b)	(b)
<b>Female</b>																
Atlanta, GA	71	81	(b)	(b)	16	11	(b)	(b)	63	62	(b)	(b)	4	4	(b)	(b)
Birmingham, AL	60	72	(b)	(b)	16	18	(b)	(b)	50	49	(b)	(b)	2	6	(b)	(b)
Cleveland, OH	81	85	(b)	(b)	13	25	(b)	(b)	75	70	(b)	(b)	2	10	(b)	(b)
Dallas, TX	64	63	69	(b)	23	22	25	(b)	49	39	56	(b)	7	9	3	(b)
Denver, CO	79	67	56	(b)	22	24	20	(b)	71	42	39	(b)	3	5	8	(b)
Detroit, MI	57	(b)	(b)	(b)	18	(b)	(b)	(b)	39	(b)	(b)	(b)	11	(b)	(b)	(b)
Fort Lauderdale, FL	61	64	(b)	(b)	24	14	(b)	(b)	49	55	(b)	(b)	2	3	(b)	(b)
Houston, TX	48	58	32	(b)	13	18	7	(b)	38	39	25	(b)	5	7	7	(b)
Indianapolis, IN	76	59	(b)	(b)	21	24	(b)	(b)	70	36	(b)	(b)	4	6	(b)	(b)
Los Angeles, CA	80	83	47	(b)	14	15	6	(b)	69	49	34	(b)	8	18	12	(b)
Manhattan, NY	92	88	85	(b)	18	14	10	(b)	83	78	76	(b)	21	41	45	(b)
New Orleans, LA	33	33	(b)	(b)	8	7	(b)	(b)	26	26	(b)	(b)	2	6	(b)	(b)
Omaha, NE	62	56	(b)	(b)	30	27	(b)	(b)	38	32	(b)	(b)	3	0	(b)	(b)
Philadelphia, PA	74	78	72	(b)	18	19	22	(b)	61	59	53	(b)	12	33	33	(b)
Phoenix, AZ	80	68	58	(b)	24	22	19	(b)	65	27	40	(b)	6	15	13	(b)
Portland, OR	80	74	(b)	(b)	14	22	(b)	(b)	68	34	(b)	(b)	13	23	(b)	(b)
St. Louis, MO	71	89	(b)	(b)	13	20	(b)	(b)	65	78	(b)	(b)	7	13	(b)	(b)
San Antonio, TX	48	48	32	(b)	21	19	11	(b)	38	27	17	(b)	9	11	17	(b)
San Diego, CA	73	80	65	70	23	22	12	13	46	10	22	4	14	13	14	9
San Jose, CA	64	66	59	27	17	22	16	0	48	16	21	13	5	11	11	7
Washington, DC	67	73	(b)	(b)	10	23	(b)	(b)	56	46	(b)	(b)	12	36	(b)	(b)

Note: See Note, table 4.31. For methodology and survey sampling information, see Appendix 12.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, *Drug Use Forecasting 1994 Annual Report on Adult and Juvenile Arrestees*, NCJ-157644 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), pp. 11-33. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.<sup>a</sup>Includes cocaine, opiates, marijuana, phencyclidine (PCP), methadone, benzodiazepines, methaqualone, propoxyphene, barbiturates, and amphetamines.<sup>b</sup>Base figure is less than 20 cases.

Table 4.34

**Drug use by male juvenile arrestees/detainees in 12 U.S. cities**

By type of drug and age, 1994

(Percent testing positive)

City	Any drug <sup>a</sup>	Marijuana	Cocaine	Opiates	Multiple drugs
<b>Total</b>					
Birmingham, AL	38%	34%	6%	2%	7%
Cleveland, OH	47	42	17	(b)	14
Denver, CO	54	52	10	(b)	9
Indianapolis, IN	30	26	8	1	6
Los Angeles, CA	37	31	8	(b)	8
Phoenix, AZ	51	41	11	0	16
Portland, OR	23	18	3	(b)	2
St. Louis, MO	38	34	10	2	8
San Antonio, TX	39	35	9	1	7
San Diego, CA	42	33	2	1	16
San Jose, CA	35	28	5	(b)	8
Washington, DC	64	61	9	(b)	23
<b>13 to 14 years</b>					
Birmingham, AL	32	26	3	5	4
Cleveland, OH	34	31	11	0	11
Denver, CO	45	43	5	0	4
Indianapolis, IN	22	20	6	1	5
Los Angeles, CA	29	20	5	2	5
Phoenix, AZ	48	39	8	0	10
Portland, OR	13	8	2	0	1
St. Louis, MO	33	31	6	2	6
San Antonio, TX	34	31	8	1	7
San Diego, CA	33	28	3	1	14
San Jose, CA	26	21	4	0	2
Washington, DC	54	51	7	1	14
<b>15 to 16 years</b>					
Birmingham, AL	38	35	6	2	7
Cleveland, OH	50	44	18	(b)	15
Denver, CO	60	57	15	1	12
Indianapolis, IN	48	40	15	1	11
Los Angeles, CA	39	33	7	0	6
Phoenix, AZ	49	38	9	0	15
Portland, OR	24	18	4	1	2
St. Louis, MO	47	42	14	1	9
San Antonio, TX	47	42	10	1	7
San Diego, CA	51	42	1	(b)	19
San Jose, CA	39	32	6	(b)	11
Washington, DC	73	70	10	0	28
<b>17 to 18 years</b>					
Birmingham, AL	48	45	8	0	13
Cleveland, OH	60	54	21	0	17
Denver, CO	71	71	12	0	12
Indianapolis, IN	35	35	3	0	3
Los Angeles, CA	38	31	10	0	11
Phoenix, AZ	70	61	25	0	39
Portland, OR	40	33	3	0	4
St. Louis, MO	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
San Antonio, TX	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
San Diego, CA	45	24	7	2	16
San Jose, CA	40	28	10	2	12
Washington, DC	68	65	14	2	35

Note: See Note, table 4.31. Data on male juvenile arrestees/detainees are collected at 12 Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) sites throughout the United States. Ten of these sites also collect data on female juvenile arrestees/detainees; however, given the small sample size across a majority of the DUF female juvenile facilities, these data are not presented. The "9 to 12 year" age category has been omitted because 8 sites report less than 20 cases within each drug category. For methodology and survey sampling information, see Appendix 12.

<sup>a</sup>Includes cocaine, opiates, marijuana, phencyclidine (PCP), methadone, benzodiazepines, methaqualone, propoxyphene, barbiturates, and amphetamines.

<sup>b</sup>Less than 1 percent.

<sup>c</sup>Base figure is less than 20 cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, *Drug Use Forecasting 1994 Annual Report on Adult and Juvenile Arrestees*, NCJ-157644 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), pp. 35-46. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.35

**Federal drug seizures**

By type of drug, fiscal years 1989-95

	Pounds seized <sup>a</sup>				
	Total	Heroin	Cocaine	Marijuana	Hashish
1989	1,343,204	2,414	218,695	1,070,514	51,581
1990	737,318	1,794	235,214	483,248	17,062
1991	926,635	3,030	246,324	499,070	178,211
1992	1,093,334	2,551	303,260	783,475	4,048
1993	1,046,203	3,514	244,302	772,307	26,080
1994	1,084,964	2,801	286,496	794,051	1,616
1995 <sup>b</sup>	1,259,550	2,527	221,549	1,003,454	32,020

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, and U.S. Customs Service, 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 four agencies. Data for 1992 to 1994 have been revised by the Source and will differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

<sup>a</sup>Figures are rounded to the nearest pound.

<sup>b</sup>Data are preliminary and subject to change.

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 1978-95

	Opium (lbs.)	Heroin (lbs.)	Cocaine (lbs.)	Marijuana (lbs.)	Hashish (lbs.)	Hallucino- gens (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	337,113	539	1,583,284	25,760,912	129,973,817	3,467
1995 <sup>a</sup>	31	1,198	114,783	479,757	30,721	2,326,293	442,694	163,553,972	30,870

Note: The notation "d.u." refers to dosage unit. Data for 1992 to 1994 have been revised by the Source and will differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

<sup>a</sup>Data are preliminary and subject to change.

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, 1995

State	Outdoor operations			Indoor operations		Total plants eradicated	Number of arrests	Number of weapons seized	Value of assets seized
	Plots eradicated	Cultivated plants eradicated <sup>a</sup>	Ditchweed <sup>b</sup> eradicated	Grows seized	Plants eradicated				
United States, total	64,436	3,042,889	370,260,569	3,348	227,364	373,530,912	13,857	3,822	\$42,244,622
Alabama	1,651	89,527	0	9	1,422	90,949	84	68	267,500
Alaska	5	631	0	66	5,426	6,057	80	39	26,757
Arizona	34	3,578	4	16	1,189	4,771	403	72	422,434
Arkansas	1,049	79,548	0	24	1,206	80,754	156	65	197,100
California	1,780	317,762	25	864	48,939	366,726	1,372	924	5,932,538
Colorado	150	17,704	60,000	109	14,408	92,112	197	72	1,063,516
Connecticut	39	1,995	0	16	572	2,567	24	7	9,018
Delaware	19	10,450	4,000	4	177	14,627	7	0	2,625
Florida	1,034	79,083	0	159	22,793	101,876	432	115	3,180,817
Georgia	1,006	46,985	0	41	10,576	57,651	132	66	713,500
Hawaii	26,091	462,689	0	17	9,377	472,066	1,302	107	408,384
Idaho	15	3,670	0	10	914	4,584	15	2	0
Illinois	1,199	26,633	39,850,815	77	2,034	39,879,482	161	46	95,005
Indiana	2,044	33,551	14,640,742	79	3,142	14,677,435	3,371	115	760,097
Iowa	45	4,737	609,894	7	885	615,516	11	0	0
Kansas	138	11,377	8,843	7	53	20,273	42	57	168,450
Kentucky	9,949	596,189	16,519	69	3,239	615,947	1,110	321	1,298,713
Louisiana	494	12,075	0	40	888	12,963	152	22	20,820
Maine	136	4,139	0	32	1,727	5,866	103	33	52,654
Maryland	296	3,970	0	51	948	4,918	153	18	166,381
Massachusetts	56	1,687	0	9	6,096	7,783	29	17	1,719,035
Michigan	1,519	23,320	32,488	89	6,167	61,975	160	140	917,937
Minnesota	324	76,420	2,664,345	34	5,323	2,746,088	97	39	397,133
Mississippi	262	19,315	0	4	36	19,351	23	18	12,800
Missouri	917	23,563	53,564,712	91	1,842	53,590,117	886	73	654,280
Montana	2	77	0	17	615	692	28	1	0
Nebraska	8	6,329	3,379,232	15	590	3,386,151	37	6	13,050
Nevada	1	4	0	5	956	960	10	4	355,000
New Hampshire	44	910	950	18	562	2,422	30	1	151,250
New Jersey	98	3,718	0	11	341	4,059	55	50	482,618
New Mexico	10	1,889	0	0	95	1,984	7	2	25,900
New York	2,263	110,243	0	98	6,652	116,895	323	104	7,317,810
North Carolina	1,577	34,891	0	47	9,784	44,675	173	7	136,100
North Dakota	17	18	2,850,000	6	131	2,850,149	10	6	6,500
Ohio	1,624	49,028	100	62	4,596	53,724	183	181	616,491
Oklahoma	1,288	38,203	0	6	382	38,585	99	38	756,200
Oregon	367	12,288	0	522	26,589	38,877	417	458	9,837,836
Pennsylvania	494	12,429	0	77	2,194	14,623	90	30	75,299
Rhode Island	57	1,018	0	27	249	1,267	43	2	0
South Carolina	470	14,674	0	7	466	15,140	79	14	129,507
South Dakota	278	1,306	243,600,426	13	13	243,601,745	7	1	19,600
Tennessee	3,626	648,283	0	33	864	649,147	730	47	376,068
Texas	287	30,387	1,921,277	36	3,866	1,955,530	77	93	946,300
Utah	45	7,189	0	36	721	7,910	58	21	133,900
Vermont	185	4,924	14,779	16	370	20,073	66	16	90,200
Virginia	476	20,268	0	26	692	20,960	95	32	95,280
Washington	35	1,202	0	138	10,254	11,456	157	107	762,447
West Virginia	524	37,753	2,065,542	42	2,048	2,105,343	164	18	58,206
Wisconsin	406	55,210	4,975,441	156	4,771	5,035,422	411	147	1,370,067
Wyoming	2	50	435	10	184	669	6	0	1,500

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 DEA contributes funding, training, equipment, investigative, and aircraft resources to the participating States in the effort to eradicate domestically cultivated marijuana.

<sup>a</sup>May include tended ditchweed.

<sup>b</sup>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 type of drug manufactured, United States, fiscal years 1975-95

	Total illegal drug laboratories seized	PCP	Metham- phetamine	Ampe- tamine	Metha- qualone	Hashish oil	LSD	Cocaine	Other hallucin- ogens	Other controlled substances <sup>a</sup>
Total	7,209	542	5,269	643	106	30	22	153	135	309
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

Note: Data for 1994 have been revised by the Source and will differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

<sup>a</sup>This category includes other controlled substances such as phenal 2 propanone, a precursor used in making methamphetamine and amphetamine, and methadone, an opiate-type heroin substitute.

Source: Comptroller General of the United States, *Report to the Congress: Stronger Crackdown Needed on Clandestine Laboratories Manufacturing Dangerous Drugs* (Washington, DC: U.S. General Accounting Office, 1981), p. 37; and data provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration.

Table 4.39

**Arrests and convictions by the Drug Enforcement Administration**

By type of drug, fiscal year 1995

	Arrests		Convictions	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total, all cases	23,791	100.0%	14,101	100.0%
Heroin	2,519	10.6	1,505	10.7
Cocaine <sup>a</sup>	11,785	49.5	7,273	51.6
Cannabis <sup>b</sup>	5,563	23.4	3,173	22.5
Dangerous drugs <sup>c</sup>	3,924	16.5	2,150	15.2

Note: Arrest statistics for fiscal year 1995 are estimated from current activity and prior reporting patterns. The validity of the estimating procedure has been shown to be accurate in excess of 99 percent for previous reporting periods. Arrest and conviction totals (final, not estimates) for fiscal year 1992 are 24,737 and 17,342, respectively. For fiscal year 1993, the final arrest and conviction totals are 21,710 and 18,309, respectively. For fiscal year 1994, the arrest and conviction totals are 21,641 and 14,837, respectively. Arrest statistics are compiled by the date of arrest; conviction statistics are compiled according to the date the activity was reported to the Drug Enforcement Administration.

<sup>a</sup>Includes crack.

<sup>b</sup>Includes marijuana, hashish, and hashish oil.

<sup>c</sup>Includes stimulants (e.g., methamphetamine), depressants (e.g., barbiturates), and hallucinogens (e.g., LSD and PCP).

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration.

Table 4.40

**Asset seizures by the Drug Enforcement Administration**

By type and value of asset seized, fiscal years 1992-95

Type of asset	1992		1993		1994		1995	
	Number of seizures	Value	Number of seizures	Value	Number of seizures	Value	Number of seizures	Value
Total	19,868	\$874,889,400	16,895	\$688,720,873	13,859	\$650,842,200	13,783	\$644,603,905
Currency	8,344	267,820,145	7,014	250,469,017	6,641	316,292,043	7,758	273,258,801
Other financial instruments	741	154,834,673	588	50,703,447	461	47,071,268	405	180,327,748
Real property	1,712	320,631,938	1,565	255,157,081	924	172,966,741	716	95,791,987
Vehicles	5,948	57,065,862	4,737	48,787,715	3,794	39,081,767	3,320	40,050,403
Vessels	228	12,399,302	159	9,198,707	147	18,379,846	104	11,561,006
Aircraft	53	15,828,500	45	33,915,750	37	10,109,200	34	9,598,400
Other conveyance	278	2,146,124	323	4,333,503	196	1,814,528	162	1,443,166
Other	2,564	44,162,856	2,464	36,155,653	1,650	45,126,807	1,284	32,572,393

Note: Data for 1993 and 1994 have been revised by the Source and will 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 1975-95

Fiscal year	Type of drug seized													
	Heroin		Cocaine		Hashish		Marijuana		Opium		Morphine		Other drugs, barbiturates, and LSD	
	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

Table 4.42

**Property seizures by the U.S. Customs Service**

By type and value of property seized, fiscal years 1979-95

(Domestic value in thousands)

Fiscal year	Type of property seized															
	Vehicles		Aircraft		Vessels		Monetary instruments		General merchandise		Arms/ammunition		Real estate		Intellectual property rights <sup>a</sup>	
	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

Note: "General merchandise" includes any other type of merchandise brought into the country in violation of the U.S. Customs laws. Some data have been revised by the Source and will differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

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.

<sup>a</sup>Includes any unauthorized use or theft of copyrighted or pirated goods and counterfeit items and goods not licensed for sale in the United States.

Table 4.43

**Seizures and arrests by the U.S. Coast Guard**

By type and amount of property seized, 1976-94

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Vessels seized	16	38	141	101	134	146	173	170	218	165
Vessels seized by other agencies with Coast Guard participation	12	21	32	23	17	21	30	21	38	28
Marijuana seized (lbs.)	183,168	1,032,609	3,321,035	2,682,586	2,494,774	2,643,043	3,525,775	2,448,940	2,505,357	2,142,133
Marijuana seized by other agencies with Coast Guard participation (lbs.)	164,406	179,538	326,829	353,950	279,607	183,990	194,074	91,988	249,666	247,577
Cocaine seized (lbs.)	62	0	0	0	0	40	9.4	46.20	1,966.92	6,546.82
Cocaine seized by other agencies with Coast Guard participation (lbs.)	4.4	0	0.0	0	10.0	96.1	828.0	1,150.01	75.0	847.3
Hashish seized (lbs.)	0	0	0	43,550	564	34,580	0	29,962	1	2,099
Hashish seized by other agencies with Coast Guard participation (lbs.)	0	1,700	1,100	1	168	0	18	0	0	0
Hashish oil seized (gal.)	0	0	0	0	5	7	0	10	18	1
Thai sticks seized (lbs.)	10,185	17,130	0	0	12,623	0	0	0	1	0
Thai sticks seized by other agencies with Coast Guard participation (lbs.)	0	0	5,500	251	0	0	0	0	16,000	0
Dangerous drugs seized (doses)	0	200	500,000	4,186,060	514,584	5,961,009	61,628	100	0	1
Arrests	184	306	904	572	728	803	1,081	895	1,054	794
Estimated street value of contraband seized (in millions)	\$146.28	\$435.13	\$1,345.04	\$1,916.23	\$1,992.75	\$1,802.25	\$4,042.62	\$2,124.42	\$2,767.70	\$3,196.29

Note: A "thai stick" is a Southeast Asian marijuana bud that is bound onto a short section of bamboo. It may be laced with opium, hashish, or another narcotic in order to increase its potency. This definition was provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the Source. The figures for "arrests" and "estimated street value of contraband seized" include Coast Guard activities as well as arrest and seizure activities of other agencies with Coast Guard participation. Data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, U.S. Coast Guard, *Digest of Law Enforcement Statistics, Thru February 28, 1995* (Washington, DC: U.S. Coast Guard, 1995), p. 2; and data provided by the U.S. Department of Transportation, U.S. Coast Guard. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

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1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
159	139	150	151	74	46	37	25	13
17	29	70	60	28	28	10	16	15
1,523,070	1,212,963	448,894	224,606	62,279	22,145	58,525	48,441	37,328
171,549	108,121	90,692	8,853	12,200	6,531	77,801	60,338	6,989
10,333.66	14,723.42	12,825.56	32,896.00	15,152.68	29,369.62	17,871.36	31,321.1	11,431.7
1,391.46	11,207.21	25,760.84	19,492.13	54,382.13	56,601.08	34,760.61	45,624.2	10,621.1
2	0	0	0	12,700	141,547	0	2	0
1	0	86,000	40,000	0	0	0	0	0
47	37	80	4	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
694	614	485	363	299	222	213	201	133
\$2,774.84	\$3,381.52	\$2,669.33	\$2,447.45	\$3,532.23	\$4,691.47	\$3,043.90	\$4,212.35	\$1,241.44

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Table 4.44

**Arrests by the U.S. Secret Service**

By type of offense, fiscal years 1988-95

	Total	Type of offense					Task forces <sup>b</sup>
		Counter- feiting	Forgery <sup>a</sup>	Financial crime/ fraud	Protective intelligence	Other	
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 <sup>c</sup>	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

<sup>a</sup>Includes check and bond forgery.<sup>b</sup>Includes activities of a number of task forces involving U.S. Secret Service participation with other agencies on criminal matters.<sup>c</sup>Some data for 1993 have been revised by the Source and will 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 4.45

**Value and number of counterfeit notes and coins passed and seized before circulation**

Fiscal years 1972-95

(Value in thousands)

Fiscal year	Total value of notes and coins <sup>b</sup>	Counterfeit notes						Value of counterfeit coins			
		Total value <sup>b</sup>	Passed on the public		Seized before circulation		Appearing abroad <sup>a</sup>		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	(c)	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	(c)	(c)
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	(c)
1995	339,066	339,064	686	32,490	1,947	75,262	2,439	231,312	1.8	0.3	1.5

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.

<sup>c</sup>Rounds to less than 0.1.

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.

<sup>a</sup>"Appearing abroad" figures not available prior to fiscal year 1987.<sup>b</sup>Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Table 4.46

**Counterfeit plant operations suppressed by the U.S. Secret Service**

By type of operation, fiscal years 1980-95

Fiscal year	Total	Notes	Photo copies	Food coupons	False identification	Coins	Foreign country	Ink jet notes <sup>a</sup>	All other <sup>b</sup>
1980	78	73	0	0	0	0	5	NA	0
1981	84	76	1	0	0	1	6	NA	0
1982	90	79	0	0	0	3	7	NA	1
1983	119	104	0	0	0	1	11	NA	3
1984	92	83	0	0	0	2	7	NA	0
1985	109	92	7	0	1	1	5	NA	3
1986	136	76	30	0	6	1	23	NA	0
1987	182	103	41	3	6	10	18	NA	1
1988	158	93	24	0	9	10	19	NA	3
1989	123	71	21	1	6	0	20	NA	4
1990	157	73	33	0	29	2	18	NA	2
1991	148	66	52	1	12	0	16	NA	1
1992	137	59	49	0	10	0	14	NA	5
1993	162	62	48	2	13	4	22	NA	11
1994 <sup>c</sup>	162	55	77	1	NA	1	23	NA	5
1995	174	61	62	NA	NA	0	17	29	5

<sup>a</sup>Notes generated using computer printers.<sup>b</sup>Includes all other U.S. obligations under U.S. Secret Service jurisdiction. Beginning in fiscal year 1995, category includes food coupons.<sup>c</sup>Beginning in fiscal year 1994, the "false identification" category was omitted by the Source. The total number of suppressed plant operations reflects the omission.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Secret Service.

Table 4.47

**Aliens deported from the United States**

By reason for deportation, fiscal years 1981-94

Fiscal year	Total	Reason for deportation				
		Convictions for criminal or narcotics violations	Related to criminal or narcotics violations	Entered without inspection	Violation of nonimmigrant status	Other
1981-94	356,952	123,510	3,951	198,245	18,645	12,601
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	16,959	1,916	783
1986	22,302	1,707	165	17,804	1,863	763
1987	22,224	4,108	273	15,819	1,273	851
1988	23,119	5,473	308	15,323	995	1,020
1989	30,425	7,022	342	20,636	1,243	1,182
1990	26,203	10,602	297	13,189	1,126	989
1991	28,887	15,519	476	10,908	968	1,016
1992	38,421	22,336	690	13,423	856	1,116
1993	37,216	25,066	485	10,332	523	810
1994	39,620	27,559	473	10,299	467	822

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. 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, 1994** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995), pp. 1-3, 377, 378, 383-386. 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 <sup>a</sup>	Less than 10,000
VIII	County <sup>b</sup>	-
(Rural county)		
IX	County <sup>b</sup>	-
(Suburban county)		

<sup>a</sup>Includes universities and colleges to which no population is attributed.

<sup>b</sup>Includes State police to which no population is attributed.

### **Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)**

--This includes a city or an urbanized area with a population of 50,000 or more inhabitants and the surrounding county or counties that share certain metropolitan characteristics. MSAs made up approximately 80 percent of the total U.S. population in 1994.

**Rural counties**--Rural counties are those outside MSAs. These areas represented 12 percent of the national population in 1994. Prior to 1981, rural counties were referred to as rural areas.

**Suburban areas**--These areas consist of cities with populations of less than 50,000 together with counties (unincorporated areas) that are within 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 percent of the 1994 national population.

### Community types:

	MSA	Non-MSA
Cities	Cities over 50,000	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 1994, the population counts are U.S. Bureau of the Census July 1, 1994 State estimates. For all jurisdictions within each State, the populations were adjusted based on the 1994 growth rate as supplied by Census. Table 2 shows the number of agencies within each population group in 1994.

Table 2. Population group and number of agencies

Population group	Number of agencies
I	65
II	142
III	379
IV	720
V	1,738
VI	7,962 <sup>a</sup>
VIII (Rural area)	3,630 <sup>b</sup>
IX (Suburban county)	2,011 <sup>b</sup>
Total	16,648

<sup>a</sup>Includes universities and colleges to which no population is attributed.

<sup>b</sup>Includes State police to which no population is attributed.

Table 3. Total U.S. population, 1960-94<sup>a</sup>

	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

<sup>a</sup>Population 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 non-negligent 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, 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.

**National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) Conversion**

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; and Illinois, Kansas, and Montana in 1994. State totals were estimated using procedures based on data availability specific to each State.

The Iowa conversion was successful and post-1991 State figures were available. Kansas, Illinois, and Montana are continuing conversion efforts. Within these States, complete 1993 and 1994 jurisdictional data are only available for Wichita, Kansas, and approximately 60 Illinois agencies still reporting under the summary format.

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. State totals also were estimated for these States for 1988.

## Appendix 12

### Drug Use Forecasting 1994 Methodology and survey sampling information

Note: The following information was excerpted from the U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, *Drug Use Forecasting 1994 Annual Report on Adult and Juvenile Arrestees*, NCJ-157644 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), pp. 10-47. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

#### Methodology

Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) data are collected in booking facilities throughout the United States. For approximately 2 weeks each quarter, trained local staff obtain voluntary and anonymous urine specimens and interviews from new samples of booked arrestees. The DUF 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 DUF sample. At each site, approximately 225 males are sampled each quarter. In all except two sites, approximately 100 females also are sampled. At 12 sites, juvenile arrestees/detainees also are sampled. Generally, more than 90 percent of the arrestees approached agree to be interviewed. Approximately 80 percent 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, DUF 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, DUF statistics are likely minimum estimates of drug use among the population of those arrested for serious offenses. With the exception of Omaha, males charged with driving offenses generally are excluded from the sample due to DUF's emphasis on more serious crimes. (In Omaha, all male arrestees brought to the booking facilities are included in the DUF 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 DUF sample, regardless of charge.

In 10 sites, Atlanta, Chicago, Cleveland, Denver, Detroit, Houston, Omaha, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and Washington, D.C., the catchment area is the entire city. In 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 city and part of the county.

Twelve of the DUF sites collect data from male juvenile arrestees/detainees. Ten of these sites also collect data on female arrestees/detainees; however given the small sample size across a majority of the DUF 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, 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.

**Table.** DUF sample sizes, 1994

City	Adults		Juvenile males
	Male	Female	
Atlanta, GA	752	322	(a)
Birmingham, AL	663	333	349
Chicago, IL	924	(b)	(a)
Cleveland, OH	743	332	416
Dallas, TX	1,004	423	(a)
Denver, CO	927	389	415
Detroit, MI	229	68	(a)
Ft. Lauderdale, FL	915	423	(a)
Houston, TX	884	429	(a)
Indianapolis, IN	937	356	432
Los Angeles, CA	975	479	417
Manhattan, NY	751	318	(a)
Miami, FL	908	(b)	(a)
New Orleans, LA	977	370	(a)
Omaha, NE	885	113	(a)
Philadelphia, PA	1,167	453	(a)
Phoenix, AZ	999	542	361
Portland, OR	972	443	395
St. Louis, MO	888	388	293
San Antonio, TX	913	433	306
San Diego, CA	774	398	398
San Jose, CA	1,002	437	386
Washington, DC	926	390	390

<sup>a</sup>Male juveniles not tested.

<sup>b</sup>Females not tested.

## Section 5

### Judicial processing of defendants

This section provides information on the judicial processing of adult and juvenile defendants in the United States, including data from Federal, State, and military courts.

The first portion of the section provides information on requests for immunity by Federal prosecutors and on court orders for interception of wire, oral, or electronic communication. In addition, counts of cases handled by U.S. attorneys' offices are presented.

The next segment presents data on cases filed, terminated, and pending in U.S. District Courts. Detailed information on defendants detained before and after trial by U.S. District Courts also is included. Data from the Bureau of Justice Statistics' Federal Justice Statistics Program provide information on pretrial release and detention of defendants in U.S. District Courts as well as criminal matters concluded in U.S. District Courts, suspects declined for prosecution and referred to U.S. magistrates, and defendants prosecuted, convicted, and sentenced in U.S. District Courts. Tables presenting sentence lengths imposed by U.S. District Courts also are included.

Data on criminal sentencing of Federal offenders under U.S. Sentencing Commission guidelines are provided. These tables include number of offenders sentenced, offense type, demographic characteristics of defendants, type and length of sentences imposed, and departures from the sentencing guidelines. Data regarding defendants processed for drug law violations in U.S. District Courts as well as trend data on antitrust cases filed in U.S. District Courts are presented. Information on processing time for cases moving through the District Courts also is included.

Information on case processing in State courts is from two projects sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Statistics: the National Judicial Reporting Program and the National Pretrial Reporting Program. Information is provided on felony convictions and sentences in State courts, including offense type, demographic characteristics of defendants, and method of conviction (i.e., jury, bench, plea). Detailed data on type and length of sentences imposed are displayed. Tables comparing convictions and sentences imposed by State and Federal courts also are included. In addition, data on pretrial release status and case outcomes for a sample of felony cases from the 75 largest U.S. counties are presented. These tables include the number of felony defendants, pretrial release status and bail amounts, and adjudication outcomes. Several tables also present information on the characteristics of juvenile

offenders and outcomes of juvenile court cases. Also included this year are data on the type of indigent defense system used by local jurisdictions, and counsel representing State and Federal prisoners.

The next portion of the section includes information on prisoner petitions filed in U.S. District Courts, appeals to the U.S. Courts of Appeal, and activities of the U.S. Supreme Court. Data on requests for executive clemency, commutation of sentences, and pardons are presented as well.

Also included are complaints and dispositions handled by judicial misconduct organizations. Information on criminal tax fraud cases, and arrests and convictions by the U.S. Postal Inspection Service is provided. Data pertaining to violations of immigration and nationality laws are included. Data on case dispositions of the U.S. Secret Service and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency also are provided. The final segment of the section presents information on abuses of public office and military courts-martial activities of the Army and Coast Guard.

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 1973-95

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	1,519	1,181	78	2,775	1,986	72

Note: These data reflect requests received from Federal prosecutors under 18 U.S.C. 6001-6005, the statute that now governs the granting of use immunity. 18 U.S.C. 6003 requires all Federal prosecuting attorneys to receive authorization from the U.S. Attorney General (or representative) before seeking a court order for witness immunity. It should be noted that in some cases in which the authorization is obtained, the prosecutor may decide not to seek the immunity order from the courts. Therefore, the number of witnesses actually granted immunity is probably lower than the data in the table indicate. It should also be noted that data for 1973 and 1974 include a total of 11 requests and 27 witnesses, and 7 requests and 11 witnesses, respectively, falling under an older statute, 18 U.S.C. 2514, which has since been repealed. "Criminal Division" refers to 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. Data for fiscal years 1987-93 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, 1968-94

	State	Federal
1968 <sup>a</sup>	174	0
1969	268	33
1970	414	182
1971	531	285
1972	649	206
1973	734	130
1974	607	121
1975	593	108
1976	549	137
1977	549	77
1978	489	81
1979	466	87
1980	483	81
1981	483	106
1982	448	130
1983	440	208
1984	512	289
1985	541	243
1986	504	250
1987	437	236
1988	445	293
1989	453	310
1990	548	324
1991	500	356
1992	579	340
1993	526	450
1994	600	554

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 (Source, **1995**, pp. 1-3). A total of 41 jurisdictions had statutes authorizing the interception of wire, oral, or electronic communications during 1994. Eighteen of these jurisdictions did have court-authorized orders for interception during 1994 (Source, **1995**, p. 3).

<sup>a</sup>For 1968, the reporting period was from June to December.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Report on Applications for Orders Authorizing or Approving the Interception of Wire or Oral Communications for the Period January 1, 1977 to December 31, 1977* (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1978), p. xvi; 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*, p. 19; *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*, p. 24 (Washington, DC: USGPO); and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Wiretap Report for the Period January 1, 1994 to December 31, 1994* (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1995), p. 21. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.3

**Court-authorized orders for interception of wire, oral, or electronic communications**

By major offense under investigation, 1994

(This table shows the most serious offense for each court-authorized interception.)

Offense	Total	Federal	State
All offenses	1,154	554	600
Narcotics	876	435	441
Racketeering	88	68	20
Gambling	86	8	78
Homicide and assault	19	4	15
Larceny and theft	18	1	17
Kidnaping	11	7	4
Loansharking, usury, and extortion	8	4	4
Bribery	6	1	5
Other	42	26	16

Note: See Note, table 5.2

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Wiretap Report for the Period January 1, 1994 to December 31, 1994* (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the

Table 5.4

**Arrests and convictions resulting from court-authorized orders for interception of wire, oral, or electronic communications**

United States, 1977-94

Year arrests and convictions reported <sup>a</sup>	Year installed																	
	1977 (N=601)	1978 (N=560)	1979 (N=533)	1980 (N=524)	1981 (N=562)	1982 (N=518)	1983 (N=602)	1984 (N=773)	1985 (N=722)	1986 (N=676)	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)
<b>1977</b>																		
Arrests	2,191	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	372	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>1978</b>																		
Arrests	492	1,825	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	502	337	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>1979</b>																		
Arrests	50	274	1,717	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	198	303	368	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>1980</b>																		
Arrests	10	106	585	1,871	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	48	146	424	259	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>1981</b>																		
Arrests	119	18	111	637	1,735	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	97	49	250	474	248	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>1982</b>																		
Arrests	3	16	44	93	558	1,725	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	26	22	108	310	745	453	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>1983</b>																		
Arrests	0	42	61	290	330	705	1,716	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	8	159	122	325	473	776	521	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>1984</b>																		
Arrests	0	1	26	17	116	238	664	2,393	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	0	4	18	95	143	389	833	649	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>1985</b>																		
Arrests	0	0	5	0	104	43	266	638	2,469	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	2	2	18	22	93	98	320	958	660	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>1986</b>																		
Arrests	0	0	3	11	37	64	174	334	1,026	2,410	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	2	0	62	15	47	88	226	409	1,114	761	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>1987</b>																		
Arrests	0	0	0	0	21	77	42	225	419	759	2,226	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	0	1	0	7	54	45	80	265	552	830	506	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>1988</b>																		
Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	18	2	67	169	305	716	2,486	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	0	0	0	0	5	31	7	55	195	523	936	543	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>1989</b>																		
Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	59	9	138	186	969	2,804	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	0	0	0	5	1	5	11	72	39	163	341	1,192	706	X	X	X	X	X
<b>1990</b>																		
Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	67	125	54	251	986	2,057	X	X	X	X
Convictions	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	17	53	85	141	400	823	420	X	X	X	X
<b>1991</b>																		
Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	91	5	106	289	897	1,388	X	X	X
Convictions	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	3	2	82	23	203	490	550	1,358	X	X	X
<b>1992</b>																		
Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	2	38	18	120	213	801	2,685	X	X
Convictions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	9	66	186	357	827	607	X	X
<b>1993</b>																		
Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	29	23	83	270	983	2,428	X
Convictions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	16	57	111	142	210	895	413	X
<b>1994</b>																		
Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	8	67	155	326	981	2,852
Convictions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	11	8	52	111	169	450	912	772

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.

<sup>a</sup>Includes 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, *Wiretap Report for the Period January 1, 1994 to December 31, 1994* (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1995), p. 26. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.



Table 5.5

**Criminal cases filed and disposed of and number of defendants handled by U.S. attorneys**

By offense type, United States, fiscal year 1995

Offense type	Cases		Defendants		Dispositions				
	Filed <sup>a</sup>	Terminated <sup>b</sup>	Filed <sup>c</sup>	Terminated <sup>d</sup>	Guilty	Not guilty <sup>e</sup>	Dismissed <sup>f</sup>	Rule 20 <sup>g</sup>	Other
Total	36,878	32,829	56,879	49,317	41,975	843	570	758	171
Assimilated crimes <sup>h</sup>	705	380	711	388	283	5	87	4	9
Civil rights prosecution	92	74	152	118	99	10	9	0	0
<u>Government regulatory offense</u>									
Copyright violations	31	30	50	45	41	0	3	0	1
Counterfeiting	463	440	674	662	575	12	56	18	1
Customs violations:									
Duty	95	73	184	107	81	2	17	6	1
Currency	120	124	141	156	142	1	13	0	0
Environmental offenses	186	117	293	181	162	5	14	0	0
Health and safety violations	51	51	71	70	61	0	8	1	0
Money laundering	62	24	138	56	51	0	4	1	0
Trafficking in contraband cigarettes	4	1	10	2	2	0	0	0	0
Other regulatory offense	200	199	284	267	197	2	61	6	1
Immigration	4,042	3,620	4,634	4,015	3,733	7	261	11	3
Internal security offenses	11	13	21	29	21	3	5	0	0
Interstate theft	291	289	452	480	386	13	68	13	0
<u>Labor management offense</u>									
Corruption:									
Bribery	6	5	6	8	7	0	1	0	0
Pension benefit	30	42	30	45	38	0	6	1	0
Labor racketeering	19	18	20	26	25	0	1	0	0
Other offenses	77	67	92	86	81	1	2	2	0
<u>Narcotics and dangerous drugs/non-OCDETF<sup>i</sup></u>									
Dealing	8,129	6,694	15,349	12,346	10,502	190	1,500	120	34
Possession	305	227	418	282	253	2	23	4	0
<u>Official corruption</u>									
Federal procurement	59	47	90	76	62	8	6	0	0
Federal program	103	93	135	128	106	7	14	1	0
Federal law enforcement	44	36	57	45	43	1	1	0	0
Federal other	118	78	138	89	79	1	6	3	0
Local	120	106	180	146	116	11	17	0	2
State	34	27	45	38	26	5	7	0	0
Other official	43	29	54	35	24	3	8	0	0
Organized crime	278	186	809	589	529	17	36	4	3
Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF)	1,748	1,536	5,342	4,635	3,814	85	647	46	43
Other Indian offenses	119	109	163	151	127	2	22	0	0
<u>Theft</u>									
Check/postal	1,089	1,077	1,395	1,293	1,150	5	112	26	0
Motor vehicle theft	75	94	137	144	126	2	16	0	0
Theft of government property	581	476	686	564	463	4	82	15	0
<u>Violent crime</u>									
Project Triggerlock <sup>j</sup>	3,635	3,505	5,327	5,144	4,387	109	591	41	16
Violent Indian offenses	480	385	513	421	361	21	35	2	2
Other violent crime <sup>k</sup>	2,593	2,545	3,350	3,154	2,675	86	265	108	20

See notes at end of table.

Table 5.5

**Criminal cases filed and disposed of and number of defendants handled by U.S. attorneys**

By offense type, United States, fiscal year 1995--Continued

Offense type	Cases		Defendants		Dispositions				
	Filed <sup>a</sup>	Terminated <sup>b</sup>	Filed <sup>c</sup>	Terminated <sup>d</sup>	Guilty	Not guilty <sup>e</sup>	Dismissed <sup>f</sup>	Rule 20 <sup>g</sup>	Other
<u>White collar crime</u>									
Advance fee schemes <sup>h</sup>	123	95	234	194	170	1	11	12	0
Against business institutions	548	449	832	672	601	8	38	24	1
Antitrust violations	17	26	19	32	26	3	2	1	0
Bank fraud and embezzlement	2,498	2,324	3,169	2,830	2,511	23	216	76	4
Bankruptcy fraud	158	126	182	153	126	2	23	2	0
Commodities fraud	10	9	14	10	9	0	0	1	0
Computer fraud	27	14	43	25	23	0	2	0	0
Consumer fraud	178	148	325	274	234	12	24	4	0
Federal procurement fraud	114	129	173	215	166	17	27	4	1
Federal program fraud	737	728	1,069	946	781	9	136	19	1
Health care fraud	229	169	381	286	254	6	22	4	0
Insurance fraud	271	229	461	389	328	10	37	11	3
Other investment fraud	72	53	108	98	88	0	7	3	0
Securities fraud	103	62	154	113	102	3	7	1	0
Tax fraud	913	863	1,239	1,127	977	20	96	30	4
Other fraud	993	925	1,373	1,303	1,105	18	146	33	1
All other	3,849	3,663	4,952	4,629	3,646	91	772	100	20

Note: The U.S. attorney is the highest ranking law enforcement representative in each of the Federal judicial districts. The attorney and staff members assist the U.S. Attorney General in the enforcement of Federal criminal laws, the investigation and prosecution of corrupt public officials and organized crime figures, and the initiation of environmental litigation. In addition, the U.S. attorney is responsible for the enforcement of laws pertaining to Federal programs. These include violations involving Medicaid and Medicare, U.S. Government contracts, the use of labor union funds, educational benefits for war veterans, and the food stamp program. U.S. attorneys are responsible for collecting criminal fines, civil judgments, prejudgment claims, forfeitures, penalties, and other monies owed to the Federal Government.

Beginning in fiscal year 1994, the category "bank robbery" was eliminated and these offenses are included in the "other violent crime" category. The fiscal year 1995 data presented above are not comparable to previous years due to changes in offenses that comprise several categories.

<sup>a</sup>Includes 615 cases initiated by transfer under Rule 20 (see footnote g).

<sup>b</sup>Includes 572 cases terminated by transfer under Rule 20 (see footnote g).

<sup>c</sup>Includes 654 defendants initiated by transfer under Rule 20 (see footnote g).

<sup>d</sup>Includes 758 defendants terminated by transfer under Rule 20 (see footnote g) and 2 defendants dismissed because of superseding indictment or information.

<sup>e</sup>Includes 32 verdicts of not guilty by reason of insanity involving 38 defendants.

<sup>f</sup>Includes transfers, dismissals other than by court, pretrial diversions, and proceedings suspended indefinitely by court.

<sup>g</sup>Rule 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.

<sup>h</sup>Laws of States adopted for areas within a Federal jurisdiction (18 U.S.C. sec. 13), e.g., driving while intoxicated on a military base.

<sup>i</sup>Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force.

<sup>j</sup>An 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.

<sup>k</sup>Includes cases with lead charge of violent crime, which would otherwise fall into another offense category.

<sup>l</sup>Fraud 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' Offices Statistical Report: Fiscal Year 1995* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1996), p. 48. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.6

**Criminal cases commenced, terminated, and pending, and judgeships authorized in U.S. District Courts**

1982-95

	Judgeships authorized	Cases commenced <sup>a</sup>			Terminated	Pending <sup>b</sup>
		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	12,239	44,800	28,701
1994	649	45,484	70	11,362	45,129	26,328
1995	649	45,788	71	11,520	41,527	30,589
Percent change						
1995 over 1994	0%	0.7%	1.4%	1.4%	-8.0%	16.2%

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 will differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

<sup>a</sup>Data for criminal cases commenced include transfers, with the exception of drug cases which exclude transfers.

<sup>b</sup>Beginning 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 (Washington, DC: USGPO); and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1995* (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1996), p. 26. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.7

**Criminal cases filed, terminated, and pending in U.S. District Courts**

1955-95

	Pending at beginning of reporting period	Total filed		Total terminated	Pending at end of reporting period
		Original proceeding <sup>a</sup>	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	24,456	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

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 5.6.

<sup>a</sup>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.

<sup>a</sup>Includes 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. A1111, A1112; 1994, Table D-1 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.8

**Criminal cases filed in U.S. District Courts**

By offense, fiscal years 1993, 1994, and 1995

Offense	1993	1994	1995
Total	45,903	44,678	45,053
Miscellaneous general offenses	11,838	12,414	11,113
Drunk driving and traffic	6,229	7,079	5,214
Weapons and firearms	3,636	3,113	3,620
Escape <sup>a</sup>	725	739	697
Kidnaping	67	68	81
Bribery	205	283	190
Extortion, racketeering, and threats	491	509	713
Gambling and lottery	75	80	26
Perjury	111	93	85
Other	299	450	487
Fraud	7,575	7,099	7,416
Drug laws	12,239	11,362	11,520
Narcotics	6,318	5,177	NA
Marijuana	3,756	3,655	NA
Controlled substances	2,088	2,425	NA
Other drug statutes	77	99	NA
Larceny and theft	3,322	3,336	3,432
Forgery and counterfeiting	1,059	1,093	1,001
Embezzlement	1,857	1,576	1,368
Immigration laws	2,487	2,596	3,960
Federal statutes	2,200	2,090	2,402
Agricultural/conservation acts	254	251	401
Migratory bird laws	27	39	27
Civil rights <sup>b</sup>	62	70	73
Motor Carrier Act	20	11	12
Antitrust violations	71	43	38
Food and Drug Act	67	46	55
Contempt	56	74	69
National defense laws	144	95	85
Customs laws	69	88	97
Postal laws	212	182	202
Other	1,218	1,191	1,343
Robbery	1,789	1,520	1,240
Bank	1,714	1,468	1,168
Postal	51	35	43
Other	24	17	29
Assault	523	562	561
Auto theft	349	335	267
Burglary	141	139	63
Homicide	181	195	295
Sex offenses	337	359	412
Liquor, Internal Revenue	6	2	3

Note: See Note, table 5.7. Some data for 1994 have been revised by the Source and will differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

<sup>a</sup>Includes escape from custody, aiding or abetting an escape, failure to appear in court, and bail jumping.

<sup>b</sup>Includes 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*, 1995 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1996), pp. 207-209. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.9

**Criminal cases filed, terminated, and pending in U.S. District Courts**

By type of offense, circuit, and district, fiscal year 1995

Court and district	Pending Oct. 1, 1994				Filed						
	Total	Felony	Misdemeanor	Other <sup>a</sup>	Total commenced	Original proceedings				Reopens <sup>b</sup>	Transfers
						Total	Felony	Misdemeanor	Other <sup>a</sup>		
Total	26,328	22,595	3,428	305	45,788	44,676	32,303	11,669	704	377	735
District of Columbia	366	341	25	0	451	446	340	106	0	3	2
First Circuit	804	780	22	2	1,119	1,086	1,017	52	17	15	18
Maine	66	57	9	0	125	123	114	9	0	0	2
Massachusetts	337	326	9	2	402	385	355	24	6	6	11
New Hampshire	99	98	1	0	110	107	103	4	0	3	0
Rhode Island <sup>c</sup>	104	104	0	0	109	109	102	5	2	0	0
Puerto Rico	198	195	3	0	373	362	343	10	9	6	5
Second Circuit	4,315	3,858	420	37	3,526	3,435	2,930	479	26	32	59
Connecticut	156	152	4	0	200	185	170	11	4	10	5
New York:											
Northern	207	175	32	0	514	510	249	261	0	0	4
Eastern	1,367	1,299	67	1	1,117	1,081	1,040	38	3	15	21
Southern <sup>c</sup>	2,202	1,879	288	35	1,216	1,189	1,068	104	17	3	24
Western	302	275	26	1	330	324	263	60	1	2	4
Vermont	81	78	3	0	149	146	140	5	1	2	1
Third Circuit	1,634	1,439	149	46	2,583	2,512	1,914	361	237	13	58
Delaware	37	32	4	1	105	105	75	30	0	0	0
New Jersey <sup>c</sup>	603	485	115	3	831	803	576	224	3	3	25
Pennsylvania:											
Eastern	450	444	4	2	652	629	556	60	13	8	15
Middle	208	194	13	1	317	307	279	25	3	0	10
Western	151	144	7	0	252	243	229	14	0	2	7
Virgin Islands	185	140	6	39	426	425	199	8	218	0	1
Fourth Circuit	2,512	1,921	566	25	5,708	5,584	3,280	2,241	63	68	56
Maryland	347	279	66	2	512	496	363	129	4	8	8
North Carolina:											
Eastern	330	202	128	0	678	673	307	352	14	2	3
Middle	162	158	4	0	325	298	275	23	0	20	7
Western	318	306	6	6	493	478	358	109	11	3	12
South Carolina	332	313	13	6	649	629	596	27	6	7	13
Virginia:											
Eastern	613	269	337	7	2,429	2,407	822	1,566	19	15	7
Western	229	218	8	3	280	267	244	16	7	8	5
West Virginia:											
Northern	88	87	0	1	107	107	104	2	1	0	0
Southern	93	89	4	0	235	229	211	17	1	5	1
Fifth Circuit	2,815	2,517	179	119	4,936	4,790	4,052	682	56	42	104
Louisiana:											
Eastern	189	181	8	0	288	285	255	30	0	0	3
Middle <sup>c</sup>	27	22	1	4	98	94	91	2	1	0	4
Western	148	111	30	7	243	236	156	74	6	3	4
Mississippi:											
Northern	80	75	4	1	114	112	106	4	2	1	1
Southern	159	155	2	2	187	175	163	11	1	3	9
Texas:											
Northern <sup>c</sup>	672	556	21	95	753	715	681	28	6	17	21
Eastern	203	194	9	0	344	326	316	9	1	9	9
Southern	681	667	13	1	1,381	1,348	1,171	173	4	2	31
Western	656	556	91	9	1,528	1,499	1,113	351	35	7	22
Sixth Circuit	2,261	2,078	175	8	3,420	3,359	2,737	611	11	15	46
Kentucky:											
Eastern	174	163	11	0	318	312	298	11	3	3	3
Western	197	107	89	1	584	579	153	425	1	2	3
Michigan:											
Eastern	510	489	20	1	604	591	563	27	1	1	12
Western	152	150	2	0	231	226	217	9	0	2	3
Ohio:											
Northern	315	310	5	0	476	471	464	7	0	0	5
Southern	214	185	26	3	369	362	282	78	2	0	7
Tennessee:											
Eastern	299	287	9	3	342	335	315	18	2	0	7
Middle	125	121	4	0	127	115	104	10	1	7	5
Western	275	266	9	0	369	368	341	26	1	0	1

See notes at end of table.

Total terminated	Terminated						Pending Sept. 30, 1995			
	Original proceedings						Total	Felony	Misdemeanor	Other <sup>a</sup>
41,527	40,526	28,609	10,651	1,266	331	670	30,589	25,923	4,367	299
428	424	336	87	1	3	1	389	339	50	0
1,002	976	917	49	10	11	15	921	883	28	10
126	122	107	15	0	0	4	65	62	3	0
341	334	316	15	3	3	4	398	372	20	6
117	108	104	4	0	4	5	92	91	1	0
101	101	96	5	0	0	0	112	110	0	2
317	311	294	10	7	4	2	254	248	4	2
2,894	2,846	2,385	415	46	21	27	4,947	4,427	472	48
211	200	181	16	3	7	4	145	142	1	2
441	437	218	194	25	0	4	280	207	73	0
993	983	919	57	7	8	2	1,491	1,439	52	0
816	794	694	90	10	6	16	2,602	2,251	307	44
336	335	282	53	0	0	1	296	259	35	2
97	97	91	5	1	0	0	133	129	4	0
2,467	2,416	1,812	341	263	13	38	1,750	1,550	175	25
87	87	63	20	4	0	0	55	44	11	0
726	708	496	210	2	6	12	708	572	131	5
587	570	502	55	13	4	13	515	501	11	3
312	306	271	32	3	1	5	213	204	8	1
271	264	248	16	0	2	5	132	124	8	0
484	481	232	8	241	0	3	127	105	6	16
5,302	5,194	2,926	2,051	217	64	44	2,918	2,238	655	25
498	485	359	120	6	9	4	361	281	77	3
775	766	321	329	116	1	8	233	181	52	0
317	292	271	21	0	22	3	170	162	8	0
425	419	291	106	22	1	5	386	375	9	2
556	543	484	45	14	2	11	425	406	16	3
2,212	2,188	741	1,392	55	13	11	830	343	478	9
214	200	184	14	2	12	2	295	278	10	7
105	104	100	2	2	1	0	90	90	0	0
200	197	175	22	0	3	0	128	122	5	1
4,794	4,688	3,827	731	130	31	75	2,957	2,734	140	83
77	76	75	1	0	0	1	48	40	3	5
236	228	160	58	10	2	6	155	106	45	4
124	122	111	8	3	0	2	70	70	0	0
216	207	192	12	3	2	7	130	127	3	0
742	713	650	39	24	9	20	683	600	16	67
341	327	307	18	2	10	4	206	202	4	0
1,246	1,233	1,050	161	22	0	13	816	791	24	1
1,520	1,504	1,031	409	64	8	8	664	626	32	6
3,296	3,200	2,616	549	35	27	69	2,385	2,118	261	6
303	292	269	18	5	2	9	189	186	3	0
483	475	121	335	19	2	6	298	132	166	0
559	552	509	41	2	2	5	555	538	17	0
239	232	222	9	1	2	5	144	140	4	0
503	497	479	18	0	1	5	288	285	3	0
343	328	249	78	1	1	14	240	204	32	4
367	355	326	24	5	0	12	274	263	10	1
152	136	123	12	1	10	6	100	95	5	0
347	333	318	14	1	7	7	297	275	21	1

Table 5.9

**Criminal cases filed, terminated, and pending in U.S. District Courts**

By type of offense, circuit, and district, fiscal year 1995--Continued

Court and district	Pending Oct. 1, 1994				Total commenced	Filed					
	Total	Felony	Misdemeanor	Other <sup>a</sup>		Original proceedings				Reopens <sup>b</sup>	Transfers
						Total	Felony	Misdemeanor	Other <sup>a</sup>		
Seventh Circuit	1,128	1,037	90	1	1,733	1,707	1,474	211	22	5	21
Illinois:											
Northern	468	439	29	0	521	509	448	59	2	2	10
Central	103	92	10	1	231	227	200	23	4	0	4
Southern	118	115	3	0	225	224	216	8	0	1	0
Indiana:											
Northern <sup>d</sup>	207	188	19	0	207	203	165	24	14	0	4
Southern <sup>c</sup>	94	79	15	0	242	241	166	73	2	0	1
Wisconsin:											
Eastern	96	88	8	0	202	202	190	12	0	0	0
Western	42	36	6	0	105	101	89	12	0	2	2
Eighth Circuit	1,281	1,224	49	8	2,354	2,294	2,115	126	53	21	39
Arkansas:											
Eastern	133	131	2	0	256	242	229	12	1	3	11
Western	68	56	11	1	130	128	90	33	5	1	1
Iowa:											
Northern	71	70	1	0	140	137	130	6	1	3	0
Southern	48	47	1	0	172	172	171	1	0	0	0
Minnesota	170	164	4	2	247	238	226	11	1	0	9
Missouri:											
Eastern	211	200	9	2	432	416	372	19	25	10	6
Western	209	198	11	0	334	328	313	15	0	2	4
Nebraska	147	143	3	1	213	213	198	8	7	0	0
North Dakota <sup>c</sup>	78	74	2	2	160	154	138	13	3	0	6
South Dakota	146	141	5	0	270	266	248	8	10	2	2
Ninth Circuit	5,369	3,915	1,412	42	11,182	10,981	6,881	3,953	147	36	165
Alaska	80	48	31	1	195	190	71	114	5	3	2
Arizona	635	599	31	5	1,142	1,107	849	249	9	6	29
California:											
Northern	552	391	160	1	729	715	430	284	1	6	8
Eastern	410	291	106	13	893	890	600	260	30	0	3
Central	899	861	32	6	1,183	1,102	1,026	62	14	9	72
Southern	637	570	65	2	2,290	2,281	1,694	520	67	1	8
Hawaii	689	117	572	0	1,003	1,002	194	807	1	0	1
Idaho	62	44	11	7	107	100	74	21	5	3	4
Montana	129	119	9	1	409	403	213	187	3	1	5
Nevada	255	252	3	8	330	322	309	12	1	3	5
Oregon	247	240	7	8	616	606	582	24	0	0	10
Washington:											
Eastern	173	167	4	2	406	399	382	15	2	3	4
Western	523	149	370	4	1,688	1,676	310	1,357	9	1	11
Guam	69	58	11	0	170	169	131	38	0	0	1
Northern Marianas	9	9	0	0	21	19	16	3	0	0	2
Tenth Circuit	1,265	1,102	152	11	2,742	2,688	1,906	756	26	22	32
Colorado	156	147	7	2	444	444	407	27	10	0	0
Kansas <sup>c</sup>	206	185	20	1	336	331	266	60	5	2	3
New Mexico	432	360	70	2	939	926	590	333	3	3	10
Oklahoma:											
Northern	91	85	5	1	169	161	151	8	2	3	5
Eastern	25	25	0	0	65	65	63	2	0	0	0
Western	105	81	24	0	412	404	154	250	0	0	8
Utah	184	160	23	1	271	251	201	48	2	14	6
Wyoming	66	59	3	4	106	106	74	28	4	0	0
Eleventh Circuit	2,578	2,383	189	6	6,034	5,794	3,657	2,091	46	105	135
Alabama:											
Northern	103	94	9	0	331	323	274	39	10	3	5
Middle	123	83	40	0	249	243	115	128	0	4	2
Southern	130	128	1	1	237	212	210	2	0	16	9
Florida:											
Northern	169	156	13	0	290	282	219	62	1	2	6
Middle	488	478	8	2	808	765	748	15	2	17	26
Southern	905	889	14	2	1,436	1,338	1,326	7	5	44	54
Georgia:											
Northern	309	296	12	1	811	780	462	301	17	7	24
Middle	197	176	21	0	1,500	1,487	173	1,314	0	7	6
Southern	154	83	71	0	372	364	130	223	11	5	3

<sup>a</sup>Primarily petty offenses assigned to a district judge.<sup>b</sup>Includes appeals from magistrates, reopens, and remands.<sup>c</sup>Pending case totals include some cases in which all defendants have been fugitives for more than 1 year and/or some cases that have been closed.<sup>d</sup>Pending case totals include cases involving 15 defendants who were fugitives for more than 1 year and cases involving 22 defendants that have been closed.Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1995* (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1996), pp. 195-200.

Total terminated	Terminated						Pending Sept. 30, 1995			
	Original proceedings						Total	Felony	Misdemeanor	Other <sup>a</sup>
	Total	Felony	Misdemeanor	Other <sup>a</sup>	Reopens <sup>b</sup>	Transfers				
1,554	1,516	1,277	225	14	8	30	1,307	1,208	87	12
546	539	466	68	5	1	6	443	417	26	0
183	176	151	22	3	2	5	151	139	10	2
182	178	167	11	0	0	4	161	161	0	0
121	118	95	17	6	2	1	293	258	27	8
228	227	147	80	0	0	1	108	98	8	2
194	185	173	12	0	1	8	104	94	10	0
100	93	78	15	0	2	5	47	41	6	0
2,151	2,067	1,867	143	57	17	67	1,484	1,405	61	18
241	228	221	6	1	2	11	148	139	9	0
151	142	101	35	6	2	7	47	37	8	2
92	84	79	5	0	5	3	119	114	4	1
104	100	98	2	0	0	4	116	115	1	0
247	243	223	16	4	1	3	170	163	6	1
409	390	342	25	23	4	15	234	221	7	6
304	295	283	12	0	3	6	239	225	14	0
177	172	158	8	6	0	5	183	176	5	2
179	173	144	20	9	0	6	59	55	4	0
247	240	218	14	8	0	7	169	160	3	6
9,785	9,637	5,889	3,376	372	47	101	6,766	4,824	1,888	54
192	185	76	100	9	3	4	83	43	40	0
1,136	1,113	834	264	15	14	9	641	594	42	5
570	557	318	236	3	2	11	711	495	216	0
749	740	477	225	38	0	9	554	390	139	25
774	752	671	62	19	8	14	1,308	1,263	39	6
2,232	2,223	1,608	545	70	1	8	695	622	67	6
1,135	1,121	142	939	40	0	14	557	158	399	0
100	91	69	16	6	4	5	69	52	12	5
279	273	138	131	4	0	6	259	189	67	3
310	302	286	15	1	7	1	275	269	6	0
519	514	487	19	8	0	5	344	331	13	0
424	415	376	26	13	8	1	155	153	1	1
1,182	1,173	278	749	146	0	9	1,029	182	844	3
164	160	113	47	0	0	4	75	73	2	0
19	18	16	2	0	0	1	11	10	1	0
2,344	2,229	1,493	679	57	23	92	1,663	1,373	277	13
259	219	189	21	9	0	40	341	322	12	7
359	349	258	85	6	8	2	183	176	6	1
816	786	499	264	23	2	28	555	390	164	1
150	144	123	19	2	2	4	110	106	4	0
47	45	41	4	0	0	2	43	43	0	0
347	341	125	212	4	0	6	170	109	61	0
246	230	176	47	7	11	5	209	183	24	2
120	115	82	27	6	0	5	52	44	6	2
5,510	5,333	3,264	2,005	64	66	111	3,102	2,824	273	5
281	274	232	31	11	2	5	153	138	14	1
236	216	112	97	7	4	16	136	74	62	0
218	199	194	4	1	11	8	149	149	0	0
291	278	231	46	1	1	12	168	141	27	0
707	673	647	21	5	10	24	589	582	7	0
1,157	1,123	1,089	23	11	22	12	1,184	1,177	7	0
758	731	419	294	18	7	20	362	338	23	1
1,530	1,521	211	1,310	0	7	2	167	140	27	0
332	318	129	179	10	2	12	194	85	106	3



Table 5.10

**Defendants detained by U.S. District Courts<sup>a</sup>**

By circuit and district, year ending Mar. 31, 1996

Circuit and district	Number of cases closed	Total detention cost (in dollars)	Before initial hearing <sup>b</sup>			After initial hearing <sup>c</sup>			Post adjudication <sup>c</sup>		
			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	54,353	\$253,152,324	18,859	56,511	\$2,496,648	28,708	2,974,804	\$153,746,931	16,629	1,961,559	\$96,908,745
First Circuit	1,689	13,677,941	352	900	44,867	1,004	159,190	9,055,377	641	85,429	4,577,697
Maine	174	1,410,427	36	64	3,264	112	17,046	869,266	85	10,547	537,897
Massachusetts	617	6,565,780	102	173	10,380	344	79,091	4,745,460	214	30,099	1,809,940
New Hampshire	170	1,052,150	1	1	50	78	12,864	643,200	67	8,178	408,900
Rhode Island	172	1,387,901	2	9	644	88	9,973	747,985	76	8,472	639,272
Puerto Rico	556	3,261,683	211	653	30,529	382	40,216	2,049,466	199	28,133	1,181,688
Second Circuit	3,601	24,052,346	1,174	2,495	144,158	1,733	216,893	12,113,780	1,041	228,308	11,794,408
Connecticut	274	2,549,594	28	79	11,929	109	25,565	1,741,758	71	11,613	795,907
New York:											
Northern	432	2,555,252	194	523	32,630	239	18,943	1,197,905	123	19,880	1,324,717
Eastern	1,050	7,200,596	421	865	44,077	551	57,207	2,916,093	373	89,937	4,240,426
Southern	1,271	6,304,393	403	774	36,317	574	62,918	2,973,945	286	71,107	3,294,131
Western	431	3,782,329	80	151	13,334	183	33,422	2,210,313	127	25,586	1,558,682
Vermont	143	1,660,182	48	103	5,871	77	18,838	1,073,766	61	10,185	580,545
Third Circuit	2,770	14,408,402	475	1,136	58,410	1,168	160,497	8,932,892	632	109,604	5,417,100
Delaware	120	710,450	27	60	3,000	73	9,393	469,650	54	4,756	237,800
New Jersey	889	3,775,679	168	552	25,370	306	30,801	1,826,994	173	42,190	1,923,315
Pennsylvania:											
Eastern	861	7,548,534	73	175	9,956	400	92,692	5,261,737	231	40,057	2,276,841
Middle	369	1,016,194	21	36	1,640	80	11,789	583,773	64	10,855	430,781
Western	257	642,234	2	5	221	78	7,741	322,399	70	7,836	319,614
Virgin Islands	274	715,311	184	308	18,223	231	8,081	468,339	40	3,910	228,749
Fourth Circuit	6,364	22,898,044	901	2,770	217,459	2,539	296,220	14,265,217	1,566	182,843	8,415,368
Maryland	597	2,572,480	59	265	99,105	252	31,086	1,522,535	143	18,846	950,840
North Carolina:											
Eastern	914	3,786,750	101	163	7,335	366	54,951	2,472,795	287	29,036	1,306,620
Middle	400	1,025,735	25	118	4,060	164	7,892	275,319	138	20,223	746,356
Western	746	2,559,506	56	190	9,426	216	24,682	1,349,427	141	25,472	1,200,653
South Carolina	1,049	3,279,108	153	439	17,203	560	71,342	2,767,719	125	11,917	494,186
Virginia:											
Eastern	1,476	6,639,681	236	416	27,464	542	64,076	4,222,422	427	36,283	2,389,795
Western	502	2,240,066	163	929	46,474	270	29,153	1,237,312	189	29,042	956,280
West Virginia:											
Northern	168	370,859	3	63	1,657	41	3,375	176,954	37	4,844	192,248
Southern	512	423,859	105	187	4,735	128	9,663	240,734	79	7,180	178,390
Fifth Circuit	8,271	34,792,218	3,663	10,678	323,860	5,091	456,698	20,793,797	3,304	322,312	13,674,561
Louisiana:											
Eastern	505	2,125,749	123	195	8,765	303	21,650	975,238	213	25,292	1,141,746
Middle	109	251,950	38	56	2,570	40	2,830	122,850	34	2,809	126,530
Western	320	706,857	60	82	2,409	152	12,598	338,747	87	11,344	365,701
Mississippi:											
Northern	188	400,282	30	49	2,060	78	5,741	251,626	48	6,433	146,596
Southern	320	719,760	90	145	2,900	189	25,645	512,900	105	10,198	203,960
Texas:											
Northern	1,168	7,300,836	375	598	34,907	642	83,899	4,890,175	415	40,674	2,375,754
Eastern	633	2,144,334	129	326	14,408	323	21,821	928,248	269	28,686	1,201,678
Southern	2,469	8,610,610	1,419	6,566	122,831	1,656	104,700	3,888,693	1,152	126,545	4,599,086
Western	2,559	12,531,840	1,399	2,661	133,010	1,708	177,814	8,885,320	981	70,331	3,513,510
Sixth Circuit	4,729	13,390,044	760	1,479	77,177	1,570	171,888	7,977,721	993	112,877	5,335,146
Kentucky:											
Eastern	368	910,724	116	216	10,974	157	11,041	424,551	119	12,736	475,199
Western	283	1,035,403	38	52	2,996	101	12,363	723,009	57	5,290	309,398
Michigan:											
Eastern	1,280	3,593,500	63	241	20,873	293	30,120	1,902,370	217	27,248	1,670,257
Western	401	845,795	77	179	6,800	147	7,799	305,925	125	13,315	533,070
Ohio:											
Northern	778	3,169,700	133	224	11,200	277	43,919	2,195,950	172	19,251	962,550
Southern	533	691,695	128	230	9,347	124	6,773	276,669	79	10,272	405,679
Tennessee:											
Eastern	466	1,326,363	166	251	12,017	202	15,797	654,633	159	16,783	659,713
Middle	232	1,057,200	21	39	1,560	113	18,409	736,360	65	7,982	319,280
Western	388	759,664	18	47	1,410	156	25,667	758,254	0	0	0

See notes at end of table.

Table 5.10

**Defendants detained by U.S. District Courts<sup>a</sup>**

By circuit and district, year ending Mar. 31, 1996--Continued

Circuit and district	Number of cases closed	Total detention cost (in dollars)	Before initial hearing <sup>b</sup>			After initial hearing <sup>c</sup>			Post adjudication <sup>c</sup>		
			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	2,306	\$13,564,075	586	3,627	\$89,368	1,111	160,621	\$8,203,209	808	106,447	\$5,271,498
Illinois:											
Northern	626	2,752,872	153	2,094	13,506	268	33,408	1,462,361	178	31,080	1,277,005
Central	258	1,410,030	137	275	13,570	141	12,338	621,535	121	15,360	774,925
Southern	360	4,170,042	125	231	12,474	247	49,941	2,696,814	220	27,051	1,460,754
Indiana:											
Northern	358	1,799,467	56	666	32,523	115	19,220	1,056,172	64	11,960	710,772
Southern	272	1,381,210	74	213	8,870	144	24,333	1,009,854	90	8,734	362,486
Wisconsin:											
Eastern	306	1,806,709	28	66	4,290	164	19,139	1,244,638	95	8,575	557,781
Western	126	243,745	13	82	4,135	32	2,242	111,835	40	3,687	127,775
Eighth Circuit	2,943	17,438,421	523	1,164	65,100	1,409	157,915	10,153,478	924	108,914	7,219,843
Arkansas:											
Eastern	370	665,580	40	80	2,400	130	16,105	483,150	64	6,001	180,030
Western	129	206,112	48	98	3,111	48	5,206	160,217	19	1,296	42,784
Iowa:											
Northern	150	797,217	25	44	2,598	75	6,315	388,370	50	6,553	406,249
Southern	209	1,495,967	19	27	1,809	126	7,729	516,509	133	14,695	977,649
Minnesota:											
Eastern	409	1,730,486	48	118	7,360	162	13,780	830,908	131	15,764	892,218
Missouri:											
Eastern	493	1,812,731	0	0	0	266	22,210	1,028,853	169	16,851	783,878
Western	543	8,690,898	147	234	23,400	277	52,593	5,240,199	209	34,351	3,427,299
Nebraska:											
Eastern	164	757,272	30	198	11,487	83	10,074	620,108	38	2,230	125,677
North Dakota:											
Eastern	205	239,158	60	201	7,195	67	3,733	179,214	18	1,707	52,749
South Dakota:											
Eastern	271	1,043,000	106	164	5,740	175	20,170	705,950	93	9,466	331,310
Ninth Circuit	12,865	61,081,354	7,330	25,509	1,050,167	8,318	682,585	38,395,500	3,938	390,878	21,635,687
Alaska:											
Eastern	226	1,738,494	68	132	14,095	79	11,393	1,189,131	52	5,006	535,268
Arizona:											
Eastern	2,473	7,724,115	1,599	2,376	104,639	1,640	89,700	4,416,607	730	65,910	3,202,869
California:											
Northern	891	4,924,075	261	10,574	204,703	492	81,077	3,501,045	176	27,897	1,218,327
Eastern	708	3,683,618	389	978	55,634	445	44,439	2,606,734	179	17,684	1,021,250
Central	2,038	12,593,570	881	2,504	137,720	1,033	152,577	8,391,735	566	73,893	4,064,115
Southern	3,388	15,285,319	3,027	6,121	351,061	2,938	173,559	9,835,982	1,305	89,179	5,098,276
Hawaii:											
Eastern	264	2,446,005	114	199	12,260	160	10,699	982,227	110	18,008	1,451,518
Idaho:											
Eastern	176	548,058	69	139	5,838	89	8,467	355,614	43	4,443	186,606
Montana:											
Eastern	258	595,600	87	288	11,520	101	6,866	274,640	83	7,691	309,440
Nevada:											
Eastern	568	2,351,950	174	447	27,277	172	23,570	1,418,680	125	14,983	905,993
Oregon:											
Eastern	806	4,364,253	258	612	49,419	587	48,307	3,229,815	277	17,151	1,085,019
Washington:											
Eastern	230	761,865	178	605	30,305	167	10,129	512,810	47	5,610	218,750
Western	729	2,845,517	188	326	22,591	372	18,355	1,285,446	229	22,735	1,537,480
Guam:											
Eastern	110	1,218,915	37	208	23,105	43	3,447	395,034	16	20,688	800,776
Northern Marianas:											
Eastern	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tenth Circuit	3,115	13,755,160	1,358	3,340	280,074	1,628	147,103	8,765,008	921	108,308	4,710,078
Colorado:											
Eastern	468	1,898,112	155	442	123,513	277	16,916	1,290,428	125	10,271	484,171
Kansas:											
Eastern	414	2,431,816	192	548	25,710	218	22,335	1,222,066	188	25,599	1,184,040
New Mexico:											
Eastern	966	6,662,377	544	1,145	77,537	628	70,141	4,759,016	286	26,946	1,825,824
Oklahoma:											
Northern	285	595,789	219	314	12,494	132	7,308	288,525	95	7,240	294,770
Eastern	92	256,088	41	73	2,999	46	2,411	98,638	31	3,775	154,451
Western	518	419,625	62	186	8,067	103	5,382	244,274	53	3,662	167,284
Utah:											
Eastern	253	1,024,468	97	216	8,869	171	19,357	699,411	98	25,148	316,188
Wyoming:											
Eastern	119	466,885	48	416	20,885	53	3,253	162,650	45	5,667	283,350
Eleventh Circuit	5,700	24,094,319	1,737	3,413	146,008	3,137	365,194	15,090,952	1,861	205,639	8,857,359
Alabama:											
Northern	378	285,641	46	325	11,388	81	4,896	159,983	57	3,203	114,270
Middle	134	306,532	20	40	1,225	54	4,430	132,539	34	3,951	172,768
Southern	342	1,690,181	75	110	3,508	221	31,990	1,023,224	167	20,739	663,449
Florida:											
Northern	406	2,094,969	96	209	7,810	239	36,291	1,357,719	170	19,499	729,440
Middle	1,330	5,527,665	246	402	17,009	763	88,178	3,350,525	437	50,758	2,160,131
Southern	1,552	10,783,880	799	1,390	72,144	1,099	133,976	6,879,013	672	73,830	3,832,723
Georgia:											
Northern	789	2,011,900	321	644	21,212	448	44,503	1,377,023	158	18,590	613,665
Middle	453	700,688	47	107	4,386	87	11,021	449,918	46	6,022	246,384
Southern	316	692,863	87	186	7,326	145	9,909	361,008	120	9,047	324,529

<sup>a</sup>Excludes the District of Columbia.<sup>b</sup>Excludes transfer-received cases.<sup>c</sup>Includes transfer-received cases.

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

Table 5.11

## Federal defendants released or detained prior to trial in U.S. District Courts

By offense, United States, 1992

Most serious offense charged	Number of defendants			Percent of defendants released at any time before case disposition				Percent of defendants detained at any time before case disposition					
				Released on				Held on bail for					
				All releases <sup>a</sup>	Financial <sup>b</sup>	Unsecured bond	Personal recognizance	All detentions	Temporary detention <sup>c</sup>	Part of pretrial period	All of pretrial period	Denied bail	Other detentions
All offenses	49,834	30,838	28,483	61.9%	16.5%	29.3%	15.5%	57.2%	2.3%	14.5%	7.3%	29.1%	4.0%
Felonies	45,525	27,475	27,335	60.4	17.2	29.6	12.9	60.0	2.3	15.5	7.8	31.6	2.9
Violent offenses	2,953	1,252	2,240	42.4	10.4	16.1	15.2	75.9	1.6	11.9	5.9	52.3	4.2
Murder/nonnegligent manslaughter	281	142	200	50.5	16.0	17.8	16.7	71.2	0.4	15.3	2.5	50.9	2.1
Negligent manslaughter	35	33	9	94.3	8.6	11.4	74.3	25.7	0.0	17.1	0.0	5.7	2.9
Assault	494	332	274	67.2	11.5	26.3	28.5	55.5	1.0	15.0	7.5	28.1	3.8
Robbery	1,616	399	1,468	24.7	8.5	9.8	5.7	90.8	2.3	9.7	7.2	66.6	5.0
Rape	244	188	128	77.0	17.2	19.3	40.2	52.5	0.8	20.5	2.5	27.5	1.2
Other sex offenses <sup>d</sup>	130	110	33	84.6	6.2	54.6	23.8	25.4	0.8	7.7	0.8	14.6	1.5
Kidnaping	122	40	97	32.8	11.5	9.0	10.7	79.5	1.6	6.6	4.9	57.4	9.0
Threats against the President	31	8	31	25.8	3.2	9.7	6.5	100.0	0.0	6.5	3.2	83.9	6.5
Property offenses	11,511	9,526	3,465	82.8	11.3	46.7	24.4	30.1	1.1	10.3	4.2	12.7	1.7
Fraudulent offenses	8,850	7,479	2,450	84.5	11.3	47.3	25.5	27.7	1.2	9.8	3.9	11.5	1.3
Embezzlement	1,495	1,460	97	97.7	4.3	58.1	35.3	6.5	0.2	3.7	0.4	1.9	0.3
Fraud <sup>e</sup>	6,074	4,967	1,897	81.8	12.5	44.3	24.5	31.2	1.4	10.3	4.2	13.8	1.4
Forgery	828	673	285	81.3	11.2	51.3	18.1	34.4	0.5	13.4	7.4	10.5	2.7
Counterfeiting	453	379	171	83.7	17.9	44.4	20.8	37.7	2.0	15.9	4.2	14.3	1.3
Other offenses	2,661	2,047	1,015	76.9	11.3	44.8	20.7	38.1	0.9	12.0	5.3	16.8	3.1
Burglary	214	81	168	37.9	9.8	15.9	12.1	78.5	2.3	10.7	9.3	50.5	5.6
Larceny <sup>f</sup>	1,633	1,364	489	83.5	9.9	49.6	23.8	29.9	0.7	11.4	4.8	11.0	2.0
Motor vehicle theft	293	217	116	74.1	11.9	46.4	15.7	39.6	1.0	11.6	5.8	16.7	4.4
Arson and explosives	192	140	105	72.9	19.3	34.9	18.2	54.7	1.0	19.3	4.2	25.0	5.2
Transportation of stolen property	268	193	115	72.0	14.6	41.0	16.0	42.9	1.5	10.8	5.2	20.9	4.5
Other property offenses <sup>g</sup>	61	52	22	85.2	11.5	55.7	18.0	36.1	0.0	18.0	4.9	11.5	1.6
Drug offenses	21,268	10,998	15,920	51.7	21.3	22.7	6.9	74.9	2.1	20.0	9.3	40.8	2.5
Trafficking	21,145	10,898	15,872	51.5	21.3	22.7	6.8	75.1	2.2	20.0	9.3	41.0	2.5
Possession and other	123	100	48	81.3	21.1	35.0	25.2	39.0	0.0	14.6	6.5	17.1	0.8
Public-order offenses	9,793	5,699	5,710	58.2	17.3	28.4	11.8	58.3	4.3	12.9	9.1	27.3	4.6
Regulatory offenses	975	821	328	84.2	20.4	42.2	21.3	33.6	0.5	13.5	3.1	15.3	1.2
Agriculture	87	86	7	98.9	11.5	62.1	25.3	8.0	0.0	5.7	1.1	1.1	0.0
Antitrust	22	22	0	100.0	9.1	63.6	27.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Food and drug	37	36	3	97.3	21.6	54.1	21.6	8.1	0.0	5.4	0.0	0.0	2.7
Transportation	54	48	10	88.9	13.0	48.1	27.8	18.5	0.0	7.4	1.9	9.3	0.0
Civil rights	62	54	20	87.1	17.7	54.8	14.5	32.3	1.6	16.1	0.0	11.3	3.2
Communications	79	77	8	97.5	7.6	45.6	44.3	10.1	0.0	5.1	0.0	3.8	1.3
Customs laws	77	58	35	75.3	26.0	40.3	7.8	45.5	0.0	16.9	7.8	19.5	1.3
Postal laws	51	46	11	90.2	7.8	47.1	35.3	21.6	0.0	11.8	0.0	7.8	2.0
Other regulatory offenses	506	394	234	77.9	25.9	34.0	17.6	46.2	0.8	17.4	4.3	22.5	1.2
Other offenses	8,818	4,878	5,382	55.3	17.0	26.9	10.7	61.0	4.7	12.8	9.8	28.7	5.0
Weapons	3,155	1,829	1,924	58.0	13.1	32.9	11.5	61.0	2.5	14.1	6.1	33.9	4.4
Immigration offenses	3,126	1,153	2,466	36.9	22.8	9.1	4.0	78.9	9.9	13.9	19.0	30.0	6.1
Tax law violations													
including tax fraud	562	539	65	95.9	9.8	54.6	31.5	11.6	0.0	6.6	0.5	3.9	0.5
Bribery	208	193	61	92.8	38.9	37.0	16.3	29.3	0.0	17.3	2.4	9.1	0.5
Perjury, contempt, intimidation	274	210	111	76.6	15.7	45.6	14.2	40.5	0.4	9.5	2.2	24.8	3.6
National defense	105	75	77	71.4	40.0	23.8	7.6	73.3	5.7	41.0	8.6	14.3	3.8
Escape	432	127	363	29.4	6.3	13.7	6.3	84.0	4.9	6.5	7.4	47.7	17.6
Racketeering and extortion	574	383	287	66.7	17.1	38.5	10.8	50.0	0.7	12.0	3.0	31.7	2.6
Gambling offenses	264	264	10	100.0	6.4	65.5	28.0	3.8	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mail or transport of obscene material	37	34	4	91.9	10.8	43.2	37.8	10.8	0.0	2.7	0.0	2.7	5.4
Migratory birds	12	11	1	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Other felonies <sup>h</sup>	69	60	13	87.0	2.9	58.0	26.1	18.8	0.0	4.3	1.4	13.0	0.0
Misdemeanors <sup>i</sup>	4,309	3,363	1,148	78.0	8.5	26.4	42.2	26.6	1.6	3.9	2.5	3.4	15.4

See notes on next page.

Table 5.11

**Federal defendants released or detained prior to trial in U.S. District Courts**

By offense, United States, 1992--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, and the Pretrial Services Agency (PSA).

Tables presenting pretrial release and detention information were created from the PSA data files. The data describe 43,289 defendants who terminated pretrial services in 1992 and 6,545 defendants who had no recorded termination information, but had been scheduled for interview in 1990. "Released" defendants includes defendants who were also detained prior to trial; "detained" defendants includes defendants who were also released prior to trial. Total includes defendants for whom release status data were unavailable. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 13.

<sup>a</sup>Includes conditional releases (less than 1 percent of all releases).

<sup>b</sup>Includes deposit bond, surety bond, and collateral bond.

<sup>c</sup>Held under 18 U.S.C. 3142 pending deportation, action on prior pretrial release, or probation or parole review.

<sup>d</sup>May include some non-violent offenses.

<sup>e</sup>Excludes tax fraud.

<sup>f</sup>Excludes transportation of stolen property.

<sup>g</sup>Excludes fraudulent property offenses; includes destruction of property and trespass.

<sup>h</sup>Includes felonies with unknown or unclassifiable offense type.

<sup>i</sup>Includes misdemeanors, petty offenses, and unknown offense level.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 1992*, NCJ-148949 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), pp. 24, 26.

Table 5.12

**Federal pretrial detention hearings and defendants ordered detained in U.S. District Courts**

By characteristics, United States, 1992

Defendant characteristics	Number of defendants	Pretrial detention hearings held		Defendants ordered detained	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All defendants <sup>a</sup>	49,834	19,527	39.2%	14,519	29.1%
<b>Sex</b>					
Male	41,855	17,607	42.1	13,316	31.8
Female	7,957	1,918	24.1	1,202	15.1
<b>Race</b>					
White	33,713	12,167	36.1	8,780	26.0
Black	13,391	6,264	46.8	4,914	36.7
Other	2,730	1,096	40.1	825	30.2
<b>Ethnicity</b>					
Hispanic	13,389	6,612	49.4	4,972	37.1
Non-Hispanic	35,871	12,764	35.6	9,416	26.2
<b>Age</b>					
16 to 18 years	906	354	39.1	257	28.4
19 to 20 years	2,607	1,076	41.3	765	29.3
21 to 30 years	18,451	7,949	43.1	5,969	32.4
31 to 40 years	15,307	6,250	40.8	4,689	30.6
Over 40 years	12,217	3,786	31.0	2,752	22.5
<b>Education</b>					
Less than high school graduate	15,472	7,435	48.1	5,573	36.0
High school graduate	14,838	5,500	37.1	4,022	27.1
Some college	9,082	3,092	34.0	2,112	23.3
College graduate	3,853	1,013	26.3	696	18.1
<b>Marital status</b>					
Never married	15,411	6,751	43.8	5,112	33.2
Divorced/separated	8,802	3,388	38.5	2,507	28.5
Married	17,133	5,618	32.8	3,902	22.8
Common law	3,254	1,737	53.4	1,293	39.7
Other	5,234	2,033	38.8	1,705	32.6
<b>Employment status at arrest</b>					
Unemployed	19,247	8,705	45.2	6,735	35.0
Employed	25,198	8,655	34.3	5,957	23.6
<b>Criminal record</b>					
No convictions	20,801	6,513	31.3	4,523	21.7
Prior conviction					
Misdemeanor only	7,488	2,661	35.5	1,779	23.8
Felony					
Nonviolent	8,476	4,035	47.6	3,301	38.9
Violent	5,253	3,210	61.1	2,757	52.5
Number of prior convictions					
1	7,772	3,132	40.3	2,264	29.1
2 to 4	8,716	4,109	47.1	3,265	37.5
5 or more	4,729	2,665	56.4	2,308	48.8

Note: See Note, table 5.11. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 13.

<sup>a</sup>Includes defendants for whom these characteristics were unknown.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 1992*, NCJ-148949 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), p. 29.

Table 5.13

**Pretrial release and detention status of Federal defendants in U.S. District Courts**

By characteristics, United States, 1992

Defendant characteristics	Number of defendants	Defendants released		Defendants detained	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All defendants	49,834	30,838	61.9%	28,483	57.2%
<b>Sex</b>					
Male	41,855	24,273	58.0	25,611	61.2
Female	7,957	6,548	82.3	2,863	36.0
<b>Race</b>					
White	33,713	21,379	63.4	18,717	55.5
Black	13,391	7,741	57.8	8,183	61.1
Other	2,730	1,718	62.9	1,583	58.0
<b>Ethnicity</b>					
Hispanic	13,389	5,241	39.1	11,006	82.2
Non-Hispanic	35,871	25,370	70.7	17,078	47.6
<b>Age</b>					
16 to 18 years	906	551	60.8	551	60.8
19 to 20 years	2,607	1,544	59.2	1,641	62.9
21 to 30 years	18,451	10,360	56.1	11,793	63.9
31 to 40 years	15,307	9,375	61.2	8,958	58.5
Over 40 years	12,217	8,798	72.0	5,357	43.8
<b>Education</b>					
Less than high school graduate	15,472	8,414	54.4	10,548	68.2
High school graduate	14,838	10,329	69.6	7,412	50.0
Some college	9,082	6,715	73.9	4,075	44.9
College graduate	3,853	3,096	80.4	1,336	34.7
<b>Marital status</b>					
Never married	15,411	9,006	58.4	9,547	61.9
Divorced/separated	8,802	5,890	66.9	4,718	53.6
Married	17,133	12,019	70.2	8,163	47.6
Common law	3,254	1,667	51.2	2,363	72.6
Other	5,234	2,256	43.1	3,692	70.5
<b>Employment status at arrest</b>					
Unemployed	19,247	10,502	54.6	12,558	65.2
Employed	25,198	18,267	72.5	11,878	47.1
<b>Criminal record</b>					
No convictions <sup>a</sup>	20,801	14,665	70.5	9,665	46.5
Prior conviction					
Misdemeanor only	7,488	5,260	70.2	3,975	53.1
Felony					
Nonviolent	8,476	4,246	50.1	5,819	68.7
Violent	5,253	1,800	34.3	4,338	82.6
Number of prior convictions					
1	7,772	4,929	63.4	4,502	57.9
2 to 4	8,716	4,582	52.6	5,917	67.9
5 or more	4,729	1,795	38.0	3,713	78.5

Note: See Note, table 5.11. "Released" defendants includes some defendants who were also detained prior to trial; "detained" defendants includes some defendants who were also released prior to trial. Total includes defendants for whom release status data were unavailable. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 13.

<sup>a</sup>Includes 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, 1992*, NCJ-148949 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), p. 29.

Table 5.14

**Behavior of Federal defendants released prior to trial in U.S. District Courts**

By offense and type of release, United States, 1992

		Percent of released defendants who had:						
Most serious offense charged and type of release	Number of released defendants <sup>a</sup>	Violations while on release					Technical violations of bail conditions	Release revoked
		No violation	Total	Failed to appear	New offense charged			
					Felony	Mis-demeanor		
All defendants	26,928	86.5%	13.5%	2.3%	1.8%	1.2%	9.1%	5.1%
<u>Offense charged</u>								
Felonies	23,817	85.5	14.5	2.5	2.0	1.3	9.8	5.6
Violent offenses	1,108	83.5	16.5	1.4	1.7	0.9	13.1	9.6
Property offenses	8,108	90.2	9.8	1.6	1.5	1.2	6.2	3.5
Fraudulent offenses	6,375	91.5	8.5	1.3	1.2	1.0	5.6	2.8
Other offenses	1,733	85.6	14.4	2.6	2.7	2.1	8.6	5.8
Drug offenses	9,676	80.0	20.0	3.5	2.5	1.5	13.9	7.6
Public-order offenses	4,925	88.7	11.3	2.1	1.8	1.2	7.0	4.3
Regulatory offenses	652	91.4	8.6	1.1	1.1	0.9	5.8	1.7
Other offenses	4,273	88.3	11.7	2.3	1.9	1.2	7.2	4.7
Misdemeanors	3,111	94.4	5.6	1.2	0.4	0.7	3.9	1.1
<u>Type of release</u>								
Financial release	7,112	82.6	17.4	3.8	2.7	1.2	11.2	6.2
Unsecured bond	12,722	86.7	13.3	1.8	1.7	1.5	9.1	5.0
Personal recognizance	6,776	89.5	10.5	1.8	1.2	0.8	7.4	4.2
Conditional release	318	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Note: See Note, table 5.11. Data describe defendants whose pretrial services were terminated in 1992. 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 13.

<sup>a</sup>Excludes defendants who were released but whose records did not contain sufficient information to determine type of release or violation behavior.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 1992*, NCJ-148949 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), p. 30, Tables 2.7 and 2.8.

Table 5.15

**Suspects in criminal matters concluded by U.S. attorneys**

By offense, 1982, 1988-93

Most serious offense investigated	Number of suspects in criminal matters concluded						
	1982	1988	1989	1990	1991 <sup>a</sup>	1992	1993
All offenses <sup>b</sup>	77,794	94,548	104,248	109,948	113,940	109,851	108,854
Violent offenses	4,674	4,480	5,074	5,076	5,693	6,013	6,192
Murder/manslaughter	294	336	462	254	319	402	366
Assault	941	1,008	1,090	1,023	1,113	1,140	1,190
Robbery	2,966	2,257	2,636	2,722	3,104	3,372	3,416
Rape	28	247	222	367	407	461	567
Other sex offenses	66	355	374	392	394	337	312
Kidnaping	191	169	172	216	226	213	233
Threats against the President	188	108	118	102	130	88	108
Property offenses	27,148	27,468	31,844	32,441	33,975	33,503	34,424
Fraudulent offenses	22,086	23,675	28,384	28,765	30,470	29,152	30,073
Embezzlement	5,195	5,339	5,575	5,516	5,703	5,256	5,229
Fraud <sup>c</sup>	12,974	15,633	19,930	20,850	22,190	21,914	22,717
Forgery	3,893	2,631	2,742	2,254	2,391	1,796	1,909
Counterfeiting	24	72	137	145	186	186	218
Other offenses	5,062	3,793	3,460	3,676	3,505	4,351	4,351
Burglary	112	99	89	81	75	93	62
Larceny	2,829	2,442	2,240	2,408	2,154	2,135	2,134
Motor vehicle theft	952	810	684	679	711	725	913
Arson and explosives	24	16	18	29	21	813	727
Transportation of stolen property	151	71	147	153	160	208	170
Other	994	355	282	326	384	377	345
Drug offenses	12,186	25,801	31,954	33,265	35,108	36,457	34,396
Public-order offenses	31,799	35,783	34,068	37,392	37,100	33,878	33,113
Regulatory offenses	5,888	7,824	8,073	8,556	8,184	6,055	5,556
Agriculture	459	615	588	612	478	428	436
Antitrust	133	122	97	103	108	111	81
Fair labor standards	27	40	34	39	40	42	54
Food and drug	441	624	531	303	226	300	228
Motor carrier	136	190	137	98	102	249	294
Other regulatory offenses	4,692	6,233	6,686	7,401	7,230	4,925	4,463
Other offenses	25,911	27,959	25,995	28,836	28,916	27,823	27,557
Weapons offenses	2,729	3,627	4,455	5,446	6,917	7,760	7,660
Immigration offenses	5,943	7,058	7,779	8,596	6,992	6,170	5,626
Tax law violations							
including tax fraud	1,817	2,098	1,882	1,901	1,865	1,646	1,670
Bribery	443	567	674	712	779	562	549
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	236	255	303	282	322	631	729
National defense	579	620	700	720	543	475	455
Escape	3,269	3,466	3,858	3,774	3,931	3,698	3,894
Racketeering and extortion	1,631	1,896	2,041	2,766	3,055	3,289	3,440
Gambling offenses	149	330	282	463	379	394	331
Liquor offenses	40	34	15	25	25	26	23
Mail or transport of obscene material	44	134	159	138	134	77	79
Migratory birds	1,133	950	909	751	462	363	231
Conspiracy, aiding and abetting, traffic, and jurisdictional offenses	7,737	6,108	2,143	2,455	2,579	2,604	2,733
Other	161	816	795	807	933	128	137

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 Federal Bureau of Prisons, the Pretrial Services Agency, and other Federal agencies. "Suspects" are persons under investigation or interrogation as likely perpetrators of a criminal offense. "Matters" are potential cases under review by U.S. attorneys on which more than 1 hour is expended. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 13.

<sup>a</sup>Data for 1991 are incomplete due to changes in the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys' reporting system.

<sup>b</sup>Totals may include suspects for which offense category could not be determined.

<sup>c</sup>Excludes tax fraud.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Federal Criminal Case Processing, 1982-93, With Preliminary Data for 1994**, NCJ-160088 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1996), p. 1.

Table 5.16

**Suspects declined for prosecution by U.S. attorneys**

By offense, 1982, 1988-93

Most serious offense investigated	1982		1988		1989		1990		1991 <sup>a</sup>		1992		1993	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All offenses <sup>b</sup>	20,912	26.9%	28,825	30.5%	32,855	31.5%	35,239	32.1%	40,288	35.4%	32,126	29.2%	33,678	30.9%
Violent offenses	929	19.9	1,206	26.9	1,436	28.3	1,409	27.8	1,680	29.5	1,474	24.5	1,745	28.2
Murder/manslaughter	36	12.2	118	35.1	204	44.2	78	30.7	107	33.5	110	27.4	124	33.9
Assault	227	24.1	291	28.9	352	32.3	344	33.6	456	41.0	391	34.3	430	36.1
Robbery	491	16.6	433	19.2	484	18.4	502	18.4	551	17.8	470	13.9	506	14.8
Rape	5	17.9	94	38.1	64	28.8	142	38.7	162	17.8	204	44.3	322	56.8
Other sex offenses	40	60.6	151	42.5	191	51.1	194	49.5	223	56.6	183	54.3	194	62.2
Kidnaping	58	30.4	72	42.6	83	48.3	98	45.4	101	44.7	67	31.5	97	41.6
Threats against the President	72	38.3	47	43.5	58	49.2	51	50.0	80	61.5	49	55.7	72	66.7
Property offenses	10,015	36.9	11,277	41.1	13,875	43.6	14,237	43.9	16,494	48.5	14,031	41.9	14,508	42.1
Fraudulent offenses	8,772	39.5	10,090	42.6	12,674	44.7	12,891	44.8	15,106	49.6	12,507	42.9	12,953	43.1
Embezzlement	1,691	32.6	1,805	33.8	2,333	41.8	2,299	41.7	2,494	43.7	1,860	35.4	2,014	38.5
Fraud <sup>c</sup>	5,955	45.9	7,379	47.2	9,328	46.8	9,711	46.6	11,623	52.4	10,027	45.8	10,278	45.2
Forgery	1,071	27.5	896	34.1	971	35.4	824	36.6	932	39.0	567	31.6	613	32.1
Counterfeiting	5	20.8	10	13.9	42	30.7	57	39.3	57	30.6	53	28.5	48	22.0
Other offenses	1,293	25.5	1,187	31.3	1,201	34.7	1,346	36.6	1,388	39.6	1,524	35.0	1,555	35.7
Burglary	22	19.6	25	25.3	23	25.8	25	30.9	23	30.7	31	33.3	25	40.3
Larceny	744	26.3	724	29.6	747	33.3	850	35.3	786	36.5	674	31.6	710	33.3
Motor vehicle theft	342	35.9	309	38.1	285	41.7	309	45.5	352	49.5	273	37.7	320	35.0
Arson and explosives	9	37.5	8	B	10	B	14	48.3	14	66.7	297	36.5	319	43.9
Transportation of stolen property	55	36.4	45	63.4	67	45.6	57	37.3	68	42.5	84	40.4	72	42.4
Other	121	12.2	76	21.4	69	24.5	91	27.9	145	37.8	165	43.8	109	31.6
Drug offenses	1,520	12.5	4,705	18.2	5,974	18.7	6,413	19.3	7,814	22.3	6,204	17.0	6,672	19.4
Public-order offenses	7,954	25.0	11,146	31.1	10,870	31.9	12,374	33.1	13,341	36.0	10,417	30.7	10,472	31.6
Regulatory offenses	2,562	43.5	4,301	55.0	4,419	54.7	5,184	60.6	5,037	61.5	3,888	64.2	3,701	66.6
Agriculture	76	16.6	167	27.2	200	34.0	219	35.8	156	32.6	140	32.7	192	44.0
Antitrust	12	9.0	22	18.0	14	14.4	47	45.6	35	32.4	51	45.9	19	23.5
Fair labor standards	11	40.7	21	52.5	22	64.7	17	43.6	21	52.5	20	47.6	25	46.3
Food and drug	110	24.9	59	9.5	110	20.7	95	31.4	82	36.3	59	19.7	56	24.6
Motor carrier	54	39.7	102	53.7	85	62.0	39	39.8	56	54.9	147	59.0	169	57.5
Other regulatory offenses	2,299	49.0	3,930	63.1	3,988	59.6	4,767	64.4	4,687	64.8	3,471	70.5	3,240	72.6
Other offenses	5,392	20.8	6,845	24.5	6,451	24.8	7,190	24.9	8,304	28.7	6,529	23.5	6,771	24.6
Weapons offenses	650	23.8	1,069	29.5	1,427	32.0	1,630	29.9	1,891	27.3	1,964	25.3	2,112	27.6
Immigration offenses	442	7.4	240	3.4	286	3.7	283	3.3	360	5.1	266	4.3	236	4.2
Tax law violations including tax fraud	401	22.1	649	30.9	543	28.9	611	32.1	687	36.8	451	27.4	437	26.2
Bribery	245	55.3	325	57.3	387	57.4	404	56.7	434	55.7	278	49.5	262	47.7
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	88	37.3	110	43.1	140	46.2	122	43.3	163	50.6	264	41.8	322	44.2
National defense	188	32.5	307	49.5	214	30.6	227	31.5	228	42.0	146	30.7	128	28.1
Escape	995	30.4	1,160	33.5	1,254	32.5	1,209	32.0	1,387	35.3	823	22.3	840	21.6
Racketeering and extortion	795	48.7	941	49.6	1,123	55.0	1,487	53.8	1,773	58.0	1,612	49.0	1,573	45.7
Gambling offenses	58	38.9	82	24.8	79	28.0	166	35.9	175	46.2	125	31.7	180	54.4
Liquor offenses	14	35.0	13	38.2	2	B	8	32.0	11	44.0	17	65.4	16	69.6
Mail or transport of obscene material	27	61.4	54	40.3	80	50.3	67	48.6	81	60.4	44	57.1	54	68.4
Migratory birds	84	7.4	67	7.1	85	9.4	120	16.0	119	25.8	71	19.6	37	16.0
Conspiracy, aiding and abetting, traffic, and jurisdictional offenses	1,324	17.1	1,587	26.0	587	27.4	649	26.4	776	30.1	417	16.0	520	19.0
Other	81	50.3	241	29.5	244	30.7	207	25.7	219	23.5	51	39.8	54	39.4

Note: See Note, table 5.15. Percent figures are percent of the total criminal matters concluded for the year indicated. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 13.

<sup>b</sup>Totals may include suspects for which offense category could not be determined.

<sup>c</sup>Excludes tax fraud.

<sup>a</sup>Data for 1991 are incomplete due to changes in the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys' reporting system.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Criminal Case Processing, 1982-93, With Preliminary Data for 1994*, NCJ-160088 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1996), pp. 4, 5. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.



Table 5.17

**Suspects referred to U.S. magistrates**

By offense, 1982, 1988-93

Most serious offense investigated	1982		1988		1989		1990		1991 <sup>a</sup>		1992		1993	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All offenses <sup>b</sup>	12,738	16.4%	10,959	11.6%	13,233	12.7%	14,188	12.9%	11,540	10.1%	11,223	10.2%	11,307	10.4%
Violent offenses	389	8.3	210	4.7	280	5.5	242	4.8	252	4.4	297	4.9	293	4.7
Murder/manslaughter	16	5.4	5	1.5	8	1.7	10	3.9	12	3.8	4	1.0	5	1.4
Assault	174	18.5	117	11.6	143	13.1	106	10.4	103	9.3	159	13.9	165	13.9
Robbery	144	4.9	59	2.6	91	3.5	86	3.2	93	3.0	92	2.7	82	2.4
Rape	1	3.6	1	0.4	7	3.2	9	2.5	19	4.7	9	2.0	6	1.1
Other sex offenses	0	X	7	2.0	9	2.4	6	1.5	0	X	11	3.3	7	2.2
Kidnaping	20	10.5	6	3.6	13	7.6	13	6.0	14	6.2	16	7.5	21	9.0
Threats against the President	34	18.1	15	13.9	9	7.6	12	11.8	11	8.5	6	6.8	7	6.5
Property offenses	2,505	9.2	1,579	5.7	1,755	5.5	1,915	5.9	1,528	4.5	1,887	5.6	2,209	6.4
Fraudulent offenses	1,452	6.6	1,312	5.5	1,459	5.1	1,608	5.6	1,268	4.2	1,579	5.4	1,895	6.3
Embezzlement	528	10.2	343	6.4	429	7.7	503	9.1	369	6.5	586	11.1	569	10.9
Fraud <sup>c</sup>	561	4.3	773	4.9	857	4.3	909	4.4	700	3.2	800	3.7	1,089	4.8
Forgery	355	9.1	187	7.1	163	5.9	188	8.3	179	7.5	182	10.1	222	11.6
Counterfeiting	8	33.3	9	12.5	10	7.3	8	5.5	20	10.8	11	5.9	15	6.9
Other offenses	1,053	20.8	267	7.0	296	8.6	307	8.4	260	7.4	308	7.1	314	7.2
Burglary	5	4.5	3	3.0	4	4.5	3	3.7	1	1.3	8	8.6	2	3.2
Larceny	305	10.8	173	7.1	177	7.9	160	6.6	143	6.6	188	8.8	177	8.3
Motor vehicle theft	46	4.8	8	1.0	23	3.4	27	4.0	18	2.5	23	3.2	34	3.7
Arson and explosives	2	8.3	0	X	1	B	3	10.3	0	X	14	1.7	12	1.7
Transportation of stolen property	7	4.6	1	1.4	3	2.0	13	8.5	6	3.8	8	3.8	0	X
Other	688	69.2	82	23.1	88	31.2	101	31.0	92	24.0	67	17.8	89	25.8
Drug offenses	760	6.2	1,371	5.3	1,702	5.3	1,758	5.3	1,631	4.6	1,774	4.9	2,063	6.0
Public-order offenses	8,678	27.3	7,716	21.6	9,365	27.5	10,082	27.0	7,887	21.3	7,265	21.4	6,676	20.2
Regulatory offenses	909	15.4	459	5.9	689	8.5	604	7.1	414	5.1	314	5.2	229	4.1
Agriculture	150	32.7	30	4.9	110	18.7	160	26.1	47	9.8	34	7.9	34	7.8
Antitrust	0	X	0	X	0	X	6	5.8	0	X	0	X	0	X
Fair labor standards	2	7.4	0	X	0	X	1	2.6	0	X	0	X	3	B
Food and drug	38	8.6	71	11.4	26	4.9	36	11.9	19	8.4	28	9.3	18	7.9
Motor carrier	12	8.8	2	1.1	7	5.1	5	5.1	3	2.9	4	1.6	4	1.4
Other regulatory offenses	707	15.1	356	5.7	546	8.2	396	5.4	345	4.8	248	5.0	170	3.8
Other offenses	8,678	30.0	7,257	26.0	8,676	33.4	9,478	32.9	7,473	25.8	6,951	25.0	6,447	23.4
Weapons offenses	109	4.0	79	2.2	136	3.1	189	3.5	188	2.7	183	2.4	183	2.4
Immigration offenses	3,317	55.8	4,529	64.2	5,064	65.1	5,637	65.6	4,196	60.0	3,293	53.4	2,568	45.6
Tax law violations including tax fraud	78	4.3	13	0.6	35	1.9	42	2.2	39	2.1	45	2.7	51	3.1
Bribery	14	3.2	33	5.8	22	3.3	18	2.5	22	2.8	12	2.1	13	2.4
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	7	3.0	1	0.4	4	1.3	2	0.7	4	1.2	42	6.7	22	3.0
National defense	146	25.2	115	18.5	186	26.6	212	29.4	104	19.2	122	25.7	86	18.9
Escape	1,355	41.4	1,304	37.6	1,596	41.4	1,671	44.3	1,737	44.2	2,106	56.9	2,211	56.8
Racketeering and extortion	50	3.1	29	1.5	26	1.3	47	1.7	45	1.5	51	1.6	47	1.4
Gambling offenses	8	5.4	2	0.6	0	X	6	1.3	3	0.8	0	X	0	X
Liquor offenses	1	2.5	0	X	1	B	1	4.0	0	X	0	X	1	4.3
Mail or transport of obscene material	3	6.8	2	1.5	0	X	6	4.3	0	X	0	X	1	1.3
Migratory birds	912	80.5	216	22.7	714	78.5	576	76.7	300	64.9	263	72.5	151	65.4
Conspiracy, aiding and abetting, traffic, and jurisdictional offenses	1,704	22.0	775	12.7	779	36.4	946	38.5	717	27.8	826	31.7	1,103	40.4
Other	85	40.4	159	19.5	113	14.2	125	15.5	118	12.6	8	6.3	10	7.3

Note: See Note, table 5.15. Percent figures are percent of the total criminal matters concluded for the year indicated. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 13.

<sup>b</sup>Totals may include suspects for which offense category could not be determined.

<sup>c</sup>Excludes tax fraud.

<sup>a</sup>Data for 1991 are incomplete due to changes in the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys' reporting system.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Federal Criminal Case Processing, 1982-93, With Preliminary Data for 1994**, NCJ-160088 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1996), pp. 6, 7. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.18

**Defendants prosecuted in U.S. District Courts**

By offense, 1982, 1988-93

Most serious offense investigated	1982		1988		1989		1990		1991 <sup>a</sup>		1992		1993	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All offenses <sup>b</sup>	44,144	56.7%	54,764	57.9%	58,160	55.8%	60,521	55.0%	62,112	54.5%	66,502	60.5%	63,869	58.7%
Violent offenses	3,356	71.8	3,064	68.4	3,358	66.2	3,425	67.5	3,761	66.1	4,242	70.5	4,154	67.1
Murder/manslaughter	242	82.3	213	63.4	250	54.1	166	65.4	200	62.7	288	71.6	237	64.8
Assault	540	57.4	600	59.5	595	54.6	573	56.0	554	49.8	590	51.8	595	50.0
Robbery	2,331	78.6	1,765	78.2	2,061	78.2	2,134	78.4	2,460	79.3	2,810	83.3	2,828	82.8
Rape	22	78.6	152	61.5	151	68.0	216	58.9	226	55.5	248	53.8	239	42.2
Other sex offenses	26	39.4	197	55.5	174	46.5	192	49.0	171	43.4	143	42.4	111	35.6
Kidnaping	113	59.2	91	53.8	76	44.2	105	48.6	111	49.1	130	61.0	115	49.4
Threats against the President	82	43.6	46	42.6	51	43.2	39	38.2	39	30.0	33	37.5	29	26.9
Property offenses	14,628	53.9	14,612	53.2	16,214	50.9	16,289	50.2	15,953	47.0	17,585	52.5	17,707	51.4
Fraudulent offenses	11,912	53.9	12,273	51.8	14,251	50.2	14,266	49.6	14,096	46.3	15,066	51.7	15,225	50.6
Embezzlement	2,976	57.3	3,191	59.8	2,813	50.5	2,714	49.2	2,840	49.8	2,810	53.5	2,646	50.6
Fraud <sup>c</sup>	6,458	49.8	7,481	47.9	9,745	48.9	10,230	49.1	9,867	44.5	11,087	50.6	11,350	50.0
Forgery	2,467	63.4	1,548	58.8	1,608	58.6	1,242	55.1	1,280	53.5	1,047	58.3	1,074	56.3
Counterfeiting	11	45.8	53	73.6	85	62.0	80	55.2	109	58.6	122	65.6	155	71.1
Other offenses	2,716	53.7	2,339	61.7	1,963	56.7	2,023	55.0	1,857	53.0	2,519	57.9	2,482	57.0
Burglary	85	75.9	71	71.7	62	69.7	53	65.4	51	68.0	54	58.1	35	56.5
Larceny	1,780	62.9	1,545	63.3	1,316	58.8	1,398	58.1	1,225	56.9	1,273	59.6	1,247	58.4
Motor vehicle theft	564	59.2	493	60.9	376	55.0	343	50.5	341	48.0	429	59.2	559	61.2
Arson and explosives	13	54.2	8	B	7	B	12	41.4	7	33.3	502	61.7	396	54.5
Transportation of stolen property	89	58.9	25	35.2	77	52.4	83	54.2	86	53.8	116	55.8	98	57.6
Other	185	18.6	197	55.5	125	44.3	134	41.0	147	38.3	145	38.5	147	42.6
Drug offenses	9,906	81.3	19,725	76.5	24,278	76.0	25,094	75.4	25,663	73.1	28,479	78.1	25,661	74.6
Public-order offenses	15,167	47.7	16,921	47.3	13,833	40.6	14,936	39.9	15,872	42.8	16,196	47.8	15,965	48.2
Regulatory offenses	2,417	41.0	3,064	39.2	2,965	36.7	2,768	32.4	2,733	33.4	1,853	30.6	1,626	29.3
Agriculture	233	50.8	418	68.0	278	47.3	233	38.1	275	57.5	254	59.3	210	48.2
Antitrust	121	91.0	100	82.0	83	85.6	50	48.5	73	67.6	60	54.1	62	76.5
Fair labor standards	14	51.9	19	47.5	12	35.3	21	53.8	19	47.5	22	52.4	26	52.0
Food and drug	293	66.4	494	79.2	395	74.4	172	56.8	125	55.3	213	71.0	154	67.5
Motor carrier	70	51.5	86	45.3	45	32.8	54	55.1	43	42.2	98	39.4	121	41.2
Other regulatory offenses	1,686	35.9	1,947	31.2	2,152	32.2	2,238	30.2	2,198	30.4	1,066	21.6	1,053	23.6
Other offenses	12,750	49.2	13,857	49.6	10,868	41.8	12,168	42.2	13,139	45.4	14,343	51.6	14,339	52.0
Weapons offenses	1,970	72.2	2,479	68.3	2,892	64.9	3,627	66.6	4,838	69.9	5,613	72.3	5,365	70.0
Immigration offenses	2,184	36.7	2,289	32.4	2,429	31.2	2,676	31.1	2,436	34.8	2,611	42.3	2,822	50.2
Tax law violations including tax fraud	1,338	73.6	1,436	68.4	1,304	69.3	1,248	65.6	1,139	61.1	1,150	69.9	1,182	70.8
Bribery	184	41.5	209	36.9	265	39.3	290	40.7	323	41.5	272	48.4	274	49.9
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	141	59.7	144	56.5	159	52.5	158	56.0	155	48.1	325	51.5	385	52.8
National defense	245	42.3	198	31.9	300	42.9	281	39.0	211	38.9	207	43.6	241	53.0
Escape	919	28.1	1,002	28.9	1,008	26.1	894	23.7	807	20.5	769	20.8	843	21.6
Racketeering and extortion	786	48.2	926	48.8	892	43.7	1,232	44.5	1,237	40.5	1,626	49.4	1,820	52.9
Gambling offenses	83	55.7	246	74.5	203	72.0	291	62.9	201	53.0	269	68.3	151	45.6
Liquor offenses	25	62.5	21	61.8	12	B	16	64.0	14	56.0	9	34.6	6	26.1
Mail or transport of obscene material	14	31.8	78	58.2	79	49.7	65	47.1	53	39.6	33	42.9	24	30.4
Migratory birds	137	12.1	667	70.2	110	12.1	55	7.3	43	9.3	29	8.0	43	18.6
Conspiracy, aiding and abetting, traffic, and jurisdictional offenses	4,709	60.9	3,746	61.3	777	36.3	860	35.0	1,086	42.1	1,361	52.3	1,110	40.6
Other	15	9.3	416	51.0	438	55.1	475	58.9	596	63.9	69	53.9	73	53.3

Note: See Note, table 5.15. Percent figures are percent of the total criminal matters concluded for the year indicated. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 13.

<sup>b</sup>Totals may include suspects for which offense category could not be determined.

<sup>c</sup>Excludes tax fraud.

<sup>a</sup>Data for 1991 are incomplete due to changes in the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys' reporting system.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Criminal Case Processing, 1982-93, With Preliminary Data for 1994*, NCJ-160088 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1996), pp. 2, 3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.19

**Defendants convicted in U.S. District Courts**

By offense, 1982, 1988-94

Most serious conviction offense	1982	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992 <sup>a</sup>	1993	Preliminary 1994
All offenses <sup>b</sup>	34,193	43,550	46,805	47,494	48,946	52,348	53,435	48,678
Violent offenses	2,354	2,139	2,180	2,331	2,513	2,942	3,077	2,927
Murder	110	93	102	133	123	125	151	297
Negligent manslaughter	10	27	48	23	31	28	18	19
Assault	435	448	398	455	420	437	432	403
Robbery	1,564	1,127	1,266	1,337	1,527	1,918	2,082	1,824
Rape	48	116	130	149	192	202	198	178
Other sex offenses	59	252	145	159	137	150	95	98
Kidnaping	66	48	58	53	67	63	87	87
Threats against the President	62	28	33	22	16	18	14	21
Property offenses	12,781	13,436	13,552	13,593	13,178	14,330	14,758	13,201
Fraudulent offenses	8,792	9,583	9,918	10,127	9,473	10,334	10,764	9,466
Embezzlement	1,971	1,775	1,796	1,833	1,759	1,757	1,713	1,311
Fraud <sup>c</sup>	4,515	6,193	6,533	6,881	6,412	7,272	7,824	6,909
Forgery	1,470	1,007	1,019	907	749	732	627	536
Counterfeiting	836	608	570	506	553	574	600	710
Other offenses	3,989	3,853	3,634	3,466	3,705	3,995	3,994	3,735
Burglary	149	100	113	99	142	126	187	136
Larceny	2,800	2,964	2,810	2,709	2,917	3,110	2,929	2,728
Motor vehicle theft	481	409	335	275	250	337	433	398
Arson	4	7	14	1	4	7	7	4
Transportation of stolen property	397	213	232	234	241	272	274	302
Other	158	160	130	148	151	143	164	167
Drug offenses	6,979	13,376	15,799	16,311	17,349	18,846	20,458	17,722
Trafficking	5,377	11,561	14,023	15,010	16,186	17,717	19,228	16,414
Possession and other	1,602	1,815	1,776	1,301	1,163	1,129	1,230	1,308
Public-order offenses	12,079	14,593	15,246	15,259	15,906	16,229	15,134	14,825
Regulatory offenses	1,813	1,965	2,024	2,054	2,337	2,196	2,040	1,905
Agriculture	202	261	244	259	290	270	210	166
Antitrust	163	178	112	83	92	70	89	68
Fair labor standards	26	34	29	34	41	40	50	42
Food and drug	99	50	120	97	61	83	135	73
Motor carrier	64	66	59	51	60	30	32	10
Other regulatory offenses	1,259	1,376	1,460	1,530	1,793	1,703	1,524	1,546
Other offenses	10,266	12,628	13,222	13,205	13,569	14,032	13,094	12,920
Weapons offenses	1,606	1,803	2,151	2,440	3,136	4,017	3,178	2,879
Immigration offenses	2,101	1,851	2,446	2,569	2,306	2,383	2,583	2,588
Tax law violations including tax fraud	1,110	1,429	1,160	1,165	1,048	1,070	1,036	901
Bribery	156	184	238	220	242	304	240	280
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	96	104	108	87	107	88	116	91
National defense	132	203	204	141	135	152	104	83
Escape	662	651	648	612	525	527	496	501
Racketeering and extortion	437	561	588	518	518	627	735	730
Gambling offenses	123	164	171	211	262	221	180	157
Liquor offenses	27	10	13	22	4	21	10	4
Mail or transport of obscene material	20	56	54	72	45	40	17	22
Traffic offenses	3,661	5,479	5,234	4,985	5,024	4,433	4,137	4,412
Migratory birds	59	33	70	57	30	25	26	21
Other	76	100	137	106	187	124	236	251

Note: See Note, table 5.15. Data for 1990 through 1994 reflect a change in the Administrative Office of the United States Courts' file closeout procedures and are not exactly comparable to data for earlier years (Source, p. 19). For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 13.

<sup>b</sup>Totals may include defendants for which offense category could not be determined.

<sup>c</sup>Excludes tax fraud.

<sup>a</sup>Data have been revised by the Source.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Federal Criminal Case Processing, 1982-93, With Preliminary Data for 1994**, NCJ-160088 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1996), p. 9. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.20

**Defendants convicted in U.S. District Courts**

By offense and characteristics, United States, 1992

Defendant characteristics <sup>a</sup>	Total number of defendants	Percent of offenders convicted of:									
		All offenses	Violent offenses	Felonies				Drug offenses	Public-order offenses		Mis-demeanors
				Property offenses		Regulatory	Other				
				Fraudulent	Other						
<b>Sex</b>											
Male	29,146	84.1%	93.6%	70.8%	78.1%	87.8%	84.3%	92.5%	67.8%		
Female	5,514	15.9	6.4	29.2	21.9	12.2	15.7	7.5	32.2		
<b>Race</b>											
White	20,084	63.3	54.8	66.8	65.8	60.5	81.1	66.7	63.1		
Black	10,300	32.5	33.7	29.3	30.7	36.4	14.5	28.8	31.4		
Other	1,349	4.3	11.6	3.9	3.4	3.0	4.5	4.5	5.5		
<b>Ethnicity</b>											
Hispanic	7,846	22.8	6.5	8.6	7.3	31.2	18.7	29.2	19.4		
Non-Hispanic	26,572	77.2	93.5	91.4	92.7	68.8	81.3	70.8	80.6		
<b>Age</b>											
19 to 20 years	1,473	4.3	5.5	2.4	4.7	4.8	1.4	3.8	6.8		
21 to 30 years	12,606	36.6	42.1	28.8	35.9	40.0	23.7	36.1	36.9		
31 to 40 years	11,166	32.4	31.8	32.0	32.6	33.5	31.7	32.4	26.5		
Over 40 years	9,016	26.2	19.8	36.6	26.5	21.2	43.0	27.1	28.7		
<b>Education</b>											
Less than high school graduate	6,621	24.8	29.7	13.9	24.4	29.8	13.9	28.6	18.0		
High school graduate	11,388	42.7	47.7	39.6	43.8	42.8	40.6	43.2	46.6		
Some college	6,267	23.5	19.2	30.4	25.6	21.7	27.4	18.8	25.7		
College graduate	2,372	8.9	3.4	16.1	6.2	5.8	18.1	9.4	9.7		
<b>Criminal record</b>											
None	16,916	51.0	29.3	63.7	47.1	51.7	72.1	36.7	69.2		
Prior adult conviction											
Never incarcerated	7,349	22.2	21.6	19.4	24.2	25.2	18.1	17.8	19.9		
Incarcerated											
1 year or less	2,438	7.4	9.4	4.9	7.9	7.7	3.5	9.6	3.8		
More than 1 year	6,452	19.5	39.6	12.0	20.8	15.4	6.3	35.9	7.0		

Note: See Note, table 5.11. This table was created by matching the Administrative Office master data files with the United States Sentencing Commission monitoring system files, which include records for sentences imposed under guidelines only. Juvenile offenders are not subject to guidelines and are not included in tables showing offender characteristics. Tables indicate the number of records for which relevant data were available. (Source, p. 67.) For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 13.

<sup>a</sup>Defendant characteristics are not directly comparable with prior years.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 1992*, NCJ-148949 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), p. 39.

Table 5.21

## Sentences imposed in cases terminated in U.S. District Courts

By offense, United States, 1992

Most serious conviction offense	Total offenders sentenced	Percent of offenders convicted and sentenced to:				Sentence length (in months)			
		Incarceration <sup>a</sup>	Probation <sup>b</sup>	Split or mixed sentence <sup>c</sup>	Fine	Incarceration <sup>d</sup>		Probation <sup>b</sup>	
						Mean	Median	Mean	Median
All offenses	52,348	65.8%	33.6%	7.4%	7.7%	62.6	33.0	35.1	36.0
Felonies	42,360	77.5	29.7	8.5	1.1	64.9	36.0	40.9	36.0
Violent offenses	2,958	93.4	14.8	8.8	0.5	94.8	66.0	45.2	36.0
Murder/nonnegligent manslaughter	141	92.9	12.1	5.7	0.7	143.8	108.0	B	B
Negligent manslaughter	29	72.4	37.9	13.8	3.4	22.6	14.0	B	B
Assault	336	80.0	25.4	7.8	1.8	43.9	33.0	32.0	36.0
Robbery	2,034	97.9	11.5	9.4	B	101.5	72.0	46.1	36.0
Rape	193	90.1	14.1	5.7	1.6	82.4	36.0	42.4	36.0
Other sex offenses <sup>e</sup>	135	71.1	35.6	8.1	1.5	48.9	24.0	41.0	36.0
Kidnaping	72	88.9	20.8	9.7	0.0	146.8	97.0	B	B
Threats against the President	18	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Property offenses	11,700	55.4	50.5	8.0	1.8	22.7	12.0	38.2	36.0
Fraudulent offenses	9,231	54.7	51.3	8.3	2.0	21.3	12.0	38.3	36.0
Embezzlement	1,456	49.6	55.6	7.0	1.4	16.3	6.0	37.6	36.0
Fraud <sup>f</sup>	6,642	55.8	50.2	8.5	2.3	22.6	14.0	38.8	36.0
Forgery	558	52.2	52.4	5.4	0.5	18.7	12.0	35.7	36.0
Counterfeiting	575	57.3	53.0	11.7	1.2	20.0	14.0	36.0	36.0
Other offenses	2,469	58.2	47.4	6.8	1.2	27.6	15.0	38.2	36.0
Burglary	132	86.4	21.2	7.6	0.0	52.9	36.0	30.6	24.0
Larceny <sup>g</sup>	1,543	46.7	58.7	6.7	1.2	18.6	12.0	37.6	36.0
Motor vehicle theft	325	76.9	27.5	4.6	0.3	21.8	15.0	48.3	36.0
Arson and explosives	158	76.6	27.2	7.6	3.8	71.4	36.0	34.5	36.0
Transportation of stolen property	260	77.3	30.4	9.2	1.5	29.9	20.0	41.1	36.0
Other property offenses <sup>h</sup>	51	58.8	49.0	7.8	0.0	12.1	6.0	30.6	36.0
Drug offenses	18,583	91.1	17.3	8.9	0.4	84.1	60.0	49.8	36.0
Trafficking	18,443	91.4	17.0	8.8	0.3	84.3	60.0	50.3	36.0
Possession and other	140	50.0	57.9	12.1	4.3	39.0	28.5	31.7	36.0
Public-order offenses	9,112	72.7	33.0	8.1	1.9	43.8	21.0	36.0	36.0
Regulatory offenses	1,179	45.2	56.3	7.9	6.3	28.8	13.0	33.2	36.0
Agriculture	85	40.0	61.2	4.7	3.5	8.6	6.0	25.5	24.0
Antitrust	70	25.7	B	7.1	44.3	B	B	36.7	36.0
Food and drug	54	29.6	B	1.9	18.5	B	B	26.5	24.0
Transportation	79	35.4	73.4	11.4	2.5	28.0	9.5	31.9	36.0
Civil rights	60	80.0	36.7	20.0	3.3	34.1	21.0	30.6	36.0
Communications	89	20.2	B	2.2	1.1	B	B	32.1	36.0
Customs laws	82	51.2	48.8	8.5	8.5	13.7	9.0	38.8	36.0
Postal laws	45	31.1	B	0.0	0.0	B	B	37.1	36.0
Other regulatory offenses	615	51.2	54.3	8.6	2.9	33.3	21.0	34.3	36.0
Other offenses	7,933	76.7	29.6	8.2	1.2	45.1	21.0	36.7	36.0
Weapons	3,210	86.0	20.6	7.3	0.7	64.6	30.0	38.4	36.0
Immigration offenses	2,029	79.5	24.5	6.7	0.7	15.8	10.0	29.0	36.0
Tax law violations including tax fraud	761	50.9	65.3	17.9	1.7	22.2	12.0	39.8	36.0
Bribery	279	43.4	61.6	7.2	1.4	28.5	18.0	34.9	36.0
Perjury, contempt, intimidation	227	61.2	44.5	7.5	1.3	32.2	21.0	35.8	36.0
National defense	64	53.1	35.9	4.7	14.1	29.7	11.5	32.4	36.0
Escape	469	93.4	11.1	4.9	0.4	21.3	15.0	36.2	36.0
Racketeering and extortion	581	81.4	27.2	11.0	1.2	81.7	42.0	51.8	36.0
Gambling offenses	213	42.7	56.8	5.6	6.1	24.7	12.0	32.8	36.0
Mail or transport of obscene material	38	28.9	B	0.0	15.8	B	B	32.6	24.0
Migratory birds	8	0.0	B	B	B	X	X	B	B
Other felonies <sup>i</sup>	54	42.6	61.1	7.4	3.7	8.0	5.0	33.3	36.0
Misdemeanors <sup>j</sup>	9,989	16.3	50.6	3.0	35.8	9.4	4.0	20.8	12.0

Note: See Note, table 5.11. The data for this table were derived from the Administrative Office master data files. Only records with cases terminated in 1992 were selected. Total excludes 1 defendant whose disposition could not be determined, but includes 156 convicted offenders whose sentence could not be determined. 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 could not be determined. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 13.

<sup>a</sup>All sentences to incarceration, including split, mixed, life, indeterminate, and youth sentences.

<sup>b</sup>Includes offenders with split and mixed sentences.

<sup>c</sup>Sentences to probation combined with incarceration.

<sup>d</sup>Excludes life and indeterminate sentences for youthful or drug offenders. These excluded cases represent 0.03 percent of all incarcerations.

<sup>e</sup>May include some non-violent offenses.

<sup>f</sup>Excludes tax fraud.

<sup>g</sup>Excludes transportation of stolen property.

<sup>h</sup>Excludes fraudulent property offenses; includes destruction of property and trespass.

<sup>i</sup>Includes felonies with unknown or unclassifiable offense type.

<sup>j</sup>Includes misdemeanors, petty offenses, and unknown offense level.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 1992*, NCJ-148949 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), pp. 45, 46. Table adapted by SOURCE-BOOK staff.

Table 5.22

**Offenders sentenced to incarceration in U.S. District Courts**

By offense and characteristics, United States, 1992

Of all offenders convicted in cases terminated in 1992, the percent who were incarcerated for:									
Offender characteristics <sup>a</sup>	Total number of offenders	All offenses	Violent offenses	Felonies				Mis-demeanors	
				Property offenses		Drug offenses	Public-order offenses		
				Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory		Other
All offenders <sup>b</sup>	52,348	65.6%	93.3%	54.4%	58.1%	91.0%	45.2%	76.5%	16.2%
<b>Sex</b>									
Male	29,146	81.9	95.3	61.9	65.9	94.1	53.8	83.0	32.7
Female	5,514	55.2	85.9	47.4	36.4	80.3	34.4	57.3	13.0
<b>Race</b>									
White	20,084	75.9	93.8	59.3	62.7	90.9	48.6	77.9	25.8
Black	10,300	80.8	97.0	56.0	55.5	94.5	61.8	86.6	25.5
Other	1,349	73.5	92.4	47.7	52.5	92.1	58.8	74.6	20.2
<b>Ethnicity</b>									
Hispanic	7,846	87.2	94.7	58.0	54.8	96.0	55.6	84.4	53.3
Non-Hispanic	26,572	75.1	94.7	57.8	60.0	90.9	49.9	79.6	20.6
<b>Age</b>									
19 to 20 years	1,473	77.9	96.9	44.7	58.6	93.9	B	84.0	14.9
21 to 30 years	12,606	80.3	96.2	55.0	57.9	92.4	56.8	86.4	30.3
31 to 40 years	11,166	78.7	94.7	58.3	60.5	92.0	48.2	82.4	28.0
Over 40 years	9,016	72.4	90.7	60.0	60.2	92.9	49.9	71.6	18.1
<b>Education</b>									
Less than high school graduate	6,621	83.2	96.3	54.0	65.0	94.1	62.8	84.9	31.7
High school graduate	11,388	75.5	95.0	54.9	57.8	95.1	49.1	80.8	21.5
Some college	6,267	70.9	91.8	58.3	50.1	89.5	48.4	73.8	16.3
College graduate	2,372	67.6	73.4	66.9	65.6	85.9	48.0	64.6	14.6
<b>Criminal record</b>									
None	16,916	68.1	86.2	50.2	43.8	89.5	44.0	62.8	16.2
Prior adult conviction									
Never incarcerated	7,349	80.1	96.5	59.0	57.5	93.6	58.9	76.0	32.5
Incarcerated									
1 year or less	2,438	92.0	97.7	76.2	81.9	97.1	77.8	94.7	64.6
More than 1 year	6,452	95.9	99.0	89.5	88.8	98.2	93.9	96.7	79.8

Note: See Notes, tables 5.11 and 5.20. Data exclude corporations. Offenders are classified by the most serious offense of conviction. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 13.

<sup>b</sup>Includes offenders for whom these characteristics were unknown.

<sup>a</sup>Offender characteristics are not directly comparable with prior years.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 1992*, NCJ-148949 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), p. 48.

Table 5.23

**Offenders sentenced to prison in U.S. District Courts<sup>a</sup>**

By offense, 1982, 1988-94

Most serious conviction offense	1982		1988		1989		1990		1991		1992 <sup>b</sup>	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All offenses <sup>c</sup>	17,481	51.1%	23,450	53.8%	27,377	58.5%	28,659	60.3%	30,555	62.4%	34,352	65.6%
Violent offenses	2,027	86.1	1,733	81.0	1,892	86.8	2,032	87.2	2,260	89.9	2,675	90.9
Murder	100	90.9	88	94.6	92	90.2	124	93.2	111	90.2	117	94.0
Negligent manslaughter	8	B	25	92.6	43	89.6	20	87.0	29	93.5	20	72.4
Assault	275	63.2	286	63.8	257	64.6	282	62.0	283	67.4	288	65.9
Robbery	1,453	92.9	1,059	94.0	1,237	97.7	1,313	98.2	1,504	98.5	1,900	99.1
Rape	44	91.7	97	83.6	101	77.7	120	80.5	161	83.9	179	88.7
Other sex offenses	37	62.7	112	44.4	75	51.7	106	66.7	93	67.9	98	65.3
Kidnaping	64	97.0	44	91.7	56	96.6	48	90.6	66	98.5	56	88.5
Threats against the President	46	74.2	22	78.6	31	93.9	19	86.4	13	B	15	84.5
Property offenses	5,834	45.6	5,723	42.6	5,974	44.1	5,885	43.3	6,033	45.8	6,699	46.8
Fraudulent offenses	3,873	44.1	4,182	43.6	4,400	44.4	4,464	44.1	4,542	47.9	5,148	49.8
Embezzlement	592	30.0	490	27.6	510	28.4	520	28.4	614	34.9	734	41.8
Fraud <sup>d</sup>	1,976	43.8	2,915	47.1	3,028	46.3	3,230	46.9	3,251	50.7	3,749	51.5
Forgery	806	54.8	459	45.6	518	50.8	397	43.8	361	48.2	343	46.9
Counterfeiting	499	59.7	318	52.3	344	60.4	317	62.6	316	57.1	323	56.3
Other offenses	1,961	49.2	1,541	40.0	1,574	43.3	1,421	41.0	1,491	40.2	1,551	38.8
Burglary	96	64.4	84	84.0	93	82.3	83	83.8	119	83.8	108	86.0
Larceny	1,223	43.7	978	33.0	1,036	36.9	940	34.7	951	32.6	921	29.6
Motor vehicle theft	338	70.3	293	71.6	239	71.3	200	72.7	170	68.0	256	76.2
Arson	0	X	2	B	11	B	1	B	2	B	6	87.6
Transportation of stolen property	268	67.5	132	62.0	161	69.4	171	73.1	191	79.3	215	78.8
Other	36	22.8	52	32.5	34	26.2	26	17.6	58	38.4	45	31.4
Drug offenses	5,138	73.6	10,599	79.2	13,306	84.2	14,092	86.4	15,012	86.5	16,757	88.9
Trafficking	4,417	82.1	10,197	88.2	12,832	91.5	13,640	90.9	14,558	89.9	16,334	92.2
Possession and other	721	44.9	402	22.1	474	26.7	452	34.7	454	39.0	423	37.5
Public-order offenses	1,516	37.1	5,395	37.0	6,194	40.6	6,650	43.6	7,250	45.6	8,220	50.6
Regulatory offenses	516	28.5	640	32.6	746	36.9	799	38.9	884	37.8	875	39.8
Agriculture	31	15.3	52	19.9	37	15.2	49	18.9	40	13.8	47	17.4
Antitrust	54	33.1	43	24.2	22	19.6	22	26.5	25	27.2	14	20.6
Fair labor standards	4	15.4	6	17.6	2	6.9	3	8.8	8	19.5	14	35.8
Food and drug	4	4.0	8	16.0	24	20.0	16	16.5	7	11.5	13	16.1
Motor carrier	7	10.9	27	40.9	21	35.6	19	37.3	24	40.0	12	40.9
Other regulatory offenses	416	33.0	504	36.6	640	43.8	690	45.1	780	43.5	773	45.4
Other offenses	3,966	38.6	4,755	37.7	5,448	41.2	5,851	44.3	6,366	46.9	7,345	52.3
Weapons offenses	1,000	62.3	1,262	70.0	1,647	76.6	1,894	77.6	2,632	83.9	3,500	87.1
Immigration offenses	1,117	53.2	1,287	69.5	1,658	67.8	1,876	73.0	1,742	75.5	1,779	74.7
Tax law violations including tax fraud	508	45.8	629	44.0	543	46.8	507	43.5	434	41.4	445	41.6
Bribery	74	47.4	81	44.0	103	43.3	111	50.5	122	50.4	135	44.3
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	67	69.8	73	70.2	65	60.2	62	71.3	75	70.1	55	62.9
National defense	31	23.5	49	24.1	88	43.1	61	43.3	53	39.3	60	39.6
Escape	577	87.2	566	86.9	580	89.5	545	89.1	470	89.5	485	92.1
Racketeering and extortion	316	72.3	418	74.5	459	78.1	404	78.0	437	84.4	535	85.4
Gambling offenses	50	40.7	67	40.9	69	40.4	113	53.6	83	31.7	85	38.4
Liquor offenses	9	33.3	3	B	3	B	11	50.0	0	X	1	4.8
Mail or transport of obscene material	10	50.0	14	25.0	9	16.7	19	26.4	17	37.8	10	25.0
Traffic offenses	185	5.1	279	5.1	207	4.0	233	4.7	275	5.5	237	5.3
Migratory birds	0	X	8	24.2	9	12.9	2	3.5	3	10.0	0	X
Other	22	28.9	19	19.0	8	5.8	13	12.3	23	12.3	16	13.2

Note: See Note, table 5.15. Data for 1990 through 1994 reflect a change in the Administrative Office of the United States Courts' file closeout procedures and are not exactly comparable to data for earlier years (Source, p. 19). These data include all sentences to incarceration longer than 4 days regardless of whether the term was concurrent or consecutive with a period of probation, a fine, or other condition. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 13.

<sup>a</sup>Includes sentences to prison with or without probation.

<sup>b</sup>Data have been revised by the Source.

<sup>c</sup>Totals may include defendants for which offense category could not be determined, but exclude cases for which sentence category could not be determined.

<sup>d</sup>Excludes tax fraud.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Criminal Case Processing, 1982-93, With Preliminary Data for 1994*, NCJ-160088 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1996), pp. 15, 16. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

1993		Preliminary 1994	
Number	Percent	Number	Percent
34,844	65.2%	31,586	64.9%
2,679	87.1	2,443	83.5
136	90.1	210	70.7
12	66.7	12	63.2
272	63.0	284	70.5
1,950	93.7	1,628	89.3
166	83.8	155	87.1
61	64.2	60	61.2
71	81.6	74	85.1
11	78.6	20	95.2
6,980	47.3	6,466	49.0
5,378	50.0	4,967	52.5
650	37.9	519	39.6
4,154	53.1	3,855	55.8
262	41.8	197	36.8
312	52.0	396	55.8
1,602	40.1	1,499	40.1
158	84.5	131	96.3
929	31.7	851	31.2
321	74.1	308	77.4
6	B	7	B
172	62.8	146	48.3
16	9.8	56	33.5
17,343	84.8	14,835	83.7
16,667	86.7	14,272	87.0
676	55.0	563	43.0
7,833	51.8	7,838	52.9
912	44.7	876	46.0
40	19.0	26	15.7
10	11.2	8	11.8
14	28.0	9	21.4
46	35.6	17	23.3
14	43.8	5	50.0
786	51.6	811	52.5
6,921	52.9	6,962	53.9
2,910	91.6	2,812	97.7
2,099	81.3	2,243	86.7
370	35.7	329	36.5
109	45.4	119	42.5
72	62.1	53	58.2
33	31.7	30	36.1
438	88.3	448	89.4
592	80.5	596	81.6
69	38.3	69	43.9
2	B	0	X
4	23.5	8	36.4
187	4.5	218	4.9
2	7.7	2	9.5
34	14.4	35	13.9

Table 5.24

**Average length of prison sentences imposed for offenders convicted in U.S. District Courts**

By offense, 1982, 1988-94

(In months)

	Average sentence length imposed for convicted offenders sentenced to prison							
	1982	1988	1989	1990	1991 <sup>a</sup>	1992 <sup>b</sup>	1993	Preliminary 1994
Most serious conviction offense								
All offenses <sup>c</sup>	47.8	55.1	54.5	57.2	61.9	62.6	60.6	60.9
Violent offenses	133.3	110.7	90.6	89.2	90.7	94.8	88.8	88.2
Murder	161.9	162.7	180.1	134.7	172.3	143.8	118.9	117.0
Negligent manslaughter	B	29.2	23.3	19.9	21.8	22.6	15.0	14.4
Assault	43.1	39.7	34.4	34.8	37.8	43.9	34.5	41.0
Robbery	153.1	131.4	101.0	100.7	98.6	101.5	96.4	94.6
Rape	113.2	95.8	90.1	78.9	72.3	82.4	73.8	68.4
Other sex offenses	73.5	75.1	44.7	33.1	31.7	48.9	40.2	56.9
Kidnaping	147.1	190.5	147.9	178.5	189.9	146.8	142.0	152.7
Threats against the President	42.4	44.1	35.9	B	B	B	18.6	24.1
Property offenses	31.1	31.5	26.0	22.0	21.2	21.8	23.7	25.1
Fraudulent offenses	28.3	31.0	26.1	21.9	20.1	20.3	19.2	20.7
Embezzlement	20.2	19.6	16.5	17.5	15.5	16.3	12.3	14.3
Fraud <sup>d</sup>	27.9	32.9	29.8	23.4	21.6	21.1	20.6	22.1
Forgery	33.0	32.1	18.3	16.9	16.6	18.7	14.9	16.8
Counterfeiting	31.6	29.1	20.1	19.4	18.5	20.0	18.7	17.0
Other offenses	36.5	32.7	25.7	22.4	24.6	27.6	38.8	39.9
Burglary	74.5	55.6	41.7	34.4	59.5	52.9	79.1	59.7
Larceny	32.0	27.5	22.7	18.8	17.5	18.6	22.2	25.0
Motor vehicle theft	42.3	38.0	28.6	27.6	29.8	21.8	68.8	86.1
Arson	(e)	19.0	45.3	B	B	B	B	B
Transportation of stolen property	40.0	51.1	33.3	31.8	38.6	21.9	32.8	24.2
Other	10.7	17.7	12.2	11.5	8.8	12.1	66.9	11.9
Drug offenses	54.6	71.3	74.9	80.9	85.7	82.9	79.7	80.1
Trafficking	59.3	73.6	77.3	83.1	87.4	84.3	82.2	82.5
Possession and other	26.2	13.6	8.1	14.9	21.7	22.1	18.0	22.0
Public-order offenses	25.6	30.7	27.6	28.3	37.8	40.5	42.1	46.0
Regulatory offenses	25.7	30.4	24.0	26.7	26.5	28.8	26.8	31.7
Agriculture	12.0	7.4	7.9	9.1	6.9	8.6	8.0	10.3
Antitrust	6.9	8.3	13.5	12.9	17.2	B	B	B
Fair labor standards	B	8.7	5.0	B	B	B	16.3	B
Food and drug	B	12.6	11.3	B	B	B	12.3	25.4
Motor carrier	B	23.6	13.0	B	11.8	28.0	19.6	B
Other regulatory offenses	29.5	35.6	26.2	29.1	28.6	33.3	29.1	33.1
Other offenses	25.6	30.7	28.1	28.5	39.3	40.9	44.1	47.8
Weapons offenses	34.3	52.3	47.1	47.3	63.0	64.6	66.6	81.2
Immigration offenses	16.4	11.7	9.3	10.5	12.5	15.0	18.8	19.9
Tax law violations including tax fraud	15.1	22.8	25.2	24.3	24.9	22.2	21.1	15.7
Bribery	26.7	27.0	21.0	24.8	23.9	28.5	24.5	24.3
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	22.5	18.9	17.2	22.5	32.2	32.2	25.2	24.8
National defense	19.0	14.3	13.8	15.9	16.1	29.7	13.9	39.4
Escape	21.6	23.9	23.6	22.2	21.8	21.3	19.7	21.2
Racketeering and extortion	70.7	72.3	57.4	61.4	63.0	81.7	78.3	62.0
Gambling offenses	25.1	12.6	12.0	13.6	20.1	24.7	35.3	19.7
Liquor offenses	B	4.7	3.7	B	(e)	B	B	(e)
Mail or transport of obscene material	B	44.3	22.2	B	B	B	B	B
Traffic offenses	2.5	3.9	3.2	4.5	5.3	5.2	8.5	7.5
Migratory birds	(e)	5.1	11.3	B	B	(e)	B	B
Other	14.8	9.0	3.4	B	B	9.2	19.0	21.3

Note: See Note, table 5.15. Data for 1990 through 1994 reflect a change in the Administrative Office of the United States Courts' file closeout procedures and are not exactly comparable to data for earlier years (Source, p. 19). For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 13.

<sup>a</sup>1,688 offenders were excluded from the 1991 data because of unclear sentencing information.

<sup>b</sup>Data have been revised by the Source.

<sup>c</sup>Totals may include offenders for which offense category could not be determined.

<sup>d</sup>Excludes tax fraud.

<sup>e</sup>No cases of this type occurred in the data.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Federal Criminal Case Processing, 1982-93, With Preliminary Data for 1994**, NCJ-160088 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1996), p. 17. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.



Table 5.25

**Average sentence length imposed on offenders sentenced to incarceration in U.S. District Courts**

By offense and characteristics, United States, 1992

(In months)

Offender characteristics <sup>a</sup>	Average sentence length for offenders convicted of:							
	All offenses	Violent offenses	Felonies		Drug offenses	Public-order offenses		Mis-demeanors
			Property offenses	Other		Regulatory	Other	
All offenders <sup>b</sup>	62.6	94.8	21.3	27.6	84.1	28.8	45.1	9.4
<b>Sex</b>								
Male	68.7	96.5	21.3	27.1	88.0	28.8	48.7	13.7
Female	39.1	52.6	13.1	16.4	59.3	20.1	28.0	11.2
<b>Race</b>								
White	56.8	92.4	20.4	28.0	73.6	27.6	42.4	12.6
Black	84.1	103.9	17.3	20.6	106.9	36.0	65.9	13.5
Other	60.8	76.1	16.7	22.9	77.2	20.8	47.0	B
<b>Ethnicity</b>								
Hispanic	63.2	84.9	15.9	20.0	80.5	19.6	26.8	16.7
Non-Hispanic	66.3	94.7	19.7	26.2	87.2	30.2	56.7	11.4
<b>Age</b>								
19 to 20 years	57.9	75.2	13.1	16.3	69.0	B	38.2	7.6
21 to 30 years	65.8	85.6	14.4	21.8	83.3	25.1	47.2	12.1
31 to 40 years	66.4	98.2	20.0	28.9	83.7	28.3	51.7	17.1
Over 40 years	65.9	112.3	22.6	28.9	94.4	29.3	46.1	16.1
<b>Education</b>								
Less than high school graduate	72.7	91.5	18.8	26.0	88.1	26.1	54.4	13.7
High school graduate	69.1	94.2	18.6	26.3	88.6	29.6	56.9	17.0
Some college	59.2	95.2	19.0	26.1	82.1	21.2	41.6	13.6
College graduate	46.6	69.3	22.9	28.0	80.6	30.9	34.0	20.1
<b>Criminal record</b>								
None	54.2	65.8	17.6	21.9	72.1	22.5	28.7	18.2
Prior adult conviction								
Never incarcerated	60.6	63.7	16.8	19.6	80.6	25.4	30.7	8.3
Incarcerated								
1 year or less	65.0	73.9	19.1	26.0	93.3	20.4	35.0	15.1
More than 1 year	93.1	134.3	27.7	33.1	129.1	53.0	70.3	16.4

Note: See Notes, tables 5.11 and 5.20. Data exclude corporations, offenders sentenced to life sentences, and indeterminate sentences for youthful or drug offenders; and include prison portion of split or mixed sentences. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 13.

<sup>a</sup>Offender characteristics are not directly comparable with prior years.

<sup>b</sup>Includes offenders for whom these characteristics were unknown.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 1992*, NCJ-148949 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), p. 49.

Table 5.26

**Average time served until first release for offenders sentenced to prison in U.S. District Courts**

By offense, 1986, 1988-94

(In months)

Most serious conviction offense <sup>a</sup>	Average time served until first release							Preliminary 1994
	1986	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	
All offenses <sup>b</sup>	14.6	17.9	17.7	18.2	20.1	21.7	23.9	25.1
Violent offenses	46.4	49.8	48.0	52.9	54.5	54.4	55.9	53.5
Murder/manslaughter	41.8	52.8	43.5	62.5	55.8	49.9	64.0	51.3
Assault	40.4	40.5	38.9	45.5	49.8	48.2	57.4	52.1
Robbery	50.1	54.2	54.2	56.3	57.8	59.6	56.8	56.2
Rape	B	48.3	71.4	59.4	72.2	69.4	B	B
Other sex offenses	24.8	29.8	30.6	32.4	26.6	23.8	31.0	28.7
Kidnaping	66.1	93.6	67.9	104.6	95.3	93.5	93.4	97.2
Threats against the President	26.3	26.6	23.7	21.0	23.9	30.8	21.6	29.3
Property offenses	15.6	16.3	15.8	15.7	15.9	15.8	15.4	15.3
Fraudulent offenses	13.3	14.4	14.7	14.4	14.6	14.8	14.5	14.6
Embezzlement	9.8	10.5	10.0	11.4	10.8	10.0	9.1	9.4
Fraud <sup>c</sup>	12.7	14.1	14.7	14.3	14.5	15.1	15.2	15.1
Forgery	14.8	16.7	16.1	14.5	16.7	14.9	13.6	13.0
Counterfeiting	18.8	19.0	18.6	18.1	18.5	20.1	17.6	17.9
Other offenses	19.7	20.5	18.0	18.8	19.0	18.4	18.1	17.5
Burglary	17.3	24.5	24.9	25.3	24.2	23.0	23.8	23.9
Larceny	18.3	17.4	15.8	16.2	14.1	14.6	13.4	11.3
Motor vehicle theft	24.1	27.4	21.6	21.7	29.8	24.8	20.5	21.3
Arson	26.5	28.0	33.2	36.8	39.7	35.5	37.7	39.7
Transportation of stolen property	22.8	27.1	24.3	28.7	23.2	24.6	25.4	22.2
Other	9.9	9.0	5.8	14.3	17.1	17.6	19.8	22.7
Drug offenses	20.6	23.2	24.3	27.1	28.4	29.7	33.0	35.0
Trafficking	21.1	23.9	25.2	28.1	30.0	31.5	35.1	36.6
Possession and other	8.0	9.2	8.7	9.1	8.2	7.1	7.2	7.7
Public-order offenses	6.3	8.9	8.3	7.8	9.1	11.0	12.4	13.7
Regulatory offenses	14.8	17.2	16.6	16.6	17.2	16.2	18.0	19.2
Other offenses	5.9	8.3	7.8	7.4	8.6	10.7	12.1	13.3
Weapons offenses	18.2	19.5	18.7	19.1	18.9	20.4	23.5	27.8
Immigration offenses	3.3	4.4	3.9	3.6	4.2	5.3	5.5	6.2
Tax law violations including tax fraud	9.3	10.7	10.9	11.8	12.1	13.5	13.8	14.0
Bribery	11.4	12.8	13.3	10.8	11.0	12.1	13.0	14.2
Perjury	10.3	11.0	16.1	12.9	13.8	16.1	15.8	15.6
National defense	17.5	15.1	20.9	22.8	23.0	24.2	16.6	26.1
Escape	21.4	17.0	19.1	19.0	19.5	19.0	22.9	18.4
Racketeering and extortion	22.1	26.1	29.7	29.8	31.4	36.2	36.7	36.0
Gambling offenses	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Liquor offenses	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Mail or transport of obscene material	21.0	34.1	20.1	23.1	17.7	16.3	25.8	29.4
Traffic offenses	2.0	2.2	2.6	1.9	2.4	2.4	3.0	2.9
Migratory birds	5.1	4.8	5.7	6.1	7.7	6.9	7.0	7.1
Other	13.8	15.5	10.8	12.6	15.4	14.7	16.4	13.2

Note: See Note, table 5.15. Time-served data in this table are based on a new method and supersede time-served data in prior Federal Justice Statistics reports. Thus, data reported here will differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. These data include only prisoners serving U.S. District Court sentences first released in the indicated calendar year, regardless of sentence length. The data exclude subsequent releases (e.g., parole violators) and prisoners received from other sources (e.g., courts-martial and probation violators). For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 13.

<sup>a</sup>Prisoners are classified according to the offense associated with the longest sentence actually imposed. Offense categories are based on combinations of offense designations used by the Bureau of Prisons. They are similar to the categories in other tables, but may not be directly comparable.

<sup>b</sup>Total includes offenders whose offense category could not be determined.

<sup>c</sup>Excludes tax fraud.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Criminal Case Processing, 1982-93, With Preliminary Data for 1994*, NCJ-160088 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1996), p. 18.

Table 5.27

**Defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts**

By type of disposition, 1945-95

	Total defendants	Not convicted				Convicted and sentenced			
		Total	Dismissed <sup>a</sup>	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

Note: See Note, table 5.7. 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.

Data for 1995 exclude 829 transfers and 1,466 terminations for defendants charged in more than one case during the year.

<sup>a</sup>Includes defendants who were committed pursuant to 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 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCE-BOOK staff.

Table 5.28

## Defendants sentenced in U.S. District Courts

By type and length of sentence, 1945-95

	Type of sentence											Average sentence to imprisonment <sup>f</sup> (in months)	Average sentence to probation <sup>g</sup> (in months)
	Imprisonment												
	Regular sentences <sup>a</sup>						Split sentence <sup>c</sup>	Indeter- minate <sup>d</sup>	Pro- bation	Fine	Other <sup>e</sup>		
	Total <sup>b</sup>	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 <sup>h</sup>	28,809	7,896	6,667	5,123	9,123	NA	NA	13,754	3,772	53	69.6	42.7
1992	32,866 <sup>h</sup>	31,895	8,281	8,073	5,650	9,891	NA	NA	13,299	3,985	109	65.6	32.3
1993	35,001 <sup>h</sup>	33,664	8,493	8,241	6,790	10,140	NA	NA	12,775	3,870	77	63.9	32.1
1994	33,554 <sup>h</sup>	32,075	7,856	8,116	6,535	9,568	NA	NA	12,461	3,650	52	64.1	32.3
1995	32,439 <sup>h</sup>	31,112	7,806	8,226	5,807	9,273	NA	NA	11,459	2,875	171	66.4	32.5

See notes at end of table.

Table 5.28

**Defendants sentenced in U.S. District Courts**

By type and length of sentence, 1945-95--Continued

Note: See Notes, tables 5.7 and 5.27. 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.

Data for 1995 exclude 829 transfers and 1,466 terminations for defendants charged in more than one case during the year.

<sup>a</sup>Includes 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.

<sup>b</sup>Prior 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.

<sup>c</sup>A "split sentence" is a sentence on a one-count indictment of 6 months or less in a jail-type institution followed by a term of probation, 18 U.S.C. 3651 approved Aug. 23, 1958 (72 Stat. 834). Included are mixed sentences involving confinement for 6 months or less on one count to be followed by a term of probation on one or more counts. For 1959-62, split sentences are included in prison terms of 1 year and 1 day and under.

<sup>d</sup>18 U.S.C. 4205B(1) and (2).

<sup>e</sup>From 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 supervisory release, probation of 4 days or less, suspended sentences, sealed sentences, and no sentence.

<sup>f</sup>From 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.

<sup>g</sup>From 1986-90, split sentences, indeterminate sentences, and Youth Corrections Act and youthful offender sentences were not included in computing average sentences. Beginning in 1991, supervisory release, probation of 4 days or less, suspended sentences, sealed sentences, and no sentence were not included in computing the average sentence.

<sup>h</sup>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.

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 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.29

**Defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts**

By offense and type of disposition, fiscal year 1995

Offense	Total defendants	Not convicted				Convicted and sentenced				
		Total	Dismissed <sup>a</sup>	Acquitted by		Total	Plea of guilty	Plea of nolo contendere	Convicted by	
				Court	Jury				Court	Jury
Total	54,980	8,207	7,112	482	613	46,773	42,803	300	467	3,203
GENERAL OFFENSES										
Homicide	379	60	37	2	21	319	231	1	9	78
Murder-first degree	294	50	32	2	16	244	179	1	2	62
Murder-second degree	24	3	0	0	3	21	10	0	0	11
Manslaughter	61	7	5	0	2	54	42	0	7	5
Robbery	1,359	84	67	6	11	1,275	1,183	1	7	84
Bank	1,262	67	53	4	10	1,195	1,117	1	6	71
Postal	61	9	6	2	1	52	42	0	0	10
Other	36	8	8	0	0	28	24	0	1	3
Assault	609	136	105	11	20	473	383	4	14	72
Burglary	106	15	10	3	2	91	86	2	1	2
Bank	23	1	1	0	0	22	20	0	0	2
Postal	29	1	1	0	0	28	27	1	0	0
Interstate shipments	22	5	0	3	2	17	17	0	0	0
Other	32	8	8	0	0	24	22	1	1	0
Larceny and theft	3,426	687	638	30	19	2,739	2,549	40	41	109
Bank	269	20	18	1	1	249	237	1	0	11
Postal	362	29	29	0	0	333	325	1	0	7
Interstate shipments	297	43	42	0	1	254	229	0	0	25
Other U.S. property	1,806	402	373	22	7	1,404	1,306	35	39	24
Transport, stolen property	368	58	50	0	8	310	269	1	0	40
Other	324	135	126	7	2	189	183	2	2	2
Embezzlement	1,374	183	166	2	15	1,191	1,148	1	1	41
Bank	654	84	80	1	3	570	557	0	0	13
Postal	253	25	25	0	0	228	225	0	1	2
Other	467	74	61	1	12	393	366	1	0	26
Fraud	9,198	942	805	45	92	8,256	7,801	23	18	414
Income tax	830	65	57	1	7	765	722	3	1	39
Lending institution	1,501	120	98	6	16	1,381	1,336	4	3	38
Postal	2,215	263	223	15	25	1,952	1,796	3	6	147
Veterans and allotments	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Securities and Exchange	39	7	7	0	0	32	24	0	0	8
Social Security	196	29	27	1	1	167	162	1	0	4
False personation	29	3	3	0	0	26	23	0	0	3
Nationality laws	78	5	4	0	1	73	69	0	0	4
Passport fraud	212	15	15	0	0	197	193	0	0	4
False claims and statements	1,659	145	121	10	14	1,514	1,463	1	1	49
Other	2,437	289	249	12	28	2,148	2,013	11	7	117

See notes at end of table.

Table 5.29

**Defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts**

By offense and type of disposition, fiscal year 1995--Continued

Offense	Total defendants	Not convicted				Convicted and sentenced				
		Total	Dismissed <sup>a</sup>	Acquitted by		Total	Plea of guilty	Plea of nolo contendere	Convicted by	
				Court	Jury				Court	Jury
GENERAL OFFENSES, continued										
Auto theft	350	68	58	3	7	282	246	1	4	31
Forgery and counterfeiting	1,194	157	143	4	10	1,037	972	1	5	59
Transport forged securities	31	12	12	0	0	19	18	0	0	1
Postal forgery	16	3	3	0	0	13	12	0	0	1
Other forgery	315	44	42	0	2	271	255	0	3	13
Counterfeiting	832	98	86	4	8	734	687	1	2	44
Sex offenses	356	49	36	2	11	307	269	4	1	33
Sexual abuse	237	35	23	2	10	202	173	1	1	27
Other	119	14	13	0	1	105	96	3	0	6
Drug laws	18,502	2,641	2,358	52	231	15,861	14,330	15	56	1,460
Miscellaneous general offenses	11,205	2,407	2,007	284	116	8,798	7,718	190	243	647
Bribery	284	25	17	2	6	259	229	0	1	29
Drunk driving and traffic	4,851	1,422	1,184	233	5	3,429	3,080	152	187	10
Escape	653	111	105	2	4	542	513	0	3	26
Extortion, racketeering, threats	940	123	98	9	16	817	723	2	4	88
Gambling and lottery	113	11	11	0	0	102	96	1	0	5
Kidnaping	82	7	7	0	0	75	53	0	3	19
Perjury	107	21	14	0	7	86	71	1	1	13
Weapons and firearms	3,774	585	486	21	78	3,189	2,703	5	28	453
Other	401	102	85	17	0	299	250	29	16	4
SPECIAL OFFENSES										
Immigration laws	3,877	229	219	1	9	3,648	3,599	1	7	41
Liquor, Internal Revenue	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Federal statutes	3,044	548	462	37	49	2,496	2,288	16	60	132
Agricultural/conservation acts	419	97	82	14	1	322	298	2	13	9
Antitrust violations	50	9	0	1	8	41	38	1	0	2
Food and Drug Act	69	5	4	0	1	64	61	1	0	2
Migratory bird laws	43	18	16	2	0	25	20	1	4	0
Motor Carrier Act	15	1	1	0	0	14	13	0	0	1
National defense laws	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civil rights	91	25	15	0	10	66	57	0	0	9
Contempt	50	11	11	0	0	39	32	0	6	1
Customs laws	130	21	20	1	0	109	108	0	0	1
Postal laws	221	17	16	0	1	204	200	0	0	4
Other	1,956	344	297	19	28	1,612	1,461	11	37	103

Note: Defendants charged in two or more cases that were terminated during the year are reported only once. The data exclude 829 transfers and 1,466 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, 1995** (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1996), pp. 225-227.

<sup>a</sup>Includes defendants who were committed pursuant to Title 28 U.S.C. 2902 of the Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act.

Table 5.30

**Defendants sentenced in U.S. District Courts**

By offense, and type and length of sentence, fiscal year 1995

Offense	Sentences to imprisonment								Type of sentence		
	Total defendants sentenced	Total imprisonment	Regular sentences <sup>a</sup>					Average sentence in months <sup>b</sup>	Life	Death	Other <sup>c</sup>
			6 months or less	7 through 12 months	13 through 35 months	36 through 60 months	Over 60 months				
Total	46,773	32,439	4,675	3,131	8,226	5,807	9,273	66.4	209	5	1,113
GENERAL OFFENSES											
Homicide	319	298	10	9	24	57	174	145.9	21	0	3
Murder-first degree	244	230	5	3	11	42	148	156.3	19	0	2
Murder-second degree	21	21	0	0	2	0	16	237.4	2	0	1
Manslaughter	54	47	5	6	11	15	10	64.4	0	0	0
Robbery	1,275	1,198	27	21	181	331	634	94.7	0	0	4
Bank	1,195	1,122	24	19	170	304	602	95.7	0	0	3
Postal	52	52	2	0	4	20	25	93.8	0	0	1
Other	28	24	1	2	7	7	7	48.5	0	0	0
Assault	473	314	64	42	81	72	49	44.9	1	0	5
Burglary	91	78	9	12	37	15	4	31.5	0	0	1
Bank	22	22	2	0	9	10	1	40.0	0	0	0
Postal	28	26	3	1	18	2	2	32.8	0	0	0
Interstate shipments	17	10	3	3	1	2	1	33.9	0	0	0
Other	24	20	1	8	9	1	0	18.8	0	0	1
Larceny and theft	2,739	1,011	317	232	260	97	70	24.5	1	0	34
Bank	249	75	16	19	15	8	16	40.4	1	0	0
Postal	333	180	72	48	48	7	4	15.0	0	0	1
Interstate shipments	254	176	28	31	56	32	23	38.0	0	0	6
Other U.S. property	1,404	302	155	71	42	12	4	10.5	0	0	18
Transport, stolen property	310	223	29	41	91	36	23	37.4	0	0	3
Other	189	55	17	22	8	2	0	11.2	0	0	6
Embezzlement	1,191	611	265	99	119	31	21	15.3	0	0	76
Bank	570	335	158	48	52	15	6	12.1	0	0	56
Postal	228	61	38	10	10	0	0	7.9	0	0	3
Other	393	215	69	41	57	16	15	22.1	0	0	17
Fraud	8,256	4,581	1,357	896	1,453	464	177	27.5	0	4	230
Income tax	765	266	90	60	84	20	6	16.3	0	0	6
Lending institution	1,381	974	294	193	311	82	30	25.6	0	1	63
Postal	1,952	1,186	225	236	468	175	61	28.2	0	0	21
Veterans and allotments	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	0	0	0
Securities and Exchange	32	18	1	1	9	6	1	32.2	0	0	0
Social Security	167	94	44	16	21	6	3	16.2	0	0	4
False personation	26	14	2	2	8	1	1	22.1	0	0	0
Nationality laws	73	57	35	10	7	2	0	8.2	0	0	3
Passport fraud	197	121	71	16	5	4	3	54.8	0	1	21
False claims and statements	1,514	701	348	116	120	27	6	32.1	0	2	82
Other	2,148	1,150	247	246	420	141	68	27.6	0	0	30
Auto theft	282	240	17	16	68	29	101	117.1	5	0	4
Forgery and counterfeiting	1,037	558	141	146	194	38	21	19.3	0	0	18
Transport forged securities	19	13	1	4	4	4	0	27.6	0	0	0
Postal forgery	13	4	0	1	3	0	0	20.0	0	0	0
Other forgery	271	108	33	27	36	6	1	14.7	0	0	5
Counterfeiting	734	433	107	114	151	28	20	20.2	0	0	13
Sex offenses	307	253	16	20	85	42	89	75.9	0	0	1
Sexual abuse	202	173	12	15	49	26	70	84.1	0	0	1
Other	105	80	4	5	36	16	19	58.3	0	0	0
Drug laws	15,861	14,157	807	799	2,716	3,311	6,101	88.7	150	0	273
Miscellaneous general offenses	8,798	4,791	521	377	1,158	919	1,558	80.8	24	1	233
Bribery	259	136	35	29	36	17	10	26.0	0	0	9
Drunk driving and traffic	3,429	411	188	30	15	5	15	14.4	0	0	158
Escape	542	489	113	114	201	42	12	21.5	0	0	7
Extortion, racketeering, threats	817	603	40	48	156	189	151	90.5	5	1	13
Gambling and lottery	102	41	6	18	7	6	4	28.3	0	0	0
Kidnaping	75	75	1	1	12	12	40	232.1	8	0	1
Perjury	86	58	13	10	16	14	5	30.6	0	0	0
Weapons and firearms	3,189	2,912	100	121	700	626	1,318	96.6	11	0	36
Other	299	66	25	6	15	8	3	22.2	0	0	9

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 <sup>d</sup>	Other <sup>e</sup>	Fine only
11,459	593	2,274	2,130	6,291	32.5	171	2,875
20	0	2	3	15	87.8	0	1
13	0	0	3	10	113.8	0	1
0	X	X	X	X	X	0	0
7	0	2	0	5	39.4	0	0
77	2	2	11	61	39.2	1	0
73	2	2	10	58	39.3	1	0
0	X	X	X	10	X	0	0
4	0	0	1	3	36.8	0	0
133	15	21	43	52	27.1	2	26
12	1	0	1	10	50.1	0	1
0	X	X	X	X	X	0	0
2	0	0	0	2	36.0	0	0
6	0	0	1	5	60.0	0	1
4	1	0	0	3	42.3	0	0
1,535	175	378	268	702	28.4	12	193
173	3	19	33	118	36.1	0	1
153	6	3	39	103	36.0	2	0
77	0	1	8	64	40.7	4	1
949	157	324	146	316	24.2	6	153
87	0	0	13	74	41.7	0	0
96	9	31	29	27	23.0	0	38
575	16	61	140	341	33.8	17	5
233	6	32	57	124	30.5	14	2
167	6	16	53	91	32.8	1	0
175	4	13	30	126	39.2	2	3
3,588	81	272	636	2,520	38.7	59	107
494	12	43	122	313	35.0	4	5
403	5	24	58	300	39.7	16	4
758	15	30	98	612	43.1	3	8
1	0	0	0	1	48.0	0	0
12	3	0	4	5	23.3	0	2
72	2	4	20	46	36.1	0	1
11	2	1	4	4	25.8	0	1
16	0	2	1	10	33.0	3	0
76	0	10	22	38	28.3	6	0
771	19	77	124	536	39.8	15	42
954	23	81	183	655	37.1	12	44
42	0	4	1	37	42.6	0	0
471	7	43	119	296	33.9	6	8
6	0	1	1	4	30.0	0	0
9	0	3	2	4	28.0	0	0
158	3	21	44	88	32.4	2	5
298	4	18	72	200	35.0	4	3
51	1	6	7	37	38.2	0	3
29	0	1	5	23	43.8	0	0
22	1	5	2	14	30.8	0	3
1,635	85	322	218	972	33.6	38	69
1,821	136	821	319	535	23.1	10	2,186
122	3	9	30	79	35.3	1	1
948	88	681	115	61	14.5	3	2,070
53	2	12	7	32	31.9	0	0
212	4	19	61	127	37.2	1	2
61	1	14	19	27	30.0	0	0
0	X	X	X	X	X	0	0
28	0	0	10	18	36.9	0	0
256	14	22	56	160	33.9	4	21
141	24	64	21	31	20.4	1	92



Table 5.30

**Defendants sentenced in U.S. District Courts**

By offense, and type and length of sentence, fiscal year 1995--Continued

Offense	Sentences to imprisonment								Type of sentence			
	Total defendants sentenced	Total imprison- ment	Regular sentences <sup>a</sup>						Average sentence in months <sup>b</sup>	Life	Death	Other <sup>c</sup>
			6 months or less	7 through 12 months	13 through 35 months	36 through 60 months	Over 60 months					
SPECIAL OFFENSES												
Immigration laws	3,648	3,329	889	298	1,542	285	155	21.6	0	0	160	
Liquor, Internal Revenue	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	0	0	0	
Federal statutes	2,496	1,020	235	164	308	116	119	37.1	7	0	71	
Agricultural/conservation acts	322	58	26	7	6	3	4	18.9	0	0	12	
Antitrust violations	41	14	3	5	2	0	0	10.6	0	0	4	
Food and Drug Act	64	14	3	1	5	2	2	40.2	0	0	1	
Migratory bird laws	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	0	0	0	
Motor Carrier Act	14	3	0	1	0	0	0	12.0	0	0	2	
National defense laws	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	0	0	0	
Civil rights	66	50	4	10	15	8	11	51.0	2	0	0	
Contempt	39	23	6	6	5	1	4	34.0	0	0	1	
Customs laws	109	50	12	10	19	5	1	18.6	0	0	3	
Postal laws	204	37	21	6	3	0	1	9.9	2	0	4	
Other	1,612	771	160	118	253	97	96	40.2	3	0	44	

Note: The data exclude 829 transfers and 1,466 terminations for defendants charged in more than one case during the year.

<sup>a</sup>Excludes supervised release, probation of 4 days or less, suspended sentences, sealed sentences, and no sentence.

<sup>b</sup>Includes supervised release, probation of 4 days or less, suspended sentences, sealed sentences, and no sentence.

<sup>a</sup>Includes sentences of at least 1 month which may be followed by a term of probation (mixed sentences).

<sup>b</sup>Excludes life sentences, death sentences, deportation, suspended sentences, sealed sentences, imprisonment of 4 days or less, and no sentence.

<sup>c</sup>Includes 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, 1995** (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1996), pp. 229-231.

Probation							
Total	6 months or less	7 through 12 months	13 through 35 months	36 months and over	Average sentence in months <sup>d</sup>	Other <sup>e</sup>	Fine only
305	4	44	71	171	33.0	15	14
0	X	X	X	X	X	0	0
1,214	70	298	293	542	28.9	11	262
199	16	90	48	43	20.1	2	65
10	0	0	2	8	38.4	0	17
45	0	8	16	21	32.8	0	5
15	0	12	2	1	16.5	0	10
11	0	0	2	9	44.7	0	0
0	X	X	X	X	X	0	0
15	2	0	3	9	30.3	1	1
10	2	2	4	2	22.8	0	6
54	2	11	11	30	31.9	0	5
157	9	34	51	62	28.0	1	10
698	39	141	154	357	31.1	7	143

Table 5.31

**Offenders sentenced under the U.S. Sentencing Commission guidelines**

By primary offense, sex, race, and ethnicity, fiscal year 1995

Primary offense	Sex						Race, ethnicity <sup>a</sup>							
	Total cases	Male		Female		Total cases	White		Black		Hispanic		Other <sup>b</sup>	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	38,367	32,641	85.1%	5,726	14.9%	38,136	14,951	39.2%	11,120	29.2%	10,430	27.3%	1,635	4.3%
Murder	85	76	89.4	9	10.6	85	29	34.1	27	31.8	8	9.4	21	24.7
Manslaughter	48	42	87.5	6	12.5	48	13	27.1	3	6.3	0	X	32	66.7
Kidnaping, hostage-taking	62	59	95.2	3	4.8	62	21	33.9	17	27.4	13	21.0	11	17.7
Sexual abuse	177	174	98.3	3	1.7	176	19	10.8	14	8.0	10	5.7	133	75.6
Assault	390	361	92.6	29	7.4	386	156	40.4	115	29.8	37	9.6	78	20.2
Robbery	1,603	1,512	94.3	91	5.7	1,599	686	42.9	751	47.0	130	8.1	32	2.0
Arson	97	95	97.9	2	2.1	97	75	77.3	5	5.2	8	8.2	9	9.3
<b>Drug offenses</b>														
Trafficking	14,183	12,548	88.5	1,635	11.5	14,146	3,770	26.7	5,066	35.8	5,059	35.8	251	1.8
Communication facility	332	256	77.1	76	22.9	330	98	29.7	99	30.0	131	39.7	2	0.6
Simple possession	773	618	79.9	155	20.1	764	306	40.1	124	16.2	315	41.2	19	2.5
Firearms	2,573	2,477	96.3	96	3.7	2,570	1,154	44.9	1,035	40.3	308	12.0	73	2.8
Burglary, breaking and entering	66	65	98.5	1	1.5	66	44	66.7	14	21.2	3	4.5	5	7.6
Auto theft	149	147	98.7	2	1.3	149	88	59.1	39	26.2	19	12.8	3	2.0
Larceny	2,490	1,705	68.5	785	31.5	2,460	1,216	49.4	888	36.1	201	8.2	155	6.3
Fraud	5,905	4,588	77.7	1,317	22.3	5,877	3,555	60.5	1,473	25.1	506	8.6	343	5.8
Embezzlement	815	349	42.8	466	57.2	810	512	63.2	192	23.7	55	6.8	51	6.3
Forgery, counterfeiting	790	638	80.8	152	19.2	786	303	38.6	276	35.1	129	16.4	78	9.9
Bribery	303	270	89.1	33	10.9	302	179	59.3	52	17.2	49	16.2	22	7.3
Tax	744	644	86.6	100	13.4	742	607	81.8	50	6.7	50	6.7	35	4.7
Money laundering	832	669	80.4	163	19.6	824	364	44.2	130	15.8	300	36.4	30	3.6
Racketeering, extortion	414	371	89.6	43	10.4	412	227	55.1	110	26.7	51	12.4	24	5.8
Gambling, lottery	218	199	91.3	19	8.7	217	178	82.0	16	7.4	2	0.9	21	9.7
Civil rights	102	98	96.1	4	3.9	102	84	82.4	12	11.8	2	2.0	4	3.9
Immigration	3,166	2,959	93.5	207	6.5	3,113	150	4.8	224	7.2	2,653	85.2	86	2.8
Pornography, prostitution	96	89	92.7	7	7.3	94	78	83.0	6	6.4	5	5.3	5	5.3
Prison offenses	373	333	89.3	40	10.7	365	149	40.8	120	32.9	85	23.3	11	3.0
Administration of justice offenses	723	536	74.1	187	25.9	716	332	46.4	147	20.5	205	28.6	32	4.5
Environmental, wildlife	127	120	94.5	7	5.5	121	84	69.4	4	3.3	20	16.5	13	10.7
National defense	35	33	94.3	2	5.7	35	11	31.4	1	2.9	16	45.7	7	20.0
Anti-trust	18	18	100.0	0	X	18	18	100.0	0	X	0	X	0	X
Food and drug	60	54	90.0	6	10.0	60	49	81.7	2	3.3	6	10.0	3	5.0
Other	618	538	87.1	80	12.9	604	396	65.6	108	17.9	54	8.9	46	7.6

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 1995 data file. The Commission collected information on 38,500 cases sentenced under the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984 during fiscal year 1995 (Oct. 1, 1994 through Sept. 30, 1995), for which data were received by the Commission as of Dec. 26, 1995. Given the nature of the data file and reporting requirements, the following types of cases are not included in the data presented here: cases that solely involved petty offenses, organizational defendants, or diversionary sentences; 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 sentencing). Multiple defendants in a single sentencing event are treated as separate cases. If an

individual defendant is sentenced more than once during the time period of interest, each sentencing event is identified as a separate case. (Source, p. 34.)

Of the 38,500 guideline cases, some were excluded due to missing information. For sex, 133 cases were excluded due to one or both of the following conditions: missing primary offense category, 123; and missing gender information, 13. For race and ethnicity, 364 cases were excluded due to one or both of the following conditions: missing primary offense category, 123; and missing race or ethnicity information, 273.

Under drug offenses, "communication facility" refers to the use of a communication facility, e.g., a telephone, in a drug trafficking offense.

<sup>a</sup>The Hispanic category includes both black and white Hispanics.

<sup>b</sup>Includes Native Americans, Alaska Natives, Asians, or Pacific Islanders.

Source: U.S. Sentencing Commission, *Annual Report 1995* (Washington, DC: U.S. Sentencing Commission, 1996), pp. 45, 47. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.32

**Offenders sentenced under the U.S. Sentencing Commission guidelines**

By primary offense and age, fiscal year 1995

Primary offense	Total cases		Under 21 years		21 to 25 years		26 to 30 years		Age		36 to 40 years		41 to 50 years		Over 50 years		Mean age (in years)
									31 to 35 years								
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	38,208	1,764	4.6%	6,767	17.7%	7,038	18.4%	6,682	17.5%		5,294	13.9%	6,902	18.1%	3,761	9.8%	35.0
Murder	85	9	10.6	21	24.7	15	17.6	12	14.1		6	7.1	15	17.6	7	8.2	33.0
Manslaughter	48	6	12.5	15	31.3	8	16.7	9	18.8		5	10.4	3	6.3	2	4.2	29.3
Kidnaping, hostage-taking	62	3	4.8	16	25.8	16	25.8	12	19.4		5	8.1	8	12.9	2	3.2	31.5
Sexual abuse	177	13	7.3	38	21.5	25	14.1	32	18.1		20	11.3	32	18.1	17	9.6	34.0
Assault	389	29	7.5	75	19.3	81	20.8	63	16.2		55	14.1	58	14.9	28	7.2	33.4
Robbery	1,602	176	11.0	372	23.2	286	17.9	287	17.9		233	14.5	195	12.2	53	3.3	31.1
Arson	97	5	5.2	19	19.6	15	15.5	22	22.7		12	12.4	13	13.4	11	11.3	34.5
<b>Drug offenses</b>																	
Trafficking	14,181	718	5.1	2,910	20.5	2,930	20.7	2,624	18.5		1,941	13.7	2,241	15.8	817	5.8	33.2
Communication facility	332	12	3.6	56	16.9	64	19.3	57	17.2		55	16.6	60	18.1	28	8.4	34.9
Simple possession	767	83	10.8	168	21.9	174	22.7	134	17.5		96	12.5	90	11.7	22	2.9	30.8
Firearms	2,571	144	5.6	547	21.3	480	18.7	466	18.1		353	13.7	423	16.5	158	6.1	33.3
Burglary, breaking and entering	66	12	18.2	14	21.2	14	21.2	13	19.7		8	12.1	4	6.1	1	1.5	29.1
Auto theft	149	15	10.1	27	18.1	23	15.4	21	14.1		19	12.8	21	14.1	23	15.4	34.8
Larceny	2,485	188	7.6	442	17.8	385	15.5	395	15.9		333	13.4	470	18.9	272	10.9	35.0
Fraud	5,858	89	1.5	597	10.2	844	14.4	898	15.3		899	15.3	1,451	24.8	1,080	18.4	39.4
Embezzlement	814	20	2.5	146	17.9	133	16.3	139	17.1		123	15.1	178	21.9	75	9.2	35.7
Forgery, counterfeiting	789	31	3.9	177	22.4	167	21.2	120	15.2		105	13.3	116	14.7	73	9.3	33.8
Bribery	303	0	X	14	4.6	17	5.6	31	10.2		40	13.2	94	31.0	107	35.3	46.3
Tax	744	3	0.4	11	1.5	15	2.0	51	6.9		86	11.6	292	39.2	286	38.4	47.9
Money laundering	828	6	0.7	64	7.7	103	12.4	147	17.8		125	15.1	239	28.9	144	17.4	40.0
Racketeering, extortion	414	16	3.9	52	12.6	71	17.2	57	13.8		51	12.3	88	21.3	79	19.1	38.8
Gambling, lottery	218	0	X	2	0.9	9	4.1	21	9.6		32	14.7	63	28.9	91	41.7	48.1
Civil rights	102	11	10.8	27	26.5	12	11.8	14	13.7		11	10.8	14	13.7	13	12.7	33.7
Immigration	3,084	101	3.3	679	22.0	851	27.6	693	22.5		389	12.6	295	9.6	76	2.5	31.2
Pornography, prostitution	96	0	X	3	3.1	12	12.5	15	15.6		18	18.8	29	30.2	19	19.8	42.0
Prison offenses	372	7	1.9	68	18.3	73	19.6	88	23.7		47	12.6	68	18.3	21	5.6	34.2
Administration of justice offenses	723	27	3.7	107	14.8	119	16.5	140	19.4		96	13.3	143	19.8	91	12.6	36.4
Environmental, wildlife	124	2	1.6	10	8.1	11	8.9	14	11.3		27	21.8	30	24.2	30	24.2	41.3
National defense	35	1	2.9	3	8.6	7	20.0	7	20.0		2	5.7	11	31.4	4	11.4	37.6
Anti-trust	18	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X		1	5.6	5	27.8	12	66.7	52.9
Food and drug	60	0	X	4	6.7	3	5.0	8	13.3		9	15.0	16	26.7	20	33.3	44.6
Other	615	37	6.0	83	13.5	75	12.2	92	15.0		92	15.0	137	22.3	99	16.1	37.9

Note: See Note, table 5.31. Of the 38,500 guideline cases, 292 cases were excluded due to one or both of the following conditions: missing primary offense category, 123; and missing date of birth, 186.

Source: U.S. Sentencing Commission, **Annual Report 1995** (Washington, DC: U.S. Sentencing Commission, 1996), p. 48.

Table 5.33

**Sentences imposed under the U.S. Sentencing Commission guidelines**

By primary offense and type of sentence, fiscal year 1995

Primary offense	Imprisonment								Probation					
	Total cases	Total receiving imprisonment		Prison only		Prison/ community split sentence <sup>a</sup>		Total receiving probation	Probation and confinement	Probation only	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent							
Total	38,114	29,982	78.7%	28,290	74.2%	1,692	4.4%	8,132	21.3%	2,967	7.8%	5,165	13.6%	
Murder	85	81	95.3	81	95.3	0	X	4	4.7	3	3.5	1	1.2	
Manslaughter	47	43	91.5	38	80.9	5	10.6	4	8.5	3	6.4	1	2.1	
Kidnaping, hostage-taking	62	61	98.4	61	98.4	0	X	1	1.6	1	1.6	0	X	
Sexual abuse	177	166	93.8	160	90.4	6	3.4	11	6.2	5	2.8	6	3.4	
Assault	388	318	82.0	306	78.9	12	3.1	70	18.0	25	6.4	45	11.6	
Robbery	1,594	1,573	98.7	1,530	96.0	43	2.7	21	1.3	8	0.5	13	0.8	
Arson	97	85	87.6	83	85.6	2	2.1	12	12.4	7	7.2	5	5.2	
<b>Drug offenses</b>														
Trafficking	14,116	13,381	94.8	13,126	93.0	255	1.8	735	5.2	346	2.5	389	2.8	
Communication facility	331	270	81.6	257	77.6	13	3.9	61	18.4	20	6.0	41	12.4	
Simple possession	759	393	51.8	363	47.8	30	4.0	366	48.2	61	8.0	305	40.2	
Firearms	2,566	2,352	91.7	2,258	88.0	94	3.7	214	8.3	95	3.7	119	4.6	
Burglary, breaking and entering	66	59	89.4	57	86.4	2	3.0	7	10.6	6	9.1	1	1.5	
Auto theft	147	109	74.2	105	71.4	4	2.7	38	25.9	17	11.6	21	14.3	
Larceny	2,443	945	38.7	798	32.7	147	6.0	1,498	61.3	429	17.6	1,069	43.8	
Fraud	5,864	3,646	62.2	3,090	52.7	556	9.5	2,218	37.8	911	15.5	1,307	22.3	
Embezzlement	809	457	56.5	282	34.9	175	21.6	352	43.5	106	13.1	246	30.4	
Forgery, counterfeiting	787	442	56.2	401	51.0	41	5.2	345	43.8	115	14.6	230	29.2	
Bribery	302	180	59.6	146	48.3	34	11.3	122	40.4	59	19.5	63	20.9	
Tax	737	266	36.1	207	28.1	59	8.0	471	63.9	260	35.3	211	28.6	
Money laundering	831	612	73.6	572	68.8	40	4.8	219	26.4	83	10.0	136	16.4	
Racketeering, extortion	413	372	90.1	363	87.9	9	2.2	41	9.9	19	4.6	22	5.3	
Gambling, lottery	217	54	24.9	40	18.4	14	6.5	163	75.1	80	36.9	83	38.2	
Civil rights	102	55	53.9	54	52.9	1	1.0	47	46.1	15	14.7	32	31.4	
Immigration	3,160	2,863	90.6	2,819	89.2	44	1.4	297	9.4	59	1.9	238	7.5	
Pornography, prostitution	95	73	76.8	70	73.7	3	3.2	22	23.2	9	9.5	13	13.7	
Prison offenses	373	349	93.6	328	87.9	21	5.6	24	6.4	8	2.1	16	4.3	
Administration of justice offenses	717	473	66.0	433	60.4	40	5.6	244	34.0	87	12.1	157	21.9	
Environmental, wildlife	114	36	31.6	27	23.7	9	7.9	78	68.4	20	17.5	58	50.9	
National defense	35	31	88.6	29	82.9	2	5.7	4	11.4	1	2.9	3	8.6	
Anti-trust	18	12	66.7	12	66.7	0	X	6	33.3	4	22.2	2	11.1	
Food and drug	60	14	23.3	12	20.0	2	3.3	46	76.7	11	18.3	35	58.3	
Other	602	211	35.1	182	30.2	29	4.8	391	65.0	94	15.6	297	49.3	

Note: See Note, table 5.31. Of the 38,500 guideline cases, 386 cases were excluded due to one or more of the following conditions: missing primary offense category, 123; missing sentencing information, 152; and cases in which a defendant received no imprisonment or probation, 113.

<sup>a</sup>A term of imprisonment followed by supervised release with a condition of community confinement or home detention.

Source: U.S. Sentencing Commission, **Annual Report 1995** (Washington, DC: U.S. Sentencing Commission, 1996), p. 60.

Table 5.34

**Length of sentences to imprisonment for U.S. Sentencing Commission guideline cases**

By primary offense, fiscal year 1995

Primary offense	Sentences to imprisonment		
	Total cases	Average length (in months)	Median length (in months)
Total	29,649	63.2	33.0
Murder	81	253.2	210.0
Manslaughter	43	45.7	41.0
Kidnaping, hostage-taking	61	183.3	130.0
Sexual abuse	166	81.4	38.5
Assault	314	55.2	33.0
Robbery	1,570	108.5	78.0
Arson	85	58.7	34.0
<b>Drug offenses</b>			
Trafficking	13,362	89.7	60.0
Communication facility	269	38.2	41.0
Simple possession	389	12.1	6.0
Firearms	2,175	80.3	46.0
Burglary, breaking and entering	59	33.5	24.0
Auto theft	109	23.2	18.0
Larceny	943	13.6	10.0
Fraud	3,638	18.3	12.0
Embezzlement	454	7.6	5.0
Forgery, counterfeiting	442	14.4	12.0
Bribery	180	18.4	12.0
Tax	266	15.0	12.0
Money laundering	609	40.0	33.0
Racketeering, extortion	370	83.6	57.0
Gambling, lottery	54	15.1	12.0
Civil rights	55	43.7	27.0
Immigration	2,817	21.7	21.0
Pornography, prostitution	73	41.3	24.0
Prison offenses	348	22.1	18.0
Administration of justice offenses	468	21.0	18.0
Environmental, wildlife	36	13.4	8.5
National defense	31	20.8	15.0
Anti-trust	12	9.2	7.0
Food and drug	14	32.6	14.0
Other	156	20.0	12.0

Note: See Note, table 5.31. Of the 38,500 guideline cases, 8,306 cases with zero months of prison ordered were excluded. In addition, 545 cases were excluded due to one or more of the following conditions: missing primary offense category, 63; missing criminal history category, 284; and missing or indeterminable sentencing information, 225.

Source: U.S. Sentencing Commission, *Annual Report 1995* (Washington, DC: U.S. Sentencing Commission, 1996), pp. 62, 63.

Table 5.35

**Fines and restitution ordered in U.S. Sentencing Commission guideline cases**

By primary offense, fiscal year 1995

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	Sum
Total	38,246	23,528	61.5%	6,943	18.2%	6,773	17.7%	1,002	2.6%	14,224	\$111,598	\$3,852	\$1,587,364,609
Murder	85	47	55.3	19	22.4	11	12.9	8	9.4	36	15,342	4,626	552,298
Manslaughter	42	30	71.4	12	28.6	5	11.9	0	X	17	5,550	4,530	94,353
Kidnaping, hostage-taking	62	40	64.5	7	11.3	11	17.7	4	6.5	21	18,503	5,000	388,552
Sexual abuse	177	118	66.7	23	13.0	30	16.9	6	3.4	59	3,670	1,143	216,531
Assault	390	272	69.7	53	13.6	60	15.4	5	1.3	117	5,125	1,650	599,561
Robbery	1,595	604	37.9	865	54.2	55	3.4	71	4.5	933	14,667	3,104	13,683,923
Arson	97	38	39.2	46	47.4	7	7.2	6	6.2	54	151,481	16,601	8,179,946
<b>Drug offenses</b>													
Trafficking	14,118	11,594	82.1	101	0.7	2,406	17.0	17	0.1	2,508	14,987	2,000	37,586,290
Communication facility	331	280	84.6	0	X	51	15.4	0	X	49	2,941	1,600	144,130
Simple possession	767	515	67.1	3	0.4	246	32.1	3	0.4	252	1,314	1,000	331,003
Firearms	2,569	1,907	74.2	156	6.1	490	19.1	16	0.6	645	6,550	2,000	4,224,867
Burglary, breaking and entering	66	14	21.2	44	66.7	4	6.1	4	6.1	50	2,933	1,372	146,644
Auto theft	148	53	35.8	64	43.2	22	14.9	9	6.1	93	112,451	4,000	10,457,940
Larceny	2,485	660	26.6	1,076	43.3	564	22.7	185	7.4	1,760	137,899	2,330	242,702,648
Fraud	5,894	1,517	25.7	3,212	54.5	782	13.3	383	6.5	4,159	262,375	10,100	1,091,217,393
Embezzlement	811	168	20.7	519	64.0	74	9.1	50	6.2	628	57,399	8,029	36,046,826
Forgery, counterfeiting	790	353	44.7	279	35.3	106	13.4	52	6.6	418	9,052	1,595	3,783,750
Bribery	303	123	40.6	46	15.2	121	39.9	13	4.3	177	37,429	5,000	6,624,948
Tax	741	251	33.9	105	14.2	312	42.1	73	9.9	466	65,719	9,465	30,624,895
Money laundering	832	515	61.9	73	8.8	231	27.8	13	1.6	308	201,755	5,000	62,140,517
Racketeering, extortion	414	248	59.9	54	13.0	104	25.1	8	1.9	161	135,649	7,500	21,839,551
Gambling, lottery	218	101	46.3	2	0.9	114	52.3	1	0.5	117	17,652	3,000	2,065,310
Civil rights	102	38	37.3	25	24.5	36	35.3	3	2.9	61	3,323	1,000	202,687
Immigration	3,164	2,817	90.7	11	0.3	279	8.8	3	0.1	284	3,255	1,000	924,407
Pornography, prostitution	95	59	62.1	5	5.3	31	32.6	0	X	35	8,032	4,000	281,136
Prison offenses	373	321	86.1	6	1.6	46	12.3	0	X	52	1,807	1,000	93,964
Administration of justice offenses	717	483	67.4	41	5.7	177	24.7	16	2.2	231	21,356	2,000	4,933,295
Environmental, wildlife	127	43	33.9	5	3.9	67	52.8	12	9.4	81	3,562	1,700	288,497
National defense	35	25	71.4	1	2.9	9	25.7	0	X	10	10,003	4,000	100,030
Anti-trust	18	2	11.1	0	X	15	83.3	1	5.6	16	44,406	22,500	710,500
Food and drug	60	26	43.3	1	1.7	33	55.0	0	X	34	12,278	5,000	417,438
Other	615	212	34.5	89	14.5	274	44.6	40	6.5	392	14,696	1,000	5,760,779

Note: See Note, table 5.31. Of the 38,500 guideline cases, 254 cases were excluded due to one or both of the following conditions: missing primary offense category, 123; and missing information on type of economic sanction for cases in which orders were made, 135. A total of 14,224 cases were used to calculate amount of payments ordered. This differs from the 14,718 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.

Source: U.S. Sentencing Commission, *Annual Report 1995* (Washington, DC: U.S. Sentencing Commission, 1996), p. 65.

Table 5.36

**Mode of conviction in U.S. Sentencing Commission guideline cases**

By primary offense, fiscal year 1995

Primary offense	Total cases	Mode of conviction			
		Plea of guilty		Trial	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	38,325	35,208	91.9%	3,117	8.1%
Murder	84	57	67.9	27	32.1
Manslaughter	48	45	93.8	3	6.3
Kidnaping, hostage-taking	62	49	79.0	13	21.0
Sexual abuse	177	157	88.7	20	11.3
Assault	389	312	80.2	77	19.8
Robbery	1,600	1,437	89.8	163	10.2
Arson	96	84	87.5	12	12.5
<b>Drug offenses</b>					
Trafficking	14,164	12,652	89.3	1,512	10.7
Communication facility	332	326	98.2	6	1.8
Simple possession	770	751	97.5	19	2.5
Firearms	2,568	2,249	87.6	319	12.4
Burglary, breaking and entering	66	64	97.0	2	3.0
Auto theft	149	142	95.3	7	4.7
Larceny	2,490	2,385	95.8	105	4.2
Fraud	5,905	5,554	94.1	351	5.9
Embezzlement	815	799	88.0	16	2.0
Forgery, counterfeiting	790	756	95.7	34	4.3
Bribery	302	261	86.4	41	13.6
Tax	742	696	93.8	46	6.2
Money laundering	832	772	92.8	60	7.2
Racketeering, extortion	412	345	83.7	67	16.3
Gambling, lottery	217	212	97.7	5	2.3
Civil rights	102	93	91.2	9	8.8
Immigration	3,168	3,107	98.1	61	1.9
Pornography, prostitution	96	89	92.7	7	7.3
Prison offenses	373	347	93.0	26	7.0
Administration of justice offenses	722	677	93.8	45	6.2
Environmental, wildlife	127	121	95.3	6	4.7
National defense	35	28	80.0	7	20.0
Anti-trust	18	17	94.4	1	5.6
Food and drug	60	58	96.7	2	3.3
Other	614	566	92.2	48	7.8

Note: See Note, table 5.31. Of the 38,500 guideline cases, 175 cases were excluded due to one or both of the following conditions: missing primary offense category, 123; and missing information on mode of conviction, 57.

Source: U.S. Sentencing Commission, *Annual Report 1995* (Washington, DC: U.S. Sentencing Commission, 1996), p. 56.

Table 5.37

**Sentences within and departures from U.S. Sentencing Commission guidelines**

By primary offense, fiscal year 1995

Primary offense	Total cases	Downward departures					
		Substantial assistance departure <sup>a</sup>		Other downward departure		Upward departure	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	31,593	7,263	23.0%	3,102	9.8%	333	1.1%
Murder	56	12	21.4	10	17.9	8	14.3
Manslaughter	43	0	X	5	11.6	5	11.6
Kidnaping, hostage-taking	48	11	22.9	9	18.8	4	8.3
Sexual abuse	162	2	1.2	40	24.7	7	4.3
Assault	312	8	2.6	41	13.1	13	4.2
Robbery	1,380	196	14.2	164	11.9	39	2.8
Arson							
<b>Drug offenses</b>	80	16	20.0	16	20.0	5	6.3
Trafficking	12,452	4,627	37.2	1,207	9.7	29	0.2
Communication facility	196	70	35.7	35	17.9	4	2.0
Simple possession	467	18	3.9	10	2.1	12	2.6
Firearms	2,122	306	14.4	225	10.6	49	2.3
Burglary, breaking and entering	64	5	7.8	4	6.3	1	1.6
Auto theft	134	27	20.1	16	11.9	2	1.5
Larceny	2,026	147	7.3	90	4.4	28	1.4
Fraud	4,989	850	17.0	381	7.6	49	1.0
Embezzlement	695	43	6.2	79	11.4	1	0.1
Forgery, counterfeiting	674	83	12.3	31	4.6	6	0.9
Bribery	259	61	23.6	23	8.9	5	1.9
Tax	610	75	12.3	45	7.4	3	0.5
Money laundering	714	237	33.2	66	9.2	3	0.4
Racketeering, extortion	303	97	32.0	34	11.2	6	2.0
Gambling, lottery	205	67	32.7	12	5.9	0	X
Civil rights	93	14	15.1	6	6.5	2	2.2
Immigration	1,883	65	3.5	402	21.3	33	1.8
Pornography, prostitution	85	13	15.3	15	17.6	2	2.4
Prison offenses	332	17	5.1	26	7.8	4	1.2
Administration of justice offenses	622	103	16.6	58	9.3	6	1.0
Environmental, wildlife	105	16	15.2	6	5.7	0	X
National defense	29	5	17.2	7	24.1	0	X
Anti-trust	17	8	47.1	0	X	0	X
Food and drug	46	8	17.4	3	6.5	0	X
Other	390	56	14.4	36	9.2	7	1.8

Note: See Note, table 5.31. Of the 38,500 guideline cases, complete information was received on 33,504 cases. Of these 33,504 cases, 139 were excluded due to one or more of the following conditions: missing primary offense category, 61; missing guideline range information, 14; missing sentencing information, 36; missing departure information, 26; and missing statutory information, 13. Also, 1,772 cases were excluded due to several logical criteria other than missing information.

<sup>a</sup>Cases 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, *Annual Report 1995* (Washington, DC: U.S.



Table 5.38

**Defendants charged with violation of drug laws in U.S. District Courts**

By type of disposition, years ending June 30, 1945-95

Year ending June 30	Total defendants	Not convicted				Convicted and sentenced			
		Total	Dismissed <sup>a</sup>	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

Note: See Notes, tables 5.7 and 5.27. 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).

<sup>a</sup>From 1968-81 and 1990-95, 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, 1995* (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1996), pp. 225-227; and tables provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.39

**Defendants sentenced for violation of drug laws in U.S. District Courts**

By type and length of sentence, years ending June 30, 1945-95

Year ending June 30	Type of sentence										Average sentence to im- prisonment (in months) <sup>d</sup>	Average sentence to probation (in months) <sup>e</sup>
	Imprisonment											
	Regular sentences <sup>a</sup>						Life sentences	Other <sup>b</sup>	Probation	Fine and other <sup>c</sup>		
	Total regular	1 through 12 months	13 through 35 months	36 through 59 months	60 months and over							
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 <sup>f</sup>	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	1,635	107	88.7	33.6

Note: See Notes, tables 5.7, 5.27, and 5.38.

<sup>a</sup>Includes 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.<sup>b</sup>From 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.<sup>c</sup>Includes supervisory release, probation of 4 days or less, suspended sentences, sealed sentences, and no sentence.<sup>d</sup>From 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, life sentences, and death sentences are not included in computing average sentence.<sup>e</sup>From 1986-90, split sentences, indeterminate sentences, and Youth Corrections Act and youthful offender sentences are not included in computing average sentence. Beginning in 1991, supervisory release, probation of 4 days or less, suspended sentences, sealed sentences, and no sentence are not included in computing the average sentence.<sup>f</sup>Includes 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, 1995* (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1996), pp. 228-231; and tables provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.40

**Drug offenders sentenced under the U.S. Sentencing Commission guidelines**By offender characteristics, mode of conviction, and drug offense, fiscal year 1995<sup>a</sup>

By offender characteristics, mode of conviction, and drug offense, fiscal year 1995																
	Drug type															
	Total cases		Powder cocaine		Crack cocaine		Heroin		Marijuana		Metham-phetamine		LSD		Other	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b><u>Sex</u></b>																
Male	13,320	87.8%	3,913	87.9%	3,371	89.4%	1,147	80.4%	3,641	90.1%	931	83.3%	74	90.2%	243	84.4%
Female	1,859	12.2	541	12.1	400	10.6	280	19.6	399	9.9	186	16.7	8	9.8	45	15.6
<b><u>Race, ethnicity<sup>b</sup></u></b>																
White	4,102	27.0	977	22.0	168	4.5	172	12.1	1,725	42.7	807	72.3	74	90.2	179	62.2
Black	5,313	35.0	1,274	28.6	3,330	88.4	447	31.3	200	5.0	14	1.3	4	4.9	44	15.3
Hispanic	5,481	36.1	2,166	48.7	245	6.5	730	51.2	2,054	50.8	255	22.8	0	X	31	10.8
Other <sup>c</sup>	272	1.8	33	0.7	23	0.6	77	5.4	61	1.5	40	3.6	4	4.9	34	11.8
<b><u>Citizenship</u></b>																
United States	10,976	72.5	2,895	65.2	3,507	93.1	640	45.0	2,703	67.0	902	80.8	77	93.9	252	87.5
Non-United States	4,167	27.5	1,543	34.8	258	6.9	781	55.0	1,330	33.0	214	19.2	5	6.1	36	12.5
<b><u>Mode of conviction</u></b>																
Guilty plea	13,638	90.0	3,971	89.3	3,201	85.1	1,331	93.4	3,790	93.9	1,002	89.7	76	92.7	267	92.7
Trial	1,520	10.0	478	10.7	561	14.9	94	6.6	245	6.1	115	10.3	6	7.3	21	7.3
<b><u>Drug offenses</u></b>																
Drug trafficking	14,234	93.8	4,299	96.5	3,567	94.6	1,377	96.5	3,601	89.1	1,049	93.9	78	95.1	263	91.3
Protected locations <sup>d</sup>	224	1.5	37	0.8	126	3.3	15	1.1	27	0.7	12	1.1	1	1.2	6	2.1
Continuing criminal enterprise	76	0.5	27	0.6	26	0.7	8	0.6	12	0.3	3	0.3	0	X	0	X
Rent/manage drug establishment	58	0.4	15	0.3	20	0.5	1	0.1	10	0.2	11	1.0	0	X	1	0.3
Possession	587	3.9	76	1.7	32	0.8	26	1.8	390	9.7	42	3.8	3	3.7	18	6.3

Note: See Note, table 5.31. Of the 38,500 guideline cases, 15,282 were sentenced under drug offense guidelines. Some cases are excluded from the table due to missing information.

<sup>d</sup>Offenses occurring at designated protected locations such as near schools or playgrounds.

<sup>a</sup>Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>The Hispanic category includes both black and white Hispanics.

<sup>c</sup>Includes Native Americans, Alaska Natives, Asians, or Pacific Islanders.

Source: U.S. Sentencing Commission, *Annual Report 1995* (Washington, DC: U.S. Sentencing Commission, 1996), pp. 102-104; p. 107, Table 42. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.41

**Antitrust cases filed in U.S. District Courts**By type of case, 1975-95<sup>a</sup>

	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

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.

<sup>a</sup>Percents 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 (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 1995

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	17,816	10,395	4,718	1,732	1,256	2,288	338	63	7,421	3,173	1,249	939	1,653	297	110
District of Columbia	279	155	63	19	24	43	6	0	124	28	14	16	49	11	6
First Circuit	637	375	132	52	38	121	27	5	262	86	39	25	83	21	8
Maine	67	40	14	3	4	18	1	0	27	8	6	3	9	1	0
Massachusetts	269	174	57	20	21	57	18	1	95	16	11	10	36	15	7
New Hampshire	67	43	17	8	3	13	2	0	24	10	4	3	5	1	1
Rhode Island	102	68	19	14	7	24	3	1	34	5	4	5	17	3	0
Puerto Rico	132	50	25	7	3	9	3	3	82	47	14	4	16	1	0
Second Circuit	1,646	1,055	365	193	128	316	48	5	591	198	66	55	212	38	22
Connecticut	225	162	56	26	21	55	4	0	63	19	9	8	19	5	3
New York:															
Northern	116	63	19	8	14	17	4	1	53	18	1	8	24	1	1
Eastern	535	312	140	62	27	71	11	1	223	78	29	17	71	19	9
Southern	628	443	126	80	59	150	26	2	185	56	21	19	73	9	7
Western	92	53	15	13	5	16	3	1	39	8	4	2	19	4	2
Vermont	50	22	9	4	2	7	0	0	28	19	2	1	6	0	0
Third Circuit	1,340	951	353	184	137	234	34	9	389	138	47	47	119	24	14
Delaware	66	48	11	8	7	13	7	2	18	12	1	0	5	0	0
New Jersey	332	220	92	40	20	55	10	3	112	44	10	8	30	12	8
Pennsylvania:															
Eastern	518	410	149	89	66	96	8	2	108	15	21	19	46	6	1
Middle	190	115	41	23	19	28	3	1	75	40	9	6	17	2	1
Western	195	138	52	24	19	37	5	1	57	19	3	10	17	4	4
Virgin Islands	39	20	8	0	6	5	1	0	19	8	3	4	4	0	0
Fourth Circuit	1,845	1,046	607	163	111	140	25	0	799	390	142	116	127	18	6
Maryland	260	148	61	21	14	43	9	0	112	56	9	9	26	8	4
North Carolina:															
Eastern	84	40	18	8	6	5	3	0	44	9	7	11	14	1	2
Middle	119	32	14	8	5	5	0	0	87	40	19	19	9	0	0
Western	184	94	77	6	4	4	3	0	90	38	19	17	16	0	0
South Carolina	348	245	123	39	41	36	6	0	103	42	18	17	22	4	0
Virginia:															
Eastern	493	269	162	48	29	29	1	0	224	131	46	25	18	4	0
Western	131	68	35	18	7	7	1	0	63	29	16	7	11	0	0
West Virginia:															
Northern	98	61	51	5	1	4	0	0	37	23	2	4	7	1	0
Southern	128	89	66	10	4	7	2	0	39	22	6	7	4	0	0
Fifth Circuit	2,742	1,651	930	291	193	214	18	5	1,091	611	197	111	140	26	6
Louisiana:															
Eastern	196	148	69	37	22	19	1	0	48	20	12	4	9	3	0
Middle	43	30	21	6	2	0	0	1	13	6	6	0	1	0	0
Western	162	126	57	27	17	25	0	0	36	14	7	8	4	3	0
Mississippi:															
Northern	109	74	34	19	11	10	0	0	35	12	8	7	8	0	0
Southern	229	173	78	32	36	26	1	0	56	29	12	6	8	1	0
Texas:															
Northern	400	245	139	31	21	43	9	2	155	83	18	23	26	5	0
Eastern	233	144	69	35	23	16	1	0	89	35	34	7	13	0	0
Southern	949	501	359	64	30	43	4	1	448	297	52	36	49	9	5
Western	421	210	104	40	31	32	2	1	211	115	48	20	22	5	1
Sixth Circuit	1,341	770	340	126	95	188	17	4	571	204	106	78	148	33	2
Kentucky:															
Eastern	135	61	23	15	11	10	2	0	74	31	22	6	13	2	0
Western	109	67	36	10	8	13	0	0	42	20	4	7	9	2	0
Michigan:															
Eastern	243	141	26	30	20	53	9	3	102	21	16	16	42	7	0
Western	108	56	25	7	6	15	3	0	52	19	6	10	14	3	0
Ohio:															
Northern	179	114	61	10	11	32	0	0	65	17	13	7	22	5	1
Southern	189	129	84	18	4	23	0	0	60	29	6	6	12	7	0
Tennessee:															
Eastern	125	59	25	15	9	9	0	1	66	34	18	4	6	4	0
Middle	134	95	39	14	18	24	0	0	39	16	8	5	9	1	0
Western	119	48	21	7	8	9	3	0	71	17	13	17	21	2	1

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 1995--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	1,019	651	280	120	87	144	19	1	368	150	69	47	77	18	7
Illinois:															
Northern	392	296	114	48	43	78	13	0	96	24	11	9	36	11	5
Central	86	54	30	12	7	5	0	0	32	13	6	3	8	1	1
Southern	129	48	24	12	5	7	0	0	81	46	11	11	10	2	1
Indiana:															
Northern	103	50	32	6	3	9	0	0	53	23	14	5	10	1	0
Southern	146	89	49	9	14	15	2	0	57	36	10	6	4	1	0
Wisconsin:															
Eastern	95	61	17	16	7	20	0	1	34	5	9	10	8	2	0
Western	68	53	14	17	8	10	4	0	15	3	8	3	1	0	0
Eighth Circuit	1,405	863	423	140	113	160	21	6	542	255	94	74	103	13	3
Arkansas:															
Eastern	262	191	98	32	27	30	3	1	71	39	17	6	9	0	0
Western	107	91	46	20	15	10	0	0	16	6	7	1	2	0	0
Iowa:															
Northern	69	21	9	2	3	4	2	1	48	31	4	7	5	1	0
Southern	152	54	34	2	6	10	2	0	98	63	6	9	19	1	0
Minnesota:															
Northern	122	76	27	13	8	23	3	2	46	5	4	9	19	7	2
Missouri:															
Eastern	188	133	47	27	21	31	5	2	55	8	17	13	15	2	0
Western	226	150	97	19	16	14	4	0	76	25	22	12	16	1	0
Nebraska:															
Northern	125	86	41	18	10	16	1	0	39	22	2	3	11	1	0
South Dakota	55	26	8	3	2	13	0	0	29	16	6	4	3	0	0
South Dakota	99	35	16	4	5	9	1	0	64	40	9	10	4	0	1
Ninth Circuit	2,192	1,034	375	169	105	292	72	21	1,158	490	173	154	273	50	18
Alaska:															
Northern	35	21	8	4	3	4	2	0	14	1	1	2	7	2	1
Arizona:															
Northern	278	97	45	19	8	16	6	3	181	93	19	26	39	3	1
California:															
Northern	189	108	23	16	8	40	17	4	81	15	15	11	31	7	2
Eastern	145	54	12	8	9	18	6	1	91	33	14	11	24	8	1
Central	503	273	63	45	24	103	29	9	230	63	31	33	77	20	6
Southern	245	61	19	6	10	22	4	0	184	93	37	27	23	1	3
Hawaii:															
Northern	72	23	2	4	3	14	0	0	49	23	9	4	11	2	0
Idaho:															
Northern	20	10	5	1	1	3	0	0	10	2	2	2	2	2	0
Montana:															
Northern	47	19	10	3	0	6	0	0	28	9	5	6	8	0	0
Nevada:															
Northern	160	116	60	23	8	17	5	3	44	8	15	6	13	1	1
Oregon:															
Northern	142	65	35	12	4	14	0	0	77	49	7	6	13	2	0
Washington:															
Eastern	180	76	56	9	6	5	0	0	104	78	12	7	7	0	0
Western	164	107	36	19	19	30	3	0	57	23	6	11	13	1	3
Guam:															
Northern	9	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	7	0	0	2	4	1	0
Northern Marianas:															
Northern	3	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Tenth Circuit	1,146	606	219	84	83	190	27	3	540	310	89	54	79	7	1
Colorado:															
Northern	248	162	63	23	26	43	7	0	86	47	20	8	10	1	0
Kansas:															
Northern	222	120	62	11	9	28	8	2	102	55	13	14	20	0	0
New Mexico:															
Northern	192	51	16	9	7	18	1	0	141	81	30	20	8	1	1
Oklahoma:															
Northern	122	58	28	9	6	14	1	0	64	38	9	6	11	0	0
Eastern	65	39	13	8	4	13	1	0	26	21	3	0	2	0	0
Western	157	108	27	14	23	42	2	0	49	28	3	1	14	3	0
Utah:															
Northern	74	39	9	9	4	14	3	0	35	16	10	3	5	1	0
Wyoming:															
Northern	66	29	1	1	4	18	4	1	37	24	1	2	9	1	0
Eleventh Circuit	2,224	1,238	631	191	142	246	24	4	986	313	213	162	243	38	17
Alabama:															
Northern	247	179	110	25	14	27	2	1	68	33	12	9	13	1	0
Middle	123	75	38	8	11	15	2	1	48	26	8	4	10	0	0
Southern	122	61	31	11	12	7	0	0	61	28	22	6	5	0	0
Florida:															
Northern	158	68	37	12	5	13	1	0	90	21	26	25	16	2	0
Middle	331	166	62	31	29	41	3	0	165	48	27	19	55	8	8
Southern	625	295	152	37	26	68	10	2	330	61	77	72	96	17	7
Georgia:															
Northern	356	212	96	30	22	59	5	0	144	64	18	13	37	10	2
Middle	115	72	30	19	11	11	1	0	43	20	9	8	6	0	0
Southern	147	110	75	18	12	5	0	0	37	12	14	6	5	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, 1995* (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1996), pp. 177-179.

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 1995

Circuit and district	Total		Dismissed		Plea of guilty		Court trial		Jury trial	
	Number of defendants	Median amount of time <sup>a</sup> (in months)	Number of defendants	Median amount of time <sup>a</sup> (in months)	Number of defendants	Median amount of time <sup>a</sup> (in months)	Number of defendants	Median amount of time <sup>a</sup> (in months)	Number of defendants	Median amount of time <sup>a</sup> (in months)
Total	54,980	5.7	7,112	6.5	43,103	5.4	949	1.6	3,816	9.6
District of Columbia	570	6.4	56	4.9	438	5.7	2	B	74	10.7
First Circuit	1,539	7.9	186	9.2	1,215	7.4	15	12.1	123	11.3
Maine	167	5.8	19	5.0	130	5.5	2	B	16	7.4
Massachusetts	519	11.8	28	8.7	434	11.2	10	12.1	47	13.7
New Hampshire	138	11.9	15	11.9	114	12.0	1	B	8	B
Rhode Island	128	6.4	3	B	103	5.5	2	B	20	10.9
Puerto Rico	587	6.6	121	9.5	434	6.0	0	X	32	7.9
Second Circuit	4,098	8.9	299	11.9	3,541	8.2	20	8.8	238	15.9
Connecticut	294	7.5	54	7.6	216	6.2	0	X	24	12.1
New York:										
Northern	576	4.2	36	7.4	498	3.4	1	B	41	11.9
Eastern	1,473	10.2	89	18.1	1,310	9.6	8	B	66	18.4
Southern	1,180	10.4	93	14.3	998	9.1	9	B	80	18.8
Western	449	8.3	22	19.9	405	7.1	1	B	21	18.6
Vermont	126	9.6	5	B	114	9.6	1	B	6	B
Third Circuit	3,182	5.9	421	5.1	2,509	5.7	12	4.8	240	9.8
Delaware	102	4.7	17	2.2	75	4.8	2	B	8	B
New Jersey	900	6.6	165	4.5	673	6.4	4	B	58	14.1
Pennsylvania:										
Eastern	897	7.2	59	14.4	722	6.5	3	B	113	9.1
Middle	378	6.4	33	9.1	325	6.1	2	B	18	12.3
Western	407	6.2	61	4.1	317	6.8	1	B	28	8.2
Virgin Islands	498	1.8	86	5.5	397	1.1	0	X	15	7.5
Fourth Circuit	7,011	4.9	1,062	3.4	5,192	4.9	246	0.4	511	7.4
Maryland	666	6.1	138	7.5	473	5.4	4	B	51	10.1
North Carolina:										
Eastern	1,002	4.6	76	4.4	834	4.4	20	2.8	72	8.3
Middle	436	5.7	67	12.0	307	5.0	2	B	60	6.6
Western	783	10.0	103	32.5	639	9.6	7	B	34	14.3
South Carolina	991	6.4	175	5.0	760	6.4	2	B	54	7.3
Virginia:										
Eastern	2,312	2.3	410	0.4	1,558	2.6	195	0.1	149	5.5
Western	380	7.3	45	4.7	273	7.1	11	8.7	51	8.2
West Virginia:										
Northern	187	8.8	22	12.8	139	8.5	0	X	26	10.7
Southern	254	5.5	26	5.7	209	5.4	5	B	14	13.4
Fifth Circuit	6,965	5.4	776	6.4	5,650	5.1	74	5.7	465	8.0
Louisiana:										
Eastern	455	6.3	23	5.0	402	6.2	4	B	26	7.9
Middle	82	3.7	10	4.2	67	3.4	0	X	5	B
Western	297	5.9	43	6.2	219	5.4	8	B	27	7.8
Mississippi:										
Northern	181	7.3	4	B	141	7.3	4	B	32	7.2
Southern	286	6.3	56	8.9	202	5.9	1	B	27	5.6
Texas:										
Northern	1,143	5.7	124	11.9	931	5.3	16	5.6	72	8.0
Eastern	532	6.9	83	7.6	396	6.6	6	B	47	8.7
Southern	1,941	5.0	243	6.9	1,583	4.8	11	4.8	104	7.5
Western	2,048	4.6	190	4.2	1,709	4.5	24	6.0	125	10.2
Sixth Circuit	4,598	6.6	558	8.1	3,603	6.3	92	4.2	345	10.7
Kentucky:										
Eastern	377	5.6	46	6.3	304	5.6	2	B	25	5.9
Western	529	4.0	85	2.3	362	4.0	65	4.1	17	21.6
Michigan:										
Eastern	971	9.5	117	12.7	786	8.7	2	B	66	11.4
Western	389	6.3	48	8.1	291	5.9	3	B	47	7.9
Ohio:										
Northern	705	5.9	37	7.6	629	5.6	8	B	31	8.9
Southern	424	5.8	33	5.7	363	5.6	2	B	26	12.1
Tennessee:										
Eastern	517	8.1	100	12.4	349	6.8	4	B	64	12.7
Middle	203	7.7	27	10.3	157	7.0	2	B	17	13.0
Western	483	7.9	65	7.9	362	7.5	4	B	52	14.5

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 1995--Continued

Circuit and district	Total		Dismissed		Plea of guilty		Court trial		Jury trial	
	Number of defendants	Median amount of time <sup>a</sup> (in months)	Number of defendants	Median amount of time <sup>a</sup> (in months)	Number of defendants	Median amount of time <sup>a</sup> (in months)	Number of defendants	Median amount of time <sup>a</sup> (in months)	Number of defendants	Median amount of time <sup>a</sup> (in months)
Seventh Circuit	2,244	7.0	218	9.4	1,771	6.5	24	9.2	231	11.1
Illinois:										
Northern	852	9.8	49	21.0	694	8.6	10	15.0	99	15.1
Central	240	6.5	27	7.3	192	6.2	2	B	19	9.8
Southern	305	6.3	12	5.2	256	6.1	1	B	36	9.2
Indiana:										
Northern	204	10.9	25	14.8	160	10.7	0	X	19	13.2
Southern	271	6.4	67	8.7	183	5.3	2	B	19	13.7
Wisconsin:										
Eastern	257	5.0	32	5.7	189	4.7	9	B	27	6.4
Western	115	4.7	6	B	97	4.5	0	X	12	5.8
Eighth Circuit	2,868	6.3	282	5.4	2,313	6.1	24	4.2	249	8.8
Arkansas:										
Eastern	323	6.9	57	5.1	226	6.8	4	B	36	8.2
Western	152	4.5	17	4.4	118	4.3	3	B	14	6.8
Iowa:										
Northern	130	7.2	12	8.9	104	6.9	0	X	14	11.5
Southern	156	5.8	14	3.5	131	5.8	0	X	11	6.0
Minnesota	437	7.5	25	7.5	349	7.0	1	B	62	9.3
Missouri:										
Eastern	496	6.3	64	5.5	388	6.2	4	B	40	8.1
Western	446	7.5	30	9.3	388	7.3	3	B	25	9.1
Nebraska	228	6.8	28	6.1	191	7.2	2	B	7	B
North Dakota	210	4.7	6	B	184	4.7	3	B	17	5.2
South Dakota	290	5.4	29	5.2	234	5.4	4	B	23	8.3
Ninth Circuit	11,797	4.8	2,032	7.8	9,265	4.5	69	3.1	431	11.7
Alaska	225	4.5	70	2.7	139	4.8	1	B	15	9.1
Arizona	1,519	5.6	209	33.7	1,235	4.8	9	B	66	9.9
California:										
Northern	702	7.5	132	11.2	523	6.7	4	B	43	14.7
Eastern	931	4.5	129	5.1	763	4.3	7	B	32	15.5
Central	1,141	6.8	102	7.6	933	6.3	11	5.3	95	11.4
Southern	2,634	2.7	140	8.8	2,465	2.5	1	B	28	8.8
Hawaii	1,145	6.3	632	15.3	495	3.3	3	B	15	17.8
Idaho	143	6.6	33	7.1	93	6.4	3	B	14	8.7
Montana	357	3.3	120	0.9	214	4.9	12	3.1	11	9.0
Nevada	528	8.4	101	6.9	395	8.9	1	B	31	12.1
Oregon	619	5.3	60	5.1	523	5.0	5	B	31	15.5
Washington:										
Eastern	405	4.6	80	3.7	302	4.5	3	B	20	8.0
Western	1,238	3.5	163	3.4	1,042	3.5	9	B	24	8.4
Guam	191	4.0	56	2.4	129	4.4	0	X	6	B
Northern Marianas	19	5.0	5	B	14	5.0	0	X	0	X
Tenth Circuit	2,828	5.4	498	3.7	2,153	5.5	23	5.8	154	8.5
Colorado	281	4.9	14	12.9	257	4.8	0	X	10	7.3
Kansas	444	6.7	72	3.9	321	6.8	4	B	47	8.5
New Mexico	998	5.6	200	4.4	763	5.7	8	B	27	8.4
Oklahoma:										
Northern	224	5.9	24	4.6	171	5.9	2	B	27	7.5
Eastern	65	4.5	11	3.6	49	4.5	2	B	3	B
Western	365	2.2	110	0.6	242	2.9	1	B	12	6.2
Utah	310	7.7	59	11.6	232	6.9	3	B	16	11.5
Wyoming	141	6.5	8	B	118	6.1	3	B	12	10.8
Eleventh Circuit	7,280	5.1	724	8.1	5,453	4.8	348	0.1	755	8.9
Alabama:										
Northern	358	2.6	54	1.9	271	2.3	5	B	28	4.7
Middle	300	5.4	70	7.3	173	4.8	4	B	53	9.0
Southern	317	6.2	42	28.5	232	5.7	4	B	39	6.6
Florida:										
Northern	423	6.3	23	16.1	316	6.2	2	B	82	6.5
Middle	1,055	6.3	90	8.9	799	5.9	19	5.6	147	9.2
Southern	1,806	7.7	170	12.6	1,339	6.9	17	6.4	280	11.0
Georgia:										
Northern	974	4.8	113	5.4	754	4.4	29	0.1	78	10.3
Middle	1,625	0.1	78	7.8	1,252	0.1	266	0.1	29	10.6
Southern	422	4.4	84	4.8	317	4.1	2	B	19	8.7

Note: Defendants charged in two or more cases that were terminated during the year are reported only once. The data exclude 829 transfers and 1,466 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 percent of all cases fall.

<sup>a</sup>Computed on 10 or more defendants only.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1995* (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1996), pp. 232-234.

Table 5.44

**Felony convictions in State courts**

By offense, United States, 1992

Most serious conviction offense	Felony convictions	
	Number	Percent
All offenses	893,630	100%
Violent offenses	165,099	18.4
Murder/manslaughter <sup>a</sup>	12,548	1.4
Murder	9,079	1.0
Manslaughter <sup>b</sup>	3,469	0.4
Rape	21,655	2.4
Robbery	51,878	5.8
Armed	13,810	1.5
Unarmed	20,154	2.3
Unspecified	17,914	2.0
Aggravated assault	58,969	6.6
Other violent <sup>c</sup>	20,049	2.2
Property offenses	297,494	33.5
Burglary	114,630	12.9
Residential	16,649	1.9
Nonresidential	45,159	5.1
Unspecified	52,822	5.9
Larceny	119,000	13.4
Motor vehicle theft	19,332	2.2
Other theft <sup>d</sup>	99,668	11.2
Fraud/forgery <sup>e</sup>	63,864	7.2
Fraud <sup>f</sup>	30,245	3.4
Forgery	33,619	3.8
Drug offenses	280,232	31.3
Possession	109,426	12.2
Drug trafficking	170,806	19.1
Marijuana	16,376	1.8
Other	125,333	14.0
Unspecified	29,097	3.3
Weapons offenses	26,422	3.0
Other offenses <sup>f</sup>	124,383	13.8

Note: These data are derived 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 and the National Association of Criminal Justice Planners 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, and 1992 were expanded to include 300 counties selected to be nationally representative. All four samples included the same 54 counties representative of the Nation's 75 largest. The 75 largest counties in the United States comprise about 37 percent of the U.S. population but in 1992 accounted for about half of all crime reported to police and half of all felony convictions in State courts. 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 893,630 adult convicted felons. These data are estimates derived from a sample and therefore subject to sampling variation.

For definitions of terms and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 14.

<sup>a</sup>Manslaughter is defined as nonnegligent manslaughter only.

<sup>b</sup>In a small number of cases where it was unclear whether the offense was murder or manslaughter, the case was classified under manslaughter.

<sup>c</sup>Includes offenses such as negligent manslaughter, sexual assault, and kidnapping.

<sup>d</sup>Includes a small number of convictions with unspecified offenses.

<sup>e</sup>Includes embezzlement.

<sup>f</sup>Composed 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, 1992*, Bulletin NCJ-151167 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1995), p. 2, Table 1.

Table 5.45

**Felony convictions in State and Federal courts**

By offense, United States, 1992

Most serious conviction offense	Felony convictions			Federal felony convictions as percent of total
	Total	State	Federal	
All offenses	935,303	893,630	41,673	4.5%
Violent offenses	167,858	165,099	2,759	1.6
Murder/manslaughter <sup>a</sup>	12,672	12,548	124	1.0
Rape	21,957	21,655	302	1.4
Robbery	53,781	51,878	1,903	3.5
Aggravated assault	59,158	58,969	189	0.3
Other violent <sup>b</sup>	20,290	20,049	241	1.2
Property offenses	307,801	297,494	10,307	3.3
Burglary	114,745	114,630	115	0.1
Larceny <sup>c</sup>	120,830	119,000	1,830	1.5
Motor vehicle theft	19,665	19,332	333	1.7
Other theft	101,165	99,668	1,497	1.5
Fraud/forgery <sup>d</sup>	72,226	63,864	8,362	11.6
Fraud <sup>e</sup>	38,007	30,245	7,762	20.4
Forgery	34,219	33,619	600	1.8
Drug offenses	297,955	280,232	17,723	5.9
Possession	109,598	109,426	172	0.2
Trafficking	188,357	170,806	17,551	9.3
Weapons offenses	30,290	26,422	3,868	12.8
Other offenses <sup>e</sup>	131,399	124,383	7,016	5.3

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 13. For methodology used to collect the State data and definitions of offenses used for these tables, see Appendix 14.

<sup>a</sup>Does not include negligent manslaughter.

<sup>b</sup>Includes offenses such as negligent manslaughter, sexual assault, and kidnapping.

<sup>c</sup>Includes motor vehicle theft.

<sup>d</sup>Includes embezzlement.

<sup>e</sup>Composed 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, 1992*, Bulletin NCJ-153257 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, May 1996), p. 2.



Table 5.46

**Felony offenders convicted in State courts**

By offense, sex, race, and age, United States, 1992

Most serious conviction offense	Estimated total number of convictions	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	893,630	100%	87%	13%	52%	47%	1%	9%	46%	31%	10%	3%	1%
Violent offenses	165,099	100	93	7	48	50	2	13	46	27	9	3	2
Murder <sup>a</sup>	12,548	100	90	10	41	58	1	18	46	23	9	3	1
Rape	21,655	100	98	2	66	30	4	6	38	33	13	6	4
Robbery	51,878	100	94	6	34	65	1	18	53	23	5	1	(b)
Aggravated assault	58,969	100	90	10	50	48	2	10	45	29	10	4	2
Other violent <sup>c</sup>	20,049	100	93	7	72	27	1	7	37	32	15	5	4
Property offenses	297,494	100	83	17	58	41	1	11	48	29	9	2	1
Burglary	114,630	100	95	5	60	39	1	14	52	26	7	1	(b)
Larceny <sup>d</sup>	119,000	100	81	19	57	42	1	12	46	29	10	2	1
Fraud <sup>e</sup>	63,864	100	62	38	57	42	1	4	45	35	12	3	1
Drug offenses	280,232	100	85	15	44	55	1	7	46	34	10	2	1
Possession	109,426	100	83	17	44	55	1	7	42	37	12	2	(b)
Trafficking	170,806	100	86	14	44	55	1	7	49	33	9	2	(b)
Weapons offenses	26,422	100	96	4	39	60	1	13	49	25	10	2	1
Other offenses <sup>f</sup>	124,383	100	90	10	64	34	2	7	41	34	13	4	1

Note: See Note, table 5.44. Data on sex were available for 87 percent of the estimated total of 893,630 convicted felons; figures on race for 62 percent; and figures on age for 80 percent. For definitions of terms and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 14.

<sup>a</sup>Includes forgery and embezzlement.

<sup>f</sup>Composed of nonviolent offenses such as receiving stolen property and vandalism.

<sup>a</sup>Includes nonnegligent manslaughter.

<sup>b</sup>Less than 0.5 percent.

<sup>c</sup>Includes offenses such as negligent manslaughter, sexual assault, and kidnapping.

<sup>d</sup>Includes motor vehicle theft.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Felony Sentences in State Courts, 1992*, Bulletin NCJ-151167 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1995), p. 2, Table 1; p. 5, Table 5. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.47

**Felony convictions in State courts**By offense and method of conviction, United States, 1992<sup>a</sup>

Most serious conviction offense	Trial							
	Total		Jury		Bench		Guilty plea	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All offenses	72,968	8%	37,593	4%	35,376	4%	820,662	92%
Violent offenses	25,336	15	16,680	10	8,656	5	139,765	85
Murder <sup>b</sup>	5,122	41	4,076	33	1,046	8	7,427	59
Rape	3,952	18	3,023	14	929	4	17,703	82
Robbery	6,085	12	3,860	8	2,225	4	45,794	88
Aggravated assault	7,462	13	4,409	8	3,053	5	51,507	87
Other violent <sup>c</sup>	2,716	14	1,312	7	1,404	7	17,333	86
Property offenses	16,154	5	7,473	2	8,681	3	281,340	95
Burglary	7,412	6	3,759	3	3,652	3	107,218	94
Larceny <sup>d</sup>	6,717	6	2,668	2	4,049	4	112,283	94
Fraud <sup>e</sup>	2,025	3	1,045	2	980	1	61,839	97
Drug offenses	21,230	8	8,567	3	12,663	5	259,001	92
Possession	9,878	9	1,839	2	8,039	7	99,548	91
Trafficking	11,352	7	6,728	4	4,624	3	159,453	93
Weapons offenses	2,331	9	1,205	5	1,126	4	24,091	91
Other offenses <sup>f</sup>	7,917	6	3,668	3	4,249	3	116,465	94

Note: See Note, table 5.44. Data on type of conviction were available for 79 percent of the estimated total of convicted felons. Table figures include estimates for cases missing a designation on type of conviction. Consequently, detail sums to the estimated total of 893,630 convicted felons. For definitions of terms and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 14.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not sum to total because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Includes nonnegligent manslaughter.

<sup>c</sup>Includes offenses such as negligent manslaughter, sexual assault, and kidnapping.

<sup>d</sup>Includes motor vehicle theft.

<sup>e</sup>Includes forgery and embezzlement.

<sup>f</sup>Composed 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, 1992*, Bulletin NCJ-151167 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1995), p. 9, Table 9; p. 10, Table 10.

Table 5.48

**Felony sentences imposed by State courts**

By offense, United States, 1992

Most serious conviction offense	Total	Percent of felons sentenced to:			
		Incarceration			Straight probation
		Total	Prison	Jail	
All offenses	100%	70%	44%	26%	30%
Violent offenses	100	81	60	21	19
Murder <sup>a</sup>	100	97	93	4	3
Rape	100	87	68	19	13
Robbery	100	88	74	14	12
Aggravated assault	100	72	44	28	28
Other violent <sup>b</sup>	100	68	39	29	32
Property offenses	100	66	42	24	34
Burglary	100	75	52	23	25
Larceny <sup>c</sup>	100	65	38	27	35
Fraud <sup>d</sup>	100	52	31	21	48
Drug offenses	100	70	42	28	30
Possession	100	62	33	29	38
Trafficking	100	75	48	27	25
Weapons offenses	100	66	40	26	34
Other offenses <sup>e</sup>	100	65	35	30	35

Note: See Note, table 5.44. Data on sentence type were available for 99 percent of the estimated total of 893,630 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 definitions of terms and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 14.

<sup>a</sup>Includes nonnegligent manslaughter.

<sup>b</sup>Includes offenses such as negligent manslaughter, sexual assault, and kidnaping.

<sup>c</sup>Includes motor vehicle theft.

<sup>d</sup>Includes forgery and embezzlement.

<sup>e</sup>Composed 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, 1992*. Bulletin NCJ-151167 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice,

Table 5.49

**Felony sentences imposed by State courts**By sex of offender and offense, United States, 1992<sup>a</sup>

Most serious conviction offense		Percent of felons sentenced to:					
		Incarceration				Nonincarceration	
		Total	Total	Prison	Jail	Total	Straight probation
<b>Male</b>							
All offenses	100%	74%	48%	27%	26%	25%	1%
Violent offenses	100	83	61	22	17	17	1
Murder <sup>b</sup>	100	97	93	4	3	3	(c)
Rape	100	87	67	20	13	13	(c)
Robbery	100	89	74	15	11	11	(c)
Aggravated assault	100	76	46	30	24	23	1
Other violent <sup>d</sup>	100	70	40	30	30	30	1
Property offenses	100	72	46	26	28	27	1
Burglary	100	77	54	23	23	22	1
Larceny <sup>e</sup>	100	71	41	29	29	29	1
Fraud <sup>f</sup>	100	61	37	24	39	38	1
Drug offenses	100	75	45	29	25	25	1
Possession	100	68	37	31	32	31	1
Trafficking	100	79	51	28	21	21	(c)
Weapons offenses	100	69	42	27	31	30	1
Other offenses <sup>g</sup>	100	68	37	31	32	30	1
<b>Female</b>							
All offenses	100	56	30	27	44	43	1
Violent offenses	100	69	42	27	31	31	1
Murder <sup>b</sup>	100	92	84	8	8	8	0
Rape	100	78	42	36	22	22	0
Robbery	100	77	54	23	23	23	1
Aggravated assault	100	60	30	31	40	39	1
Other violent <sup>d</sup>	100	66	29	37	34	33	(c)
Property offenses	100	50	27	23	50	49	2
Burglary	100	67	37	30	33	33	(c)
Larceny <sup>e</sup>	100	53	27	26	47	46	2
Fraud <sup>f</sup>	100	43	23	20	57	55	2
Drug offenses	100	61	31	30	39	38	1
Possession	100	58	27	31	42	41	1
Trafficking	100	64	34	30	36	36	1
Weapons offenses	100	51	27	25	49	48	1
Other offenses <sup>g</sup>	100	54	26	28	46	44	2

Note: See Notes, tables 5.44 and 5.48. Data on sentence type by sex were available for 775,026 of the estimated total of 893,630 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 14.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not sum to total because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Includes nonnegligent manslaughter.

<sup>c</sup>Less than 0.5 percent.

<sup>d</sup>Includes offenses such as negligent manslaughter, sexual assault, and kidnapping.

<sup>e</sup>Includes motor vehicle theft.

<sup>f</sup>Includes forgery and embezzlement.

<sup>g</sup>Composed of nonviolent offenses such as receiving stolen property and driving while intoxicated.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *State Court Sentencing of Convicted Felons, 1992*, NCJ-152696 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1996), p. 18.

Table 5.50

**Felony sentences imposed by State courts**By race of offender and offense, United States, 1992<sup>a</sup>

Most serious conviction offense		Percent of felons sentenced to:					
		Incarceration				Nonincarceration	
		Total	Total	Prison	Jail	Total	Straight probation
<b>White</b>							
All offenses	100%	74%	42%	32%	26%	26%	1%
Violent offenses	100	81	55	25	19	19	1
Murder <sup>b</sup>	100	97	90	7	3	3	(c)
Rape	100	86	62	24	14	14	1
Robbery	100	89	72	18	11	10	1
Aggravated assault	100	73	39	34	27	26	1
Other violent <sup>d</sup>	100	71	45	26	29	28	1
Property offenses	100	70	43	28	30	29	1
Burglary	100	78	52	26	22	22	(c)
Larceny <sup>e</sup>	100	69	37	33	31	30	1
Fraud <sup>f</sup>	100	58	36	22	42	41	1
Drug offenses	100	75	34	41	25	24	1
Possession	100	69	29	40	31	30	1
Trafficking	100	80	37	42	20	20	1
Weapons offenses	100	72	38	35	28	27	1
Other offenses <sup>g</sup>	100	71	38	32	29	28	1
<b>Black</b>							
All offenses	100	75	56	19	25	24	1
Violent offenses	100	85	69	17	15	14	(c)
Murder <sup>b</sup>	100	97	94	2	4	4	0
Rape	100	90	82	8	10	10	(c)
Robbery	100	90	77	13	10	9	(c)
Aggravated assault	100	78	53	24	22	22	1
Other violent <sup>d</sup>	100	72	44	28	28	28	0
Property offenses	100	72	53	19	28	28	1
Burglary	100	80	63	17	20	19	1
Larceny <sup>e</sup>	100	72	51	21	28	28	1
Fraud <sup>f</sup>	100	55	38	17	45	44	1
Drug offenses	100	74	54	20	26	26	1
Possession	100	66	44	23	34	33	1
Trafficking	100	79	60	18	21	21	(c)
Weapons offenses	100	68	50	19	32	31	1
Other offenses <sup>g</sup>	100	70	52	18	30	29	1

Note: See Notes, tables 5.44 and 5.48. Data on sentence type by race were available for 538,727 of the estimated total of 893,630 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 14.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not sum to total because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Includes nonnegligent manslaughter.

<sup>c</sup>Less than 0.5 percent.

<sup>d</sup>Includes offenses such as negligent manslaughter, sexual assault, and kidnapping.

<sup>e</sup>Includes motor vehicle theft.

<sup>f</sup>Includes forgery and embezzlement.

<sup>g</sup>Composed of nonviolent offenses such as receiving stolen property and driving while intoxicated.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *State Court Sentencing of Convicted Felons, 1992*, NCJ-152696 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1996), p. 19.

Table 5.51

**Felony convictions and sentences imposed by State and Federal courts**By offense, United States, 1992<sup>a</sup>

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	17.9	18.5	6.6	24.3	25.2	9.6	14.6	14.9	2.5	11.4	11.7	2.1
Murder/manslaughter <sup>b</sup>	1.4	1.4	0.3	2.8	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Rape	2.3	2.4	0.7	3.6	3.7	0.7	1.7	1.8	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.6
Robbery	5.8	5.8	4.6	9.6	9.8	7.3	3.1	3.1	0.8	2.3	2.3	0.5
Aggravated assault	6.3	6.6	0.5	6.2	6.6	0.6	6.9	7.1	0.2	5.9	6.2	0.2
Other violent <sup>c</sup>	2.2	2.2	0.6	1.9	2.0	0.5	2.4	2.5	0.7	2.3	2.4	0.6
Property offenses	32.9	33.3	24.7	30.5	31.8	10.6	31.0	30.7	39.3	38.1	37.7	49.3
Burglary	12.3	12.8	0.3	14.3	15.2	0.4	11.0	11.3	0.2	10.3	10.7	0.1
Larceny <sup>d</sup>	12.9	13.3	4.4	10.9	11.5	1.8	13.6	13.8	7.0	15.3	15.5	8.9
Motor vehicle theft	2.1	2.2	0.8	1.9	2.0	0.6	2.6	2.7	1.4	1.9	1.9	0.8
Other theft	10.8	11.2	3.6	8.9	9.4	1.2	11.0	11.2	5.6	13.6	13.8	8.1
Fraud/forgery <sup>e</sup>	7.7	7.1	20.1	5.2	5.0	8.5	6.6	5.8	32.1	12.4	11.4	40.2
Fraud <sup>e</sup>	4.1	3.4	18.6	2.2	1.8	7.9	3.7	2.9	29.7	7.2	6.1	37.3
Forgery	3.7	3.8	1.4	3.0	3.2	0.6	2.7	2.7	2.4	5.4	5.5	2.9
Drug offenses	31.9	31.4	42.5	31.6	29.9	58.3	33.4	33.8	22.2	30.9	31.4	18.2
Possession	11.7	12.2	0.4	8.7	9.2	0.2	13.3	13.7	0.5	16.0	15.9	17.3
Trafficking	20.1	19.1	42.1	23.0	20.9	58.1	19.9	19.8	21.6	15.0	15.5	0.8
Weapons offenses	3.2	3.0	9.3	3.2	2.7	11.5	3.1	3.0	7.7	3.4	3.4	4.9
Other offenses <sup>f</sup>	14.0	13.9	16.8	11.0	11.1	10.0	16.4	16.1	28.0	16.6	16.2	25.6

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 13. For methodology used to collect the State data and definitions of offenses used for these tables, see Appendix 14.

<sup>a</sup>Subcategories may not add to total because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Does not include negligent manslaughter.

<sup>c</sup>Includes offenses such as negligent manslaughter, sexual assault, and kidnaping.

<sup>d</sup>Includes motor vehicle theft.

<sup>e</sup>Includes embezzlement.

<sup>f</sup>Composed 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, 1992**, Bulletin NCJ-153257 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, May 1996), p. 3.

Table 5.52					
Felony sentences imposed by State and Federal courts					
By offense, United States, 1992					
Most serious conviction offense	Total	Percent of felons sentenced to:			Straight probation
		Total	Incarceration Prison	Jail	
<u>Violent offenses</u>					
Murder/manslaughter <sup>a</sup>					
State and Federal	100%	97%	93%	4%	3%
State	100	97	93	4	3
Federal	100	83	77	6	17
Rape					
State and Federal	100	87	68	19	13
State	100	87	68	19	13
Federal	100	80	56	24	20
Robbery					
State and Federal	100	88	75	13	12
State	100	88	74	14	12
Federal	100	98	95	3	2
Aggravated assault					
State and Federal	100	72	44	28	28
State	100	72	44	28	28
Federal	100	89	81	8	11
Other violent <sup>b</sup>					
State and Federal	100	68	39	29	32
State	100	68	39	29	32
Federal	100	76	54	22	24
<u>Property offenses</u>					
Burglary					
State and Federal	100	75	52	23	25
State	100	75	52	23	25
Federal	100	90	77	13	10
Larceny <sup>c</sup>					
State and Federal	100	65	38	27	35
State	100	65	38	27	35
Federal	100	52	24	28	48
Motor vehicle theft					
State and Federal	100	73	41	32	27
State	100	73	41	32	27
Federal	100	75	44	31	25
Other theft					
State and Federal	100	63	37	26	37
State	100	63	37	26	37
Federal	100	47	20	27	53
Fraud/forgery <sup>d</sup>					
State and Federal	100	52	30	22	48
State	100	52	31	21	48
Federal	100	53	25	28	47
Fraud <sup>d</sup>					
State and Federal	100	47	24	23	53
State	100	46	24	22	54
Federal	100	53	25	28	47
Forgery					
State and Federal	100	56	37	19	44
State	100	56	37	19	44
Federal	100	52	23	29	48
<u>Drug offenses</u>					
Possession					
State and Federal	100	62	33	29	38
State	100	62	33	29	38
Federal	100	52	31	21	48
Trafficking					
State and Federal	100	76	51	25	24
State	100	75	48	27	25
Federal	100	90	81	9	10

Note: See Notes, tables 5.45 and 5.51. 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 percent not designated as prison, jail, or probation. The table classifies them under probation. For methodology used to collect the Federal data, see Appendix 13. For methodology used to collect the State data and definitions of offenses used for these tables, see Appendix 14.

<sup>a</sup>Does not include negligent manslaughter.

<sup>b</sup>Includes offenses such as negligent manslaughter, sexual assault, and kidnapping.

<sup>c</sup>Includes motor vehicle theft.

<sup>d</sup>Includes embezzlement.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Felony Sentences in the United States, 1992*, Bulletin NCJ-153257 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, May 1996), p. 5. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.53				
Average maximum length of felony sentences imposed by State courts				
By offense, United States, 1992				
(In months)				
Most serious conviction offense	Maximum sentence length for felons sentenced to:			
	Total	Incarceration	Jail	Straight probation
<b>Average sentence</b>				
All offenses	53	79	7	47
Violent offenses	95	125	8	52
Murder <sup>a</sup>	238	251	10	78
Rape	130	164	8	71
Robbery	101	117	11	62
Aggravated assault	56	87	7	45
Other violent <sup>b</sup>	55	88	6	52
Property offenses	45	67	7	47
Burglary	56	76	8	55
Larceny <sup>c</sup>	34	53	7	43
Fraud <sup>d</sup>	44	69	6	44
Drug offenses	43	67	6	48
Possession	32	55	4	45
Trafficking	50	72	8	51
Weapons offenses	36	55	6	38
Other offenses <sup>e</sup>	32	53	6	42
<b>Median sentence</b>				
All offenses	24	48	5	36
Violent offenses	60	84	6	36
Murder <sup>a</sup>	252	288	10	60
Rape	72	108	6	60
Robbery	66	84	9	60
Aggravated assault	24	60	6	36
Other violent <sup>b</sup>	24	60	4	36
Property offenses	24	42	5	36
Burglary	36	48	6	36
Larceny <sup>c</sup>	18	36	4	36
Fraud <sup>d</sup>	24	36	3	36
Drug offenses	24	48	5	36
Possession	12	36	3	36
Trafficking	36	48	6	36
Weapons offenses	16	36	4	24
Other offenses <sup>e</sup>	12	28	4	36

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 percent of all sentence lengths fall. Averages exclude sentences to death or to life in prison. Sentence length data were available for 96 percent of cases for which sentence type was known. For definitions of terms and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 14.

<sup>a</sup>Includes nonnegligent manslaughter.

<sup>b</sup>Includes offenses such as negligent manslaughter, sexual assault, and kidnapping.

<sup>c</sup>Includes motor vehicle theft.

<sup>d</sup>Includes forgery and embezzlement.

<sup>e</sup>Composed 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, 1992*, Bulletin NCJ-151167 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1995), p. 3, Table 3.

Table 5.54

**Average maximum length of felony sentences imposed by State courts**

By sex of offender and offense, United States, 1992

(In months)

Most serious conviction offense	Average maximum sentence length for felons sentenced to:			
	Total	Incarceration Prison	Jail	Straight probation
<b>Male</b>				
All offenses	54	80	7	47
Violent offenses	94	125	8	53
Murder <sup>a</sup>	241	254	10	70
Rape	125	161	8	70
Robbery	99	115	11	63
Aggravated assault	57	89	7	44
Other violent <sup>b</sup>	57	91	6	52
Property offenses	47	69	7	47
Burglary	57	78	8	55
Larceny <sup>c</sup>	34	54	7	42
Fraud <sup>d</sup>	49	76	6	44
Drug offenses	45	68	7	48
Possession	33	56	4	43
Trafficking	51	74	8	52
Weapons offenses	33	50	5	39
Other offenses <sup>e</sup>	32	52	7	43
<b>Female</b>				
All offenses	35	60	6	43
Violent offenses	60	94	6	49
Murder <sup>a</sup>	187	203	15	98
Rape	64	105	8	50
Robbery	58	77	9	66
Aggravated assault	36	67	5	39
Other violent <sup>b</sup>	33	65	6	60
Property offenses	32	55	5	42
Burglary	29	49	5	47
Larceny <sup>c</sup>	28	48	6	40
Fraud <sup>d</sup>	37	64	4	43
Drug offenses	30	53	6	47
Possession	22	43	4	41
Trafficking	36	60	8	52
Weapons offenses	139	257	3	32
Other offenses <sup>e</sup>	21	37	5	38

Note: See Notes, tables 5.44, 5.48, and 5.49. 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 14.

<sup>a</sup>Includes nonnegligent manslaughter.

<sup>b</sup>Includes offenses such as negligent manslaughter, sexual assault, and kidnapping.

<sup>c</sup>Includes motor vehicle theft.

<sup>d</sup>Includes forgery and embezzlement.

<sup>e</sup>Composed of nonviolent offenses such as receiving stolen property and driving while intoxicated.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *State Court Sentencing of Convicted Felons, 1992*, NCJ-152696 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1996), p. 20.

Table 5.55

**Average maximum length of felony sentences imposed by State courts**

By race of offender and offense, United States, 1992

(In months)

Most serious conviction offense	Average maximum sentence length for felons sentenced to:			
	Total	Incarceration Prison	Jail	Straight probation
<b>White</b>				
All offenses	45	74	7	45
Violent offenses	84	120	8	51
Murder <sup>a</sup>	208	229	12	71
Rape	120	163	9	73
Robbery	90	110	11	59
Aggravated assault	47	81	7	43
Other violent <sup>b</sup>	62	93	7	53
Property offenses	45	70	8	45
Burglary	58	82	9	53
Larceny <sup>c</sup>	31	53	7	41
Fraud <sup>d</sup>	45	68	7	41
Drug offenses	30	59	6	45
Possession	22	47	4	42
Trafficking	35	65	8	48
Weapons offenses	29	51	5	36
Other offenses <sup>e</sup>	23	37	7	41
<b>Black</b>				
All offenses	63	81	7	49
Violent offenses	101	123	8	54
Murder <sup>a</sup>	241	248	8	86
Rape	148	161	9	61
Robbery	100	115	11	70
Aggravated assault	62	86	7	42
Other violent <sup>b</sup>	49	77	5	66
Property offenses	51	67	7	49
Burglary	58	72	8	63
Larceny <sup>c</sup>	40	53	8	42
Fraud <sup>d</sup>	62	86	6	45
Drug offenses	52	69	7	49
Possession	39	58	4	42
Trafficking	59	75	9	56
Weapons offenses	43	57	5	34
Other offenses <sup>e</sup>	56	73	8	50

Note: See Notes, tables 5.44, 5.48, 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 14.

<sup>a</sup>Includes nonnegligent manslaughter.

<sup>b</sup>Includes offenses such as negligent manslaughter, sexual assault, and kidnapping.

<sup>c</sup>Includes motor vehicle theft.

<sup>d</sup>Includes forgery and embezzlement.

<sup>e</sup>Composed of nonviolent offenses such as receiving stolen property and driving while intoxicated.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *State Court Sentencing of Convicted Felons, 1992*, NCJ-152696 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1996), p. 21.

Table 5.56

**Average and median lengths of felony sentences imposed by State courts**

By offense and method of conviction, United States, 1992

(In months)

Average maximum sentence length for convictions by:										
Most serious conviction offense	Total		Total		Trial		Bench		Guilty plea	
	Average	Median	Average	Median	Jury		Average	Median	Average	Median
					Average	Median				
<u>Sentences to prison</u>										
All offenses	79	48	150	75	190	108	88	60	72	48
Violent offenses	125	72	209	120	251	144	121	72	109	72
Murder <sup>a</sup>	251	180	327	240	360	240	252	240	230	180
Rape	164	96	266	180	292	240	173	120	139	84
Robbery	117	84	198	120	249	168	92	72	106	72
Aggravated assault	87	60	138	72	173	90	76	60	78	60
Other violent <sup>b</sup>	88	60	157	82	202	96	93	48	75	60
Property offenses	67	42	100	60	120	60	80	60	64	40
Burglary	76	48	110	72	120	80	100	60	74	48
Larceny <sup>c</sup>	53	36	92	60	133	60	60	48	48	36
Fraud <sup>d</sup>	69	36	74	36	86	48	55	36	72	36
Drug offenses	67	48	125	72	161	96	71	48	62	48
Possession	55	36	92	48	156	64	58	48	50	33
Trafficking	72	48	137	84	162	108	81	60	66	48
Weapons offenses	55	36	67	36	78	42	52	36	56	36
Other offenses <sup>e</sup>	53	27	73	42	97	60	45	30	55	30
<u>Sentences to jail</u>										
All offenses	7	5	9	5	11	6	7	3	7	6
Violent offenses	8	6	10	6	11	6	10	6	8	6
Murder <sup>a</sup>	10	10	6	4	7	7	5	4	9	10
Rape	8	6	16	7	17	6	16	12	8	6
Robbery	11	9	16	12	16	10	16	23	11	9
Aggravated assault	7	6	9	6	9	6	8	5	7	5
Other violent <sup>b</sup>	6	4	6	6	4	3	7	6	6	4
Property offenses	7	5	8	3	12	6	5	2	7	5
Burglary	8	6	13	6	18	9	6	3	8	6
Larceny <sup>c</sup>	7	4	5	2	7	2	4	1	7	5
Fraud <sup>d</sup>	6	3	4	3	5	6	4	2	6	3
Drug offenses	6	5	6	3	12	6	5	2	7	5
Possession	4	3	3	2	7	6	2	1	4	3
Trafficking	8	6	11	4	14	6	9	3	8	6
Weapons offenses	6	4	8	4	15	6	3	1	6	4
Other offenses <sup>e</sup>	6	4	10	7	8	6	12	9	7	6
<u>Sentences to straight probation</u>										
All offenses	47	36	66	48	44	30	75	60	47	36
Violent offenses	52	36	71	48	52	48	82	48	51	36
Murder <sup>a</sup>	78	60	170	60	65	60	239	240	69	60
Rape	71	60	71	48	78	48	65	36	70	60
Robbery	62	60	93	48	54	48	108	60	62	60
Aggravated assault	45	36	58	36	48	36	65	36	43	36
Other violent <sup>b</sup>	52	36	73	36	37	36	90	48	51	36
Property offenses	47	36	60	48	40	36	72	60	47	36
Burglary	55	36	69	48	47	48	85	72	56	36
Larceny <sup>c</sup>	43	36	59	36	35	30	71	60	43	36
Fraud <sup>d</sup>	44	36	43	30	37	30	47	36	45	36
Drug offenses	48	36	76	60	49	30	81	72	47	36
Possession	45	36	73	72	36	30	77	72	42	36
Trafficking	51	36	82	36	58	36	95	36	51	36
Weapons offenses	38	24	34	24	32	24	35	24	39	30
Other offenses <sup>e</sup>	42	36	51	36	38	30	58	36	45	36

Note: See Notes, tables 5.44 and 5.48. Averages exclude sentences to death or to life in prison. The median marks the point below which and above which 50 percent 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 14.

<sup>a</sup>Includes nonnegligent manslaughter.

<sup>b</sup>Includes offenses such as negligent manslaughter, sexual assault, and kidnapping.

<sup>c</sup>Includes motor vehicle theft.

<sup>d</sup>Includes forgery and embezzlement.

<sup>e</sup>Composed of nonviolent offenses such as receiving stolen property and driving while intoxicated.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *State Court Sentencing of Convicted Felons, 1992*, NCJ-152696 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1996), pp. 48, 49.



Table 5.57

**Average maximum length of felony sentences imposed by State and Federal courts**

By offense, United States, 1992

(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 <sup>a</sup>				
State and Federal	237	250	10	77
State	238	251	10	78
Federal	142	153	7	65
Rape				
State and Federal	129	163	8	70
State	130	164	8	71
Federal	41	57	7	38
Robbery				
State and Federal	101	116	11	62
State	101	117	11	62
Federal	97	99	8	55
Aggravated assault				
State and Federal	56	87	7	45
State	56	87	7	45
Federal	78	84	7	40
Other violent <sup>b</sup>				
State and Federal	33	54	6	42
State	32	53	6	42
Federal	75	101	8	41
<u>Property offenses</u>				
Burglary				
State and Federal	56	76	7	55
State	56	76	7	55
Federal	55	63	7	34
Larceny <sup>c</sup>				
State and Federal	18	36	5	37
State	18	36	4	36
Federal	20	35	7	39
Motor vehicle theft				
State and Federal	40	66	6	54
State	40	67	6	54
Federal	20	29	8	51
Other theft				
State and Federal	32	50	7	41
State	32	50	7	41
Federal	20	38	7	38
Fraud/forgery <sup>d</sup>				
State and Federal	24	66	4	36
State	24	69	3	36
Federal	21	36	8	38
Fraud <sup>d</sup>				
State and Federal	37	68	5	43
State	42	76	5	44
Federal	21	36	5	38
Forgery				
State and Federal	46	66	7	45
State	46	66	7	45
Federal	19	35	7	36
<u>Drug offenses</u>				
Possession				
State and Federal	32	55	4	45
State	32	55	4	45
Federal	38	60	5	29
Trafficking				
State and Federal	54	75	8	51
State	50	72	8	51
Federal	84	92	8	43

Note: See Notes, tables 5.45 and 5.51. 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 13. For methodology used to collect the State data and definitions of offenses used for these tables, see Appendix 14.

<sup>a</sup>Does not include negligent manslaughter.

<sup>b</sup>Includes offenses such as negligent manslaughter, sexual assault, and kidnapping.

<sup>c</sup>Includes motor vehicle theft.

<sup>d</sup>Includes embezzlement.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Felony Sentences in the United States, 1992*, Bulletin NCJ-153257 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, May 1996), 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, 1992

(In months)

Most serious conviction offense	Average prison sentences imposed in 1992 <sup>a</sup>			Percent of sentence served by prisoners released in 1992 <sup>a,b</sup>			Estimated time to be served <sup>c</sup>		
	Total	State	Federal	Total	State	Federal	Total	State	Federal
All offenses	79	79	79	45%	43%	76%	36	34	60
Violent offenses	125	125	100	49	48	70	61	60	70
Murder/manslaughter <sup>d</sup>	250	251	153	48	48	70	120	120	107
Rape	163	164	57	56	56	72	91	91	41
Robbery	116	117	99	47	46	69	55	54	68
Aggravated assault	87	87	84	48	48	69	41	41	58
Other violent <sup>e</sup>	54	53	101	47	47	76	26	25	77
Property offenses	66	67	41	43	42	77	28	28	32
Burglary	76	76	63	41	41	80	31	31	50
Larceny <sup>f</sup>	36	36	35	45	45	77	16	16	27
Motor vehicle theft	66	67	29	46	45	73	30	30	21
Other theft	50	50	38	43	43	79	21	21	30
Fraud/forgery <sup>g</sup>	66	69	36	42	38	77	26	26	28
Fraud <sup>h</sup>	68	76	36	48	38 <sup>h</sup>	77	28	29	28
Forgery	66	66	35	39	38 <sup>h</sup>	74	25	25	26
Drug offenses	70	67	92	45	44	76	31	27	70
Possession	55	55	60	40	40	75	22	22	45
Trafficking	75	72	92	45	45	76	35	29	70
Weapons offenses	57	55	65	60	60	80	35	30	52
Other offenses <sup>i</sup>	52	53	42	50	50	79	26	25	33

Note: See Notes, tables 5.45 and 5.52. For methodology used to collect the Federal data, see Appendix 13. For methodology used to collect the State data and definitions of offenses used for these tables, see Appendix 14.

<sup>a</sup>Does not include life or death sentences.

<sup>b</sup>State estimates are derived from National Corrections Reporting Program data on first releases (sentences greater than 1 year) from State prisons in 1992. 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. Federal estimates are from Federal Justice Statistics Program data on first release (sentences greater than 1 year) from Federal prisons in 1992.

<sup>c</sup>Calculated by multiplying sentence length by percent of time served.

<sup>d</sup>Does not include negligent manslaughter.

<sup>e</sup>Includes offenses such as negligent manslaughter, sexual assault, and kidnapping.

<sup>f</sup>Includes motor vehicle theft.

<sup>g</sup>Includes embezzlement.

<sup>h</sup>The 38 percent for the combined category "forgery/fraud/embezzlement" was the basis for this estimate.

<sup>i</sup>Composed 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, 1992*, Bulletin NCJ-153257 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, May 1996), p. 9.

Table 5.59

**Felony convictions and sentences to probation and nonprobation in State courts**By offense, United States, 1992<sup>a</sup>

Most serious conviction offense	1992 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	893,630	493,853	100%	55%	45%	100%	100%	100%
Violent offenses	165,099	69,835	100	42	58	19	14	24
Murder <sup>b</sup>	12,548	1,568	100	13	88	1	(c)	3
Rape	21,655	8,574	100	40	60	2	2	3
Robbery	51,878	145,335	100	28	72	6	3	9
Aggravated assault	58,969	32,783	100	56	44	7	7	7
Other violent <sup>d</sup>	20,049	12,375	100	62	38	2	3	2
Property offenses	297,494	170,043	100	57	43	33	35	32
Burglary	114,630	55,807	100	49	51	13	11	15
Larceny <sup>e</sup>	119,000	70,742	100	60	41	13	14	12
Fraud <sup>f</sup>	63,864	43,855	100	69	31	7	9	5
Drug offenses	280,232	162,603	100	58	42	31	33	29
Possession	109,426	68,709	100	63	37	12	14	10
Trafficking	170,806	93,894	100	55	45	19	19	19
Weapons offenses	26,422	14,663	100	56	45	3	3	3
Other offenses <sup>g</sup>	124,383	76,350	100	62	39	14	16	12

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. Data on sentence type and conviction offense were available for 892,611 cases of the estimated total of 893,630 convicted felons. For definitions of terms and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 14.

<sup>d</sup>Includes offenses such as negligent manslaughter, sexual assault, and kidnapping.

<sup>e</sup>Includes motor vehicle theft.

<sup>f</sup>Includes forgery and embezzlement.

<sup>g</sup>Composed of nonviolent offenses such as receiving stolen property and driving while intoxicated.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not sum to total because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Includes nonnegligent manslaughter.

<sup>c</sup>Less than 0.5 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *State Court Sentencing of Convicted Felons, 1992*, NCJ-152696 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1996), p. 30.

Table 5.60

**Race of felons sentenced to probation or nonprobation in State courts**By offense, United States, 1992<sup>a</sup>

Most serious conviction offense	Percent of probation sentences				Percent of nonprobation sentences			
	All	White	Black	Other	All	White	Black	Other
All offenses	100%	57%	41%	1%	100%	47%	53%	1%
Violent offenses	100	55	42	3	100	44	55	1
Murder <sup>b</sup>	100	46	53	2	100	40	59	1
Rape	100	70	22	8	100	63	35	1
Robbery	100	39	61	1	100	33	66	1
Aggravated assault	100	55	43	2	100	45	54	1
Other violent <sup>c</sup>	100	73	26	2	100	70	29	1
Property offenses	100	62	36	1	100	54	45	1
Burglary	100	65	33	2	100	55	44	1
Larceny <sup>d</sup>	100	62	37	2	100	52	48	1
Fraud <sup>e</sup>	100	59	41	1	100	56	44	(f)
Drug offenses	100	50	49	1	100	37	63	(f)
Possession	100	50	49	1	100	37	63	(f)
Trafficking	100	51	49	1	100	37	63	(f)
Weapons offenses	100	44	55	1	100	33	66	1
Other offenses <sup>g</sup>	100	68	30	2	100	60	39	1

Note: See Notes, tables 5.44 and 5.59. Data on sentence type and race were available for 549,740 cases of the estimated total of 893,630 convicted felons. For definitions of terms and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 14.

<sup>d</sup>Includes forgery and embezzlement.

<sup>f</sup>Less than 0.5 percent.

<sup>g</sup>Composed of nonviolent offenses such as receiving stolen property and driving while intoxicated.

<sup>a</sup>Detail may not sum to total because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Includes nonnegligent manslaughter.

<sup>c</sup>Includes offenses such as negligent manslaughter, sexual assault, and kidnapping.

<sup>d</sup>Includes motor vehicle theft.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *State Court Sentencing of Convicted Felons, 1992*, NCJ-152696 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1996), p. 37.

Table 5.61

**Felons sentenced to additional penalties by State courts**

By offense and type of penalty, United States, 1992

Most serious conviction offense	Fine	Restitution	Treatment	Community service	Other
All offenses	18%	16%	7%	6%	10%
Violent offenses	12	14	7	4	9
Murder <sup>a</sup>	9	8	2	1	3
Rape	13	12	10	2	8
Robbery	7	12	3	2	6
Aggravated assault	14	18	9	7	11
Other violent <sup>b</sup>	18	11	15	8	13
Property offenses	15	26	6	7	9
Burglary	13	24	6	6	9
Larceny <sup>c</sup>	16	23	5	7	9
Fraud <sup>d</sup>	17	35	5	9	9
Drug offenses	20	9	8	6	9
Possession	20	6	11	8	10
Trafficking	20	12	6	4	9
Weapons offenses	14	7	4	5	7
Other offenses <sup>e</sup>	27	13	7	6	13

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. For definitions of terms and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 14.

<sup>a</sup>Includes nonnegligent manslaughter.

<sup>b</sup>Includes offenses such as negligent manslaughter, sexual assault, and kidnapping.

<sup>c</sup>Includes motor vehicle theft.

<sup>d</sup>Includes forgery and embezzlement.

<sup>e</sup>Composed 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, 1992*, Bulletin NCJ-151167 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1995), p. 11.

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, 1992

(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	226	268	192	169
Violent offenses	198	265	295	217	187
Murder <sup>a</sup>	314	355	364	322	289
Rape	217	299	321	248	199
Robbery	178	244	247	239	170
Aggravated assault	189	236	283	183	182
Other violent <sup>b</sup>	197	199	230	182	196
Property offenses	156	205	228	190	154
Burglary	152	179	186	173	151
Larceny <sup>c</sup>	152	226	274	201	147
Fraud <sup>d</sup>	172	221	236	210	170
Drug offenses	177	210	252	190	174
Possession	177	174	186	173	178
Trafficking	176	242	269	215	172
Weapons offenses	182	212	245	188	179
Other offenses <sup>e</sup>	166	177	247	142	166
<u>Median number of days</u>					
All offenses	120	165	204	144	116
Violent offenses	147	204	230	160	139
Murder <sup>a</sup>	246	280	287	256	227
Rape	165	235	259	176	147
Robbery	131	192	198	174	124
Aggravated assault	141	181	217	147	134
Other violent <sup>b</sup>	155	160	230	144	153
Property offenses	107	140	147	139	105
Burglary	107	119	144	115	106
Larceny <sup>c</sup>	101	156	147	156	98
Fraud <sup>d</sup>	113	139	125	142	112
Drug offenses	119	156	178	143	116
Possession	115	129	162	125	112
Trafficking	122	170	196	165	118
Weapons offenses	128	176	232	150	123
Other offenses <sup>e</sup>	117	138	200	115	116

Note: See Note, table 5.44. The median marks the point below which and above which 50 percent 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 695,019 of the estimated total of 893,630 convicted felons. For definitions of terms and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 14.

<sup>a</sup>Includes nonnegligent manslaughter.

<sup>b</sup>Includes offenses such as negligent manslaughter, sexual assault, and kidnapping.

<sup>c</sup>Includes motor vehicle theft.

<sup>d</sup>Includes forgery and embezzlement.

<sup>e</sup>Composed of 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, 1992*, NCJ-152696 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1996), p. 52.

Table 5.63

**Felony defendants released before or detained until case disposition in the 75 largest counties**By arrest charge, 1992<sup>a</sup>

Most serious arrest charge	Number of defendants	Percent of felony defendants		
		Total	Released before case disposition	Detained until case disposition
All offenses	51,002	100%	63%	37%
Violent offenses	13,638	100	58	42
Murder	570	100	24	76
Rape	724	100	48	52
Robbery	4,467	100	50	50
Assault	6,509	100	68	32
Other violent	1,368	100	59	41
Property offenses	17,647	100	63	37
Burglary	6,176	100	51	49
Theft	6,434	100	67	33
Other property	5,037	100	71	29
Drug offenses	15,469	100	68	32
Sales/trafficking	8,517	100	66	34
Other drug	6,952	100	71	29
Public-order offenses	4,248	100	65	35
Weapons	1,437	100	71	29
Driving-related	645	100	73	27
Other public-order	2,167	100	58	42

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 the National Pretrial Reporting Program (NPRP). The data are based on a sample of 40 of the 75 most populous counties in the United States and a sample of felony defendants in each of the 40 counties. The sample was designed and selected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Information is based on 13,206 sample felony cases processed in the 40 counties in May 1992. These data are derived from a sample and therefore subject to sampling variation.

Data on release/detention outcome were available for 92 percent of all cases. For survey methodology, definitions of terms, and crimes within offense categories, see Appendix 15.

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

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Pretrial Release of Felony Defendants, 1992*, Bulletin NCJ-148818 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of

Table 5.64

**Felony defendants released before or detained until case disposition in the 75 largest counties**By prior conviction record and type of release, 1992<sup>a</sup>

		Percent of felony defendants							
		Released					Detained		
Prior conviction record	Number of defendants	Total	Total released	Financial	Non-financial	Emergency release	Total detained	Held on bail	Held without bail
<u>Number of prior convictions<sup>b</sup></u>									
5 or more	9,191	100%	43%	18%	24%	2%	57%	49%	8%
2 to 4	9,630	100	50	23	26	2	50	42	8
1	6,849	100	61	27	32	2	39	30	9
None	20,293	100	79	30	48	1	21	17	3
<u>Most serious prior conviction</u>									
Violent felony	6,293	100	43	18	24	1	57	45	12
Nonviolent felony	11,616	100	46	20	23	2	54	45	9
Misdemeanor	8,221	100	63	27	34	1	37	33	4
None	20,293	100	79	30	48	1	21	17	3

Note: See Note, table 5.63. Data on both prior conviction record and release/detention outcome were available for 84 percent of all cases. For survey methodology, definitions of terms, and crimes within offense categories, see Appendix 15.

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

<sup>b</sup>The number of convictions refers to the number of charges.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Pretrial Release of Felony Defendants, 1992*, Bulletin NCJ-148818 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, November 1994), p. 6, Table 8.

Table 5.65

**Type of pretrial release or detention of felony defendants in the 75 largest counties**By arrest charge, 1992<sup>a</sup>

Most serious arrest charge	Number of defendants	Percent released before case disposition										Percent detained until case disposition	
		Financial release					Nonfinancial release					Held on bail	Held without bail
		Total	Surety bond	Full cash bond	Deposit bond	Property bond	Total	Recognition	Conditional	Unsecured bond	Emergency release		
All offenses	51,002	25%	13%	6%	5%	1%	37%	24%	8%	4%	2%	30%	6%
Violent offenses	13,638	25	11	7	7	(b)	33	25	5	3	(b)	34	8
Murder	570	13	7	6	1	0	10	5	2	3	0	37	40
Rape	724	24	12	4	6	1	22	11	9	2	2	49	3
Robbery	4,467	21	4	9	7	(b)	29	23	3	3	(b)	43	7
Assault	6,509	29	15	6	8	1	39	31	5	2	(b)	26	6
Other violent	1,368	27	14	7	5	1	32	20	9	3	(b)	33	8
Property offenses	17,647	21	13	4	3	1	40	25	8	6	2	32	6
Burglary	6,176	16	8	3	3	1	34	22	7	5	1	43	6
Theft	6,434	21	14	4	2	1	42	26	10	6	4	27	6
Other property	5,037	26	17	5	4	1	43	28	9	7	2	23	5
Drug offenses	15,469	27	15	7	5	1	39	23	11	5	2	27	5
Sales/trafficking	8,517	29	15	8	5	1	36	23	8	5	1	30	5
Other drug	6,952	26	16	5	4	(b)	42	22	16	4	3	23	6
Public-order offenses	4,248	33	17	11	5	1	30	21	7	2	1	29	6
Weapons	1,437	42	13	21	8	1	28	18	7	3	1	25	4
Driving-related	645	42	37	5	1	0	31	20	9	2	0	22	5
Other public-order	2,167	25	14	5	5	1	31	23	6	2	1	34	9

Note: See Note, table 5.63. Data on specific release/detention outcome were available for 92 percent of all cases. For survey methodology, definitions of terms, and crimes within offense categories, see Appendix 15.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Pretrial Release of Felony Defendants, 1992*, Bulletin NCJ-148818 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, November 1994), p. 2, Tables 1 and 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

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

<sup>b</sup>Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 5.66

**Bail set for felony defendants in the 75 largest counties**By arrest charge, 1992<sup>a</sup>

Most serious arrest charge	Number of defendants	Bail amount				
		Total	Under \$2,500	\$2,500 to \$9,999	\$10,000 to \$19,999	\$20,000 or more
All offenses	27,987	100%	24%	35%	19%	22%
Violent offenses	7,996	100	20	26	20	34
Murder	284	100	5	7	10	78
Rape	527	100	9	14	20	57
Robbery	2,830	100	17	22	21	41
Assault	3,551	100	26	33	19	22
Other violent	805	100	17	24	26	33
Property offenses	9,120	100	27	38	18	16
Burglary	3,595	100	16	39	21	23
Theft	3,056	100	35	37	16	12
Other property	2,470	100	33	39	16	12
Drug offenses	8,252	100	21	41	22	16
Sales/trafficking	4,918	100	22	34	26	18
Other drug	3,334	100	21	51	16	12
Public-order offenses	2,620	100	36	30	13	21
Weapons	966	100	38	35	11	16
Driving-related	414	100	52	25	15	8
Other public-order	1,241	100	30	27	15	29

Note: See Note, table 5.63. Data on bail amount were available for 99 percent of all defendants for whom bail was set. The table excludes defendants given nonfinancial release. For survey methodology, definitions of terms, and crimes within offense categories, see Appendix 15.

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

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Pretrial Release of Felony Defendants, 1992*, Bulletin NCJ-148818 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, November 1994), p. 5, Table 4.

Table 5.67

**Released felony defendants who failed to make a scheduled court appearance in the 75 largest counties**By selected defendant characteristics, 1992<sup>a</sup>

Defendant characteristics	Number of defendants	Total	Percent making all scheduled court appearances	Percent failing to appear in court <sup>b</sup>		
				Total	Returned to court	Remained a fugitive
All released defendants	33,484	100%	75%	25%	17%	8%
<u>Most serious arrest charge</u>						
Violent offenses	8,159	100	83	17	11	6
Property offenses	11,449	100	71	29	20	10
Drug offenses	10,958	100	73	27	19	8
Public-order offenses	2,918	100	82	18	13	6
<u>Sex</u>						
Male	27,700	100	75	25	17	8
Female	5,696	100	78	22	14	8
<u>Race</u>						
Black	17,701	100	73	27	19	9
White	12,525	100	79	21	14	7
Other	395	100	85	15	10	5
<u>Race/Hispanic origin<sup>c</sup></u>						
Non-Hispanic						
Black	12,566	100	72	28	19	8
White	7,166	100	81	19	13	6
Other	391	100	86	14	9	5
Hispanic, any race	5,885	100	70	30	17	13
<u>Age at arrest</u>						
Under 21 years	7,628	100	78	22	15	6
21 to 24 years	6,110	100	77	23	16	7
25 to 29 years	6,264	100	73	27	18	9
30 to 34 years	5,319	100	73	27	18	9
35 years and older	7,482	100	75	25	17	8
<u>Court appearance history</u>						
Failed to appear	5,967	100	62	38	28	11
Made all appearances	8,396	100	78	22	18	5
Had no prior arrests	12,586	100	80	20	11	9
<u>Type of release</u>						
Recognizance	12,054	100	74	26	18	9
Surety bond	6,764	100	85	15	12	3
Conditional	4,205	100	81	19	14	5
Full cash bond	3,115	100	78	22	14	8
Deposit bond	2,403	100	79	21	15	6
Unsecured bond	2,249	100	58	42	23	19
Emergency	796	100	51	49	36	13

Note: See Note, table 5.63. Data on court appearance record for the current case were available for 99 percent of cases involving a defendant released prior to case disposition. All defendants who failed to appear in court and were not returned to court within the 1-year study period were counted as fugitives. Some of these defendants may have been returned to the court at a later date. For survey methodology, definitions of terms, and crimes within offense categories, see Appendix 15.

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

<sup>b</sup>Failure to appear occurs when a court issues a bench warrant for a defendant's arrest because he or she has missed a scheduled court appearance.

<sup>c</sup>Data on race combined with Hispanic origin were available for 77 percent of defendants.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Pretrial Release of Felony Defendants, 1992*, Bulletin NCJ-148818 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, November 1994), p. 10.

Table 5.68

**Felony defendants rearrested while on pretrial release in the 75 largest counties**By selected defendant characteristics, 1992<sup>a</sup>

Defendant characteristics	Number of defendants	Not re-arrested	Percent of released felony defendants		
			Rearrested		
			Total	Felony	Misdemeanor
All released defendants	30,051	86%	14%	10%	3%
<u>Most serious original arrest charge</u>					
Violent offenses	6,991	88	12	8	3
Property offenses	10,147	86	14	11	4
Drug offenses	10,146	84	16	13	4
Public-order offenses	2,765	91	9	7	2
<u>Sex</u>					
Male	24,839	85	15	11	3
Female	5,164	91	9	6	3
<u>Race</u>					
Black	15,830	85	15	12	4
White	11,329	89	11	8	3
Other	365	95	5	5	0
<u>Race/Hispanic origin<sup>b</sup></u>					
Non-Hispanic					
Black	11,292	85	15	11	4
White	6,313	91	9	7	3
Other	361	94	6	6	0
Hispanic, any race	5,126	84	16	12	4
<u>Age at arrest</u>					
Under 21 years	7,008	84	16	12	4
21 to 34 years	15,907	86	14	11	3
35 years and older	6,730	89	11	9	2
<u>Type of release</u>					
Financial release	11,877	88	12	9	3
Surety bond	6,611	91	9	6	3
Full cash bond	2,697	84	16	13	4
Deposit bond	2,275	84	16	14	3
Property bond	294	91	9	3	6
Nonfinancial release	16,089	86	14	11	3
Recognizance	9,785	85	15	11	4
Conditional	4,075	90	10	7	2
Unsecured bond	2,228	84	16	15	1
Emergency release	776	82	18	12	6
<u>Number of prior convictions</u>					
10 or more	1,154	62	38	27	11
5 to 9	2,393	74	26	19	7
2 to 4	4,691	82	18	14	4
1	4,122	86	14	10	4
None	15,670	91	9	7	2
<u>Most serious prior conviction</u>					
Felony	7,684	76	24	19	5
Misdemeanor	4,948	86	14	8	6
None	15,642	91	9	7	2

Note: See Note, table 5.63. Rearrest data were collected for 1 year. Rearrests occurring after the end of this 1-year study period are not included in the table. Information on rearrests in jurisdictions other than the one granting the pretrial release was not always available. Rearrest data were available for 94 percent of released defendants. For survey methodology, definitions of terms, and crimes within offense categories, see Appendix 15.

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

<sup>b</sup>Data on race combined with Hispanic origin were available for 77 percent of defendants.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Pretrial Release of Felony Defendants, 1992*, Bulletin NCJ-148818 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, November 1994), p. 11.



Table 5.69

**Adjudication outcome for felony defendants in the 75 largest counties**By released/detained status and most serious original arrest charge, 1992<sup>a</sup>

Percent of felony defendants								
Most serious original felony arrest charge	Number of defendants	Convicted				Not convicted		
		Total	Total convicted	Felony	Mis- demeanor	Total not convicted	Dismissed/ acquitted	Other non- conviction
<b><u>Released defendants</u></b>								
All offenses	27,212	100%	61%	45%	16%	39%	31%	7%
Violent offenses	6,567	100	47	33	15	53	48	5
Property offenses	9,420	100	65	44	21	35	28	7
Drug offenses	8,853	100	65	54	11	35	24	11
Public-order offenses	2,371	100	69	54	15	31	27	4
<b><u>Detained defendants</u></b>								
All offenses	17,985	100	79	70	9	21	20	1
Violent offenses	5,217	100	72	64	8	28	28	1
Property offenses	6,447	100	83	72	11	17	16	1
Drug offenses	4,852	100	81	73	8	19	16	3
Public-order offenses	1,469	100	79	70	9	21	20	1

Note: See Note, table 5.63. Ten percent of all cases were still awaiting adjudication at the conclusion of the 1-year study period. Information on adjudication was available for 90 percent of all cases that were adjudicated within 1 year. Convictions for local ordinance violations are included under the misdemeanor category. For survey methodology, definitions of terms, and crimes within offense categories, see Appendix 15.

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

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Pretrial Release of Felony Defendants, 1992*, Bulletin NCJ-148818 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, November 1994), p. 14, Table 18.

Table 5.70

**Characteristics of juvenile offenders in cases disposed by juvenile courts**By type of offense, United States, 1993<sup>a</sup>

	Type of offense				
	All offenses (N=1,489,700)	Person (N=318,800)	Property (N=808,900)	Drug (N=89,100)	Public-order (N=272,800)
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
<b>Sex</b>					
Male	80.0	77.9	80.1	87.7	79.9
Female	20.0	22.1	19.9	12.3	20.1
<b>Race</b>					
White	64.6	56.9	68.7	56.6	63.9
Black	31.7	40.1	27.0	41.1	32.9
Other <sup>b</sup>	3.7	3.0	4.2	2.4	3.2
<b>Age at referral to court</b>					
13 years and younger	22.2	24.7	25.2	7.2	15.5
14 years	16.9	17.6	17.4	12.1	16.0
15 years	21.7	21.6	21.4	22.4	22.7
16 years	22.3	21.1	21.0	29.4	25.1
17 years and older	16.8	15.0	14.9	28.9	20.7

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 1993 (N=1,489,700). These estimates were derived from a sample of 689,505 individual case records from 1,375 jurisdictions in 24 States with jurisdiction over 49 percent of the Nation's youth population at risk and a sample of compatible court-level aggregate statistics on an additional 207,997 delinquency cases from 443 jurisdictions in an additional 8 States. The final sample included data reported by 1,818 jurisdictions covering 67 percent 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. These data files were developed by NCJJ and originally analyzed for the Juvenile Court Statistics series. For survey methodology, definitions of terms, and offenses within categories, see Appendix 16.

<sup>a</sup>Subcategories may not add to total because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Includes 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: Jeffrey A. Butts et al., "Juvenile Court Statistics 1993" (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 1995). Machine-readable data file. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.71

**Type of offense in cases disposed by juvenile courts**By characteristics of juvenile offenders, United States, 1993<sup>a</sup>

Type of offense	Sex		Race			Age at referral to court				
	Male	Female	White	Black	Other <sup>b</sup>	13 years and younger	14 years	15 years	16 years	17 years and older
All offenses	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Person	20.8	23.7	18.9	27.0	17.6	23.7	22.3	21.2	20.3	19.1
Property	54.3	54.2	57.8	46.3	62.6	61.6	56.0	53.5	51.2	48.1
Drug	6.6	3.7	5.2	7.7	3.8	1.9	4.3	6.2	7.9	10.3
Public-order	18.3	18.5	18.1	19.0	16.0	12.8	17.4	19.1	20.6	22.5

Note: See Note, table 5.70. For survey methodology, definitions of terms, and offenses within categories, see Appendix 16.

Source: Jeffrey A. Butts et al., "Juvenile Court Statistics 1993" (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 1995). Machine-readable data file. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

<sup>a</sup>Subcategories may not add to total because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Includes 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.

Table 5.72

**Juvenile court case outcomes**

By characteristics of juvenile offenders and type of offense, United States, 1993

	Delinquency cases		Petitioned cases		Cases adjudicated delinquent				Nonadjudicated cases <sup>a</sup>			
	Detained prior to juvenile court disposition	Petitioned	Adjudicated delinquent	Transferred/ waived to adult court	Placed out of home	Placed on probation	Dismissed	Other <sup>b</sup>	Placed out of home	Placed on probation	Dismissed	Other <sup>b</sup>
Total	20.4%	53.0%	57.9%	1.5%	28.2%	55.8%	3.9%	12.2%	1.2%	26.0%	52.8%	20.0%
<b>Sex</b>												
Male	21.5	55.5	58.9	1.7	29.1	55.0	3.9	12.0	1.2	25.8	53.4	19.3
Female	15.9	42.9	52.5	B	22.8	60.2	3.8	13.1	1.0	26.7	50.9	21.3
<b>Race</b>												
White	16.7	49.3	59.2	1.1	25.3	56.9	3.2	14.6	1.2	28.6	49.3	20.8
Black	27.7	61.1	55.2	2.1	33.1	54.2	5.3	7.4	1.1	21.0	59.8	18.1
Other <sup>c</sup>	21.5	48.3	64.4	B	29.2	51.5	B	16.7	B	20.3	58.2	20.6
<b>Age at referral to court</b>												
13 years and younger	14.3	41.7	55.2	0.0	24.1	61.5	3.1	11.3	0.8	29.3	50.5	19.5
14 years	21.1	53.1	60.8	B	29.1	56.8	3.4	10.6	1.1	27.7	52.1	19.1
15 years	22.6	56.4	61.3	0.6	31.1	55.0	3.5	10.5	1.2	25.7	53.9	19.2
16 years	23.2	55.6	59.7	2.0	29.3	54.3	4.0	12.4	1.3	24.6	53.2	20.9
17 years and older	21.1	60.0	51.5	4.4	25.4	52.2	5.7	16.8	1.6	21.7	55.1	21.6
<b>Offense</b>												
Person	23.6	57.0	53.7	2.7	30.7	55.1	4.5	9.7	1.0	25.7	57.5	15.7
Property	16.6	49.7	58.3	1.1	24.7	58.2	3.4	13.7	1.1	27.8	48.5	22.6
Drug	30.7	61.7	59.2	2.2	29.5	53.9	6.2	10.4	B	24.5	57.8	16.7
Public-order	24.6	55.1	61.2	0.7	34.0	50.8	3.7	11.5	1.6	21.4	59.2	17.8

Note: See Note, table 5.70. 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 survey methodology, definitions of terms, and offenses within categories, see Appendix 16.

<sup>a</sup>Includes petitioned cases that were not adjudicated delinquent and nonpetitioned cases.

<sup>b</sup>Includes dispositions such as fines, restitution, community service, and referrals outside the court for services with minimal or no further court involvement anticipated.

<sup>c</sup>Includes 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: Jeffrey A. Butts et al., "Juvenile Court Statistics 1993" (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 1995). Machine-readable data file. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.73

**Juvenile court case outcomes**

By type of offense and race of juvenile offender, United States, 1993

	Delinquency cases		Petitioned cases		Cases adjudicated delinquent				Nonadjudicated cases <sup>a</sup>			
	Detained prior to juvenile court disposition	Petitioned	Adjudicated delinquent	Transferred/ waived to adult court	Placed out of home	Placed on probation	Dismissed	Other <sup>b</sup>	Placed out of home	Placed on probation	Dismissed	Other <sup>b</sup>
<b>Person</b>												
White	20.2%	52.0%	55.3%	2.0%	27.7%	57.3%	3.7%	11.4%	1.1%	28.7%	54.2%	16.1%
Black	28.0	64.0	51.3	3.5	34.2	53.0	5.5	7.4	B	21.4	62.2	15.3
<b>Property</b>												
White	13.9	47.4	59.5	1.0	21.6	59.5	2.8	16.1	1.2	29.9	45.7	23.2
Black	23.0	56.3	55.2	1.4	31.7	56.0	4.9	7.4	1.0	23.2	54.6	21.2
<b>Drug</b>												
White	20.0	49.9	60.0	B	25.2	55.8	B	13.8	B	29.5	51.2	18.8
Black	45.9	78.8	58.4	3.3	34.0	51.5	7.3	7.1	B	15.4	70.1	12.8
<b>Public-order</b>												
White	21.1	52.2	62.3	B	33.6	49.7	3.1	13.6	1.8	23.9	55.6	18.7
Black	31.4	61.1	59.3	B	34.2	53.4	4.9	7.5	B	16.3	66.7	15.7

Note: See Notes, tables 5.70 and 5.72. For survey methodology, definitions of terms, and offenses within categories, see Appendix 16.

Source: Jeffrey A. Butts et al., "Juvenile Court Statistics 1993" (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 1995). Machine-readable data file. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

<sup>a</sup>Includes petitioned cases that were not adjudicated delinquent and nonpetitioned cases.

<sup>b</sup>Includes dispositions such as fines, restitution, community service, and referrals outside the court for services with minimal or no further court involvement anticipated.

Table 5.74

**Type of indigent defense system used by local jurisdictions**

United States, 1992

Type of system	Percent of prosecutors' offices indicating the type of counsel provided by their jurisdiction
Total	100%
Public defender program only	28
Assigned counsel system only	23
Assigned counsel and public defender	23
Contract attorney system only	8
Public defender and contract	8
Assigned counsel, public defender, and contract	6
Assigned counsel and contract	3
Other	1

Note: Data on type of counsel provided were reported by 2,352 or 98.2 percent of the prosecutors' offices as part of the 1992 National Prosecutors Survey. "Public defender programs" are public or private nonprofit organizations with full- or part-time salaried staff. Local public defenders operate autonomously and do not have a central administrator. "Assigned counsel systems" involve the appointment by the courts of private attorneys as needed from a list of available attorneys. "Contract attorney systems" involve governmental units that reach agreements with private attorneys, bar associations, or private law firms to provide indigent services for a specified dollar amount and for a specified time period (Source, pp. 1, 2).

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Indigent Defense*, Selected Findings NCJ-158909 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1996), p. 2.

Table 5.75

**Type of counsel representing State and Federal prisoners**

United States, 1991

	Percent with lawyers					
	State			Federal		
	All <sup>a</sup>	White	Black	All <sup>a</sup>	White	Black
Number of prisoners	679,590	336,492	319,324	52,645	33,299	16,578
<b>Counsel</b>						
Hired	22%	25%	19%	43%	49%	33%
Assigned	76	73	79	54	48	64
Both hired and assigned	2	2	2	3	3	3

Note: Data were obtained from the 1991 Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities and the 1991 Survey of Inmates in Federal Correctional Facilities. Data on type of legal representation for the offense for which they were serving time were available for 99.8 percent of State prisoners and 99.7 percent of Federal prisoners. Totals do not include 3.1 percent of State prisoners and 1.2 percent of Federal prisoners who did not have legal representation. See Note, table 5.74 for a definition of assigned counsel.

<sup>a</sup>Includes all races.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Indigent Defense*, Selected Findings NCJ-158909 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1996), p. 3, Table 3.

Table 5.76

**State and Federal prisoners with assigned counsel**

By race and offense, United States, 1991

Most serious offense	Percent of inmates with court assigned counsel					
	State			Federal		
	All <sup>a</sup>	White	Black	All <sup>a</sup>	White	Black
Number of prisoners	675,659	334,165	317,889	52,485	33,228	16,508
<u>Violent offenses</u>	74%	71%	77%	72%	67%	75%
Murder	66	65	67	74	66	70
Negligent manslaughter	64	59	67	(b)	(b)	(b)
Rape	73	67	80	(b)	(b)	(b)
Robbery	81	80	82	82	83	81
Assault	78	73	82	63	(b)	(b)
<u>Property offenses</u>	85	83	88	53	44	70
Burglary	86	84	89	80	(b)	(b)
Larceny	85	82	88	62	(b)	(b)
Motor vehicle theft	89	87	93	(b)	(b)	(b)
<u>Drug offenses</u>	70	65	74	48	43	60
Drug possession	73	71	75	49	47	53
Drug trafficking	68	62	73	49	42	61
Other drug	73	52	83	45	36	59
<u>Public-order offenses</u>	75	72	78	55	50	63
Weapon	72	65	78	60	53	65
Other	75	74	79	49	47	57
Other offenses	83	81	84	45	39	(b)

Note: See Note, table 5.75. Current offense data were available for 99.4 percent of State prisoners and 99.7 percent of Federal prisoners who had legal representation for the offense for which they were serving time. These data do not include 2 percent of State and 3 percent of Federal prisoners with counsel who used a combination of assigned and private counsel. Also excluded were those prisoners who said they did not have counsel. Table does not present all individual offense categories.

<sup>a</sup>Includes all races.

<sup>b</sup>Sample size was too small to yield statistically reliable results.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Indigent Defense*, Selected Findings NCJ-158909 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1996), p. 3, Table 4.

Table 5.77

**Petitions filed in U.S. District Courts by Federal and State prisoners**

By type of petition, 1977-95

	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
Percent change											
1995 over 1994	9.7%	16.2%	29.4%	-6.8%	3.9%	-2.6%	8.7%	X	14.4%	(a)	7.0%

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.

<sup>a</sup>Less than 0.5 percent.

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 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.78

**Appeals commenced, terminated, and pending, and judgeships authorized in U.S. Courts of Appeals**

1982-95

	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	37,536
Percent change					
1995 over 1994	0%	3.6%	3.6%	1.3%	0.7%

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 will differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1992* (Washington, DC: USGPO), p. 57, Table 1; and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1995* (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1996), p. 20, Table 1. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.79

**Appeals from U.S. District Courts filed in U.S. Courts of Appeals**

By nature of suit or offense, 1981-95

Nature of suit or offense	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Total cases	21,391	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
<b>Total civil cases</b>	<b>17,014</b>	<b>18,784</b>	<b>20,249</b>	<b>21,725</b>	<b>23,571</b>	<b>24,291</b>	<b>25,538</b>	<b>26,674</b>	<b>26,975</b>	<b>27,116</b>	<b>27,461</b>	<b>30,328</b>	<b>32,374</b>	<b>32,309</b>	<b>34,203</b>
U.S. cases	4,940	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
U.S. plaintiff	777	899	964	958	914	989	969	838	885	935	991	1,012	985	923	809
Contract actions	55	91	96	109	99	87	136	105	121	146	116	165	196	126	95
Real property actions	141	148	136	126	111	107	117	108	84	88	98	81	134	102	62
Civil rights	47	96	77	91	68	79	112	95	95	121	100	89	53	83	78
Labor laws	82	87	109	94	68	84	78	86	72	62	68	59	44	49	37
All other <sup>a</sup>	452	477	546	538	568	632	526	444	513	518	609	618	558	563	537
U.S. defendant	4,163	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
Contract actions	212	136	136	169	141	141	132	127	112	133	159	206	232	180	139
Real property actions	82	80	80	76	77	82	79	106	69	82	107	91	114	99	97
Tort actions	395	443	496	410	404	409	448	379	407	381	384	396	369	376	356
Civil rights	469	619	632	625	720	612	642	691	707	693	744	796	899	873	898
Prisoner petitions:															
Motions to vacate sentence	459	359	388	470	551	624	712	856	991	1,112	1,154	1,467	1,818	1,774	2,215
Habeas corpus	344	455	440	462	531	485	546	524	493	488	506	432	421	430	462
Prisoner civil rights	234	234	282	294	288	324	349	335	325	408	389	406	416	506	555
Other prisoner petitions	118	155	148	171	140	136	195	247	256	253	289	239	247	229	225
Social Security laws	642	779	992	1,204	1,188	1,178	982	992	951	926	686	683	846	861	925
Tax suits	239	248	259	457	448	393	288	264	310	313	332	360	320	306	270
Environmental matters	NA	124	89	94	102	81	60	70	97	93	96	99	101	105	110
Freedom of Information Act	NA	96	103	104	130	143	134	108	83	93	98	136	142	98	81
All other <sup>b</sup>	784	875	811	765	1,110	818	756	673	663	716	728	814	948	773	777
Private cases	12,074	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
Federal question	9,005	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
Contract actions	307	373	401	495	586	525	510	533	587	561	628	737	631	768	578
Tort actions	581	600	607	680	749	782	697	800	778	737	742	750	783	744	813
Civil rights	2,587	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
Antitrust	391	378	345	303	310	345	309	274	253	214	190	162	197	197	164
Prisoner petitions:															
Habeas corpus <sup>c</sup>	1,258	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
Prisoner civil rights	1,851	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
Other prisoner petitions	47	63	89	162	78	110	111	114	100	53	70	71	104	78	69
Labor laws	580	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
Copyrights, patent, and trademark	394	434	334	303	275	339	329	301	265	349	306	377	394	401	443
Securities, commodities, exchange	NA	305	308	342	290	464	407	443	449	417	352	428	323	242	224
Constitutionality of State statutes	NA	117	116	82	104	110	71	101	102	96	100	117	87	106	123
All other	594	666	701	781	917	1,017	1,114	1,118	1,219	1,360	1,311	1,498	1,544	1,444	1,350
Diversity of citizenship	3,030	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
Contract actions	1,815	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
Tort actions	1,029	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
All other <sup>d</sup>	186	169	214	157	148	152	172	160	207	198	254	220	196	196	156
General local jurisdiction	39	56	50	64	39	53	51	59	65	21	42	63	35	54	35
Contract actions	6	NA	NA	NA	NA	5	7	17	18	8	10	16	8	13	8
Tort actions	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	30	16	29	17	3	18	14	14	21	11
Prisoner petitions	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	3	3	2	1	0	2	0	0	0
All other <sup>d</sup>	28	NA	NA	NA	NA	18	25	10	28	9	14	31	13	20	16
<b>Total criminal cases</b>	<b>4,377</b>	<b>4,767</b>	<b>4,790</b>	<b>4,881</b>	<b>4,989</b>	<b>5,134</b>	<b>5,260</b>	<b>6,012</b>	<b>8,020</b>	<b>9,493</b>	<b>9,949</b>	<b>11,215</b>	<b>11,862</b>	<b>10,674</b>	<b>10,162</b>
Homicide	51	62	54	53	49	56	56	54	50	81	66	79	83	126	114
Assault	NA	74	90	61	67	63	75	80	102	97	86	80	116	103	103
Robbery and burglary	304	362	327	294	300	237	228	229	379	400	463	547	596	528	353
Larceny and theft	324	285	287	239	242	210	236	188	243	267	225	238	262	302	250
Embezzlement and fraud	887	912	917	855	912	971	966	1,093	1,174	1,221	1,387	1,522	1,561	1,426	1,294
Auto theft	64	60	52	49	55	51	23	37	30	35	38	49	64	135	92
Drug Prevention and Control Act <sup>e</sup>	1,583	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
Extortion, racketeering, and threats	143	158	158	188	263	245	203	135	125	119	136	167	157	150	122
Firearms	169	281	293	248	229	276	258	297	476	526	715	1,092	1,237	1,139	1,034
Forgery and counterfeiting	167	194	191	221	157	183	161	142	175	172	128	152	132	127	132
Immigration	NA	99	94	97	64	78	73	78	157	140	144	209	226	263	277
All other <sup>f</sup>	480	675	553	606	588	629	559	702	723	777	991	1,144	1,528	1,271	1,892

See notes at end of table.

Table 5.79

**Appeals from U.S. District Courts filed in U.S. Courts of Appeals**

By nature of suit or offense, 1981-95--Continued

Note: See Note, table 5.77. "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 1981-91 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.

<sup>a</sup>Includes tort actions; forfeiture and penalty; securities, commodities, and exchange; and tax suits.

<sup>b</sup>Includes labor suits.

<sup>d</sup>Includes real property actions.

<sup>e</sup>Includes marijuana, narcotics, controlled substances, and other drug-related offenses.

<sup>f</sup>Includes sex offenses, bribery, gambling, lottery, kidnaping, escape, perjury, drunk driving/traffic, and Federal statutes such as agricultural acts, antitrust violations, etc.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director*, 1982, p. 82; 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 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.80

**Activities of the U.S. Supreme Court**

At conclusion of the October terms 1976-94

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 to be 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

Note: Data for 1992 have been revised by the Source and will 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; 1995, p. 85 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts); and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director*, 1991 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), p. 161. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.81

**Cases filed, disposed of, and pending in the U.S. Supreme Court**

By method of filing, at conclusion of the October terms 1976-94

October terms	Total	Original	Paid	In forma pauperis	October terms	Total	Original	Paid	In forma pauperis
<b>1976</b>					<b>1986</b>				
Cases on docket	4,730	8	2,324	2,398	Cases on docket	5,134	12	2,547	2,575
Disposed of	3,918	2	1,852	2,064	Disposed of	4,360	1	2,105	2,254
Remaining on docket	812	6	472	334	Remaining on docket	774	11	442	321
<b>1977</b>					<b>1987</b>				
Cases on docket	4,704	14	2,341	2,349	Cases on docket	5,268	16	2,577	2,675
Disposed of	3,867	3	1,911	1,953	Disposed of	4,387	5	2,131	2,251
Remaining on docket	837	11	430	396	Remaining on docket	881	11	446	424
<b>1978</b>					<b>1988</b>				
Cases on docket	4,731	17	2,383	2,331	Cases on docket	5,657	14	2,587	3,056
Disposed of	4,017	0	2,021	1,996	Disposed of	4,911	2	2,271	2,638
Remaining on docket	714	17	362	335	Remaining on docket	746	12	316	418
<b>1979</b>					<b>1989</b>				
Cases on docket	4,781	23	2,509	2,249	Cases on docket	5,746	14	2,416	3,316
Disposed of	3,889	1	2,050	1,838	Disposed of	4,989	2	2,096	2,891
Remaining on docket	892	22	459	411	Remaining on docket	757	12	320	425
<b>1980</b>					<b>1990</b>				
Cases on docket	5,144	24	2,749	2,371	Cases on docket	6,316	14	2,351	3,951
Disposed of	4,196	7	2,222	1,950	Disposed of	5,481	3	2,042	3,436
Remaining on docket	948	17	527	421	Remaining on docket	835	11	309	515
<b>1981</b>					<b>1991</b>				
Cases on docket	5,311	22	2,935	2,354	Cases on docket	6,770	12	2,451	4,307
Disposed of	4,433	6	2,390	2,037	Disposed of	5,894	1	2,125	3,768
Remaining on docket	878	16	545	317	Remaining on docket	876	11	326	539
<b>1982</b>					<b>1992</b>				
Cases on docket	5,079	17	2,170	2,352	Cases on docket	7,245	12	2,441	4,792
Disposed of	4,201	3	2,190	2,008	Disposed of	6,402	1	2,140	4,261
Remaining on docket	878	14	520	344	Remaining on docket	843	11	301	531
<b>1983</b>					<b>1993</b>				
Cases on docket	5,100	18	2,688	2,394	Cases on docket	7,786	12	2,442	5,332
Disposed of	4,140	7	2,148	1,985	Disposed of	6,721	1	2,099	4,621
Remaining on docket	960	11	540	409	Remaining on docket	1,065	11	343	711
<b>1984</b>					<b>1994</b>				
Cases on docket	5,006	15	2,575	2,416	Cases on docket	8,100	11	2,515	5,574
Disposed of	4,261	8	2,175	2,078	Disposed of	7,170	2	2,185	4,983
Remaining on docket	745	7	400	338	Remaining on docket	930	9	330	591
<b>1985</b>									
Cases on docket	5,158	10	2,571	2,577					
Disposed of	4,275	2	2,095	2,178					
Remaining on docket	883	8	476	399					

Note: "Original" refers to those cases that were on the Supreme Court docket previously and 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; 1995, p. 85 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts); and *Annual Report of the Director*, 1991 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), p. 161. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.



Table 5.82

**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 1995

Circuit and nature of proceeding	Pending		Terminated			Pending Sept. 30, 1995
	Oct. 1, 1994 <sup>a</sup>	Filed	Granted	Denied	Dis-missed	
Total	2,112	5,014	110	5,117	22	1,877
Criminal	905	2,162	14	2,317	3	733
U.S. civil	232	571	13	523	6	261
Private civil	918	2,150	73	2,170	13	812
Administrative appeals	57	131	10	107	0	71
District of Columbia	21	115	5	108	0	23
Criminal	8	52	2	54	0	4
U.S. civil	6	27	3	27	0	3
Private civil	4	19	0	17	0	6
Administrative appeals	3	17	0	10	0	10
First Circuit	79	133	10	135	0	67
Criminal	25	54	2	57	0	20
U.S. civil	16	13	0	13	0	16
Private civil	36	62	8	61	0	29
Administrative appeals	2	4	0	4	0	2
Second Circuit	184	294	12	363	0	103
Criminal	91	93	0	149	0	35
U.S. civil	23	57	4	56	0	20
Private civil	67	139	8	152	0	46
Administrative appeals	3	5	0	6	0	2
Third Circuit	136	258	7	348	1	38
Criminal	50	106	2	144	0	10
U.S. civil	9	31	1	36	0	3
Private civil	77	119	4	166	1	25
Administrative appeals	0	2	0	2	0	0
Fourth Circuit	161	564	10	567	1	147
Criminal	68	261	0	281	0	48
U.S. civil	12	92	1	85	0	18
Private civil	73	197	7	189	1	73
Administrative appeals	8	14	2	12	0	8
Fifth Circuit	322	657	10	748	6	215
Criminal	136	266	0	329	1	72
U.S. civil	15	42	1	35	1	20
Private civil	163	337	8	371	4	117
Administrative appeals	8	12	1	13	0	6
Sixth Circuit	208	460	5	469	4	190
Criminal	107	198	2	226	0	77
U.S. civil	22	50	0	51	2	19
Private civil	73	207	3	184	2	91
Administrative appeals	6	5	0	8	0	3
Seventh Circuit	143	343	11	371	7	97
Criminal	35	145	2	130	2	46
U.S. civil	20	34	0	44	3	7
Private civil	86	152	6	187	2	43
Administrative appeals	2	12	3	10	0	1
Eighth Circuit	16	265	18	132	0	131
Criminal	7	74	1	45	0	35
U.S. civil	6	39	2	14	0	29
Private civil	3	150	13	73	0	67
Administrative appeals	0	2	2	0	0	0
Ninth Circuit	513	934	11	948	0	488
Criminal	207	380	1	391	0	195
U.S. civil	81	98	0	94	0	85
Private civil	201	414	8	435	0	172
Administrative appeals	24	42	2	28	0	36
Tenth Circuit	116	332	7	311	0	130
Criminal	53	117	1	137	0	32
U.S. civil	15	57	1	38	0	33
Private civil	47	149	5	127	0	64
Administrative appeals	1	9	0	9	0	1
Eleventh Circuit	213	659	4	617	3	248
Criminal	118	416	1	374	0	159
U.S. civil	7	31	0	30	0	8
Private civil	88	205	3	208	3	79
Administrative appeals	0	7	0	5	0	2

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 5.9.

<sup>a</sup>Data have been revised by the Source.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1995* (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1996), pp. 95-97.

Table 5.83

**U.S. Supreme Court cases argued and decided on merits**

At conclusion of the October terms 1981-94

October terms	Argued						Decided on merits <sup>a</sup>					
	Total	Government participating	Government as petitioner or appellant <sup>b</sup>	Government as respondent or appellee <sup>b</sup>	Government as amicus <sup>c</sup>	Government not participating	Total	Government participating	Decided in favor of Government's position <sup>b</sup>	Decided against Government's position <sup>b</sup>	Not classifiable as for or against <sup>b</sup>	Government not participating
<b>Number</b>												
1981	184 <sup>d</sup>	104 <sup>d</sup>	30	27	47	80	315	136	111	20	5	179
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
<b>Percent</b>												
1981	100%	57%	29%	26%	45%	43%	100%	43%	82%	15%	3%	57%
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

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.

<sup>a</sup>Includes cases summarily affirmed, reversed, or vacated on the In Forma Pauperis Docket.

<sup>b</sup>Percent is based on the total cases in which the Government participated.

<sup>c</sup>Includes cases in which the Government filed briefs as amicus curiae but did not participate in the argument.

<sup>d</sup>Includes cases set for reargument in succeeding terms.

Source: Table adapted from data provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of the Solicitor General.



Table 5.84

**Executive clemency applications for Federal offenses received, disposed of, and pending in the Office of the U.S. Pardon Attorney**

Fiscal years 1953-95

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	364
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

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 remissions of fine. 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 5.85

**Judicial misconduct complaints and dispositions**By type of disposition and State, 1992-93<sup>a</sup>

	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 <sup>b</sup>	Informal action taken	Judge resigned before formal charges	Judge resigned after formal charges filed	Judge voluntarily retired before formal charges filed	Judge voluntarily retired after formal charges filed	
Alabama <sup>c</sup>	6	218	10	209	4	0	0	0	0	
Alaska	28	54	27	51	0	0	0	0	0	
Arizona	38	215 <sup>d</sup>	60	164	21	0	0	0	0	
Arkansas	59	154	124	86	1	1	0	2	0	
California	55	950	68	878	26	1	0	3	3	
Colorado	4	216	2	214	6	2	0	0	0	
Connecticut	29	67	14	80 <sup>g</sup>	1 <sup>h</sup>	NA	0	NA	NA	
Delaware	0	14	1	13	0	0	0	0	0	
District of Columbia	1	44	1	42	2	0	0	0	0	
Florida	19	455	11	458	5	0	1	0	0	
Georgia	4	120	14	90 <sup>i</sup>	12	2 <sup>k</sup>	0	0	0	
Hawaii	15	59	3	61	2	0	0	0	0	
Idaho	32	183	33	182	3	0	0	0	0	
Illinois	20	136	16	136	18	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Indiana	2	151	8	132	5	1 <sup>n</sup>	0	0	0	
Kansas	4	301	10	249	1	0	0	0	0	
Kentucky	11	174	9	171	13	0	0	0	0	
Louisiana	19	1,691 <sup>r</sup>	65	1,561	60	1	1	1	0	
Maine	10	67 <sup>t</sup>	5	71	4	0	0	0	0	
Maryland	5	47	6	97 <sup>v</sup>	4	0	0	0	0	
Michigan	129	639	147	589	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Minnesota	12	153 <sup>w</sup>	29	125	29	0	0	0	0	
Mississippi	17	231	23	199	13	3	2	0	0	
Missouri	47	193	39	195	NA	NA	3	NA	NA	
Nebraska	6	96	10	91	0	0	0	0	0	
Nevada	14	77 <sup>y</sup>	41	45 <sup>z</sup>	3	NA	NA	NA	NA	
New Hampshire	19	56	8	69	3	0	0	0	0	
New Jersey	46	261	34	249	15	0	0	0	0	
New Mexico	17	145 <sup>ab</sup>	27	82	13	3	1	0	0	
New York	141	1,457	154	1,359	41	24 <sup>ae</sup>	4	0	0	
North Carolina	23	167	11	149	0	0	0	0	0	
North Dakota	4	27	10	20	0	0	0	0	0	
Ohio <sup>ah</sup>	22	517	58	481	0	0	2	0	0	
Oklahoma	17	136	37	(ai)	(ai)	(ai)	1	(ai)	0	
Oregon	12	149	5	138	8	0	0	0	0	
Pennsylvania	96	290	250	122	2	0	1	0	1	
South Carolina	30	108	23	92	10	1	3	0	0	
South Dakota	2	20	1	15	3	0	0	0	1	
Tennessee	14	181	66	116	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Texas	317	722	335	662	X	0	0	7	0	
Utah	28	105	30	92	0	0	0	0	1	
Washington	106	238 <sup>an</sup>	74	257	X	NA	1 <sup>ao</sup>	NA	0	
Wisconsin	7	456	8	440	4	2	0	0	0	

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, Massachusetts, Montana, Rhode Island, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wyoming. The data presented are for 1992 and 1993; however reporting periods vary across jurisdictions, with some States reporting by calendar year and others by fiscal year. Cross jurisdiction comparisons should be done cautiously due to differences among the States in definitions of complaints, authorized sanctions, and recording practices. For the States of Alaska, Arizona, California, Florida, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Oklahoma, and Washington any discrepancies in totals are due to multiple or consolidated complaints and/or dispositions.

<sup>a</sup>States do not maintain uniform reporting periods. Most States reported data from the calendar year 1993. However, the following jurisdictions reported on a fiscal year basis: Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Dakota, and Utah (7/1/93 through 6/30/94); District of Columbia (10/1/92 through 9/30/93); New Jersey and Texas (9/1/93 through 8/31/94); Tennessee (8/23/93 through 8/22/94).

<sup>b</sup>Category includes complaints dismissed after no investigation, minimal or initial investigation, or substantial investigation.

<sup>c</sup>Alabama 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.

<sup>d</sup>The complaint figures indicate the number of active files but do not include letters or telephone calls.

<sup>e</sup>Fees and costs can be imposed.

<sup>f</sup>Informal adjustment.

<sup>g</sup>Includes only those cases dismissed after an initial or minimal investigation, or substantial investigation.

<sup>h</sup>Private admonishment after probable cause hearing.

<sup>i</sup>Involuntary retirement due to disability.

<sup>j</sup>Five complaints were withdrawn.

<sup>k</sup>One judge resigned under two separate complaints.

<sup>l</sup>One judge was suspended as well as publicly reprimanded.

<sup>m</sup>Only the Supreme Court can publicly censure or suspend a judge.

<sup>n</sup>One judge vacated office immediately after criminal charges were filed.

<sup>o</sup>Supreme Court, not the Judicial Qualifications Commission, can impose private sanction.

<sup>p</sup>In one matter, a retired judge who was accepting assignments was publicly censured and will no longer accept assignments.

<sup>q</sup>Although fines are not specifically authorized, an argument could be advanced that the Supreme Court's plenary power "to make such other disposition as justice may require" encompasses imposition of a fine.

<sup>r</sup>Includes every letter, personal visit, negative press report, or phone call concerning judicial misconduct.

<sup>s</sup>Other dispositions included dismissals for resignation, lost election, warning and advice letters, and consent agreements whereby, in return for dismissal, a judge would comply with certain conditions.

<sup>t</sup>Includes letters, telephone calls, and active files, including those that were not filed as formal complaints.

<sup>u</sup>The Committee on Judicial Responsibility and Disability referred one charge to the Supreme Judicial Court with a recommendation for disciplinary action including, at least, public censure. The case was still pending in the court at the end of 1993.

Case dismissed after formal hearing	Judge privately censured, admonished, or reprimanded	Judge publicly censured, admonished, or reprimanded	Judge suspended as final sanction	Fine imposed	Judge removed from office	Other
0	X	X	1	X	0	0
0	0	0	0	X	0	0
0	21	0	2	(e)	0	0
0	X	1	0	X	0	1 <sup>f</sup>
0	7	2	X	X	0	0
0	2	0	0	0	0	0
0	NA	0	1	NA	0	0
0	0	0	0	X	0	0
0	0	0	X	X	0	0
0	X	2	X	X	1	1 <sup>i</sup>
0	3	2 <sup>j</sup>	1	X	0	0
0	0	0	0	X	0	0
2	3	(m)	(m)	0	0	3
1	NA	0	0	NA	1	NA
0	0	(o)	0	0	0	0
0	10	2 <sup>p</sup>	X	(q)	0	1 <sup>p</sup>
1	3	1	0	0	0	0
0	X	0	0	X	1	67 <sup>s</sup>
0	X	0	0	0	X	1 <sup>u</sup>
0	0	0	0	X	0	0
NA	0	27	0	0	5	0
0	6	2	0	0	0	NA
3	2	4	0	3	0	14 <sup>x</sup>
0	0	0	0	X	0	0
0	X	1	0	X	0	0
NA	X	1	X	X	0	1 <sup>aa</sup>
1	4	(m)	(m)	X	0	0
0	8	1	0	X	0	0
0	(ac)	1	1	1	0	1 <sup>ad</sup>
0	X	6	X	X	6	5 <sup>af</sup>
0	6	2 <sup>ag</sup>	X	X	0	0
0	1	0	0	X	0	0
1	X	0	0	0	0	0
(ai)	X	X	0	X	0	1 <sup>aj</sup>
0	7	0	1	X	0	0
1	4	1	0	X	0	0
1	5	6	X	X	0	0
0	2	0	0	X	0	0
NA	NA	NA	0	NA	0	0
0	17	4	(ak)	X	1	3 <sup>al</sup>
0	9	0	0	X	1	1 <sup>am</sup>
0	X	6 <sup>ap</sup>	1 <sup>aq</sup>	X	1 <sup>ar</sup>	0
0	X	0	0	X	0	1 <sup>as</sup>

<sup>v</sup>No records are kept of all informal complaints, so the figures are estimates.

<sup>w</sup>Figure indicates the number of active files. In addition, the staff of the Board on Judicial Standards received 479 calls concerning complaints of judicial misconduct or dissatisfaction with rulings, the court system, lawyers, etc.

<sup>x</sup>The Commission on Judicial Performance includes the filing of a formal complaint as an initial disposition.

<sup>y</sup>Includes 12 complaints filed against one judge.

<sup>z</sup>Includes two complaints dismissed by complainants.

<sup>aa</sup>Following a meeting with the Commission on Judicial Discipline, a district court judge and a supreme court justice issued consensual public statements regarding inappropriate campaign practices.

<sup>ab</sup>Does not include telephone calls. Does include 113 verified complaints and 32 unverified complaints.

<sup>ac</sup>Part of informal action may be considered an admonition.

<sup>ad</sup>Rule 34 hearing-temporary suspension pending final hearing on the merits due to the fact that the judge's behavior was causing an immediate and substantial public harm and eroding public confidence in the orderly administration of justice.

<sup>ae</sup>Reflects resignation while an investigation or charges were pending.

<sup>af</sup>Post-charges dismissal and caution (not a sanction under the law, but a confidential finding of misconduct).

<sup>ag</sup>The Judicial Standards Commission recommended that two judges be publicly disciplined.

<sup>ah</sup>Figures are from the Disciplinary Counsel for the Supreme Court, which handles over 90 percent of the complaints concerning Ohio judges. The balance are handled by State or local certified grievance committees.

<sup>ai</sup>Information not released.

<sup>aj</sup>One judge resigned with negotiated findings.

<sup>ak</sup>Although the Commission may not suspend a judge as a final sanction, under the State constitution, any judge may be suspended, with or without pay, by the

Commission immediately upon being indicted for a felony offense or charged with a misdemeanor involving official misconduct. The Commission may also recommend to the Supreme Court the suspension of any judge who has willfully and persistently violated the code of judicial conduct, improperly performed his or her duties, and cast public discredit upon the judiciary or the administration of justice. These suspensions are interim measures pending the resolution of these cases. In fiscal year 1993 there were five interim suspensions.

<sup>al</sup>One judge was ordered to obtain additional education, and two judges were removed by operation of law following criminal convictions.

<sup>am</sup>Stipulation for private reprimand.

<sup>an</sup>The Commission uses the term "inquiry" to denote initial contacts before substantial investigation. These may be telephone calls, letters, or news articles that may or may not become active complaints. In 1993, the Commission received 589 inquiries. Most complaints (208 in 1992) began as inquiries either in 1993 or earlier.

<sup>ao</sup>One judge resigned resolving four complaints.

<sup>ap</sup>Does not include cases involving two judges and resolving three complaints that resulted in censure with a recommendation for suspension or removal.

<sup>aq</sup>One censure was issued with a recommendation to suspend one judge, resolving two complaints. The judge agreed to resign while the recommendation was pending in the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court approved the stipulation in 1993.

<sup>ar</sup>One censure was issued with a recommendation to remove one judge, which was affirmed by the Supreme Court in 1994.

<sup>as</sup>One complaint was filed with the Supreme Court and is still pending.

Source: American Judicature Society, Center for Judicial Conduct Organizations, *Judicial Conduct Reporter*, Vol. 16, No. 3 (Chicago: American Judicature Society, Fall 1994), pp. 2, 3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 5.86

**Criminal tax fraud cases initiated by the Internal Revenue Service Criminal Investigation Division**

By type of disposition, fiscal years 1976-95

Fiscal year	Cases initiated by Criminal Investigation Division	Disposed of by Criminal Investigation Division		Disposed of by Office of Chief Counsel Prosecution not warranted, including cases declined by the U.S. Department of Justice	
		Prosecution recommended	Prosecution not recommended		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 <sup>a</sup>
1984	6,194	2,990	3,446	267	1,806 <sup>a</sup>
1985	6,065	3,234	3,015	253	2,025 <sup>a</sup>
1986	5,861	3,524	2,654	249	2,460
1987	5,511	3,526	2,354	186	2,556
1988	4,899 <sup>a</sup>	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 <sup>a</sup>	5,208	3,677	1,951	142	2,911
1992 <sup>a</sup>	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

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.

<sup>a</sup>Data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, **Annual Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, 1976**, p. 151; **1977**, p. 139; **1978**, p. 98 (Washington, DC: USGPO); and data provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.87

**Criminal tax fraud cases handled by the Internal Revenue Service Office of Chief Counsel**

By type of disposition, fiscal years 1976-95

Fiscal year	Referrals by Office of Chief Counsel for prosecution <sup>a</sup>	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 <sup>b</sup>
1990	3,276	2,875	7	2,079	393	59	235 <sup>b</sup>
1991 <sup>b</sup>	3,729	3,341	4	2,410	501	94	205
1992 <sup>b</sup>	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

Note: See Note, table 5.86. An indictment is the charging document of the grand jury and an information is the charging document filed by the U.S. attorney. A "nolle prosequi" disposition occurs when a prosecutor decides not to prosecute a case. "No true bill" refers to cases in which the grand jury decides not to indict the defendant. "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.

<sup>b</sup>Data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, *Annual Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, 1976*, p. 61; 1977, p. 48; 1978, p. 53 (Washington, DC: USGPO); and data provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

<sup>a</sup>Includes 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.

Table 5.88

**Arrests and convictions handled by the U.S. Postal Inspection Service**

Fiscal years 1981-95

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

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). 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.

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 (Washington, DC: U.S. Postal Inspection Service); and data provided by the U.S. Postal Service, U.S. Postal Inspection Service. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.



Table 5.89

**Arrests and convictions handled by the U.S. Postal Inspection Service**

By type of offense, fiscal year 1995

Type of offense	Arrests	Convictions
Total	10,920	10,038
<u>Internal crime</u>		
Mail theft	607	545
Narcotics related	108	167
Miscellaneous	59	61
<u>External crime</u>		
Mail theft	4,565	4,254
Burglary	212	203
Robbery	168	184
Assault	491	395
Miscellaneous	536	513
<u>Prohibited mailings</u>		
Pornography/obscenity	142	139
Controlled substances	1,887	1,473
Bombs/explosive devices	119	114
Miscellaneous	72	99
<u>Revenue and Asset Protection Program</u>		
Expenditure investigations	39	45
Financial investigations	260	270
Workers' Compensation Fraud	33	38
Revenue investigations	84	65
Mail fraud	1,538	1,473

Note: See Note, table 5.88. 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.

Source: U.S. Postal Service, U.S. Postal Inspection Service, *Semiannual Report, April 1 - September 30, 1995* (Washington, DC: U.S. Postal Inspection Service, 1995), p. 47.

Table 5.90

**Prosecutions for violations of U.S. immigration and nationality laws**

By type of case, type of disposition, and aggregate fines and imprisonment imposed,  
fiscal years 1984-94

Type of case and disposition	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Total, all cases	17,980	17,688	23,405	18,894	18,360	18,580	20,079	18,882	14,655	19,650	15,348
Dismissals <sup>a</sup>	7,370	7,767	7,998	6,653	6,037	5,914	7,310	7,293	4,733	6,861	4,611
Acquittals	64	88	148	245	115	105	50	80	57	251	91
Convictions	10,546	9,833	15,259	11,996	12,208	12,561	12,719	11,509	9,865	12,538	10,646
Aggregate fines imposed	\$785,689	\$929,926	\$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 <sup>b</sup>
Aggregate imprisonment (in years)	5,701	5,261	6,046	5,382	5,012	4,579	5,749	5,748	5,592	8,754	8,931
Immigration cases, total	16,989	16,976	22,751	18,200	17,590	17,992	19,351	18,297	14,138	18,958	14,842
Dismissals <sup>a</sup>	6,688	7,259	7,504	6,169	5,547	5,508	6,788	6,828	4,315	6,537	4,275
Acquittals	64	82	143	245	114	105	48	77	57	169	81
Convictions	10,237	9,635	15,104	11,786	11,929	12,379	12,515	11,392	9,766	12,252	10,486
Aggregate fines imposed	\$767,764	\$903,141	\$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 <sup>b</sup>
Aggregate imprisonment (in years)	5,496	5,093	6,046	5,196	4,946	4,558	5,642	5,610	5,550	8,660	8,895
Nationality cases, total	991	712	654	694	770	588	728	585	517	692	506
Dismissals <sup>a</sup>	682	508	494	484	490	406	522	465	418	324	336
Acquittals	0	6	5	0	1	0	2	3	0	82	10
Convictions	309	198	155	210	279	182	204	117	99	286	160
Aggregate fines imposed	\$17,925	\$26,785	\$5,973	\$26,550	\$4,375	\$1,900	\$63,385	\$114,575	\$2,649	\$7,660	\$7,080
Aggregate imprisonment (in years)	205	168	67	186	66	21	107	138	42	94	36

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.

<sup>a</sup>Dismissed or otherwise closed.

<sup>b</sup>Includes a \$100 million fine for using explosives in the bombing of the World Trade Center building.

Table 5.91

**Convictions for violations of U.S. immigration and nationality laws**

By offense, fiscal years 1984-94

Offense	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Total	10,546	9,833	15,259	11,996	12,208	12,561	12,719	11,509	9,865	12,538	10,646
Violations of immigration laws	10,237	9,630	15,104	11,786	11,929	12,379	12,515	11,392	9,766	12,252	10,486
Entry of aliens illegally	6,695	6,627	11,030	8,190	7,379	7,659	8,162	7,214	6,341	7,184	6,615
Reentries of deported aliens	634	516	308	347	314	381	444	547	477	767	803
Bringing in, transporting, harboring, and inducing illegal entry of aliens	1,754	1,249	1,422	984	808	860	1,431	1,498	977	1,010	734
Fraud, misuse of visas, entry permits, and other entry documents	124	166	225	141	298	228	289	318	306	546	427
Fraud and false statements or entries	80	172	208	105	128	142	83	68	109	578	384
Alien registration or alien address violations	5	3	63	89	28	73	135	93	39	14	16
Producing, transferring, possessing, stealing, using, or selling false identification documents	92	147	279	332	295	370	597	602	497	671	599
Conspiracy to defraud the United States	520	423	433	436	757	560	615	252	121	221	134
Producing, processing, or selling of a controlled substance	0	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	190	466	498	762	556
All other violations	333	325	1,136	1,162	1,922	2,106	569	334	401	499	218
Violations of nationality laws	309	203	155	210	279	182	204	117	99	286	160
False representation as citizens of the United States	228	163	133	200	248	156	137	69	59	221	129
False statements and procurement of citizenship or naturalization unlawfully	9	13	6	2	3	3	60	36	37	64	27
Reproduction and sale of citizenship and naturalization papers	72	27	16	8	28	23	7	12	3	1	4

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 5.92

**Investigative activity of the U.S. Secret Service**

Fiscal years 1990-96

Investigative activity	Number of cases						
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Total cases for investigation	78,810	74,290	71,667	75,008	70,359	72,010	NA
Cases pending beginning of the fiscal year	23,862	22,017	19,690	20,160	19,690	19,225	20,135
Counterfeiting	2,657	2,517	2,978	3,184	3,006	3,093	2,464
Forgery <sup>a</sup>	12,998	9,942	9,490	8,777	8,194	6,412	6,477
Financial crime <sup>b</sup>	3,608	3,743	3,656	4,047	4,724	5,683	6,542
Protective intelligence	723	739	550	737	722	860	1,218
Other criminal and noncriminal	3,876	5,076	3,016	3,415	3,044	3,177	3,332
Task forces <sup>c</sup>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	102
Cases received	54,948	52,273	51,977	54,848	50,669	52,785	NA
Counterfeiting	12,750	12,662	12,231	13,561	11,219	9,974	NA
Forgery <sup>a</sup>	12,971	14,212	10,536	10,647	8,860	8,510	NA
Financial crime <sup>b</sup>	4,545	3,993	4,054	5,482	6,878	7,372	NA
Protective intelligence	7,179	6,618	8,353	8,284	7,754	9,014	NA
Other criminal and noncriminal	17,503	14,788	16,803	16,874	15,958	16,268	NA
Task forces <sup>c</sup>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,647	NA
Cases closed	56,474	51,460	50,783	54,038	50,251	52,229	NA
Counterfeiting	12,866	12,218	11,821	13,499	10,984	10,362	NA
Forgery <sup>a</sup>	15,886	14,083	10,912	10,886	10,364	8,261	NA
Financial crime <sup>b</sup>	4,388	3,965	4,037	4,672	5,788	6,419	NA
Protective intelligence	7,161	6,744	8,103	8,213	7,530	8,575	NA
Other criminal and noncriminal	16,173	14,450	15,910	16,768	15,585	17,053	NA
Task forces <sup>c</sup>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,559	NA

Note: These data have been revised by the Source to no longer include administratively closed cases and therefore will differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. <sup>c</sup>Includes activities of a number of task forces involving U.S. Secret Service participation with other agencies on criminal matters.

<sup>a</sup>Includes check and bond forgery.

<sup>b</sup>This 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 5.93

**Disposition of arrests by the U.S. Secret Service**

Fiscal years 1975-95

	Type of disposition					
	Total	Convicted	Acquitted	Nolle prosequere	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

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 prosequere" and "no true bill," see Note, table 5.87. Some data have been revised by the Source and will 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 5.94

**Criminal enforcement activities of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency**

By disposition, United States, fiscal years 1982-95

Fiscal year	Referrals to the U.S. Department of Justice	Cases successfully prosecuted	Defendants charged	Defendants convicted	Penalties for convicted defendants			
					Months sentenced to prison	Months served in prison	Months sentenced to probation	Fines imposed (in millions of dollars)
1982	20	7	14	11	NA	NA	NA	NA
1983	26	12	34	28	NA	NA	534	NA
1984	31	14	36	26	6	6	552	NA
1985	40	15	40	40	78	44	882	NA
1986	41	26	98	66	279	203	828	NA
1987	41	27	66	58	456	100	1,410	NA
1988	59	24	97	50	278	185	1,284	NA
1989	60	43	95	72	325	208	1,045	NA
1990	65	32	100	55	745	222	1,176	\$5.5
1991	81	48	104	82	963	610	1,713	14.1
1992	107	61	150	99	1,135	744	2,478	37.9
1993	140	76	161	135	892	876	3,240	29.7
1994	220	NA	250	NA	1,188	NA	NA	36.8
1995	256	NA	245	NA	888	NA	NA	23.2

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance, **Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Accomplishments Report, Fiscal Year 1994** (Washington, DC: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1995), pp. 4-2, 4-3; and data provided by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.95

**Persons indicted, awaiting trial on Dec. 31, and convicted of offenses involving abuse of public office**

By level of government, 1973-94

	Elected or appointed official														
	Total			Federal			State			Local			Others involved		
	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	19,796	5,257	17,024	8,380	1,467	7,360	1,568	498	1,309	4,867	1,592	3,972	4,981	1,700	4,383
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 <sup>a</sup>	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

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. 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.

<sup>a</sup>The 1983 figures were reviewed to attempt to identify the reason for the substantial jump in prosecutions of Federal officials. The explanation appears to be two-fold; there 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; "1994," pp. 35, 36. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice. (Mimeographed.)

Table 5.96

**Army personnel tried and percent convicted in General and Special (BCD) Courts-Martial**

By type of personnel, fiscal years 1971-95

Fiscal year and type of personnel	Total number tried	Percent convicted	Fiscal year and type of personnel	Total number tried	Percent convicted
<u>1971</u>	3,942	94.9%	<u>1983</u>	3,670	95.6%
Officers	42	80.9	Officers	47	91.5
Enlisted personnel	3,900	95.6	Enlisted personnel	3,623	95.6
<u>1972</u>	3,319	93.7	<u>1984</u>	2,845	95.3
Officers	52	78.8	Officers	41	85.4
Enlisted personnel	3,267	93.9	Enlisted personnel	2,804	95.5
<u>1973</u>	2,356	93.9	<u>1985</u>	2,724	95.2
Officers	19	68.4	Officers	52	88.5
Enlisted personnel	2,337	94.1	Enlisted personnel	2,672	95.3
<u>1974</u>	3,258	94.3	<u>1986</u>	2,701	94.7
Officers	14	78.5	Officers	50	98.0
Enlisted personnel	3,244	94.4	Enlisted personnel	2,651	94.6
<u>1975</u>	2,876	93.3	<u>1987</u>	2,516	95.8
Officers	15	53.3	Officers	37	86.5
Enlisted personnel	2,861	93.5	Enlisted personnel	2,479	96.0
<u>1976</u>	2,265	91.8	<u>1988</u>	2,554	95.3
Officers	20	65.0	Officers	27	77.8
Enlisted personnel	2,245	92.1	Enlisted personnel	2,527	95.5
<u>Transition quarter</u>	500	90.8	<u>1989</u>	2,435	93.9
Officers	8	62.5	Officers	35	91.4
Enlisted personnel	492	91.2	Enlisted personnel	2,400	94.0
<u>1977</u>	1,920	89.9	<u>1990</u>	2,222	94.1
Officers <sup>a</sup>	23	78.3	Officers	27	96.3
Enlisted personnel <sup>b</sup>	1,897	90.0	Enlisted personnel	2,195	94.1
<u>1978</u>	1,608	88.7	<u>1991<sup>d</sup></u>	1,758	94.1
Officers	13	83.3	Officers	46	97.8
Enlisted personnel <sup>c</sup>	1,595	88.7	Enlisted personnel	1,712	94.0
<u>1979</u>	1,768	90.7	<u>1992</u>	1,708	92.8
Officers <sup>a</sup>	22	72.7	Officers	28	78.6
Enlisted personnel <sup>c</sup>	1,746	90.9	Enlisted personnel	1,680	93.0
<u>1980</u>	2,739	88.1	<u>1993</u>	1,287	90.0
Officers	22	77.3	Officers	32	100.0
Enlisted personnel	2,717	88.2	Enlisted personnel	1,255	89.8
<u>1981</u>	3,366	77.8	<u>1994</u>	1,220	91.2
Officers	22	68.2	Officers	24	87.5
Enlisted personnel	3,344	77.9	Enlisted personnel	1,196	98.1
<u>1982</u>	4,090	73.5	<u>1995</u>	1,178	91.2
Officers	47	95.7	Officers	40	80.0
Enlisted personnel	4,043	73.2	Enlisted personnel	1,138	91.6

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

eral 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.

<sup>a</sup>Includes one cadet.

<sup>b</sup>Includes one civilian.

<sup>c</sup>Includes two prisoners.

<sup>d</sup>The 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 5.97

**Coast Guard personnel tried in General, Special (BCD), and Summary Courts-Martial**

By type of court, fiscal years 1966-95

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 <sup>a</sup>	25
1993	14	31	11
1994	9	23	15
1995	11	8	14

Note: See Note, table 5.96. 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.

<sup>a</sup>Includes 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 5.98

**Offenses involved in Coast Guard Special (BCD) Courts-Martial**

Fiscal years 1978-95

Type of offense	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Assault	1	4	4	14	6	4	3	28	1	4	1	4	NA	1	1	9	5	8
Rape	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	1	NA	3	NA
Housebreaking	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	NA	NA	2	3	2	NA	NA
Larceny or wrongful appropriation	33	66	62	20	35	70	11	32	23	35	26	12	47	47	23	43	28	4
Forgery	NA	46	72	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	21	3	5	2	1	13	2
Conspiracy	NA	NA	9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	4	5	8	7	7	NA	1
Sodomy	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	2	4	2	5	4	NA
Marijuana offenses	8	49	30	22	88	41	17	18	1	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
Offenses against Coast Guard property	8	5	13	7	16	3	NA	NA	3	2	5	NA	9	NA	NA	NA	2	1
False representation of official statements	3	NA	2	1	22	8	1	12	2	3	4	4	7	14	13	16	4	NA
Violation of order or regulation	7	16	20	26	63	15	14	4	11	22	16	18	22	34	15	41	26	8
Willful disobedience or disrespect	7	5	6	16	10	2	2	13	2	NA	NA	2	1	7	1	NA	1	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
AWOL or desertion	72	50	73	44	56	38	18	14	10	4	30	21	21	11	9	14	9	2
Breaking restriction	8	1	13	6	35	37	14	18	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Missing ship movements	14	2	7	7	9	3	4	4	NA	NA	3	2	4	1	3	1	1	1
Check writing without sufficient funds	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	150	90	46	NA
Frauds against the United States	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	4	12	2	2	1	1	NA
General offenses	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	19	5	18	12	32	49	31	52	72	8
Other offenses	41	22	48	42	46	61	5	8	29	23	NA	11	11	18	10	28	19	4

Note: See Note, table 5.96. The data in this table present the total number of offenses involved in Special (BCD) Courts-Martial. A person may have been charged with more than one offense; see table 5.97 for the number of personnel tried.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Transportation, U.S. Coast Guard.

Table 5.99

**Coast Guard personnel convicted in Special (BCD) Courts-Martial**

By type of disposition, fiscal years 1981-95

Fiscal year	Disposition <sup>a</sup>								
	Number of convictions	Bad conduct discharge	Confinement	Hard labor without confinement	Reduction in rate	Restriction	Forfeiture of pay	Fine	Other
<b>Number</b>									
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
<b>Percent</b>									
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

Note: See Note, table 5.96.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Transportation, U.S. Coast Guard.

<sup>a</sup>Disposition totals are greater than the conviction totals shown because more than one disposition may be imposed in each case.





## Appendix 13

### Federal Justice Statistics Methodology and definitions of terms

Note: The following was excerpted from U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Criminal Case Processing, 1982-93, With Preliminary Data for 1994*, NCJ-160088 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1996), pp. 19-28; and *Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 1992*, NCJ-148949 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), pp. 65, 66, 111-117. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

#### Methodology

The data are derived 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 Pretrial Services Agency, the United States Sentencing Commission, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Data represent the calendar year(s) indicated in each table.

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.

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 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

5.25, 5.26, 6.43, and 6.68 are based on offense designations 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 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.

Tables from the *Federal Criminal Case Processing* report describing the number and rate of prosecutions and the results of magistrate proceedings include only those cases handled by U.S. attorneys and those matters in which U.S. attorneys provide local assistance to Department of Justice attorneys in the litigating divisions. Data describing the number and rate of convictions, sentencing patterns, incarceration rates, and lengths of sentences imposed and served, include all cases regardless of the prosecuting agency.

In 1991, the Department of Justice provided U.S. attorneys with lists of cases shown in the data as having remained inactive for long periods of time, and directed that resolutions be reported to the Docket and Reporting system, if possible. As a result, many cases which had been shown as pending were reported to be declined for prosecution, or were shown as resolved by U.S. magistrates. Statistics for 1991 were substantially affected by these recordkeeping activities.

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 the Criminal Division 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 or supervision 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, education, and occupational information.)

Sentencing figures differ from statistics published by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts for the average "regular" sentence imposed. "Regular" sentences exclude two categories of offenders included in the BJS calculations: offenders receiving a "split" sentence (5 days through 6 months followed by probation) and offenders sentenced under 18 U.S.C. 4205(b)(1) and (b)(2)

(where a maximum term is set accompanied by no or a small minimum).

Tables concerning prisoners include only prisoners committed by U.S. District Courts for violations of the U.S. Code. Other prisoners, such as probation and parole violators, and other types of offenses, such as military, District of Columbia, or State offenses, are excluded. Unlike BJS publications concerning State prisoners, which exclude prisoners serving sentences under 1 year, tables 5.25 and 5.26 includes Federal prisoners who received sentences of any length. Offenses for a few offenders could not be classified; these offenders are included in the total.

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.

Time served reported in table 5.26 is not directly comparable to that in previous *Federal Criminal Case Processing* and the *Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics* reports. The methodology in this report uses new information to identify prison commitment dates and account for jail credits. In previous reports jail credits were overestimated in some cases.

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.

#### Definitions of terms

Definitions of offense categories describe all offenses included in each category.

**Agriculture violation**--violation of the Federal statutes on agriculture and conservation, for example, violations of the Agricultural Acts, Federal Seed Act, Game Conservation 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.

**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 Law.

**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, facility, or item for which payment may be made through Medical Assistance Programs. Bribing in sporting contests is also illegal.

**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 inter-State 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 in a Federal court case 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.

**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**--possessing or trafficking in (distributing, importing, or manufacturing) controlled substances. Also furnishing of fraudulent or false information concerning prescriptions as well as any other unspecified drug-related offense.

**Embezzlement**--fraudulently misapplying 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. Embezzling, stealing, or knowingly converting to one's own use or the use of another or without authority 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. Forcibly rescuing any person in an attempt to prevent execution or forcibly removing or attempting to remove the dead body of any executed offender in order to prevent an autopsy. Aiding or enticing any person belonging to the Armed Forces of a belligerent nation or faction, who is interned in the United States in accordance with the law of nations, to escape or attempt to escape. 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 (as defined in section 1791C of title 18). 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.

**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**--violations of the Federal Food and Drug Act.

**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; bond of distilleries; military or naval discharge certificate; coin or bar; and so forth. Also making, possessing, selling, or printing plates or stones for counterfeiting obligations or securities and receiving, possessing, concealing, selling, or disposing of any falsely made securities, tax stamps, or pledges that have crossed a State or the U.S. boundary after being stolen or unlawfully converted.

**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, inter-State wire, radio, television, 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 inter-State or foreign commerce, inter-State transporting of wagering paraphernalia, importing or transporting lottery tickets, or mailing lottery tickets or related

matter. An employee of the Postal Service acting as a lottery agent is considered guilty of this offense.

**Hispanic**--ethnic category based on classification by reporting agency. Hispanic persons may be of any race.

**Immigration offenses**--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 or counterfeiting any visa, permit, or other document to enter the United States as well as violating any of the provisions for travel of citizens or aliens during war or national emergency. 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, within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States. 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 or any property made or being made under contract for the United States or any of its departments or agencies. Stealing anything of value (in excess of \$100) from a bank, the Postal Service, or any inter-State or Foreign shipments by carrier. Receiving or possessing stolen property or pirate property. Stealing or obtaining by fraud any funds, assets, or property that are the subject of a grant, contract, or other form of assistance, whether received directly or indirectly, from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration or that belong to or are entrusted to the custody of an Indian tribal organization. This offense category excludes the transportation of stolen property.

**Liquor violations**--violations of Internal Revenue Service laws on liquor as well as violations of liquor laws not cited under these laws, such as smuggling goods into the United States; 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; failing to declare liquor at customs; 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 inter-State or foreign commerce.

**Migratory birds offenses**--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. Violation of the regulations of Bear River Refuge in Utah and Ouachita National Forest sanctuary and refuge in Arkansas and Oklahoma.

**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 more than 6 months of incarceration, followed by a term of probation. Unless otherwise noted, offenders receiving mixed sentences are included in both incarceration and probation categories. See also "split sentence."

**Most serious offense**--the offense with the greatest potential penalty. For Federal prisoners, the offense with the longest term of incarceration actually imposed.

**Motor carrier violations**--violations of the Federal statutes concerning the Motor Carrier Act.

**Motor vehicle theft**--inter-State or foreign transporting, receiving, concealing, storing, bartering, selling, or disposing of any stolen motor vehicle or aircraft.

**Murder**--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**--violations of the national defense laws of the Selective Service Acts, the Defense Production Act, 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), curfew and restricted areas, exportation of war materials, trading with an enemy, 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.

**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 inter-State 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 abortion; bigamy; disorderly conduct on the U.S. Capitol grounds; civil disorder; hunting, trapping, or fishing on Indian lands or military areas and zones; and obscene or harassing telephone calls. Included in "public-order, non-regulatory offenses."

**Other regulatory offenses**--violations of civil rights, election laws, the Communication Act (including wire tapping and wire interception), contempt, laws regarding congressional contempt, custom laws (except narcotics and liquor), importation of injurious animals and birds, inter-State commerce (the Connally Act, Hot Oil Act, transportation or importation of prison-made goods, and the Railroad and Transportation Act), maritime and shipping laws, laws regarding stowaways, the Federal Boat Safety Act of 1971, the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, U.S. postal laws (excluding injury to postal property), intimidation of witness laws, aircraft regulations, explosives (except in vessels), the Gold Acts, train wrecking, and any other regulatory offenses not listed above.

**Other sex offenses**--transporting, coercing, or enticing any women to go from one

place to another in inter-State 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, debauchery, or any other immoral purpose. Importing, maintaining, or harboring any women for purposes of prostitution or debauchery or for any other immoral purpose. These offenses may be either violent or nonviolent.

**Perjury**--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. Making any false material declarations under oath in any proceeding before or ancillary to any court or grand jury of the United States. 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**--using inter-State or foreign commerce or any facility in inter-State or foreign commerce to aid racketeering enterprises such as arson, bribery, gambling, liquor, narcotics, prostitution, and extortionate credit transactions. For officers or employees of the United States, or anyone representing himself or herself as such, obtaining property or money from another, with his or her consent induced by actual or threatened force, violence, blackmail, or unlawful interference with employment or business. Transmitting by inter-State commerce or through the mail any threat to injure the property, the person, or the reputation of the addressee or of another or to kidnap 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.

**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.

**Split sentence**--a sentence requiring the convicted person to serve a period of confinement of 6 months or less, followed by a period of probation. Unless otherwise noted, convicted offenders receiving split sentences are included in both the incarceration and probation categories (see also "mixed sentence").

**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 title.

**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**--importing 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. Obtaining a prescription of a controlled substance in schedule III or IV without a written or oral prescription. Distributing for reasons other than medical a controlled substance in schedule V. Illegally

crossing the border if the individual is addicted to or using drugs or has been convicted of any violation of narcotics or marijuana laws.

**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 data system 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**--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. 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. Carrying on the U.S. Capitol grounds or within U.S. Capitol buildings any firearm, dangerous weapon, explosive, or incendiary device.

## Appendix 14

### 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, *State Court Sentencing of Convicted Felons, 1992* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1996), pp. 62-64; and *Felony Sentences in State Courts, 1992*, Bulletin NCJ-151167 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1995), pp. 11-13. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

### Survey sampling procedures

A sample of 300 counties was drawn for the 1992 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 out 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* (codebook for ICPSR 8667). The 54 sampled counties in the 1992

NJRP survey were the same 54 as in the 1986, 1988, and 1990 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 thus included 246 counties from among the 3,034 counties outside the 75 largest. One county did not participate in the 1992 survey and was subsequently replaced by another county in the same stratum. Case-level data were successfully obtained on convicted felons sentenced in 1992 from all 300 sampled counties. Two of the 300 counties in the 1992 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 1992 survey numbered 105,657 cases. Of these, 72,943 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 1992. 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, not suspended sentences.

Because the year of conviction was not a defining characteristic, some cases in the sample were of persons convicted before 1992, but not sentenced until 1992.

In a few counties, where it was impractical to target sentences in the survey year, the target was felons convicted in the survey year. In some of the cases the data relate to sentences imposed after 1992.

### Sources of data

For 80 percent of the 300 counties sampled for the 1992 survey, NJRP data were obtained directly from the State courts. Other sources included prosecutor offices, courts and prosecutor offices combined, sentencing commissions, and statistical agencies. Individual-level NJRP records were obtained through a variety of collection methods, including magnetic tape and field collection. Data on other cases were obtained from photocopies of official documents and survey questionnaires completed by court officials.

Data collection for 235 counties in the 1992 survey was performed by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, and for 65 counties by the National Association of Criminal Justice Planners.

### 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 percent 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 three percent.

### Missing data

Computations of statistics excluded sample cases that were missing data for the particular variables being tabulated. An exception was table 5.47, which is based on computations that redistributed cases with missing data according to the distribution of the known cases.

### Crime definitions

Before the sample was drawn, 11 crime categories, excluding "other violent," were defined. State penal codes, restricted to those defined as felonies and most closely conforming to each of the 11 definitions, were identified. Convicted felons were placed into appropriate categories based on their penal code citations. If the felon was convicted of more than one felony offense, the offense category was the most serious offense. 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 felonies**--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 15

### National Pretrial Reporting Program

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, *Pretrial Release of Felony Defendants, 1992*, Bulletin NCJ-148818 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, November 1994), pp. 2, 15, 16. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

### Methodology

The National Pretrial Reporting Program (NPRP) conducted its third survey during May 1992. These data describe the criminal justice process from arrest to case disposition. NPRP used a sample of cases designed to represent the Nation's 75 most populous counties (by 1990 estimates). In 1990, the 75 largest counties accounted for about 37 percent of the Nation's population and nearly 50 percent of all crimes reported to law enforcement agencies. 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 40 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 40 counties were divided into 4 first-stage strata, based on court filing information obtained through a telephone survey. Fourteen counties were included in the sample with certainty because of their large number of court filings. The remaining 26 counties were allocated to the 3 non-certainty strata based on the variance of felony court dispositions.

The second-stage sampling (filings) was designed to represent all defendants who had felony cases filed with the court during the month of May 1992. 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 was provided with 1, 2, or 4 weeks in May 1992 from which to sample all defendants who had felony charges filed. Data from jurisdictions that were not required to provide a full month of

filings were weighted to represent the full month.

Data on 13,206 sample felony cases were collected from the 40 sampled jurisdictions. This sample represented 55,246 weighted cases filed during the month of May 1992 in the 75 most populous counties. 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 effort was supervised by the Pretrial Services Resource Center in Washington, D.C.

Data were collected from the following participating jurisdictions: Arizona (Maricopa); California (Los Angeles, Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Francisco, Santa Clara); District of Columbia; Florida (Broward, Dade, Duval, Hillsborough, Palm Beach, Pinellas); Georgia (Fulton); Illinois (Cook); Maryland (Montgomery); Massachusetts (Essex, Suffolk); Michigan (Wayne); Missouri (St. Louis); New Jersey (Essex); New York (Bronx, Erie, Kings, Monroe, New York, Queens); Ohio (Hamilton); Pennsylvania (Allegheny, Montgomery, Philadelphia); Tennessee (Shelby); Texas (Dallas, Harris, Tarrant); Utah (Salt Lake); Virginia (Fairfax); 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 77 percent compared to 91 percent for race alone. Because of this underreporting, the categories of race alone account for more defendants in tables 5.67 and 5.68 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 to him or her. If the defendant fails to appear in court, the bond is forfeited.

**Deposit bond**--The defendant deposits a percentage (usually 10 percent) 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 percent 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, this 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 the promise that he or she will appear in court as required.

**Citation release**--Arrestees are released pending their first court appearance on a written order issued by law enforcement personnel. In the *Pretrial Release of Felony Defendants, 1992* data, citation release is included in the recognizance release category.

**Conditional release**--Defendants are released under conditions and are usually supervised by a pretrial services agency. In some cases an unsecured bond is included. This type of release is also known as supervised release.

### 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 offenses, property offenses, drug offenses, 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, and 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, and commercialized sex offenses.

**Robbery**--Includes the unlawful taking of property 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, or 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, such as forcible entry and breaking and entering. Does not include possession of burglary tools, trespassing, and 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 of controlled substances, sales, distribution, possession with intent to distribute or sell, manufacturing, or 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 and slander, weapons offenses, treason, perjury, prostitution/pandering, bribery, and tax law violations.

## Appendix 16

**Juvenile Court Statistics** Methodology, definitions of terms, and offenses within categories

This information was excerpted from Jeffrey A. Butts et al., *Juvenile Court Statistics 1991*, U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994), pp. 1-4, 143, 145; and Jeffrey A. Butts et al., "Juvenile Court Statistics 1993" (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 1995). Machine-readable data file. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

### Methodology

These data are national estimates of juvenile delinquency derived from a nonprobability sample of delinquency cases disposed in 1993 by courts with juvenile jurisdiction. Such courts may also handle other matters, including traffic violations, child support, adoption, termination of parental rights, and child abuse and neglect. However, these data focus on the courts' handling of juveniles charged with criminal law violations.

Data collection involves the secondary analysis of data originally compiled by juvenile courts or juvenile justice agencies to meet their own information and reporting needs. As a consequence, the incoming data are not uniform across jurisdictions. In addition, the data are not from a scientifically selected probability sample of courts, but rather from those juvenile systems that routinely collect and willingly disseminate their data. To combine information from various sources, the data were restructured into two standardized data sets: the national case-level data base and the national court-level data base.

Case-level data are generated by courts with automated client tracking information systems or automated case reporting systems. These data describe in detail the characteristics of each delinquency and status offense case handled by the courts. The court-level aggregate statistics were either abstracted from annual reports or supplied on request by local and State agencies. These data describe the number of delinquency and status offense cases handled by a court in a defined time period. National estimates are derived from a sample of 689,505 individual case records from 1,375 jurisdictions in 24 States with jurisdiction over 49 percent of the Nation's youth population at risk, and a sample

of compatible court-level aggregate statistics on an additional 207,997 delinquency cases from 443 jurisdictions in an additional 8 States. In all, the national estimates are based on data reported by 1,818 jurisdictions covering 67 percent of the Nation's youth population at risk.

National estimates of the number and characteristics of delinquency and petitioned status offense cases disposed by juvenile courts in 1993 were developed using the national case-level data, the national court-level data, and county-level youth population at risk estimates. The basic assumption underlying each stage of the estimation procedure is that the dynamics that produced the volume and characteristics of juvenile court cases in reporting counties were shared by nonreporting counties of similar size and features. The weighting procedure developed to generate national estimates of court activity from the nonprobability sample controls for many factors, including the size of the community; the demographic composition of a community's youth population; the volume of cases referred to reporting courts; the age, sex, and race characteristics of the youth involved; and the offense characteristics of the cases. Despite these controls and others, no procedure can completely overcome the fundamental threats to validity associated with the use of a nonprobability sample.

The unit of count is a case disposed by a court with juvenile jurisdiction. A case disposed 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 or status offender.

**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 prior to 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 a delinquent, status offender, or a dependent child, 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 housing delinquents or status offenders or were otherwise removed from their home.

**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 three States (Connecticut, New York, and North Carolina) the upper age of jurisdiction was 15, in eight States (Georgia, Illinois, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, South Carolina, and Texas) the upper age of jurisdiction was 16, in Wyoming it was 18, and in the remaining 38 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 kidnapping, violent sex acts other than forcible rape (e.g., incest, sodomy), custody interference, unlawful restraint, false imprisonment, reckless endangerment, harassment, etc., 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 shop-lifting 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**--Unlawfully and knowingly receiving, buying, or possessing 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, adultery, etc.

**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 a court (or law enforcement) 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, nonviolent resisting arrest, etc.

**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, immigration violations, etc.

## Section 6

### **Persons under correctional supervision**

Information presented in this section focuses on persons on probation and parole, the number and characteristics of jails and jail inmates, and characteristics of State and Federal prison populations. In addition, information is provided on clients in drug and alcohol treatment units, prisoners under sentence of death, and those executed.

The section begins with trend data for the number of persons incarcerated or under community supervision in the United States. Information on persons under Federal and State probation supervision follows. Included here are data on the number and rate of probationers under supervision for each State and the Federal Government, detailed breakdowns presenting probation entries and exits for 1994, race and sex of probationers, and offense type. Figures for persons beginning and terminating Federal probation supervision as well as type of supervision also are included.

Trend data for persons in prison or jail are presented next, followed by detailed information on inmates in local jails, and State and Federal prisons. The data on local jails are from the National Jail Census, conducted every 5 years, and the Annual Survey of Jails, which is conducted in noncensus years. Information provided includes: the number of jails and jail inmates, average daily population, jail capacity, and characteristics and conviction status of jail inmates. Data on number of jail inmates testing positive for HIV also are included. Trend tables are provided when available, allowing comparisons for the years 1983 through 1994.

Information on State and Federal prisoners is derived primarily from an annual Bureau of Justice Statistics-sponsored census of all State correctional departments and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. These tables present the number and rate of prisoners under State and Federal jurisdiction at yearend, admissions and releases during the year, type of release, and selected prisoner information including race and ethnicity breakdowns. Trend data on the number and rate of sentenced prisoners, spanning the years from 1925 to 1994, also are presented, for both males and females. Also included is a table presenting prison population projections to the year 2002. Several tables in this segment present data on new court commitments, sentence lengths, and time served by prisoners. A series of tables also presents more detailed information on Federal prisoners.

The next portion of the section presents data on sex offender treatment programs in State and Federal prisons. A series of tables deal-

ing with clients in drug and alcohol treatment units also is presented. This information includes the number of drug and alcohol treatment units in the United States, clients in treatment, client characteristics (sex, race, ethnicity, and jurisdictional location), type of provider, and type of treatment. Population and capacity data for U.S. military confinement facilities and the number of escapes from State prisons also are shown.

A segment on post-release supervision focuses on conditional and unconditional releases from State and Federal correctional facilities, the number and rate of persons on parole, movement of the parole population, sex and race breakdowns for parolees, and persons released from parole supervision. Data on the number of parole violations resulting in reincarceration also are presented in this section. Data from the National Corrections Reporting Program provide information on State parole entries and discharges.

The final portion of this section presents data on inmate deaths, death sentences, and executions. Data on deaths from natural causes, suicide, and AIDS-related deaths are included, as are data on deaths and assaults among inmates and staff in State and Federal prisons. Tables on State and Federal prisoners testing positive for HIV and confirmed AIDS cases are presented. Detailed data on State and Federal prisoners sentenced to death, movement of prisoners on death row, and persons executed or otherwise removed from death row are provided. Selected characteristics of persons sentenced to death and those executed are included. In addition, methods of execution used in death penalty States and execution trends are provided for each State.

Table 6.1

**Adults on probation, in jail or prison, and on parole**

United States, 1980-94

	Total estimated correctional population <sup>a</sup>	Probation	Jail	Prison <sup>b</sup>	Parole
1980	1,840,400	1,118,097	182,288 <sup>c</sup>	319,598	220,438
1981	2,006,600	1,225,934	195,085 <sup>c</sup>	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	743,382	531,407
1991	4,535,600	2,728,472	424,129	792,535	590,442
1992	4,762,600	2,811,611	441,781	850,566	658,601
1993	4,944,000	2,903,061	455,500 <sup>c</sup>	909,381	676,100
1994	5,129,700	2,964,171	483,717	991,612	690,159
<b>Percent change</b>					
1993 to 1994	3.8%	2.1%	6.2%	9.0%	2.1%
1980 to 1994	178.7	165.1	165.4	210.3	213.1

Note: Counts for probation, prison, and parole population are for December 31 of each year and have been revised by the Source based on the most recently reported counts. Jail population counts are for June 30 of each year. For information on methodology and explanatory notes, see Appendix 17.

<sup>a</sup>A small number of individuals may have multiple correctional statuses; consequently, the total number of persons under correctional supervision may be an overestimate.

<sup>b</sup>Includes only prisoners under custody.

<sup>c</sup>Estimated.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Correctional Populations in the United States, 1994**, NCJ-160091 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1996), Table 1.1.

Table 6.2

**Estimated number and percent of adults under correctional supervision**

By sex and race, United States, 1985-94

	Estimated number of adults under correctional supervision <sup>a</sup>						Estimated percent of adults under correctional supervision <sup>b</sup>					
	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	0.6	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	0.7	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	0.7	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	8.3	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	8.7	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	8.8	8.8	0.8
1994	5,129,700	4,367,500	762,200	3,051,100	2,013,400	65,200	2.7	4.7	0.8	9.1	9.1	0.8

Note: Previously published estimates by race and sex have been revised by the Source based on the most recently reported data. For information on methodology and explanatory notes, see Appendix 17.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Correctional Populations in the United States, 1994**, NCJ-160091 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1996), Tables 1.3 and 1.4. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

<sup>a</sup>Populations are estimated and rounded to the nearest 100.

<sup>b</sup>Percentages are based on the resident population age 18 or older on July 1 of each reference year.

Table 6.3

**Adults on probation under State and Federal jurisdiction**

By region and jurisdiction, 1994 and 1995

Region and jurisdiction	Probation population Jan. 1, 1994	1994		Probation population Dec. 31, 1994	Number on probation on Dec. 31, 1994 per 100,000 adult residents	Probation population Dec. 31, 1995 <sup>a</sup>	Number on probation on Dec. 31, 1995 per 100,000 adult residents <sup>a</sup>
		Entries	Exits				
United States, total	2,903,061	1,397,505	1,340,630	2,964,171	1,541	3,090,626	1,593
Federal	48,358	20,692	24,003	45,047	23	38,506 <sup>b</sup>	20
State	2,854,703	1,376,813	1,316,627	2,919,124	1,518	3,052,120	1,573
Northeast	486,827	215,016	192,814	508,986	1,310	544,620	1,402
Connecticut	50,904	35,983	33,434	53,453	2,149	54,507	2,201
Maine <sup>c</sup>	8,712	NA	NA	8,669	928	8,641	923
Massachusetts <sup>d</sup>	47,154	36,036	36,518	46,672	1,011	43,680	941
New Hampshire	4,125	2,646	2,448	4,323	512	4,347	509
New Jersey	109,576	42,915	45,570	106,921	1,790	127,123	2,125
New York	155,932	48,054	39,417	164,569	1,205	173,499	1,276
Pennsylvania	88,180	37,749	26,405	99,524	1,087	106,823	1,166
Rhode Island	16,186	8,968	6,975	18,179	2,401	18,678	2,483
Vermont	6,058	2,665	2,047	6,676	1,538	7,322	1,672
Midwest	620,125	355,570	340,230	638,894	1,412	671,094	1,472
Illinois	78,464	60,911	59,909	79,466	917	109,489	1,258
Indiana	82,705	34,737	38,442	83,555	1,953	83,555	1,936
Iowa	15,376	11,287	11,161	15,502	738	16,579	783
Kansas <sup>c</sup>	24,255	11,427	11,564	24,102	1,293	16,547	884
Michigan <sup>c</sup>	139,753	57,673	53,061	143,178	2,054	148,377	2,110
Minnesota	75,961	58,839	52,828	81,972	2,465	83,778	2,490
Missouri <sup>c,d</sup>	36,000	18,867	17,982	36,295	931	40,595	1,030
Nebraska <sup>e</sup>	15,483	15,303	13,232	17,554	1,486	19,427	1,627
North Dakota	1,989	1,229	1,212	2,006	430	2,291	486
Ohio <sup>c</sup>	103,377	61,408	59,054	105,953	1,285	99,603	1,201
South Dakota <sup>f</sup>	3,637	4,137	4,364	3,410	665	3,624	693
Wisconsin <sup>c</sup>	43,125	19,752	17,421	45,901	1,229	47,269	1,254
South	1,180,579	559,549	536,659	1,207,675	1,800	1,254,817	1,846
Alabama <sup>c,d</sup>	31,460	NA	NA	36,024	1,148	31,416	990
Arkansas	16,928	6,378	4,708	18,598	1,026	22,381	1,220
Delaware <sup>d</sup>	15,571	7,473	7,537	15,507	2,920	16,347	3,036
District of Columbia	8,264	6,677	6,616	8,325	1,846	10,262	2,334
Florida <sup>c</sup>	235,805	130,112	125,247	239,108	2,237	255,550	2,367
Georgia <sup>c</sup>	145,230	66,300	70,663	140,684	2,725	142,453	2,699
Kentucky	11,689	5,380	5,652	11,417	400	11,499	398
Louisiana	32,434	11,649	10,479	33,604	1,091	33,753	1,088
Maryland	80,208	35,434	38,702	76,940	2,056	71,029	1,884
Mississippi	9,219	3,684	3,862	10,295	538	9,595	496
North Carolina	86,212	43,826	40,149	89,889	1,692	97,921	1,815
Oklahoma <sup>c</sup>	25,738	13,263	12,650	26,484	1,114	27,866	1,161
South Carolina	38,658	15,656	13,858	40,456	1,492	42,166	1,545
Tennessee	35,293	19,541	19,107	35,727	921	36,733	931
Texas <sup>g</sup>	378,531	173,284	157,237	394,578	3,017	415,497	3,119
Virginia	23,619	18,981	18,511	24,089	487	24,264	485
West Virginia <sup>c,d</sup>	5,720	1,911	1,681	5,950	427	6,085	433
West	567,172	246,678	246,924	563,569	1,370	581,589	1,397
Alaska <sup>c</sup>	3,214	603	644	3,173	766	2,563	619
Arizona	35,534	12,529	11,147	36,916	1,257	32,532	1,076
California	302,645	120,055	137,595	285,105	1,253	286,886	1,259
Colorado <sup>c</sup>	35,111	24,655	23,830	36,430	1,356	42,010	1,519
Hawaii <sup>c</sup>	11,053	6,745	5,283	12,515	1,430	13,323	1,518
Idaho <sup>c</sup>	4,749	2,783	1,315	5,153	649	6,169	757
Montana	5,572	1,727	1,658	5,641	913	5,845	822
Nevada	8,826	5,246	4,662	9,410	870	10,076	890
New Mexico <sup>d</sup>	8,367	6,233	5,930	8,670	750	8,276	698
Oregon	37,902	12,415	12,231	38,086	1,654	39,725	1,695
Utah	7,348	3,675	3,385	7,638	618	8,478	664
Washington <sup>c</sup>	103,615	47,947	37,325	111,450	2,832	122,306	3,048
Wyoming	3,236	2,065	1,919	3,382	998	3,300	960

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 probation agency resulting from a court order. Due to variation in the structure of probation agencies and reporting methods, readers should consult the jurisdictional explanatory notes in Appendix 17 for detailed information. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 17.

<sup>a</sup>Preliminary and subject to revision.

<sup>b</sup>The decrease resulted from a review of the statistical database by the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, which identified and closed cases that had been coded incorrectly.

<sup>c</sup>Because of nonresponse or incomplete data, the population on Dec. 31, 1994 does not equal the population on Jan. 1, 1994 plus entries minus exits.

<sup>d</sup>All data are estimated.

<sup>e</sup>Jan. 1, 1994 population count is estimated.

<sup>f</sup>Data are for year beginning July 1, 1994.

<sup>g</sup>Total exits are estimated.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1994*, NCJ-160091 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1996), Table 3.2; and U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Probation and Parole Populations in the U.S., 1995* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1996).



Table 6.4

**Adults on probation under State and Federal jurisdiction**

By sex, region, and jurisdiction, 1994

Region and jurisdiction	Probation population Dec. 31, 1994	Male	Female	Not reported
United States, total	2,964,171	1,749,007	433,352	781,812
Federal	45,047	33,319	11,728	0
State	2,919,124	1,715,688	421,624	781,812
Northeast	508,986	280,084	55,798	173,104
Connecticut <sup>a</sup>	53,453	44,793	8,660	0
Maine	8,669	6,493	893	1,283
Massachusetts	46,672	NA	NA	46,672
New Hampshire <sup>a</sup>	4,323	3,718	605	0
New Jersey	106,921	NA	NA	106,921
New York	164,569	139,258	25,262	49
Pennsylvania <sup>a</sup>	99,524	80,270	19,254	0
Rhode Island	18,179	NA	NA	18,179
Vermont	6,676	5,552	1,124	0
Midwest	638,894	343,103	89,657	206,134
Illinois <sup>a</sup>	79,466	68,341	11,125	0
Indiana	83,555	NA	NA	83,555
Iowa	15,502	NA	NA	15,502
Kansas	24,102	18,858	5,092	152
Michigan	143,178	45,485	15,317	82,376
Minnesota	81,972	65,234	16,738	0
Missouri <sup>a</sup>	36,295	28,675	7,620	0
Nebraska	17,554	13,740	3,814	0
North Dakota	2,006	1,596	410	0
Ohio	105,953	65,659	19,155	21,139
South Dakota	3,410	NA	NA	3,410
Wisconsin	45,901	35,515	10,386	0
South	1,207,675	911,148	231,001	65,526
Alabama <sup>a</sup>	36,024	8,837	874	26,313
Arkansas	18,598	14,134	4,464	0
Delaware <sup>a</sup>	15,507	12,628	2,879	0
District of Columbia	8,325	6,577	1,748	0
Florida	239,108	171,593	47,557	19,958
Georgia	140,684	114,048	26,636	0
Kentucky	11,417	NA	NA	11,417
Louisiana	33,604	26,934	6,670	0
Maryland	76,940	63,339	13,601	0
Mississippi <sup>a</sup>	10,295	7,142	1,899	1,254
North Carolina	89,889	71,314	18,575	0
Oklahoma	26,484	19,505	6,345	634
South Carolina	40,456	34,685	5,771	0
Tennessee	35,727	28,735	6,992	0
Texas <sup>a</sup>	394,578	313,051	81,527	0
Virginia	24,089	18,626	5,463	0
West Virginia	5,950	NA	NA	5,950
West	563,569	181,353	45,168	337,048
Alaska <sup>a</sup>	3,173	2,675	498	0
Arizona	36,916	753	86	36,077
California	285,105	NA	NA	285,105
Colorado	36,430	26,913	6,770	2,747
Hawaii <sup>a</sup>	12,515	9,761	2,754	0
Idaho <sup>a</sup>	5,153	4,122	1,031	0
Montana	5,641	4,630	1,011	0
Nevada <sup>a</sup>	9,410	7,434	1,976	0
New Mexico <sup>a</sup>	8,670	7,027	1,643	0
Oregon	38,086	30,984	7,102	0
Utah	7,638	6,140	1,498	0
Washington	111,450	78,228	20,103	13,119
Wyoming	3,382	2,686	696	0

Note: See Note, table 6.3. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 17.

<sup>a</sup>Detailed data are estimated for sex.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Correctional Populations in the United States, 1994**, NCJ-160091 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1996), Table 3.7.

Table 6.5

**Adults on probation under State and Federal jurisdiction**

By race, region, and jurisdiction, 1994

Region and jurisdiction	Probation population Dec. 31, 1994	White	Black	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Other, unknown, or not reported
United States, total	2,964,171	1,440,502	705,180	17,288	8,301	792,895
Federal	45,047	31,932	11,023	595	1,237	260
State	2,919,124	1,408,570	694,157	16,693	7,064	792,635
Northeast	508,986	238,488	152,157	562	949	116,830
Connecticut <sup>a</sup>	53,453	39,841	13,353	108	151	0
Maine	8,669	NA	NA	NA	NA	8,669
Massachusetts	46,672	NA	NA	NA	NA	46,672
New Hampshire <sup>a</sup>	4,323	3,977	346	0	0	0
New Jersey <sup>a</sup>	106,921	41,165	50,788	0	533	14,435
New York	164,569	82,012	57,848	454	259	23,996
Pennsylvania <sup>a</sup>	99,524	64,817	29,822	NA	6	4,879
Rhode Island	18,179	NA	NA	NA	NA	18,179
Vermont	6,676	6,676	0	0	0	0
Midwest	638,894	295,460	112,726	6,223	2,783	221,697
Illinois <sup>a</sup>	79,466	47,680	31,566	70	150	0
Indiana	83,555	NA	NA	NA	NA	83,555
Iowa	15,502	NA	NA	NA	NA	15,502
Kansas	24,102	18,646	4,790	322	149	195
Michigan	143,178	44,494	6,427	950	1,172	90,135
Minnesota	81,972	65,429	9,483	2,944	803	3,313
Missouri <sup>a</sup>	36,295	25,321	10,835	47	63	29
Nebraska	17,554	13,485	2,552	407	47	1,063
North Dakota	2,006	1,782	38	172	14	0
Ohio	105,953	48,965	35,415	23	88	21,457
South Dakota	3,410	NA	NA	NA	NA	3,410
Wisconsin	45,901	29,658	11,620	1,288	297	3,038
South	1,207,675	715,547	408,715	4,136	1,122	78,155
Alabama <sup>a</sup>	36,024	3,671	5,976	0	64	26,313
Arkansas	18,598	11,652	6,882	32	32	0
Delaware <sup>a</sup>	15,507	7,960	6,881	0	0	666
District of Columbia	8,325	628	7,666	0	0	31
Florida	239,108	145,922	69,399	152	323	23,312
Georgia	140,684	67,546	71,578	179	136	1,245
Kentucky	11,417	NA	NA	NA	NA	11,417
Louisiana	33,604	12,906	20,537	12	9	140
Maryland	76,940	31,499	44,652	62	209	518
Mississippi <sup>a</sup>	10,295	3,436	5,353	NA	NA	1,506
North Carolina	89,889	42,702	43,685	2,012	130	1,360
Oklahoma	26,484	17,863	6,182	1,660	53	726
South Carolina	40,456	18,874	21,313	NA	NA	269
Tennessee	35,727	20,956	14,389	10	106	266
Texas <sup>a</sup>	394,578	317,025	73,418	NA	NA	4,135
Virginia	24,089	12,907	10,804	17	60	301
West Virginia	5,950	NA	NA	NA	NA	5,950
West	563,569	159,075	20,559	5,772	2,210	375,953
Alaska <sup>a</sup>	3,173	1,971	302	783	63	54
Arizona	36,916	775	25	32	7	36,077
California	285,105	NA	NA	NA	NA	285,105
Colorado	36,430	18,372	4,776	197	181	12,904
Hawaii	12,515	NA	NA	NA	NA	12,515
Idaho <sup>a</sup>	5,153	4,973	46	113	21	0
Montana	5,641	4,862	67	673	16	23
Nevada <sup>a</sup>	9,410	7,193	1,864	136	50	167
New Mexico <sup>a</sup>	8,670	6,893	1,092	476	59	150
Oregon	38,086	34,602	2,321	562	246	355
Utah	7,638	6,807	313	206	120	192
Washington	111,450	69,446	9,677	2,490	1,446	28,391
Wyoming	3,382	3,181	76	104	1	20

Note: See Note, table 6.3. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 17.

<sup>a</sup>Detailed data are estimated for race.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1994*, NCJ-160091 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1996), Table 3.8.

Table 6.6

**Adults on probation under State and Federal jurisdiction**

By type of offense, region, and jurisdiction, 1994

Region and jurisdiction	Probation population Dec. 31, 1994	Felony	Misdemeanor	Driving while intoxicated	Other	Unknown or not reported
United States, total	2,964,171	1,254,596	629,593	386,441	56,739	636,802
Federal	45,047	30,160	8,995	3,109	2,783	0
State	2,919,124	1,224,436	620,598	383,332	53,956	636,802
Northeast	508,986	213,042	112,543	53,389	3,931	126,081
Connecticut <sup>a</sup>	53,453	30,334	17,579	5,540	0	0
Maine <sup>a</sup>	8,669	3,669	5,000	0	0	0
Massachusetts	46,672	NA	NA	20,115	0	26,557
New Hampshire <sup>a</sup>	4,323	2,594	1,513	216	0	0
New Jersey	106,921	80,220	26,701	NA	NA	0
New York	164,569	82,213	52,945	25,480	3,931	0
Pennsylvania <sup>a</sup>	99,524	NA	NA	NA	NA	99,524
Rhode Island	18,179	11,601	6,578	0	0	0
Vermont	6,676	2,411	2,227	2,038	0	0
Midwest	638,894	194,570	200,038	98,428	3,232	142,626
Illinois	79,466	44,468	13,243	19,633	2,122	0
Indiana	83,555	28,956	54,599	NA	NA	0
Iowa	15,502	6,962	8,540	0	0	0
Kansas	24,102	NA	NA	NA	NA	24,102
Michigan	143,178	786	23,618	21,929	272	96,573
Minnesota	81,972	25,874	28,991	27,107	0	0
Missouri <sup>a</sup>	36,295	30,654	5,033	78	530	0
Nebraska	17,554	3,098	0	5,534	69	8,853
North Dakota	2,006	1,715	258	33	0	0
Ohio	105,953	31,145	37,596	24,114	0	13,098
South Dakota	3,410	2,219	1,191	0	0	0
Wisconsin	45,901	18,693	26,969	0	239	0
South	1,207,675	650,639	250,079	207,145	40,281	59,531
Alabama <sup>a</sup>	36,024	155	2,409	1,982	0	31,478
Arkansas	18,598	17,032	1,540	26	0	0
Delaware <sup>a</sup>	15,507	0	0	0	0	15,507
District of Columbia	8,325	2,964	4,001	1,360	0	0
Florida	239,108	141,679	37,767	17,282	37,672	4,708
Georgia	140,684	87,239	29,973	23,472	0	0
Kentucky	11,417	9,448	1,969	NA	0	0
Louisiana	33,604	30,691	1,259	303	1,351	0
Maryland	76,940	20,866	55,359	715	0	0
Mississippi	10,295	9,041	0	0	0	1,254
North Carolina	89,889	28,256	43,460	18,173	0	0
Oklahoma	26,484	21,794	825	3,231	0	634
South Carolina	40,456	15,004	16,280	7,914	1,258	0
Tennessee	35,727	23,204	8,493	4,030	0	0
Texas	394,578	219,177	46,744	128,657	0	0
Virginia	24,089	24,089	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	5,950	NA	NA	NA	NA	5,950
West	563,569	166,185	57,938	24,370	6,512	308,564
Alaska <sup>a</sup>	3,173	3,173	0	0	0	0
Arizona	36,916	33,589	2,610	717	0	0
California	285,105	NA	NA	NA	NA	285,105
Colorado	36,430	17,691	11,886	2,822	3,943	88
Hawaii	12,515	7,395	5,120	NA	NA	0
Idaho	5,153	5,144	9	NA	0	0
Montana	5,641	NA	NA	NA	NA	5,641
Nevada <sup>a</sup>	9,410	6,653	2,757	NA	NA	0
New Mexico <sup>a</sup>	8,670	0	767	469	0	7,434
Oregon	38,086	25,609	7,685	3,884	908	0
Utah	7,638	5,527	1,863	235	13	0
Washington	111,450	60,195	23,465	15,846	1,648	10,296
Wyoming	3,382	1,209	1,776	397	0	0

Note: See Note, table 6.3. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 17.

<sup>a</sup>Detailed data are estimated for type of offense.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1994*, NCJ-160091 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1996), Table 3.9.

Table 6.7

## Persons received for supervision by the Federal Probation System

By type of supervision, 1975-95<sup>a</sup>

	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

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 will 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.

<sup>a</sup>Percents 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 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.8

**Movement of persons under supervision of the Federal Probation System**

Fiscal year 1995

	Number	Percent
Persons under supervision on Oct. 1, 1994	85,700	X
Total received	45,163	100%
Court probation	8,758	19.4
U.S. magistrate probation	6,898	15.3
Supervised release	18,943	41.9
Parole	1,850	4.1
Mandatory release	1,191	2.6
Military parole	263	0.6
Special parole	842	1.9
Received by transfer	6,418	14.2
Total removed	45,041	100%
Court probation	11,893	26.4
U.S. magistrate probation	7,117	15.8
Supervised release	13,388	29.7
Parole	3,245	7.2
Mandatory release	1,483	3.3
Military parole	373	0.8
Special parole	1,380	3.1
Removed by transfer	6,162	13.7
Persons under supervision on Sept. 30, 1995	85,822	X

Note: See Note, table 6.7.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1995* (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1996), pp. 245, 246. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.9

**Persons under supervision of the Federal Probation System and authorized probation officers**

United States, 1975-96

	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 <sup>a</sup>
1994	89,103	NA
1995	85,822	NA
1996	87,900 <sup>b</sup>	3,473

Note: See Note, table 6.7. 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. Data for 1988-91 have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. 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. The 1991 data for probation officers have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

<sup>a</sup>Approximate.

<sup>b</sup>Projection done in March 1996 based on data reported through December 1995.

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 (Washington, DC: USGPO); and data provided by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.10

**Federal probationers terminating supervision**

By outcome and offense, United States, 1992

Most serious conviction offense	Number of probationers terminating probation	Percent of probationers terminating supervision with:						
		Total	No violation	Technical violations <sup>a</sup>			New crime <sup>b</sup>	Administrative case closures
				Drug use	Fugitive status	Other		
All offenses	20,956	100%	81.0%	2.2%	1.3%	7.1%	3.5%	5.0%
Felonies	12,225	100	80.3	2.4	1.1	6.4	3.5	6.3
Violent offenses	329	100	70.5	5.2	0.6	11.9	3.6	8.2
Murder/nonnegligent manslaughter	8	100	B	B	B	B	B	B
Negligent manslaughter	9	100	B	B	B	B	B	B
Assault	68	100	70.6	4.4	0.0	10.3	8.8	5.9
Robbery	111	100	56.8	11.7	0.9	13.5	2.7	14.4
Rape	28	100	67.9	0.0	0.0	21.4	7.1	3.6
Other sex offenses <sup>c</sup>	93	100	91.4	0.0	0.0	5.4	0.0	3.2
Kidnaping	4	100	B	B	B	B	B	B
Threats against the President	8	100	B	B	B	B	B	B
Property offenses	6,789	100	79.3	2.4	1.3	7.6	3.7	5.7
Fraudulent offenses	5,369	100	81.2	2.0	1.0	6.8	3.3	5.7
Embezzlement	1,284	100	85.1	2.3	0.7	5.1	2.3	4.4
Fraud <sup>d</sup>	3,296	100	82.3	1.2	1.0	6.0	3.5	6.1
Forgery	540	100	67.6	6.1	1.7	14.4	4.4	5.6
Counterfeiting	249	100	77.1	2.8	2.0	8.8	2.8	6.4
Other offenses	1,420	100	71.9	3.8	2.3	10.8	5.3	6.0
Burglary	36	100	66.7	2.8	5.6	16.7	8.3	0.0
Larceny <sup>e</sup>	976	100	68.5	4.8	2.7	12.3	5.4	6.3
Motor vehicle theft	148	100	75.7	1.4	0.0	10.1	6.1	6.8
Arson and explosives	79	100	84.8	1.3	2.5	3.8	2.5	5.1
Transportation of stolen property	157	100	83.4	1.3	1.3	4.5	5.1	4.5
Other property offenses <sup>f</sup>	24	100	75.0	4.2	0.0	8.3	0.0	12.5
Drug offenses	2,251	100	81.3	2.7	0.9	4.4	3.3	7.4
Trafficking	2,218	100	81.1	2.7	0.9	4.4	3.3	7.5
Possession and other	33	100	90.9	6.1	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0
Public-order offenses	2,856	100	83.1	1.9	0.9	4.5	3.0	6.6
Regulatory offenses	505	100	83.8	1.8	1.2	5.0	1.6	6.7
Agriculture	15	100	B	B	B	B	B	B
Antitrust	38	100	92.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.9
Food and drug	19	100	B	B	B	B	B	B
Transportation	29	100	82.8	0.0	0.0	6.9	6.9	3.4
Civil rights	22	100	86.4	4.5	0.0	4.5	0.0	4.5
Communications	40	100	92.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	2.5
Customs laws	45	100	80.0	2.2	0.0	4.4	4.4	8.9
Postal laws	45	100	84.4	2.2	2.2	8.9	0.0	2.2
Other regulatory offenses	252	100	80.6	2.4	1.6	6.3	0.8	8.3
Other offenses	2,351	100	82.9	1.9	0.9	4.4	3.3	6.6
Weapons	683	100	76.1	4.8	1.3	6.4	6.0	5.3
Immigration offenses	343	100	77.6	1.2	2.0	7.0	4.1	8.2
Tax law violations								
including tax fraud	619	100	90.5	0.5	0.3	2.6	1.0	5.2
Bribery	148	100	88.5	0.0	0.7	3.4	2.0	5.4
Perjury, contempt, intimidation	88	100	81.8	2.3	0.0	2.3	5.7	8.0
National defense	28	100	89.3	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	7.1
Escape	52	100	78.8	0.0	1.9	5.8	9.6	3.8
Racketeering and extortion	205	100	89.3	0.5	0.0	2.4	0.5	7.3
Gambling offenses	138	100	81.2	0.7	0.0	1.4	0.0	16.7
Mail or transport of obscene material	33	100	90.9	3.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	3.0
Migratory birds	6	100	B	B	B	B	B	B
Other felonies <sup>g</sup>	8	100	B	B	B	B	B	B
Misdemeanors <sup>h</sup>	8,731	100	81.9	1.9	1.6	8.0	3.5	3.1

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, and the Pretrial Services Agency.

This table was created from the probation and parole data files. Only records with one or more terminations of supervision in 1992 were selected. Each termination was counted separately. Less than 1 percent of offenders under supervision experienced two or more supervision terminations in 1992. 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. Total includes offenders for whom offense category could not be determined. The number of offenders who terminated probation supervision in 1992 was 20,812. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 13.

<sup>a</sup>Supervision terminated with incarceration or removal to inactive status for violation of supervision conditions other than charges for new offenses.

<sup>b</sup>Supervision terminated with incarceration or removal to inactive status after arrest for a "major" or "minor" offense.

<sup>c</sup>May include some non-violent offenses.

<sup>d</sup>Excludes tax fraud.

<sup>e</sup>Excludes transportation of stolen property.

<sup>f</sup>Excludes fraudulent property offenses; includes destruction of property and trespass.

<sup>g</sup>Includes felonies with unknown or unclassifiable offense type.

<sup>h</sup>Includes misdemeanors, petty offenses, and unknown offense level.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 1992*, NCJ-148949 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), p. 56.

Table 6.11

**Number and rate (per 100,000 residents) of adults in custody of State or Federal prisons or local jails**

United States, 1980, 1985, 1990-94

	Total custody <sup>a</sup>	Federal prisons	State prisons	Local jails <sup>b</sup>	Total rate <sup>c</sup>
1980 <sup>d</sup>	501,886	23,779	295,819	182,288	221
1985	742,579	35,781	451,812	254,986	312
1990	1,146,401	58,838	684,544	403,019	460
1991	1,216,664	63,930	728,605	424,129	482
1992	1,292,347	72,071	778,495	441,781	507
1993 <sup>d</sup>	1,364,881	80,815	828,566	455,500	526
1994	1,475,329	85,500	906,112	483,717	565
<b>Percent change</b>					
1993 to 1994	8.7%	5.8%	10.3%	6.2%	X
1980 to 1994	195.6	259.6	209.0	165.4	X

Note: For information on methodology and explanatory notes, see Appendix 17.

<sup>a</sup>State and Federal inmate counts exclude those under State or Federal jurisdiction who were housed elsewhere, as in county or local jails.<sup>b</sup>Number of adults held in local jails.<sup>c</sup>Total number of adults held in the custody of State, Federal, or local jurisdictions per 100,000 U.S. residents.<sup>d</sup>Jail population counts are estimated.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1994*, NCJ-160091 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1996), Table 1.5.

Table 6.12

**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, 1985-94

	Number of adults held in prisons or jails				Rate (per 100,000 adult residents) of adults held in prisons or jails <sup>a</sup>			
	White		Black		White		Black	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1985	382,800	21,500	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	38,100	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	6,014	365
1993	627,100	46,500	624,100	47,500	805	56	6,259	403
1994	674,400	50,700	683,200	52,000	860	60	6,753	435

Note: For information on methodology and explanatory notes, see Appendix 17.

<sup>a</sup>Data 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, 1994*, NCJ-160091 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1996), Tables 1.6 and 1.7. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.13

**Number of jail inmates, average daily population, and rated capacity**

By legal status and sex, United States, 1983-94

	United States, 1983-1994										Percent of rated capacity occupied <sup>c</sup>	
	1-day counts					Average daily population <sup>a</sup>						Rated capacity of jails
	All inmates	Adults			Juvenile <sup>b</sup>	All inmates	Adults			Juvenile <sup>b</sup>		
		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	441,781	401,106	40,674	2,804	441,889	439,362	399,528	39,834	2,527	449,197	99
1993 <sup>d</sup>	459,804	455,500	411,500	44,100	4,300	466,140	462,800	418,200	44,600	3,400 <sup>e</sup>	475,224	97
1994	490,442	483,717	434,838	48,879	6,725	479,757	NA	NA	NA	NA	504,324	97

Note: Data for 1983, 1988, and 1993 are from the National Jail Census. Data for 1984-87, 1989-92, and 1994 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 4.

<sup>a</sup>Based 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.

<sup>b</sup>Juveniles 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.

<sup>c</sup>The number of inmates divided by rated capacity times 100. 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.

<sup>d</sup>Detailed data for 1993 were estimated and rounded to the nearest 100.

<sup>e</sup>Counts 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; and *Jails and Jail Inmates 1993-94*, Bulletin NCJ-151651, p. 3 and p. 6, Table 7 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.14

**Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 U.S. residents) of persons in local jails**

By race, United States, 1983-94

	Total		Adults <sup>a</sup>		White <sup>b</sup>		Black <sup>b</sup>	
	Number	Rate <sup>c</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>d</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>d</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>d</sup>
1983	223,551	96	221,815	130	NA	NA	NA	NA
1984	234,500	99	233,018	134	136,200	68	95,600	339
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 <sup>a</sup>	459,804	178	455,500	239	239,500	111	214,100	665
1994	490,442	188	483,717	251	255,800	118	226,900	695

Note: See Note, table 6.13. Inmate counts for 1984-87, 1989-92, and 1994 are survey estimates and subject to sampling variation. For methodology and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 4.

<sup>a</sup>Persons 18 years and older.

<sup>b</sup>Persons 18 and older but may include some juveniles.

<sup>c</sup>Rates based on total U.S. resident population.

<sup>d</sup>Rates based on adult U.S. resident population.

<sup>e</sup>The number of adult inmates was estimated and rounded to the nearest 100.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Jail Inmates 1992*, Bulletin NCJ-143284, p. 10; and U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1994*, NCJ-160091 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice), Table 2.4. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.



Table 6.15

**Number of jails, and number and rate (per 100,000 resident population) of jail inmates**

By region and State, 1983, 1988, and 1993

Region and State	Number of jails			Number of inmates			Percent change in number of inmates 1983 to 1993	Rate for 1993
	1983	1988	1993	1983	1988	1993		
United States, total	3,338	3,316	3,304	223,551	343,569	459,804	106%	178
Northeast	223	223	228	36,634	57,613	73,871	102	144
Maine	14	15	15	560	669	704	26	57
Massachusetts	17	19	20	3,304	5,454	7,878	138	131
New Hampshire	11	11	11	475	789	1,127	137	100
New Jersey	32	28	25	5,971	11,124	15,122	153	192
New York	72	75	78	16,154	25,928	29,809	85	164
Pennsylvania	77	75	79	10,170	13,649	19,231	89	160
Midwest	972	964	967	39,538	50,646	70,645	79	116
Illinois <sup>a</sup>	98	95	93	8,849	9,891	14,549	64	124
Indiana	93	90	88	3,599	5,235	8,297	131	145
Iowa	90	90	90	839	1,036	1,602	91	57
Kansas	86	94	96	1,328	1,906	2,797	111	111
Michigan <sup>a</sup>	87	85	89	7,637	9,404	12,479	63	132
Minnesota	67	71	75	1,954	3,227	3,654	87	81
Missouri	129	123	127	3,783	4,154	5,030	33	96
Nebraska	67	66	64	844	1,156	1,680	99	105
North Dakota	31	26	25	243	288	361	49	57
Ohio	121	122	120	7,116	9,160	11,695	64	105
South Dakota	31	29	28	316	522	623	97	87
Wisconsin	72	73	72	3,030	4,667	7,879	160	156
South	1,607	1,599	1,591	89,479	143,751	210,599	135	235
Alabama	108	110	129	4,464	4,819	7,072	58	169
Arkansas	89	87	83	1,602	1,994	2,846	78	117
District of Columbia <sup>b</sup>	2	1	1	2,843	1,693	1,687	NA	292
Florida	103	102	100	14,668	28,236	34,183	133	250
Georgia	203	196	202	10,214	17,482	22,663	122	328
Kentucky	96	95	81	3,711	4,695	6,813	84	180
Louisiana <sup>a</sup>	94	90	96	8,507	11,222	16,208	90	377
Maryland	30	35	33	4,608	7,486	9,358	103	188
Mississippi	91	96	95	2,498	3,501	4,851	94	184
North Carolina	99	102	104	3,496	5,469	8,939	156	129
Oklahoma	104	100	100	2,215	2,595	4,102	85	127
South Carolina	58	55	55	2,690	3,497	5,713	112	157
Tennessee	108	108	111	6,005	10,858	14,375	139	282
Texas <sup>a</sup>	273	275	267	15,224	29,439	55,395	264	307
Virginia	95	95	93	5,719	9,372	14,623	156	225
West Virginia	54	52	41	1,015	1,393	1,771	74	97
West	536	530	518	57,900	91,559	104,688	81	187
Alaska <sup>c</sup>	5	5	5	37	27	31	NA	NA
Arizona	31	33	33	2,940	5,006	7,231	146	184
California	142	149	136	41,720	64,216	69,298	66	222
Colorado	60	61	61	2,747	4,882	6,316	130	177
Idaho	36	37	39	604	810	1,485	146	135
Montana	50	46	44	405	616	680	68	81
Nevada	23	19	20	940	2,343	2,987	218	215
New Mexico	35	34	34	1,346	2,188	3,058	127	189
Oregon	39	39	43	2,304	2,819	3,777	64	125
Utah	24	25	25	906	1,261	1,895	109	102
Washington	65	60	56	3,610	5,934	7,435	106	141
Wyoming	26	22	22	341	457	495	45	105

Note: See Note, table 6.13. Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont have integrated jail-prison systems and were excluded. For methodology and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 4.

<sup>a</sup>Multiple facilities were reported as a single facility in Cook County, Illinois; Wayne County, Michigan; Orleans Parish, Louisiana; and Bexar County, Texas.

<sup>b</sup>The District of Columbia's jail population declined between 1983 and 1988 because the Occoquan complex was reclassified from a jail to a prison.

<sup>c</sup>Except for five locally operated jails, Alaska has an integrated jail-prison system.

Source: 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), p. 4.

Table 6.16

**Jail inmates**By sex, race, and Hispanic origin, United States, 1983, 1988, 1993, and 1994<sup>a</sup>

	Percent of jail inmates			
	1983	1988	1993	1994
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	92.9	91.1	90.4	90.0
Female	7.1	8.9	9.6	10.0
<b>Race, Hispanic origin</b>				
White, non-Hispanic	NA	43.3	39.3	39.1
Black, non-Hispanic	NA	40.5	44.2	43.9
Hispanic	NA	15.0	15.1	15.4
Other <sup>b</sup>	NA	1.1	1.3	1.6

Note: See Note, table 6.13. Data are for June 30; data for 1994 are survey estimates and subject to sampling variation. "Race, Hispanic origin" was reported for 85.1 percent of the inmates in 1993 and for 95.8 percent in 1994. For methodology and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 4.

<sup>a</sup>Percents may not add to total because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Asians, Pacific Islanders, American Indians, and Alaska Natives.

Source: 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), p. 5, Table 5.

Table 6.17

**Conviction status of adult jail inmates**

By sex, United States, 1983-93

	Total number of adults with known conviction status	Convicted			Unconvicted		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1983 <sup>a</sup>	221,815	107,660	100,557	7,103	113,984	105,459	8,525
1984	229,822	113,491	105,529	7,962	116,331	107,901	8,430
1985	250,468	123,409	114,131	9,278	127,059	117,560	9,499
1986	269,179	127,067	117,100	9,967	142,112	130,806	11,306
1987	289,495	139,394	128,818	10,576	150,101	137,213	12,888
1988	341,893	166,224	151,810	14,414	175,669	159,784	15,885
1989	393,303	189,012	171,181	17,831	204,291	184,869	19,422
1990	403,019	195,661	177,619	18,042	207,358	188,202	19,156
1991	424,129	206,458	185,947	20,511	217,671	198,681	18,990
1992	441,781	217,940	196,656	21,284	223,840	204,450	19,390
1993 <sup>b</sup>	455,500	226,600	203,900	22,700	228,900	207,600	21,300

Note: See Note, table 6.13. The number of convicted inmates may be undercounted because some facility records do not distinguish inmates awaiting sentence (or other convicted persons) from unconvicted inmates. The 1989 Survey of Inmates in Local Jails indicated that 43 percent of the inmates were unconvicted and 57 percent were convicted. (Source, *1993-94*, p. 5, Table 6.) The data for 1984-87, 1989-92, and 1994 are survey estimates and subject to sampling variation. For methodology and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 4.

<sup>a</sup>Data on conviction status by sex were reported for 97 percent of all adult inmates.

<sup>b</sup>Data on conviction status by sex were reported for 88.9 percent of all adult inmates. Totals were estimated using the distributions from jails with known data. Estimates were rounded to the nearest 100.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Jail Inmates, 1985*, NCJ-105586 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), p. 5, Table 2; U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Jail Inmates 1987*, Bulletin NCJ-114319, p. 2, Table 2; *1989*, Bulletin NCJ-123264, p. 2, Table 2; *1990*, Bulletin NCJ-129756, p. 2, Table 2; *1992*, Bulletin NCJ-143284, p. 2, Table 3; and *Jails and Jail Inmates 1993-94*, Bulletin NCJ-151651, p. 5, Table 6 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.18

**Jail inmates known to be positive for the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)**

By size of jail jurisdiction, United States, June 30, 1993

Size of jail jurisdiction <sup>a</sup>	Number of jail inmates		Type of HIV infection/AIDS case				HIV/AIDS cases as a percent of jail population
	In all jurisdictions	In reporting jurisdictions <sup>b</sup>	Total <sup>c</sup>	Asymp-tomatic <sup>d</sup>	Symp-tomatic <sup>e</sup>	Confirmed AIDS	
Total	459,804	371,509	6,711	2,800	1,200	1,888	1.8%
50 largest jail jurisdictions	184,416	136,308	3,926	1,638	775	929	2.9
<b>Jail jurisdictions housing:</b>							
500 or more inmates <sup>f</sup>	103,893	87,816	1,374	625	143	487	1.6
250 to 499 inmates	51,297	41,760	490	246	83	146	1.2
100 to 249 inmates	55,099	49,168	470	149	109	144	1.0
Fewer than 100 inmates	65,099	56,457	451	142	90	182	0.8

Note: See Note, table 6.13. For a discussion of the methodology for the census, see Appendix 4.

<sup>e</sup>Includes all inmates who had symptoms associated with HIV infections but were not confirmed AIDS cases.

<sup>f</sup>Excludes the 50 largest jail jurisdictions.

<sup>a</sup>Based on the average daily population between July 1, 1992, and June 30, 1993.

<sup>b</sup>Excludes inmates in facilities that did not report data on HIV/AIDS cases.

<sup>c</sup>Detail does not add to total because not all jurisdictions reported data on the type of HIV infection or confirmed AIDS.

<sup>d</sup>Includes all inmates who had tested positive for the HIV antibody but who had no HIV-related symptoms.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *HIV in Prisons and Jails, 1993*, Bulletin NCJ-152765 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1995), p. 7. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.19

**Prisoners housed in jails because of crowded State facilities**

By sex, region, and jurisdiction, on Dec. 31, 1993 and 1994

Region and jurisdiction	Number of prisoners housed in jails						Prisoners in jail as a percent of all prisoners Dec. 31, 1994
	Total		Male		Female		
	1993	1994	1993	1994	1993	1994	
United States, total	52,716	45,618	51,051	40,520	1,665	5,098	4.3%
Northeast	4,472	4,379	4,308	4,200	164	179	2.8
Massachusetts	871	966	871	966	0	0	8.5
New Jersey	3,594	3,413	3,430	3,234	164	179	13.9
Vermont	7	0	7	0	0	0	X
Midwest	1,449	1,365	1,377	1,276	72	89	0.7
Indiana	1,005	903	981	869	24	34	6.0
Minnesota	134	85	134	85	0	0	1.9
Wisconsin	310	377	262	322	48	55	3.8
South	45,743	38,122	44,406	33,415	1,337	4,707	9.0
Alabama	1,204	1,547	1,156	1,465	48	82	7.9
Arkansas	667	301	667	301	0	0	3.5
Kentucky	396	632	378	593	18	39	5.7
Louisiana	6,390	8,081	5,817	7,333	573	748	33.6
Mississippi	1,543	1,569	1,424	1,508	119	61	14.4
North Carolina	0	248	0	248	0	0	1.0
Oklahoma <sup>a</sup>	380	375	332	328	48	47	2.2
South Carolina	416	359	412	332	4	27	1.9
Tennessee	1,329	1,829	1,210	1,640	119	189	12.7
Texas <sup>b</sup>	29,546	20,720	NA	17,422	NA	3,298	17.5
Virginia	3,610	2,063	3,223	1,862	387	201	7.6
West Virginia	262	398	241	383	21	15	20.6
West	1,052	1,752	960	1,629	92	123	0.9
Arizona <sup>a</sup>	157	118	157	118	0	0	0.6
Colorado	560	1,135	508	1,045	52	90	10.6
Idaho	213	330	192	305	21	25	11.7
Utah	122	169	103	161	19	8	5.6

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 17.

<sup>b</sup>For 1993, Texas was unable to provide data on the sex of inmates housed in jails.

<sup>a</sup>Arizona and Oklahoma did not include inmates in local jails in their jurisdiction count; however, the percentage of jurisdiction population was calculated for all persons serving sentences to incarceration, whether in State prison or in jail.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1994*, NCJ-160091 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1996), Table 5.5.

Table 6.20

**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 <sup>a</sup>	8,447 <sup>a</sup>	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 <sup>b</sup>	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 <sup>c</sup>	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 <sup>e</sup>	14,153	22,354 <sup>f</sup>	NA	NA	23,746 <sup>f</sup>	NA	NA	24,901 <sup>f</sup>	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 <sup>g</sup>	NA	NA	3,335 <sup>g</sup>	NA	NA	3,439 <sup>g</sup>	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 <sup>h</sup>	13,328	20,537 <sup>i</sup>	18,119	948	22,033 <sup>j</sup>	19,689	1,024	23,314 <sup>j</sup>	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 <sup>e</sup>	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.

<sup>c</sup>Adult inmates housed in Department of Corrections operated institutions and satellites.

<sup>d</sup>No population projections are computed by the Department of Corrections.

<sup>e</sup>In State facility(ies).

<sup>f</sup>Includes at-facility, outcount, and pre-parole inmates.

<sup>g</sup>Includes sentenced inmates and those awaiting trial.

<sup>h</sup>Includes Department of Corrections facilities only; does not include backup and locally sentenced felons.

<sup>i</sup>Includes probation/parole returns not tracked by gender.

<sup>a</sup>Does not include contract facilities, community corrections, fugitives, off-grounds, jail backlog, jails, and certain other categories of prisoners.

<sup>b</sup>Includes 406 men and 42 women on work release. Local facilities hold an additional 7,865 men and 886 women.

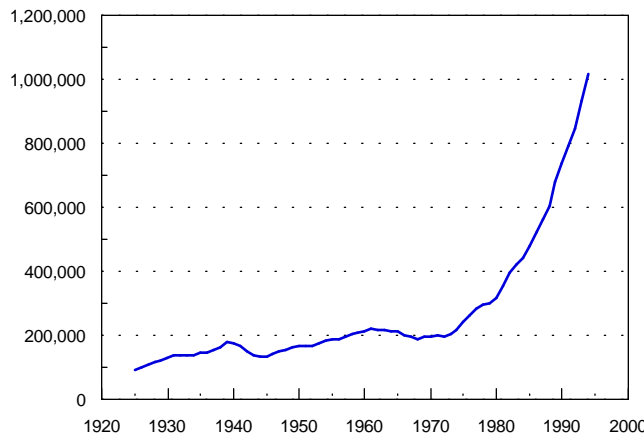
Source: CEGA Publishing, *Corrections Compendium* (Lincoln, NE: CEGA Publishing, April 1996), pp. 12-17. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Figure 6.1

**Sentenced prisoners in State and Federal institutions on December 31**

United States, 1925-94

Prisoners



Note: Prison population data were compiled by a yearend census of prisoners held in custody in State and Federal institutions. Data for 1925 through 1939 include sentenced prisoners in State and Federal prisons and reformatories whether committed for felonies or misdemeanors. Data for 1940 through 1970 include all adult felons serving sentences in State and Federal institutions. Since 1971, the census has included all adults or youthful offenders sentenced to a State or Federal correctional institution with maximum sentences of over 1 year.

Beginning on Dec. 31, 1978, a distinction was made between prisoners "in custody" and prisoners "under jurisdiction." As defined in a 1978 report (U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1978*, 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 17.

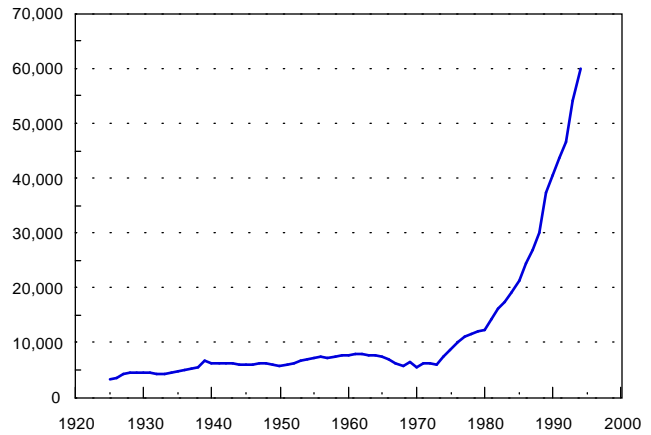
Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners 1925-81*, Bulletin NCJ-85861, p. 2; *Prisoners in 1983*, Bulletin NCJ-92949, p. 3 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice); U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United 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 (Washington, DC: USGPO); and U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1992*, NCJ-146413, Table 5.1; *1993*, NCJ-156241, Table 5.1; *1994*, NCJ-160091, 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 31**

United States, 1925-94

Female prisoners



Note: See Note, figure 6.1. For information on methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 17.

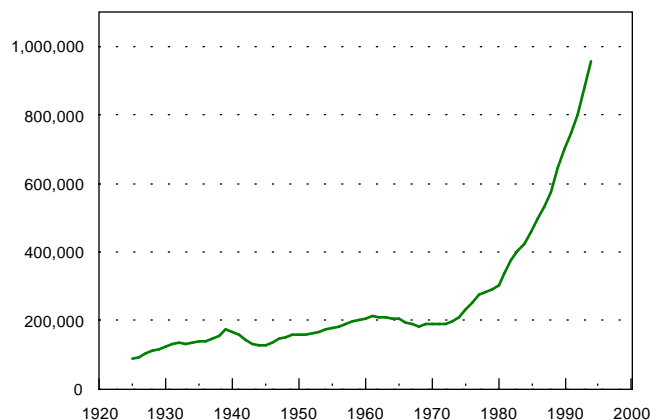
Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners 1925-81*, Bulletin NCJ-85861, p. 2; *Prisoners in 1983*, Bulletin NCJ-92949, p. 2 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice); U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United 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 (Washington, DC: USGPO); and U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1992*, NCJ-146413, Table 5.3; *1993*, NCJ-156241, Table 5.3; *1994*, NCJ-160091, 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 31

United States, 1925-94

## Male prisoners



Note: See Note, figure 6.1. For information on methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 17.

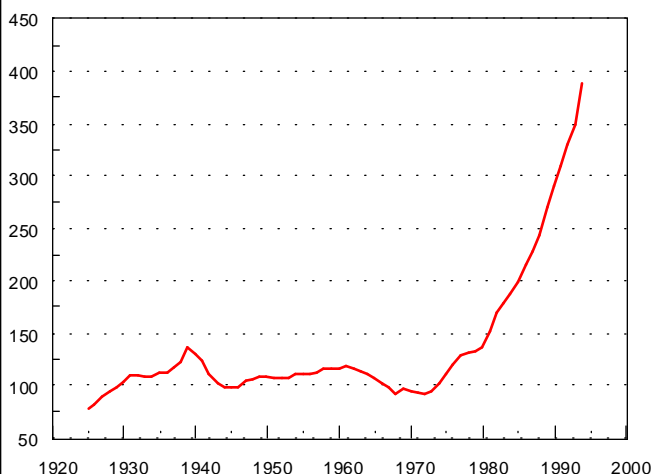
Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners 1925-81*, Bulletin NCJ-85861, p. 2; *Prisoners in 1983*, Bulletin NCJ-92949, p. 2 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice); U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United 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 (Washington, DC: US-GPO); and U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1992*, NCJ-146413, Table 5.2; *1993*, NCJ-156241, Table 5.2; *1994*, NCJ-160091, 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 31

United States, 1925-94

## 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 17.

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 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1984), p. 2; 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 (Washington, DC: USGPO); and U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1992*, NCJ-146413, Table 5.4; *1993*, NCJ-156241, Table 5.4; *1994*, NCJ-160091, Table 5.4 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.21

**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, 1925-94

(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 <sup>a</sup>	278,141	126	267,097	249	11,044	10
1942	150,384	112	144,167	217	6,217	9	1977 <sup>b</sup>	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	1,016,760	389	956,691	753	60,069	45

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. Data for 1980-93 have been revised by the Source and will differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 17.

<sup>a</sup>Custody counts.

<sup>b</sup>Jurisdiction counts.

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; *Prisoners in 1985*, Bulletin NCJ-101384, p. 2; *Prisoners in 1986*, Bulletin NCJ-104864, p. 3, Table 5 (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 (Washington, DC: USGPO); and U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 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 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.22

**Rate (per 100,000 resident population) of sentenced prisoners in State and Federal institutions on December 31**

By region and jurisdiction, 1974-94

Region and jurisdiction	Rate per 100,000 resident population																				
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
United States, total	103.6	113	123	129	135	136	139	153	170	179	188	200	216	228	244	271	292	310	330	350	389
Federal	10.6	11	13	13	12	10	9	10	10	11	12	14	15	16	17	19	20	22	26	28	30
State	93.0	102	111	116	123	126	130	144	160	167	176	187	201	211	227	253	272	287	305	322	358
Northeast	63.4	70	73	77	82	84	87	103	115	127	136	145	157	169	186	215	232	248	261	272	286
Connecticut	47.6	59	62	53	70	69	68	95	114	114	119	127	135	144	146	194	238	263	268	320	321
Maine	50.4	60	57	61	53	58	61	71	69	75	72	83	106	106	100	116	118	123	121	116	113
Massachusetts	38.4	42	46	48	49	50	56	65	77	79	84	88	92	102	109	122	132	143	161	154	171
New Hampshire	27.1	31	30	26	32	35	35	42	47	50	57	68	76	81	93	103	117	132	160	157	177
New Jersey	71.6	77	78	78	74	76	76	92	107	136	138	149	157	177	219	251	271	301	290	301	311
New York	78.5	89	98	108	114	120	123	145	158	172	187	195	216	229	248	285	304	320	340	354	367
Pennsylvania	56.9	60	56	56	65	67	68	78	88	98	109	119	128	136	149	169	183	192	207	216	235
Rhode Island	48.7	41	53	56	56	63	65	72	82	92	92	99	103	100	118	146	157	173	170	172	186
Vermont	51.5	51	64	57	76	62	67	76	84	72	74	82	81	91	98	109	117	124	151	154	168
Midwest	69.0	84	95	108	104	105	109	121	130	135	144	161	173	184	200	225	239	255	273	282	299
Illinois	55.9	73	87	95	96	95	94	113	119	135	149	161	168	171	181	211	234	247	271	294	310
Indiana	57.5	73	79	80	82	98	114	138	152	164	165	175	181	192	202	217	223	226	242	250	258
Iowa	51.6	63	66	70	70	72	86	88	93	92	97	98	98	101	107	126	139	144	160	174	192
Kansas	63.5	76	91	97	98	95	106	116	129	152	173	192	217	233	232	222	227	231	238	226	248
Michigan	94.6	119	137	151	162	163	163	165	162	159	161	196	227	259	298	340	366	388	413	414	427
Minnesota	35.1	42	41	44	49	51	49	49	50	52	52	56	58	60	64	71	72	78	85	92	100
Missouri	88.0	92	105	111	116	113	112	131	147	162	175	194	203	218	236	269	287	305	311	308	338
Nebraska	67.9	80	93	83	80	71	89	104	99	91	95	108	116	123	129	141	140	145	151	153	164
North Dakota	20.7	27	26	30	21	19	28	33	47	51	54	55	53	57	62	62	67	68	67	70	78
Ohio	86.9	107	117	120	122	125	125	139	160	155	174	194	209	219	243	279	289	324	347	365	387
South Dakota	37.0	49	70	76	74	77	88	97	109	115	127	146	160	160	143	175	187	191	208	216	236
Wisconsin	56.4	65	71	72	73	73	85	93	96	102	105	113	119	126	130	138	149	157	176	166	187
South	135.0	150	161	169	181	196	188	201	224	225	231	236	248	255	266	292	316	333	355	380	454
Alabama	110.3	121	83	94	144	141	149	183	215	243	256	267	283	307	300	328	370	394	407	431	450
Arkansas	99.6	102	115	111	115	132	128	143	166	179	188	195	198	227	230	261	277	317	340	327	345
Delaware	76.1	100	118	120	173	181	183	208	250	273	263	281	311	326	331	333	323	344	390	394	400
District of Columbia	289.2	326	334	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
Florida	137.9	183	211	221	239	220	208	224	261	235	242	247	272	265	278	307	336	344	355	384	406
Georgia	191.4	204	225	224	216	224	219	220	247	259	254	251	265	282	281	300	327	342	365	387	456
Kentucky	91.7	100	107	106	97	105	99	114	110	127	128	133	142	147	191	222	241	262	274	274	288
Louisiana	127.7	126	120	152	184	190	211	216	251	290	310	308	316	346	370	396	427	462	484	522	556
Maryland	155.0	169	192	198	193	187	183	218	244	277	285	279	280	282	291	323	348	366	381	383	395
Mississippi	91.8	103	91	67	110	141	132	177	210	211	229	237	249	256	277	293	307	330	327	361	395
North Carolina	207.2	210	214	234	223	240	244	248	255	233	246	254	257	250	249	250	265	269	290	305	323
Oklahoma	108.5	114	133	129	146	147	151	169	201	212	236	250	288	296	323	361	381	416	459	506	508
South Carolina	158.4	198	230	239	243	237	238	251	270	276	284	294	324	344	369	416	451	473	486	488	494
Tennessee	90.9	109	114	127	134	151	153	171	173	187	154	149	157	156	157	213	207	227	234	250	276
Texas	140.6	154	167	176	189	196	210	210	237	221	226	226	228	231	240	257	290	297	344	385	637
Virginia	105.1	110	126	142	157	158	161	165	177	177	185	204	215	217	230	263	279	311	327	346	406
West Virginia	57.3	65	71	67	63	66	64	80	77	83	82	89	77	77	78	84	85	83	92	98	106
West	93.9	84	91	92	99	101	105	119	139	152	166	176	197	214	234	256	277	287	299	319	334
Alaska	57.1	56	63	75	127	133	143	170	194	219	252	288	306	339	355	361	348	345	327	446	317
Arizona	97.0	118	125	129	146	139	160	184	209	223	247	256	268	307	328	350	375	396	409	430	459
California	105.6	81	85	80	88	93	98	114	135	150	162	181	212	231	257	283	311	318	339	368	384
Colorado	79.4	80	87	89	93	90	96	92	108	109	104	103	115	145	174	207	209	249	256	262	289
Hawaii	38.6	42	39	44	57	58	65	77	88	103	124	134	142	141	136	142	150	153	164	198	202
Idaho	65.5	71	82	87	91	92	87	99	107	121	127	133	144	144	157	180	190	205	209	234	245
Montana	45.6	50	73	81	87	96	94	104	114	104	121	136	135	147	158	165	176	183	180	182	204
Nevada	130.3	136	156	187	204	224	230	245	301	354	380	397	447	432	452	438	444	439	448	434	468
New Mexico	80.7	86	105	126	123	112	106	100	126	142	133	144	154	174	180	178	196	191	197	206	211
Oregon	88.3	108	122	122	117	122	120	124	146	157	170	165	176	200	215	235	223	228	174	166	191
Utah	46.1	54	60	64	69	68	64	73	77	77	84	98	108	110	115	137	142	149	146	152	157
Washington	86.2	96	109	118	122	113	106	125	148	155	156	156	147	134	124	142	162	182	192	196	201
Wyoming	73.9	80	87	98	102	95	113	117	135	138	143	148	168	190	199	216	237	237	226	238	254

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 the years 1974-77 represent sentenced prisoners in the custody of State and Federal institutions. The data for 1978-94 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 17.

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; *Prisoners in 1983*, Bulletin NCJ-92949, p. 2; *Prisoners in 1984*, Bulletin NCJ-97118, p. 2 (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 (Washington, DC: USGPO); and U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1992*, NCJ-146413, Table 5.4; *1993*, NCJ-156241, Table 5.4; *1994*, NCJ-160091, Table 5.4 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.



Table 6.23

**Prisoners under jurisdiction of State and Federal correctional authorities on December 31**

By region and jurisdiction, 1993 and 1994

Region and jurisdiction	Total			Sentenced to more than 1 year		
	1993	1994	Percent change	1993	1994	Percent change
United States, total	969,301	1,054,774	8.8%	932,074	1,016,760	9.1%
Federal	89,587	95,034	6.1	74,399	79,795	7.3
State	879,714	959,740	9.1	857,675	936,965	9.2
Northeast	145,620	153,175	5.2	140,060	146,937	4.9
Connecticut <sup>a</sup>	13,691	14,380	5.0	10,508	10,500	-0.1
Maine	1,469	1,474	0.3	1,446	1,401	-3.1
Massachusetts <sup>b</sup>	10,229	11,396	11.4	9,274	10,504	13.3
New Hampshire	1,775	2,021	13.9	1,775	2,021	13.9
New Jersey <sup>c</sup>	23,831	24,632	3.4	23,831	24,632	3.4
New York	64,569	66,750	3.4	64,569	66,750	3.4
Pennsylvania	26,050	28,302	8.6	26,045	28,294	8.6
Rhode Island <sup>a</sup>	2,783	2,919	4.9	1,719	1,854	7.9
Vermont <sup>a</sup>	1,223	1,301	6.4	893	981	9.9
Midwest	173,277	184,508	6.5	172,709	183,830	6.4
Illinois <sup>b,c</sup>	34,495	36,531	5.9	34,495	36,531	5.9
Indiana	14,470	15,014	3.8	14,364	14,916	3.8
Iowa <sup>b</sup>	4,898	5,437	11.0	4,898	5,437	11.0
Kansas	5,727	6,371	11.2	5,727	6,371	11.2
Michigan <sup>b</sup>	39,318	40,631	3.3	39,318	40,631	3.3
Minnesota	4,200	4,575	8.9	4,200	4,575	8.9
Missouri <sup>d</sup>	16,178	17,898	NA	16,178	17,898	NA
Nebraska	2,518	2,711	7.7	2,467	2,667	8.1
North Dakota	498	536	7.6	446	501	12.3
Ohio <sup>c</sup>	40,641	43,074	6.0	40,641	43,074	6.0
South Dakota	1,553	1,708	10.0	1,553	1,708	10.0
Wisconsin	8,781	10,022	14.1	8,422	9,521	13.0
South	372,711	422,053	13.2	364,383	414,952	13.9
Alabama	18,624	19,573	5.1	18,169	19,074	5.0
Arkansas	8,625	8,643	0.2	7,984	8,517	6.7
Delaware <sup>a</sup>	4,210	4,466	6.1	2,781	2,844	2.3
District of Columbia <sup>a,c</sup>	10,845	10,949	1.0	8,908	10,085	13.2
Florida <sup>b</sup>	53,048	57,168	7.8	52,883	57,157	8.1
Georgia <sup>b</sup>	27,783	33,425	20.3	27,079	32,523	20.1
Kentucky	10,440	11,066	6.0	10,440	11,066	6.0
Louisiana	22,468	24,063	7.1	22,468	24,063	7.1
Maryland <sup>e</sup>	20,264	20,998	3.6	19,121	19,854	3.8
Mississippi	9,907	10,930	10.3	9,601	10,606	10.5
North Carolina	21,892	23,648	8.0	21,367	23,046	7.9
Oklahoma <sup>c</sup>	16,409	16,631	1.4	16,409	16,631	1.4
South Carolina	18,704	18,999	1.6	17,896	18,168	1.5
Tennessee <sup>c</sup>	12,824	14,401	12.3	12,824	14,401	12.3
Texas	92,013	118,195	28.5	92,013	118,195	28.5
Virginia	22,850	26,968	18.0	22,635	26,792	18.4
West Virginia	1,805	1,930	6.9	1,805	1,930	6.9
West	188,106	200,004	6.3	180,523	191,246	5.9
Alaska <sup>a,d</sup>	2,703	3,292	NA	2,703	1,934	NA
Arizona <sup>b</sup>	17,811	19,746	10.9	17,160	19,005	10.8
California <sup>b</sup>	119,951	125,605	4.7	115,573	121,084	4.8
Colorado <sup>c</sup>	9,462	10,717	13.3	9,462	10,717	13.3
Hawaii <sup>a</sup>	3,129	3,333	6.5	2,330	2,392	2.7
Idaho	2,606	2,811	7.9	2,606	2,811	7.9
Montana	1,541	1,764	14.5	1,541	1,764	14.5
Nevada	6,412	6,993	9.1	6,246	6,993	12.0
New Mexico	3,498	3,712	6.1	3,373	3,533	4.7
Oregon	6,557	6,936	5.8	5,111	5,935	16.1
Utah	2,888	3,045	5.4	2,871	3,028	5.5
Washington	10,419	10,833	4.0	10,419	10,833	4.0
Wyoming	1,129	1,217	7.8	1,128	1,217	7.9

Note: See Note, figure 6.1. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 17.

<sup>a</sup>Figures include both jail and prison inmates; jails and prisons are combined in one system.

<sup>b</sup>Data are custody rather than jurisdiction counts.

<sup>c</sup>Counts of inmates sentenced to more than 1 year may include some inmates sentenced to 1 year or less.

<sup>d</sup>Data for 1993 are custody rather than jurisdiction counts.

<sup>e</sup>Data 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, 1994*, NCJ-160091 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1996), Table 5.1.

Table 6.24

**Rate (per 100,000 resident population) of prisoners under jurisdiction of State and Federal correctional authorities**

By maximum sentence length, region, and jurisdiction, 1994

Region and jurisdiction	Maximum sentence length		
	Total	More than 1 year	1 year or less and unsentenced
United States, total	403	389	15
Federal	36	30	6
State	367	358	9
Northeast	298	286	12
Connecticut <sup>a</sup>	439	321	118
Maine	119	113	6
Massachusetts <sup>b</sup>	188	174	15
New Hampshire	177	177	X
New Jersey <sup>c</sup>	311	311	NA
New York	367	367	X
Pennsylvania	235	235	0
Rhode Island <sup>a</sup>	293	186	107
Vermont <sup>a</sup>	223	168	55
Midwest	300	299	1
Illinois <sup>b,c</sup>	310	310	0
Indiana	260	258	2
Iowa <sup>b</sup>	192	192	X
Kansas	248	248	X
Michigan <sup>b</sup>	427	427	0
Minnesota	100	100	X
Missouri	338	338	0
Nebraska	167	164	3
North Dakota	84	78	5
Ohio <sup>c</sup>	387	387	NA
South Dakota	236	236	NA
Wisconsin	196	187	10
South	462	454	8
Alabama	462	450	12
Arkansas	350	345	5
Delaware <sup>b</sup>	629	400	228
District of Columbia <sup>a,c</sup>	1,935	1,782	153
Florida <sup>b</sup>	406	406	0
Georgia <sup>b</sup>	469	456	13
Kentucky	288	288	X
Louisiana	556	556	X
Maryland <sup>d</sup>	417	395	23
Mississippi	407	395	12
North Carolina	332	323	8
Oklahoma <sup>c</sup>	508	508	NA
South Carolina	516	494	23
Tennessee <sup>c</sup>	276	276	NA
Texas	637	637	NA
Virginia	409	406	3
West Virginia	106	106	0
West	349	334	15
Alaska <sup>a</sup>	539	317	222
Arizona <sup>b</sup>	477	459	18
California <sup>b</sup>	398	384	14
Colorado <sup>c</sup>	289	289	NA
Hawaii <sup>a</sup>	281	202	79
Idaho	245	245	X
Montana	204	204	0
Nevada	468	468	0
New Mexico	222	211	11
Oregon	223	191	32
Utah	158	157	1
Washington	201	201	X
Wyoming	254	254	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 17.

<sup>a</sup>Figures include both jail and prison inmates; jails and prisons are combined in one system.

<sup>b</sup>Data are custody rather than jurisdiction counts.

<sup>c</sup>Data 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 17.

<sup>d</sup>Data 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, 1994*, NCJ-160091 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1996), Table 5.4.

Table 6.25

**Movement of sentenced prisoners in State and Federal institutions**

By region and jurisdiction, 1994

Region and jurisdiction	Prisoner population Jan. 1, 1994	Number of sentenced prisoners admitted during 1994						
		Total	New court commitments	Parole or other conditional release violators returned	Escapeses and AWOLs returned	Returns from appeal or bond	Transfers from other jurisdictions	Other admissions
United States, total	934,640	541,434	345,035	170,974	13,346	775	4,511	6,793
Federal	74,399	27,325	23,956	3,146	NA	NA	54	169
State	860,241	514,109	321,079	167,828	13,346	775	4,457	6,624
Northeast	140,074	69,759	44,547	17,365	4,691	152	1,732	1,272
Connecticut <sup>a,b</sup>	10,508	1,880	801	709	368	2	0	0
Maine	1,446	778	498	268	7	0	0	5
Massachusetts <sup>b,c,d,e</sup>	9,274	5,513	2,401	1,155	34	NA	848	1,075
New Hampshire <sup>b,f</sup>	1,775	1,065	777	261	27	NA	0	0
New Jersey <sup>f,g</sup>	23,831	13,188	9,154	3,922	112	NA	NA	0
New York <sup>k</sup>	64,569	34,557	23,153	6,548	4,090	110	616	40
Pennsylvania	26,059	11,400	6,785	4,171	1	38	253	152
Rhode Island <sup>a</sup>	1,719	934	640	246	42	2	4	0
Vermont <sup>a</sup>	893	444	338	85	10	NA	11	0
Midwest	171,856	98,132	71,530	21,477	3,564	410	218	933
Illinois <sup>c,g</sup>	34,495	23,345	17,976	4,452	893	24	NA	0
Indiana <sup>f</sup>	14,364	7,186	6,543	594	8	NA	41	0
Iowa <sup>c</sup>	4,898	4,114	2,284	996	603	44	108	79
Kansas <sup>f</sup>	5,727	4,025	1,879	2,078	26	NA	0	42
Michigan <sup>c</sup>	39,318	12,419	7,520	3,315	1,229	308	47	0
Minnesota	4,261	3,140	2,214	926	NA	NA	NA	0
Missouri	16,178	11,273	7,462	2,996	774	13	18	10
Nebraska	2,467	1,608	1,227	368	13	NA	0	0
North Dakota	446	400	319	81	0	0	0	0
Ohio <sup>g</sup>	39,727	23,320	19,198	4,094	8	20	0	0
South Dakota	1,553	869	665	189	10	1	4	0
Wisconsin	8,422	6,433	4,243	1,388	NA	X	0	802
South	367,340	204,763	138,088	57,000	3,705	161	1,984	3,825
Alabama	18,169	8,524	6,274	1,856	205	84	32	73
Arkansas	8,552	4,369	3,330	999	16	16	8	0
Delaware <sup>a,b</sup>	2,889	1,254	890	194	100	0	26	44
District of Columbia <sup>a,b,g</sup>	10,842	8,646	863	2,370	1,652	NA	1,759	2,002
Florida <sup>c</sup>	52,883	29,897	21,188	7,423	339	NA	20	927
Georgia <sup>c</sup>	27,426	15,374	11,322	3,851	120	1	80	0
Kentucky	10,440	6,673	4,841	1,686	111	X	0	35
Louisiana	22,468	12,336	6,146	5,873	100	52	24	141
Maryland <sup>b,d,f</sup>	19,121	9,530	7,754	1,672	103	NA	1	0
Mississippi <sup>f</sup>	9,601	4,362	4,125	152	41	NA	0	44
North Carolina	21,367	23,867	18,202	5,426	216	0	0	23
Oklahoma <sup>f,g</sup>	16,409	7,167	6,452	225	490	0	0	0
South Carolina <sup>f</sup>	17,896	7,900	5,524	2,246	122	8	NA	0
Tennessee <sup>g</sup>	12,824	6,541	3,474	2,970	73	NA	24	0
Texas <sup>d,e,g</sup>	92,013	44,862	26,640	18,209	13	0	NA	NA
Virginia	22,635	12,591	10,299	1,756	NA	NA	NA	536
West Virginia	1,805	870	764	92	4	0	10	0
West	180,971	141,455	66,914	71,986	1,386	52	523	594
Alaska <sup>a,h</sup>	2,703	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Arizona <sup>c</sup>	17,160	9,295	7,362	1,856	32	0	45	0
California <sup>c</sup>	115,573	105,299	41,582	62,776	510	NA	431	0
Colorado <sup>d,g</sup>	9,462	4,964	3,523	1,071	353	13	4	0
Hawaii <sup>a,d</sup>	2,330	1,844	993	845	6	0	0	0
Idaho	2,606	1,648	1,176	447	7	2	13	3
Montana	1,546	888	339	116	42	X	8	383
Nevada <sup>f,i</sup>	6,138	3,701	2,964	612	49	NA	NA	76
New Mexico	3,373	2,318	1,197	1,054	50	0	17	0
Oregon	5,662	3,184	1,516	1,367	159	10	NA	132
Utah	2,871	1,995	885	1,093	13	4	0	0
Washington	10,419	5,751	4,881	700	148	22	0	0
Wyoming <sup>f</sup>	1,128	568	496	49	17	1	5	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 17.

<sup>a</sup>Figures include both jail and prison inmates; jails and prisons are combined in one system.

<sup>b</sup>Unconditional releases may include a small number of inmates who were released to probation or appeal/bond.

<sup>c</sup>Data are custody rather than jurisdiction counts.

<sup>d</sup>Some or all data for the admissions and/or release categories are estimated.

<sup>e</sup>Includes inmates housed in local jails or other facilities.

<sup>f</sup>New court commitments may include a small number of admissions.

<sup>g</sup>Counts of inmates by sentence length may be slightly incorrect. See the jurisdictional explanatory notes in Appendix 17.

<sup>h</sup>Because of reporting difficulties, Alaska was unable to provide movement data.

<sup>i</sup>Unconditional releases may include transfer to other jurisdictions.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Correctional Populations in the United States, 1994**, NCJ-160091 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1996), Tables 5.10a and 5.10b.

Number of sentenced prisoners released during 1994								
Total	Conditional releases	Unconditional releases	Escapees and AWOLs	Out on appeal or bond	Transfers to other jurisdictions	Deaths	Other releases	Prisoner population Dec. 31, 1994
456,942	353,020	72,836	14,307	801	4,858	3,011	8,109	1,016,760
21,445	4,790	15,986	NA	NA	186	197	286	79,795
435,497	348,230	56,850	14,307	801	4,672	2,814	7,823	936,965
62,896	47,586	7,017	5,005	289	2,031	720	248	146,937
1,888	1,423	200	167	2	53	40	3	10,500
823	454	341	8	7	1	4	8	1,401
4,283	1,260	1,806	29	0	1,149	39	0	10,504
819	601	112	26	NA	0	4	76	2,021
12,387	9,634	2,441	135	47	0	130	0	24,632
32,376	25,274	1,259	4,591	194	642	404	12	66,750
9,165	7,908	811	16	27	161	93	149	28,294
799	718	13	33	12	17	6	0	1,854
356	314	34	0	NA	8	0	0	981
85,483	64,746	15,516	3,561	318	65	444	833	183,830
21,309	19,648	462	935	22	NA	96	146	36,531
6,634	5,747	844	7	NA	0	36	0	14,916
3,575	3,040	413	18	30	5	4	65	5,437
3,381	3,217	116	26	6	0	16	0	6,371
11,106	8,337	723	1,694	206	38	108	0	40,631
2,826	2,539	274	NA	NA	NA	13	0	4,575
9,553	8,217	409	843	20	11	49	4	17,898
1,408	855	522	17	NA	2	12	0	2,667
345	237	108	0	0	0	0	0	501
19,973	8,508	11,335	8	32	3	87	0	43,074
714	457	231	13	2	6	5	0	1,708
4,659	3,944	79	NA	X	0	18	618	9,521
156,707	120,729	26,814	4,126	129	2,417	1,303	1,189	414,952
7,619	4,475	2,734	210	91	38	59	12	19,074
4,404	3,453	852	17	23	25	34	0	8,517
1,299	552	488	53	0	62	14	130	2,844
9,403	4,471	758	2,001	NA	1,463	53	657	10,085
25,623	18,808	6,034	349	X	202	230	0	57,157
10,277	7,585	2,031	161	NA	405	95	0	32,523
6,047	3,426	2,386	130	NA	11	26	68	11,066
10,741	9,980	498	100	NA	104	51	8	24,063
8,797	7,754	852	111	NA	12	68	0	19,854
3,357	1,648	1,615	45	NA	0	34	15	10,606
22,188	21,492	435	204	0	0	57	0	23,046
6,945	2,967	3,391	501	2	10	74	0	16,631
7,628	5,205	2,192	130	13	0	88	0	18,168
4,964	3,656	1,098	81	NA	85	44	0	14,401
18,236	17,462	448	13	NA	NA	313	0	118,195
8,434	7,288	783	8	NA	NA	56	299	26,792
745	507	219	12	0	0	7	0	1,930
130,411	115,169	7,503	1,615	65	159	347	5,553	191,246
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,934
7,450	6,678	392	43	0	5	41	291	19,005
99,788	92,152	1,491	846	NA	57	186	5,056	121,084
3,709	1,977	1,245	281	14	0	15	177	10,717
1,782	1,527	205	6	0	22	7	15	2,392
1,443	1,195	175	15	5	41	12	0	2,811
670	494	111	56	3	5	1	0	1,764
2,846	1,535	1,231	62	1	NA	17	0	6,993
2,158	1,471	615	37	0	22	13	0	3,533
2,911	2,778	7	108	8	NA	10	0	5,935
1,838	1,650	156	12	8	0	12	0	3,028
5,337	3,389	1,731	149	26	0	28	14	10,833
479	323	144	0	0	7	5	0	1,217

Table 6.26

**Prisoners under jurisdiction of State and Federal correctional authorities**

By race, region, and jurisdiction, 1994

Region and jurisdiction	Prisoner population			American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Not known
	Dec. 31, 1994	White	Black			
United States, total	1,054,774	464,167	501,672	9,283	6,005	73,647
Federal	95,034	58,403	33,448	1,385	1,322	476
State	959,740	405,764	468,224	7,898	4,683	73,171
Northeast	153,175	59,920	81,657	304	546	10,748
Connecticut <sup>a,b</sup>	14,380	3,785	6,633	18	41	3,903
Maine <sup>c</sup>	1,474	1,426	29	12	3	4
Massachusetts <sup>b,d,e</sup>	11,396	4,744	2,983	12	66	3,591
New Hampshire	2,021	1,911	101	1	8	0
New Jersey <sup>b</sup>	24,632	6,962	16,067	3	45	1,555
New York	66,750	28,406	36,183	181	301	1,679
Pennsylvania <sup>b</sup>	28,302	9,525	18,642	56	63	16
Rhode Island <sup>a</sup>	2,919	1,901	989	10	19	0
Vermont <sup>a,c</sup>	1,301	1,260	30	11	0	0
Midwest	184,508	80,324	96,115	1,590	266	6,213
Illinois <sup>b,d</sup>	36,531	8,892	24,008	43	55	3,533
Indiana	15,014	8,705	6,242	50	17	0
Iowa <sup>b,d</sup>	5,437	3,780	1,377	87	33	160
Kansas	6,371	3,718	2,509	96	45	3
Michigan <sup>b,d</sup>	40,631	16,698	22,887	176	47	823
Minnesota <sup>b,f</sup>	4,575	2,407	1,551	313	1	303
Missouri	17,898	9,200	8,630	46	20	2
Nebraska <sup>c</sup>	2,711	1,707	898	95	5	6
North Dakota	536	419	18	97	2	0
Ohio <sup>g</sup>	43,074	18,583	23,135	NA	NA	1,356
South Dakota <sup>c</sup>	1,708	1,246	60	402	0	0
Wisconsin	10,022	4,969	4,800	185	41	27
South	422,053	133,183	237,476	1,635	142	49,617
Alabama	19,573	6,764	12,767	3	1	38
Arkansas <sup>b</sup>	8,643	3,691	4,919	8	4	21
Delaware <sup>a,b</sup>	4,466	1,389	2,996	0	4	77
District of Columbia <sup>a</sup>	10,949	155	10,794	0	0	0
Florida <sup>d</sup>	57,168	22,789	33,123	23	43	1,190
Georgia <sup>d</sup>	33,425	10,867	22,432	39	40	47
Kentucky	11,066	6,997	4,045	0	2	22
Louisiana <sup>b,d</sup>	24,063	5,490	18,528	5	1	39
Maryland	20,998	4,757	16,193	4	1	43
Mississippi <sup>b</sup>	10,930	2,713	8,147	8	11	51
North Carolina	23,648	7,491	15,397	460	13	287
Oklahoma <sup>b</sup>	16,631	8,904	6,052	1,055	11	609
South Carolina	18,999	5,743	13,174	20	5	57
Tennessee <sup>b</sup>	14,401	7,180	7,169	9	5	38
Texas <sup>b,c,e</sup>	118,195	27,858	43,426	NA	NA	46,911
Virginia <sup>b</sup>	26,968	8,755	18,026	0	0	187
West Virginia	1,930	1,640	288	1	1	0
West	200,004	132,337	52,976	4,369	3,729	6,593
Alaska <sup>a,b,c</sup>	3,292	1,594	455	1,110	37	96
Arizona <sup>d</sup>	19,746	15,466	3,334	703	37	206
California <sup>b,d</sup>	125,605	79,944	40,288	1,010	1,317	3,046
Colorado <sup>c</sup>	10,717	7,485	2,581	212	47	392
Hawaii <sup>a,b</sup>	3,333	674	174	48	1,843	594
Idaho <sup>c,e</sup>	2,811	2,269	36	108	18	380
Montana <sup>h</sup>	1,764	1,421	33	306	4	0
Nevada <sup>b,c</sup>	6,993	3,933	1,989	104	83	884
New Mexico	3,712	3,077	429	141	2	63
Oregon	6,936	5,206	874	137	55	664
Utah	3,045	2,591	272	120	45	17
Washington	10,833	7,727	2,451	308	235	112
Wyoming <sup>b</sup>	1,217	950	60	62	6	139

Note: See Note, figure 6.1. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 17.

<sup>a</sup>Figures include both jail and prison inmates; jails and prisons are combined in one system.

<sup>b</sup>Some or all Hispanic prisoners reported under "unknown race."

<sup>c</sup>The numbers in racial categories were estimated.

<sup>d</sup>Data are custody rather than jurisdiction counts.

<sup>e</sup>Inmates housed in local jails or other facilities are reported under "not known."

<sup>f</sup>Minnesota includes some Asian/Pacific Islanders under "not known."

<sup>g</sup>Ohio includes American Indians, Alaska Natives, and Asian/Pacific Islanders under "white."

<sup>h</sup>Montana includes all Hispanic inmates under "white."

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1994*, NCJ-160091 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1996), Table 5.6.

Table 6.27

**Prisoners under jurisdiction of State and Federal correctional authorities**

By Hispanic origin, region, and jurisdiction, 1994

Region and jurisdiction	Prisoner population on Dec. 31, 1994	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Not known	Region and jurisdiction	Prisoner population on Dec. 31, 1994	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Not known
United States, total	1,054,774	156,908	695,731	202,135	South	422,053	31,479	240,260	150,314
Federal	95,034	25,226	69,332	476	Alabama	19,573	2	19,571	0
State	959,740	131,682	626,399	201,659	Arkansas	8,643	33	8,610	0
Northeast	153,175	35,225	115,840	2,110	Delaware <sup>a</sup>	4,466	191	4,186	89
Connecticut <sup>a</sup>	14,380	3,903	10,477	0	District of Columbia <sup>a</sup>	10,949	17	10,790	142
Maine <sup>b</sup>	1,474	2	1,472	0	Florida <sup>c</sup>	57,168	3,938	53,201	29
Massachusetts <sup>c,d</sup>	11,396	1,909	7,622	1,865	Georgia <sup>c</sup>	33,425	278	0	33,147
New Hampshire	2,021	152	1,869	0	Kentucky	11,066	29	11,037	0
New Jersey	24,632	4,217	20,412	3	Louisiana <sup>f</sup>	24,063	NA	NA	24,063
New York	66,750	21,935	44,573	242	Maryland	20,998	NA	NA	20,998
Pennsylvania	28,302	2,642	25,660	0	Mississippi	10,930	47	10,879	4
Rhode Island <sup>a</sup>	2,919	458	2,461	0	North Carolina <sup>f</sup>	23,648	NA	NA	23,648
Vermont <sup>a</sup>	1,301	7	1,294	0	Oklahoma	16,631	557	16,074	0
Midwest	184,508	6,362	133,286	44,860	South Carolina	18,999	52	18,339	608
Illinois <sup>c</sup>	36,531	3,529	32,998	4	Tennessee	14,401	38	14,363	0
Indiana	15,014	332	14,682	0	Texas <sup>b,d</sup>	118,195	26,191	71,284	20,720
Iowa <sup>c</sup>	5,437	149	5,277	11	Virginia	26,968	102	0	26,866
Kansas <sup>b</sup>	6,371	348	6,023	0	West Virginia	1,930	4	1,926	0
Michigan <sup>c,e</sup>	40,631	703	39,928	0	West	200,004	58,616	137,013	4,375
Minnesota	4,575	222	4,353	0	Alaska <sup>a,b</sup>	3,292	96	3,196	0
Missouri	17,898	226	17,651	21	Arizona <sup>c</sup>	19,746	6,129	13,614	3
Nebraska <sup>b</sup>	2,711	205	2,500	6	California <sup>c,g</sup>	125,605	43,321	79,238	3,046
North Dakota	536	21	515	0	Colorado <sup>b</sup>	10,717	2,704	7,621	392
Ohio <sup>f</sup>	43,074	NA	NA	43,074	Hawaii <sup>a,h</sup>	3,333	122	3,057	154
South Dakota <sup>f</sup>	1,708	NA	NA	1,708	Idaho <sup>d</sup>	2,811	339	1,925	547
Wisconsin	10,022	627	9,359	36	Montana	1,764	34	1,730	0
					Nevada	6,993	763	6,224	6
					New Mexico	3,712	2,101	1,548	63
					Oregon	6,936	663	6,272	1
					Utah	3,045	508	2,521	16
					Washington	10,833	1,697	8,989	147
					Wyoming	1,217	139	1,078	0

Note: See Note, figure 6.1. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 17.

<sup>a</sup>Figures include both jail and prison inmates; jails and prisons are combined in one system.

<sup>b</sup>Data for Hispanic prisoners are estimated.

<sup>c</sup>Data are custody rather than jurisdiction counts.

<sup>d</sup>Inmates housed in local jails or other facilities are reported under "not known."

<sup>e</sup>Michigan included only Mexican-Americans as Hispanic prisoners and reported other Hispanic inmates as non-Hispanic.

<sup>f</sup>State does not distinguish Hispanic ethnicity of prisoners.

<sup>g</sup>Some Hispanic prisoners are reported under "not known."

<sup>h</sup>Data include 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, 1994*, NCJ-160091 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1996), Table 5.9.

Table 6.28

**Prisoners in custody of State and Federal correctional authorities on December 31**

By maximum sentence length, region, and jurisdiction, 1993 and 1994

by maximum sentence length, region, and jurisdiction, 1993 and 1994													
Region and jurisdiction	Maximum sentence length												
							1 year or less and unsentenced						
	Total		Percent change	More than 1 year		Percent change	Total		Percent change	1 year or less		Unsentenced	
	1993	1994		1993	1994		1993	1994		1993	1994	1993	1994
United States, total	909,381	991,612	9.0%	876,392	957,318	9.2%	32,989	34,294	4.0%	13,968	13,839	19,021	20,455
Federal	80,815	85,500	5.8	69,143	73,984	7.0	11,672	11,516	-1.3	3,495	3,046	8,177	8,470
State	828,566	906,112	9.4	807,249	883,334	9.4	21,317	22,778	6.9	10,473	10,793	10,844	11,985
Northeast	141,602	149,626	5.7	135,990	143,334	5.4	5,612	6,292	12.1	2,536	2,547	3,076	3,745
Connecticut <sup>a</sup>	13,384	14,246	6.4	10,232	10,391	1.6	3,152	3,855	22.3	985	1,157	2,167	2,698
Maine	1,437	1,460	1.6	1,414	1,436	1.6	23	24	4.3	23	24	X	X
Massachusetts	10,229	11,396	11.4	9,274	10,504	13.3	955	892	-6.6	678	553	277	339
New Hampshire	1,899	2,066	8.8	1,826	1,981	8.5	73	85	16.4	19	27	54	58
New Jersey	20,237	21,219	4.9	20,095	21,131	5.2	142	88	-38.0	142	88	X	X
New York	64,569	66,750	3.4	64,569	66,750	3.4	0	X	X	0	X	0	X
Pennsylvania	26,059	28,285	8.5	26,045	28,277	8.6	14	8	-42.9	5	0	9	8
Rhode Island <sup>a</sup>	2,600	2,937	13.0	1,677	1,917	14.3	923	1,020	10.5	480	517	443	503
Vermont <sup>a</sup>	1,188	1,267	6.6	858	947	10.4	330	320	-3.0	204	181	126	139
Midwest	172,810	183,052	5.9	172,196	182,354	5.9	614	698	13.7	229	188	385	510
Illinois <sup>b</sup>	34,495	36,531	5.9	34,495	36,531	5.9	0	0	X	NA	NA	0	0
Indiana	14,470	15,014	3.8	14,364	14,916	3.8	106	98	-7.5	100	89	6	9
Iowa	4,898	5,437	11.0	4,898	5,437	11.0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Kansas	5,732	6,369	11.1	5,732	6,369	11.1	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Michigan	39,318	40,631	3.3	39,318	40,631	3.3	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	4,060	4,372	7.7	4,030	4,372	8.5	30	X	X	0	X	30	X
Missouri	16,178	17,911	10.7	16,178	17,911	10.7	0	0	X	0	0	X	X
Nebraska	2,483	2,701	8.8	2,416	2,637	9.1	67	64	-4.5	51	42	16	22
North Dakota	572	612	7.0	520	577	11.0	52	35	-32.7	52	35	0	X
Ohio	40,253	41,718	3.6	40,253	41,718	3.6	0	0	X	NA	NA	0	0
South Dakota	1,570	1,734	10.4	1,570	1,734	10.4	0	NA	X	0	NA	0	X
Wisconsin	8,781	10,022	14.1	8,422	9,521	13.0	359	501	39.6	26	22	333	479
South	327,159	376,234	15.0	319,697	369,293	15.5	7,462	6,941	-7.0	5,359	5,538	2,103	1,403
Alabama	18,313	19,179	4.7	17,858	18,725	4.9	455	454	-0.2	455	454	0	0
Arkansas	7,702	8,242	7.0	7,574	8,127	7.3	128	115	-10.2	128	115	0	0
Delaware <sup>a</sup>	4,129	4,451	7.8	2,779	2,837	2.1	1,350	1,614	19.6	742	916	608	698
District of Columbia <sup>a</sup>	10,342	10,597	2.5	8,691	9,733	12.0	1,651	864	-47.7	384	347	1,267	517
Florida	53,048	57,168	7.8	52,883	57,157	8.1	165	11	-93.3	165	11	X	X
Georgia	27,783	33,425	20.3	27,079	32,523	20.1	704	902	28.1	704	902	X	X
Kentucky	8,622	9,097	5.5	8,622	9,097	5.5	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	16,078	15,982	-0.6	16,078	15,982	-0.6	X	X	0.0	X	X	X	X
Maryland	19,992	20,719	3.6	18,863	19,589	3.8	1,129	1,130	0.1	1,129	1,130	X	X
Mississippi	8,326	9,705	16.6	8,165	9,514	16.5	161	191	18.6	161	191	0	0
North Carolina	22,098	23,836	7.9	21,367	23,046	7.9	731	790	8.1	525	602	206	188
Oklahoma <sup>b</sup>	12,108	13,386	10.6	12,108	13,386	10.6	NA	NA	X	NA	NA	X	X
South Carolina	16,933	17,362	2.5	15,947	16,599	4.1	986	763	-22.6	964	763	22	X
Tennessee	11,495	12,572	9.4	11,495	12,572	9.4	0	0	X	NA	NA	0	0
Texas	70,127	97,475	39.0	70,127	97,374	38.9	NA	101	X	NA	101	X	X
Virginia	18,258	21,108	15.6	18,256	21,102	15.6	2	6	X	2	6	X	X
West Virginia	1,805	1,930	6.9	1,805	1,930	6.9	0	0	X	X	X	0	0
West	186,995	197,200	5.5	179,366	188,353	5.0	7,629	8,847	16.0	2,349	2,520	5,280	6,327
Alaska <sup>a</sup>	2,703	2,745	1.6	2,703	1,645	X	NA	1,100	X	NA	237	NA	863
Arizona	17,811	19,746	10.9	17,160	19,005	10.8	651	741	13.8	651	741	0	0
California	119,951	125,605	4.7	115,573	121,084	4.8	4,378	4,521	3.3	0	0	4,378	4,521
Colorado <sup>b</sup>	8,902	9,177	3.1	8,902	9,177	3.1	NA	NA	X	NA	NA	X	X
Hawaii <sup>a</sup>	2,814	2,909	3.4	2,051	2,041	-0.5	763	868	13.8	76	70	687	798
Idaho	2,500	2,493	-0.3	2,500	2,493	-0.3	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
Montana	1,541	1,708	10.8	1,541	1,708	10.8	0	0	X	0	X	X	0
Nevada	6,153	6,884	11.9	6,026	6,656	10.5	127	228	79.5	0	228	127	0
New Mexico	3,499	3,868	10.5	3,339	3,642	9.1	160	226	41.3	160	226	NA	0
Oregon	6,544	6,915	5.7	5,106	5,915	15.8	1,438	1,000	-30.5	1,438	1,000	0	0
Utah	3,046	3,238	6.3	2,966	3,105	4.7	80	133	66.3	22	17	58	116
Washington	10,429	10,847	4.0	10,398	10,817	4.0	31	30	-3.2	1	1	30	29
Wyoming	1,102	1,065	-3.4	1,101	1,065	-3.3	1	0	X	1	0	0	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 17.

<sup>a</sup>Figures include both jail and prison inmates; jails and prisons are combined in one system.

<sup>b</sup>Data 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 17.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1994*, NCJ-160091 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1996), Table 5.18.

Table 6.29

**Prisoner population over age 55**, by jurisdiction, as of June 30, 1990, 1992, and 1994

Source: American Correctional Association, *1995 Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities* (Laurel, MD: American Correctional Association, 1995), p. xxxii. Reprinted by permission.

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Table 6.30

**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, 1960-94

	Prisoners in custody	Prisoners in custody per 1,000 index crimes <sup>a</sup>	Prisoners in custody per 1,000 violent crimes <sup>a</sup>	Year-to-year percent changes				Each year-to-present percent changes			
				Year	Prisoners in custody	Prisoners in custody per 1,000 index crimes <sup>a</sup>	Prisoners in custody per 1,000 violent crimes <sup>a</sup>	Year	Prisoners in custody	Prisoners in custody per 1,000 index crimes <sup>a</sup>	Prisoners in custody per 1,000 violent crimes <sup>a</sup>
1960	212,953	63	738	X	X	X	X	1960 to 1994	346.9%	8.1%	-30.8%
1961	220,149	63	761	1960 to 1961	3.4%	0.3%	3.0%	1961 to 1994	332.3	7.8	-32.9
1962	218,830	58	726	1961 to 1962	-0.6	-7.6	-4.6	1962 to 1994	334.9	16.6	-29.7
1963	217,283	53	686	1962 to 1963	-0.7	-9.3	-5.5	1963 to 1994	338.0	28.7	-25.5
1964	214,336	47	588	1963 to 1964	-1.4	-11.2	-14.2	1964 to 1994	344.1	44.9	-13.2
1965	210,895	44	544	1964 to 1965	-1.6	-5.2	-7.5	1965 to 1994	351.3	52.9	-6.2
1966	199,654	38	464	1965 to 1966	-5.3	-14.1	-14.7	1966 to 1994	376.7	78.0	10.0
1967	194,896	33	390	1966 to 1967	-2.4	-13.6	-16.0	1967 to 1994	388.4	106.0	31.0
1968	187,274	19	315	1967 to 1968	-3.9	-15.6	-19.3	1968 to 1994	408.2	144.1	62.2
1969	197,136	27	298	1968 to 1969	5.3	-4.5	-5.4	1969 to 1994	382.8	155.7	71.4
1970	196,441	24	266	1969 to 1970	-0.4	-8.8	-10.7	1970 to 1994	384.5	180.4	92.0
1971	198,061	23	243	1970 to 1971	0.8	-4.9	-8.8	1971 to 1994	380.6	195.0	110.5
1972	196,092	24	235	1971 to 1972	-1.0	3.1	-3.2	1972 to 1994	385.4	186.2	117.4
1973	204,211	23	233	1972 to 1973	4.1	-1.5	-0.7	1973 to 1994	366.1	190.4	119.0
1974	218,466	21	224	1973 to 1974	7.0	-9.0	-3.9	1974 to 1994	335.7	219.3	127.8
1975	240,593	21	231	1974 to 1975	10.1	0.0	3.2	1975 to 1994	295.6	219.3	120.6
1976	262,833	23	262	1975 to 1976	9.2	8.7	13.1	1976 to 1994	262.1	193.7	95.1
1977	276,157	25	268	1976 to 1977	5.1	8.6	2.5	1977 to 1994	244.7	170.6	90.4
1978	284,149	25	262	1977 to 1978	2.9	0.8	-2.4	1978 to 1994	235.0	168.3	95.1
1979	291,610	24	241	1978 to 1979	2.6	-6.1	-7.8	1979 to 1994	226.4	185.7	111.5
1980	304,692	23	227	1979 to 1980	4.5	-4.5	-6.1	1980 to 1994	212.4	199.4	125.3
1981	344,283	26	253	1980 to 1981	13.0	12.9	11.6	1981 to 1994	176.5	165.2	102.0
1982	385,343	30	291	1981 to 1982	11.9	15.8	15.3	1982 to 1994	147.0	129.0	75.2
1983	405,501	33	322	1982 to 1983	5.2	12.8	10.6	1983 to 1994	134.7	103.1	58.4
1984	429,050	36	337	1983 to 1984	5.8	7.8	4.5	1984 to 1994	121.8	88.4	51.5
1985	465,236	37	350	1984 to 1985	8.4	3.6	3.9	1985 to 1994	104.6	81.8	45.8
1986	503,794	38	338	1985 to 1986	8.3	1.9	-3.4	1986 to 1994	88.9	78.4	50.9
1987	539,910	40	364	1986 to 1987	7.2	4.8	7.5	1987 to 1994	76.3	70.2	40.3
1988	583,616	42	373	1987 to 1988	8.1	4.9	2.4	1988 to 1994	63.1	62.3	37.0
1989	653,886	46	397	1988 to 1989	12.0	9.5	6.6	1989 to 1994	45.6	48.3	28.5
1990	713,216	49	392	1989 to 1990	9.1	7.4	-1.4	1990 to 1994	33.4	38.1	30.3
1991	761,175	51	398	1990 to 1991	6.7	3.9	1.6	1991 to 1994	25.0	32.9	28.2
1992	817,863	57	423	1991 to 1992	7.4	10.7	6.3	1992 to 1994	16.4	20.1	20.6
1993	876,392	62	455	1992 to 1993	7.2	9.4	7.6	1993 to 1994	8.6	9.8	12.1
1994	951,783	68	511	1993 to 1994	8.6	9.8	12.1	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 *Correctional Populations in the United States* series for 1987-93; and projections based on data presented in *Prisoners in 1994*. Counts of prisoners reflect the total number of sentenced adult felons in the physical custody of State and Federal institutions at yearend.

<sup>a</sup>Based 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 6.31			
Prison admissions in 38 States			
By admission type and demographic characteristics, United States, 1992 <sup>a</sup>			
Characteristics	Percent of State prison admissions		
	All admissions	New court commitments	Parole revocations
Number of admissions	431,279	288,211	127,060
Total	100%	100%	100%
Sex			
Male	92.1	91.3	93.7
Female	7.9	8.7	6.3
Race <sup>b</sup>			
White	44.9	44.7	46.1
Black	54.2	54.3	53.1
Other <sup>c</sup>	0.9	1.0	0.8
Hispanic origin <sup>d</sup>			
Hispanic	19.5	19.0	21.5
Non-Hispanic	80.5	81.0	78.5
Age at admission			
Under 18 years	1.3	1.9	0.1
18 to 24 years	29.7	34.4	19.4
25 to 29 years	23.1	21.7	26.1
30 to 34 years	20.0	18.2	24.0
35 to 44 years	20.1	18.1	24.4
45 to 54 years	4.5	4.4	4.8
55 years and older	1.3	1.4	1.0
Median age	29 years	28 years	30 years
Education			
8th grade or less	16.4%	16.9%	14.3%
9th to 11th grade	46.0	45.6	47.3
High school graduate	29.6	29.3	31.1
Some college	7.6	7.9	6.6
Other	0.4	0.4	0.7
Median education	11th grade	11th grade	11th grade
<p>Note: These data were collected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics through the National Corrections Reporting Program. Thirty-eight States, the District of Columbia, and the California Youth Authority (CYA) provided data on prison admissions. Thirty-six States provided data on prison releases and entries to parole. Twenty-nine States and the CYA provided data on discharges from parole.</p> <p>The 431,279 prison admissions reported by 38 States, the District of Columbia, and the CYA accounted for nearly 93 percent of all prison admissions nationwide during 1992.</p> <p>"New court commitments" are offenders entering prison directly from a sentence by a court and not from an unsuccessful period of community supervision.</p> <p>Data on race were reported for 92.7 percent of the 431,279 admissions to prison with a total sentence of more than 1 year, data on Hispanic origin for 74.3 percent, and data on education for 49.1 percent. Data on race also were reported for 92.0 percent of the 288,211 new court commitments with a sentences of more than 1 year, data on Hispanic origin for 72.3 percent, and data on education for 56.0 percent. Data on race were reported for 94.3 percent of the 127,060 parole revocations with an original sentence of more than 1 year, data on Hispanic origin for 78.8 percent, and data on education for 30.5 percent. Data on age at admission were reported for 99.9 percent of all admissions, new court commitments, and parole revocations. The median is the point above which and below which 50 percent of all cases fall.</p> <p>For methodology, see Appendix 18.</p>			
<p><sup>a</sup>Detail may not add to total because of rounding.</p> <p><sup>b</sup>Includes persons of Hispanic origin.</p> <p><sup>c</sup>Includes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, and Pacific Islanders.</p> <p><sup>d</sup>Includes persons of all races.</p>			
<p>Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, <i>National Corrections Reporting Program, 1992</i>, NCJ-145862 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), p. 12.</p>			

Table 6.32			
Prison admissions in 38 States			
By offense and admission type, United States, 1992 <sup>a</sup>			
Most serious offense	Percent of State prison admissions		
	All admissions	New court commitments	Parole revocations
Number of admissions	425,746	286,164	123,637
All offenses	100%	100%	100%
Violent offenses	27.1	28.6	24.0
Homicide	3.5	4.1	2.1
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	2.5	2.8	1.6
Murder	2.0	2.4	1.3
Nonnegligent manslaughter	0.4	0.5	0.3
Negligent manslaughter	1.0	1.2	0.5
Unspecified homicide	0.1	0.1	(b)
Kidnaping	0.5	0.6	0.4
Rape	2.2	2.3	1.8
Other sexual assault	2.8	3.4	1.5
Robbery	10.7	9.9	12.2
Assault	6.9	7.5	5.6
Other violent	0.6	0.7	0.5
Property offenses	34.1	31.2	40.3
Burglary	15.4	13.3	20.0
Larceny-theft	9.0	8.1	10.8
Motor vehicle theft	2.8	2.5	3.6
Arson	0.5	0.6	0.4
Fraud	3.7	3.8	3.6
Stolen property	1.9	2.1	1.3
Other property	0.8	0.9	0.5
Drug offenses	29.2	30.4	26.4
Possession	6.4	6.7	5.2
Trafficking	17.6	18.8	14.8
Other drug	5.2	4.8	6.3
Public-order offenses	8.1	8.8	6.8
Weapons	2.4	2.4	2.5
Driving while intoxicated	2.4	2.6	1.9
Other public-order	3.4	3.8	2.3
Other offenses	1.5	1.1	2.5

Note: See Note, table 6.31. Data on most serious offense were reported for 98.7 percent of 431,279 admissions to State prison with a total sentence of more than 1 year. For methodology and offenses within categories, see Appendix 18.

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

<sup>b</sup>Less than 0.05 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *National Corrections Reporting Program, 1992*, NCJ-145862 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), p. 13.

Table 6.33

**New court commitments to prisons in 38 States**By offense, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, United States, 1992<sup>a</sup>

Most serious offense	All new court commitments	Sex		Race <sup>b</sup>			Hispanic <sup>d</sup>
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other <sup>c</sup>	
Number of admissions	286,164	261,188	24,640	117,936	143,168	2,542	38,935
All offenses	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Violent offenses	28.6	29.7	16.4	28.3	28.5	40.5	28.1
Homicide	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1	6.4	4.2
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	2.8	2.9	2.4	2.5	3.0	4.7	3.3
Murder	2.4	2.4	1.8	2.1	2.5	4.0	2.4
Nonnegligent manslaughter	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.9
Negligent manslaughter	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.4	1.1	1.7	0.9
Unspecified homicide	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	(e)
Kidnaping	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.5	1.5	0.6
Rape	2.3	2.5	0.2	3.1	1.6	3.9	2.1
Other sexual assault	3.4	3.7	0.4	5.9	1.5	4.4	2.8
Robbery	9.9	10.4	5.4	6.5	12.6	10.7	10.2
Assault	7.5	7.7	5.1	7.1	7.7	12.0	7.7
Other violent	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.5	1.7	0.5
Property offenses	31.2	30.7	36.5	37.6	27.3	30.4	21.6
Burglary	13.3	14.0	5.2	16.6	10.8	14.8	11.4
Larceny-theft	8.1	7.4	16.1	9.1	7.9	6.8	4.5
Motor vehicle theft	2.5	2.6	0.9	2.9	2.1	2.7	3.2
Arson	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.3
Fraud	3.8	3.0	11.6	4.9	3.2	2.7	0.9
Stolen property	2.1	2.1	1.6	2.2	2.2	1.2	0.9
Other property	0.9	0.9	0.4	1.0	0.8	1.6	0.4
Drug offenses	30.4	29.4	40.3	21.6	36.3	15.3	41.3
Possession	6.7	6.6	8.0	3.7	8.7	2.8	6.8
Trafficking	18.8	18.3	24.2	13.9	21.7	9.6	29.2
Other drug	4.8	4.5	8.2	4.0	5.9	3.0	5.2
Public-order offenses	8.8	9.1	5.6	11.2	7.1	12.5	7.5
Weapons	2.4	2.6	0.7	1.7	2.9	1.7	2.5
Driving while intoxicated	2.6	2.7	1.2	4.9	0.8	6.5	3.9
Other public-order	3.8	3.8	3.7	4.7	3.4	4.3	1.2
Other offenses	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.3	0.8	1.3	1.5

Note: See Note, table 6.31. For methodology and offenses within categories, see Appendix 18.

<sup>d</sup>Includes persons of all races.

<sup>e</sup>Less than 0.05 percent.

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

<sup>b</sup>Includes persons of Hispanic origin.

<sup>c</sup>Includes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, and Pacific Islanders.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **National Corrections Reporting Program, 1992**, NCJ-145862 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), p. 17.

Table 6.34

**New court commitments to prisons in 38 States**By offense and age at admission, United States, 1992<sup>a</sup>

Most serious offense	Age at admission for new court commitments						
	Under 18 years	18 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 years and older
Number of admissions	5,212	98,340	62,079	51,974	51,790	12,547	3,979
All offenses	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Violent offenses	50.9	32.3	26.0	24.5	24.6	31.1	43.7
Homicide	9.9	5.0	3.3	3.1	3.4	4.8	7.3
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	7.1	3.6	2.2	2.0	2.3	3.1	4.5
Murder	6.5	3.1	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.4	3.4
Nonnegligent manslaughter	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.7	1.1
Negligent manslaughter	2.7	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.7	2.6
Unspecified homicide	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Kidnaping	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3
Rape	2.1	1.6	2.0	2.5	3.1	4.6	7.4
Other sexual assault	1.2	2.0	2.6	3.5	4.8	9.1	17.8
Robbery	23.2	13.9	9.9	7.7	5.7	3.3	1.8
Assault	13.2	8.6	6.9	6.5	6.4	7.7	8.0
Other violent	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.0
Property offenses	30.5	33.3	31.4	31.2	30.0	23.7	17.4
Burglary	16.0	16.3	13.4	12.5	10.4	5.9	3.4
Larceny-theft	5.7	6.8	8.1	8.9	10.2	9.2	7.1
Motor vehicle theft	4.8	3.5	2.3	1.8	1.5	1.1	0.7
Arson	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.0
Fraud	0.5	2.5	4.1	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.0
Stolen property	2.1	2.5	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.4	0.7
Other property	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.5
Drug offenses	13.7	27.3	32.6	33.0	33.3	30.2	21.3
Possession	3.4	5.9	7.2	7.2	7.7	7.1	4.9
Trafficking	8.3	17.3	20.4	20.3	20.0	18.4	12.9
Other drug	2.0	4.0	5.1	5.6	5.6	4.8	3.5
Public-order offenses	4.4	6.2	8.9	10.1	10.9	13.7	16.6
Weapons	2.6	2.8	2.4	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.4
Driving while intoxicated	(b)	0.6	2.5	3.6	4.3	6.4	8.7
Other public-order	1.8	2.7	4.1	4.4	4.6	5.3	5.5
Other offenses	0.6	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.0

Note: See Note, table 6.31. For methodology and offenses within categories, see Appendix 18.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *National Corrections Reporting Program, 1992*, NCJ-145862 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), p. 15.

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

<sup>b</sup>Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 6.35

**Maximum sentence length for new court commitments to prisons in 38 States**By offense, sex, and race, United States, 1992<sup>a</sup>

Most serious offense	Maximum sentence length (in months)										
	All	Median <sup>b</sup>	Mean <sup>c</sup>	Male				Female			
				White		Black		White		Black	
				Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean
All offenses	100%	48	67	36	64	48	73	36	51	36	52
Violent offenses	28.4	72	104	61	99	75	113	60	95	60	86
Homicide	4.2	240	188	180	162	288	221	144	139	144	152
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	2.8	433	240	1,188	225	420	266	300	189	228	179
Murder	2.3	Life	279	Life	275	1,176	295	Life	231	271	200
Nonnegligent manslaughter	0.5	132	152	120	118	156	174	109	123	121	145
Negligent manslaughter	1.3	96	122	72	103	120	150	60	95	85	119
Unspecified homicide	0.1	240	192	300	183	240	201	210	167	(d)	(d)
Kidnaping	0.6	96	123	84	114	120	141	60	97	96	102
Rape	2.1	120	144	108	143	120	153	120	156	(d)	(d)
Other sexual assault	3.5	72	99	72	101	72	99	72	103	72	107
Robbery	10.0	72	99	60	93	72	105	54	83	60	80
Assault	7.4	48	74	42	66	60	81	48	75	36	58
Other violent	0.7	48	60	36	55	60	68	36	45	42	57
Property offenses	30.8	36	53	36	54	36	54	30	43	24	40
Burglary	12.9	48	65	48	65	48	67	36	60	36	52
Larceny-theft	8.1	24	40	27	42	24	41	24	36	24	34
Motor vehicle theft	2.3	36	41	36	40	36	44	24	33	30	31
Arson	0.6	60	81	60	79	60	92	60	72	54	75
Fraud	3.7	36	47	36	50	36	46	36	44	30	46
Stolen property	2.3	36	45	36	46	36	45	30	38	24	35
Other property	0.9	36	42	36	42	36	42	24	29	24	29
Drug offenses	30.8	40	58	36	51	48	63	32	46	36	50
Possession	5.5	36	53	36	46	48	57	29	38	36	48
Trafficking	20.0	48	61	36	53	48	68	36	50	36	56
Other drug	5.3	24	48	24	47	36	51	24	40	24	35
Public-order offenses	9.0	24	38	24	35	30	42	24	34	24	34
Weapons	2.5	36	45	30	39	36	47	27	31	24	33
Driving while intoxicated	2.6	24	28	24	29	24	26	24	29	24	22
Other public-order	3.8	24	40	24	40	24	41	24	36	24	35
Other offenses	1.1	24	45	24	40	30	53	24	43	24	38

Note: See Note, table 6.31. Data on maximum sentence length were reported for 90.0 percent of the 284,020 new court commitments with a total sentence of more than 1 year for whom the most serious offense was reported. Data on white males are based on 99,174 cases; black males, 116,858 cases; white females, 8,885 cases; and black females, 12,250 cases. "Maximum sentence length" is the sentence length that an offender may be required to serve for the most serious offense. For methodology and offenses within categories, see Appendix 18.

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

<sup>b</sup>Includes sentences of life without parole, life plus additional years, life, and death.

<sup>c</sup>Excludes sentences of life without parole, life plus additional years, life, and death.

<sup>d</sup>Fewer than 10 cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **National Corrections Reporting Program, 1992**, NCJ-145862 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), pp. 22, 26. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.36

**New court commitments and first releases of violent offenders from State prison**

By region and State, 1992, 1993, and 1994

Region and State	Violent new court commitments to State prison				Violent first releases from State prison			
	1992	1993	1994	Percent change 1992 to 1994 <sup>a</sup>	1992	1993	1994	Percent change 1992 to 1994 <sup>a</sup>
All participating States	84,598	84,559	81,535	-4.9%	60,753	61,347	61,282	-6.9%
Northeast	14,822	15,999	15,420	-6.5	11,281	11,843	11,583	-12.3
Connecticut	1,090	993	965	-11.5	707	376	434	-51.5
Maine	282	252	197	-30.1	251	241	188	-25.1
Massachusetts	NA	1,267	1,268	X	NA	1,617	1,684	X
New Hampshire	203	244	253	24.6	130	188	138	6.2
New Jersey	2,401	2,287	2,406	0.2	2,566	2,138	2,380	-7.2
New York	8,650	8,654	7,715	-10.8	6,174	5,833	5,533	-10.4
Pennsylvania	2,112	1,999	2,250	6.5	1,384	1,359	1,247	-9.9
Rhode Island	NA	232	300	X	NA	NA	NA	X
Vermont	84	71	66	-21.4	69	91	70	1.4
Midwest	17,916	18,986	19,087	-1.3	7,570	10,598	12,522	6.6
Illinois	5,494	5,429	5,581	1.6	4,224	4,448	4,674	10.7
Indiana	NA	974	1,008	X	NA	NA	NA	X
Iowa	495	495	532	7.5	512	522	558	9.0
Kansas <sup>b</sup>	NA	NA	395	X	NA	NA	38	X
Michigan	3,481	3,306	3,241	-6.9	NA	NA	1,828	X
Minnesota	355	358	356	0.3	181	186	177	-2.2
Missouri	1,964	2,047	2,116	7.7	1,136	1,269	1,167	2.7
Nebraska	370	309	377	1.9	335	375	337	0.6
North Dakota	61	81	112	83.6	64	65	66	3.1
Ohio	4,155	4,320	3,879	-6.6	NA	2,508	2,585	X
South Dakota	244	231	236	-3.3	174	180	160	-8.0
Wisconsin	1,297	1,436	1,254	-3.3	944	1,045	932	-1.3
South	34,739	31,747	30,036	-8.4	28,774	25,148	23,047	-15.5
Alabama <sup>c</sup>	2,340	2,329	2,058	-12.1	NA	NA	NA	X
Arkansas	1,014	873	1,031	1.7	765	817	978	27.8
Delaware	380	402	351	-7.6	430	378	388	-9.8
District of Columbia	540	427	354	-34.4	390	468	344	-11.8
Florida	8,781	7,701	6,931	-21.1	7,144	6,343	6,486	-9.2
Georgia	2,695	2,748	2,621	-2.7	2,397	2,248	1,420	-40.8
Kentucky	857	843	945	10.3	658	771	780	18.5
Louisiana	1,225	1,235	1,248	1.9	1,363	1,333	1,190	-12.7
Maryland	2,220	2,218	2,233	0.6	2,393	2,451	2,421	1.2
Mississippi	1,103	1,037	1,112	0.8	996	807	746	-25.1
North Carolina	2,455	2,568	2,521	2.7	2,366	2,871	1,882	-20.5
Oklahoma	1,577	1,610	1,634	3.6	727	830	867	19.3
South Carolina	1,407	1,418	1,450	3.1	1,239	1,217	1,205	-2.7
Tennessee	1,204	1,068	905	-24.8	1,421	1,267	992	-30.2
Texas	4,798	5,078	4,440	-7.5	4,851	3,204	3,201	-34.0
Virginia	1,956	NA	NA	X	1,495	NA	NA	X
West Virginia	187	192	202	8.0	139	143	147	5.8
West	17,121	17,827	16,992	-0.8	13,128	13,758	14,130	7.6
Alaska	456	417	464	1.8	222	229	228	2.7
Arizona	1,417	1,597	1,383	-2.4	926	1,012	917	-1.0
California	10,683	11,182	10,308	-3.5	8,958	9,238	9,939	11.0
Colorado	835	870	1,052	26.0	549	611	600	9.3
Hawaii	180	219	251	39.4	135	186	170	25.9
Idaho	189	174	115	-39.2	97	104	75	-22.7
Montana	239	250	256	7.1	192	188	189	-1.6
New Mexico	497	541	666	34.0	NA	NA	NA	X
Oregon	719	691	682	-5.1	644	708	608	-5.6
Utah	224	240	209	-6.7	171	180	172	0.6
Washington	1,555	1,562	1,507	-3.7	1,171	1,246	1,219	4.1
Wyoming	127	84	99	-22.0	63	56	13	-79.4

Note: These data are from the National Corrections Reporting Program (NCRP), sponsored by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). In order to update the estimates of sentence length and time served for violent offenses, BJS contacted each State corrections agency. NCRP participants were asked to verify estimates made from 1992 data and provide similar estimates for 1993 and 1994. States not participating in the NCRP were asked to generate estimates for all 3 years. Nevada did not provide data. Unlike data in previous NCRP reports, these data are based on aggregated data from each State. As a result, calculations for percent of sentence served differ.

"New court commitments" are persons entering prison directly from court and not from an unsuccessful period of community supervision. "First releases" are persons released for the first time on the current sentence. Violent offenses include crimes involving personal injury and theft of property or attempted theft by force or threat of force. Murder, manslaughter,

intimidation, rape, other sexual assault, robbery, assault, extortion, criminal endangerment, child abuse, and other offenses involving confrontational force or threat of force are included. Some jurisdictions provided estimates and some jurisdiction's definitions of violent offenses varied from the above definition. Therefore, readers are encouraged to consult the original source for jurisdictional explanatory notes.

<sup>a</sup>State and regional totals based on States reporting data in 1992 and 1994.

<sup>b</sup>Includes only admissions and releases governed solely by determinate sentences under the Sentencing Guidelines Act.

<sup>c</sup>Includes data on all admissions and releases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Violent Offenders in State Prison: Sentences and Time Served*, Selected Findings NCJ-154632 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, July 1995), p. 3.

Table 6.37

**Maximum sentence, time served, and percent of sentence served for first releases of violent offenders from State prison**

By region and State, 1992, 1993, and 1994

(Mean maximum sentence and mean time served in months)

Region and jurisdiction	1992			1993			1994		
	Mean maximum sentence	Mean time served in prison/jail	Percent of sentence served	Mean maximum sentence	Mean time served in prison/jail	Percent of sentenced served	Mean maximum sentence	Mean time served in prison/jail	Percent of sentence served
All participating States	96	40	42%	97	43	44%	94	43	46%
Northeast	98	45	45	101	52	51	102	54	53
Connecticut	61	NA	X	68	NA	X	84	NA	X
Massachusetts	NA	NA	X	117	91	78	116	90	77
New Hampshire <sup>a</sup>	90	34	38	93	33	35	90	37	41
New Jersey	129	45	35	123	43	35	119	44	37
New York	83	43	51	86	45	53	87	47	54
Pennsylvania	127	52	41	122	57	47	121	59	49
Vermont	90	46	51	89	44	49	97	54	56
Midwest	88	38	43	123	37	30	120	37	31
Illinois	84	35	41	86	35	41	79	34	43
Iowa <sup>b</sup>	126	34	27	132	32	24	107	34	32
Michigan	NA	NA	X	NA	NA	X	NA	57	X
Minnesota	62	45	73	66	46	70	71	52	73
Missouri	107	56	52	106	55	52	96	49	51
Nebraska <sup>a</sup>	89	39	44	85	38	45	94	42	45
North Dakota <sup>c</sup>	62	27	44	52	22	42	54	25	46
Ohio	NA	NA	X	230	37	16	239	40	17
Wisconsin	68	29	43	67	28	42	66	25	38
South	115	41	36	107	44	42	105	46	43
Arkansas	140	51	36	152	55	36	168	61	36
Delaware <sup>c</sup>	66	36	55	57	36	62	56	33	59
District of Columbia	160	92	58	176	108	61	172	116	67
Florida	83	25	31	71	31	43	73	35	47
Georgia	112	47	42	117	50	43	102	49	48
Kentucky	106	34	32	128	37	29	96	36	38
Louisiana <sup>c</sup>	96	67	70	103	67	65	108	62	57
Maryland	118	62	53	118	63	53	110	59	54
Mississippi	100	40	40	93	34	37	93	37	40
North Carolina	124	35	28	129	32	25	106	32	30
Oklahoma	100	34	34	100	33	33	107	38	36
South Carolina <sup>c</sup>	113	41	36	109	40	37	117	43	37
Tennessee	144	44	31	142	48	34	108	38	35
Texas <sup>c</sup>	139	41	29	147	51	35	145	56	39
Virginia <sup>c</sup>	176	51	29	NA	NA	X	NA	NA	X
West Virginia	106	39	37	109	49	45	114	61	54
West	55	36	65	56	37	65	51	36	71
Alaska	106	70	66	107	70	65	107	70	65
Arizona	75	44	59	75	45	59	74	46	62
California	42	33	78	42	33	77	39	33	85
Colorado	78	39	50	73	39	53	67	35	52
Hawaii	132	55	42	142	55	39	125	52	42
Idaho <sup>c</sup>	81	57	70	104	59	57	83	56	67
Montana	130	48	37	166	55	33	124	46	37
Oregon <sup>c</sup>	123	40	33	109	42	39	103	43	42
Utah <sup>c</sup>	108	50	46	113	47	42	103	46	45
Washington <sup>c</sup>	50	35	70	57	38	67	58	39	67
Wyoming	59	36	61	66	41	63	96	45	47

Note: See Note, table 6.36. Mean maximum sentence length excludes sentences of life or death. Time served includes time served in jail and prison, unless otherwise noted.

<sup>a</sup>Includes jail time for 1992 only.

<sup>b</sup>1992 data were estimated from data supplied to the National Corrections Reporting Program.

<sup>c</sup>Excludes jail time for 1992, 1993, and 1994.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Violent Offenders in State Prison: Sentences and Time Served*, Selected Findings NCJ-154632 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, July 1995), p. 5.

Table 6.38

**Time served by first releases from State prisons in 36 States**By offense, sex, and race, United States, 1992<sup>a</sup>

Most serious offense	Percent of releases	Time served in prison by first releases from State prison (in months)									
		Median	Mean	Male				Female			
				White		Black		White		Black	
				Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean
All offenses	100.0%	13	22	13	21	14	23	10	15	10	15
Violent offenses	24.6	24	37	23	35	26	40	20	30	19	30
Homicide	2.6	46	64	38	56	56	73	34	48	39	53
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	1.5	70	85	66	83	74	92	58	66	56	67
Murder	1.0	84	96	83	96	94	104	69	75	81	81
Nonnegligent manslaughter	0.5	53	61	45	53	55	64	33	42	37	49
Negligent manslaughter	1.1	26	36	24	31	32	44	21	30	30	38
Unspecified homicide	(b)	23	25	16	18	31	32	21	21	4	4
Kidnaping	0.4	31	45	25	38	36	53	25	32	51	45
Rape	1.7	47	59	42	54	55	68	44	42	45	49
Other sexual assault	2.8	24	30	25	31	22	30	24	28	26	23
Robbery	9.9	27	39	26	39	28	40	18	26	18	26
Assault	6.5	16	24	15	23	16	24	16	23	13	18
Other violent	0.6	16	21	14	20	19	25	11	16	13	20
Property offenses	34.0	11	17	11	18	11	18	8	12	7	11
Burglary	14.5	14	22	14	21	16	23	11	15	11	16
Larceny-theft	9.3	8	13	9	13	9	14	8	11	7	10
Motor vehicle theft	2.4	11	14	11	13	11	13	8	10	5	8
Arson	0.7	18	26	17	26	21	29	15	23	12	18
Fraud	4.1	9	14	10	15	9	14	8	12	7	11
Stolen property	2.1	9	14	10	15	9	14	7	11	6	9
Other property	0.9	7	12	7	12	7	12	7	10	7	12
Drug offenses	30.7	12	16	13	16	12	16	10	13	10	13
Possession	7.4	10	15	10	14	10	15	8	11	8	12
Trafficking	18.6	14	18	14	17	14	17	12	14	12	15
Other drug	4.7	8	13	10	14	9	13	7	10	7	9
Public-order offenses	9.5	8	13	8	12	8	14	7	10	9	12
Weapons	2.3	11	17	11	16	11	17	11	13	8	12
Driving while intoxicated	3.3	7	9	8	10	4	6	6	7	4	8
Other public-order	4.0	8	14	8	14	9	15	8	12	9	12
Other offenses	1.2	11	16	10	16	11	18	11	14	10	11

Note: See Note, table 6.31. Data are based on 219,610 first releases with a total sentence of more than 1 year for whom the most serious offense, sex, and time served were reported. Data on white males are based on 76,741 cases; black males, 87,711 cases; white females, 7,336 cases; and black females, 9,477 cases. All data exclude persons released from prison by escape, death, transfer, appeal, or detainee. For methodology and offenses within categories, see Appendix 18.

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

<sup>b</sup>Less than 0.05 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **National Corrections Reporting Program, 1992**, NCJ-145862 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), pp. 38, 45. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.



Table 6.39

**Characteristics of Federal prisoners**United States, 1990-95<sup>a</sup>

	1990		1991		1992		1993		1994		1995	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	65,347	100.0%	71,608	100.0%	79,859	100.0%	89,129	100.0%	94,558	100.0%	100,250	100.0%
<b>Sex</b>												
Male	60,346	92.3	65,954	92.1	73,460	92.0	82,251	92.3	87,427	92.5	92,852	92.6
Female	5,001	7.7	5,654	7.9	6,399	8.0	6,878	7.7	7,131	7.5	7,398	7.4
<b>Race</b>												
White	43,191	66.1	46,868	65.5	51,932	65.0	56,536	63.4	58,403	61.8	60,261	60.1
Black	20,495	31.4	22,727	31.7	25,763	32.3	30,169	33.8	33,448	35.4	37,055	37.0
Other <sup>b</sup>	1,661	2.5	2,013	2.8	2,164	2.7	2,424	2.7	2,707	2.9	2,934	2.9
<b>Ethnicity</b>												
Hispanic	17,520	26.8	19,086	26.7	21,667	27.1	24,262	27.2	25,226	26.7	27,559	27.5
Non-Hispanic	47,827	73.2	52,522	73.3	58,192	72.9	64,867	72.8	69,332	73.3	72,691	72.5
<b>Age</b>												
Less than 18 years	50	0.1	53	0.1	50	0.1	39	B	49	0.1	79	0.1
18 to 25 years	8,628	13.2	9,322	13.0	10,645	13.3	12,398	13.9	12,819	13.6	13,655	13.6
26 to 30 years	11,808	18.1	12,653	17.7	14,160	17.7	15,673	17.6	16,649	17.6	18,156	18.1
31 to 35 years	13,166	20.2	14,254	19.9	15,547	19.5	17,117	19.2	18,150	19.2	18,907	18.9
36 to 40 years	11,418	17.5	12,736	17.8	13,958	17.5	15,258	17.1	16,037	17.0	16,767	16.7
41 to 45 years	8,752	13.4	9,715	13.6	10,747	13.5	11,719	13.1	12,226	12.9	12,844	12.8
46 to 50 years	5,221	8.0	5,869	8.2	6,830	8.6	7,751	8.7	8,566	9.1	9,129	9.1
51 to 55 years	3,056	4.7	3,405	4.8	3,864	4.8	4,573	5.1	5,053	5.3	5,410	5.4
56 to 60 years	1,770	2.7	1,960	2.7	2,237	2.8	2,526	2.8	2,733	2.9	2,879	2.9
61 to 65 years	934	1.4	1,028	1.4	1,155	1.4	1,299	1.5	1,388	1.5	1,441	1.4
66 years and older	518	0.8	605	0.8	639	0.8	771	0.9	881	0.9	981	1.0
<b>Region</b>												
Northeast	8,498	13.0	10,057	14.0	11,458	14.3	14,523	16.3	18,643	19.7	19,640	19.6
North Central	9,619	14.7	9,589	13.4	10,085	12.6	11,089	12.4	12,436	13.2	14,684	14.6
Mid-Atlantic	10,467	16.0	11,322	15.8	12,788	16.0	14,790	16.6	14,754	15.6	15,267	15.2
Southeast	10,791	16.5	11,338	15.8	11,601	14.5	13,778	15.5	16,346	17.3	17,076	17.0
South Central	14,150	21.7	16,181	22.6	19,524	24.4	20,122	22.6	17,868	18.9	18,967	18.9
West	11,822	18.1	13,121	18.3	14,403	18.0	14,827	16.6	14,511	15.3	14,616	14.6
<b>Security level<sup>c</sup></b>												
High	X	X	8,373	11.7	8,466	10.6	8,731	9.8	9,550	10.1	10,322	10.3
Medium	X	X	22,920	32.0	25,437	31.9	25,052	28.1	24,509	25.9	25,738	25.7
Low	X	X	9,103	12.7	10,923	13.7	16,609	18.6	20,509	21.7	21,710	21.7
Minimum	X	X	13,078	18.3	16,413	20.6	17,906	20.1	20,234	21.4	18,570	18.5
Administrative <sup>d</sup>	X	X	10,456	14.6	10,432	13.1	12,060	13.5	10,295	10.9	13,198	13.2
Contract <sup>a</sup>	X	X	7,678	10.7	8,188	10.3	8,771	9.8	9,461	10.0	10,712	10.7
<b>Citizenship</b>												
U.S. citizen	47,524	72.7	52,151	72.8	58,109	72.8	65,258	73.2	69,599	73.6	72,765	72.6
Non-U.S. citizen	15,823	24.2	17,695	24.7	19,899	24.9	22,305	25.0	23,349	24.7	25,444	25.4
Unavailable	2,000	3.1	1,762	2.5	1,851	2.3	1,566	1.8	1,610	1.7	2,041	2.0

Note: These data include Federal Bureau of Prisons designated population only, which refers to prisoners who have been assigned to a facility. Data for age are missing for 26 prisoners in 1990, 8 in 1991, 27 in 1992, 5 in 1993, 7 in 1994, and 2 in 1995.

<sup>a</sup>Facilities operated by an entity other than the Federal Bureau of Prisons that house Bureau prisoners under contract, e.g., community corrections centers.

<sup>a</sup>Percents may not sum to total because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>Includes Asians and Native Americans.

<sup>c</sup>As of 1991, security level designations were revised. Therefore 1990 data are not comparable.

<sup>d</sup>Includes special populations such as individuals requiring medical treatment or those in pre-trial status regardless of security level.

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

Table 6.40

**Characteristics of Federal prisoners**By type of facility, United States, 1995<sup>a</sup>

	Total		Prisoners confined in:			
			Bureau of Prisons facilities		Contract facilities <sup>b</sup>	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	100,250	100.0%	89,538	100.0%	10,712	100.0%
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	92,852	92.6	83,366	93.1	9,486	88.6
Female	7,398	7.4	6,172	6.9	1,226	11.4
<b>Race</b>						
White	60,261	60.1	52,275	58.4	7,986	74.6
Black	37,055	37.0	34,732	38.8	2,323	21.7
Other <sup>c</sup>	2,934	2.9	2,531	2.8	403	3.8
<b>Ethnicity</b>						
Hispanic	27,559	27.5	23,576	26.3	3,983	37.2
Non-Hispanic	72,691	72.5	65,962	73.7	6,729	62.8
<b>Age</b>						
Less than 18 years	79	0.1	4	B	75	0.7
18 to 25 years	13,655	13.6	12,012	13.4	1,643	15.3
26 to 30 years	18,156	18.1	16,034	17.9	2,122	19.8
31 to 35 years	18,907	18.9	16,892	18.9	2,015	18.8
36 to 40 years	16,767	16.7	15,040	16.8	1,727	16.1
41 to 45 years	12,844	12.8	11,564	12.9	1,280	12.0
46 to 50 years	9,129	9.1	8,271	9.2	858	8.0
51 to 55 years	5,410	5.4	4,904	5.5	506	4.7
56 to 60 years	2,879	2.9	2,618	2.9	261	2.4
61 to 65 years	1,441	1.4	1,308	1.5	133	1.2
65 years and older	981	1.0	890	1.0	91	0.8
<b>Region</b>						
Northeast	19,640	19.6	18,790	21.0	850	7.9
North Central	14,684	14.6	13,852	15.5	832	7.8
Mid-Atlantic	15,267	15.2	13,723	15.3	1,544	14.4
Southeast	17,076	17.0	15,953	17.8	1,123	10.5
South Central	18,967	18.9	14,780	16.5	4,187	39.1
West	14,616	14.6	12,440	13.9	2,176	20.3
<b>Citizenship</b>						
U.S. citizen	72,765	72.6	65,777	73.5	6,988	65.2
Non-U.S. citizen	25,444	25.4	21,815	24.4	3,629	33.9
Unavailable	2,041	2.0	1,946	2.2	95	0.9

Note: See Note, table 6.39.

<sup>a</sup>Percents may not sum to total because of rounding.<sup>b</sup>Facilities operated by an entity other than the Federal Bureau of Prisons that house Bureau prisoners under contract, e.g., community corrections centers.<sup>c</sup>Includes Asians and Native Americans.

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

Table 6.41

**Security level of facilities housing Federal prisoners**By sex and race of prisoner, United States, 1995<sup>a</sup>

	Total		Male						Female					
			White		Black		Other <sup>b</sup>		White		Black		Other <sup>b</sup>	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	100,250	100.0%	55,974	100.0%	34,170	100.0%	2,708	100.0%	4,287	100.0%	2,885	100.0%	226	100.0%
<b>Security level</b>														
High	10,322	10.3	4,356	7.8	5,551	16.2	321	11.9	45	1.0	46	1.6	3	1.3
Medium	25,738	25.7	13,492	24.1	11,417	33.4	829	30.6	0	X	0	X	0	X
Low	21,710	21.7	13,066	23.3	6,375	18.7	529	19.5	1,025	23.9	633	21.9	82	36.3
Minimum	18,570	18.5	10,130	18.1	5,057	14.8	211	7.8	1,750	40.8	1,358	47.1	64	28.3
Administrative <sup>c</sup>	13,198	13.2	7,636	13.6	3,928	11.5	468	17.3	775	18.1	367	12.7	24	10.6
Contract <sup>d</sup>	10,712	10.7	7,294	13.0	1,842	5.4	350	12.9	692	16.1	481	16.7	53	23.5

Note: See Note, table 6.39.

<sup>a</sup>Percents may not sum to total because of rounding.<sup>b</sup>Includes Asians and Native Americans.<sup>c</sup>Includes special populations such as individuals requiring medical treatment or those in pretrial status regardless of security level.<sup>d</sup>Facilities 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 tables provided by U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons.

Table 6.42

**Type of commitment offense among Federal prisoners**By sex and race of prisoner, United States, 1995<sup>a</sup>

Offense	Total		Male						Female					
			White		Black		Other <sup>b</sup>		White		Black		Other <sup>b</sup>	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	88,852	100.0%	49,304	100.0%	30,431	100.0%	2,351	100.0%	3,875	100.0%	2,680	100.0%	211	100.0%
Federal offenses	85,999	96.8	48,557	98.5	29,455	96.8	1,347	57.3	3,830	98.8	2,649	98.8	161	76.3
Drug	52,101	58.6	28,075	56.9	18,929	62.2	637	27.1	2,482	64.1	1,893	70.6	85	40.3
Robbery	8,330	9.4	4,473	9.1	3,522	11.6	79	3.4	147	3.8	106	4.0	3	1.4
Property	4,530	5.1	2,900	5.9	1,101	3.6	141	6.0	232	6.0	148	5.5	8	3.8
Extortion, fraud, bribery	5,927	6.7	3,750	7.6	1,151	3.8	156	6.6	521	13.4	309	11.5	40	19.0
Violent <sup>c</sup>	950	1.1	570	1.2	249	0.8	78	3.3	34	0.9	13	0.5	6	2.8
Firearms, explosives, arson	7,919	8.9	3,882	7.9	3,665	12.0	170	7.2	113	2.9	84	3.1	5	2.4
White collar	837	0.9	475	1.0	153	0.5	22	0.9	136	3.5	43	1.6	8	3.8
Immigration	3,525	4.0	3,235	6.6	213	0.7	22	0.9	50	1.3	2	0.1	3	1.4
Court, corrections <sup>d</sup>	584	0.7	322	0.7	146	0.5	10	0.4	70	1.8	35	1.3	1	0.5
Sex offenses	42	B	24	B	16	0.1	0	X	1	B	1	B	0	X
National security	73	0.1	54	0.1	7	B	4	0.2	6	0.2	2	0.1	0	X
Continuing criminal enterprise	697	0.8	452	0.9	221	0.7	7	0.3	14	0.4	3	0.1	0	X
Other	484	0.5	345	0.7	82	0.3	21	0.9	24	0.6	10	0.4	2	0.9
Other authority <sup>e</sup>	2,853	3.2	747	1.5	976	3.2	1,004	42.7	45	1.2	31	1.2	50	23.7
Drug	173	0.2	23	B	147	0.5	0	X	1	B	2	0.1	0	X
Robbery	124	0.1	20	B	92	0.3	9	0.4	1	B	2	0.1	0	X
Property	191	0.2	60	0.1	97	0.3	28	1.2	1	B	3	0.1	2	0.9
Extortion, fraud, bribery	11	B	6	B	3	B	0	X	1	B	1	B	0	X
Violent <sup>c</sup>	1,459	1.6	354	0.7	493	1.6	533	22.7	26	0.7	13	0.5	40	19.0
Firearms, explosives, arson	102	0.1	43	0.1	41	0.1	12	0.5	5	0.1	1	B	0	X
White collar	10	B	2	B	0	X	4	0.2	1	B	1	B	2	0.9
Court, corrections <sup>d</sup>	6	B	5	B	1	B	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X
Sex offenses	597	0.7	123	0.2	53	0.2	414	17.6	3	0.1	0	X	4	1.9
National security	4	B	2	B	2	B	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X
Other	176	0.2	109	0.2	47	0.2	4	0.2	6	0.2	8	0.3	2	0.9

Note: See Note, table 6.39.

<sup>e</sup>Primarily State prisoners and some District of Columbia prisoners that are housed in Federal Bureau of Prisons facilities.<sup>a</sup>Percents may not sum to total because of rounding.<sup>b</sup>Includes Asians and Native Americans.<sup>c</sup>Includes crimes such as homicide and kidnapping.<sup>d</sup>Includes crimes such as harboring a fugitive, possessing or bringing contraband into a prison, and perjury.

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

Table 6.43

**Time served by Federal prisoners**

By offense, United States, 1992

Most serious conviction offense	All offenders		Prisoners with sentences of 1 year or less		Prisoners with sentences over 1 year		
	Number of prisoners released <sup>a</sup>	Time served (in months)	Number of prisoners released <sup>a</sup>	Time served (in months)	Number of prisoners released <sup>a</sup>	Time served (in months)	Percent of sentence served
All offenses	26,134	23.6	11,789	6.1	14,345	37.8	85.0%
Violent offenses	1,654	56.4	215	7.7	1,439	64.1	78.4
Murder/nonnegligent manslaughter	93	54.4	16	B	77	65.3	76.4
Assault	408	49.2	105	7.3	303	64.9	78.9
Robbery	982	62.0	56	7.9	926	65.4	77.4
Rape	14	B	0	X	14	B	B
Other sex offenses <sup>b</sup>	110	24.7	33	8.5	77	31.8	88.3
Kidnaping	32	96.7	2	B	30	102.8	71.7
Threats against the President	15	B	3	B	12	B	B
Property offenses	5,770	16.7	3,021	7.3	2,749	27.8	84.6
Fraudulent offenses	4,199	15.8	2,267	7.4	1,932	26.0	84.1
Embezzlement	519	10.0	362	5.4	157	21.1	79.6
Fraud <sup>c</sup>	3,167	16.2	1,648	7.5	1,519	25.9	83.6
Forgery	217	15.8	132	8.7	85	27.1	82.7
Counterfeiting	296	21.5	125	9.2	171	30.8	92.7
Other offenses	1,571	19.3	754	7.2	817	33.4	86.4
Burglary	90	26.0	25	9.3	65	32.5	92.3
Larceny <sup>d</sup>	814	15.9	499	7.0	315	30.7	88.5
Motor vehicle theft	163	25.8	63	9.4	100	36.7	81.1
Arson and explosives	52	37.6	9	B	43	43.4	79.0
Transportation of stolen property	156	25.7	51	8.7	105	34.7	84.8
Other property offenses <sup>e</sup>	296	8.3	107	4.6	189	B	B
Drug offenses	9,337	32.7	1,873	8.3	7,464	39.0	83.8
Trafficking	8,650	34.7	1,238	9.6	7,412	39.0	83.7
Possession and other	687	8.2	635	5.7	52	39.5	87.2
Public-order offenses	9,203	12.4	6,554	4.6	2,649	30.1	92.3
Regulatory offenses	509	18.1	243	7.9	266	27.4	92.1
Other offenses	8,694	12.1	6,311	4.5	2,383	30.4	92.3
Weapons	1,367	23.1	478	9.2	889	29.9	93.4
Immigration offenses	5,338	6.1	4,729	3.7	609	23.6	108.8
Tax law violations							
including tax fraud	436	14.2	261	5.9	175	26.3	67.4
Bribery	86	12.8	54	6.8	32	23.6	79.3
Perjury, contempt, intimidation	60	17.4	30	8.9	30	26.9	84.8
National defense	22	27.4	8	B	14	B	B
Escape	215	19.1	70	9.4	145	24.1	94.0
Racketeering and extortion	502	39.2	108	9.0	394	47.6	74.0
Gambling offenses	9	B	3	B	6	B	B
Liquor offenses	5	B	4	B	1	B	B
Mail or transport of obscene material	73	15.8	43	8.7	30	26.4	84.0
Traffic offenses	437	2.5	434	2.4	3	B	B
Migratory birds	22	7.4	20	6.5	2	B	B
Other	122	17.5	69	8.4	53	29.3	110.1

Note: See Note, table 6.10. 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 can exceed the longest single imposed sentence. "Time served" is the number of months from the prisoner's arrival into custody 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 whose offense category could not be determined. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 13.

<sup>a</sup>Includes 1,077 releases for which the time served until first release was unknown.

<sup>b</sup>May include some non-violent offenses.

<sup>c</sup>Excludes tax fraud.

<sup>d</sup>Excludes transportation of stolen property.

<sup>e</sup>Excludes fraudulent property offenses; includes destruction of property and trespass.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 1992*, NCJ-148949 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), p. 61.

Table 6.44

**Number of sex offenders and sex offender housing**

By jurisdiction, 1995

Jurisdiction	Total prison population <sup>a</sup>	Sex offenders		Special facilities or units for sex offenders
		Total incarcerated	Number committed in past year <sup>b</sup>	
Alabama	20,243	2,084	270	Planned, previous treatment program was eliminated due to massive budget reductions.
Alaska	2,790	691	NA	Yes, two institutional programs in which sex offenders are housed if they are currently in the program; 70 and 24 beds respectively; others not in treatment program housed in general population.
Arkansas	9,516	1,120	226	Yes, special barracks at one facility.
California	135,106	13,548	NA	None
Colorado	10,886	1,276 <sup>c</sup>	220 <sup>d</sup>	Yes, second phase of treatment program structured as therapeutic community. Participants housed together in single unit.
Connecticut	14,803	788	NA	None
Delaware	4,893	726	297	None
District of Columbia	10,083	109	NA	None
Florida	63,879	6,241	1,523	None
Georgia	34,613	3,700	707	None
Hawaii	3,618	506	33	None
Idaho	3,433	734	NA	None
Illinois	37,658	3,372	861	Three programs; two for sentenced sex offenders (or having sexual problems); one for persons adjudicated Sexually Dangerous Persons.
Indiana	14,927	2,290	427	None
Iowa	5,946	827 <sup>c</sup>	NA	One institution contains Sex Offender Treatment Unit of 250 beds.
Kansas	7,055	1,742	254	Sexual Predator Program (3-year curriculum) located in Kansas Department of Corrections facility.
Kentucky	11,892	1,507	389	None
Louisiana	25,480	2,268	512 <sup>e</sup>	None
Massachusetts	11,566	1,800	253	Yes, inmates complete three phases of educational treatment, then move to "therapeutic community" for 12 to 18 months. Those who complete four phases may move to a minimum security institution where aftercare is mandatory. Department of Corrections also operates treatment for sexually dangerous offenders, where individuals serving a day-to-life on civil commitment are housed.
Michigan	38,854	7,271	918	Yes, at one pilot facility. At all other sites, sex offenders housed in general prison population.
Minnesota	4,644	1,007	330	Yes, four of five treatment programs for adult males are residential, one residential program for juvenile males. Also provide outpatient programming for female sex offenders (adult).
Mississippi	13,064	1,029	176	None
Missouri	18,759	2,794	552	Yes, Sex Offender Assessment Unit, 50 beds, for intake evaluation; otherwise not segregated.
Nebraska	3,032	476	145	Yes, a residential treatment unit with about 40 beds in a medium-maximum security prison for males.
Nevada	7,975	1,072	168	None
New Hampshire	2,060	498	269	Yes, 24-bed Therapeutic "Intensive" Sex Offender Program.
New Jersey	NA	750	130	Yes, Adult Diagnostic and Treatment Center for sex offenders found to be repetitive and compulsive (facility is exclusively for sex offenders).

See notes at end of table.

Table 6.44

**Number of sex offenders and sex offender housing**

By jurisdiction, 1995--Continued

Jurisdiction	Total prison population <sup>a</sup>	Sex offenders		Special facilities or units for sex offenders
		Total incarcerated	Number committed in past year <sup>b</sup>	
New York	68,484	4,670	788	Yes, 6-week psychoeducational residential Mandatory Sex Offender Program. All inmates assigned to the Oneida Hub (cluster of facilities) with sentences for sex crimes must participate. After completion, inmates encouraged to participate in voluntary counseling groups.
North Carolina	29,584	3,612	785	Yes, program treats 72 inmates a year in a 6-month program. Expansion planned for the future if funds are available and program results justify.
North Dakota	664	105	33	None
Ohio	44,365	6,895	1,199	Yes, currently three residential treatment units for sex offenders within facilities. Also sex offenders housed at one facility for assessment for about 4 weeks before being sent to home institution.
Oklahoma	18,605	1,760	398	Yes, residential program is located at Joseph Harp Correctional Center in Lexington. Minimum stay is 2 years, capacity is 240. Offender must admit guilt to participate.
Oregon	7,801	2,040	393 <sup>f</sup>	None
Pennsylvania	32,410	5,414	826	Yes, Sex Offender Housing Units.
Rhode Island	2,854	316	64	None
South Dakota	1,880	355	83	None
Tennessee	13,220	2,483	356	Yes, Tennessee Department of Corrections has sex offender program at the DeBarry Special Needs Facility which houses offenders in Phase 1 of treatment program lasting 15 to 18 months. Phase 2, at Northeast Correctional Center, lasts 9 to 12 months.
Texas	123,416	11,782	925	None
Utah	4,029	865	154	Yes, one community correctional center devoted to sex offenders. Special Services Dormitory in prison for some sex offenders.
Vermont	1,037	292	111	Yes, two units at Northwest State (50 beds total) for Treatment Program for Sexual Aggressives program participants.
Washington	11,685	2,827	750	Yes, the Sex Offender Treatment Program at Twin Rivers Corrections Center has operated since 1988. This 200-bed program uses a cognitive-behavioral treatment approach within a relapse prevention framework.
West Virginia	2,512	670	229	None
Wisconsin	10,793	2,521	289	Yes, Oshkosh Correctional Institution Sex Offender Treatment Program, 123-bed residential unit.
Wyoming	1,250	222	58	None
Federal Bureau of Prisons	93,607 <sup>g</sup>	542 <sup>h</sup>	170 <sup>i</sup>	Yes, 1) relapse prevention model 2) residential; 12 to 18 months 3) post release follow up via U.S. Probation Office.

Note: This information was collected through a survey mailed to the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Arizona, Maine, Maryland, Montana, New Mexico, South Carolina, and Virginia did not respond to the survey. The survey did not specify which offenses were to be included as sex offenses, therefore each jurisdiction used its own definition of "sex offenders." Total prison population figures were reported by each jurisdiction. However, the survey specified no time frame for reporting population figures. As a result, population figures may differ from those presented elsewhere in SOURCEBOOK.

The Source presents the information as submitted by the responding agencies. No attempt is made by the Source to verify the information received.

<sup>a</sup>Most jurisdictions provided either end of year 1995 or fourth quarter 1995 figures; some jurisdictions provided first quarter 1996 figures.

<sup>b</sup>Most jurisdictions provided calendar year 1995 data or data for a 12-month period ending in 1995.

<sup>c</sup>Estimate.

<sup>d</sup>Fiscal year 1993-94.

<sup>e</sup>1994 data.

<sup>f</sup>Includes two juvenile remands to adult system.

<sup>g</sup>Total number of inmates in custody, including home confinement and halfway houses. Number of inmates confined in a prison-like atmosphere, 85,787.

<sup>h</sup>Of 75,755 current inmates for whom offense information is available. Includes sex offenders who violated the conditions of their release. Some of these sex offenders were convicted of offenses involving child pornography and the U.S. mails.

<sup>i</sup>Total received by the Bureau of Prisons from Federal, military, and District of Columbia courts.

Source: CEJA Publishing, *Corrections Compendium* (Lincoln, NE: CEJA Publishing, May 1996), pp. 12-17. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 6.45

**Drug and/or alcoholism treatment units, clients in treatment, and clients per provider**By type of provider and jurisdiction, as of Oct. 1, 1993<sup>a</sup>

Jurisdiction <sup>b</sup>	All providers			Private funding only		
	Providers	Clients	Clients per provider	Providers	Clients	Clients per provider
Total	11,496	944,208	82.1	2,164	160,573	74.2
Alabama	70	6,339	90.6	18	1,413	78.5
Alaska	43	1,791	41.7	10	197	19.7
Arizona	129	10,502	81.4	17	913	--
Arkansas	55	2,451	44.6	8	114	14.3
California	1,261	146,212	115.9	310	59,912	193.3
Colorado	153	18,122	118.4	80	6,562	82.0
Connecticut	193	11,414	59.1	20	819	41.0
Delaware	44	3,272	74.4	13	1,331	102.4
District of Columbia	54	6,709	124.2	7	197	28.1
Florida	669	42,346	63.3	180	7,331	40.7
Georgia	103	10,111	98.2	15	411	27.4
Hawaii	48	1,382	28.8	6	143	23.8
Idaho	26	1,767	68.0	9	356	39.6
Illinois	388	31,249	80.5	80	5,133	64.2
Indiana	144	15,978	111.0	34	2,113	62.1
Iowa	69	4,283	62.1	5	89	17.8
Kansas	177	7,778	43.9	58	1,277	22.0
Kentucky	254	12,589	49.6	63	3,071	48.7
Louisiana	117	11,167	95.4	26	1,011	38.9
Maine	160	7,001	43.8	47	2,040	43.4
Maryland	304	23,514	77.3	101	5,252	52.0
Massachusetts	273	23,900	87.5	17	1,870	110.0
Michigan	608	41,265	67.9	136	4,627	34.0
Minnesota	249	5,913	23.7	39	770	19.7
Mississippi	62	4,231	68.2	8	333	41.6
Missouri	131	9,785	74.7	20	1,117	55.9
Montana	28	1,391	49.7	0	X	X
Nebraska	112	4,873	43.5	7	328	46.9
Nevada	44	2,415	54.9	7	219	31.3
New Hampshire	45	1,664	37.0	6	150	25.0
New Jersey	332	26,822	80.8	95	3,665	38.6
New Mexico	62	5,999	96.8	15	1,185	79.0
New York	1,147	119,235	104.0	113	12,147	107.5
North Carolina	116	15,137	130.5	13	640	49.2
North Dakota	42	1,955	46.5	15	106	7.1
Ohio	453	31,117	68.7	34	1,030	30.3
Oklahoma	91	7,375	81.0	11	319	29.0
Oregon	156	16,719	107.2	25	1,475	59.0
Pennsylvania	583	35,752	61.3	97	4,215	43.5
Rhode Island	74	4,926	66.6	8	218	27.3
South Carolina	71	11,446	161.2	7	155	22.1
South Dakota	44	1,505	34.2	3	40	13.3
Tennessee	87	9,929	114.1	14	1,107	79.1
Texas	583	34,190	58.6	153	6,108	39.9
Utah	54	5,654	104.7	8	203	25.4
Vermont	19	1,214	63.9	0	X	X
Virginia	155	17,641	113.8	49	1,777	36.3
Washington	301	36,426	121.0	115	15,760	137.0
West Virginia	43	3,770	87.7	1	28	28.0
Wisconsin	261	14,930	57.2	29	1,025	35.3
Wyoming	40	1,892	47.3	3	88	29.3
American Samoa	2	241	120.5	0	X	X
Federated States of Micronesia	4	321	80.3	0	X	X
Guam	1	27	27.0	0	X	X
Puerto Rico	195	19,263	98.8	9	183	20.3
Trust Territories	1	3	3.0	0	X	X
Virgin Islands	3	145	48.3	0	X	X
Federal Bureau of Prisons	41	3,335	81.3	0	X	X
U.S. Department of Defense	115	5,680	49.4	0	X	X
Veterans' Administration	178	30,382	170.7	0	X	X
Tribal government/Indian Health Services <sup>c</sup>	229	9,763	42.6	0	X	X

Note: These data are from the 1993 National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS) and reflect information as of Oct. 1, 1993. The NDATUS is a national survey measuring the number, characteristics, and case load of drug abuse and alcoholism treatment facilities and services throughout the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, the Trust Territories, the Virgin Islands, and several Federal agencies. Both public and privately funded programs are included. For survey methodology, data limitations, and definitions of terms, see Appendix 19.

<sup>a</sup>Includes data for 2,070 nonresponding providers based on a sample survey of nonresponding providers.

<sup>b</sup>Data for individual jurisdictions exclude treatment providers operated under contract to Federal agencies or tribal governments.

<sup>c</sup>Includes all providers operated by tribal governments, the Indian Health Services, and units under contract to the Indian Health Services.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, **Overview of the FY94 National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS): Data From 1993 and 1980-93**, Advance Report Number 9-Rev1 (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, May 1995), Table 1. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.46

**Rate (per 100,000 population) of clients in drug and/or alcoholism treatment**By jurisdiction, as of Oct. 1, 1993<sup>a</sup>

Jurisdiction <sup>b</sup>	Rate per 100,000 population			
	Total clients	Drug abuse clients	Alcoholism clients	Both drug and alcoholism problems
Total	436.0	106.3	150.1	179.6
Northeast	561.7	181.0	160.6	220.2
Connecticut	447.3	130.9	76.8	239.5
Maine	690.5	77.1	233.6	379.8
Massachusetts	502.2	58.5	39.5	404.2
New Hampshire	192.3	16.2	51.1	125.1
New Jersey	418.7	145.8	73.7	199.2
New York	810.7	327.5	296.6	186.6
Pennsylvania	374.0	88.4	98.3	187.4
Rhode Island	599.6	236.1	185.5	178.0
Vermont	285.2	20.5	135.2	129.5
South	322.6	80.1	99.2	143.2
Alabama	200.1	73.6	42.6	83.9
Arkansas	148.8	48.8	44.3	55.7
Delaware	583.0	134.5	272.4	176.1
District of Columbia	1,402.8	550.2	185.3	667.3
Florida	379.2	110.1	108.7	160.4
Georgia	186.9	44.3	70.2	72.4
Kentucky	424.6	77.6	187.0	160.0
Louisiana	364.9	72.2	89.2	203.4
Maryland	617.2	186.3	174.9	256.0
Mississippi	213.2	47.5	74.7	91.1
North Carolina	278.7	55.0	111.1	112.5
Oklahoma	320.8	55.8	69.7	195.3
South Carolina	404.0	61.4	220.5	122.1
Tennessee	244.0	73.9	103.8	66.3
Texas	258.2	62.4	34.7	161.1
Virginia	341.9	77.5	126.8	137.6
West Virginia	280.2	23.4	182.2	74.6
Midwest	357.8	64.7	122.3	170.8
Illinois	344.3	88.7	112.5	143.2
Indiana	351.0	36.1	152.4	162.6
Iowa	192.1	12.3	82.6	97.2
Kansas	407.6	60.4	170.1	177.1
Michigan	544.1	129.3	202.1	212.6
Minnesota	173.4	31.0	56.5	85.8
Missouri	257.0	47.6	56.9	152.5
Nebraska	412.0	38.6	110.8	262.5
North Dakota	390.1	9.0	144.2	236.9
Ohio	354.9	56.3	99.9	198.7
South Dakota	325.1	16.7	178.3	130.1
Wisconsin	375.6	41.4	128.4	205.8
West	588.6	124.6	253.8	210.2
Alaska	560.3	24.2	145.9	390.1
Arizona	383.8	134.4	164.2	85.1
California	596.4	145.4	295.3	155.7
Colorado	678.0	101.1	297.4	279.6
Hawaii	195.5	45.8	26.2	123.5
Idaho	246.3	17.3	104.2	124.9
Montana	260.6	18.7	121.3	120.6
Nevada	255.2	91.0	52.3	111.9
New Mexico	564.7	172.5	249.5	142.7
Oregon	708.2	106.9	234.6	366.7
Utah	416.9	75.9	147.7	193.2
Washington	935.8	106.6	257.6	571.6
Wyoming	517.2	43.3	303.9	170.0

Note: See Note, table 6.45. For survey methodology, data limitations, and definitions of terms, see Appendix 19.

<sup>a</sup>Includes data for 2,070 nonresponding providers based on a sample survey of nonresponding providers.

<sup>b</sup>Clients of providers operated by or under contract to Federal agencies or tribal governments are included in the State in which the provider is located.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Overview of the FY94 National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS): Data from 1993 and 1980-93*, Advance Report Number 9-Rev1 (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, May 1995), Table 3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.



Table 6.47

**Drug and/or alcoholism treatment units and clients in treatment**By type of client and jurisdiction, as of Oct. 1, 1993<sup>a</sup>

Jurisdiction <sup>b</sup>	Total clients		Type of client					
			Drug abuse clients		Alcoholism clients		Both drug and alcoholism problems	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	944,208	100%	236,023	25.0%	325,952	34.5%	382,233	40.5%
Alabama	6,339	100	2,523	39.8	1,429	22.5	2,387	37.7
Alaska	1,791	100	98	5.5	452	25.2	1,241	69.3
Arizona	10,502	100	4,030	38.4	4,298	40.9	2,174	20.7
Arkansas	2,451	100	754	30.8	591	24.1	1,106	45.1
California	146,212	100	36,020	24.6	73,188	50.1	37,004	25.3
Colorado	18,122	100	2,882	15.9	8,300	45.8	6,940	38.3
Connecticut	11,414	100	3,576	31.3	2,067	18.1	5,771	50.6
Delaware	3,272	100	748	22.9	1,526	46.6	998	30.5
District of Columbia	6,709	100	2,705	40.3	836	12.5	3,168	47.2
Florida	42,346	100	12,429	29.4	12,102	28.6	17,815	42.1
Georgia	10,111	100	2,470	24.4	3,897	38.5	3,744	37.0
Hawaii	1,382	100	434	31.4	199	14.4	749	54.2
Idaho	1,767	100	139	7.9	646	36.6	982	55.6
Illinois	31,249	100	8,106	25.9	10,643	34.1	12,500	40.0
Indiana	15,978	100	1,633	10.2	6,995	43.8	7,350	46.0
Iowa	4,283	100	263	6.1	1,909	44.6	2,111	49.3
Kansas	7,778	100	1,225	15.7	3,469	44.6	3,084	39.7
Kentucky	12,589	100	2,423	19.2	5,597	44.5	4,569	36.3
Louisiana	11,167	100	1,941	17.4	2,681	24.0	6,545	58.6
Maine	7,001	100	769	11.0	2,366	33.8	3,866	55.2
Maryland	23,514	100	7,174	30.5	6,310	26.8	10,030	42.7
Massachusetts	23,900	100	2,915	12.2	1,761	7.4	19,224	80.4
Michigan	41,265	100	9,862	23.9	15,395	37.3	16,008	38.8
Minnesota	5,913	100	1,022	17.3	1,994	33.7	2,897	49.0
Mississippi	4,231	100	987	23.3	1,348	31.9	1,896	44.8
Missouri	9,785	100	1,994	20.4	2,381	24.3	5,410	55.3
Montana	1,391	100	82	5.9	647	46.5	662	47.6
Nebraska	4,873	100	500	10.3	1,274	26.1	3,099	63.6
Nevada	2,415	100	944	39.1	466	19.3	1,005	41.6
New Hampshire	1,664	100	145	8.7	386	23.2	1,133	68.1
New Jersey	26,822	100	9,397	35.0	4,689	17.5	12,736	47.5
New Mexico	5,999	100	2,106	35.1	2,764	46.1	1,129	18.8
New York	119,235	100	49,013	41.1	43,653	36.6	26,569	22.3
North Carolina	15,137	100	2,957	19.5	6,057	40.0	6,123	40.5
North Dakota	1,955	100	47	2.4	690	35.3	1,218	62.3
Ohio	31,117	100	5,001	16.1	8,347	26.8	17,769	57.1
Oklahoma	7,375	100	1,379	18.7	1,326	18.0	4,670	63.3
Oregon	16,719	100	2,532	15.1	5,585	33.4	8,602	51.5
Pennsylvania	35,752	100	8,352	23.4	9,272	25.9	18,128	50.7
Rhode Island	4,926	100	1,965	39.9	1,480	30.0	1,481	30.1
South Carolina	11,446	100	1,826	16.0	6,314	55.2	3,306	28.9
South Dakota	1,505	100	79	5.2	848	56.3	578	38.4
Tennessee	9,929	100	3,087	31.1	4,210	42.4	2,632	26.5
Texas	34,190	100	8,311	24.3	4,091	12.0	21,788	63.7
Utah	5,654	100	1,026	18.1	1,981	35.0	2,647	46.8
Vermont	1,214	100	97	8.0	641	52.8	476	39.2
Virginia	17,641	100	4,060	23.0	6,453	36.6	7,128	40.4
Washington	36,426	100	4,128	11.3	9,326	25.6	22,972	63.1
West Virginia	3,770	100	308	8.2	2,755	73.1	707	18.8
Wisconsin	14,930	100	1,600	10.7	5,059	33.9	8,271	55.4
Wyoming	1,892	100	165	8.7	1,164	61.5	563	29.8
American Samoa	241	100	15	6.2	166	68.9	60	24.9
Federated States of Micronesia	321	100	11	3.4	10	3.1	300	93.5
Guam	27	100	4	14.8	15	55.6	8	29.6
Puerto Rico	19,263	100	10,684	55.5	7,527	39.1	1,052	5.5
Trust Territories	3	100	0	X	0	X	3	100.0
Virgin Islands	145	100	54	37.2	41	28.3	50	34.5
Federal Bureau of Prisons	3,335	100	770	23.1	564	16.9	2,001	60.0
U.S. Department of Defense	5,680	100	396	7.0	2,161	38.0	3,123	55.0
Veterans' Administration	30,382	100	5,130	16.9	10,003	32.9	15,249	50.2
Tribal government/Indian Health Services <sup>c</sup>	9,763	100	730	7.5	3,607	36.9	5,426	55.6

Note: See Note, table 6.45. For survey methodology, data limitations, and definitions of terms, see Appendix 19.

<sup>a</sup>Includes data for 2,070 nonresponding providers based on a sample survey of nonresponding providers.

<sup>b</sup>Data for individual jurisdictions exclude treatment providers operated under contract to Federal agencies or tribal governments.

<sup>c</sup>Includes all providers operated by tribal governments, the Indian Health Services, and units under contract to the Indian Health Services.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Overview of the FY94 National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS): Data From 1993 and 1980-93*, Advance Report Number 9-Rev1 (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, May 1995), Table 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.48

**Clients in drug and/or alcoholism treatment units**

By sex of client and type of provider, United States, selected years 1980-93

Year and type of provider	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>1980</b>						
All providers	478,511	100%	358,021	74.8%	120,490	25.2%
Private funding only	23,478	100	18,531	78.9	4,947	21.1
<b>1982</b>						
All providers	450,652	100	337,245	74.8	113,407	25.2
Private funding only	35,298	100	27,815	78.8	7,483	21.2
<b>1987</b>						
All providers	613,703	100	430,132	72.3	164,495	27.7
Private funding only	77,489	100	57,481	76.4	17,709	23.6
<b>1989</b>						
All providers	734,955	100	494,095	70.4	207,510	29.6
Private funding only	97,658	100	71,362	75.5	23,152	24.5
<b>1990</b>						
All providers	767,829	100	535,836	72.1	206,861	27.9
Private funding only	119,529	100	89,908	78.4	24,808	21.6
<b>1991</b>						
All providers	811,819	100	562,388	72.5	213,681	27.5
Private funding only	132,268	100	100,900	78.9	27,009	21.1
<b>1992<sup>a</sup></b>						
All providers	944,880	100	671,438	71.1	273,442	28.9
Private funding only	169,278	100	132,822	78.5	36,455	21.5
<b>1993<sup>a</sup></b>						
All providers	944,208	100	664,670	70.3	280,141	29.7
Private funding only	160,573	100	122,238	76.1	38,335	23.9

Note: See Note, table 6.45. These data reflect 1-day census counts on September 30 for surveys prior to 1993; for the 1993 survey, the 1-day counts reflect data as of October 1. Sex of client was unknown for 19,076 clients in 1987; 33,350 clients in 1989; 25,132 clients in 1990; and 35,750 clients in 1991. Percent calculations for these years exclude cases with unknown sex of client information. For survey methodology, data limitations, and definitions of terms, see Appendix 19.

<sup>a</sup>1992 and 1993 figures include data for 2,009 and 2,070 nonresponding providers, respectively, based on sample surveys of nonresponding providers.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Overview of the FY94 National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS): Data From 1993 and 1980-93*, Advance Report Number 9-Rev1 (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, May 1995), Table 4A. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.49

**Clients in drug and/or alcoholism treatment units**By race and ethnicity of client and type of provider, United States, selected years 1980-93<sup>a</sup>

Year and type of provider	Total		White, non-Hispanic		Black, non-Hispanic		Hispanic		Asian or Pacific Islander		American Indian or Alaska Native		Other	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>1980</b>														
All providers	478,793	100%	300,300	62.7%	98,574	20.6%	64,115	13.4%	2,006	0.4%	13,798	2.9%	NA	X
Private funding only	23,602	100	15,786	66.9	2,451	10.4	4,973	21.1	206	0.9	186	0.8	NA	X
<b>1982</b>														
All providers	454,520	100	291,579	64.2	93,319	20.5	55,811	12.3	1,712	0.4	12,099	2.7	NA	X
Private funding only	35,426	100	26,021	73.5	3,207	9.1	5,429	15.3	351	1.0	418	1.2	NA	X
<b>1987</b>														
All providers	603,519	100	374,179	65.6	110,602	19.4	70,930	12.4	3,122	0.5	9,793	1.7	1,964	0.3%
Private funding only	77,442	100	50,696	69.0	9,622	13.1	11,616	15.8	706	1.0	539	0.7	318	0.4
<b>1989</b>														
All providers	734,955	100	424,513	62.6	139,702	20.6	93,759	13.8	4,021	0.6	13,877	2.0	2,787	0.4
Private funding only	97,658	100	61,917	67.4	12,127	13.2	15,585	17.0	811	0.9	845	0.9	539	0.6
<b>1990</b>														
All providers	767,829	100	443,012	61.8	148,027	20.7	103,074	14.4	5,367	0.7	14,114	2.0	2,962	0.4
Private funding only	119,529	100	72,881	65.0	11,661	10.4	24,427	21.8	1,900	1.7	759	0.7	517	0.5
<b>1991</b>														
All providers	811,819	100	452,171	61.5	156,014	21.2	103,984	14.1	6,451	0.9	13,465	1.8	3,664	0.5
Private funding only	132,268	100	78,687	63.4	13,659	11.0	27,171	21.9	2,335	1.9	1,326	1.1	912	0.7
<b>1992<sup>b</sup></b>														
All providers	944,880	100	565,202	59.8	203,885	21.6	138,400	14.6	7,232	0.8	12,384	1.3	17,777	1.9
Private funding only	169,278	100	108,952	64.4	17,681	10.4	37,170	22.0	2,321	1.4	1,093	0.6	2,061	1.2
<b>1993<sup>b</sup></b>														
All providers	944,208	100	564,201	59.8	212,613	22.5	130,476	13.8	8,365	0.9	23,305	2.5	5,248	0.6
Private funding only	160,573	100	106,794	66.5	20,559	12.8	27,860	17.4	2,226	1.4	1,927	1.2	1,207	0.8

Note: See Notes, tables 6.45 and 6.48. Race or ethnicity was unknown for 32,929 clients in 1987; 56,296 clients in 1989; 51,273 clients in 1990; and 76,070 clients in 1991. Percent calculations for these years exclude cases with unknown race or ethnicity information. For survey methodology, data limitations, and definitions of terms, see Appendix 19.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Overview of the FY94 National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS): Data From 1993 and 1980-93*, Advance Report Number 9-Rev1 (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, May 1995), Table 4C. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

<sup>a</sup>Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>1992 and 1993 figures include data for 2,009 and 2,070 nonresponding providers, respectively, based on sample surveys of nonresponding providers.

Table 6.50

**Clients in drug and/or alcoholism treatment units**By type of treatment and type of provider, United States, selected years 1980-93<sup>a</sup>

	All categories		Outpatient		Type of treatment		Type of treatment	
	All providers	Private funding only	All providers	Private funding only	Rehabilitation <sup>b</sup>		Detoxification <sup>b</sup>	
					All providers	Private funding only	All providers	Private funding only
<b>1980</b>								
Number of clients	488,852	26,067	410,960	20,960	64,827	3,926	13,065	1,181
Percent	100%	100	84.1	80.4	13.3	15.1	2.7	4.5
<b>1982</b>								
Number of clients	463,412	36,590	387,809	29,830	62,014	5,640	13,589	1,120
Percent	100%	100	83.7	81.5	13.4	15.4	2.9	3.1
<b>1987</b>								
Number of clients	614,123	77,792	525,188	65,751	73,747	10,341	15,188	1,700
Percent	100%	100	85.5	84.5	12.0	13.3	2.5	2.2
<b>1989</b>								
Number of clients	734,955	97,658	630,352	86,313	88,287	9,868	16,316	1,477
Percent	100%	100	85.8	88.4	12.0	10.1	2.2	1.5
<b>1990</b>								
Number of clients	767,829	119,529	673,835	111,518	81,779	7,060	12,215	951
Percent	100%	100	87.8	93.3	10.7	5.9	1.6	0.8
<b>1991</b>								
Number of clients	811,819	132,268	712,669	124,614	87,678	6,462	11,472	1,192
Percent	100%	100	87.8	94.2	10.8	4.9	1.4	0.9
<b>1992<sup>c</sup></b>								
Number of clients	944,880	169,278	822,941	154,032	107,026	11,927	14,912	3,318
Percent	100%	100	87.1	91.0	11.3	7.0	1.6	2.0
<b>1993<sup>c</sup></b>								
Number of clients	944,208	160,573	823,147	150,961	107,118	7,437	13,943	2,175
Percent	100%	100	87.2	94.0	11.3	4.6	1.5	1.4

Note: See Notes, tables 6.45 and 6.48. For survey methodology, data limitations, and definitions of terms, see Appendix 19.

<sup>a</sup>Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

<sup>b</sup>24-hour care.

<sup>c</sup>1992 and 1993 figures include 2,009 and 2,070 nonresponding providers, respectively, based on sample surveys of nonresponding providers.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Overview of the FY94 National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS): Data From 1993 and 1980-93*, Advance Report Number 9-Rev1 (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, May 1995), Table 8. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.51

**Characteristics of U.S. military confinement facilities and legal status of prisoners in custody**

By branch of service holding prisoners and type of facility, Dec. 31, 1994

Branch of service holding prisoners and type of facility	Number of facilities	Design capacity	Operational capacity	Number of prisoners		
				Total	Pre-trial	Post-trial
<u>All branches</u>						
Total <sup>a</sup>	33	5,910	4,964	2,782	324	2,458
Inside continental U.S.						
Local facilities	11	648	369	140	72	68
Regional facilities	10	2,633	2,490	1,182	219	963
Long-term facilities	1	1,777	1,503	1,330	0	1,330
Outside continental U.S.	11	852	602	130	33	97
<u>Army</u>						
Total	12	3,358	2,412	1,779	31	1,748
Inside continental U.S.						
Local facilities	3	367	88	27	10	17
Regional facilities	4	717	574	367	11	356
Long-term facilities	1	1,777	1,503	1,330	0	1,330
Outside continental U.S.	4	497	247	55	10	45
<u>Marine Corps</u>						
Total	5	1,180	1,180	405	137	268
Inside continental U.S.						
Local facilities	1	39	39	15	5	10
Regional facilities	3	949	949	362	130	232
Outside continental U.S.	1	192	192	28	2	26
<u>Navy</u>						
Total	16	1,372	1,372	598	156	442
Inside continental U.S.						
Local facilities	7	242	242	98	57	41
Regional facilities	3	967	967	453	78	375
Outside continental U.S.	6	163	163	47	21	26

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 and explanatory notes, see Appendix 17.

<sup>a</sup>Data 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, 1994*, NCJ-160091 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1996), Table 4.1.

Table 6.52

**Convicted prisoners in custody of U.S. military authorities**

By offense and branch of service to which prisoners belong, Dec. 31, 1994

Most serious offense	Total <sup>a</sup>	Branch of service to which prisoners belonged				
		Air Force	Army	Marine Corps	Navy	Coast Guard
All offenses	2,483	448	1,298	341	391	5
Violent offenses	1,315	267	767	119	161	1
Murder <sup>b</sup>	265	34	186	32	13	0
Negligent manslaughter	6	0	5	0	1	0
Rape	430	91	259	36	44	0
Sexual assault	380	112	169	19	79	1
Robbery	39	1	29	9	0	0
Assault	195	29	119	23	24	0
Property offenses	393	59	247	37	50	0
Burglary	19	2	13	2	2	0
Larceny/theft	265	29	188	25	23	0
Motor vehicle theft	1	0	0	0	1	0
Arson	12	4	4	1	3	0
Fraud	70	17	30	7	16	0
Stolen property	11	4	1	2	4	0
Other property	15	3	11	0	1	0
Drug offenses	223	48	178	15	6	0
Possession	13	4	8	0	1	0
Trafficking	21	2	14	2	3	0
Other/unspecified	189	18	156	13	2	0
Public-order offenses	83	24	30	12	17	0
Weapons	5	0	0	2	3	0
Driving while intoxicated	8	4	1	1	2	0
Other public-order	70	20	29	9	12	0
Military offenses <sup>c</sup>	467	73	76	158	156	4
Other offenses	2	1	0	0	1	0

Note: For information on methodology and explanatory notes, see Appendix 17.

<sup>a</sup>Excludes prisoners held in Air Force confinement facilities. Includes 25 unconvicted prisoners held in Army confinement facilities.<sup>b</sup>Includes nonnegligent manslaughter.<sup>c</sup>Includes 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, 1994*, NCJ-160091 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1996), Table 4.5.

Table 6.53

**Characteristics of U.S. Navy correctional centers, by location, 1995**

Source: American Correctional Association, *1996 Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities* (Lanham, MD: American Correctional Association, 1996), pp. 558, 559. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

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Table 6.54

**Characteristics of U.S. Army correctional centers, by location, 1995**

Source: American Correctional Association, *1996 Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities* (Lanham, MD: American Correctional Association, 1996), pp. 556, 557. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

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Table 6.55

**Characteristics of U.S. Marine Corps correctional centers, by location, 1995**

Source: American Correctional Association, *1996 Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities* (Lanham, MD: American Correctional Association, 1996), p. 560. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

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Table 6.56

## Escapes and walk-aways/AWOLs from correctional facilities

By jurisdiction, 1994 and 1995

Jurisdiction	1994				1995			
	Escapes		Walk-aways or AWOLs		Escapes		Walk-aways or AWOLs	
	Number	Returns	Number	Returns	Number	Returns	Number	Returns
Alabama	15	12	109	59	11	11	101	50
Arkansas	13	11	4	2	12	10	8	6
California	1,041 <sup>a</sup>	912 <sup>b</sup>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Colorado	29 <sup>c</sup>	25	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Connecticut	25	18	62 <sup>d</sup>	NA	19	18	66 <sup>d</sup>	43
Delaware	10	10	0	X	0	X	1	0
District of Columbia	10	10	1,401	517	6	6	1,625	732
Florida	324 <sup>e,f</sup>	307 <sup>e</sup>	X	X	308 <sup>e,g</sup>	290 <sup>e</sup>	X	X
Georgia	113 <sup>e</sup>	108 <sup>e,h</sup>	X	X	84 <sup>e</sup>	72 <sup>e,i</sup>	X	X
Hawaii	2	2	121	(k)	1	1	135 <sup>j</sup>	(k)
Idaho	6	6	8	6	6	5	1	1
Illinois <sup>l</sup>	0	X	879	739	3	3	931	900
Iowa	23	23	12	12	15	15	3	3
Kansas	5	5	24	24	5	5	19	18
Kentucky	77	71	9	4	44	41	13	7
Louisiana	8	7	31 <sup>n</sup>	27	6	6	18 <sup>n</sup>	17
Maine	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X
Maryland	NA	NA	139	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Michigan	48	NA	NA	NA	16	15	NA	NA
Minnesota	0	X	26	26	0	X	15	12
Mississippi	43 <sup>o</sup>	35	0	X	47 <sup>o</sup>	40	3 <sup>p</sup>	3
Missouri	23	22	870	NA	29	17	981	NA
Montana	2	2	56	40	3	2	46	34
Nevada	0	X	62	57	2	2	84	72
New Hampshire	0	X	22	21	0	X	21	21
New Jersey	0	X	224	205	0	X	305	241
New York	5	5	27 <sup>m</sup>	26	0	X	8 <sup>m</sup>	8
North Carolina	208	197 <sup>q</sup>	NA	NA	203	190 <sup>q</sup>	NA	NA
North Dakota	0	X	0	X	0	X	8	8
Ohio	4	4	4	4	13	11	10	9
Oklahoma	1	1	496	392	10	10	518	405
Oregon	17	13	60	57	28	26	55	53
Pennsylvania	3	3	77	70	1	0	75	45
Rhode Island	64 <sup>e</sup>	55 <sup>a</sup>	X	X	44 <sup>e</sup>	38 <sup>a</sup>	X	X
South Carolina	54	47	68	58	29	28	44	42
South Dakota	3	3	11	11	0	X	12	10
Tennessee	5	NA	30	NA	17	13	46	27
Texas	17	17	NA	NA	24	24	NA	NA
Utah	10	10	96	NA	5	5	78	NA
Vermont	6	6	45	45	0	X	56	56
Virginia	3	3	NA	NA	10	10	NA	NA
Washington	37	20	112	101	39	22	117	103
West Virginia	14	12	6	5	14	12	6	5
Wyoming	18 <sup>e</sup>	7 <sup>e</sup>	X	X	26 <sup>e</sup>	9 <sup>e</sup>	X	X
Federal Bureau of Prisons	1 <sup>i</sup>	NA	220	NA	6	NA	186	NA

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, Indiana, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New Mexico, and Wisconsin did not respond to the survey. The Source presents the information as submitted by the responding agencies. No attempt is made by the Source to verify the information received.

<sup>a</sup>Total number of escapes (both male and female) from institutions, camps, and community correctional centers for 1994.

<sup>b</sup>By Jan. 31, 1995.

<sup>c</sup>Includes out-to-court escapes; excludes community corrections, off-grounds, fugitive, jail backlog, Youthful Offender System, and certain other categories of prisoners.

<sup>d</sup>Furlough non-returns.

<sup>e</sup>Includes walk-aways and AWOLs.

<sup>f</sup>Fiscal year 1993-94.

<sup>g</sup>Fiscal year 1994-95.

<sup>h</sup>Two others in custody in other jurisdictions; three remain at large.

<sup>i</sup>Three others in custody in other jurisdictions; nine remain at large.

<sup>j</sup>Approximately.

<sup>k</sup>98 percent.

<sup>l</sup>Fiscal year.

<sup>m</sup>Walk-aways only; in fiscal years 1994 and 1995 there were 972 and 662 AWOLs, respectively. AWOLs are those furloughed in the community who are arrested and held in local jails and therefore not returned to State prison custody.

<sup>n</sup>Work release.

<sup>o</sup>Includes county jails.

<sup>p</sup>Abscinded, 3-day leave.

<sup>q</sup>By February 1996.

Source: CEGA Publishing, *Corrections Compendium* (Lincoln, NE: CEGA Publishing, June 1996), pp. 25-27. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.



Table 6.57

**Escapes from correctional facilities and escapees returned**

By type of facility and jurisdiction, 1994

Jurisdiction	Total escapes <sup>a</sup>	Type of facility			Escapees returned
		High and medium security	Low and minimum security	Community based	
Total	8,543	258	1,619	6,899	6,150
Alabama	137	17	33	87	120
Alaska	77	0	0	77	77
Arizona	122	24	8	90	116
Arkansas	17	3	10	4	16
California	1,041	1	55	985	1,095
Colorado	281	6 <sup>b</sup>	23	252	226
Connecticut	87	10	15	62	NA
Delaware	356	9	21	326	284
District of Columbia	1,139	1	29	1,109	1,047
Florida	349	49	45	255	311
Georgia	113	22	53	38	122
Hawaii	45	5	1	39	32
Idaho	15	0	15	0	7
Illinois	938	0	3	935	896
Indiana	7	0	1	6	7
Iowa	187	2	13	172 <sup>c</sup>	131
Kansas	29	3	7	19	28
Kentucky	NA	8	122	NA	75
Louisiana	99	3	58 <sup>d</sup>	38	88
Maine	NA	NA	3	2	3
Maryland <sup>e</sup>	157	0	X	157	NA
Massachusetts	32	3	15	14	29
Michigan	NA	19	28	NA	46
Minnesota	153	0	22	131 <sup>f</sup>	149
Mississippi	31	0	5	26	27
Missouri	626	20	0	606	NA
Montana	58	0	5	53	56
Nebraska	17	0	0	17	13
Nevada	62	0	38	24	49
New Hampshire	26	0	13	13	27
New Jersey	NA	0	0	NA	NA
New Mexico	47	0	22	25	46
New York	NA	4	27	NA	30
North Carolina	208	7	152	49	219
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	X
Ohio	NA	0	8	NA	8
Oklahoma	312	4	87	221	303
Oregon	193	0	87 <sup>g</sup>	106	218
Pennsylvania	66	2	2	62	54
Rhode Island	64	1	29	34	70
South Carolina	134	3	52	79	117
South Dakota	12	1	5	6	12
Tennessee	87	5	31	51	82
Texas	24	12	3	9	24
Utah	NA	3	NA	9	13
Vermont	92	0	1	91	92
Virginia	8	2	5	1	8
Washington	149	3	38	108	117
West Virginia	14	5	6	3	14
Wisconsin	259	0	207	52	190
Wyoming	18	0	5	13	18
Federal Bureau of Prisons	655	1	211 <sup>h</sup>	443 <sup>i</sup>	NA

Note: These data were collected by the Criminal Justice Institute, Inc. through a survey questionnaire mailed to correctional agency staff in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Followup calls were made to verify and gather additional information.

<sup>a</sup>Agency-reported totals only.

<sup>b</sup>Includes three escapes on out-to-court status.

<sup>c</sup>Walk-aways from halfway houses; no escapes from furlough.

<sup>d</sup>Includes State prisoners who escape from parish prisons.

<sup>e</sup>Data are for fiscal year 1994. Figure for community based includes low and minimum security facilities and work release.

<sup>f</sup>Includes 127 escapes from work release.

<sup>g</sup>Includes 8 from prison grounds and 79 walk-aways from work crews.

<sup>h</sup>Walk-aways from minimum security facilities who represent minimal threat to community.

<sup>i</sup>Includes 3 from social furlough, 422 from community corrections centers and home confinement, 16 persons being transferred from institutions to community corrections centers, and 2 furlough escapes.

Source: Camille Graham Camp and George M. Camp, *The Corrections Yearbook 1995: Adult Corrections* (South Salem, NY: Criminal Justice Institute, Inc., 1995), pp. 23-25. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 6.58

**Conditional and unconditional releases of sentenced prisoners from State and Federal jurisdiction**

By type of release, region, and jurisdiction, 1994

Region and jurisdiction	Conditional release					Unconditional release			
	Total	Parole	Probation	Supervised mandatory release	Other	Total	Expiration of sentence	Commutation	Other
United States, total	353,020	149,004	21,587	151,150	31,279	73,074	67,787	644	4,405
Federal	4,790	2,621	9	2,160	NA	15,986	15,623	363	NA
State	348,230	146,383	21,578	148,990	31,279	57,088	52,164	281	4,405
Northeast	47,586	41,431	892	3,749	1,514	7,255	6,874	6	137
Connecticut <sup>a,b</sup>	1,423	231	NA	X	1,192	438	198	0	2
Maine	454	4	437	0	13	341	336	0	5
Massachusetts <sup>b,c,d</sup>	1,260	1,260	NA	X	0	1,806	1,733	0	73
New Hampshire <sup>b</sup>	601	543	58	NA	0	112	112	0	NA
New Jersey	9,634	9,326	X	X	308	2,441	2,441	0	0
New York	25,274	21,525	0	3,749	0	1,259	1,259	0	0
Pennsylvania	7,908	7,908	X	X	0	811	752	2	57
Rhode Island <sup>a</sup>	718	374	343	X	1	13	9	4	0
Vermont <sup>a</sup>	314	260	54	X	0	34	34	0	0
Midwest	64,746	27,301	8,313	25,299	3,833	15,516	14,416	14	1,086
Illinois <sup>c</sup>	19,648	28	X	19,620	0	462	438	8	16
Indiana	5,747	2	2,660	3,085	0	844	1	0	843
Iowa <sup>c</sup>	3,040	1,624	505	X	911	413	289	0	124
Kansas	3,217	2,799	244	X	174	116	113	3	0
Michigan <sup>c</sup>	8,337	8,337	X	X	0	723	723	0	0
Minnesota	2,539	11	X	1,881	647	274	257	NA	17
Missouri	8,217	5,260	2,109	0	848	409	388	0	21
Nebraska	855	855	X	X	0	522	516	0	6
North Dakota	237	132	97	X	8	108	108	0	0
Ohio	8,508	4,565	2,698	X	1,245	11,335	11,288	3	44
South Dakota	457	402	X	55	X	231	231	0	X
Wisconsin	3,944	3,286	X	658	0	79	64	0	15
South	120,729	65,481	10,441	24,412	20,395	26,814	23,648	257	2,909
Alabama	4,475	2,388	2,087	X	0	2,734	2,618	0	116
Arkansas	3,453	2,962	X	X	491	852	850	0	2
Delaware <sup>a,b</sup>	552	64	NA	488	0	488	145	1	342
District of Columbia <sup>a,b</sup>	4,471	2,471	NA	198	1,802	758	758	0	0
Florida <sup>c</sup>	18,808	225	1,868	X	16,715	6,034	5,477	30	527
Georgia <sup>c</sup>	7,585	6,689	34	X	862	2,031	1,995	35	1
Kentucky	3,426	2,749	677	X	NA	2,386	2,386	0	NA
Louisiana	9,980	1,727	194	8,059	0	498	289	0	209
Maryland <sup>b,d</sup>	7,754	3,912	X	3,830	12	852	281	6	565
Mississippi	1,648	929	719	X	0	1,615	1,392	0	223
North Carolina	21,492	21,485	7	NA	0	435	389	0	46
Oklahoma	2,967	979	1,819	0	169	3,391	2,968	0	423
South Carolina	5,205	3,935	1,267	0	3	2,192	2,108	0	84
Tennessee	3,656	2,121	1,194	NA	341	1,098	1,098	0	0
Texas <sup>d</sup>	17,462	9,561	570	7,331	0	448	448	X	X
Virginia	7,288	2,782	X	4,506	0	783	227	185	371
West Virginia	507	502	5	X	0	219	219	0	0
West	115,169	12,170	1,932	95,530	5,537	7,503	7,226	4	273
Arizona <sup>c</sup>	6,678	1,154	171	118	5,235	392	306	0	86
California <sup>c</sup>	92,152	NA	X	92,152	X	1,491	1,491	X	NA
Colorado <sup>d</sup>	1,977	1,846	82	49	0	1,245	1,244	1	0
Hawaii <sup>a,d</sup>	1,527	817	710	0	0	205	175	0	30
Idaho	1,195	451	705	X	39	175	164	0	11
Montana	494	322	157	15	0	111	111	0	0
Nevada <sup>e</sup>	1,535	1,535	X	X	0	1,231	1,215	0	16
New Mexico	1,471	1,221	X	X	250	615	615	0	0
Oregon	2,778	2,778	X	X	0	7	6	0	1
Utah	1,650	1,650	0	0	0	156	36	0	120
Washington	3,389	193	X	3,196	0	1,731	1,722	0	9
Wyoming	323	203	107	0	13	144	141	3	0

Note: See Note, figure 6.1. Releases are of prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year. Alaska was unable to provide movement data because of reporting difficulties. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 17.

<sup>c</sup>Data are custody rather than jurisdiction counts.

<sup>d</sup>Some or all release categories are estimated.

<sup>e</sup>Unconditional releases may include transfers to other jurisdictions.

<sup>a</sup>Figures include both jail and prison inmates; jails and prisons are combined in one system.

<sup>b</sup>Unconditional releases may include a small number of inmates who were released to probation or appeal/bond.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1994*, NCJ-160091 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1996), Table 5.13.

Table 6.59

**Adults on parole under State and Federal jurisdiction**

By region and jurisdiction, 1994 and 1995

Region and jurisdiction	Parole population Jan. 1, 1994	1994		Parole population Dec. 31, 1994	Percent change in parole population during 1994	Number on parole on Dec. 31, 1994 per 100,000 adult residents	Parole population Dec. 31, 1995 <sup>a</sup>	Number on parole on Dec. 31, 1995 per 100,000 adult residents <sup>a</sup>
		Entries	Exits					
United States, total	676,100	411,504	396,971	690,159	2.1%	359	700,174	361
Federal	55,710	28,505	22,788	61,430	10.3	32	59,136 <sup>b</sup>	30
State	620,390	382,999	374,183	628,729	1.3	327	641,038	330
Northeast	167,337	75,585	68,187	173,735	3.8	447	184,122	474
Connecticut <sup>c,d</sup>	1,000	1,470	270	1,200	20.0	48	1,233	50
Maine	38	3	1	40	5.3	4	41	4
Massachusetts <sup>e,f</sup>	4,370	3,872	3,709	4,533	3.7	98	4,639	100
New Hampshire	777	529	471	835	7.5	99	785	92
New Jersey	35,775	15,365	9,320	41,820	16.9	700	47,411	793
New York	52,186	25,493	23,847	53,832	3.2	394	55,568	409
Pennsylvania	72,100	28,052	29,797	70,355	-2.4	769	73,234	799
Rhode Island	536	482	490	528	-1.5	70	593	79
Vermont	555	319	282	592	6.7	136	618	141
Midwest	79,852	58,903	56,124	82,442	3.2	182	87,364	192
Illinois	24,177	21,113	18,595	26,695	10.4	308	29,541	339
Indiana	2,891	3,005	2,609	3,296	14.0	77	3,599	83
Iowa	2,339	2,265	1,632	2,972	27.1	142	3,535	167
Kansas	7,141	4,161	5,011	6,291	-11.9	338	6,094	325
Michigan	14,015	9,009	10,102	12,922	-7.8	185	13,862	197
Minnesota	1,834	2,090	2,020	1,904	3.8	57	2,117	63
Missouri <sup>d</sup>	12,264	5,692	5,364	12,592	2.7	323	13,023	330
Nebraska	815	865	909	771	-5.4	65	661	55
North Dakota	90	179	176	93	3.3	20	114	24
Ohio	6,997	6,012	5,829	7,180	2.6	87	6,582	79
South Dakota	674	568	581	661	-1.9	129	688	132
Wisconsin <sup>c</sup>	6,615	3,944	3,296	7,065	6.8	189	7,548	200
South	257,202	118,655	123,425	253,067	-1.6	377	243,309	358
Alabama <sup>c,d</sup>	6,729	7,292	7,283	6,760	0.5	215	7,235	228
Arkansas <sup>d</sup>	4,036	4,470	3,591	4,915	21.8	271	4,855	265
Delaware <sup>d</sup>	914	409	294	1,029	12.6	194	810	150
District of Columbia	6,591	3,336	3,353	6,574	-0.3	1,458	8,696	1,523
Florida <sup>c</sup>	17,567	14,202	11,452	19,089	8.7	179	13,746	127
Georgia <sup>c</sup>	20,790	8,025	13,315	17,505	-15.8	339	19,434	368
Kentucky <sup>c</sup>	4,148	4,185	3,980	4,380	5.6	153	4,257	147
Louisiana <sup>c</sup>	14,463	9,805	7,153	17,112	18.3	556	19,028	613
Maryland <sup>c</sup>	13,858	10,429	9,492	14,795	6.8	395	15,748	418
Mississippi <sup>c</sup>	1,730	911	1,208	1,517	-12.3	79	1,510	78
North Carolina	17,284	16,269	12,526	21,027	21.7	396	18,501	343
Oklahoma	2,503	939	838	2,604	4.0	110	2,356	96
South Carolina	5,790	1,891	1,652	6,029	4.1	222	5,897	216
Tennessee <sup>c</sup>	11,279	2,726	3,473	10,260	-9.0	265	8,851	224
Texas <sup>d</sup>	116,637	24,088	32,162	108,563	-6.9	830	103,069	774
Virginia	11,504	9,021	10,876	9,649	-16.1	195	10,188	204
West Virginia <sup>c</sup>	1,379	657	777	1,259	-8.7	90	1,108	79
West	115,999	129,856	126,447	119,485	3.0	291	126,243	303
Alaska	685	638	645	678	-1.0	164	459	111
Arizona	4,017	5,817	5,483	4,351	8.3	148	4,109	136
California	80,845	110,307	106,068	85,084	5.2	374	91,807	403
Colorado <sup>e,h</sup>	2,731	2,057	2,325	2,463	-9.8	92	3,024	109
Hawaii <sup>i</sup>	1,541	718	596	1,663	7.9	190	1,689	192
Idaho <sup>c</sup>	837	NA	NA	862	3.0	109	862	106
Montana	704	390	458	636	-9.7	103	755	119
Nevada <sup>c</sup>	3,398	1,823	1,510	3,529	3.9	326	3,460	306
New Mexico <sup>c,d</sup>	1,281	871	878	1,505	17.5	130	1,118	94
Oregon	13,687	5,175	4,598	14,264	4.2	619	15,019	641
Utah <sup>c</sup>	2,185	1,651	1,401	2,438	11.6	197	2,731	214
Washington <sup>d</sup>	3,720	193	2,263	1,650	-55.6	42	875	22
Wyoming	368	216	222	362	-1.6	107	335	97

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. Maine eliminated parole in 1976. Due to variation in the structure of parole agencies and reporting methods, readers should consult the jurisdictional explanatory notes in Appendix 17 for detailed information. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 17.

<sup>d</sup>All data are estimated.

<sup>e</sup>Total entries are estimated.

<sup>f</sup>The Dec. 31, 1994 count is estimated.

<sup>g</sup>The Jan. 1, 1994 count is estimated.

<sup>h</sup>Total exits are estimated.

<sup>i</sup>Data are for the year beginning July 1, 1993.

<sup>a</sup>Preliminary and subject to revision.

<sup>b</sup>The decrease resulted from a review of the statistical database by the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, which identified and closed cases that had been coded incorrectly.

<sup>c</sup>Because of nonresponse or incomplete data, the population on Dec. 31, 1994 does not equal the population on Jan. 1, 1994 plus entries minus exits.

Source U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1994*, NCJ-160091 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1996), Table 6.2; and U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Probation and Parole Populations in the U.S., 1995* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1996).

Table 6.60

**Rate (per 100,000 adult residents) of persons in the parole population**

United States, 1979-90, 1992-95

	Rate per 100,000 adult residents
1979	138
1980	136
1981	136
1982	144
1983	147
1984	155
1985	158
1986	184
1987	201
1988	224
1989	248
1990	287
1992	336
1993	352
1994	359
1995	361

Note: See Note, table 6.3. Rates were calculated using U.S. Bureau of the Census population figures for the number of adult residents. Rates for 1979 and 1980 presented in earlier editions of SOURCEBOOK were based on the number of inhabitants and thus are not comparable to the data presented here. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 17.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Research Center West; U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Probation and Parole 1982*, Bulletin NCJ-89874, p. 4; **1983**, Bulletin NCJ-94776, p. 2; **1984**, Bulletin NCJ-100181, p. 4; **1985**, Bulletin NCJ-103683, p. 3; **1986**, Bulletin NCJ-108012, p. 3; **1987**, Bulletin NCJ-113948, p. 3; **1988**, Bulletin NCJ-119970, p. 3; **1989**, Bulletin NCJ-125833, p. 3; **1990**, Bulletin NCJ-133285, p. 3 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice); U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1992*, NCJ-146413, p. 105; **1993**, NCJ-156241, Table 6.2; **1994**, NCJ-160091, Table 6.2 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice); and U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Probation and Parole Populations in the U.S., 1995* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1996).

Table 6.61

**Adults on parole under State and Federal jurisdiction**

By sex, region, and jurisdiction, 1994

Region and jurisdiction	Parole population Dec. 31, 1994	Male	Female	Not reported
United States, total	690,159	609,510	66,359	14,290
Federal	61,430	53,704	7,716	10
State	628,729	555,806	58,643	14,280
Northeast	173,735	156,232	17,503	0
Connecticut <sup>a</sup>	1,200	1,120	80	0
Maine	40	38	2	0
Massachusetts	4,533	4,191	342	0
New Hampshire <sup>a</sup>	835	710	125	0
New Jersey	41,820	40,349	1,471	0
New York	53,832	49,322	4,510	0
Pennsylvania <sup>a</sup>	70,355	59,460	10,895	0
Rhode Island	528	488	40	0
Vermont	592	554	38	0
Midwest	82,442	73,235	6,235	2,972
Illinois <sup>a</sup>	26,695	24,956	1,739	0
Indiana	3,296	3,051	245	0
Iowa	2,972	NA	NA	2,972
Kansas	6,291	5,786	505	0
Michigan	12,922	11,826	1,096	0
Minnesota	1,904	1,774	130	0
Missouri	12,592	11,437	1,155	0
Nebraska	771	677	94	0
North Dakota	93	88	5	0
Ohio <sup>a</sup>	7,180	6,533	647	0
South Dakota	661	599	62	0
Wisconsin	7,065	6,508	557	0
South	253,067	217,155	24,604	11,308
Alabama <sup>a</sup>	6,760	12	5	6,743
Arkansas	4,915	4,405	510	0
Delaware <sup>a</sup>	1,029	949	80	0
District of Columbia	6,574	6,114	460	0
Florida	19,089	17,088	2,001	0
Georgia <sup>a</sup>	17,505	16,028	1,477	0
Kentucky	4,380	NA	NA	4,380
Louisiana	17,112	15,814	1,298	0
Maryland	14,795	13,699	1,096	0
Mississippi	1,517	1,365	152	0
North Carolina	21,027	19,206	1,821	0
Oklahoma	2,604	2,173	431	0
South Carolina	6,029	5,417	612	0
Tennessee	10,260	9,339	921	0
Texas <sup>a</sup>	108,563	95,999	12,564	0
Virginia <sup>a</sup>	9,649	8,539	1,110	0
West Virginia	1,259	1,008	66	185
West	119,485	109,184	10,301	0
Alaska	678	657	21	0
Arizona	4,351	4,003	348	0
California	85,084	77,861	7,223	0
Colorado	2,463	2,214	249	0
Hawaii	1,663	1,532	131	0
Idaho	862	776	86	0
Montana	636	574	62	0
Nevada <sup>a</sup>	3,529	3,211	318	0
New Mexico <sup>a</sup>	1,505	1,355	150	0
Oregon	14,264	12,826	1,438	0
Utah	2,438	2,247	191	0
Washington <sup>a</sup>	1,650	1,584	66	0
Wyoming	362	344	18	0

Note: See Notes, tables 6.3 and 6.59. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 17.

<sup>a</sup>Detailed data are estimated for sex.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1994*, NCJ-160091 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1996), Table 6.6.

Table 6.62

**Adults on parole under State and Federal jurisdiction**

By race, region, and jurisdiction, 1994

Region and jurisdiction	Parole population Dec. 31, 1994	White	Black	American Indian/Alaska Native	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Other, unknown, or not reported
United States, total	690,159	333,517	293,861	3,676	3,105	56,000
Federal	61,430	39,471	16,582	786	872	3,719
State	628,729	294,046	277,279	2,890	2,233	52,281
Northeast	173,735	70,492	78,910	117	869	23,347
Connecticut	1,200	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,200
Maine	40	40	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	4,533	2,655	1,041	6	31	800
New Hampshire <sup>a</sup>	835	757	75	0	3	0
New Jersey	41,820	16,728	25,092	0	0	0
New York	53,832	8,440	26,750	101	187	18,354
Pennsylvania <sup>a</sup>	70,355	40,872	25,834	9	647	2,993
Rhode Island	528	408	118	1	1	0
Vermont	592	592	0	0	0	0
Midwest	82,442	32,182	40,239	640	248	9,133
Illinois <sup>a</sup>	26,695	6,394	18,181	35	34	2,051
Indiana	3,296	NA	NA	NA	NA	3,296
Iowa	2,972	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,972
Kansas	6,291	3,900	2,188	86	33	84
Michigan	12,922	5,502	7,343	42	4	31
Minnesota	1,904	1,061	582	153	0	108
Missouri <sup>a</sup>	12,592	7,665	4,884	16	7	20
Nebraska	771	501	251	19	0	0
North Dakota	93	79	2	12	0	0
Ohio <sup>a</sup>	7,180	3,087	3,805	4	144	140
South Dakota	661	527	25	109	0	0
Wisconsin	7,065	3,466	2,978	164	26	431
South	253,067	111,319	128,314	628	106	12,700
Alabama <sup>a</sup>	6,760	8	9	0	0	6,743
Arkansas	4,915	2,001	2,422	4	1	487
Delaware <sup>a</sup>	1,029	427	554	0	0	48
District of Columbia	6,574	131	6,377	NA	NA	66
Florida	19,089	8,079	10,711	7	2	290
Georgia <sup>a</sup>	17,505	6,055	11,450	NA	NA	0
Kentucky	4,380	NA	NA	NA	NA	4,380
Louisiana	17,112	4,722	12,341	2	6	41
Maryland	14,795	3,733	11,022	3	9	28
Mississippi	1,517	534	977	NA	NA	6
North Carolina	21,027	7,140	13,205	469	17	196
Oklahoma	2,604	1,584	799	117	2	102
South Carolina	6,029	1,968	4,020	NA	NA	41
Tennessee	10,260	4,550	5,710	NA	NA	0
Texas <sup>a</sup>	108,563	65,873	42,586	22	52	30
Virginia	9,649	3,610	5,962	3	17	57
West Virginia	1,259	904	169	1	0	185
West	119,485	80,053	29,816	1,505	1,010	7,101
Alaska	678	401	79	182	16	0
Arizona	4,351	3,481	609	174	0	87
California <sup>a</sup>	85,084	56,260	24,997	502	827	2,498
Colorado	2,463	1,286	522	32	7	616
Hawaii	1,663	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,663
Idaho <sup>a</sup>	862	819	13	26	4	0
Montana	636	564	0	0	0	72
Nevada <sup>a</sup>	3,529	2,047	1,030	53	13	386
New Mexico <sup>a</sup>	1,505	1,262	164	67	NA	12
Oregon	14,264	10,322	1,864	292	97	1,689
Utah	2,438	2,116	208	77	34	3
Washington <sup>a</sup>	1,650	1,172	314	83	12	69
Wyoming	362	323	16	17	0	6

Note: See Notes, tables 6.3 and 6.59. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 17.

<sup>a</sup>Detailed data are estimated for race.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1994*, NCJ-160091 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1996), Table 6.7.

Table 6.63

**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, 1994

Region and jurisdiction	Parole violators						Other conditional release violators				
	Total	Total	New sentence		No new sentence		Total	New sentence		No new sentence	
			Male	Female	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female
United States, total	170,974	73,685	36,998	2,551	31,878	2,258	97,289	29,053	2,048	60,845	5,343
Federal	3,146	1,859	NA	NA	1,750	109	1,287	NA	NA	1,214	73
State	167,828	71,826	36,998	2,551	30,128	2,149	96,002	29,053	2,048	59,631	5,270
Northeast	17,365	12,726	985	47	10,975	719	4,639	327	30	4,105	177
Connecticut <sup>a</sup>	709	235	3	0	224	8	474	10	3	404	57
Maine	268	4	0	0	4	0	264	77	3	175	9
Massachusetts <sup>b,c</sup>	1,155	1,070	100	0	907	63	85	75	10	NA	NA
New Hampshire	261	261	NA	NA	249	12	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
New Jersey	3,922	3,912	414	17	3,232	249	10	NA	NA	10	0
New York	6,548	5,796	X	X	5,463	333	752	X	X	745	7
Pennsylvania	4,171	1,233	393	25	767	48	2,938	111	9	2,715	103
Rhode Island <sup>a</sup>	246	130	45	4	79	2	116	54	5	56	1
Vermont <sup>a</sup>	85	85	30	1	50	4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Midwest	21,477	13,809	4,331	199	8,669	610	7,668	4,246	161	2,979	282
Illinois <sup>b</sup>	4,452	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4,452	3,749	121	548	34
Indiana	594	594	204	9	359	22	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Iowa <sup>b</sup>	996	705	403	36	240	26	291	163	23	101	4
Kansas	2,078	1,705	270	11	1,322	102	373	49	7	281	36
Michigan <sup>b</sup>	3,315	3,315	1,150	72	1,943	150	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	926	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	926	135	5	733	53
Missouri	2,996	2,566	538	27	1,865	136	430	79	2	339	10
Nebraska	368	368	NA	NA	325	43	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	81	30	NA	NA	28	2	51	NA	NA	47	4
Ohio	4,094	3,217	1,424	25	1,684	84	877	NA	NA	740	137
South Dakota	189	133	4	0	119	10	56	3	2	50	1
Wisconsin	1,388	1,176	338	19	784	35	212	68	1	140	3
South	57,000	39,374	30,473	2,214	6,201	486	17,626	8,049	570	8,271	736
Alabama	1,856	1,410	128	8	1,195	79	446	414	32	NA	NA
Arkansas	999	742	393	2	309	38	257	86	1	154	16
Delaware <sup>a</sup>	194	49	48	1	NA	NA	145	133	12	NA	NA
District of Columbia <sup>a</sup>	2,370	2,082	1,400	85	597	NA	288	216	NA	72	NA
Florida <sup>b</sup>	7,423	136	18	1	111	6	7,287	2,142	159	4,652	334
Georgia <sup>b</sup>	3,851	3,851	3,392	162	267	30	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kentucky	1,686	1,471	113	6	1,241	111	215	17	1	170	27
Louisiana	5,873	670	349	25	275	21	5,203	2,038	138	2,703	324
Maryland <sup>c</sup>	1,672	1,666	884	48	696	38	6	0	0	6	0
Mississippi	152	133	54	4	67	8	19	19	0	0	0
North Carolina	5,426	5,426	5,051	375	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Oklahoma <sup>c</sup>	225	225	139	23	54	9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
South Carolina	2,246	1,466	476	22	895	73	780	317	16	422	25
Tennessee <sup>c</sup>	2,970	2,096	1,959	137	NA	NA	874	802	72	NA	NA
Texas	18,209	16,459	15,241	1,218	NA	NA	1,750	1,620	130	NA	NA
Virginia	1,756	1,400	781	96	451	72	356	245	9	92	10
West Virginia	92	92	47	1	43	1	0	0	0	0	0
West	71,986	5,917	1,209	91	4,283	334	66,069	16,431	1,287	44,276	4,075
Arizona <sup>b</sup>	1,856	424	63	8	311	42	1,432	278	13	990	151
California <sup>b</sup>	62,776	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	62,776	15,875	1,245	41,871	3,785
Colorado <sup>c</sup>	1,071	930	155	14	709	52	141	47	2	85	7
Hawaii <sup>a,c</sup>	845	389	78	6	283	22	456	158	21	246	31
Idaho	447	224	8	0	209	7	223	68	6	129	20
Montana	116	116	10	2	100	4	X	X	X	X	X
Nevada	612	612	NA	NA	569	43	NA	NA	NA	X	X
New Mexico	1,054	657	NA	NA	619	38	397	NA	NA	382	15
Oregon	1,367	1,367	669	46	590	62	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	1,093	1,093	213	15	805	60	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	700	56	7	0	47	2	644	5	0	573	66
Wyoming	49	49	6	0	41	2	0	0	0	0	0

Note: See Note, figure 6.1. Most, but not all, States reserve prison for offenders sentenced to 1 year or more. Alaska was unable to provide movement data because of reporting difficulties. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 17.

<sup>a</sup>Figures include both jail and prison inmates; jails and prisons are combined in one system.

<sup>b</sup>Data are custody rather than jurisdiction counts.

<sup>c</sup>Some or all release categories are estimated.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1994*, NCJ-160091 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1996), Table 5.16.

Table 6.64

**Entries to parole supervision from prisons in 36 States**By offense, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, United States, 1992<sup>a</sup>

Most serious offense	All entries	Sex		Race <sup>b</sup>			Hispanic <sup>d</sup>
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other <sup>c</sup>	
Number of parole entries	176,564	160,602	15,864	72,111	86,717	1,674	29,350
All offenses	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Violent offenses	25.2	26.2	14.7	23.6	26.7	32.1	22.7
Homicide	2.7	2.6	3.4	2.7	2.7	4.4	2.3
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.5	1.8	2.3	1.5
Murder	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.7	0.7
Nonnegligent manslaughter	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.8
Negligent manslaughter	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.3	0.9	2.0	0.7
Unspecified homicide	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(e)
Kidnaping	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.3
Rape	1.7	1.8	0.2	2.1	1.4	2.3	1.4
Other sexual assault	2.5	2.7	0.3	4.1	1.3	3.2	2.1
Robbery	10.7	11.2	5.6	7.0	13.7	7.9	10.1
Assault	6.6	6.8	4.3	6.4	6.8	11.6	6.0
Other violent	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.5	1.7	0.5
Property offenses	32.7	32.4	36.3	38.2	29.6	36.4	23.8
Burglary	14.8	15.7	5.8	17.9	12.4	17.9	13.2
Larceny-theft	8.4	7.7	15.6	9.1	8.6	8.4	4.8
Motor vehicle theft	2.7	2.9	1.0	3.1	2.4	3.6	3.0
Arson	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.3
Fraud	3.9	3.1	12.0	5.0	3.5	3.2	1.1
Stolen property	1.6	1.6	0.9	1.3	1.7	1.6	1.1
Other property	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.6	1.4	0.3
Drug offenses	31.1	30.1	41.3	23.3	35.4	15.0	43.4
Possession	8.2	7.8	11.3	4.9	10.4	3.5	7.0
Trafficking	19.3	18.8	23.7	14.3	21.3	8.5	30.8
Other drug	3.7	3.4	6.3	4.1	3.7	3.0	5.6
Public-order offenses	9.8	10.1	6.2	13.2	7.4	15.2	8.4
Weapons	2.2	2.4	0.6	1.5	2.6	1.8	2.5
Driving while intoxicated	3.7	3.9	1.3	7.0	1.2	8.4	5.0
Other public-order	3.9	3.8	4.2	4.7	3.6	5.0	1.0
Other offenses	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.7	0.8	1.2	1.6

Note: See Note, table 6.31. Data on most serious offense were reported for 90.8 percent of the 182,141 State parole entries who entered prison with a sentence of more than 1 year. For methodology and offenses within categories, see Appendix 18.

<sup>d</sup>Includes persons of all races.

<sup>e</sup>Less than 0.05 percent.

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

<sup>b</sup>Includes persons of Hispanic origin.

<sup>c</sup>Includes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, and Pacific Islanders.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *National Corrections Reporting Program, 1992*, NCJ-145862 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), p. 56.

Table 6.65

**Parole discharges in 29 States**By method of parole discharge, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, United States, 1992<sup>a</sup>

Method of parole discharge	All discharges	Sex		Race <sup>b</sup>			Hispanic <sup>d</sup>
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other <sup>c</sup>	
Number of discharges	216,710	196,884	17,096	96,811	98,682	1,589	38,766
All methods	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Successful completion	49.3	49.2	57.8	50.7	48.6	55.6	41.8
Absconder	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.2	0.6	0.7
Return to jail or prison <sup>e</sup>	47.8	47.9	39.7	46.5	48.4	42.4	55.8
Transfer	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1
Death	1.1	1.2	0.7	1.0	1.1	0.8	1.2
Other	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.4

Note: See Note, table 6.31. Data were reported for 97.8 percent of the 221,552 State parole discharges who entered prison with a sentence of more than 1 year and include those on supervised release even if not technically termed "parole." For methodology, see Appendix 18.

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

<sup>b</sup>Includes persons of Hispanic origin.

<sup>c</sup>Includes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, and Pacific Islanders.

<sup>d</sup>Includes persons of all races.

<sup>e</sup>Includes those returned to prison with a new sentence, technical parole violators, and those returned pending parole revocation or a new charge.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *National Corrections Reporting Program, 1992*, NCJ-145862 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), p. 67.

Table 6.66

**Parole discharges in 29 States**By offense and type of discharge, United States, 1992<sup>a</sup>

Most serious offense	Number	Total	Type of discharge							
			Successful completion of term	Ab-sconder	Return to prison with:			Transfer	Death	Other
					New sentence	Parole revo-cation	Re-vocation pending			
All offenses	209,995	100%	50.9%	1.0%	12.7%	18.8%	14.7%	0.2%	1.2%	0.6%
Violent offenses	51,870	100	51.9	0.9	10.1	20.4	14.2	0.2	1.5	0.7
Homicide	5,371	100	62.5	0.6	6.6	16.9	9.8	0.4	2.5	0.7
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	3,084	100	53.7	0.7	9.2	19.8	12.6	0.5	2.6	0.7
Murder	2,181	100	52.0	1.0	8.7	22.3	11.3	0.7	3.0	1.0
Nonnegligent manslaughter	903	100	57.9	0.1	10.5	13.7	15.7	0.0	1.8	0.2
Negligent manslaughter	2,037	100	74.9	0.3	3.1	13.1	6.9	0.2	1.0	0.6
Unspecified homicide	250	100	69.6	0.4	3.6	13.2	0.0	0.0	12.8	0.4
Kidnaping	993	100	52.7	1.0	9.7	17.5	16.3	0.7	0.9	1.2
Rape	3,580	100	53.9	1.0	4.8	23.9	14.2	0.1	1.4	0.7
Other sexual assault	4,260	100	66.0	0.4	4.6	14.1	13.3	(b)	1.3	0.4
Robbery	23,648	100	44.0	1.1	13.7	24.3	14.3	0.2	1.6	0.8
Assault	13,100	100	56.0	1.1	8.6	16.3	16.0	0.1	1.1	0.8
Other violent	918	100	61.8	0.7	7.8	16.0	12.7	0.1	0.3	0.5
Property offenses	77,919	100	49.0	1.2	13.6	21.1	13.3	0.2	1.1	0.6
Burglary	36,046	100	46.1	1.2	14.0	22.5	14.2	0.2	1.1	0.6
Larceny-theft	21,736	100	48.3	1.2	14.7	18.8	15.2	0.2	1.0	0.6
Motor vehicle theft	6,193	100	36.5	0.8	20.9	22.1	17.5	0.2	1.0	1.0
Arson	1,168	100	63.9	0.9	4.2	17.7	10.8	0.1	1.9	0.6
Fraud	8,244	100	62.4	1.6	7.0	19.5	7.4	0.3	1.0	0.8
Stolen property	3,199	100	60.9	0.8	10.6	23.9	2.2	0.5	1.0	0.1
Other property	1,333	100	69.3	0.5	5.3	20.3	3.9	0.0	0.7	0.1
Drug offenses	57,480	100	49.7	0.7	13.5	16.8	17.6	0.2	1.1	0.4
Possession	12,537	100	57.1	0.5	9.5	23.9	7.3	0.1	1.5	0.2
Trafficking	33,032	100	51.9	0.7	12.9	16.5	16.2	0.1	1.1	0.5
Other drug	11,911	100	35.6	1.1	19.4	9.8	32.2	0.6	0.9	0.5
Public-order offenses	18,176	100	63.1	1.3	11.7	12.0	10.4	0.1	0.9	0.5
Weapons	4,868	100	45.4	0.5	21.9	12.7	17.9	0.1	1.0	0.5
Driving while intoxicated	6,740	100	72.4	0.2	9.2	7.7	9.5	0.0	0.8	0.2
Other public-order	6,566	100	66.7	3.0	6.6	15.9	5.8	0.2	0.9	0.9
Other offenses	4,550	100	37.1	1.1	20.4	14.2	26.0	0.1	0.5	0.6

Note: See Note, table 6.31. Data on type of parole discharge and most serious offense were reported for 94.8 percent of the 221,552 State parole discharges who entered prison with a sentence of more than 1 year. For methodology and offenses within categories, see Appendix 18.

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

<sup>b</sup>Less than 0.05 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *National Corrections Reporting Program, 1992*, NCJ-145862 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), p. 69.



Table 6.67

**Prisoners granted parole by the U.S. Parole Commission**

By region, fiscal years 1977-95

Fiscal year	Total		Northeast		Southeast		North Central		South Central		West	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1977	3,746	44.1%	664	43.9%	1,106	55.1%	864	41.7%	593	41.9%	519	35.2%
1978	5,260	54.3	861	50.7	1,322	55.7	1,330	59.9	683	45.9	1,064	55.7
1979	6,427	65.8	1,113	60.3	1,727	71.4	1,564	71.3	939	59.8	1,084	62.3
1980	6,722	69.7	1,149	63.8	1,988	74.1	1,354	72.0	977	67.2	1,254	68.7
1981	5,436	64.8	1,072	64.0	1,608	68.3	1,066	65.9	939	65.9	751	57.0
1982	5,283	64.0	1,063	67.3	1,401	62.7	1,130	65.9	983	63.3	706	59.8
1983	6,214	64.0	1,125	64.3	1,663	64.3	1,237	63.2	1,426	66.2	763	60.4
1984	6,073	63.4	1,414	67.7	1,461	63.5	1,133	59.3	1,331	63.8	734	61.2
1985	5,667	59.0	1,223	61.8	1,380	60.2	1,078	53.6	1,280	61.5	706	56.7
1986	6,788	60.5	1,576	61.7	1,746	66.1	1,196	54.3	1,598	64.3	672	50.6
1987	7,561	62.9	1,487	59.7	1,982	69.6	1,383	58.3	1,925	66.8	784	54.4
1988	7,773	62.4	1,653	63.2	2,079	71.9	1,337	55.3	1,793	64.6	911	52.0
1989	7,718	65.8	1,990	71.5	2,126	72.3	1,251	58.9	1,565	66.4	786	51.3
1990	6,537	66.4	1,750	74.2	1,770	71.7	1,065	60.3	1,263	65.6	689	51.7
1991	5,459	69.3	1,000	72.2	1,845	75.7	933	67.5	982	67.5	699	57.2
1992	3,761	65.1	1,501	66.9	X	X	1,052	66.4	1,208	62.1	X	X
1993	3,425	69.8	1,372	73.5	X	X	924	67.7	1,129	67.5	X	X
1994	2,377	71.1	918	72.2	X	X	683	70.9	776	70.0	X	X
1995	2,194	72.5	1,019	74.2	X	X	1,175	71.0	X	X	X	X

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 approximately 13,000 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 had 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.

Beginning in fiscal year 1992, the Commission modified its regional operation by combining the Northeast and Southeast regions into the Eastern region. The Western region also was closed, and the South Central and North Central regional offices took over the area previously serviced by the Western region. The South Central regional office was closed during fiscal year 1995. Some data for 1994 have been revised by the Source and will differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

For a list of States in regions, see Appendix 5.

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: USGPO, 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 6.68

**Federal parolees terminating supervision**

By outcome and offense, United States, 1992

Most serious conviction offense	Number of terminations of parole or supervised release	Percent terminating supervision with:						
		Total	No violation	Technical violations <sup>a</sup>			New crime <sup>b</sup>	Administrative case closures
				Drug use	Fugitive status	Other		
All offenses	16,233	100%	57.4%	9.7%	2.8%	11.4%	10.5%	8.2%
Felonies	15,566	100	56.7	9.8	2.8	11.5	10.7	8.4
Violent offenses	1,790	100	37.5	18.0	4.7	17.8	17.2	4.7
Murder/nonnegligent manslaughter	102	100	40.2	13.7	4.9	19.6	11.8	9.8
Negligent manslaughter	25	100	80.0	0.0	0.0	12.0	8.0	0.0
Assault	132	100	53.8	9.1	4.5	11.4	16.7	4.5
Robbery	1,309	100	31.5	21.7	5.0	18.9	18.6	4.4
Rape	67	100	52.2	3.0	4.5	20.9	11.9	7.5
Other sex offenses <sup>c</sup>	66	100	78.8	4.5	1.5	7.6	4.5	3.0
Kidnaping	70	100	47.1	8.6	4.3	12.9	20.0	7.1
Threats against the President	19	100	B	B	B	B	B	B
Property offenses	3,624	100	56.3	8.2	3.6	13.7	11.4	6.7
Fraudulent offenses	2,270	100	61.4	6.1	3.3	12.6	10.2	6.4
Embezzlement	262	100	73.3	4.6	1.9	9.2	3.4	7.6
Fraud <sup>d</sup>	1,401	100	62.7	4.5	3.1	11.6	10.8	7.3
Forgery	413	100	47.7	12.8	4.4	17.9	13.8	3.4
Counterfeiting	194	100	64.9	5.7	4.6	12.4	7.7	4.6
Other offenses	1,354	100	47.9	11.7	4.1	15.5	13.4	7.2
Burglary	180	100	30.6	12.8	3.9	22.8	21.7	7.8
Larceny <sup>e</sup>	771	100	45.8	14.9	4.8	16.6	11.0	6.9
Motor vehicle theft	192	100	55.2	6.8	1.6	14.6	15.1	6.3
Arson and explosives	75	100	65.3	6.7	1.3	9.3	12.0	5.3
Transportation of stolen property	123	100	67.5	1.6	4.9	3.3	13.8	8.9
Other property offenses <sup>f</sup>	13	100	B	B	B	B	B	B
Drug offenses	7,660	100	61.4	9.3	1.7	9.0	8.8	9.7
Trafficking	7,575	100	61.3	9.3	1.7	9.1	8.8	9.8
Possession and other	85	100	71.8	8.2	3.5	4.7	7.1	4.7
Public-order offenses	2,492	100	56.9	7.8	3.3	11.6	10.7	9.7
Regulatory offenses	224	100	71.0	4.5	0.9	7.1	5.8	10.7
Other offenses	2,268	100	55.5	8.1	3.6	12.0	11.2	9.6
Weapons	943	100	44.5	12.4	2.7	16.2	15.9	8.2
Immigration offenses	567	100	59.3	3.5	4.9	9.5	7.4	15.3
Tax law violations including tax fraud	149	100	85.9	0.0	0.0	2.7	2.0	9.4
Bribery	53	100	83.0	1.9	1.9	3.8	0.0	9.4
Perjury, contempt, intimidation	62	100	82.3	4.8	1.6	1.6	3.2	6.5
National defense	16	100	B	B	B	B	B	B
Escape	229	100	31.4	14.4	10.9	19.7	15.3	8.3
Racketeering and extortion	191	100	74.3	4.2	0.5	6.3	8.9	5.8
Gambling offenses	41	100	95.1	2.4	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0
Mail or transport of obscene material	7	100	B	B	B	B	B	B
Migratory birds	1	100	B	B	B	B	B	B
Other felonies <sup>g</sup>	9	100	B	B	B	B	B	B
Misdemeanors <sup>h</sup>	667	100	72.1	6.3	3.3	8.8	6.6	2.7

Note: See Note, table 6.10. Total includes offenders whose offense category could not be determined. The number of offenders who terminated parole supervision in 1992 was 16,033. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 13.

<sup>a</sup>Removal to inactive supervision or return to incarceration for violation of supervision conditions other than charges for new offenses.

<sup>b</sup>Removal to inactive supervision or return to incarceration after arrest for a "major" or "minor" offense.

<sup>c</sup>May include some non-violent offenses.

<sup>d</sup>Excludes tax fraud.

<sup>e</sup>Excludes transportation of stolen property.

<sup>f</sup>Excludes fraudulent property offenses; includes destruction of property and trespass.

<sup>g</sup>Includes felonies with unknown or unclassifiable offense type.

<sup>h</sup>Includes misdemeanors, petty offenses, and unknown offense level.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 1992*, NCJ-148949 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), p. 58.

Table 6.69

**State and Federal prisoners known to be positive for the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and confirmed AIDS cases**

By region and jurisdiction, 1991-94

Jurisdiction	Total known to be HIV positive				HIV/AIDS cases as a percent of total custody population <sup>a</sup>				Confirmed AIDS cases for 1994
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1991	1992	1993	1994	
United States, total	17,551	20,651	21,538	22,713	2.2%	2.5%	2.4%	2.3%	4,849
Federal	630	867	959	964	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.1	371
State	16,921	19,784	20,579	21,749	2.3	2.6 <sup>b</sup>	2.6	2.5	4,478
Northeast	10,247	11,422	10,690	11,001	8.1	8.3	7.4	7.4	1,926
Connecticut	574	621	886	940	5.4	5.6	6.6	6.6	184
Maine	1	21	8	8	0.1	1.4	0.6	0.5	2
Massachusetts	484	322	394	388	5.3	3.2	3.9	3.4	109
New Hampshire	18	26	17	26	1.2	1.4	0.9	1.3	7
New Jersey	756	1,326	881	770	4.0	5.9	3.7	3.6	207
New York	8,000	8,645	8,000	8,295	13.8	14.0	12.4	12.4	1,228
Pennsylvania	313	338	409	461	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.6	125
Rhode Island	98	120	89	113	3.5	4.4	3.4	3.8	64
Vermont	3	3	6	0	0.3	0.2	0.5	X	0
Midwest	1,128	1,392	1,671	1,750	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.0	271
Illinois	299	403	591	600	1.0	1.3	1.7	1.6	171
Indiana	62	NA	NA	NA	0.5	X	X	X	NA
Iowa	19	18	11	25	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.5	7
Kansas	13	20	39	20	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.3	3
Michigan	390	454	434	384	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.9	NA
Minnesota	14	26	30	35	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.8	3
Missouri	127	164	136	146	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.8	9
Nebraska	11	26	17	16	0.4	1.0	0.7	0.6	2
North Dakota	1	1	2	3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0
Ohio	152	232	355	454	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.1	66
South Dakota	NA	NA	NA	2	X	X	X	0.1	2
Wisconsin	40	48	56	65	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	8
South	4,314	5,659	6,657	7,410	1.5	2.0	2.1	2.0	1,746
Alabama	178	183	194	210	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	39
Arkansas	68	70	80	81	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	29
Delaware <sup>c</sup>	85	104	113	34	2.6	2.6	2.7	0.8	34
Florida	1,105	1,616	1,780	1,986	2.4	3.3	3.4	3.5	619
Georgia	807	733	745	854	3.4	2.9	2.7	2.6	21
Kentucky	27	35	42	44	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	18
Louisiana	100	425	262	285	0.7	2.6	1.6	1.2	67
Maryland	478	666	769	774	2.5	3.4	3.8	3.7	211
Mississippi	106	NA	118	119	1.3	X	1.4	1.2	23
North Carolina	170	364	485	521	0.9	1.8	2.2	2.2	157
Oklahoma	74	94	102	102	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	7
South Carolina	316	350	452	434	2.0	2.1	2.7	2.5	79
Tennessee	28	53	88	89	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.7	30
Texas	615	846	1,212	1,584	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.6	323
Virginia	152	112	207	285	0.9	0.7	1.1	1.4	89
West Virginia	5	8	8	8	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0
West	1,232	1,311	1,561	1,588	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	535
Alaska	9	13	NA	NA	0.4	0.5	X	X	NA
Arizona	84	78	89	143	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	23
California	786 <sup>b</sup>	899	1,048	1,055	0.8 <sup>b</sup>	0.8 <sup>b</sup>	0.9	0.8	390
Colorado	82	52	74	79	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.9	12
Hawaii	19	24	21	14	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.5	1
Idaho	10	20	26	20	0.5	0.9	1.0	0.8	5
Montana	7	4	5	7	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0
Nevada	117	105	163	118	2.0	1.8	2.6	1.7	49
New Mexico	10	5	11	19	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	2
Oregon	24	21	29	24	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	10
Utah	35	30	26	48	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.5	15
Washington	42	54	63	55	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	28
Wyoming	7	6	6	6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	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 the number of HIV/AIDS cases for 1991-94 and reported only AIDS-related deaths for 1994. 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.

<sup>a</sup>Percent 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.

<sup>b</sup>Data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

<sup>c</sup>Reported only confirmed AIDS cases in 1994.

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. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.70

**State prisoners known to be positive for the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)**

By sex, region, and State, 1994

Region and State	Male HIV cases		Female HIV cases	
	Number	Percent of total custody population <sup>a</sup>	Number	Percent of total custody population <sup>a</sup>
Total	19,762	2.4%	1,953	3.9%
Northeast	9,935	7.0	1,066	13.5
Connecticut	800	6.0	140	14.8
Maine	8	0.6	0	X
Massachusetts	303	2.8	85	12.0
New Hampshire	23	1.2	3	2.2
New Jersey	695	3.4	75	7.6
New York	7,578	12.0	717	20.1
Pennsylvania	427	1.6	34	2.6
Rhode Island	101	3.6	12	8.6
Vermont	0	X	0	X
Midwest	1,638	1.0	112	1.2
Illinois	549	1.6	51	2.8
Iowa	23	0.5	2	0.6
Kansas	20	0.3	0	X
Michigan	368	1.0	16	0.8
Minnesota	31	0.7	4	1.9
Missouri	139	0.8	7	0.7
Nebraska	14	0.6	2	1.3
North Dakota	2	0.4	1	2.4
Ohio	432	1.1	22	0.9
South Dakota	2	0.1	0	X
Wisconsin	58	0.6	7	1.7
South	6,734	1.9	642	3.1
Alabama	198	1.1	12	1.0
Arkansas	79	1.0	2	0.3
Florida	1,799	3.3	187	6.1
Georgia	777	2.5	77	3.8
Kentucky	43	0.5	1	0.2
Louisiana	274	1.2	11	0.8
Maryland	713	3.6	61	5.9
Mississippi	115	1.3	4	0.6
North Carolina	467	2.1	54	4.5
Oklahoma	97	0.8	5	0.4
South Carolina	407	2.5	27	3.3
Tennessee	84	0.7	5	1.3
Texas	1,406	1.5	178	3.2
Virginia	267	1.3	18	1.9
West Virginia	8	0.4	0	X
West	1,455	0.8	133	1.1
Arizona	131	0.7	12	0.9
California	979	0.8	76	0.9
Colorado	77	0.9	2	0.3
Hawaii	14	0.5	0	X
Idaho	20	0.8	1	0.7
Montana	7	0.4	0	X
Nevada	89	1.4	29	6.3
New Mexico	18	0.5	1	0.4
Oregon	21	0.3	3	0.8
Utah	44	1.4	4	2.6
Washington	50	0.5	5	0.7
Wyoming	6	0.6	0	X

Note: See Note, table 6.69. Alaska, Indiana, and the District of Columbia did not report HIV/AIDS data for 1994. Delaware reported 34 confirmed AIDS cases but did provide a breakdown by sex, therefore cases are excluded from the totals presented above.

<sup>a</sup>Percent 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 1994*, Bulletin NCJ-158020 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1996), p. 6. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.71

**AIDS-related deaths among State prisoners**

By region and State, 1994

Region and State	Total deaths	AIDS-related deaths		
		Total	Rate per 100,000 inmates <sup>a</sup>	As a percent of all deaths <sup>a</sup>
Total	2,878	955	104	35.1%
Northeast	720	379	253	52.6
Connecticut	40	24	166	60.0
Maine	4	0	0	B
Massachusetts	39	21	208	53.8
New Hampshire	4	0	0	B
New Jersey	130	66	270	50.8
New York	404	244	370	60.4
Pennsylvania	93	24	89	25.8
Rhode Island	6	0	0	B
Vermont	0	0	0	X
Midwest	444	61	44	18.2
Illinois	96	35	98	36.5
Indiana	36	2	13	5.6
Iowa	4	0	0	B
Kansas	16	1	16	6.3
Michigan	108	NA	X	X
Minnesota	13	1	22	7.7
Missouri	49	0	0	0.0
Nebraska	12	1	41	8.3
North Dakota	0	0	0	X
Ohio	87	20	49	23.0
South Dakota	5	0	0	B
Wisconsin	18	1	11	5.6
South	1,303	411	111	32.8
Alabama	59	14	73	23.7
Arkansas	34	2	22	5.9
Delaware	14	0	0	0.0
District of Columbia	53	13	118	24.5
Florida	230	129	230	56.1
Georgia	95	43	142	45.3
Kentucky	26	5	47	19.2
Louisiana	51	NA	X	X
Maryland	68	25	120	36.8
Mississippi	34	6	56	17.6
North Carolina	57	26	115	45.6
Oklahoma	74	1	6	1.4
South Carolina	88	34	173	38.6
Tennessee	44	7	49	15.9
Texas	313	87	87	27.8
Virginia	56	19	77	33.9
West Virginia	7	0	0	B
West	411	104	53	25.3
Arizona	41	0	0	0.0
California	250	89	71	35.6
Colorado	15	1	10	6.7
Hawaii	7	0	0	B
Idaho	12	3	105	25.0
Montana	1	0	0	B
Nevada	17	5	74	29.4
New Mexico	13	0	0	0.0
Oregon	10	1	15	10.0
Utah	12	1	34	8.3
Washington	28	4	38	14.3
Wyoming	5	0	0	B

Note: See Note, table 6.69. Alaska did not report data on deaths.

<sup>a</sup>Percent and rate calculations for 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 1994*, Bulletin NCJ-158020 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1996), p. 5. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.72

**Deaths among sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of State and Federal correctional institutions**

By cause of death, sex, region, and jurisdiction, 1994

Region and jurisdiction	Total		Illness or natural cause		AIDS		Suicide		Accidental self-injury		Execution, male <sup>a</sup>	Caused by another		Unspecified cause	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female
United States, total	2,888	123	1,320	73	888	35	151	4	32	1	30	67	1	400	9
Federal	193	4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	193	4
State	2,695	119	1,320	73	888	35	151	4	32	1	30	67	1	207	5
Northeast	687	33	228	10	360	19	31	1	2	0	0	19	1	47	2
Connecticut <sup>b</sup>	35	5	11	1	21	3	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Maine	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts <sup>c</sup>	39	0	12	0	21	0	5	0	0	0	X	1	0	0	0
New Hampshire	4	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	123	7	22	1	62	4	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	33	2
New York	387	17	113	4	232	12	13	1	2	0	0	13	0	14	0
Pennsylvania	89	4	58	4	24	0	6	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Rhode Island <sup>b</sup>	6	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	1	0	0	0
Vermont <sup>b</sup>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
Midwest	428	16	291	11	59	2	40	1	11	0	3	11	0	13	2
Illinois <sup>c</sup>	90	6	34	3	34	1	8	0	1	0	1	3	0	9	2
Indiana	36	0	30	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Iowa <sup>c</sup>	4	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
Kansas	16	0	13	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	X	0	0	1	0
Michigan <sup>c</sup>	106	2	92	2	NA	NA	10	0	3	0	X	0	0	1	0
Minnesota	13	0	10	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
Missouri	47	2	33	2	0	0	4	0	5	0	0	3	0	2	0
Nebraska	12	0	6	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
Ohio	81	6	58	4	19	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
South Dakota	5	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	18	0	10	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	X	3	0	0	0
South	1,246	57	597	41	398	13	54	2	14	0	25	31	0	127	1
Alabama	56	3	NA	NA	12	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	44	1
Arkansas	34	0	20	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	5	4	0	0	0
Delaware <sup>b</sup>	13	1	13	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia <sup>b,d</sup>	53	NA	5	NA	13	NA	5	NA	0	NA	X	1	NA	29	NA
Florida <sup>c</sup>	224	6	78	5	128	1	11	0	2	0	1	4	0	0	0
Georgia <sup>c</sup>	92	3	45	2	43	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	2	0
Kentucky	25	1	20	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	51	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	51	0
Maryland	63	5	27	3	23	2	7	0	2	0	1	3	0	0	0
Mississippi	33	1	23	1	6	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
North Carolina	56	1	23	1	26	0	4	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0
Oklahoma	70	4	57	4	1	0	3	0	3	0	0	5	0	1	0
South Carolina	86	2	43	2	34	0	4	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0
Tennessee	43	1	29	1	7	0	4	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Texas	287	26	176	17	79	8	12	1	NA	NA	14	6	0	NA	NA
Virginia	54	2	32	2	19	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0
West Virginia	6	1	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
West	334	13	204	11	71	1	26	0	5	1	2	6	0	20	0
Arizona <sup>c</sup>	41	0	36	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0
California <sup>c</sup>	178	8	103	8	57	0	15	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Colorado	15	0	9	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
Hawaii <sup>b</sup>	7	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	X	0	0	0	0
Idaho	12	0	8	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Montana	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	15	2	11	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	13	0	NA	NA	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	13	0
Oregon	10	0	5	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	11	1	9	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Washington	26	2	18	1	4	0	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0

Note: See Note, figure 6.1. Alaska was unable to provide data because of reporting difficulties. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 17.

<sup>a</sup>No female deaths due to execution occurred during 1994.

<sup>b</sup>Figures include both jail and prison inmates; jails and prisons are combined in one system.

<sup>c</sup>Data are custody rather than jurisdiction counts.

<sup>d</sup>The District of Columbia was unable to separate deaths by sex. All deaths are reported under males.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1994*, NCJ-160091 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1996), Table 5.17.

Table 6.73

**Deaths and assaults among inmates and staff in State and Federal prisons**

By jurisdiction, 1994 and 1995

Jurisdiction	Inmates killed by inmates		Assaults on staff/officers by inmates resulting in injury		Assaults on inmates by staff resulting in injury		Inmate suicide	
	1994	1995	1994	1995	1994	1995	1994	1995
Alabama	2	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	2
Arkansas	4	2	60	33	105	89	1	2
California	5	4	1,603	1,309	NA	NA	16	22
Colorado	0	1	51 <sup>a</sup>	60 <sup>b</sup>	109 <sup>c</sup>	131 <sup>c</sup>	0	0
Connecticut	2	0	26	45	0	0	2	2
Delaware	0	0	26	26	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	0	0	78	77	0	0	2	3
Florida	2	7	436	418	NA	NA	8	9
Georgia	NA	1	NA	15	NA	1	2	10
Hawaii	0	1	8	1	32 <sup>d</sup>	31 <sup>d</sup>	2	2
Idaho	0	0	3	NA	0	NA	0	NA
Illinois	1	4	66 <sup>e</sup>	47	NA	NA	6	7
Iowa	0	0	135	134	6	4	2	1
Kansas	0	0	NA	20	0	0	1	0
Kentucky	0	1	24	23	NA	NA	0	0
Louisiana	1	1	8 <sup>f</sup>	6	NA	NA	1	3
Maine	0	0	1	6	0	0	1	0
Maryland	3	1	230	218	28	18	7	0
Michigan	1	1	6	8	0	1	10	9
Minnesota	0	0	16	19	0	0	0	2
Mississippi	0	0	169	131	NA	NA	1	4
Missouri	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	2
Montana	0	1	15	25	0	0	0	0
Nevada	0	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	2
New Hampshire	0	0	10	8	1	0	0	0
New Jersey	0	0	932	769	0	1	3	5
New York	3	6	528	534	NA	NA	13	8
North Carolina	1	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	1
North Dakota	0	0	3	5	2	3	0	0
Ohio	1	1	29	46 <sup>g</sup>	NA	NA	3	8
Oklahoma	5	12	184	219	4 <sup>h</sup>	1	2	5
Oregon	0	0	2	3	NA	NA	3	1
Pennsylvania	1	3	65	51	0	0	7	15
Rhode Island	1	0	81	61	NA	NA	0	1
South Carolina	4	0	300	230	NA	NA	4	1
South Dakota	0	0	11	8	0	0	2	2
Tennessee	1	2	80 <sup>f</sup>	52 <sup>f</sup>	0	0	4	1
Texas	6	5	311	739	NA	NA	14	19
Utah	1	0	33	18	0	0	0	1
Vermont	0	0	40	42	0	0	0	0
Virginia	2	0	67	91	47 <sup>h</sup>	44 <sup>h</sup>	2	0
Washington	0	0	19	15	1	0	2	0
West Virginia	0	1	4	4	4	4	0	0
Wyoming	1	0	7	0	0	0	1	0
Federal Bureau of Prisons <sup>i</sup>	14	7	1,193	1,272	0	0	16	10

Note: See Note, table 6.56. In 1994, 8 prisoners in California, 2 prisoners in North Carolina, and 1 prisoner in Texas were killed by staff. In 1995, one prisoner in each Alabama, California, Michigan, and North Carolina were killed by staff. There was 1 staff member killed in each Arkansas and the Federal Bureau of Prisons in 1995.

<sup>a</sup>Number with injuries not available.

<sup>b</sup>Incidents.

<sup>c</sup>Use of force only.

<sup>d</sup>Confronting party unknown.

<sup>e</sup>Required outside medical treatment.

<sup>f</sup>Significant injury.

<sup>g</sup>Number reflects a more accurate count than past years due to use of a new reporting system for assaults on staff.

<sup>h</sup>Alleged.

<sup>i</sup>Inmate suicides for 1995 are for the calendar year; other figures for 1995 are for the fiscal year.

Source: CEGA Publishing, *Corrections Compendium* (Lincoln, NE: CEGA Publishing, June 1996), pp. 13-16. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 6.74

**Prisoners under sentence of death**

By race, ethnicity, and jurisdiction, on Apr. 30, 1996

Jurisdiction	Total	Race, ethnicity					
		White	Black	Hispanic	Native American	Asian	Unknown
United States <sup>a</sup>	3,122	1,493	1,272	236	50	22	49
Federal statutes	8	2	5	1	0	0	0
U.S. military	8	1	6	0	0	1	0
Alabama	144	79	56	1	0	1	7
Arizona	121	80	16	21	4	0	0
Arkansas	37	20	15	1	1	0	0
California	444	179	158	61	13	7	26
Colorado	4	2	1	1	0	0	0
Connecticut	5	3	2	0	0	0	0
Delaware	11	5	6	0	0	0	0
Florida	351	192	122	35	1	1	0
Georgia	108	61	46	0	0	0	1
Idaho	19	18	0	1	0	0	0
Illinois	164	54	104	5	0	0	1
Indiana	50	32	17	1	0	0	0
Kansas	0	X	X	X	X	X	X
Kentucky	28	21	7	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	53	13	33	5	0	0	2
Maryland	17	3	14	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	54	21	32	0	0	0	1
Missouri	92	49	38	1	1	1	2
Montana	6	5	0	0	1	0	0
Nebraska	10	7	2	0	1	0	0
Nevada	85	41	33	10	0	1	0
New Hampshire	0	X	X	X	X	X	X
New Jersey	14	6	7	1	0	0	0
New Mexico	3	1	0	2	0	0	0
New York	0	X	X	X	X	X	X
North Carolina	154	73	74	1	4	0	2
Ohio	150	70	74	3	2	0	1
Oklahoma	119	68	34	1	13	3	0
Oregon	22	19	1	1	1	0	0
Pennsylvania	200	62	124	12	0	2	0
South Carolina	71	33	37	0	1	0	0
South Dakota	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	102	66	32	1	2	1	0
Texas	394	165	147	68	5	3	6
Utah	10	7	2	1	0	0	0
Virginia	54	26	27	1	0	0	0
Washington	13	10	2	0	0	1	0
Wyoming	0	X	X	X	X	X	X

Note: The NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc. periodically collects data on persons on death row. As of Apr. 30, 1996, 38 States, the Federal Government, and the United States military had capital punishment laws; 34 States, the Federal Government, and the United States military had at least 1 prisoner under sentence of death. Between Jan. 1, 1973 and Apr. 30, 1996, an estimated 1,529 convictions or sentences have been reversed or vacated on grounds other than constitutional. Between Jan. 1, 1973 and May 30, 1990, an estimated 558 death sentences have been vacated as unconstitutional.

<sup>a</sup>Detail will not add to total because prisoners sentenced to death in more than one State are listed in the respective State totals, but each is counted only once at the national level.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc.

Table 6.75

**Prisoners under sentence of death**

By demographic characteristics, prior felony conviction history, and legal status, United States, on Dec. 31, 1994

Total number	2,890
<b>Sex</b>	
Male	98.6%
Female	1.4
<b>Race</b>	
White	56.9
Black	41.4
Other	1.7
<b>Ethnicity</b>	
Hispanic	8.4
Non-Hispanic	91.6
<b>Age<sup>a</sup></b>	
17 years or younger	(b)
18 to 19 years	0.7
20 to 24 years	9.0
25 to 29 years	16.6
30 to 34 years	23.1
35 to 39 years	20.9
40 to 44 years	12.4
45 to 49 years	9.9
50 to 54 years	4.1
55 to 59 years	1.7
60 years and older	1.6
<b>Education</b>	
Grade 8 or less	15.3
Grades 9 to 11	37.1
High school graduate/GED	37.4
Any college	10.2
<b>Marital status</b>	
Married	26.6
Divorced or separated	21.3
Widowed	2.5
Never married	49.6
<b>Prior felony conviction history</b>	
Prior felony convictions	67.1
No prior felony convictions	32.9
<b>Legal status at time of capital offense</b>	
Charges pending	6.8
Probation	9.8
Parole	20.2
Prison escapee	1.6
Prison inmate	2.4
Other status	1.2
None	58.0

Note: Thirty-seven States and the Federal Government had death penalty statutes in effect on Dec. 31, 1994. Data on ethnicity were not reported for 237 prisoners; education, 381 prisoners; marital status, 228 prisoners; prior felony conviction history, 191 prisoners; legal status at time of capital offense, 325 prisoners.

<sup>a</sup>The youngest person under sentence of death was a white male in Nevada born in January 1977 and sentenced to death in November 1994. The oldest person under sentence of death was a white male in Arizona born in September 1915 and sentenced to death in June 1983.

<sup>b</sup>Less than 0.05 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment 1994*, Bulletin NCJ-158023 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1996), p. 8, Tables 6 and 7; p. 9, Table 8. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.76

**Prisoners under sentence of death**

By race, region, and jurisdiction, on Dec. 31, 1993 and 1994

Region and jurisdiction	Prisoners under sentence of death on Dec. 31, 1993			Changes during 1994									Prisoners under sentence of death on Dec. 31, 1994		
	Total <sup>b</sup>	White	Black	Received under sentence of death			Removed from death row (excluding executions) <sup>a</sup>			Executed			Total <sup>b</sup>	White	Black
				Total <sup>b</sup>	White	Black	Total <sup>b</sup>	White	Black	Total <sup>b</sup>	White	Black			
United States, total	2,727	1,575	1,111	306	160	136	112	72	39	31	20	11	2,890	1,645	1,197
Federal <sup>c</sup>	6	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	3	3
State	2,721	1,572	1,108	306	160	136	112	72	39	31	20	11	2,884	1,642	1,194
Northeast	180	68	107	24	7	15	9	3	6	0	0	0	195	72	116
Connecticut	5	3	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	4	2	2
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	7	4	3	3	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	9	4	5
Pennsylvania	168	61	102	21	7	12	7	2	5	0	0	0	182	66	109
Midwest	420	207	211	36	19	17	11	8	3	3	1	2	442	217	223
Illinois	151	57	94	11	5	6	6	4	2	1	1	0	155	57	98
Indiana	47	31	16	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	47	31	16
Missouri	80	47	33	9	5	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	88	51	37
Nebraska	11	7	3	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	10	7	2
Ohio	129	63	65	13	7	6	2	1	1	0	0	0	140	69	70
South Dakota	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
South	1,510	880	610	197	105	89	71	46	24	26	17	9	1,610	922	666
Alabama	120	64	54	24	13	11	9	3	6	0	0	0	135	74	59
Arkansas	33	20	13	8	5	3	0	0	0	5	4	1	36	21	15
Delaware	15	7	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	14	7	7
Florida	325	208	117	39	23	16	21	16	5	1	1	0	342	214	128
Georgia	94	46	48	8	8	0	5	1	4	1	0	1	96	53	43
Kentucky	29	22	7	4	4	0	4	3	1	0	0	0	29	23	6
Louisiana	43	14	29	6	3	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	47	16	31
Maryland	14	3	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	13	2	11
Mississippi	50	20	30	5	2	3	5	2	3	0	0	0	50	20	30
North Carolina	99	55	42	27	11	15	14	10	3	1	1	0	111	55	54
Oklahoma	122	80	33	12	4	7	5	5	0	0	0	0	129	79	40
South Carolina	52	28	24	7	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	59	31	28
Tennessee	99	67	30	4	2	2	3	3	0	0	0	0	100	66	32
Texas	366	221	140	43	25	17	1	1	0	14	10	4	394	235	153
Virginia	49	25	24	10	2	8	2	1	1	2	0	2	55	26	29
West	611	417	180	49	31	15	21	15	6	2	2	0	637	431	189
Arizona	117	100	14	10	5	2	6	5	1	0	0	0	121	100	15
California	363	217	138	22	11	11	4	2	2	0	0	0	381	226	147
Colorado	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0
Idaho	21	21	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	19	19	0
Montana	8	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	6	0
Nevada	64	41	23	8	7	1	6	3	3	0	0	0	66	45	21
New Mexico	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
Oregon	13	12	0	6	5	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	17	15	1
Utah	11	9	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	10	8	2
Washington	10	7	3	2	2	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	10	7	3
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Note: Thirty-seven States and the Federal Government had death penalty statutes in effect on Dec. 31, 1993 and on Dec. 31, 1994. Some data for yearend 1993 have been revised by the Source and will differ previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. Data for "white" and "black" prisoners include Hispanics.

<sup>a</sup>Includes 8 deaths due to natural causes (3 in Florida, 2 in Arizona, and 1 each in California, Illinois, and Pennsylvania), 3 suicides (1 each in Alabama, California, and Florida), and 1 inmate shot to death by a correctional officer (California).

<sup>b</sup>Totals include persons of other races.

<sup>c</sup>Excludes persons held under Armed Forces jurisdiction with a military death sentence for murder.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment 1994*, Bulletin NCJ-158023 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1996), p. 6.



Table 6.77

**Hispanic and female prisoners under sentence of death**

By State, 1993 and 1994

	Under sentence of death on Dec. 31, 1993		Received under sentence of death		Death sentence removed <sup>a</sup>		Under sentence of death on Dec. 31, 1994	
	Hispanics	Females	Hispanics	Females	Hispanics	Females	Hispanics	Females
United States, total	209	36	25	5	9	0	224	41
Alabama	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	5
Arizona	20	1	1	0	1	0	20	1
Arkansas	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
California	52	4	3	2	0	0	55	6
Colorado	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Florida	31	4	5	0	4	0	32	4
Georgia	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Idaho	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	1
Illinois	9	4	0	1	1	0	8	5
Indiana	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Mississippi	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Missouri	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Nevada <sup>b</sup>	7	1	1	0	0	0	8	1
New Jersey	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
New Mexico	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
North Carolina	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	2
Ohio	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Oklahoma	6	4	0	0	0	0	6	4
Oregon	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Pennsylvania	7	3	4	1	0	0	11	4
Tennessee	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Texas	55	4	10	0	1	0	63	4
Utah	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Virginia	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0

Note: See Note, table 6.76.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment 1994*, Bulletin NCJ-158023 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1996), p. 7.<sup>a</sup>No females were executed during 1994. One Hispanic was executed during 1994 in Texas.<sup>b</sup>Preliminary data, subject to revision.

Table 6.78

**Prisoners received from court under sentence of death**

By race, region, and jurisdiction, 1994

(- represents zero)

Region and jurisdiction	Total <sup>a</sup>	White	Black
United States, total	306	162	136
Federal	-	-	-
State	306	162	136
Northeast	24	7	15
Connecticut	-	-	-
New Hampshire	-	-	-
New Jersey	3	-	3
Pennsylvania	21	7	12
Midwest	36	19	17
Illinois	11	5	6
Indiana	2	1	1
Missouri	9	5	4
Nebraska	1	1	-
Ohio	13	7	6
South Dakota	-	-	-
South	197	105	89
Alabama	24	13	11
Arkansas	8	5	3
Delaware	-	-	-
Florida	39	23	16
Georgia	8	8	-
Kentucky	4	4	-
Louisiana	6	3	3
Maryland	-	-	-
Mississippi	5	2	3
North Carolina	27	11	15
Oklahoma	12	4	7
South Carolina	7	3	4
Tennessee	4	2	2
Texas	43	25	17
Virginia	10	2	8
West	49	31	15
Arizona	10	5	2
California	22	11	11
Colorado	-	-	-
Idaho	-	-	-
Montana	-	-	-
Nevada	8	7	1
New Mexico	1	1	-
Oregon	6	5	1
Utah	-	-	-
Washington	2	2	-
Wyoming	-	-	-

Note: See Note, table 6.75. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 17.

<sup>a</sup>Includes two American Indians (one each sentenced in North Carolina and Oklahoma), one Asian (sentenced in Texas), and five Hispanic persons of unspecified race (two in Pennsylvania and three in Arizona).

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Correctional Populations in the United States, 1994**, NCJ-160091 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1996), Table 7.11. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.



Table 6.79

**Prisoners received from court under sentence of death**

By age, legal status at time of arrest, and region, United States, 1994

(- represents zero)

Region	Total	Age							Legal status at arrest						
		Under 20 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 34 years	35 to 39 years	40 to 54 years	55 years and older	Not under sentence		Under sentence				
									No charges pending	Charges pending	On probation	On parole	Escaped from prison	Imprisoned	Other <sup>a</sup>
United States, total	306	20	80	64	62	30	47	3	161	21	33	47	2	7	2
Northeast	24	-	4	8	5	2	5	-	9	4	2	2	1	-	-
Midwest	36	2	11	6	10	2	5	-	30	-	1	4	-	1	-
South	197	14	51	40	40	20	29	3	90	16	26	35	-	4	2
West	49	4	14	10	7	6	8	-	32	1	4	6	1	2	-

Note: See Note, table 6.75. Of the 37 jurisdictions with a death penalty statute, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Maryland, Montana, New Hampshire, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming, and the Federal Government reported receiving no prisoners under sentence of death in 1994. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 17.

<sup>a</sup>Includes mandatory conditional release, bail, temporary leave, work release or furlough, halfway house, house arrest, and jail.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1994*, NCJ-160091 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1996), Tables 7.11 and 7.14. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.80

**Movement of prisoners under sentence of death**

United States, 1968-94

(- represents zero)

	Received death sentence	Dispositions other than execution <sup>a</sup>	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

Note: See Note, table 6.75. Figures for 1974-81 have been revised from those reported in *Capital Punishment 1981*, NPS Bulletin SD-NPS-CP-10, December 1982. In addition, as a result of a major procedural change regarding dispositions, the number of dispositions other than execution and the number of persons under sentence of death in 1976 and subsequent years are not strictly comparable to corresponding data for earlier years. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 17.

<sup>a</sup>Dispositions 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*, NCJ-99562 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1985), Table 6; 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 (Washington, DC: USGPO); U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1992*, NCJ-146413, Table 7.2; *1993*, NCJ-156241, Table 7.2; *1994*, NCJ-160091, 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

Table 6.81

**Movement of prisoners under sentence of death**

By race, region, and jurisdiction, 1994

(- represents zero)

Region and jurisdiction	Under death sentence Dec. 31, 1993				Received from court in 1994				Prisoners under sentence of death Executed in 1994			
	Total	White	Black	Other	Total	White	Black	Other <sup>b</sup>	Total	White	Black	Other <sup>b</sup>
United States, total	2,727	1,575	1,111	41	306	162	136	8	31	20	11	-
Federal	6	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State	2,721	1,572	1,108	41	306	162	136	8	31	20	11	-
Northeast	180	68	107	5	24	7	15	2	-	-	-	-
Connecticut	5	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Jersey	7	4	3	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pennsylvania	168	61	102	5	21	7	12	2	-	-	-	-
Midwest	420	207	211	2	36	19	17	-	3	1	2	-
Illinois	151	57	94	-	11	5	6	-	1	1	-	-
Indiana	47	31	16	-	2	1	1	-	1	-	1	-
Missouri	80	47	33	-	9	5	4	-	-	-	-	-
Nebraska	11	7	3	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	-
Ohio <sup>c</sup>	129	63	65	1	13	7	6	-	-	-	-	-
South Dakota	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South	1,510	880	610	20	197	105	89	3	26	17	9	-
Alabama	120	64	54	2	24	13	11	-	-	-	-	-
Arkansas	33	20	13	-	8	5	3	-	5	4	1	-
Delaware	15	7	8	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Florida	325	208	117	-	39	23	16	-	1	1	-	-
Georgia	94	46	48	-	8	8	-	-	1	-	1	-
Kentucky	29	22	7	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louisiana	43	14	29	-	6	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
Maryland	14	3	11	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-
Mississippi	50	20	30	-	5	2	3	-	-	-	-	-
North Carolina <sup>d</sup>	99	55	42	2	27	11	15	1	1	1	-	-
Oklahoma	122	80	33	9	12	4	7	1	-	-	-	-
South Carolina	52	28	24	-	7	3	4	-	-	-	-	-
Tennessee	99	67	30	2	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Texas	366	221	140	5	43	25	17	1	14	10	4	-
Virginia	49	25	24	-	10	2	8	-	2	-	2	-
West	611	417	180	14	49	31	15	3	2	2	-	-
Arizona	117	100	14	3	10	5	2	3	-	-	-	-
California	363	217	138	8	22	11	11	-	-	-	-	-
Colorado	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho	21	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Montana	8	6	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	64	41	23	-	8	7	1	-	-	-	-	-
New Mexico	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	13	12	-	1	6	5	1	-	-	-	-	-
Utah	11	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washington	10	7	3	-	2	2	-	-	1	1	-	-
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: See Note, table 6.75. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 17.

<sup>a</sup>Dispositions of death sentences other than by execution include dismissal of indictment, reversal of judgment, commutation, resentencing, order of a new trial, and death. One American Indian prisoner in North Carolina had his sentence overturned by an appellate court and was awaiting resentencing.

<sup>b</sup>Two American Indians, 1 Asian, and 5 inmates of unspecified race were received from court; 1 American Indian had his death sentence removed; 23 American Indians, 17 Asians, and 8 inmates of unspecified race were under a sentence of death at yearend.

<sup>c</sup>A Black male in Ohio was sentenced to death in March 1994 and removed from under sentence of death in June 1994. This inmate is included in both the admission and removal counts of inmates.

<sup>d</sup>A white male in North Carolina was removed from death row in January 1994 and re-sentenced to death in April 1994. This inmate is included in both the admission and removal counts of inmates.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1994*, NCJ-160091 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1996), Table 7.2.

Death sentence removed in 1994 <sup>a</sup>				Under death sentence Dec. 31, 1994			
Total	White	Black	Other <sup>b</sup>	Total	White	Black	Other <sup>b</sup>
112	72	39	1	2,890	1,645	1,197	48
-	-	-	-	6	3	3	-
112	72	39	1	2,884	1,642	1,194	48
9	3	6	-	195	72	116	7
1	1	-	-	4	2	2	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	1	-	9	4	5	-
7	2	5	-	182	66	109	7
11	8	3	-	442	217	223	2
6	4	2	-	155	57	98	-
1	1	-	-	47	31	16	-
1	1	-	-	88	51	37	-
1	1	-	-	10	7	2	1
2	1	1	-	140	69	70	1
-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-
71	46	24	1	1,610	922	666	22
9	3	6	-	135	74	59	2
-	-	-	-	36	21	15	-
-	-	-	-	14	7	7	-
21	16	5	-	342	214	128	-
5	1	4	-	96	53	43	-
4	3	1	-	29	23	6	-
2	1	1	-	47	16	31	-
-	-	-	-	13	2	11	-
5	2	3	-	50	20	30	-
14	10	3	1	111	55	54	2
5	5	-	-	129	79	40	10
-	-	-	-	59	31	28	-
3	3	-	-	100	66	32	2
1	1	-	-	394	235	153	6
2	1	1	-	55	26	29	-
21	15	6	-	637	431	189	17
6	5	1	-	121	100	15	6
4	2	2	-	381	226	147	8
-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-
1	1	-	-	19	19	-	-
-	-	-	-	8	6	-	2
6	3	3	-	66	45	21	-
-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-
2	2	-	-	17	15	1	1
1	1	-	-	10	8	2	-
1	1	-	-	10	7	3	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 6.82

**Prisoners removed from death row**

By current status, region, and jurisdiction, 1994

(- represents zero)

Region and jurisdiction	Total	Life imprisonment <sup>a</sup>	Deceased	Awaiting new trial	Awaiting resentencing	All charges on capital offense dropped	Other
United States, total	143	43	43	18	28	2	9
Federal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State	143	43	43	18	28	2	9
Northeast	9	2	1	4	2	-	-
Connecticut	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
New Hampshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Jersey	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Pennsylvania	7	2	1	4	-	-	-
Midwest	14	4	4	2	4	-	-
Illinois	7	-	2	1	4	-	-
Indiana	2	1	1	-	-	-	-
Missouri	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Nebraska	2	1	1	-	-	-	-
Ohio <sup>a</sup>	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South	97	31	31	10	16	2	7
Alabama	9	3	1	-	-	-	5 <sup>b</sup>
Arkansas	5	-	5	-	-	-	-
Delaware	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Florida	22	13	5	2	-	1	1 <sup>c</sup>
Georgia	6	3	1	1	1	-	-
Kentucky	4	1	-	1	2	-	-
Louisiana	2	1	-	-	1	-	-
Maryland	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Mississippi	5	3	-	2	-	-	-
North Carolina	15	-	1	2	11	-	1 <sup>d</sup>
Oklahoma	5	3	-	2	-	-	-
South Carolina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tennessee	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
Texas	15	-	14	-	-	1	-
Virginia	4	1	2	-	1	-	-
West	23	6	7	2	6	-	2
Alaska	6	2	2	-	-	-	2 <sup>e</sup>
California	4	1	3	-	-	-	-
Colorado	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho	2	1	1	-	-	-	-
Montana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	6	1	-	2	3	-	-
New Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	2	-	-	-	2	-	-
Utah	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Washington	2	-	1	-	1	-	-
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: See Note, table 6.75. This table identifies the 1994 yearend status of persons removed from death row during the year. Disposition is final only for those who are serving reduced sentences, who are deceased, or who have been found not guilty. Persons in each of the other categories are subject to further legal proceedings prior to final disposition. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 17.

<sup>a</sup>One male in Ohio was sentenced to death in March 1994 and had his sentence commuted to life in prison in June 1994. This inmate is included in both admission and release counts for 1994.

<sup>b</sup>Five males whose convictions and sentences were overturned. No further action was taken during 1994.

<sup>c</sup>One male whose conviction and sentence were overturned; this inmate was found not guilty in retrial.

<sup>d</sup>One male whose sentence was overturned in January 1994 was resentedenced to death in March 1994. This inmate is included in both admission and release counts for 1994.

<sup>e</sup>Two males whose death sentences were overturned; both were released because the terms of their new sentences had expired.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1994*, NCJ-160091 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1996), Table 7.16. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.83

**Prisoners removed from death row**

By method of removal, region, and jurisdiction, 1994

(- represents zero)

Region and jurisdiction	Total <sup>a</sup>	Execution	Death other than execution <sup>b</sup>	Commuta-tion <sup>c</sup>	Capital sentence vacated (conviction affirmed) <sup>d</sup>	Capital sentence and conviction vacated <sup>d</sup>
United States, total	143	31	12	4	63	32
Federal	-	-	-	-	-	-
State	143	31	12	4	63	32
Northeast	9	-	1	-	6	2
Connecticut	1	-	-	-	1	-
New Hampshire	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Jersey	1	-	-	-	1	-
Pennsylvania	7	-	1	-	4	2
Midwest	14	3	1	1	7	2
Illinois	7	1	1	-	4	1
Indiana	2	1	-	-	1	-
Missouri	1	-	-	-	-	1
Nebraska	2	1	-	-	1	-
Ohio	2	-	-	1	1	-
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-
South	97	26	5	2	38	25
Alabama	9	-	1	-	1	7
Arkansas	5	5	-	-	-	-
Delaware	1	1	-	-	-	-
Florida	22	1	4	-	11	6
Georgia	6 <sup>a</sup>	1	-	1	-	3
Kentucky	4	-	-	-	3	1
Louisiana	2	-	-	-	1	1
Maryland	1	1	-	-	-	-
Mississippi	5	-	-	-	3	2
North Carolina	15	1	-	-	12	2
Oklahoma	5	-	-	-	3	2
South Carolina	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tennessee	3	-	-	-	3	-
Texas	15	14	-	-	-	1
Virginia	4	2	-	1	1	-
West	23	2	5	1	12	3
Arizona	6	-	2	-	4	-
California	4	-	3	-	1	-
Colorado	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho	2	1	-	-	1	-
Montana	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	6	-	-	1	3	2
New Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	2	-	-	-	2	-
Utah	1	-	-	-	-	1
Washington	2	1	-	-	1	-
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: See Note, table 6.75. This table identifies the legal or other event effectively terminating the death sentence. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 17.

<sup>a</sup>Total includes one prisoner in Georgia who was removed upon a court judgment of retardation; he was resentenced to life in prison.

<sup>b</sup>Includes death by natural causes, suicide, and one prisoner shot to death in California by a correctional officer during an altercation.

<sup>c</sup>Commutation effects an immediate change in sentence from death to life imprisonment or a term of years.

<sup>d</sup>Further 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, 1994*, NCJ-160091 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1996), Table 7.17. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.84

**Prisoners executed**

By jurisdiction, 1930-Dec. 31, 1994 (aggregate)

Jurisdiction	Number executed	
	Since 1930	Since 1977 <sup>a</sup>
United States, total	4,116	257
Georgia	384	18
Texas	382	85
New York <sup>b</sup>	329	0
California	294	2
North Carolina	269	6
Florida	203	33
Ohio	172	0
South Carolina	166	4
Mississippi	158	4
Louisiana	154	21
Pennsylvania	152	0
Alabama	145	10
Arkansas	127	9
Virginia	116	24
Kentucky	103	0
Tennessee	93	0
Illinois	92	2
New Jersey	74	0
Missouri	73	11
Maryland	69	1
Oklahoma	63	3
Washington	49	2
Colorado	47	0
Indiana	44	3
Arizona	41	3
West Virginia <sup>b</sup>	40	0
District of Columbia <sup>b</sup>	40	0
Nevada	34	5
Federal system	33	0
Massachusetts <sup>b</sup>	27	0
Connecticut	21	0
Oregon	19	0
Iowa <sup>b</sup>	18	0
Utah	17	4
Delaware	16	4
Kansas	15	0
New Mexico	8	0
Wyoming	8	1
Montana	6	0
Nebraska	5	1
Vermont <sup>b</sup>	4	0
Idaho	4	1
South Dakota	1	0
New Hampshire	1	0
Wisconsin <sup>b</sup>	0	0
Rhode Island <sup>b</sup>	0	0
North Dakota <sup>b</sup>	0	0
Minnesota <sup>b</sup>	0	0
Michigan <sup>b</sup>	0	0
Maine <sup>b</sup>	0	0
Hawaii <sup>b</sup>	0	0
Alaska <sup>b</sup>	0	0

Note: See Note, table 6.75.

<sup>a</sup>In 1972, the U.S. Supreme Court held that imposing and carrying out the death penalty violated the U.S. Constitution. In 1976, the Court held that "the punishment of death does not invariably violate the Constitution," thus paving the way for future death sentences and executions.

<sup>b</sup>State not authorizing the death penalty as of Dec. 31, 1994.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment 1994*, Bulletin NCJ-158023 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1996), p. 10, Table 9. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.



Table 6.85

**Prisoners executed under civil authority**

By region and jurisdiction, 1930-94

(- represents zero)

Region and jurisdiction	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 1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
United States	4,116	776	891	645	639	413	304	181	10	-	3	3	5	21	18	18	25	11	16	23	14	31	38	31
Federal	33	1	9	7	6	6	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State	4,083	775	882	638	633	407	301	180	10	-	3	3	5	21	18	18	25	11	16	23	14	31	38	31
Northeast	608	155	145	110	74	56	51	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Connecticut	21	2	3	5	5	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maine	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	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	152	41	41	15	21	19	12	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Rhode Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Vermont	4	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X
Midwest	420	105	113	42	64	42	16	16	5	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	5	1	1	4	3
Illinois	92	34	27	13	5	8	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
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	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	73	16	20	6	9	5	2	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	1	1	4	X
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	2,528	419	524	413	419	244	183	102	2	-	1	2	5	21	16	18	24	10	13	17	13	26	30	26
Alabama	145	19	41	29	21	14	6	4	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	4	1	-	2	-	-
Arkansas	127	20	33	20	18	11	7	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	5
Delaware	16	2	6	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	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	2,727	15	29	38	27	22	27	12	-	-	1	-	1	8	3	3	1	2	2	4	2	2	3	1
Georgia	2,524	64	73	58	72	51	34	14	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	5	1	1	-	1	-	2	1
Kentucky	2,181	18	34	19	15	8	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louisiana	2,372	39	19	24	23	14	13	1	-	-	-	-	1	5	1	-	8	3	-	1	1	-	1	-
Maryland	2,265	6	10	26	19	2	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Mississippi	2,196	26	22	34	26	15	21	10	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
North Carolina	2,042	51	80	50	62	14	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
Oklahoma	1,779	25	9	6	7	4	3	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-
South Carolina	1,750	37	30	32	29	16	10	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Tennessee	1,592	16	31	19	18	1	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Texas	1,518	48	72	38	36	49	25	29	-	-	-	1	-	3	6	10	6	3	4	4	5	12	17	14
Virginia	116	8	20	13	22	15	8	6	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	2	4	5	2
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	527	96	100	73	76	65	51	45	3	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	2	1	-	4	4	2
Alaska <sup>a</sup>	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	41	7	10	6	3	2	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-
California	294	51	57	35	45	39	35	29	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Colorado	47	16	9	6	7	1	2	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii <sup>a</sup>	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	6	1	4	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	-	-	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 jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 17.

<sup>a</sup>As 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, 1994**, NCJ-160091 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1996), Table 7.25. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.86

**Prisoners executed under civil authority**

By race and offense, United States, 1930-94

(- represents zero)

	Total				White				Black				Other			
	Total	Murder	Rape	Other offenses <sup>a</sup>	Total	Murder	Rape	Other offenses	Total	Murder	Rape	Other offenses	Total	Murder	Rape	Other offenses
1930-94	4,116	3,591	455	70	1,907	1,820	48	39	2,165	1,729	405	31	44	42	2	-
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 <sup>b</sup>	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 6.85. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 17.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Correctional Populations in the United States, 1994**, NCJ-160091 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1996), Table 7.26. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

<sup>a</sup>Includes 25 executed for armed robbery, 20 for kidnaping, 11 for burglary, 6 for sabotage, 6 for aggravated assault, and 2 for espionage.

<sup>b</sup>There were no executions from 1968 through 1976.

Table 6.87

**Methods of execution in States authorizing the death penalty**

By State, 1994

Lethal injection	Electrocution	Lethal gas	Hanging	Firing squad
Arizona <sup>a,b</sup>	Alabama	Arizona <sup>a</sup>	Delaware <sup>a,c</sup>	Utah <sup>a</sup>
Arkansas <sup>a,d</sup>	Arkansas <sup>a,d</sup>	California <sup>a</sup>	Montana <sup>a</sup>	
California <sup>a</sup>	Connecticut	Maryland <sup>a,e</sup>	New Hampshire <sup>a,f</sup>	
Colorado	Florida	Mississippi <sup>a,g</sup>	Washington <sup>a</sup>	
Delaware <sup>a,c</sup>	Georgia	Missouri <sup>a</sup>		
Idaho	Indiana	North Carolina <sup>a</sup>		
Illinois	Kentucky	Wyoming <sup>a,h</sup>		
Kansas	Nebraska			
Louisiana	Ohio <sup>a</sup>			
Maryland <sup>a,e</sup>	South Carolina			
Mississippi <sup>a,g</sup>	Tennessee			
Missouri <sup>a</sup>	Virginia			
Montana <sup>a</sup>				
Nevada				
New Hampshire <sup>a,f</sup>				
New Jersey				
New Mexico				
North Carolina <sup>a</sup>				
Ohio <sup>a</sup>				
Oklahoma				
Oregon				
Pennsylvania				
South Dakota				
Texas				
Utah <sup>a</sup>				
Washington <sup>a</sup>				
Wyoming <sup>a,h</sup>				

Note: See Note, table 6.76. Federal executions are to be carried out according to the method of the State in which the inmate was sentenced.

<sup>a</sup>Authorizes two methods of execution.

<sup>b</sup>Arizona 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.

<sup>c</sup>Delaware 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.

<sup>d</sup>Arkansas authorizes lethal injection for those whose capital offense occurred after July 4, 1983; for those whose offense occurred before that date, the condemned prisoner may select lethal injection or electrocution.

<sup>e</sup>Maryland authorizes lethal injection for those whose capital offense occurred after Mar. 25, 1994 and also for those whose offense occurred before that date, unless within 60 days from the date of sentence, the condemned prisoner selected lethal gas.

<sup>f</sup>New Hampshire authorizes hanging only if lethal injection cannot be given.

<sup>g</sup>Mississippi authorizes lethal injection for those convicted after July 14, 1984; execution of those convicted prior to that date is to be carried out with lethal gas.

<sup>h</sup>Wyoming authorizes lethal gas if lethal injection is ever held unconstitutional.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment 1994*, Bulletin NCJ-158023 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1996), p. 5, Table 2.

## Appendix 4

### National Jail Census and Annual Survey of 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; 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 percent was achieved for 1983, and 100 percent 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 percent response rate. These reporting jails housed 93 percent 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.

##### 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. The reference date for each of these surveys was June 30, except 1990 and 1991 when the reference dates were June 29 and June 28, respectively. 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 survey 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 sample included all jails in 796 selected jail jurisdictions and 23 multijurisdiction jails. A multijurisdiction jail is one in which two or more jurisdictions have a formal agreement to operate the facility.

In drawing the sample for 1994, 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. All jails in 203 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 (593) 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 survey was 100 percent.

National estimates for the inmate population on June 30, 1994, were produced by sex, race/Hispanic origin, and age group, and for the average daily population during the year ending June 30, 1994. National estimates also were produced for rated capacity.

##### 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 inmate population of 490,442 on June 30, 1994, was 0.50 percent. The data were tested to determine whether differences between 1993 census counts and 1994 survey estimates were statistically significant. All differences meet or exceed the 95 percent confidence level.

##### 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.

## Juveniles

State statutes and judicial practices allow juveniles to be incarcerated in adult jails under a variety of circumstances. Because of the differing statutes and practices, however, accurate and comparable data on juveniles are difficult to collect. The 1994 Annual Survey of Jails provides new and more accurate estimates of the juvenile population. For the first time, the survey provides 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 were improved.

## 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 Rules** (28 C.F.R. 2.1-2.67), Spring 1995. Washington, DC: U.S. Parole Commission; and information provided by the Source. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

#### **Parole guidelines**

**Initial parole consideration**--The U.S. Parole Commission has adopted guidelines for parole release considerations. These guidelines indicate the customary range of time to be served before release for various combinations of offense (severity) and offender (parole prognosis) characteristics. The time ranges specified by the guidelines are established specifically for cases with good institutional adjustment and program progress. These time ranges are merely guidelines. Where the circumstances warrant, decisions outside the guidelines (either above or below) may be rendered.

The guidelines 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. Prisoners may be released to this program after completion of a period in a Community Treatment Center, or may be released directly from prison to this program (e.g., where Community Treatment Center residence is not available).

**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 may (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.

**Region**--Prior to fiscal year 1992, the five regions of the United States were defined in the following manner:

Northeast--Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia;

Southeast--Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee;

North Central--Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, Wisconsin;

South Central--Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas;

West--Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

As of fiscal year 1992, the commission modified regional operations by combining the Northeast and Southeast regions into the Eastern region and closing the Western region. The South Central and North Central regional offices took over the area previously

served by the Western region. The new regional categories are:

Eastern--Alabama, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Canal Zone, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands;

South Central--Arizona, Arkansas, California, Hawaii, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, Tennessee, Texas, Guam, American Samoa;

North Central--Alaska, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

**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 13

### Federal Justice Statistics Methodology and definitions of terms

Note: The following was excerpted from U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Criminal Case Processing, 1982-93, With Preliminary Data for 1994*, NCJ-160088 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1996), pp. 19-28; and *Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 1992*, NCJ-148949 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), pp. 65, 66, 111-117. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

#### Methodology

The data are derived 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 Pretrial Services Agency, the United States Sentencing Commission, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Data represent the calendar year(s) indicated in each table.

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.

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 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

5.25, 5.26, 6.43, and 6.68 are based on offense designations 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 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.

Tables from the *Federal Criminal Case Processing* report describing the number and rate of prosecutions and the results of magistrate proceedings include only those cases handled by U.S. attorneys and those matters in which U.S. attorneys provide local assistance to Department of Justice attorneys in the litigating divisions. Data describing the number and rate of convictions, sentencing patterns, incarceration rates, and lengths of sentences imposed and served, include all cases regardless of the prosecuting agency.

In 1991, the Department of Justice provided U.S. attorneys with lists of cases shown in the data as having remained inactive for long periods of time, and directed that resolutions be reported to the Docket and Reporting system, if possible. As a result, many cases which had been shown as pending were reported to be declined for prosecution, or were shown as resolved by U.S. magistrates. Statistics for 1991 were substantially affected by these recordkeeping activities.

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 the Criminal Division 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 or supervision 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, education, and occupational information.)

Sentencing figures differ from statistics published by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts for the average "regular" sentence imposed. "Regular" sentences exclude two categories of offenders included in the BJS calculations: offenders receiving a "split" sentence (5 days through 6 months followed by probation) and offenders sentenced under 18 U.S.C. 4205(b)(1) and (b)(2)

(where a maximum term is set accompanied by no or a small minimum).

Tables concerning prisoners include only prisoners committed by U.S. District Courts for violations of the U.S. Code. Other prisoners, such as probation and parole violators, and other types of offenses, such as military, District of Columbia, or State offenses, are excluded. Unlike BJS publications concerning State prisoners, which exclude prisoners serving sentences under 1 year, tables 5.25 and 5.26 includes Federal prisoners who received sentences of any length. Offenses for a few offenders could not be classified; these offenders are included in the total.

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.

Time served reported in table 5.26 is not directly comparable to that in previous *Federal Criminal Case Processing* and the *Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics* reports. The methodology in this report uses new information to identify prison commitment dates and account for jail credits. In previous reports jail credits were overestimated in some cases.

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.

#### Definitions of terms

Definitions of offense categories describe all offenses included in each category.

**Agriculture violation**--violation of the Federal statutes on agriculture and conservation, for example, violations of the Agricultural Acts, Federal Seed Act, Game Conservation 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.

**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 Law.

**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, facility, or item for which payment may be made through Medical Assistance Programs. Bribing in sporting contests is also illegal.

**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 inter-State 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 in a Federal court case 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.

**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**--possessing or trafficking in (distributing, importing, or manufacturing) controlled substances. Also furnishing of fraudulent or false information concerning prescriptions as well as any other unspecified drug-related offense.

**Embezzlement**--fraudulently misapplying 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. Embezzling, stealing, or knowingly converting to one's own use or the use of another or without authority 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. Forcibly rescuing any person in an attempt to prevent execution or forcibly removing or attempting to remove the dead body of any executed offender in order to prevent an autopsy. Aiding or enticing any person belonging to the Armed Forces of a belligerent nation or faction, who is interned in the United States in accordance with the law of nations, to escape or attempt to escape. 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 (as defined in section 1791C of title 18). 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.

**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**--violations of the Federal Food and Drug Act.

**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; bond of distilleries; military or naval discharge certificate; coin or bar; and so forth. Also making, possessing, selling, or printing plates or stones for counterfeiting obligations or securities and receiving, possessing, concealing, selling, or disposing of any falsely made securities, tax stamps, or pledges that have crossed a State or the U.S. boundary after being stolen or unlawfully converted.

**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, inter-State wire, radio, television, 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 inter-State or foreign commerce, inter-State transporting of wagering paraphernalia, importing or transporting lottery tickets, or mailing lottery tickets or related

matter. An employee of the Postal Service acting as a lottery agent is considered guilty of this offense.

**Hispanic**--ethnic category based on classification by reporting agency. Hispanic persons may be of any race.

**Immigration offenses**--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 or counterfeiting any visa, permit, or other document to enter the United States as well as violating any of the provisions for travel of citizens or aliens during war or national emergency. 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, within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States. 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 or any property made or being made under contract for the United States or any of its departments or agencies. Stealing anything of value (in excess of \$100) from a bank, the Postal Service, or any inter-State or Foreign shipments by carrier. Receiving or possessing stolen property or pirate property. Stealing or obtaining by fraud any funds, assets, or property that are the subject of a grant, contract, or other form of assistance, whether received directly or indirectly, from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration or that belong to or are entrusted to the custody of an Indian tribal organization. This offense category excludes the transportation of stolen property.

**Liquor violations**--violations of Internal Revenue Service laws on liquor as well as violations of liquor laws not cited under these laws, such as smuggling goods into the United States; 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; failing to declare liquor at customs; 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 inter-State or foreign commerce.

**Migratory birds offenses**--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. Violation of the regulations of Bear River Refuge in Utah and Ouachita National Forest sanctuary and refuge in Arkansas and Oklahoma.

**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 more than 6 months of incarceration, followed by a term of probation. Unless otherwise noted, offenders receiving mixed sentences are included in both incarceration and probation categories. See also "split sentence."

**Most serious offense**--the offense with the greatest potential penalty. For Federal prisoners, the offense with the longest term of incarceration actually imposed.

**Motor carrier violations**--violations of the Federal statutes concerning the Motor Carrier Act.

**Motor vehicle theft**--inter-State or foreign transporting, receiving, concealing, storing, bartering, selling, or disposing of any stolen motor vehicle or aircraft.

**Murder**--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**--violations of the national defense laws of the Selective Service Acts, the Defense Production Act, 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), curfew and restricted areas, exportation of war materials, trading with an enemy, 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.

**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 inter-State 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 abortion; bigamy; disorderly conduct on the U.S. Capitol grounds; civil disorder; hunting, trapping, or fishing on Indian lands or military areas and zones; and obscene or harassing telephone calls. Included in "public-order, non-regulatory offenses."

**Other regulatory offenses**--violations of civil rights, election laws, the Communication Act (including wire tapping and wire interception), contempt, laws regarding congressional contempt, custom laws (except narcotics and liquor), importation of injurious animals and birds, inter-State commerce (the Connally Act, Hot Oil Act, transportation or importation of prison-made goods, and the Railroad and Transportation Act), maritime and shipping laws, laws regarding stowaways, the Federal Boat Safety Act of 1971, the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, U.S. postal laws (excluding injury to postal property), intimidation of witness laws, aircraft regulations, explosives (except in vessels), the Gold Acts, train wrecking, and any other regulatory offenses not listed above.

**Other sex offenses**--transporting, coercing, or enticing any women to go from one

place to another in inter-State 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, debauchery, or any other immoral purpose. Importing, maintaining, or harboring any women for purposes of prostitution or debauchery or for any other immoral purpose. These offenses may be either violent or nonviolent.

**Perjury**--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. Making any false material declarations under oath in any proceeding before or ancillary to any court or grand jury of the United States. 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**--using inter-State or foreign commerce or any facility in inter-State or foreign commerce to aid racketeering enterprises such as arson, bribery, gambling, liquor, narcotics, prostitution, and extortionate credit transactions. For officers or employees of the United States, or anyone representing himself or herself as such, obtaining property or money from another, with his or her consent induced by actual or threatened force, violence, blackmail, or unlawful interference with employment or business. Transmitting by inter-State commerce or through the mail any threat to injure the property, the person, or the reputation of the addressee or of another or to kidnap 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.

**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.

**Split sentence**--a sentence requiring the convicted person to serve a period of confinement of 6 months or less, followed by a period of probation. Unless otherwise noted, convicted offenders receiving split sentences are included in both the incarceration and probation categories (see also "mixed sentence").

**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 title.

**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**--importing 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. Obtaining a prescription of a controlled substance in schedule III or IV without a written or oral prescription. Distributing for reasons other than medical a controlled substance in schedule V. Illegally

crossing the border if the individual is addicted to or using drugs or has been convicted of any violation of narcotics or marijuana laws.

**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 data system 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**--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. 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. Carrying on the U.S. Capitol grounds or within U.S. Capitol buildings any firearm, dangerous weapon, explosive, or incendiary device.

## Appendix 17

### **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, 1994**, NCJ-160091 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1996). Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

#### **Survey methodology for prisoner data**

These data are based on yearend 1993 and 1994 inmate counts and on enumerations of prisoner transactions during these calendar years. As in past years, these data were collected with a standard questionnaire transmitted to the appropriate State authorities and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. The data were collected for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

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 departures are not always entirely comparable across jurisdictions. Jurisdictions may revise their numbers in later years. Subsequent publications may therefore differ from data currently presented.

#### **National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) category definitions**

##### **Jurisdiction population, Dec.**

**31**--Includes all inmates under jurisdiction of State correctional authorities on Dec. 31, 1993 and 1994 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, 1993 and 1994. 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, 1993 and 1994 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**

**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**

**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.

**Prisoners explanatory notes by jurisdiction**

**Federal prisons**--Population, admissions, and releases counts: 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, 1994 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. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Cause of death: Can specify only executions. Other releases: Type of release not known at time of data collection. Other race: Alabama's "Other" race category.

**Alaska**--Population, admissions, and releases counts: Alaska was unable to report movement data and prison overcrowding. Population counts for 1993 are based on custody data. Total inmate population: Jurisdiction and custody counts include inmates in prisons and jails, which form an integrated system in Alaska. Race and ethnicity: Numbers are estimated. Alaska classifies race into White, Black, Hispanic, Indian, Alaska Native, Asian, and unknown. Other race: Includes Hispanic inmates.

**Arizona**--Population, admissions, and releases counts: 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 home arrest program. Cause of death: Type of death pending investigation at time of data collection. Other releases: Includes early releases to detainer and persons returned to prison pending revocation hearing where no revocation occurred. Jurisdiction population, total: Excludes 118 males housed in local jails solely to ease prison crowding. Other race: Includes inmates not categorized as white, black, American Indian, Asian, Pacific Islander, or Spanish origin.

**Arkansas**--Arkansas changed its Dec. 31, 1993, count. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Other conditional releases: Comprised of 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 21 males and 3 females being held in the county jail awaiting transfer to Department of Correction for whom the sentence is unknown. Custody population, inmates with 1 year or less sentence: Includes 13 males

and 5 females being held in the county jail awaiting transfer to Department of Correction for whom the sentence is unknown. Other race: Includes Arkansas' Cuban race category.

**California**--Population, admissions, and releases counts: Based on custody data. 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. The category also includes supervised mandatory and parole releases returned pending a revocation hearing. Other admissions: Contains returns from appeal/bond in other admissions category. Unconditional releases, expirations of sentence: Includes some court-ordered releases. Conditional releases, supervised mandatory releases: Includes some court-ordered releases. Other releases: Contains releases to appeal/bond in "Other releases" category. The category also contains the net difference between total admissions and the year-end population. These are most likely prisoners temporarily released to courts, jail, and hospitals and not returned to prison as of Dec. 31, 1994. 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).

**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 custody transfers of inmates to other States due to interstate compacts. Escapees: Numbers are estimated. Cause of death: Type of death not determined at time of data collection. Other releases: Court-ordered releases not classified as conditional or unconditional. State inmates housed in other facilities to ease overcrowding: Includes 320 males housed in a facility owned and operated by the County of Bent; and 725 males and 90 females housed in county correctional facilities owned by the State. Race and Hispanic origin: Numbers are estimated.

**Connecticut**--Other admissions: Includes returns from discharge and returns from inadvertent releases. Unconditional releases, expirations of sentence: Connecticut's data system does not distinguish inmates with probation conditions in effect upon expiration of the incarceration portion of their sentence. Includes some releases to probation. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered discharges and releases from Connecticut supervision. Other conditional releases: Release to home jurisdiction and community releases. Other releases: Includes inmates

released in error. Total inmate population: Jurisdiction and custody counts include inmates in prisons and jails, which form an integrated system. Other race: Connecticut's Hispanic category.

**Delaware**--Delaware revised the previously reported Dec. 31, 1993, count of male inmates with a maximum sentence of more than 1 year. Sentencing information, partially suspended sentences: Some prisoners serve sentences in which the term in prison is partially suspended, to be completed under probation. They were categorized with inmates sentenced to 1 year or more only when the prison portion of their sentences exceeded 12 months. As a result, the population and movement counts of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year are understated, and the population count of inmates with 1 year or less maximum sentence is 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 whose terms 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: Some prisoners serve sentences in which the term in prison is partially suspended, to be completed under probation. They were categorized with inmates sentenced to 1 year or more only when the prison portion of their sentences exceeded 12 months. As a result, the population and movement counts of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year are understated, and the population count of inmates with 1 year or less maximum sentence is overstated. Sentencing information, short sentences: An undetermined number of inmates housed in neither the District of Columbia jail nor the Detention Center and having either no sentence or a minimum sentence of 1 year or less were 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 population count of inmates with 1 year or less maximum sentence is 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: unable to provide number of deaths by sex. Therefore, all deaths are reported under males. As a result, total male releases are slightly overcounted, and female releases are slightly undercounted. Cause of death: Type of death was not determined at time of data collection. Total jurisdiction population: Includes male and female District of Columbia criminal 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 crowding. 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 who have been given 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 under Florida's jurisdiction but serve their sentence in another State or Federal prison). Other race: Includes prisoners of Oriental, Scandinavian, Slavic and other backgrounds.

**Georgia**--Georgia revised its Dec. 31, 1994, count. Population, admissions, and releases counts: Based on custody data. Parole violators with new sentences: May include a small number of other conditional release violators with new sentences. Parole violators only, no new sentences: May include a small number of other conditional release violators returned without new sentences. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Unconditional releases: Includes one inmate who was pardoned. 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 race 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 not known 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 racial categories (inmates who identified more than one racial background). Prisoners of part-Hawaiian ancestry are counted as Asians/Pacific Islanders. Hispanic origin: Includes Hawaii's Puerto Ricans category and individuals of Hawaii's "Other race" category with Spanish surnames.

**Idaho**--Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other admissions: Civil commitments. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases, reprieves, pardons, appeal won/discharges, and acquittals. Other conditional releases: Releases to detainer. Race and Hispanic origin: Numbers are estimated. Not known includes inmates housed in local jails to ease overcrowding for whom race and ethnicity data are unavailable.

**Illinois**--Population, admissions, and releases counts: Based on custody data. Sentencing information: Reported populations with sentences of more than 1 year include an undetermined number of 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 using the Offender Tracking System. Because all inmates in Community Correctional Centers and Electronic Detention Centers are now included in the counts, the number of escapes and returns from escape appear to have increased from previous years. 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) in order to balance the yearend populations. The category also includes an undetermined number of transfers to other jurisdictions. Other race: 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 counts: 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 discharges. Conditional releases, paroles: Includes persons returned to parole following revocation hearings and persons released to parole by Conditional Commutation Orders. Other admissions and releases: Safekeepers. Other conditional releases: Releases to work release programs. Other race: Iowa's Hispanic category.

**Kansas**--Total population: The Kansas Sentencing Guidelines Act, which became effective on July 1, 1993, is being applied retroactively during 1993 and 1994 to approximately 1,210 existing Kansas prisoners at the time the law was enacted. As a result, there is an overall decrease in male and female jurisdiction and custody counts, as well as a change in some admission and release categories. New court commitments: May include some returns from appeal/bond. Other conditional release violators, with and without new sentences: Includes some probation violators who should have been categorized as new court commitments. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other admissions: Admission type not known at time of data collection. Other conditional releases: Conditional releases to supervision, similar to that for parole. Cause of death: Unknown. Hispanic origin: Estimates based on previous years' Hispanic population.

**Kentucky**--Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other admissions: Includes 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 counts: Based on 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 sentence were actually parole revocations with a remaining sentence 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: Includes court-ordered and good-time releases. Cause of death: Can specify only for executions. Other releases: Consists of inmates released in error. American Indian or Alaska Native: Includes American Indian only. Asian or Pacific Islander: Includes Chinese and Japanese only. Other race: Includes Latins and all other racial categories. Hispanic origin: Not included in 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 admissions: Returns from intensive supervision programs. This program was terminated by the State Legislature as of June 30, 1993. Other releases: Releases to detainer or warrant. Race and Hispanic origin: Numbers are estimated.

**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 unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. May also include a small number of releases to appeal/bond.

**Massachusetts**--Population, admissions, and releases counts: Based on custody data. 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 estimated. Other admissions: Includes 966 inmates housed in local facilities and 109 inmates held in Federal and other State facilities. Unconditional releases, expirations of sentence: Includes some releases to probation. Other unconditional releases: Includes court-ordered releases and a small number of releases to appeal/bond. Other race: Includes Hispanic inmates whose race is not specified; also includes 966 male inmates housed in local facilities and 109 male inmates held in Federal and other State facilities. Unknown ethnicity: Includes 966 male inmates housed in local facilities and 109 male inmates held in Federal and other State facilities.

**Michigan**--Population, admissions, and releases counts: Based on custody data.

Transfers from and to other jurisdictions: Includes transfers from and to mental hospitals and Federal and other State facilities. Returns from and releases to appeal/bond: Contains the net difference of all movements from and to the courts. Cause of death, illness or natural causes: Includes unspecified type of death, including deaths resulting from AIDS- or HIV-related diseases. Other deaths: Shot during escape. Unknown race: Includes Mexican-Americans. Hispanic origin: Includes only inmates of Mexican-American descent.

**Minnesota**--Minnesota revised its Dec. 31, 1993, count. Other conditional release violators with new sentences: Includes parole violators, supervised mandatory release violators, and work release violators with new sentences. Other conditional release violators only, no new sentences: Includes parole violators, supervised mandatory release violators, and work release violators with no new sentences. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Escapees and AWOL prisoners are not formally released; therefore, returns from and releases to escape or AWOL are not considered valid admission categories in Minnesota's data system. Other unconditional releases: Includes inmates discharged by court or executive orders. May include some commutations. Other conditional releases: Work releases and intensive community supervision. Other race: Includes an undetermined number of Asian/Pacific Islanders and other unclassified categories. Unknown race: Includes Minnesota's Hispanic 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 inmates awaiting revocation hearings and returns from appeal/bond. 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. Unknown race: Includes Mississippi's Hispanic category.

**Missouri**--Population and admissions counts: 1993 counts are based on custody data. Escapee returns, with and without new sentences: Include some returns from AWOL which cannot be separated from escape return admissions. Other admissions: Includes inmates returned from erroneous releases and persons whose commitment was reinstated. Other unconditional releases: Includes court-ordered releases. Other conditional releases: Includes conditional release to custody/detainer, administrative parole, and credit time releases. Causes of death: Unknown. Escapes from confinement: Includes walkaways from residential treatment facilities, electronic monitoring program, and community release centers. Other releases: Includes deferred commitments and erroneous releases.



**Montana**--Montana revised the previously reported Dec. 31, 1993, population of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year. Other admissions: Includes some probation violators. Also includes 47 males and 1 female inmate added to balance the population count. Escapee releases: Includes 6 inmates who escaped from prison and 50 from pre-release. Jurisdiction and custody population: Includes some inmates from other jurisdictions who are housed by Montana. Race, white: Includes inmates of Hispanic origin.

**Nebraska**--Parole violators only, no new sentences: Includes some parole violators with new sentences. Race and ethnicity: Numbers are estimated.

**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 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" category. Inmates are counted as admissions when Nevada begins to monitor their sentences and includes them in their out-count population. Unconditional, expiration of sentence: May include some inmates transferred to other jurisdictions. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Race: Numbers are estimated. Other race: Includes some Hispanic inmates.

**New Hampshire**--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. Unconditional releases, expiration of sentence: Includes other unconditional releases and some releases to appeal/bond. Other releases: Court-ordered releases not identifiable as conditional or unconditional.

**New Jersey**--Sentencing information: Reported populations with sentences of more than 1 year include 96 male and 12 female 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. Unknown race: Includes 1,526 male and 12 female Hispanic inmates who are not classified as white or black. Also

includes 17 male inmates for whom the race category was unspecified. Unknown ethnicity: Includes inmates for whom race 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 553 males and 63 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 13 males and 1 female returned following erroneous release. Causes of death: Unknown at time of data collection. Transfers to other jurisdictions: Includes 577 males and 65 females transferred to the jurisdiction of the Department of Mental Hygiene for psychiatric treatment. Other releases: Consists of erroneous releases of 6 males and 6 females.

**North Carolina**--Sentencing information, partially suspended sentences: Some prisoners serve sentences in which the term in prison is partially suspended, to be completed under probation. They were categorized with inmates sentenced to 1 year or more only when the prison portion of their sentences exceeded 12 months. Nearly all of the inmates with a partially suspended sentence were included with those prisoners having sentences of 1 year or less. As a result, the population and movement counts of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year are understated, and the population count of inmates with 1 year or less maximum sentence is overstated. Category estimates, sentencing: Population totals are actual; populations by sentence length are estimated. 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 populations. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Other conditional releases: Includes some supervised mandatory releases. Hispanic origin: Not included in North Carolina's data system.

**North Dakota**--Other conditional releases: Court-ordered releases.

**Ohio**--Ohio updated the Dec. 31, 1993, count for inmates with a maximum sentence

of more than 1 year. Sentencing information: Reported population of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year includes 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: Includes furloughs and other conditional releases. Race, white: May include some American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, or Pacific Islanders.

**Oklahoma**--Sentencing information: Reported population of 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: Includes Legislative CAP releases (Senate Bill 445). Other conditional releases: Includes conditional commutations and CAP releases to probation supervision. Other deaths: Shot during a robbery attempt while on community supervision. Total jurisdiction population: Excludes 328 males and 47 females housed in local jails solely to ease prison crowding. Unknown race: Includes Hispanic inmates.

**Oregon**--Oregon revised its Dec. 31, 1993, count due to an adjustment in methodology to identify inmates with a maximum sentence of more than 1 year. 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**--Pennsylvania revised its Dec. 31, 1993, count. Other admissions: Type of admissions unknown at time of data collection. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Escapee and AWOL prisoners: Excludes prisoners who absconded while residents of community-based facilities. Other releases: Includes releases to the State Mental Hospital. Other race: Pennsylvania's Hispanic category.

**Rhode Island**--Sentencing information, partially suspended sentences: Some prisoners serve sentences in which the term in prison is partially suspended, to be completed under probation. They were categorized with inmates sentenced to 1 year or more only when the prison portion of their sentences exceeded 12 months. As a result, the population and movement counts of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year are understated, and the population and movements counts of inmates with 1 year or less maximum sentences are overstated. Other conditional releases: Includes court-ordered releases to drug/alcohol treatment program. Jurisdiction population, unsentenced inmates:

Includes 16 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**--New court commitments: May include a small number of transfers from other jurisdictions. Other unconditional releases: Releases by court order and remanded. Other conditional releases: Inmates released to the jurisdiction of the Department of Parole, Probation, and Pardon Services under the Emergency Powers Act.

**South Dakota**--Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Transfers to other jurisdictions: Includes transfers to Federal or other State facilities. Race: Numbers are estimated.

**Tennessee**--Sentencing information: Reported population and movement of inmates with maximum sentences of 1 year include 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 corrections 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 corrections programs. Total jurisdiction population: Includes 1,640 males and 189 females housed in local facilities solely to ease prison crowding. Excludes 3,134 felons sentenced to serve their time in local facilities. Other race: Includes Hispanic inmates. Hispanic origin: Not included in data system.

**Texas**--Sentencing information: Reported population of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year includes some inmates with maximum sentences of 1 year or less. Admissions and releases: Numbers are estimated. Parole violators with and without new sentences: 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: 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: Contains adjustment residuals to balance the movement data with the December 31 population. The number does include 17,422 males and 3,298 females housed in local jails to ease crowding. Race and ethnicity: Numbers are estimated. Other race:

Texas' Hispanic category. Also Includes 17,422 males and 3,298 females inmates housed in local jails. Unknown Hispanic origin: Includes 17,422 males and 3,298 females housed in local jails to ease prison overcrowding.

**Utah**--Other unconditional releases: Inmates whose sentences were terminated prior to expiration.

**Vermont**--Parole violators with and without new sentences: May include other conditional release violators. 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. Race: Numbers are estimated.

**Virginia**--Virginia provided counts as of Jan. 4, 1994. Other admissions: Includes pending parole revocations (both discretionary and mandatory), transfers, and returns from appeal/bond. Other unconditional releases: Administrative releases. Conditional releases, supervised mandatory releases and paroles: Includes releases to detainer and transfers to other jurisdictions. Other releases: Includes persons released to appeal/bond and those who were returned to prison pending revocation of discretionary or mandatory parole, where no revocation occurred, who are being returned to parole or other supervised status. Unknown race: Includes Virginia's Hispanic race category.

**Washington**--Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other unconditional releases: Vacated sentences. Other releases: Type of release unknown at time of data collection. Other race: Inmates of mixed racial origin.

**West Virginia**--West Virginia has no footnotes or explanatory notes.

**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 632 males and 85 females temporarily returned to prison without a formal revocation; 52 males and 1 female returned pending revocation hearings; 1 male and 1 female with no Wisconsin sentence; 11 male sex offenders held under Wisconsin's predator law; and 3 males erroneously admitted. Other unconditional releases: Includes court-ordered releases. Other releases: Includes 513 males and 73 females returned to the community after being held without formal revocations; 1 male and 1 female with no Wisconsin sentence; 15 males and 1 female pending revocation hearing; 3 males and 1 female erroneously admitted, and 9 males and 1 female with court-ordered releases. Unsented inmates: Jurisdiction and custody counts of inmates whose sentence was 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). Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other conditional releases: Includes inmates placed in the "S.T.O.P." program. Other race: Wyoming's 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 1992 entering prison custody in January 1993 would be counted as an admission in the 1993 report; the 1994 report would count him or her as being under sentence of death at yearend 1992. Similarly, a prisoner whose sentence is overturned in 1992 but who remains in the count until 1994 when the court's decision is reported would be subtracted from the 1992 and 1993 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 1993 are revised from those reported in *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1993*. The revised figures include 25 inmates who either were reported late to the NPS program or were not in the custody of State correctional authorities at yearend 1993: Arizona (5), California (1), Florida (3), Illinois (2), North Carolina (1), Tennessee (1), and Texas (12). Nineteen inmates had sentences to death removed in 1993 but were not reported: California (1), Florida (2), Georgia (2), Idaho (1), Illinois (3), Kentucky (1), Louisiana (2), Maryland (1), Nevada (1), North Carolina (1), South Carolina (1), and Texas (3).

### Survey methodology for probation and parole data

These data are based on yearend 1994 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 State and Federal 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 or not 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 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.

#### **Probation explanatory notes by jurisdiction**

Because many States update their population counts, the Jan. 1, 1994 numbers may differ from those previously published for Dec. 31, 1993. The following explanatory notes pertain only to the 1994 data and not to the 1995 preliminary counts presented in table 6.3.

**Alabama**--Alabama has three reporting agencies: one State and two local. All data are estimated. Detailed data are not provided for the State's probation entries, exits, sex, race, and offense type.

**Alaska**--All data are estimated. "Other" races include Hispanics of unknown race and other unknown.

**Arizona**--Arizona has two reporting agencies: one State and one local. Detailed data are not provided for sex and race.

**California**--Detailed data are not provided for sex and race.

**Colorado**--Colorado has nine reporting agencies: one State and eight local.

Data are estimated for one local agency that did not respond.

**Connecticut**--Detailed data are estimated for sex and race.

**Delaware**--All data are estimated.

**Florida**--Florida has 15 reporting agencies: 1 State and 14 local.

**Georgia**--Georgia has two reporting agencies: one State and one local.

**Hawaii**--Detailed data are not provided for race. Detailed data are estimated for sex.

**Idaho**--Detailed data for sex and race are estimated.

**Illinois**--Detailed data are estimated for sex and race. "Other" offense type includes traffic violations.

**Indiana**--Detailed data are not provided for sex and race.

**Iowa**--Detailed data are not provided for sex and race.

**Kentucky**--Detailed data are not provided for sex and race.

**Louisiana**--"Other" race includes Latins of unknown race and others.

**Maine**--Detailed data are not provided for entries, exits, and race. Detailed data are estimated for offense type.

**Massachusetts**--No detailed data are provided.

**Michigan**--Michigan has 115 separate reporting agencies: 1 State and 114 local. Data are estimated for 9 local agencies that did not respond.

**Mississippi**--Detailed data are estimated for race and sex. "Other" races include Hispanics of unknown race and an unknown number of Asians.

**Missouri**--Missouri has two reporting agencies: one State and one local. All data are estimated. "Other" offense type includes ordinance violations.

**Nebraska**--The Jan. 1, 1994, count is estimated.

**Nevada**--Detailed data are estimated for sex, race, and offense type.

**New Hampshire**--Detailed data are estimated for sex, race, and offense type.

**New Jersey**--Detailed data are not provided for sex. Detailed data are estimated for race.

**New Mexico**--All detailed data are estimated.

**New York**--"Other" offense type includes unclassified laws, non-penal laws, and transfer cases.

**Ohio**--Ohio has 53 separate reporting agencies: 1 State and 52 local. Data are estimated for 3 local agencies that did not respond.

**Oklahoma**--Oklahoma has three reporting agencies: one State and one local.

**Oregon**--"Other" offense type includes 877 unknown and 31 unclassified.

**Pennsylvania**--Detailed data are estimated for sex, race, and offense type.

**Rhode Island**--Detailed data are not provided for sex and race.

**South Carolina**--"Other" races include an unknown combination of all races other than black and white.

**South Dakota**--Data are for year beginning July 1, 1994. Detailed data are not provided for sex and race. "Misdemeanor" includes driving while intoxicated or under the influence of alcohol.

**Tennessee**--Tennessee has three reporting agencies: one State and two local.

**Texas**--Detailed data and totals are estimated for exits, sex, and race. Offense type is estimated. Data include interstate compact cases supervised in Texas.

**Vermont**--Detailed data are estimated for race.

**Washington**--Washington has 24 separate reporting agencies: 1 State and 23 local.

**West Virginia**--All data are estimated. No detailed data are provided.

#### **Parole explanatory notes by jurisdiction**

Because many States update their population counts, the Jan. 1, 1994 numbers may differ from those previously published for Dec. 31, 1993. The following explanatory notes pertain only to the 1994 data and not to the 1995 preliminary counts presented in table 6.59.

**Federal**--"Other" exits include administrative closings.

**Alabama**--Data are reported by the State and Birmingham City Parole Department. All data are estimated. Detailed data are not provided for entries, exits, sex, Hispanic origin, and race.

**Arizona**--"Other" entries include cases from out-of-State.

**Arkansas**--January 1 population count is estimated. "Other" races includes Mexicans, Cubans, Europeans, Australians, and other non-Americans of unknown race.

**California**--Data are reported by the Department of Corrections and the California Youth Authority. Felons supervised in California are included in January 1 count, entries, exits, December 31 count, sex, and race. California felon inmates paroled to another State through interstate compact agreements are not included in entries, exits, sex, Hispanic origin, and race. The total number of supervision status excludes 15,012 absconders and 2,392 out-of-State cases because they are not included in December 31 count. "Other" races include any person who could not be specifically classified. Detailed data are estimated for race. "Other" races include an unknown number of Filipinos and other unspecified.

**Colorado**--Total entries and total exits are estimated. Detailed data are estimated for sex and race.

**Connecticut**--Detailed data are not provided for race.

**Delaware**--December 31 count includes all Delaware parolees because there are no local jails.

**Florida**--All data include cases that serve time in community supervision (Parole, MCR, Conditional Pardon, Community Control, Supervised Community Release, Provisional Release, Conditional Release, Control Release, Administrative Control Release, and Conditional Medical Release). "Other" race include Latins of unknown race and other unspecified.

**Georgia**--Detailed data are estimated for sex and race. Because of accounting procedures and record keeping, the January 1 count, plus entries, minus exits, does not equal December 31 count.

**Hawaii**--Data are for calendar year ending June 1994. Detailed data are not provided for race.

**Idaho**--Detailed data are not provided for entries. Detailed data are estimated for sex and race.

**Illinois**--Detailed data are estimated for sex and race.

**Indiana**--Detailed data are not provided for race.

**Iowa**--Detailed data are estimated for sex and race.

**Kansas**--The following counts exclude 573 absconders: January 1, December 31, and race. December 31 count includes 4,239 in-State cases, and 2,052 out-of-State cases.

**Kentucky**--Detailed data are not provided for sex and race.

**Maine**--Maine abolished parole in 1976. The data reported represent offenders convicted prior to 1976.

**Massachusetts**--Detailed data are estimated for entries and December 31 count. "Other" races include Hispanics of unknown race and other unknown.

**Minnesota**--"Other" races include Hispanics of unknown race, other unspecified, and unknown.

**Mississippi**--"Other" races include a combined estimate of Asians and Hispanics of unknown race.

**Missouri**--All data are estimated.

**Montana**--"Other" races include a combination of all races other than white.

**Nebraska**--Detailed data for sex and race are estimated.

**Nevada**--Detailed data are estimated for sex and race.

**New Hampshire**--Detailed data are estimated for sex and race.

**New Mexico**--All data are estimated. Because of accounting procedures and record keeping, January 1 count, plus entries, minus exits, does not equal December 31 count.

**New York**--"Other" races include Hispanics of unknown race and other unspecified.

**Ohio**--Detailed data are estimated for sex and race.

**Oklahoma**--"Other" races include Hispanics of unknown race and unknown.

**Pennsylvania**--Detailed data are estimated for exits, sex, and race.

**South Carolina**--"Other" races include an unknown combination of all races other than black or white.

**Texas**--All data are estimated.

**Virginia**--Detailed data are estimated for sex. "Other" races include Hispanics of unknown race and other unspecified.

**Washington**--All data are estimated. "Other" races include offenders of mixed race.

**Wisconsin**--Because of missing data, January 1 count, plus entries, minus exits, does not equal December 31 count.

#### Trend data explanatory notes

To estimate the total correctional populations in tables 6.1, 6.2, and 6.11, 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; or (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 percent of the jail inmates were on probation and 10 percent were on parole at the time of admission. Results from the 1991 Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities indicated 23 percent of the State prisoners on probation and 22 percent on parole when entering prison.

If the survey results are applied to the total jail and prison populations in 1994, and if all of these inmates are assumed to have been doublecounted, then the total number of doublecounted inmates would be 612,000, or about 11.9 percent 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 193,000 inmates, or 3.8 percent of the total correctional population.

#### Military explanatory notes

In 1994, the U.S. Department of Defense Corrections Council established an annual military confinement report. The council, comprised of representatives from each branch of the military service, adopted a standardized questionnaire with a common set of definitions. The annual confinement report provides, among other information, yearend counts of persons in U.S. military confinement facilities inside and outside the continental United States. Data for 1994 are incomplete; information on Air Force confinement facilities was not available. In future years, the annual confinement report will provide a complete enumeration of U.S. military confinement facilities and populations.

## Appendix 18

### **National Corrections Reporting Program** Methodology and offenses within categories

Note: The following information has been excerpted from the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **National Corrections Reporting Program, 1992**, NCJ-145862 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), pp. 1-6. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

#### **Methodology**

The National Corrections Reporting Program (NCRP) collected data on prison admissions and releases, and on parole entries and discharges for calendar year 1992. Thirty-eight States, the District of Columbia, and the California Youth Authority (CYA) provided data. Jurisdictions reporting in the 1992 program were Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, the District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

Prison release data for 1992 are based on information provided by 36 States. The District of Columbia, Florida, and Maine were not included in the release data set. Parole entry data also are based on 36 States.

Parole discharge data are based on 29 States. The participating States included Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

Multiple admissions or releases per person during the year were recorded as separate events. The NCRP data covered prisoners admitted to or released from custody regardless of the jurisdiction where the prisoner was sentenced.

Beginning in 1983 all sentenced inmates, including those with a sentence of 1 year or less, were counted. To assure greater

comparability across jurisdictions, the 1992 data include only inmates with a sentence of more than 1 year except where noted.

Data on sentence length refer to the offense with the longest sentence. Whenever a sentence had both a minimum and a maximum term, the maximum was used to define the sentence length. A life sentence was defined as any prison sentence with a fixed or maximum term of life in prison, regardless of the possibility of parole.

Time served refers to the amount of time spent in prison between the date of admission and the date of release or to the amount of time spent on parole between the date of prison release and the date of parole discharge. Time served in prison underestimates the actual time served because data on time spent in jail that was credited to the prison sentence for the current offense were not available for most inmates. All tables present data for time served in prison only.

Total time under supervision was calculated by adding time spent in prison and time spent on parole. Jail time credits are not included.

The medians were calculated from ungrouped data, since sentencing data do not conform to the standard assumptions permitting calculations from grouped data. Because nearly all sentences are multiples of 12-month units, the assumption of an even distribution of values within groups is not met. Therefore, a shift of only a few cases may increase or decrease the median by 12 months.

In contrast to the calculation of medians, mean sentence lengths excluded prisoners with a sentence of life in prison or death. Medians are sensitive to the uneven distribution of cases; means are strongly influenced by extreme values. Because of the limitations of each measure, both medians and means were reported for sentence length.

Time served data do not group at 12-month intervals. Both medians and means have been reported to provide a more accurate summary of the data.

The parole data presented include only first parole entries which includes anyone released from prison to community supervision for the first time on their current sentence.

Year-to-year comparisons should be restricted to those jurisdictions reporting data in all years of interest. Care should be exercised when comparing groups of inmates on sentence length and time served. Differences may be the result of factors not described in the tables, including variations in the criminal histories of each group, variations in the offense composition of each group, and

variations among participating jurisdictions in their sentencing and correctional practices.

There also is variation among jurisdictions regarding the composition of several categories. For example, a small number of States categorize Asians, Pacific Islanders, American Indians, and Alaska Natives as "unknown." Others vary in terms of the persons that comprise the "Hispanic" category. There also is variation among States on admission type, maximum sentence, prison release method, and parole release method. Readers interested in a detailed discussion of these variations should consult the explanatory notes included in the original source.

#### **Offenses within categories**

Each jurisdiction's offenses were recoded to a common set of offense codes. Attempts and conspiracies were included with completed offenses, except for attempted murders and conspiracies to commit murder, which were classified as assaults.

Offense types include the following offenses:

**Homicide**--murder, felony murder, non-negligent manslaughter, negligent manslaughter, involuntary manslaughter, and unspecified homicide.

**Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter**--murder, felony murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, and voluntary manslaughter.

**Murder**--murder and felony murder.

**Manslaughter**--negligent manslaughter, vehicular manslaughter, involuntary manslaughter, and negligent homicide.

**Nonnegligent manslaughter**--voluntary manslaughter, nonnegligent manslaughter, and aggravated manslaughter.

**Unspecified homicide**--homicide type not specified.

**Kidnaping**--abduction, kidnaping, and felonious restraint.

**Rape**--forcible rape, aggravated rape, sexual intercourse, and forcible sodomy without consent.

**Other sexual assault**--statutory rape, carnal abuse, gross sexual imposition by force, fondling, child molestation, and lewd acts with children.

**Robbery**--unarmed robbery, armed robbery, aggravated robbery, and forcible purse snatching.

**Assault**--attempted murder, simple assault, aggravated assault, aggravated battery, vehicular assault, and criminal injury to persons.

**Other violent**--extortion, intimidation, hit-and-run driving with bodily injury, child abuse, and criminal endangerment against a person.

**Burglary**--breaking and entering, burglary, and safecracking.

**Larceny**--theft, petty larceny, and grand larceny.

**Motor vehicle theft**--auto theft, conversion of an automobile, receiving and transferring a stolen vehicle, and unauthorized use of a vehicle.

**Arson**--arson and burning a thing of value.

**Fraud**--worthless checks, uttering, obtaining money by false pretenses, credit card fraud, fraud, forgery, counterfeiting, and embezzlement.

**Stolen property**--possession, transportation, receiving, or selling of stolen property.

**Other property**--destruction of property, vandalism, criminal tampering, trespassing, entering without breaking, and possession of burglary tools.

**Drug possession**--illegal possession or use of controlled substances.

**Drug trafficking**--importation, manufacture, sale, or delivery of controlled substances; possession with intent to deliver.

**Other drug**--forging or uttering a false prescription for a controlled substance; possession of drug paraphernalia, unknown drug offenses, and violations of controlled substance acts where the type of violation was unspecified.

**Public-order offense**--a set of offenses against the rules and regulations governing social order such as prostitution, bribery, gambling, and corruption. Excluded are crimes directed against individuals or groups or their property.

**Weapons**--unlawful sale, distribution, manufacture, transportation, or possession of a deadly or dangerous weapon.

**Driving while intoxicated**--drunk driving and driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs.

**Other public-order**--escape from custody, court offenses, obstruction, other traffic offenses, drunkenness, disorderly conduct, morals and decency violations, commercialized vice, and liquor law violations.

**Other offenses**--juvenile offenses and unspecified felonies.

## Appendix 19

### National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS) Survey methodology, data limitations, and definitions of terms

Note: The following information was excerpted from U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Overview of the National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS): 1992 and 1980-92*, Advance Report Number 9 (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, January 1995), pp. 8-10, 35-44; and information provided by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

#### Survey methodology

The National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS) collects data from specialty providers of substance abuse treatment, including facilities that treat only substance abuse (free standing), and specialized units within multipurpose institutions such as hospitals. A specialty treatment provider is defined as a formal structured arrangement for drug abuse and/or alcoholism treatment or recovery, using drug abuse and/or alcoholism-specified personnel; with a designated portion of the facility (or resources) set aside for treatment services; and an allocated budget for such treatment services.

The survey is administered by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), in collaboration with the States and jurisdictions surveyed. The NDATUS is a census of specialty substance abuse treatment providers in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, American Samoa, the Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, the Pacific Trust Territories, the Virgin Islands, and several Federal agencies. The Federal agencies included are the Federal Bureau of Prisons, the Department of Veterans Administration, the U.S. Department of Defense, the Indian Health Services, and the Food and Drug Administration. The universe of specialty treatment providers is derived from the National Facility Register (NFR). The NFR is a list of treatment providers identified primarily by State and Federal agencies that fund, license, or regulate substance abuse intervention

services. The NFR is maintained and continuously updated by SAMHSA. Non-treatment providers, such as organizations that provide prevention or assessment and intake functions, also are included in the NFR universe and are included in the NDATUS.

The NDATUS collects 1-day census data on treatment providers and client characteristics. Since the 1980 survey, the reference date has been at the end of September, with the exception of 1987 when the reference date was the end of October. The reference date for the 1993 NDATUS was October 1. Survey forms were mailed to the States and jurisdictions 2 to 3 weeks prior to distribution to the providers. Completed forms were returned to the State agencies for initial editing. A limited number of followup telephone contacts were made to clarify ambiguities and inconsistencies or to complete missing items.

#### Survey non-response and missing data

In 1992 the NDATUS introduced a representative sample survey of non-respondents to the main survey, and imputation of key data when respondents failed to complete all survey items. These techniques permitted estimation of basic provider and client characteristics for the entire 1992 NFR universe of specialty treatment providers. A probability sample of 401 non-respondents, representing 2,009 non-respondents, was surveyed by telephone. The probability of being selected to the nonrespondent sample was proportional to size of treatment provider. These survey results permitted estimation of the number of clients served by non-respondents at the State and jurisdiction level. For the 1993 NDATUS, data for non-respondents were derived from a survey of all 2,070 non-respondents.

#### Data limitations

(1) The NDATUS collects data for a single reference date out of the year. This 1-day snapshot is a good indicator of the scope and costs of annual treatment services to the extent that admissions and content of treatment remain stable over time. However, the distribution of clients reported in a 1-day census will differ from the distribution reported annually. For example, an annual viewpoint highlights the relative contribution of shorter term (and often more intense) 24-hour programs which accumulate treatment episodes more rapidly over time than longer-term outpatient programs.

(2) The NFR universe targeted by NDATUS has not been fully developed as a standardized list of all locations where specialty treatment services are delivered. It should include nearly all recipients of State and Federal funds because the States both disperse

funds and identify providers. However, since 1987, the States have had the option of identifying centralized administrative organizations that may manage many different treatment locations. As a result, two or more treatment facilities may be nested within a provider listed on the NFR. Also, the target universe is broadly defined, allowing considerable discretion for the State and Federal agencies in identifying providers to include on the list. Some States may include all providers, public and private, because they license or regulate all specialty treatment. Other States do not monitor providers that rely exclusively on private funds, and thus do not identify them for the NFR list. However, many providers self-identify and report voluntarily in order to be included in the NFR.

(3) Some differences in NDATUS data reported over time may be artifacts resulting from changes in NDATUS procedures or reporting practices. An example of this is the 1987 policy change mentioned above involving one provider reporting for several treatment locations. Other factors that could affect comparability over time include variation in coverage and response rates among States and other jurisdictions, changes in the NDATUS form, and variation in Federal and State resources available for conducting the survey. Provider reporting is facilitated by State agency staff, with training and assistance from a SAMHSA contractor. Experience with survey administration indicates considerable variation among State agencies in funding, staff resources, and policy priorities related to survey administration. State policies also appear to affect the quality of records maintained by providers.

(4) A major difference in the 1992 and 1993 surveys and all previous surveys is the introduction of non-response adjustments discussed above.

#### Definitions of terms

**Clients**--An active client is an individual who has been admitted for treatment and for whom a treatment plan has been developed; and has been seen on a scheduled appointment at least once during the 1-month period immediately preceding the reference date for each survey, or was an inpatient client on the reference date; and had not been discharged from treatment as of the reference date.

**Private facilities/treatment units**--Private for-profit facilities include those owned by an individual, partnership, or corporation, not by a government entity. Private nonprofit facilities include church-related, nonprofit corporations, or other nonprofit organizations from which no stockholder, manager, or trustee can legally take profit, and which often is wholly or partially exempt from Federal and some State and local taxes due to the nature their activities.

**Tribal government**-- Includes independent governmental units established by the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934 to provide for the political, legal, economic, and social welfare needs of a recognized tribe.

#### Types of treatment

**Detoxification**--24-hour medical acute care services for detoxification of persons with severe or medical complications associated with withdrawal; or 24-hour services in a non-hospital setting that provide for safe withdrawal and transition to ongoing treatment.

**Outpatient (less than 24-hour care)**-- Treatment/recovery/aftercare or rehabilitation services provided where the client does not reside in a treatment facility. The client receives drug abuse or alcoholism treatment services with or without medication, including counseling and support services. Includes intensive outpatient services provided to a client that last 2 or more hours per day for 3 or more days per week (day-care is included in this category). Also includes outpatient detoxification treatment services rendered in less than 24 hours that provide for safe withdrawal in an outpatient setting (pharmacological or nonpharmacological).

**Rehabilitation**--24-hour inpatient medical care in a hospital facility in conjunction with treatment services for alcohol and other drug abuse and dependency; or short-term (30 days or less) residential non-acute care in a setting with treatment services for alcohol and other drug abuse dependency; or long-term (more than 30 days) residential non-acute care in a setting with treatment services for alcohol and other drug abuse and dependency (may include transitional living arrangements such as halfway houses).



## 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.

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

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### **1995 Annual Report of the Director**

(Annual. Washington: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1996. 384 pages, 121 tables, 1 appendix.)

Presents data for year ending Sept. 30, 1995 and trend data for 1990-95. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.69, 1.77, 1.78, 1.81, 5.6-5.10, 5.27-5.30, 5.38, 5.39, 5.41-5.43, 5.77-5.82, 6.7-6.9.

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.

### **1994 Federal Court Management Statistics**

(Annual. Washington: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1994. 167 pages, 135 tables.)

Presents data for fiscal 1989-94. SOURCEBOOK table 1.68.

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.

### **The Third Branch**

(Monthly. Washington: USGPO. Contents and dates of data presented: See below. SOURCEBOOK table 1.63.)

**The Third Branch** is a monthly newsletter for the Federal courts compiled by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, focusing on current issues facing the Federal judiciary. In addition to segments on special topics (e.g., the May 1996 issue includes articles on the theme of an independent judiciary, a discussion of provisions of the new anti-terrorism law including habeas reform and mandatory victim restitution, and the fiscal 1996 judiciary budget), regular features include interviews with prominent judicial and congressional personnel, and a calendar of events pertinent to judicial personnel.

### **Wiretap Report for the Period January 1, 1994 to December 31, 1994**

(Annual. Washington: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1995. 174 pages, 13 tables, 4 figures, 1 appendix.)

Presents data for 1994 and trend data for 1984-94. 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 1984 through 1994. The appendix tables contain detailed data from reports filed by Federal and State judges and prosecuting officials on court-authorized electronic surveillance activities during 1994 and on arrests, trials, and convictions as a result of intercepts installed during previous years.

American Correctional Association

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### **1996 Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities**

(Annual. Lanham, MD: American Correctional Association, 1996. 642 pages, 18 tables, 1 figure.)

Presents data for 1994 and 1995. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.87, 1.88, 1.90-1.92, 1.104, 6.29, 6.53-6.55.

This directory describes the organization and administrative structure of correctional services in all 50 States, the District of Columbia, the Federal Bureau of Prisons, and the U.S. territories. For each jurisdiction, data are provided on institutions, parole boards, and parole and probation services for both adults and juveniles. Descriptions and addresses of each facility within each jurisdiction are provided. Summary statistics are provided on personnel, fiscal expenditures, correctional populations, types of facilities, paroling authorities, and the death penalty. Information is provided for the U.S. Department of Justice, military correctional facilities, and the Canadian correctional system as well as New York City, Philadelphia, and Cook County (Chicago) departments of correction.

American Jail Association

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### **Who's Who in Jail Management**

(Periodic. Hagerstown, MD: American Jail Association, 1994. 686 pages, 1 table, 53 figures.)

Presents data for 1994. SOURCEBOOK table 1.85.

This directory provides information (i.e., name of jail facility, address, telephone number, year built, rated capacity, and name of police chief/sherriff/administrator) for each jail facility in the United States. The directory also provides similar information for Metropolitan Detention and Correctional Centers operated by the Federal Bureau of Prisons and Military

Confinement Facilities. Also included is a listing of direct supervision jails, and jails accredited by both the American Correctional Association and the National Commission on Correctional Health Care. A National listing of jails by rated capacity and a table comparing jails by areas of inspection also are presented.

American Judicature Society

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**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 1.73-1.75.

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 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

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**Judicial Conduct Reporter**

(Quarterly. Chicago: American Judicature Society. Contents and dates of data presented: See below. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.76, 5.85.)

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 newsletter features annual reports on the disposition of complaints of judicial misconduct and on the personnel and budgets of the State organizations. Also presented are reviews of recent law review articles pertaining to the field and summaries of revised State codes of judicial conduct.

Annest, Joseph L.; James A. Mercy; Delinda R. Gibson; and George W. Ryan

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**"National Estimates of Nonfatal Firearm-Related Injuries"**

(*The Journal of the American Medical Association*, Vol. 273, No. 22 (June 14, 1995), pp. 1749-1754. 6 pages, 4 tables.)

Presents data for June 1992-May 1993. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.143, 3.144.

This article presents data obtained through the National Electronic Injury Surveillance System of the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission. National Estimates of all nonfatal gun-related injuries treated in emergency departments and more detailed estimates of the type of weapon and wound, and demographic characteristics of those injured are presented. The article concludes with a discussion of the public health burden of firearm-related injuries.

Camp, Camille Graham and George M. Camp

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**The Corrections Yearbook 1995: Adult Corrections**

(Annual. South Salem, NY: Criminal Justice Institute, Inc., 1995. 88 pages, 71 tables, 27 figures.)

Presents data for 1994 and 1995 and trend data from 1988-95. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.86, 1.89, 1.93-1.95, 6.57.

This report is based on information collected by the Criminal Justice Institute, Inc. from the 50 States, the District of Columbia, the Federal Bureau of Prisons, and the Correctional Services of Canada. Survey questionnaires and followup telephone calls to all State and Federal adult facilities produced detailed information regarding prison populations, such as the number, age, gender, and ethnic composition of prisoners; prior criminal history and rates of recidivism; and number of assaults and deaths, and pardons and/or clemencies granted. Detailed data on correctional institutions, budgets, and programs, as well as administration and staff also are presented.

CEGA Publishing

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**Corrections Compendium**

(Monthly. Lincoln, NE: CEGA Publishing. Contents and dates of data presented: See below. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.80, 6.20, 6.44, 6.56, 6.73.

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 June 1996 issue presents the results of a survey on prison violence and escapes).

The Council of State Governments

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**The Book of the States 1994-95**

(Biennial. Vol. 30. Lexington, KY: The Council of State Governments, 1994. 680 pages, 246 tables, 3 figures. Dates of data presented: See below. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.70, 1.71.)

**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; the State executive branch; the State legislative branch; the State judicial branch; State elections, campaign finance, and initiatives; State finances; State management, regulation, and personnel; State programs and issues; intergovernmental affairs; and a final section on historical and contemporary State characteristics. 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.

Elam, Stanley M. and Lowell C. Rose

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**"The 27th Annual Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools"**

(*Phi Delta Kappan* (September 1995), pp. 41-56. 16 pages, 58 tables.)

Presents data for 1995 and trend data for 1985-95. SOURCEBOOK tables 2.6, 2.7.

This article presents the results of public opinion surveys on attitudes toward public schools. Data are provided on various topics including: the biggest problems facing public schools, violence in schools, dealing with disruptive students, the quality of schools, attitudes toward prayer in schools, raising achievement standards, and inclusion of special education students in regular classes, among many others. A brief explanation of the composition of the sample and the research procedure also is provided.

Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget

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***Budget of the United States Government, Analytical Perspectives, Fiscal Year 1997***

(Annual. Washington: USGPO, 1996. 500 pages, 107 tables (estimated), 12 figures.)

Presents data for fiscal 1995-2002 and trend data for fiscal 1970-2002. SOURCEBOOK table 1.11.

This report details the actual expenditures for fiscal 1995 and the projected expenditures for fiscal 1996-2002. The report includes economic and accounting analyses; information on Federal receipts and collections, including user fees and tax expenditures; analyses of Federal spending; 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. Information on high risk areas, Federal drug control funding, and a listing of Federal programs by agency and account also are included.

Executive Office of the President, Office of National Drug Control Policy

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***Consult with America: A Look at How Americans View the Country's Drug Problem***

(Special. Washington: Office of National Drug Control Policy, 1996. 46 pages, 29 tables, 6 figures, 3 appendices.)

Presents data for 1996. SOURCEBOOK tables 2.40, 2.53.

This report presents results from a nationwide survey focusing on the severity of the drug problem and the effects of illegal drug use, the perceived effectiveness of various drug control measures, and the influence of the media and other sources in the decision to use illegal drugs. The report begins with a brief discussion of the background and methodology of the study. The next section summarizes the key findings and presents accompanying tables. Examples of issues covered are perceptions of drugs as a concern in the United States, perceptions of impacts of illegal drug use, personal contact with an illegal drug user, and perceived responsibility for stopping illegal drug use. Appendices provide sampling information and a copy of the survey instrument.

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***The National Drug Control Strategy, 1996: Program, Resources, and Evaluation***

(Annual. Washington: Executive Office of the President, 1996. 319 pages, 130 tables (estimated), 6 figures.)

Presents data for fiscal 1997 and trend data for fiscal 1981-97. SOURCEBOOK table 1.13.

This report summarizes the budget authority for the National Drug Control Strategy developed by the Office of National Drug Control Policy. The report outlines Federal drug funding priorities and resource requirements. Descriptions of the fiscal 1997 budget requests for each of the approximately 50 agencies and accounts that comprise the National Drug Control Budget also are presented. The final section provides additional information on funding, including trend tables presenting funding levels for fiscal 1981 through the President's request for 1997.

Freeman-Longo, Robert E.; Stacey Bird; William F. Stevenson; and June A. Fiske

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***Nationwide Survey of Treatment Programs and Models, 1994***

(Biannual. Brandon, VT: The Safer Society Program and Press, 1995. 40 pages, 16 tables, 1 appendix.)

Presents data for 1994 and trend data for 1986-94. SOURCEBOOK table 1.109.

This report presents data from a national survey of identified treatment programs for both juvenile and adult sex-offenders. The number of facilities available and the type of treatment services provided are presented for each State and the District of Columbia. Also included is information about the treatment of special juvenile and adult populations. The 1994 survey included questions about programs serving abuse-reactive children as well. The appendix provides a sample questionnaire and descriptions of treatment modalities.

Gallup, George, Jr.

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***A 1995 View of the Drug Problem in America***

(Special. Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Organization, Inc., December 1995. 10 pages, 1 table, 4 figures, 2 appendices.)

Presents data for 1995. SOURCEBOOK tables 2.39, 2.50-2.52.

This report presents data from a special Gallup survey on drug abuse. Respondents were asked to rate various problems by

seriousness; what approach to reducing the illegal use of drugs they most preferred; the seriousness of the drug problem; and what factors influence youth drug attitudes. The first appendix presents the survey questions and results. The second appendix presents a series of reaction statements to the survey given by some of the Nation's leaders in the anti-drug campaign.

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***Disciplining Children in America***

(Special. Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Organization, Inc., December 1995. 42 pages, 13 tables.)

Presents data for 1995. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.24, 3.25.

This report presents data from a special Gallup survey on disciplining children. Parents report the methods of discipline they have employed with their children, as well as the frequency of the discipline. Types of discipline covered range from verbal commands and aggression to severe physical punishment. Parents also are asked about sexual abuse they might have experienced as children. A copy of the survey instrument is included in the report.

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***The Gallup Poll***

(Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll. Periodicity, contents, and dates of data presented: See below. SOURCEBOOK table 2.10.)

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 the 1996 presidential election and the White-water controversy, and various other political and foreign affairs issues. A brief note on sample size, sampling tolerance, and survey dates is included in each release.

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***The Gallup Poll Monthly***

(Monthly. Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll. Contents and dates of data presented: See below. SOURCEBOOK tables 2.1, 2.11-2.13, 2.16-2.20, 2.69, 2.73, 2.83, 2.84, 2.122, 2.123, 3.87-3.90.)

***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., February 1996 covered a Clinton vs. Dole presidential race, Clinton's job approval, important issues in the presidential campaign, and an analysis of the New Hampshire Republican primary). 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

"Judicial Selection Under Clinton: A Mid-term Examination"

(*Judicature, The Journal of the American Judicature Society* 78 (May-June 1995), pp. 276-291. 16 pages, 6 tables.)

Presents data for 1963-94. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.66, 1.67.

This article reports the results of research on judgeship appointments to Federal district and appeals courts. Background characteristics of those appointed by President Clinton during his tenure are compared with those appointed by Presidents Johnson, Nixon, Ford, Carter, Reagan, and Bush. Appointees who had noteworthy political and legal credentials are highlighted as are controversial appointees.

Hall, Gwen

"Salaries of County Officials, 1995"

(Annual. *The Municipal Year Book 1996*, pp. 95-105. Washington: International City/County Management Association, 1996. 11 pages, 4 tables, 2 figures.)

Presents data for 1995 and trend data for 1990-95. SOURCEBOOK table 1.59.

This article presents data collected from the 1995 annual salary survey conducted by the International City/County Management Association. The salaries of county officials are presented by job title, region, county population, and county type. County officials surveyed include the governing board chair- person/president/county judge, county manager, county administrator, clerk to the governing board, chief financial officer, county health officer, planning director, county engineer, director of welfare/human services, chief law enforcement official, purchasing director, and personnel director.

"Salaries of Municipal Officials, 1995"

(Annual. *The Municipal Year Book 1996*, pp. 73-94. Washington: International City/County Management Association, 1996. 22 pages, 4 tables, 1 figure.)

Presents data for 1995 and trend data for 1990-95. SOURCEBOOK table 1.58.

This article presents data collected from a survey of municipal officials conducted by the International City/County Management Association in the summer of 1995. The salaries of municipal officials are presented by job title, city size, region, city type, and form of government. Average salaries of the following city officials are included: the mayor; city manager; chief appointed administrator; assistant city manager/assistant chief administrative officer; city 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.

Hall, John R., Jr.

***U.S. Arson Trends and Patterns - 1994***

(Special. Quincy, MA: National Fire Protection Association, 1995. 63 pages, 15 tables, and 12 figures.)

Presents data for 1994 and trend data for 1977-94. SOURCEBOOK table 3.177.

This report presents data from the annual National Fire Experience Survey conducted by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), the U.S. Fire Administration (USFA), and the FBI Uniform Crime Reports. The report presents data for 1994 and trend data for 1977-94 concerning fire incidences, deaths, and property losses for fires of incendiary or suspicious origins. 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. Definitions and data sources related 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 2.3, 2.9, 2.31.)

***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 1996 presidential election, the Whitewater controversy, and the use of on-line services such as the Internet. A brief note on sample size and survey dates is included in each release.

Harvard School of Public Health

***Binge Drinking on American College Campuses: A New Look at an Old Problem***

(Special. Boston, MA: Harvard School of Public Health, 1995. 17 pages, 6 tables, 4 figures.)

Presents data for 1993. SOURCEBOOK table 3.94.

This report presents data from a survey of 17,592 students taken from a sample of 195 4-year colleges and universities in 40 States and the District of Columbia. The survey measures drinking behavior, particularly binge drinking, and secondary effects such as drunk driving and other alcohol-related health, social, and academic problems.

Johnston, Lloyd D.; Patrick M. O'Malley; and Jerald G. Bachman

***National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1995***

(Annual. Washington: USGPO, forthcoming.)

Presents data for 1995 and trend data for 1975-95. SOURCEBOOK tables 2.99-2.101, 2.103-2.109, 3.62-3.70.

This two-volume report presents the results of the 21st national survey of drug use and related attitudes among American high school seniors, the 5th 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.

Karter, Michael J., Jr.

"Fire Loss in the United States in 1994"

(Annual. *NFPA Journal* @ 89 (September/October 1995), pp. 93-100. 8 pages, 6 tables, 3 figures.)

Presents data for 1994 and trend data for 1977-94. SOURCEBOOK table 3.176.

This article reports the results of the 1994 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.

National Center for State Courts

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***Survey of Judicial Salaries***

(Biannual. Vol. 21, No. 1. Williamsburg, VA: National Center for State Courts, 1996. 11 pages, 2 tables.)

Presents data for January 1996. SOURCEBOOK table 1.72.

This report presents State judicial salaries as of January 1996. Salaries are presented for judges in the highest court, the intermediate appellate court, general trial courts, and the courts 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

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***General Social Surveys, 1972-94***

(Annual. 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, and 1994. SOURCEBOOK tables 2.14, 2.25-2.27, 2.33, 2.41-2.43, 2.49, 2.57, 2.72, 2.77, 2.79, 2.85, 2.91, 2.120, 2.121, 3.22, 3.23, 3.32.

This cumulative data file merges all 20 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, and 1994. The data are derived from a national probability sample of English-speaking adults, 18 years or older, living in non-institutional arrangements in the continental United States. Survey questions 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, 1972-1994: 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.

National Teens, Crime, and the Community Program

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***Between Hope and Fear: Teens Speak Out on Crime and the Community***

(Special. Washington: National Crime Prevention Council and National Institute for Citizen Education in the Law, 1996. 189 pages, 230 tables, 4 appendices.)

Presents data for 1995. SOURCEBOOK tables 2.24, 2.34, 2.35, 2.38, 2.119.

This report presents the results of 2,023 interviews of public, private, and parochial school students in grades 7 through 12. The report provides a summary of the major findings of the survey and then presents chapters on issues concerning teens such as teens' concerns about safety; teens' personal experiences with violence and crime; factors contributing to teen violence; and thoughts about parents, values, and the future. The appendices present a description of the survey methodology, the Harris Scholastic sample design methodology, and the questionnaire.

Police Foundation and Drug Strategies

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***Drugs and Crime Across America: Police Chiefs Speak Out***

(Special. Washington: Police Foundation and Drug Strategies, 1996. 19 pages, 22 tables, 8 figures.)

Presents data for 1996. SOURCEBOOK tables 2.54-2.56.

This report presents data from a survey of police chiefs concerning the issues of drugs and crime. The report provides a summary of the survey results including a discussion of the seriousness of problems facing the community, the problem of drug abuse today compared to 5 years ago, the success of law enforcement efforts against drugs, the best way to deal with the drug problem, and how to reduce the crime problem. The survey instrument and detailed results also are included.

Prevention Magazine

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***The Prevention Index***

(Annual. Emmaus, PA: Rodale Press, Inc., 1995. 32 pages, 26 tables.)

Presents data for 1994 and trend data for 1983-94. SOURCEBOOK table 3.95.

This report presents the results of the 12th annual survey of the American public conducted as part of an on going project known as the Prevention Index. The objective of the project is to examine health and safety behaviors of Americans. Information on the practice of healthy behaviors such as routine physical exercise, regular medical examinations, taking home safety precautions, and wearing seat-belts is presented. Data on risk-related behaviors such as smoking, alcohol use, drinking alcohol and driving, and the incidence of weight problems also are included.

Renner, Tari and Anne Peterson

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***"Police and Fire Department Personnel and Expenditures, 1995"***

(Annual. ***The Municipal Year Book 1996***, pp. 106-149. Washington: International City/County Management Association, 1996. 44 pages, 19 tables, 1 figure.)

Presents data for 1995 and trend data for 1985-95. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.52, 1.53, 1.57.

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 1995 as well as minimum staffing requirements for fire departments and fire apparatus. Comparative data from earlier surveys also are provided.

Sax, Linda J.; Alexander W. Astin; William S. Korn; and Kathryn M. Mahoney

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***The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1995***

(Annual. Higher Education Research Institute. Los Angeles: University of California, 1995. 199 pages, 4 tables, 6 figures, 6 appendices.)

Presents data for 1995. SOURCEBOOK tables 2.110-2.116.

This report presents the results of a national survey of students attending colleges and universities as first-time, full-time freshmen in Fall 1995. 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 240,082 students at 473 of the Nation's 2- and 4-year colleges and universities, and have been statistically adjusted to represent the 1.52 million first-time, full-time students

entering college as freshmen in Fall 1995. Survey methodology, data collection instruments, and a list of participating colleges and universities are provided.

Stanley, Harold W. and Richard G. Niemi

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***Vital Statistics on American Politics***

(Special. Washington: CQ Press, 1995. 440 pages, 190 tables, 37 figures, 1 appendix.)

Presents single year data and trend data covering a broad range of years. SOURCEBOOK table 1.65.

This source compiles statistical data on topics relevant to American politics. Information is presented on the Constitution, the mass media, elections and campaigns, political parties, public opinion, interest groups, Congress, the Presidency and the Executive branch, the judiciary, federalism, foreign and military policy, social policy, economic policy, and issues related to State and local governments. Various types of data are provided including number of votes cast and offices won, as well as ranking of public officials' reputations, content analysis data, and public opinion data. When available, data spanning numerous years are presented in trend tables. A reference list of available political statistics is provided.

Thomas, Charles W. and Dianne Bolinger

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***Private Adult Correctional Facility Census***

(Biannual. Ninth Edition. Center for Studies in Criminology and Law. Gainesville, FL: University of Florida, 1996. 46 pages, 6 tables, 5 figures, 6 appendices.)

Presents data for 1995 and a trend figure for 1986-95. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.96, 1.97.

This report presents the results of a 1995 survey of private adult correctional facilities conducted by the Private Corrections Project at the Center for Studies in Criminology and Law. The data are collected from senior executive representatives of each private correctional management firm operating in the United States, Australia, and the United Kingdom. Information on the number of facilities, location, ownership of facilities, source of prisoners, rated capacity and current population, security level, date prisoners were received/expected, accreditation status, type of construction, and expansion plans as of December 1995 are presented. The appendices provide supplementary statistical information such

as corporate market share comparisons, information regarding legal authority to contract, information on juvenile and non-secure facilities, and management firm and private facility addresses.

Toscano, Guy and Janice Windau

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***"National Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 1994"***

(Monthly. ***Compensation and Working Conditions***, Washington: U.S. Department of Labor, September 1995, pp. 1-9. 9 pages, 5 tables, 2 figures.)

Presents data for 1994. SOURCEBOOK table 3.140.

***Compensation and Working Conditions*** is a monthly release of the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. This article presents selected results from the 1994 nationwide Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Information is presented on the number of fatal occupational injuries and the number of workplace homicides. The data are presented by type of event, type of occupation, type of industry, and several employee demographic characteristics. Measurement and data collection methods also are discussed.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

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***Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report***

(Washington: USGPO. Periodicity, contents, and dates of data presented: See below. SOURCEBOOK table 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 national Youth Risk Behavior Survey, which measures the prevalence of priority health-risk behaviors among youth as well as data from mortality data files gathered from death certificates filed throughout the United States.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

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***National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1993***

(Annual. Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1995. 299 pages, 105 tables, 5 appendices.)

Presents data for 1993 and trend data for 1976-93. SOURCEBOOK tables 2.102, 3.80-3.83.

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, inhalants, hallucinogens, heroin, stimulants, tranquilizers, sedatives, analgesics, alcohol, cigarettes, and smokeless tobacco. Trends from 1976 to 1993 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, perceptions of harmfulness associated with substance abuse, and percent receiving treatment for substance abuse. An overview of the prevalence of drug and alcohol use in six large metropolitan areas is presented. The appendices provide definitions of terms associated with the survey, a detailed discussion of the survey and statistical methodology, and a copy of the survey questionnaire.

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***National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Population Estimates 1994***

(Annual. Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1995. 127 pages, 171 tables, 1 figure, 1 appendix.)

Presents data for 1994. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.73-3.77.

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 region of the country. The drugs included are marijuana, cocaine, crack, inhalants, hallucinogens, PCP, psychotherapeutics, stimulants, sedatives, tranquilizers, analgesics, alcohol, cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, heroin, and anabolic steroids. 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 region. Finally, estimates of frequency of use during the past year for marijuana, cocaine, and alcohol users are presented.

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***National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Rural Population Estimates 1994***

(Special. Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1996. 127 pages, 171 tables, 1 figure, 1 appendix.)

Presents data for 1994. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.78, 3.79.

This special report presents data on drug abuse among residents of rural areas. The data are based on the 1994 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse sample augmented with 1,000 additional rural interviews. Prevalence estimates for specific drugs are provided for age groups, sex and race, as well as region of the country. The drugs included are marijuana, cocaine, crack, inhalants, hallucinogens, PCP, psychotherapeutics, stimulants, sedatives, tranquilizers, analgesics, alcohol, cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, heroin, and anabolic steroids. 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 region. Finally, estimates of frequency of use during the past year for marijuana, cocaine, and alcohol users are presented.

**Overview of the FY94 National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS): Data from 1993 and 1980-93**

(Annual. Advance Report Number 9. Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, January 1995.)

Presents data for 1993 and trend data for 1980-93. SOURCEBOOK tables 6.45-6.50.

This report presents data on drug abuse and alcoholism treatment units in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, the Trust territories, the Virgin Islands, and a number of Federal agencies. These data were collected through the National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS) and reflect information as of Oct. 1, 1993. The data include counts of the number and type of treatment units and the number of clients in drug and alcoholism treatment for each jurisdiction included in the survey. Rates (per 100,000 population) of clients in treatment are displayed for each of the 50 States, and demographic characteristics of clients are included. Treatment unit capacity and utilization rates also are presented for each jurisdiction. The data are broken down into three categories of treatment (24-hour detoxification, 24-hour rehabilitation, and outpatient rehabilitation), as well as by provider funding source. The appendices provide a description of the survey, a glossary, a discussion of limitations of the data, and detailed tables.

**Preliminary Estimates from the Drug Abuse Warning Network: January-June 1995 Preliminary Estimates of Drug-Related Emergency Department Episodes**

(Annual. Advance Report Number 14. Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, May 1996. 72 pages, 48 tables, 5 figures, 3 appendices.)

Presents preliminary data for 1995 and trend data for 1988-94. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.85, 3.86.

This report presents estimates of drug abuse-related emergency department episodes for January to June 1995 and final estimates for 1988-94. 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, and marijuana/hashish. 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 Assistance

**Bureau of Justice Assistance Annual Report: Fiscal Year 1994**

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995, 48 pages, 3 tables.)

Presents data for fiscal 1994. SOURCEBOOK table 1.15.

This report discusses programs and initiatives administered by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) during fiscal 1994. Eleven drug and crime control initiatives funded by BJA through the Discretionary Grant Program are outlined, including programs focusing on children, youth, women, and families; combating the illegal use and distribution of firearms; reducing crime through community-oriented policing partnerships; suppressing criminal gangs and organized crime; and non-prison sanctions, boot camps, and treatment. The BJA Formula Grant Program and its 21 purpose areas are discussed and a detailed table presenting allocations to the States is included.

**Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Fact Sheet: Fiscal Year 1995**

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995. 5 pages, 1 table.)

Presents data for fiscal 1995. SOURCEBOOK table 1.14.

This report describes the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program. The program provides funds to States and units of local government to improve the functioning of criminal justice systems and enhance drug control efforts. The legislatively authorized program purposes are discussed, including the types of activities and projects to which jurisdictions may allocate the formula grant funds. Brief discussions of procedures for allocating the fiscal 1995 funds as well as the legislatively mandated evaluation activities also are included. Finally, a table presenting the dollar amount of formula grant funds allocated to each State and the percentage to be passed through to local jurisdictions is provided.

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics

**Capital Punishment 1994**

(Annual. Bulletin NCJ-158023. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1996. 15 pages, 17 tables, 2 figures, 1 appendix.)

Presents data for 1994 and trend data for 1930-94. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.103, 6.75-6.77, 6.84, 6.87.

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 State since 1930 is presented. Data on prisoners removed from death row by means other than execution also are included.

**Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 1992**

(Annual. NCJ-148949. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995. 117 pages, 53 tables, 8 figures.)

Presents data for 1992. SOURCEBOOK tables 5.11-5.14, 5.20-5.22, 5.25, 6.10, 6.43, 6.68.

This report presents detailed information on the processing of cases in the Federal criminal justice system during 1992. The data are derived from the Federal Justice Statistics data base, which is constructed from source files provided

by the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, the Pretrial Services Agency (PSA), U.S. Sentencing Commission, 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 outcomes of parole and probation. In addition, information on average time served and sentence length for incarcerated offenders is presented. A description of the methodology and a glossary of terms are included.

### ***Correctional Populations in the United States, 1994***

(Annual. NCJ-160091. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1996. 183 pages, 116 tables, 8 figures.)

Presents data for 1994 and trend data for 1930-94. SOURCEBOOK tables 6.1-6.6, 6.11, 6.12, 6.14, 6.19, 6.21-6.28, 6.51, 6.52, 6.58-6.63, 6.72, 6.78-6.83, 6.85, 6.86, Fig. 6.1-Fig. 6.4.

This report presents data on persons under supervision of all major components of the correctional system including probation, jail, prison, parole, and persons under sentence of death. The data include 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. Information on jails includes the number of jail facilities and jail inmates, and characteristics of jail inmates. Information on the number and characteristics of offenders sentenced to death and executions carried out during 1994 and prior years is provided. Two special sections included this year present trend data on persons on probation and parole and jail and prison populations, and detailed data on populations and movement in military confinement facilities. Copies of the questionnaires used to collect the data and detailed jurisdictional notes also are included.

### ***Criminal Victimization 1994***

(Annual. Bulletin NCJ-158022. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, April 1996. 8 pages, 9 tables.)

Presents data for 1993 and 1994 and trend data for 1992-94. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.2, 3.13, 3.26.

This report presents information on criminal victimization in the United States using

National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) data from 1993 and 1994. Data presented include levels and rates of victimization for personal and property crimes, and number and percent of victimizations reported to the police. Victim characteristics (e.g., age, race, and income) and incident characteristics (e.g., victim-offender relationship, weapon use, and location of crime) are presented for crimes of violence. Property victimization rates are broken down by characteristics of the head of household.

### ***Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1994***

(Annual. NCJ-162126. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1996.)

Presents data for 1994. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.1, 3.3-3.12, 3.14-3.18, 3.27-3.31, 3.33-3.40.

This report presents information on criminal victimization in the U.S. during 1994 and is the 22nd in a series of annual reports prepared by the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) program. The 1994 NCVS collected data from a nationally representative sample of approximately 120,000 persons in 56,000 households. The NCVS gathers information on personal victimization, including the offenses of robbery, 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 Criminal Case Processing, 1982-93, With Preliminary Data for 1994***

(Annual. NCJ-160088. Washington: USGPO, 1996. 28 pages, 18 tables.)

Presents trend data for 1982, and 1988-94. SOURCEBOOK tables 5.15-5.19, 5.23, 5.24, 5.26.

This report presents detailed information on the processing of cases in the Federal criminal justice system for the years 1982 and 1988-93. Some tables also contain preliminary data for 1994. The data are derived from the Federal Justice Statistics database and describe initial prosecution decisions by U.S. attorneys, suspects referred to U.S.

magistrates, number of cases terminated, defendants convicted or dismissed in U.S. District Courts, and defendants convicted and dismissed under the jurisdiction of U.S. magistrates. In addition, the number and percent of offenders sentenced to prison in U.S. District Courts, and average sentence lengths are provided. Explanatory notes for tables and a glossary of terms also are included.

### ***Federal Law Enforcement Officers, 1993***

(Special. Bulletin NCJ-151166. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, December 1994. 8 pages, 3 tables, 1 figure.)

Presents data for 1993. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.60, 1.61.

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 all full-time Federal law enforcement personnel (including supervisory) 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, the job function of Federal officers, the major States of employment, and the rate of Federal officers per 10,000 residents for each State. A description of the key responsibilities of the Federal agencies included in the survey also is presented.

### ***Felony Sentences in State Courts, 1992***

(Periodic. Bulletin NCJ-151167. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1995. 16 pages, 12 tables.)

Presents data for 1992 and trend data for 1986-92. SOURCEBOOK tables 5.44, 5.46-5.48, 5.53, 5.61, 5.62.

This bulletin presents data on felony sentences imposed by State courts. The data are derived 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. Mean and median number of days between arrest and sentencing are presented as is information on the use of additional penalties (e.g., restitution, treatment, etc.) by State courts.



### ***Felony Sentences in the United States, 1992***

(Biennial. Bulletin NCJ-153257. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, May 1996. 11 pages, 12 tables.)

Presents data for 1992. SOURCEBOOK tables 5.45, 5.51, 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 1994***

(Special. Bulletin NCJ-158020. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1996. 8 pages, 6 tables.)

Presents data for 1994 and trend data for 1991-94. SOURCEBOOK tables 6.69-6.71.

This report presents information on HIV infection and AIDS cases in State and Federal prisons. 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 AIDS-related deaths also are presented for each State and the District of Columbia. A methodology section discusses the sources of data for the information provided.

### ***Indigent Defense***

(Special. Selected Findings NCJ-158909. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1996. 4 pages, 8 tables.)

Presents data for 1979, 1985, and 1988-92. SOURCEBOOK tables 5.74-5.76.

This report presents information on defense delivery systems for indigent criminal defendants. The data were obtained from several Bureau of Justice Statistics' surveys, including the 1992 National Survey of State Court Prosecutors and the 1991

Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities. Data presented include the type of indigent defense delivery system used by local jurisdictions, expenditures for public defense, State and Federal prisoners with assigned counsel, jail inmates with assigned counsel, and type of counsel for felony defendants in the Nation's 75 largest counties.

### ***Jails and Jail Inmates 1993-94***

(Annual. Bulletin NCJ-151651. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, April 1995. 16 pages, 24 tables, 1 figure.)

Presents data for 1993 and 1994 and trend data for 1983-94. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.82-1.85, 6.13-6.17.

This bulletin presents data from the 1993 National Jail Census and the 1994 Annual Survey of Jails. Information presented includes aggregate data for number of jails and average daily population, number and rate of jail inmates, and demographic characteristics and conviction status of jail inmates. The number of jails, number of inmates, and rated capacity also is presented for each State. Detailed information for the 25 largest jail jurisdictions is included. Data for number of jail staff and corrections officers, and annual operating costs are provided. Information on number and causes of inmate deaths also is presented.

### ***Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1992***

(Annual. NCJ-148821. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, forthcoming. Contents: See below.)

Presents data for 1992 and trend data for 1980-92. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.1-1.10, 1.16-1.25.

This report presents detailed criminal justice expenditure and employment data for 1992 and national trend data for 1980 to 1992. 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 1971-92. 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 for the months 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.

### ***Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics, 1993: Data for Individual State and Local Agencies with 100 or More Officers***

(Special. NCJ-148825. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995. 296 pages, 51 tables, 1 appendix.)

Presents data for 1993. SOURCEBOOK table 1.51.

This monograph presents data from the 1993 Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) program of the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. The 1993 LEMAS survey was mailed to all State and local law enforcement agencies that reported employing 100 or more sworn officers in the 1992 Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies. In addition, a sample of agencies with fewer than 100 officers received a slightly abbreviated version of the questionnaire. This report presents data for agencies with 100 or more officers. This includes 49 State police agencies, 34 county police departments, 380 municipal police departments, 153 sheriffs' departments, and 17 special police departments. Data are presented on number and characteristics of sworn personnel, drug testing policies, expenditures and salaries, and operational characteristics. Information on agency vehicles and vehicle policies, weapons, body armor, and computers and information systems is presented. A copy of the survey questionnaire is included.

### ***Local Police Departments, 1993***

(Periodic. NCJ-148822. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1996. 22 pages, 39 tables, 6 figures.)

Presents data for 1993 and trend data for 1987, 1990, and 1993. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.26, 1.27, 1.29, 1.31, 1.33, 1.35, 1.37, 1.39, 1.41, 1.43, 1.45, 1.47, 1.49.

This report presents data from the third Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) survey which was conducted in 1993. The data were collected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. The data represent more than 12,000 general purpose local police departments operated by municipal or county governments. Information presented includes number and type of personnel, characteristics of sworn personnel, drug testing of employees, operating expenditures and pay, equipment (including lethal and non-lethal weapons), computers and information systems used, and departmental policies.

### ***National Corrections Reporting Program, 1992***

(Annual. NCJ-145862. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994. 92 pages, 74 tables, 13 figures.)

Presents data for 1992. SOURCEBOOK tables 6.31-6.35, 6.38, 6.64-6.66.

This report presents data from the National Corrections Reporting Program. It is the eighth in an annual series and describes the characteristics of persons admitted to and released from State and Federal prison and parole systems during 1992. The report is divided into five sections. The first two sections provide information on admissions and releases from State prison by a number of demographic characteristics, offense type, sentence length, time served, and method of release. The next two sections present data on entries and discharges from State parole. These data also include demographic characteristics, offense type, and time served, as well as successful and unsuccessful parole discharges. The final section focuses on trends in State prison inmate populations. A description of the methodology is included.

### ***Pretrial Release of Felony Defendants, 1992***

(Periodic. Bulletin NCJ-148818. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, November 1994. 16 pages, 19 tables, 4 figures.)

Presents data for 1992. SOURCEBOOK tables 5.63-5.69.

This report presents pretrial release data on a sample of felony defendants in the 75 most populous counties in the United States. The data are derived from the third survey of the National Pretrial Reporting Program initiated in 1988 by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Information is presented on the number of felony defendants released before case disposition, financial and nonfinancial release, and type of offense. In addition, data on bail amounts, number of prior convictions, and the number of defendants rearrested prior to case disposition are included. Finally, tables presenting time from pretrial release to rearrest, time from arrest to adjudication, adjudication outcome, and sentencing outcome are presented. A methodology section describes the study and provides definitions of terms used in the report.

### ***Sheriffs' Departments 1993***

(Periodic. NCJ-148823. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1996. 24 pages, 39 tables, 7 figures.)

Presents data for 1993 and trend data for 1987, 1990, and 1993. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.28, 1.30, 1.32, 1.34, 1.36, 1.38, 1.40, 1.42, 1.44, 1.46, 1.48, 1.50.

This report presents data from the third Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) survey which was conducted in 1993. The data were collected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. The data represent more than 3,000 sheriffs' departments operated by county or independent city governments. Information presented includes number and type of personnel, characteristics of sworn personnel, drug testing of employees, operating expenditures and pay, equipment (including lethal and nonlethal weapons), computers and information systems used, and departmental policies.

### ***State Court Sentencing of Convicted Felons, 1992***

(Special. NCJ-152696. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1996. 64 pages, 50 tables, 7 figures.)

Presents data for 1992. SOURCEBOOK tables 5.49, 5.50, 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 trends for drug trafficking cases. The NJRP methodology also is discussed.

### ***Violence Against Women: Estimates from the Redesigned Survey***

(Special. Special Report NCJ-154348. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1995. 8 pages, 8 tables.)

Presents data for 1992 and 1993 (aggregate). SOURCEBOOK tables 3.19-3.21.

This special report presents data from the redesigned National Crime Victimization Survey sponsored by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. The data include rates of violent victimization, lone and multiple offender violent victimization, and victim-offender relationships for both male and female victims. Rates of violent victimization of women broken down by victim characteristics and victim-offender relationship also are provided. Number and rate of rape and sexual assault as well victim-offender relationship in rape and sexual assault crimes are presented.

### ***Violent Offenders in State Prison: Sentences and Time Served***

(Special. Selected Findings NCJ-154632. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, July 1995. 10 pages, 3 tables.)

Presents data for 1992-94. SOURCEBOOK tables 6.36, 6.37.

This report presents data from the National Corrections Reporting Program and additional data collected by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Tables presenting the number of violent new court commitments admitted to and released from prisons in each State are included. Average maximum sentence length and estimates of minimum time to be served and percent of sentence to be served also are presented for each State. Finally, State-by-State presentations of average maximum sentence, average time served, and percent of sentence served are provided. A discussion of the methodology and jurisdiction-specific explanatory notes are included.

U.S. Department of Justice, Criminal Division  
"Report to Congress on the Activities and Operations of the Public Integrity Section for 1994"

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1996. Mimeographed. 41 pages, 3 tables.)

Presents data for 1975-94. SOURCEBOOK table 5.95.

This report was compiled by the Public Integrity Section of the U.S. Department of Justice. It presents tabular information describing Federal

prosecutions of Federal, State, and local public officials for offenses involving abuse of public office. The number of public officials and others involved who were indicted, convicted, and awaiting trial is presented for each year from 1975 to 1994. 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' Offices Statistical Report: Fiscal Year 1995***

(Annual. Washington: Executive Office for United States Attorneys, 1996. 72 pages, 20 tables, 25 figures.)

Presents data for fiscal 1995 and trend data for fiscal 1986-95. SOURCEBOOK table 5.5.

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 national security. 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.

U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation

**"Bank Crime Statistics, Federally Insured Financial Institutions, January 1, 1994-December 31, 1994"**

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995. Mimeographed. 17 pages, 31 tables.)

Presents data for 1994. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.156, 3.157.

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.

**"1994 Bombing Incidents"**

(Annual. FBI Explosives Unit-Bomb Data Center General Information Bulletin 95-2. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995. Mimeographed. 15 pages, 12 tables, 11 figures.)

Presents data for 1994 and trend data for 1984-94. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.172, 3.173.

This report provides tables, graphs, and summary comments on bombing incidents reported to the FBI Explosives Unit-Bomb Data Center. Data are presented for type of target; type of explosive device; region; State; day of week; month of year; and personal injury, deaths, and property damage resulting from bombing incidents.

***Crime in the United States, 1994***

(Annual. FBI Uniform Crime Reports. Washington: USGPO, 1995. 395 pages, 151 tables (estimated), 37 figures, 6 appendices.)

Presents data for 1994 and trend data for 1975-94. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.54-1.56, 3.109-3.112, 3.118, 3.119, 3.124-3.131, 3.139, 3.145-3.151, 3.178, 3.179, 4.1-4.17, 4.19-4.28, 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. 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 arrest 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. A

section presenting detailed information on prostitution arrest trends and child homicide victims is included. 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 directory of State UCR programs, a National UCR program directory, and a UCR publications list.

***Hate Crime Statistics 1994***

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1996. 92 pages, 19 tables.)

Presents data for 1994. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.120, 3.121.

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 the 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, 1994***

(Annual. FBI Uniform Crime Reports. Washington: USGPO, 1996. 87 pages, 42 tables, 3 figures.)

Presents data for 1994 and trend data for 1985-94. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.158-3.169.

This report contains commentary, tables, graphs, and descriptive summaries on law enforcement officers feloniously killed and assaulted in the line of duty. A special report on the effect of body armor use on the risk of fatality is included for the first time in 1994. 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; 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 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 and descriptive summaries of selected incidents of assault on Federal officers that occurred during 1994. 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, 1994***

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995. 26 pages, 1 table, 7 figures, 2 appendices.)

Presents data for 1994 and trend data for 1990-94. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.180, 3.181.

This report presents information on terrorist incidents, suspected terrorist incidents, and prevention of terrorism in the United States. Trend analyses for 1990-94 include the number of incidents, suspected incidents, and preventions as well as descriptions of incidents occurring during that 5-year time frame. Information on groups claiming responsibility, type of target, and type of incident also is provided. The report contains a discussion of several topical issues related to domestic terrorism. Topics included are U.S. assistance in the apprehension of international terrorists, international radical terrorism in the United States, the World Cup Soccer tournament in 1994, planning for the 1996 Summer Olympics in Atlanta, and the Abortion Clinic Violence Task Force formed by the U.S. Attorney General. The appendices provide definitions of terms used in the report and a chronological summary of incidents for the period covered.

U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons

### ***State of the Bureau 1995***

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1996. 39 pages, 6 tables, 1 figure.)

Presents data for 1995. SOURCEBOOK table 1.98.

This report presents information on the correctional institutions operated by the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP). Bureau goals and accomplishments for fiscal year 1995 are reviewed and a brief description of the central and regional offices is included. Information on 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 statistical data on the Federal Bureau of Prisons agency, staff, and prisoners.

U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice

### ***Drug Use Forecasting 1994 Annual Report on Adult and Juvenile Arrestees***

(Annual. NCJ-157644. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995. 47 pages, 105 tables, 70 figures.)

Presents data for 1994 and trend figures for 1990-94. 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 Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) program, which is 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, and opiates; and multiple drug use. In addition, the data are broken down by gender, age, and race. The distribution of arrest charges for arrestees in each city also is provided as are patterns of drug use for specific offenses.

U.S. Department of Justice, Office of the Deputy Attorney General

### ***Attacking Financial Institution Fraud, Year-End Report, Fiscal Year 1995***

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1996. 167 pages, 71 tables (estimated), 9 figures.)

Presents data for fiscal 1995 and trend data for fiscal 1989-95. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.153-3.155.

This report presents data on enforcement activities related to financial institution fraud. Major prosecutions, activities of bank fraud task forces, civil enforcement, tax prosecutions, and enforcement highlights are presented. A number of appendices present data from individual agencies including the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Resolution Trust Corporation, Comptroller of the Currency, Office of Thrift Supervision,

National Credit Union Administration, Federal Reserve Board, United States Secret Service, and the Internal Revenue Service. The final two appendices present information on the processing of declarations pursuant to section 2571 of the Crime Control Act of 1990 and Federal financial institution fraud resources.

U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Marshals Service

### ***The FY 1994 Report to the U.S. Marshals***

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995. 207 pages, 96 tables, 2 figures.)

Presents data for fiscal 1993 and 1994. SOURCEBOOK table 1.62.

This report presents, by district, data on the major missions of the U.S. Marshals Service (USMS) and shows workload trends and productivity. 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.

U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Parole Commission

### ***Annual Report of the United States Parole Commission, October 1, 1993 to September 30, 1994***

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995. 17 pages, 10 tables.)

Presents data for fiscal 1994 and trend data for fiscal 1991-94. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.105-1.107, 6.67.

This report presents information on the activities of the U.S. Parole Commission for fiscal year 1994. The U.S. Parole Commission conducts parole hearings for inmates currently in the custody of the Federal Bureau of Prisons and exercises jurisdiction over approximately 13,000 Federal parolees. A brief discussion of recent litigation involving the U.S. Parole Commission and an overview of special programs are included. The report documents workload statistics and decision trends for the fiscal year, describing number and type of hearings conducted, parole grants and warrants issued, percent of decisions within guidelines, percent of hearings with inmate representation, and the results of appeals to parole decisions.

U.S. Department of State

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***Patterns of Global Terrorism: 1995***

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of State, 1996. 77 pages, 14 figures, 4 appendices.)

Presents data for 1995 and trend data for 1976-95. SOURCEBOOK table 3.182.

This report provides tables, 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. Appendix A presents a chronology of significant terrorist incidents in 1995. Appendix B provides an overview of organizations that engage in terrorism. Appendix C presents a statistical review of international terrorist incidents. Appendix D provides a map identifying the location of international terrorist incidents in 1995.

U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration

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***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 3.183.

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

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***1994 Highway Statistics***

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of Transportation, 1995. 323 pages, 190 tables (estimated), 30 figures.)

Presents data for 1994. SOURCEBOOK table 3.152.

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, including 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 taxation; State highway finance; highway mileage; Federal aid for highways; and highway finance data for municipalities, counties, townships, and other local units of government. Selected international highway data also are included.

U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

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***Digest of State Alcohol-Highway Safety Related Legislation, Current as of January 1, 1996***

(Annual. Washington: USGPO, 1996. 549 pages, 2 tables, 2 appendices.)

Presents data for 1996. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.111-1.113.

This 14th 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 blood alcohol concentration test, sanctions following a conviction for driving while intoxicated related offenses, laws requiring a blood alcohol concentration test on persons killed in traffic crashes, minimum legal drinking age, liability of owners of drinking establishments for serving alcohol to intoxicated patrons and to minors, open container laws, and anti-consumption laws. The appendices present the Uniform Vehicle Code and amendments to Arizona's statutes, effective Jan. 1, 1997.

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***Traffic Safety Facts 1994***

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of Transportation, 1995. 190 pages, 117 tables, 28 figures, 3 appendices.)

Presents data for 1994 and trend data for 1966-94. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.96-3.98.

This report is based on information from two of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration's data systems: the Fatal

Accident Reporting System and the National Accident 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 1994 is included. Statistics on drivers, passengers, and pedestrians involved in crashes in 1994 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 Transportation, U.S. Coast Guard

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***Digest of Law Enforcement Statistics, Thru February 28, 1995***

(Semi-annual. Washington: U.S. Coast Guard. 38 pages, 22 tables.)

Presents data through Feb. 28, 1995 and trend data for 1973-95. SOURCEBOOK table 4.43.

This report presents data on the law enforcement activities of the U.S. Coast Guard. General contraband seizures, marijuana and cocaine interdictions, and other drug seizures are included. Also included are data on marijuana interdictions by vessel nationality, drug eradications with Coast Guard assistance, and Navy assistance to Coast Guard drug enforcement. Coast Guard boarding statistics are presented as is information on illegal migrant interdictions and fisheries law enforcement seizures and forfeitures.

U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms

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***Arson and Explosives Incidents Report 1994***

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1995. 72 pages, 23 tables, 5 figures.)

Presents data for 1994 and trend data for 1990-94. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.170, 3.171, 3.174, 3.175.

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. This, however, does not necessarily include all the bombings and explosives incidents that may have occurred in the United States during these years. 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 1994. 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. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Customs Service

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***U.S. Customs Service: Annual Report FY 1993***

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1994. 41 pages, 8 tables, 5 figures.)

Presents data for fiscal 1993 and trend data for fiscal 1989-93. SOURCEBOOK tables 4.41, 4.42.

This report describes the activities of the U.S. Customs Service for fiscal 1993. The report is divided into six sections that discuss inspection and control activities, commercial operations, enforcement, international affairs, internal affairs, and management systems. Finally, a series of tables presents financial and statistical information including merchandise entries, customs collections, carriers and persons entering the country, arrests, and seizures of property and narcotics.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance

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***Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Accomplishments Report, Fiscal Year 1994***

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1995. 166 pages, 5 tables, 8 figures, 1 appendix.)

Presents trend data for fiscal 1990-94. SOURCEBOOK table 5.94.

This report presents information on the enforcement activities of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. The report begins with a discussion of building and maintaining a strong national enforcement and compliance program and is followed by a summary of regional and State enforcement activities. Data on civil and criminal enforcement activities and penalties are included. Major environmental enforcement litigation and key court decisions occurring during the year are highlighted.

U.S. Postal Service, U.S. Postal Inspection Service

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***Semiannual Report, April 1 - September 30, 1995***

(Semi-annual. Washington: U.S. Postal Inspection Service, 1995. 48 pages, 8 tables, 4 figures, 6 appendices.)

Presents data for fiscal 1995 and trend figures for fiscal 1990-95. SOURCEBOOK tables 5.88, 5.89.

This report presents information on the security, audit, and enforcement activities of the U.S. Postal Inspection Service. Auditing programs and projects are highlighted, including innovations in developmental and operations audit systems. 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. Several internal audit control programs also are described. 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, Inspector General reporting requirements, and data on arrests and convictions.

U.S. Sentencing Commission

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***Annual Report 1995***

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Sentencing Commission, 1996. 359 pages, 822 tables (estimated), 13 figures, 2 appendices.)

Presents data for fiscal 1995. SOURCEBOOK tables 5.31-5.37, 5.40.

This publication presents detailed information related to U.S. Sentencing Commission activity for fiscal year 1995. 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 five sections: Commission overview, guideline amendments, legal issues, guideline training and education, and research. The Commission overview section details the organizational structure of the Commission as well as job responsibilities and budget obligations. The guideline amendments section presents information on the progress of periodic

modification and refinements made to the sentencing guidelines. The legal issues section examines Federal case law interpretations of key provisions and constitutionality of the sentencing guidelines. The fourth section provides descriptive evaluation of the guideline training and education available to Federal judges and probation officers who utilize the guidelines. The final section of the report presents data on monitoring and research studies. The appendices provide a description of data files and variables, selected sentencing statistics (by district), and supplementary tables.

Wechsler, Henry; Andrea Davenport; George Dowdall; Barbara Moeykens; and Sonia Castillo

---

"Health and Behavioral Consequences of Binge Drinking in College: A National Survey of Students at 140 Campuses"

(*Journal of American Medical Association* Vol. 272, No. 21 (Dec. 7, 1994), pp. 1672-1677. 6 pages, 4 tables, 1 figure.)

Presents data for 1993. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.91-3.93.

This article reports the results of a National survey of college students on drinking practices and related behaviors. The survey focuses on binge drinking, i.e., drinking large quantities of alcohol at one sitting. Tables are presented on drinking behavior and drinking-related behavior of college students, such as problems associated with drinking, secondary effects, and alcohol-related driving behavior.

YWCA

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***Families Taking Action: A YWCA Survey About Making Homes and Communities Safer***

(Special. New York: Louis Harris and Associates, Inc., 1996. 76 pages, 41 tables, 4 appendices.)

Presents data for 1996. SOURCEBOOK tables 2.5, 2.36, 2.88, 2.89.

This report presents data from surveys of nationally representative samples of adults and public school students in grades 7 through 12. The surveys evaluate public concerns about violence and the role of communities in providing alternatives to violence and people's experiences with and views about firearms in the home. Specifically, they ask about the prevalence of firearms in American homes, about the interest individuals have in participating in activities that help promote alternatives to violence and foster respect among people of diverse backgrounds, and about their interest in joining these activities as a family--with their parents, partners, and children. Also reported

are how people view the roles that adults, parents, and teenagers play in their communities. The appendices detail the methodology for both surveys and the sample design for the teen survey, and display copies of the questionnaires.

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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: 1992**, Bulletin NCJ-148821 (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, useable replies were received from more than 80 percent of the panel canvassed for the 1992 Survey of Government Employment. Prior year data were used for government units and State agencies that remained nonrespondent after completion of data collection.

#### 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, 1992 data are for the period Oct. 1, 1991 to Sept. 30, 1992.

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 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 estimates available as of the summer of 1995 and will differ from population data in previous publications in this series.

### 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 1992 data should be used with the 1980-91 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 counsels, and State criminal justice coordinating councils.



## Appendix 2

***The Municipal Year Book 1996*** Definitions of terms and survey response rates

This information was excerpted from International City/County Management Association, ***The Municipal Year Book 1996*** (Washington, DC: International City/County Management Association, 1996), pp. xi-xiii, 73, 95, 106. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

### Regions

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

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

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

**West**--the Mountain and Pacific Coast Divisions.

### Geographic divisions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Metro status

To be classified by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (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 metropolitan areas of over 1,000,000 population into consolidated metropolitan statistical

areas (CMSAs) and primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSAs).

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

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

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

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

### Forms of government

**Mayor-council**--an elected council serves as the legislative body with a separately elected head of government;

**Council-manager**--the mayor and council make policy and an appointed administrator is responsible for the administration of the city;

**Commission**--a board of elected commissioners serves as the legislative body and each commissioner is responsible for administration of one or more departments;

**Town meeting**--qualified voters meet to make basic policy and choose a board of selectmen to carry out the policy;

**Representative town meeting**--representatives selected by citizens vote at meetings, which may be attended by all town citizens.

**Table.** Survey response rates for 1995

	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	2,818	1,172	41.6%	7,284	4,516	62.0%	3,107	1,460	47.0%
<u>Population group</u>									
Over 1,000,000	8	3	37.5	8	5	62.5	27	14	51.9
500,000 to 1,000,000	17	4	23.5	17	8	47.1	63	34	54.0
250,000 to 499,999	39	16	41.0	39	23	59.0	99	47	47.5
100,000 to 249,999	131	60	45.8	135	99	73.3	255	148	58.0
50,000 to 99,999	338	160	47.3	341	247	72.4	381	194	50.9
25,000 to 49,999	682	293	43.0	678	487	71.8	618	280	45.3
10,000 to 24,999	1,603	636	39.7	1,622	1,086	67.0	922	412	44.7
5,000 to 9,999	-	-	-	1,817	1,086	59.8	449	202	45.0
2,500 to 4,999	-	-	-	2,011	1,118	55.6	178	85	47.8
Under 2,500	-	-	-	616	357	58.0	115	44	38.3
<u>Region</u>									
Northeast	-	-	-	1,992	1,054	52.9	200	86	43.0
North Central	-	-	-	2,125	1,445	68.0	1,055	561	53.2
South	-	-	-	2,118	1,321	62.4	1,423	577	40.5
West	-	-	-	1,049	696	66.3	429	236	55.0
<u>Geographic division</u>									
New England	327	73	22.3	799	456	57.1	54	13	24.1
Mid-Atlantic	455	126	27.7	1,193	598	50.1	146	73	50.0
East North Central	559	246	44.0	1,379	902	65.4	437	238	54.5
West North Central	224	108	48.2	746	543	72.8	618	323	52.3
South Atlantic	314	178	56.7	895	614	68.6	589	319	54.2
East South Central	149	57	38.3	472	253	53.6	364	94	25.8
West South Central	265	126	47.6	751	454	60.5	470	164	34.9
Mountain	129	64	49.6	375	231	61.6	280	145	51.8
Pacific Coast	396	194	49.0	724	465	64.2	149	91	61.1
<u>Metro status</u>									
Central	514	30	44.8	515	350	68.0	-	-	-
Suburban	1,710	677	39.6	3,884	2,419	62.3	-	-	-
Independent	594	265	46.6	2,835	1,747	61.6	-	-	-
Metro	-	-	-	-	-	-	725	379	52.3
Nonmetro	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,382	1,081	45.4
<u>Form of government</u>									
Mayor-council	-	-	-	3,584	1,963	54.8	-	-	-
Council-manager	-	-	-	3,056	2,201	72.0	-	-	-
Commission	-	-	-	161	91	56.5	-	-	-
Town meeting	-	-	-	412	220	53.4	-	-	-
Representative town meeting	-	-	-	71	41	57.7	-	-	-

## 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, 1994** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995), pp. 1-3, 377, 378, 383-386. 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 <sup>a</sup>	Less than 10,000
VIII	County <sup>b</sup>	-
(Rural county)		
IX	County <sup>b</sup>	-
(Suburban county)		

<sup>a</sup>Includes universities and colleges to which no population is attributed.

<sup>b</sup>Includes State police to which no population is attributed.

### **Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)**

--This includes a city or an urbanized area with a population of 50,000 or more inhabitants and the surrounding county or counties that share certain metropolitan characteristics. MSAs made up approximately 80 percent of the total U.S. population in 1994.

**Rural counties**--Rural counties are those outside MSAs. These areas represented 12 percent of the national population in 1994. Prior to 1981, rural counties were referred to as rural areas.

**Suburban areas**--These areas consist of cities with populations of less than 50,000 together with counties (unincorporated areas) that are within 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 percent of the 1994 national population.

### Community types:

	MSA	Non-MSA
Cities	Cities over 50,000	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 1994, the population counts are U.S. Bureau of the Census July 1, 1994 State estimates. For all jurisdictions within each State, the populations were adjusted based on the 1994 growth rate as supplied by Census. Table 2 shows the number of agencies within each population group in 1994.

Table 2. Population group and number of agencies

Population group	Number of agencies
I	65
II	142
III	379
IV	720
V	1,738
VI	7,962 <sup>a</sup>
VIII (Rural area)	3,630 <sup>b</sup>
IX (Suburban county)	2,011 <sup>b</sup>
Total	16,648

<sup>a</sup>Includes universities and colleges to which no population is attributed.

<sup>b</sup>Includes State police to which no population is attributed.

Table 3. Total U.S. population, 1960-94<sup>a</sup>

	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

<sup>a</sup>Population 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 non-negligent 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, 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.

**National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) Conversion**

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; and Illinois, Kansas, and Montana in 1994. State totals were estimated using procedures based on data availability specific to each State.

The Iowa conversion was successful and post-1991 State figures were available. Kansas, Illinois, and Montana are continuing conversion efforts. Within these States, complete 1993 and 1994 jurisdictional data are only available for Wichita, Kansas, and approximately 60 Illinois agencies still reporting under the summary format.

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. State totals also were estimated for these States for 1988.

## Appendix 4

### National Jail Census and Annual Survey of 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; 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 percent was achieved for 1983, and 100 percent 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 percent response rate. These reporting jails housed 93 percent 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.

##### 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. The reference date for each of these surveys was June 30, except 1990 and 1991 when the reference dates were June 29 and June 28, respectively. 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 survey 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 sample included all jails in 796 selected jail jurisdictions and 23 multijurisdiction jails. A multijurisdiction jail is one in which two or more jurisdictions have a formal agreement to operate the facility.

In drawing the sample for 1994, 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. All jails in 203 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 (593) 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 survey was 100 percent.

National estimates for the inmate population on June 30, 1994, were produced by sex, race/Hispanic origin, and age group, and for the average daily population during the year ending June 30, 1994. National estimates also were produced for rated capacity.

##### 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 inmate population of 490,442 on June 30, 1994, was 0.50 percent. The data were tested to determine whether differences between 1993 census counts and 1994 survey estimates were statistically significant. All differences meet or exceed the 95 percent confidence level.

##### 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.

## Juveniles

State statutes and judicial practices allow juveniles to be incarcerated in adult jails under a variety of circumstances. Because of the differing statutes and practices, however, accurate and comparable data on juveniles are difficult to collect. The 1994 Annual Survey of Jails provides new and more accurate estimates of the juvenile population. For the first time, the survey provides 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 were improved.

## 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 Rules** (28 C.F.R. 2.1-2.67), Spring 1995. Washington, DC: U.S. Parole Commission; and information provided by the Source. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

#### **Parole guidelines**

**Initial parole consideration**--The U.S. Parole Commission has adopted guidelines for parole release considerations. These guidelines indicate the customary range of time to be served before release for various combinations of offense (severity) and offender (parole prognosis) characteristics. The time ranges specified by the guidelines are established specifically for cases with good institutional adjustment and program progress. These time ranges are merely guidelines. Where the circumstances warrant, decisions outside the guidelines (either above or below) may be rendered.

The guidelines 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. Prisoners may be released to this program after completion of a period in a Community Treatment Center, or may be released directly from prison to this program (e.g., where Community Treatment Center residence is not available).

**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 may (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.

**Region**--Prior to fiscal year 1992, the five regions of the United States were defined in the following manner:

Northeast--Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia;

Southeast--Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee;

North Central--Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, Wisconsin;

South Central--Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas;

West--Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

As of fiscal year 1992, the commission modified regional operations by combining the Northeast and Southeast regions into the Eastern region and closing the Western region. The South Central and North Central regional offices took over the area previously



served by the Western region. The new regional categories are:

Eastern--Alabama, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Canal Zone, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands;

South Central--Arizona, Arkansas, California, Hawaii, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, Tennessee, Texas, Guam, American Samoa;

North Central--Alaska, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

**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, 1972-1994: Cumulative Codebook* (Chicago: National Opinion Research Center, University of Chicago, 1994), pp. 1-3, 783, 784, 983-985. Information on the Gallup/Phi Delta Kappa Education Poll was excerpted from Stanley M. Elam, Lowell C. Rose, and Alec M. Gallup, "The 24th Annual Gallup/Phi Delta Kappa Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan* (September 1992), p. 52; "The 25th Annual Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan* (October 1993), p. 152; "The 26th Annual Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan* (September 1994), p. 56; and 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. Information on the 1996 Ethnic Market Report was provided by Market Segment Research and Consulting, Inc. Information also was excerpted from material provided by The Pew Research Center for The People & The Press. Information on the YWCA survey of teenagers and adults was excerpted from YWCA, *Families Taking Action: A YWCA Survey About Making Homes and Communities Safer*, New York: Louis Harris and Associates, Inc., 1996, pp. 79, 87, 88.

The sampling procedures of seven 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, Market Segment Research and Consulting, Inc., The Pew Research Center for The People & The Press, and the YWCA survey on families.

### GALLUP POLLS

All Gallup polls since 1950, excluding certain special surveys, have been based on a national probability sample of interviewing areas. Refinements in the sample design have been introduced at various points in time since then. However, over this period the design in its essentials has conformed to the current procedure, as described in the following paragraphs.

The United States is divided into seven size-of-community strata: cities of population 1,000,000 and over, 250,000 to 999,999, and 50,000 to 249,000, with the urbanized areas of all these cities forming a single stratum; cities of 2,500 to 49,999; rural villages; and farm or open country rural areas. Within each of these strata, the population is further divided into seven regions: New England, Middle Atlantic, East Central, West Central, South, Mountain, and Pacific Coast. Within each size-of-community and regional stratum the population is arrayed in geographic order and zoned into equal sized groups of sampling units. Pairs of localities in each zone are selected with probability of selection proportional to the size of each locality's population--producing two replicated samples of localities.

Within selected cities for which population data are reported by census tracts or enumeration districts, these sample subdivisions are drawn with probability of selection proportional to the size of the population. For other cities, minor civil divisions, and rural areas in the sample for which population data are not reported by census tracts or enumeration districts, small, definable geographic areas are drawn, with the probability of selection proportional to size where available data permit; otherwise with equal probability.

A block or block cluster is drawn with probability of selection proportional to the number of dwelling units from within each subdivision selected for which 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 which 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 percent of all those contacted refuse to be interviewed. Gallup Poll Surveys include approximately 1,000 respondents.

Surveys of college students usually are based on in-person interviews with 1,000 full-time students representing 60 campuses. A sample of campuses is derived from a list of all colleges and universities obtained from the National Center for Education Statistics. Occasionally, special surveys conducted by Gallup for other organizations use smaller samples because of time and/or financial constraints.

Surveys of teenagers are conducted through recontact telephone interviews. A list of eligible teenagers is derived from previously conducted omnibus polls that gather a wide variety of demographic information. These omnibus polls determine whether a teenager is present in the respondent's home and whether the teenager is eligible for subsequent interview. Recontact calls are made based on this information. Within the household, an interview is sought with the oldest teen-age male, 13 to 17 years of age. If no young man is present, an interview is sought with the oldest teen-age female in the household. This method of selection within the household has been developed empirically to produce an age distribution by male and female teenagers separately which compares closely with the age distribution of the population.

## 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 percent of the time, assuming the same sampling procedure, the same interviewers, and the same questionnaire.

Recommended allowance for sampling error (plus or minus) at 95 percent confidence level

(Percent)						
Percent-ages 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 percent confidence level, the 33 percent obtained in the sample is subject to a sampling error of plus or minus four points.

## GALLUP/PHI DELTA KAPPA EDUCATION POLL

The Gallup/Phi Delta Kappa education polls are modified probability samples of adults 18 years of age and older living in the United States. The 1992 sample was comprised of 1,306 adults; interviewing took place April 23-May 14, 1992. The 1993 sample was comprised of 1,306 adults; interviewing took place May 21-June 9, 1993. 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 data collection design for the 1992 survey employed personal, in-home interviewing of the civilian population (excluding persons in institutions such as prisons and

hospitals). Beginning in 1993, the Gallup Organization used its 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 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.

## HARRIS SURVEYS

Harris surveys are based on a national sample of the civilian population of the continental United States. Alaska and Hawaii are not represented in the sample, nor are those in prisons, hospitals, or religious and educational institutions. The sample is based on census information on the population of each State in the country, and on the population living in standard metropolitan areas and in the rest of the country. These population figures are updated by intercensal estimates produced annually by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, and sample locations are selected biennially to reflect changes in the country's demographic profile.

National samples are stratified in two dimensions--geographic region and metropolitan (and non-metropolitan) residence. Stratification insures that the samples will reflect, within 1 percent, the actual proportions of those living in the country in different regions and metropolitan (and non-metropolitan) areas. Within each stratum the selection of the ultimate sampling unit is achieved through a series of steps, a process which is technically called multi-stage unclustered sampling. Each sampling unit yields one interview. First States, then counties, and then minor civil divisions (cities, towns, townships) are selected with probability proportional to census estimates of their respective household populations.

The Harris Survey has four of these national samples, and they are used in rotation from study to study. The specific sample locations in one study generally are adjacent to those used in the next study. For most surveys covering the entire country, more than one national sample may be employed. Harris Surveys of a **nationwide** sample usually include 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 old and older.

Harris Survey national results are reported for the East, Midwest, South, and West regions of the country, defined as follows:

**East**--Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey, Delaware, West Virginia;

**Midwest**--North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio;

**South**--Kentucky, Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas; and

**West**--Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico.

#### Sampling error

It should be kept in mind that the results of the surveys are subject to sampling error, i.e., the difference between the results obtained from the sample and those 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 percent, in 95 cases out of 100 the response in the population will be between 27 percent and 33 percent. This error accounts only for sampling error. Survey research is also susceptible to other errors, such as data handling and interview recording.

Recommended allowance for sampling error (plus or minus) at 95 percent 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 and 1994. There are a total of 32,380 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; and 2,992 in 1994). 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 or older, living in non-institutional arrangements within the United States. Alaska and Hawaii are not included in samples drawn from the 1970 sampling frame, but are represented in one-half of the 1983 surveys, all those conducted from 1984-94. Block quota sampling was used in the 1972, 1973, and 1974 surveys and for half of the 1975 and 1976 surveys. Full probability sampling was employed in half of the 1975 and 1976

surveys and in all of the 1977, 1978, 1980, and 1982-94 surveys.

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 35 years old in the location. Past experience would suggest that, for most purposes, this quota sample of 1,500 could be considered as having about the same efficiency as a simple random sample of 1,000 cases.

The 1975 and 1976 studies were conducted with a traditional sample design, one-half full probability and one-half block quota. The sample was divided into two parts for several reasons: (1) to provide data for possibly interesting methodological comparisons; and (2) on the chance that there are some differences over time, that it would be possible to assign these differences to either shifts in sample designs, or changes in response patterns. Having allowed for the appearance of all items in the transitional sample design, the 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 a switch took place from the rotation, across-time design previously used 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 samples 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 will be repeated. In addition, in 1994 only, there is a transitional design 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.

## MARKET SEGMENT RESEARCH AND CONSULTING, INC.

These data were collected and analyzed by Market Segment Research and Consulting, Inc. (MSRC) as part of the 1996 Ethnic Market Report. A total of 5,000 interviews were conducted from January to March 1996. The data were obtained using a combination of telephone and face-to-face interviews. A total of 2,000 interviews were conducted among Hispanics, 1,000 among whites, 1,000 among African-Americans, and 1,000 among Asians. The Hispanic interviews were conducted in Los Angeles, New York, Miami, Chicago, San Antonio, Houston, San Francisco, El Paso, Dallas, and Phoenix/Tucson. The African-American interviews were conducted in New York, Chicago, Washington, D.C., Los Angeles, Detroit, Philadelphia, Atlanta, Baltimore, Houston, and Miami. Asian interviews were conducted in Los Angeles, New York, San Francisco, Chicago, and Washington, D.C. The whites interviewed comprised a National probability sample.

The samples were based on Areas of Dominant Influence (ADI) and were selected using the 1990 U.S. Census. Within each ADI, census tracts with high, medium, and low population densities for each segment were identified and a sample was selected from each in order to ensure a reflective cross-section of the population. For the Hispanic segment, 50 percent of the sample was selected by surname and the remaining 50 percent was random.

Intensive supervisor and interviewer training and field briefings were conducted. Every question and possible answer was reviewed twice. The interviewers conducted practice interviews with each other and then with actual respondents. These practice interviews were not included in the sample. As a security measure, no single interviewer conducted more than 10 percent of the total interviews. Supervisors conducted a minimum of 20 percent validation of each interviewer's daily work.

The questionnaire was developed by MSRC and each respondent was interviewed for approximately 45 minutes, using a split-run method, resulting in approximately 1.5 hours worth of data collection in total. In order to assure the most representative sample of the population, limited screening criteria were used. To qualify for the study, respondents were screened to be 18 years of age or older, to be of the appropriate ethnic origin (self-described), and to pass standard security questions. Within each ethnic segment, 50 percent males and 50 percent females were interviewed. MSRC translated the questionnaire into Spanish, Japanese, Vietnamese, Korean, and Cantonese/Mandarin. For each language, MSRC translated the English questionnaire into the native language and back-translated it to English to ensure that the meaning of each question was conveyed accurately. The interviews were completed in the respondents' language of preference.

## THE PEW RESEARCH CENTER FOR THE PEOPLE & THE PRESS (Formerly Times Mirror Center for The People & The Press)

Both the March 1994 and October 1995 surveys were conducted by Princeton Survey Research Associates for the Times Mirror 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 three attempts were made to complete an interview at every sampled telephone number. 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 1992). 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 only included households in the United States that contain a telephone.

#### **YWCA: FAMILIES TAKING ACTION**

The surveys for this report were conducted by Louis Harris and Associates, Inc. for the Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA). A total of 1,004 public school students in grades 7 through 12, and 903 adults 18 years of age and older were interviewed Mar. 4 to Apr. 7, 1996. This period includes the time allotted for the mailing of informational materials to school principals, consent calls to the schools, and the interviewing of teenagers and adults.

For teenagers, the Harris/Scholastic national probability sample, a highly stratified two-stage sample design, was utilized. The sample was drawn from a list of approximately 80,000 middle schools and high schools in the continental United States. The universe was divided into cells by grade enrollment, region, and the size of the municipality where the school is located. A random selection of schools was drawn on the basis of the number of students in each cell proportionate to the number of students in the universe, creating a cross-section of young people in grades 7 through 12. Students were interviewed in the school setting using a self-administered questionnaire.

Adults were interviewed by telephone. The Harris National Telephone Sample is based on a methodology designed to produce representative samples of persons in telephone households in the 48 continental United States and Washington, DC. This sample design makes use of random digit selection procedures that assure equal representation of persons in households with "listed" and "unlisted" telephone numbers. The sample is selected by a three stage, stratified sampling process. The ultimate result of this process is a set of sample selections (telephone numbers). The sample is explicitly designed to assure the proper representation of house-

holds in metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas within eight Harris-defined regions.

A non-answering telephone or answering machine was dialed two or more times on different days and at different times of the day. If more than one call was made on the same night or weekend day--at the request of the household--or because the number was busy, these calls did not count as an additional attempt. If these attempts failed to yield a completed interview, a new telephone number was called.

If a business telephone was reached or if a contact was made with a household in which there was a language barrier (e.g., no English-speaking adults in the household or the potential respondent was deaf), a new telephone number was called.

If no answers/answering machines, refusals, busy signals, or partially completed interviews resulted from the initial contact, up to three additional attempts were made to complete the interview in each household.

## 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 1993* (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, 1995), 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, 1975-1995*, Volumes I and II (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1996); 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 1985, 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 percent 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 1985, 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 76 percent of all students enrolled in college full-time in 1993.

#### 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 percent of the Nation's population. Of the 62 other primary areas, 10 are in the Northeast, 18 in the North Central area, 24 in the South, and 10 in the West. Because these same PSUs are used for personal interview studies by the SRC, local field representatives can be assigned to administer the data collections in practically all schools.

**Stage 2: Schools.** In the major metropolitan areas more than one high school is often included in the sampling design; in most other sampling areas a single high school is sampled. In all cases, the selections of high schools are made such that the probability of drawing a school is proportionate to the size of its senior class. The larger the senior class (according to recent records), the higher the selection probability assigned to the high school. When a sampled school is unwilling to participate, a replacement school as similar to it as possible is selected from the same geographic area.

**Stage 3: Students.** Within each selected school, up to about 400 seniors may be included in the data collection. In schools with fewer than 400 seniors, the usual procedure is to include all of them in the data collection. In larger schools, a subset of seniors is selected either by randomly sampling classrooms or by some other random method that is convenient for the school and judged to be unbiased. Sample weights are assigned to each respondent so as to take account of variations in the sizes of samples from one school to another, as well as the (smaller) variations in selection probabilities occurring at the earlier stages of sampling.

The three-stage sampling procedure described above yielded the number of participating schools and students indicated in Table 1.

One limitation in the design is that it does not include in the target population those young men and women who drop out of high school before graduation (or before the last few months of the senior year, to be more precise). This excludes a relatively small proportion of each age cohort—between 15 and 20 percent. 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 percent 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 which participated both years. Thus far, the half-sample approach has worked quite well; and examination of drug prevalence data from the "matched half-samples" shows that the half samples of repeat schools yielded drug prevalence trends which were virtually identical to trends based on all schools.

#### Questionnaire 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 which receive the most extensive coverage in the Monitoring the Future Project; but the questionnaires also deal with a wide range of other subject areas, including attitudes about government, social institutions, race relations, changing roles for women, educational aspirations, occupational aims, and marital and family plans, as well as a variety of background and demographic factors. The list below provides an outline of the 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 which are included in a single form only.

### Representativeness and validity

The samples for this study are intended to be representative of high school seniors throughout the 48 coterminous States. As previously mentioned, this definition of the sample excludes one important portion of the age cohort: those who have dropped out of high school before nearing the end of the senior year. But given the aim of representing high school seniors, it is useful to consider the extent to which the obtained samples of schools and students are likely to be representative of all seniors and the degree to which the data obtained are likely to be valid.

There are at least four ways in which survey data of this sort might fall short of being fully accurate. First, some sampled schools refuse to participate, which could introduce some bias. Second, the failure to obtain questionnaire data from 100 percent of the students sampled in participating schools would also introduce bias. Third, the answers provided by participating students are open to both conscious and unconscious distortions which could reduce validity. Finally, limitations in sample size and/or design could place limits on the accuracy of estimates.

### School participation

As noted in the description of the sampling design, schools are invited to participate in the study for a 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, from 66 percent to 80 percent of the schools initially invited to participate have agreed to do so each year; for each school refusal, a similar school (in terms of size, geographic area, urbanicity, etc.) was recruited as a replacement.

The selection of replacement schools almost entirely removes problems of bias in region, urbanicity, and the like that might result from certain schools refusing to participate. Other potential biases are more subtle, however. For example, if it turned out that most schools with "drug problems" refused to participate, that could seriously bias the drug estimates derived from the



sample. And if any other single factor 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 three-fourths to four-fifths of all students sampled. The single most important reason that students are missed is that they are absent from class at the time of data collection, and in most cases it is not workable to schedule a special 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 one percent.

### **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 are used, rather than the six 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 125 schools are sampled, and approximately 15,000 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 percent of the original panel returned questionnaires. The retention rate decreases ordinarily with time; however, the 1995 panel retention from the class of 1981--the oldest of the panels, now age 32 (14 years past their first data collection in high school)--is 66 percent.

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 which exists strongly suggests that the self-report questions produce largely valid data. A number of factors suggest a reasonable amount of confidence about the validity of the responses to what are presumably among the most sensitive questions in the study: a low nonresponse on the drug question; a large proportion admitting to some illicit drug use; the consistency of findings across several years of the present study; strong evidence of construct validity (based on relationships observed between variables); a close match between these data and the findings from other studies using other methods; and the findings from several methodological studies 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 percent of each year's sample--are represented by only 350 to 425 respondents per year on any single questionnaire form. Further, because the sample is a stratified clustered sample, it yields less accuracy than would be yielded by a pure random sample of equal size. Therefore, because of the limited number of cases, the margin of sampling error around any statistic describing blacks is larger than for most other subgroups described in this survey.

There are factors in addition to unreliability, however, 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 which may in fact explain some observed racial differences. Put another way, at the aggregate level one might observe a considerable racial difference on some characteristic, but once one controls for some background characteristics such as socioeconomic level or region of the country--that is, comparing the black respondents with whites who come from similar backgrounds--there may be no racial difference at all.

#### Definitions of terms

**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). 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 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 generally is about 15 percent higher than the weighted number for data collected in 1975, 1976, and 1977. A comparison of weighted and unweighted numbers is provided in Table 3. For data collected in 1978 or later, the actual number of respondents is roughly equal to the weighted number. Weighting is used to improve the accuracy of estimates by correcting for unequal probabilities of selection which arise in the multi-stage sampling procedures.

**Table 1.** Sample sizes and student response rates for high school seniors

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Number of public schools	112	117	115	113	117	113	111	114	117	120	121	119	120
Number of private schools	22	17	17	16	18	19	22	23	19	18	18	20	24
Total number of schools	134	134	132	129	135	132	133	137	136	138	139	139	144
Actual number of participating students <sup>a</sup>	16,947	16,499	16,502	15,713	16,843	16,795	17,142	15,676	15,483	16,251	16,763	15,929	15,876
Student response rate (percent) <sup>b</sup>	84	83	84	83	84	83	86	86	83	84	84	84	84

<sup>a</sup>Sample weights are assigned to each respondent to correct for unequal probabilities of selection that arise in the multi-stage sampling procedure.

<sup>b</sup>The 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

	Class of 1991	Class of 1992	Class of 1993	Class of 1994	Class of 1995
<u>Tenth grade</u>					
Number public schools	107	106	111	116	117
Number private schools	14	19	17	14	22
Total number schools	121	125	128	130	139
Total number of participating students <sup>a</sup>	14,996	14,997	15,516	16,080	17,285
Student response rate (percent) <sup>b</sup>	87	88	86	88	87
<u>Eighth grade</u>					
Number public schools	131	133	126	116	118
Number private schools	31	26	30	34	34
Total number schools	162	159	156	150	152
Total number of participating students <sup>a</sup>	17,844	19,015	18,820	17,708	17,929
Student response rate (percent) <sup>b</sup>	90	90	90	89	89

<sup>a</sup>Sample weights are assigned to each respondent to correct for unequal probabilities of selection that arise in the multi-stage sampling procedure.

<sup>b</sup>The 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 1983	Class of 1984	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
Total sample	16,947	16,499	16,502	15,713	16,843	16,795	17,142	15,676	15,483	16,251	16,251	15,389	15,876
<u>Sex</u>													
Male	8,074	7,800	7,776	7,261	7,912	7,861	8,156	7,862	7,617	7,582	7,582	6,918	7,293
Female	8,227	8,029	8,164	7,855	8,340	8,342	8,471	7,241	7,277	8,053	8,053	7,957	7,891
<u>Race</u>													
White	12,806	12,337	12,291	11,713	12,478	12,051	12,250	11,410	10,754	11,029	11,029	10,656	11,012
Black	2,067	2,244	1,995	1,649	1,708	2,063	2,038	1,614	1,757	2,244	2,244	1,671	1,693
<u>Region</u>													
Northeast	4,056	3,386	3,878	3,720	3,611	3,348	3,305	3,358	2,862	2,887	2,887	2,695	2,881
North Central	4,784	4,611	4,516	4,440	4,489	4,435	4,589	4,284	4,089	4,529	4,529	4,031	4,380
South	5,434	5,568	5,028	4,855	5,431	5,753	6,255	5,262	5,330	5,787	5,787	5,636	5,593
West	2,673	2,932	3,079	2,698	3,313	3,260	2,992	2,773	3,202	3,048	3,048	3,027	3,022
<u>College plans</u>													
Complete 4 years	9,062	9,103	9,448	9,291	10,465	10,774	11,108	10,245	10,402	11,339	11,339	11,064	11,396
None or under 4 years	6,555	6,124	5,770	5,277	5,135	4,822	4,889	4,332	4,089	3,813	3,813	3,424	3,351
<u>Illicit drug use</u>													
None	6,082	6,199	6,412	6,535	7,188	7,606	8,253	8,006	8,464	9,441	9,441	8,395	7,996
Marijuana only	3,599	3,528	3,449	3,125	3,514	3,605	3,374	2,901	2,657	2,523	2,523	2,854	3,255
Few pills	2,315	2,196	2,264	2,223	2,142	2,133	2,057	1,872	1,742	1,757	1,757	1,736	1,756
More pills	4,306	3,936	3,802	3,264	3,410	2,896	2,889	2,380	2,128	1,974	1,974	2,221	2,247
Any heroin	206	206	193	161	203	186	222	194	141	199	199	171	250

Note: Data for 1989-95 are based on six questionnaire forms; N's for one-form questions are approximately one-sixth of the total sample N. Data for 1979-88 are based on five questionnaire forms; N's for one-form questions are approximately one-fifth 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 1994** (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1995), pp. 1-15; and **National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1993** (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1995), pp. 5-14, 163, Appendix A, Appendix B. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

#### Survey methodology

The National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA) is an annual series of national surveys to measure the prevalence of drug use among the American household population age 12 and older. Population estimates of drug use prevalence for the civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States are presented.

For the 1993 and 1994 National Household Surveys, a national probability sample of dwelling units in the United States was selected from 117 and 127 primary sampling units, respectively. The sample included persons living in some group quarters, such as rooming houses, college dormitories, and homeless shelters, but did not include transient populations such as the homeless not in shelters and residents of institutional quarters such as jails and hospitals, and active military personnel.

Survey data are collected through personal visits to each selected residence. In each selected household, a short questionnaire recording the age, race/ethnicity, sex, marital status, and current smoking status of all household members age 12 and older was completed. Using a random sampling procedure, either two, one, or no respondents were selected to be interviewed. (Selection probabilities were based on the race/ethnicity of the head of household and the ages and current smoking status of household members.) The procedure was designed to control the sample sizes for age and race/ethnicity groups of interest. Current smoking status was included in the selection process beginning in 1993 to oversample smokers 18 to 34 years old. Because a statistical correlation exists between smoking status and the use of illicit

drugs, this oversampling increases the precision of many illicit drug use estimates. It also has the advantage of providing increased accuracy for estimates of characteristics of illicit drug users due to the larger size of the sample of illicit drug users. After selection, respondents were interviewed in person in their homes by trained interviewers. The interview process included interviewer-administered questions and self-administered answer sheets and other procedures designed to assure respondents that their responses to sensitive questions would be kept confidential and anonymous.

A revised questionnaire and editing procedure were introduced beginning with the 1994 National Household Survey. This new methodology produces estimates that are not comparable to previous estimates. Readers interested in a discussion of the revised methodology should consult the source. In 1994, both the old and new questionnaires were administered to separate portions of the sample. Data presented in SOURCEBOOK are based on the new questionnaire. A total of 17,809 respondents completed the new questionnaire resulting in a response rate for screening sample households of 93.8 percent and 78.2 percent for interviewing sample individuals. Sample size and U.S. population breakdowns for the most recent survey available are presented in Table 1.

**Table 1** 1994 NHSDA sample size and U.S. population, by demographic characteristics

	1994	
	Sample	Population
Total	17,809	209,411,209
<u>Sex</u>		
Male	7,950	100,365,084
Female	9,859	109,046,125
<u>Race, ethnicity</u>		
White	8,663	159,029,073
Black	4,010	23,365,478
Hispanic	4,706	19,111,932
Other	430	7,904,725
<u>Age</u>		
12 to 17	4,698	21,772,848
18 to 25	3,706	28,027,292
26 to 34	5,223	36,588,076
35 years and older	4,182	123,022,993
<u>Region</u>		
Northeast	3,138	40,987,417
North Central	3,700	50,029,354
South	6,797	73,586,809
West	4,174	44,807,629

Note: Sample size is the unweighted number of respondents in the 1994 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.

For the 1993 National Household Survey, data were collected throughout the year, resulting in a total of 26,489 completed interviews with a 93.9 percent response rate for screening sample households and a 79.2 percent response rate for interviewing sample individuals.

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. In addition, for the 1993 NHSDA six Metropolitan Statistical Areas were oversampled: Chicago, Denver, the District of Columbia, Los Angeles, Miami, and New York. This oversampling allowed certain subgroups to be large enough to support estimation. The national estimates presented include data from these special samples. 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.

#### Development of weights

Sampling weights were calculated to reflect selection probabilities and to compensate for nonresponse and undercoverage. Each weight can be viewed as the number of population members that the responding sample member represents. 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.

#### 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 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

minimally complete interviews, 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.

### **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. Nonsampling errors are attributed to such sources as recording and coding errors, missing data, 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 errors. Sampling errors are quantified by way of confidence intervals. Asymmetrical 95 percent confidence intervals were calculated for all estimated pro-

portions 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 States of Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

## 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, 1994*, NCJ-162126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, forthcoming). 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 percent of the interviews in the 1994 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, Maryland and Tucson, Arizona).

#### 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 1980 census.

The 1994 NCVS sample households were drawn from the 1980-based sample design. 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 NCVS sample design has been revised to take advantage of the availability of data from the 1990 census. However, the 1990-based sample will not start contributing to the NCVS estimates until 1995.

The two remaining stages of sampling were designed to ensure a self-weighting probability sample of housing units and group-quarter dwellings within each of the selected areas. (Self-weighting means that prior to imposing any weighting adjustments, each sample housing unit had the same probability of being selected.) This involved a systematic selection of enumeration districts (geographic areas used for the 1980 census), with a probability of selection proportionate to their 1980 population size, followed by the selection of segments (clusters of approximately four housing units each) from within each enumeration district. To account for units built within each of the sample areas after the 1980 Census, a sample was drawn of permits issued for the construction of residential housing. Jurisdictions that do not issue building permits were sampled using small land-area segments. These supplementary procedures, though yielding a relatively small portion of the total sample, enabled persons living in housing units built after 1980 to be properly represented in the survey.

Approximately 58,040 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 timeframe 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.

#### Selection of cases for CATI

About 30 percent of the 47,563 households obtained in the 1994 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 percent 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 1994.

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 percent of the time, the survey estimate will differ from the true average by less than one standard error. Only 10 percent 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 percent confidence interval is the estimate plus or minus twice the standard error. Thus there is a 95 percent chance that the result of a complete census would fall within the confidence interval. Most of the comparisons presented were significant at the 95 percent confidence level (about 2.0 standard errors, meaning that the difference between the estimates is greater than twice the standard error of the difference). Comparisons that failed the 90 percent test were not considered statistically significant.

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 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 percent 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 sub-county 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.

## 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, *Preliminary Estimates from the Drug Abuse Warning Network: 1994 Preliminary Estimates of Drug-Related Emergency Department Episodes*, Advance Report Number 11 (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, December 1995), pp. 4, 32-41; and *Preliminary Estimates from the Drug Abuse Warning Network: January-June 1995 Preliminary Estimates of Drug-Related Emergency Department Episodes* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, May 1996), p. 26. 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 year 1994. During 1994, 496 sample hospitals provided data to DAWN. With the application of sampling weights, these data lead to the estimate of 518,521 drug abuse episodes and 900,317 drug mentions in the universe of eligible hospitals across the United States.

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 in 1994 was 72 percent; 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 non-medical 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 epi-

sodes 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 reported 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 nonresponse based either on complete non-participation 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 year. Estimates for 1993 and 1994 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 and 1994 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 is also 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

**National Youth Survey: Adjusted prevalence and offense rates of delinquent behavior: 1979, 1980, 1983, 1986, 1989, and 1992** Survey methodology and descriptions of offenses

Note: This information was excerpted from David Huizinga et al., *Prevalence and Offense Rates of Delinquent Behavior 1976-1992 Adjusted and Unadjusted for Triviality and Inappropriateness*. National Youth Survey Report No. 60, Institute of Behavioral Science, University of Colorado, 1996. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

### Study design and sample selection

The National Youth Survey (NYS) involved a multi-cohort accelerated longitudinal design with a national probability sample of 1,725 adolescents age 11 to 17 in 1976. Based on a multi-stage cluster design, the sample was selected to be representative of the American youth born in the years 1959 through 1965. At each stage the probabilities of selection were established to provide a self-weighting sample. Seventy-six primary sampling units were selected, with probability of selection being proportional to size. This sampling procedure resulted in the listing of 67,266 households, of which approximately 8,000 were selected for inclusion in the sample. All youth living in the selected households who were 11 through 17 years of age on or before Dec. 31, 1976 and were physically and mentally capable of being interviewed were eligible for the study. The selected households generated an estimated total of 2,360 eligible youth. Of these, 1,725 (73 percent) agreed to participate in the study, signed informed consents, and completed interviews in the initial survey.

The initial survey was conducted between January and March of 1977 and obtained individual reports of delinquency involvement during the preceding year (1976). Surveys for 1977-80 were conducted during the same period in successive years, obtaining reports of delinquent activity during the calendar year just ended. Similarly, the 1984, 1987, 1990, and 1993 surveys obtained reports of delinquent activity during the prior calendar year (1983, 1986, 1989, and 1992).

Attempts were made to recontact and interview each of the original 1,725 respondents in each of the eight followup surveys. However, some respondents were lost on one or more followup surveys due to their refusal to

participate or the inability to locate them. The completion rate, or percent of the total original sample that completed interviews for each survey after the first, was 1978--96 percent, 1979--94 percent, 1980--89 percent, 1981--87 percent, 1984--87 percent, 1987--80 percent, 1990--83 percent, and 1993--78 percent. Comparisons of participants and nonparticipants at each survey year after the first reveal some small selective loss at particular waves. However, comparisons of those participating in each survey with the total sample in the first survey suggest that differences by age, sex, race, place of residence (urban, suburban, rural), and general delinquency are not common and are small (not statistically significant) when they occur. The representativeness of the sample with respect to these variables does not appear to be affected in any serious way by respondent loss over the survey years.

### Data collection procedures

The annual reports of delinquent behavior by members of the youth panel were obtained in confidential personal (face-to-face or telephone) interviews. In most instances these interviews occurred in the respondent's home. If the situation at home was such that privacy could not be guaranteed, arrangements were made to conduct the interview in some other setting where privacy was assured. Respondents were guaranteed that any information they provided in the interview was confidential and could not be released to any person or agency without their prior written consent.

### The measure of delinquent behavior

The primary measure of delinquency employed in the National Youth Survey was a self-report measure. The full range of delinquent acts reported in the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) was reviewed. Any specific act that involved more than one percent of the reported juvenile arrests for 1972-74 (with the exception of traffic violations) was included in the self-report delinquency (SRD) measure. As a result, offenses such as robbery and sexual assault, which are often absent in SRD measures, were included. The process resulted in a 40-item SRD measure that was used in the initial survey.

Additional SRD items were added during subsequent surveys. Three new fraud items were added in 1979 based on a reassessment of UCR arrest data for youth in the 18 to 21 age range. An arson item was added in 1980. For the 1986 estimates, all of the school-related offense items were eliminated. New items were added for work-related offenses: hit someone at work, damaged employer's property, stole from employer, and embezzlement. Also added were general

items for minor assault and strongarm robbery (hit anyone else, strongarmed anyone else), and picked someone's pocket. New items for battery, forgery, income tax evasion, and insurance fraud were added for the 1992 estimates.

### Descriptions of self-report delinquency items

Question: "How many times in the last year have you:"

**Damaged family property**--Purposely damaged or destroyed property belonging to your parents or other family members.

**Damaged school property**--Purposely damaged or destroyed property belonging to a school.

**Damaged other property**--Purposely damaged or destroyed other property that did not belong to you (not counting family or school property).

**Stole motor vehicle**--Stolen (or tried to steal) a motor vehicle, such as a car or motorcycle.

**Stole something over \$50**--Stolen (or tried to steal) something worth more than \$50.

**Bought stolen goods**--Knowingly bought, sold or held stolen goods (or tried to do any of these things).

**Carried hidden weapon**--Carried a hidden weapon other than a plain pocket knife.

**Stole something under \$5**--Stolen (or tried to steal) things worth \$5 or less.

**Aggravated assault**--Attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting or killing them.

**Gang fights**--Been involved in gang fights.

**Sold marijuana**--Sold marijuana or hashish ("pot," "grass," "hash").

**Stole from family**--Stolen money or other things from your parents or other members of your family.

**Hit teacher**--Hit (or threatened to hit) a teacher or other adult at school.

**Hit parent**--Hit (or threatened to hit) one of your parents.

**Hit student**--Hit (or threatened to hit) other students.

**Sold hard drugs**--Sold hard drugs, such as heroin, cocaine, and LSD.

**Joyriding**--Taken a vehicle for a ride (drive) without the owner's permission.

**Sexual assault**--Had (or tried to have) sexual relations with someone against their will.

**Strongarmed students**--Used force (strongarm methods) to get money or things from other students.

**Strongarmed others**--Used force (strongarm methods) to get money or things from other people (not students or teachers).

**Stole something worth \$5 to**

**\$50**--Stolen (or tried to steal) things worth between \$5 and \$50.

**Stole at school**--Stolen (or tried to steal) something at school, such as someone's coat from a classroom, locker, or cafeteria, or a book from the library.

**Broke into building or vehicle**--Broken into a building or vehicle (or tried to break in) to steal something or just to look around.

#### **Additional SRD items on subsequent surveys and year added**

**Damaged property**--Purposely damaged or destroyed property that did not belong to you. (1977)

**Credit card fraud**--Used or tried to use credit cards without the owner's permission. (1978)

**Used checks illegally**--Used checks illegally or used phony money to pay for something (includes intentional overdrafts). (1979)

**Fraud**--Tried to cheat someone by selling them something that was worthless or not what you said it was. (1979)

**Arson**--Purposely set fire to a building, a car, or other property or tried to do so. (1980)

**Hit someone at work**--Hit or threatened to hit your supervisor or other employee. (1986)

**Hit someone else**--Hit or threatened to hit anyone else (other than parents, persons at work). (1986)

**Damaged employer's property**--Purposely damaged or destroyed property belonging to your employer. (1986)

**Stole from employer**--Stolen money, goods or property from place where you work. (1986)

**Embezzlement**--Embezzled money, that is, used money or funds entrusted to your care for some purpose other than that intended. (1986)

**Strongarmed anyone**--Used force or strongarm methods to get money or things from people. (1986)

**Forgery**--Forged or copied someone else's signature on a check or legal document without their permission. (1993)

**Insurance fraud**--Made fraudulent insurance claims, that is, falsified or inflated medical bills or property or automobile repairs or replacement costs. (1993)

**Income tax evasion**--Intentionally underreported money earned or received, overestimated expenses or losses, or otherwise cheated on your Federal or State income taxes. (1993)

**Battery**--Hit or beat up someone so badly they probably needed a doctor. (1993)

The SRD measure asks respondents to indicate how many times, "from Christmas a year ago to the Christmas just past," they committed each offense. The recall period for each survey is thus 1 year, anchored by a specific reference point relevant to most youth. The

use of a 1-year period that coincides almost precisely with the calendar year allows for direct comparison with UCR data, NCVS victimization data, and some prior SRD data.

#### **The measure of drug use**

While a number of drug-related offenses were included in the SRD measure (e.g., selling marijuana, being drunk, buying liquor for a minor), offenses involving the illegal possession of alcohol and illicit drugs for personal use were included in a separate measure of drug use. This measure included seven drug substances: alcohol, marijuana, hallucinogens, amphetamines, heroin, cocaine, and barbiturates. Questions about the personal use of these seven substances were asked of all panel members on each of the nine annual surveys. Tranquilizers, inhalants, and angel dust were added for the 1979 estimates. Use of crack was added for the 1986 estimates.

The general format of drug use questions was similar to that employed with the SRD measure. The general question for the set of drug use items was "In the past year how often have you used...?" The reference period for drug use, like delinquent offenses, was the previous calendar year.

#### **Prevalence and offender frequency rates**

Prevalence rates refer to the proportion, or percentage, of persons in a population that reported engaging in a particular offense within a designated period of time. The unit of analysis, i.e., that which is counted, is persons. The prevalence figures reported are annual percentages.

Frequency rates refer to the number of times a particular offense was committed within the group of individuals who reported committing the offense in a designated time period. The offender frequencies reported here are annual median frequencies among the active offender group. Median frequencies are presented to avoid the influence of extreme scores on reported offense frequencies, and therefore more accurately reflect the number of offenses committed by a typical active offender.

#### **Adjusted prevalence and frequency rates**

The 1980 through 1993 surveys included followup questions that asked about the details of reported events for most of the delinquency items. This information was used to determine the appropriateness and seriousness of reported delinquent behaviors. Responses to a specific item were considered to be appropriate if they reflected the behavior described in the delinquency item, and serious, if an official such as a police officer would have taken action if the behavior had

been observed. The adjusted prevalence and offender frequency estimates reported here reflect the use of this followup information. Adjustments were made to the reported frequencies given by individual respondents. These, in turn, result in more accurate prevalence and offender frequency rates. The adjustment, to the extent possible, removes inappropriate and trivial offense reports. Only those delinquency items and drug use items (amphetamines, barbiturates, tranquilizers) in survey years in which such followup data were available and drug use items that were always considered serious (marijuana, hallucinogens, inhalants, angel dust, heroin, crack, cocaine) are reported.

It should be noted that the unit of analysis in self-report surveys such as the NYS involves a person-reported offense as distinguished from an offense event. For example, since a single robbery event may involve more than one person, the number of robberies reported by persons in the sample may exceed the actual number of robbery events in which these persons were involved. Frequency estimates as used here, describe the rate at which persons commit offenses, not the rate of offense events. Frequency estimates may be expressed as an average number of offenses per person, or as the number of offenses per some population base (e.g., 100; 1,000; or 100,000 persons). As in the case of prevalence, the period of time involved is usually designated, e.g., monthly frequency rate, annual frequency rate, or lifetime frequency rate.

## Appendix 12

### Drug Use Forecasting 1994 Methodology and survey sampling information

Note: The following information was excerpted from the U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, *Drug Use Forecasting 1994 Annual Report on Adult and Juvenile Arrestees*, NCJ-157644 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), pp. 10-47. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

#### Methodology

Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) data are collected in booking facilities throughout the United States. For approximately 2 weeks each quarter, trained local staff obtain voluntary and anonymous urine specimens and interviews from new samples of booked arrestees. The DUF 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 DUF sample. At each site, approximately 225 males are sampled each quarter. In all except two sites, approximately 100 females also are sampled. At 12 sites, juvenile arrestees/detainees also are sampled. Generally, more than 90 percent of the arrestees approached agree to be interviewed. Approximately 80 percent 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, DUF 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, DUF statistics are likely minimum estimates of drug use among the population of those arrested for serious offenses. With the exception of Omaha, males charged with driving offenses generally are excluded from the sample due to DUF's emphasis on more serious crimes. (In Omaha, all male arrestees brought to the booking facilities are included in the DUF 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 DUF sample, regardless of charge.

In 10 sites, Atlanta, Chicago, Cleveland, Denver, Detroit, Houston, Omaha, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and Washington, D.C., the catchment area is the entire city. In 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 city and part of the county.

Twelve of the DUF sites collect data from male juvenile arrestees/detainees. Ten of these sites also collect data on female arrestees/detainees; however given the small sample size across a majority of the DUF 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, 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.

**Table.** DUF sample sizes, 1994

City	Adults		Juvenile males
	Male	Female	
Atlanta, GA	752	322	(a)
Birmingham, AL	663	333	349
Chicago, IL	924	(b)	(a)
Cleveland, OH	743	332	416
Dallas, TX	1,004	423	(a)
Denver, CO	927	389	415
Detroit, MI	229	68	(a)
Ft. Lauderdale, FL	915	423	(a)
Houston, TX	884	429	(a)
Indianapolis, IN	937	356	432
Los Angeles, CA	975	479	417
Manhattan, NY	751	318	(a)
Miami, FL	908	(b)	(a)
New Orleans, LA	977	370	(a)
Omaha, NE	885	113	(a)
Philadelphia, PA	1,167	453	(a)
Phoenix, AZ	999	542	361
Portland, OR	972	443	395
St. Louis, MO	888	388	293
San Antonio, TX	913	433	306
San Diego, CA	774	398	398
San Jose, CA	1,002	437	386
Washington, DC	926	390	390

<sup>a</sup>Male juveniles not tested.

<sup>b</sup>Females not tested.



## Appendix 13

### Federal Justice Statistics Methodology and definitions of terms

Note: The following was excerpted from U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Criminal Case Processing, 1982-93, With Preliminary Data for 1994*, NCJ-160088 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1996), pp. 19-28; and *Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 1992*, NCJ-148949 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), pp. 65, 66, 111-117. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

#### Methodology

The data are derived 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 Pretrial Services Agency, the United States Sentencing Commission, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Data represent the calendar year(s) indicated in each table.

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.

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 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

5.25, 5.26, 6.43, and 6.68 are based on offense designations 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 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.

Tables from the *Federal Criminal Case Processing* report describing the number and rate of prosecutions and the results of magistrate proceedings include only those cases handled by U.S. attorneys and those matters in which U.S. attorneys provide local assistance to Department of Justice attorneys in the litigating divisions. Data describing the number and rate of convictions, sentencing patterns, incarceration rates, and lengths of sentences imposed and served, include all cases regardless of the prosecuting agency.

In 1991, the Department of Justice provided U.S. attorneys with lists of cases shown in the data as having remained inactive for long periods of time, and directed that resolutions be reported to the Docket and Reporting system, if possible. As a result, many cases which had been shown as pending were reported to be declined for prosecution, or were shown as resolved by U.S. magistrates. Statistics for 1991 were substantially affected by these recordkeeping activities.

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 the Criminal Division 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 or supervision 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, education, and occupational information.)

Sentencing figures differ from statistics published by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts for the average "regular" sentence imposed. "Regular" sentences exclude two categories of offenders included in the BJS calculations: offenders receiving a "split" sentence (5 days through 6 months followed by probation) and offenders sentenced under 18 U.S.C. 4205(b)(1) and (b)(2)

(where a maximum term is set accompanied by no or a small minimum).

Tables concerning prisoners include only prisoners committed by U.S. District Courts for violations of the U.S. Code. Other prisoners, such as probation and parole violators, and other types of offenses, such as military, District of Columbia, or State offenses, are excluded. Unlike BJS publications concerning State prisoners, which exclude prisoners serving sentences under 1 year, tables 5.25 and 5.26 includes Federal prisoners who received sentences of any length. Offenses for a few offenders could not be classified; these offenders are included in the total.

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.

Time served reported in table 5.26 is not directly comparable to that in previous *Federal Criminal Case Processing* and the *Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics* reports. The methodology in this report uses new information to identify prison commitment dates and account for jail credits. In previous reports jail credits were overestimated in some cases.

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.

#### Definitions of terms

Definitions of offense categories describe all offenses included in each category.

**Agriculture violation**--violation of the Federal statutes on agriculture and conservation, for example, violations of the Agricultural Acts, Federal Seed Act, Game Conservation 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.

**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 Law.

**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, facility, or item for which payment may be made through Medical Assistance Programs. Bribing in sporting contests is also illegal.

**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 inter-State 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 in a Federal court case 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.

**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**--possessing or trafficking in (distributing, importing, or manufacturing) controlled substances. Also furnishing of fraudulent or false information concerning prescriptions as well as any other unspecified drug-related offense.

**Embezzlement**--fraudulently misapplying 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. Embezzling, stealing, or knowingly converting to one's own use or the use of another or without authority 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. Forcibly rescuing any person in an attempt to prevent execution or forcibly removing or attempting to remove the dead body of any executed offender in order to prevent an autopsy. Aiding or enticing any person belonging to the Armed Forces of a belligerent nation or faction, who is interned in the United States in accordance with the law of nations, to escape or attempt to escape. 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 (as defined in section 1791C of title 18). 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.

**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**--violations of the Federal Food and Drug Act.

**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; bond of distilleries; military or naval discharge certificate; coin or bar; and so forth. Also making, possessing, selling, or printing plates or stones for counterfeiting obligations or securities and receiving, possessing, concealing, selling, or disposing of any falsely made securities, tax stamps, or pledges that have crossed a State or the U.S. boundary after being stolen or unlawfully converted.

**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, inter-State wire, radio, television, 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 inter-State or foreign commerce, inter-State transporting of wagering paraphernalia, importing or transporting lottery tickets, or mailing lottery tickets or related

matter. An employee of the Postal Service acting as a lottery agent is considered guilty of this offense.

**Hispanic**--ethnic category based on classification by reporting agency. Hispanic persons may be of any race.

**Immigration offenses**--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 or counterfeiting any visa, permit, or other document to enter the United States as well as violating any of the provisions for travel of citizens or aliens during war or national emergency. 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, within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States. 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 or any property made or being made under contract for the United States or any of its departments or agencies. Stealing anything of value (in excess of \$100) from a bank, the Postal Service, or any inter-State or Foreign shipments by carrier. Receiving or possessing stolen property or pirate property. Stealing or obtaining by fraud any funds, assets, or property that are the subject of a grant, contract, or other form of assistance, whether received directly or indirectly, from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration or that belong to or are entrusted to the custody of an Indian tribal organization. This offense category excludes the transportation of stolen property.

**Liquor violations**--violations of Internal Revenue Service laws on liquor as well as violations of liquor laws not cited under these laws, such as smuggling goods into the United States; 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; failing to declare liquor at customs; 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 inter-State or foreign commerce.

**Migratory birds offenses**--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. Violation of the regulations of Bear River Refuge in Utah and Ouachita National Forest sanctuary and refuge in Arkansas and Oklahoma.

**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 more than 6 months of incarceration, followed by a term of probation. Unless otherwise noted, offenders receiving mixed sentences are included in both incarceration and probation categories. See also "split sentence."

**Most serious offense**--the offense with the greatest potential penalty. For Federal prisoners, the offense with the longest term of incarceration actually imposed.

**Motor carrier violations**--violations of the Federal statutes concerning the Motor Carrier Act.

**Motor vehicle theft**--inter-State or foreign transporting, receiving, concealing, storing, bartering, selling, or disposing of any stolen motor vehicle or aircraft.

**Murder**--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**--violations of the national defense laws of the Selective Service Acts, the Defense Production Act, 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), curfew and restricted areas, exportation of war materials, trading with an enemy, 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.

**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 inter-State 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 abortion; bigamy; disorderly conduct on the U.S. Capitol grounds; civil disorder; hunting, trapping, or fishing on Indian lands or military areas and zones; and obscene or harassing telephone calls. Included in "public-order, non-regulatory offenses."

**Other regulatory offenses**--violations of civil rights, election laws, the Communication Act (including wire tapping and wire interception), contempt, laws regarding congressional contempt, custom laws (except narcotics and liquor), importation of injurious animals and birds, inter-State commerce (the Connally Act, Hot Oil Act, transportation or importation of prison-made goods, and the Railroad and Transportation Act), maritime and shipping laws, laws regarding stowaways, the Federal Boat Safety Act of 1971, the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, U.S. postal laws (excluding injury to postal property), intimidation of witness laws, aircraft regulations, explosives (except in vessels), the Gold Acts, train wrecking, and any other regulatory offenses not listed above.

**Other sex offenses**--transporting, coercing, or enticing any women to go from one

place to another in inter-State 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, debauchery, or any other immoral purpose. Importing, maintaining, or harboring any women for purposes of prostitution or debauchery or for any other immoral purpose. These offenses may be either violent or nonviolent.

**Perjury**--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. Making any false material declarations under oath in any proceeding before or ancillary to any court or grand jury of the United States. 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**--using inter-State or foreign commerce or any facility in inter-State or foreign commerce to aid racketeering enterprises such as arson, bribery, gambling, liquor, narcotics, prostitution, and extortionate credit transactions. For officers or employees of the United States, or anyone representing himself or herself as such, obtaining property or money from another, with his or her consent induced by actual or threatened force, violence, blackmail, or unlawful interference with employment or business. Transmitting by inter-State commerce or through the mail any threat to injure the property, the person, or the reputation of the addressee or of another or to kidnap 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.

**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.

**Split sentence**--a sentence requiring the convicted person to serve a period of confinement of 6 months or less, followed by a period of probation. Unless otherwise noted, convicted offenders receiving split sentences are included in both the incarceration and probation categories (see also "mixed sentence").

**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 title.

**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**--importing 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. Obtaining a prescription of a controlled substance in schedule III or IV without a written or oral prescription. Distributing for reasons other than medical a controlled substance in schedule V. Illegally

crossing the border if the individual is addicted to or using drugs or has been convicted of any violation of narcotics or marijuana laws.

**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 data system 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**--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. 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. Carrying on the U.S. Capitol grounds or within U.S. Capitol buildings any firearm, dangerous weapon, explosive, or incendiary device.

## Appendix 14

### 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, *State Court Sentencing of Convicted Felons, 1992* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1996), pp. 62-64; and *Felony Sentences in State Courts, 1992*, Bulletin NCJ-151167 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1995), pp. 11-13. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

### Survey sampling procedures

A sample of 300 counties was drawn for the 1992 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 out 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* (codebook for ICPSR 8667). The 54 sampled counties in the 1992

NJRP survey were the same 54 as in the 1986, 1988, and 1990 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 thus included 246 counties from among the 3,034 counties outside the 75 largest. One county did not participate in the 1992 survey and was subsequently replaced by another county in the same stratum. Case-level data were successfully obtained on convicted felons sentenced in 1992 from all 300 sampled counties. Two of the 300 counties in the 1992 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 1992 survey numbered 105,657 cases. Of these, 72,943 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 1992. 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, not suspended sentences.

Because the year of conviction was not a defining characteristic, some cases in the sample were of persons convicted before 1992, but not sentenced until 1992.

In a few counties, where it was impractical to target sentences in the survey year, the target was felons convicted in the survey year. In some of the cases the data relate to sentences imposed after 1992.

### Sources of data

For 80 percent of the 300 counties sampled for the 1992 survey, NJRP data were obtained directly from the State courts. Other sources included prosecutor offices, courts and prosecutor offices combined, sentencing commissions, and statistical agencies. Individual-level NJRP records were obtained through a variety of collection methods, including magnetic tape and field collection. Data on other cases were obtained from photocopies of official documents and survey questionnaires completed by court officials.

Data collection for 235 counties in the 1992 survey was performed by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, and for 65 counties by the National Association of Criminal Justice Planners.

### 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 percent 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 three percent.

### Missing data

Computations of statistics excluded sample cases that were missing data for the particular variables being tabulated. An exception was table 5.47, which is based on computations that redistributed cases with missing data according to the distribution of the known cases.

### Crime definitions

Before the sample was drawn, 11 crime categories, excluding "other violent," were defined. State penal codes, restricted to those defined as felonies and most closely conforming to each of the 11 definitions, were identified. Convicted felons were placed into appropriate categories based on their penal code citations. If the felon was convicted of more than one felony offense, the offense category was the most serious offense. 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 felonies**--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 15

### National Pretrial Reporting Program

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, *Pretrial Release of Felony Defendants, 1992*, Bulletin NCJ-148818 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, November 1994), pp. 2, 15, 16. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

### Methodology

The National Pretrial Reporting Program (NPRP) conducted its third survey during May 1992. These data describe the criminal justice process from arrest to case disposition. NPRP used a sample of cases designed to represent the Nation's 75 most populous counties (by 1990 estimates). In 1990, the 75 largest counties accounted for about 37 percent of the Nation's population and nearly 50 percent of all crimes reported to law enforcement agencies. 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 40 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 40 counties were divided into 4 first-stage strata, based on court filing information obtained through a telephone survey. Fourteen counties were included in the sample with certainty because of their large number of court filings. The remaining 26 counties were allocated to the 3 non-certainty strata based on the variance of felony court dispositions.

The second-stage sampling (filings) was designed to represent all defendants who had felony cases filed with the court during the month of May 1992. 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 was provided with 1, 2, or 4 weeks in May 1992 from which to sample all defendants who had felony charges filed. Data from jurisdictions that were not required to provide a full month of

filings were weighted to represent the full month.

Data on 13,206 sample felony cases were collected from the 40 sampled jurisdictions. This sample represented 55,246 weighted cases filed during the month of May 1992 in the 75 most populous counties. 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 effort was supervised by the Pretrial Services Resource Center in Washington, D.C.

Data were collected from the following participating jurisdictions: Arizona (Maricopa); California (Los Angeles, Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Francisco, Santa Clara); District of Columbia; Florida (Broward, Dade, Duval, Hillsborough, Palm Beach, Pinellas); Georgia (Fulton); Illinois (Cook); Maryland (Montgomery); Massachusetts (Essex, Suffolk); Michigan (Wayne); Missouri (St. Louis); New Jersey (Essex); New York (Bronx, Erie, Kings, Monroe, New York, Queens); Ohio (Hamilton); Pennsylvania (Allegheny, Montgomery, Philadelphia); Tennessee (Shelby); Texas (Dallas, Harris, Tarrant); Utah (Salt Lake); Virginia (Fairfax); 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 77 percent compared to 91 percent for race alone. Because of this underreporting, the categories of race alone account for more defendants in tables 5.67 and 5.68 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 to him or her. If the defendant fails to appear in court, the bond is forfeited.

**Deposit bond**--The defendant deposits a percentage (usually 10 percent) 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 percent 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, this 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 the promise that he or she will appear in court as required.

**Citation release**--Arrestees are released pending their first court appearance on a written order issued by law enforcement personnel. In the *Pretrial Release of Felony Defendants, 1992* data, citation release is included in the recognizance release category.

**Conditional release**--Defendants are released under conditions and are usually supervised by a pretrial services agency. In some cases an unsecured bond is included. This type of release is also known as supervised release.

### 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 offenses, property offenses, drug offenses, 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, and 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, and commercialized sex offenses.

**Robbery**--Includes the unlawful taking of property 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, or 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, such as forcible entry and breaking and entering. Does not include possession of burglary tools, trespassing, and 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 of controlled substances, sales, distribution, possession with intent to distribute or sell, manufacturing, or 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 and slander, weapons offenses, treason, perjury, prostitution/pandering, bribery, and tax law violations.

## Appendix 16

**Juvenile Court Statistics** Methodology, definitions of terms, and offenses within categories

This information was excerpted from Jeffrey A. Butts et al., *Juvenile Court Statistics 1991*, U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994), pp. 1-4, 143, 145; and Jeffrey A. Butts et al., "Juvenile Court Statistics 1993" (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 1995). Machine-readable data file. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

### Methodology

These data are national estimates of juvenile delinquency derived from a nonprobability sample of delinquency cases disposed in 1993 by courts with juvenile jurisdiction. Such courts may also handle other matters, including traffic violations, child support, adoption, termination of parental rights, and child abuse and neglect. However, these data focus on the courts' handling of juveniles charged with criminal law violations.

Data collection involves the secondary analysis of data originally compiled by juvenile courts or juvenile justice agencies to meet their own information and reporting needs. As a consequence, the incoming data are not uniform across jurisdictions. In addition, the data are not from a scientifically selected probability sample of courts, but rather from those juvenile systems that routinely collect and willingly disseminate their data. To combine information from various sources, the data were restructured into two standardized data sets: the national case-level data base and the national court-level data base.

Case-level data are generated by courts with automated client tracking information systems or automated case reporting systems. These data describe in detail the characteristics of each delinquency and status offense case handled by the courts. The court-level aggregate statistics were either abstracted from annual reports or supplied on request by local and State agencies. These data describe the number of delinquency and status offense cases handled by a court in a defined time period. National estimates are derived from a sample of 689,505 individual case records from 1,375 jurisdictions in 24 States with jurisdiction over 49 percent of the Nation's youth population at risk, and a sample

of compatible court-level aggregate statistics on an additional 207,997 delinquency cases from 443 jurisdictions in an additional 8 States. In all, the national estimates are based on data reported by 1,818 jurisdictions covering 67 percent of the Nation's youth population at risk.

National estimates of the number and characteristics of delinquency and petitioned status offense cases disposed by juvenile courts in 1993 were developed using the national case-level data, the national court-level data, and county-level youth population at risk estimates. The basic assumption underlying each stage of the estimation procedure is that the dynamics that produced the volume and characteristics of juvenile court cases in reporting counties were shared by nonreporting counties of similar size and features. The weighting procedure developed to generate national estimates of court activity from the nonprobability sample controls for many factors, including the size of the community; the demographic composition of a community's youth population; the volume of cases referred to reporting courts; the age, sex, and race characteristics of the youth involved; and the offense characteristics of the cases. Despite these controls and others, no procedure can completely overcome the fundamental threats to validity associated with the use of a nonprobability sample.

The unit of count is a case disposed by a court with juvenile jurisdiction. A case disposed 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 or status offender.

**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 prior to 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 a delinquent, status offender, or a dependent child, 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 housing delinquents or status offenders or were otherwise removed from their home.

**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 three States (Connecticut, New York, and North Carolina) the upper age of jurisdiction was 15, in eight States (Georgia, Illinois, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, South Carolina, and Texas) the upper age of jurisdiction was 16, in Wyoming it was 18, and in the remaining 38 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 kidnapping, violent sex acts other than forcible rape (e.g., incest, sodomy), custody interference, unlawful restraint, false imprisonment, reckless endangerment, harassment, etc., 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 shop-lifting 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**--Unlawfully and knowingly receiving, buying, or possessing 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, adultery, etc.

**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 a court (or law enforcement) 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, nonviolent resisting arrest, etc.

**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, immigration violations, etc.

## Appendix 17

### **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, 1994**, NCJ-160091 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1996). Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

#### **Survey methodology for prisoner data**

These data are based on yearend 1993 and 1994 inmate counts and on enumerations of prisoner transactions during these calendar years. As in past years, these data were collected with a standard questionnaire transmitted to the appropriate State authorities and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. The data were collected for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

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 departures are not always entirely comparable across jurisdictions. Jurisdictions may revise their numbers in later years. Subsequent publications may therefore differ from data currently presented.

#### **National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) category definitions**

##### **Jurisdiction population, Dec.**

**31**--Includes all inmates under jurisdiction of State correctional authorities on Dec. 31, 1993 and 1994 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, 1993 and 1994. 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, 1993 and 1994 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**

**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**

**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.

**Prisoners explanatory notes by jurisdiction**

**Federal prisons**--Population, admissions, and releases counts: 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, 1994 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. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Cause of death: Can specify only executions. Other releases: Type of release not known at time of data collection. Other race: Alabama's "Other" race category.

**Alaska**--Population, admissions, and releases counts: Alaska was unable to report movement data and prison overcrowding. Population counts for 1993 are based on custody data. Total inmate population: Jurisdiction and custody counts include inmates in prisons and jails, which form an integrated system in Alaska. Race and ethnicity: Numbers are estimated. Alaska classifies race into White, Black, Hispanic, Indian, Alaska Native, Asian, and unknown. Other race: Includes Hispanic inmates.

**Arizona**--Population, admissions, and releases counts: 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 home arrest program. Cause of death: Type of death pending investigation at time of data collection. Other releases: Includes early releases to detainer and persons returned to prison pending revocation hearing where no revocation occurred. Jurisdiction population, total: Excludes 118 males housed in local jails solely to ease prison crowding. Other race: Includes inmates not categorized as white, black, American Indian, Asian, Pacific Islander, or Spanish origin.

**Arkansas**--Arkansas changed its Dec. 31, 1993, count. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Other conditional releases: Comprised of 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 21 males and 3 females being held in the county jail awaiting transfer to Department of Correction for whom the sentence is unknown. Custody population, inmates with 1 year or less sentence: Includes 13 males

and 5 females being held in the county jail awaiting transfer to Department of Correction for whom the sentence is unknown. Other race: Includes Arkansas' Cuban race category.

**California**--Population, admissions, and releases counts: Based on custody data. 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. The category also includes supervised mandatory and parole releases returned pending a revocation hearing. Other admissions: Contains returns from appeal/bond in other admissions category. Unconditional releases, expirations of sentence: Includes some court-ordered releases. Conditional releases, supervised mandatory releases: Includes some court-ordered releases. Other releases: Contains releases to appeal/bond in "Other releases" category. The category also contains the net difference between total admissions and the year-end population. These are most likely prisoners temporarily released to courts, jail, and hospitals and not returned to prison as of Dec. 31, 1994. 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).

**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 custody transfers of inmates to other States due to interstate compacts. Escapees: Numbers are estimated. Cause of death: Type of death not determined at time of data collection. Other releases: Court-ordered releases not classified as conditional or unconditional. State inmates housed in other facilities to ease overcrowding: Includes 320 males housed in a facility owned and operated by the County of Bent; and 725 males and 90 females housed in county correctional facilities owned by the State. Race and Hispanic origin: Numbers are estimated.

**Connecticut**--Other admissions: Includes returns from discharge and returns from inadvertent releases. Unconditional releases, expirations of sentence: Connecticut's data system does not distinguish inmates with probation conditions in effect upon expiration of the incarceration portion of their sentence. Includes some releases to probation. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered discharges and releases from Connecticut supervision. Other conditional releases: Release to home jurisdiction and community releases. Other releases: Includes inmates

released in error. Total inmate population: Jurisdiction and custody counts include inmates in prisons and jails, which form an integrated system. Other race: Connecticut's Hispanic category.

**Delaware**--Delaware revised the previously reported Dec. 31, 1993, count of male inmates with a maximum sentence of more than 1 year. Sentencing information, partially suspended sentences: Some prisoners serve sentences in which the term in prison is partially suspended, to be completed under probation. They were categorized with inmates sentenced to 1 year or more only when the prison portion of their sentences exceeded 12 months. As a result, the population and movement counts of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year are understated, and the population count of inmates with 1 year or less maximum sentence is 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 whose terms 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: Some prisoners serve sentences in which the term in prison is partially suspended, to be completed under probation. They were categorized with inmates sentenced to 1 year or more only when the prison portion of their sentences exceeded 12 months. As a result, the population and movement counts of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year are understated, and the population count of inmates with 1 year or less maximum sentence is overstated. Sentencing information, short sentences: An undetermined number of inmates housed in neither the District of Columbia jail nor the Detention Center and having either no sentence or a minimum sentence of 1 year or less were 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 population count of inmates with 1 year or less maximum sentence is 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: unable to provide number of deaths by sex. Therefore, all deaths are reported under males. As a result, total male releases are slightly overcounted, and female releases are slightly undercounted. Cause of death: Type of death was not determined at time of data collection. Total jurisdiction population: Includes male and female District of Columbia criminal 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 crowding. 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 who have been given 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 under Florida's jurisdiction but serve their sentence in another State or Federal prison). Other race: Includes prisoners of Oriental, Scandinavian, Slavic and other backgrounds.

**Georgia**--Georgia revised its Dec. 31, 1994, count. Population, admissions, and releases counts: Based on custody data. Parole violators with new sentences: May include a small number of other conditional release violators with new sentences. Parole violators only, no new sentences: May include a small number of other conditional release violators returned without new sentences. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Unconditional releases: Includes one inmate who was pardoned. 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 race 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 not known 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 racial categories (inmates who identified more than one racial background). Prisoners of part-Hawaiian ancestry are counted as Asians/Pacific Islanders. Hispanic origin: Includes Hawaii's Puerto Ricans category and individuals of Hawaii's "Other race" category with Spanish surnames.

**Idaho**--Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other admissions: Civil commitments. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases, reprieves, pardons, appeal won/discharges, and acquittals. Other conditional releases: Releases to detainer. Race and Hispanic origin: Numbers are estimated. Not known includes inmates housed in local jails to ease overcrowding for whom race and ethnicity data are unavailable.

**Illinois**--Population, admissions, and releases counts: Based on custody data. Sentencing information: Reported populations with sentences of more than 1 year include an undetermined number of 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 using the Offender Tracking System. Because all inmates in Community Correctional Centers and Electronic Detention Centers are now included in the counts, the number of escapes and returns from escape appear to have increased from previous years. 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) in order to balance the yearend populations. The category also includes an undetermined number of transfers to other jurisdictions. Other race: 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 counts: 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 discharges. Conditional releases, paroles: Includes persons returned to parole following revocation hearings and persons released to parole by Conditional Commutation Orders. Other admissions and releases: Safekeepers. Other conditional releases: Releases to work release programs. Other race: Iowa's Hispanic category.

**Kansas**--Total population: The Kansas Sentencing Guidelines Act, which became effective on July 1, 1993, is being applied retroactively during 1993 and 1994 to approximately 1,210 existing Kansas prisoners at the time the law was enacted. As a result, there is an overall decrease in male and female jurisdiction and custody counts, as well as a change in some admission and release categories. New court commitments: May include some returns from appeal/bond. Other conditional release violators, with and without new sentences: Includes some probation violators who should have been categorized as new court commitments. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other admissions: Admission type not known at time of data collection. Other conditional releases: Conditional releases to supervision, similar to that for parole. Cause of death: Unknown. Hispanic origin: Estimates based on previous years' Hispanic population.

**Kentucky**--Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other admissions: Includes 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 counts: Based on 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 sentence were actually parole revocations with a remaining sentence 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: Includes court-ordered and good-time releases. Cause of death: Can specify only for executions. Other releases: Consists of inmates released in error. American Indian or Alaska Native: Includes American Indian only. Asian or Pacific Islander: Includes Chinese and Japanese only. Other race: Includes Latins and all other racial categories. Hispanic origin: Not included in 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 admissions: Returns from intensive supervision programs. This program was terminated by the State Legislature as of June 30, 1993. Other releases: Releases to detainer or warrant. Race and Hispanic origin: Numbers are estimated.

**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 unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. May also include a small number of releases to appeal/bond.

**Massachusetts**--Population, admissions, and releases counts: Based on custody data. 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 estimated. Other admissions: Includes 966 inmates housed in local facilities and 109 inmates held in Federal and other State facilities. Unconditional releases, expirations of sentence: Includes some releases to probation. Other unconditional releases: Includes court-ordered releases and a small number of releases to appeal/bond. Other race: Includes Hispanic inmates whose race is not specified; also includes 966 male inmates housed in local facilities and 109 male inmates held in Federal and other State facilities. Unknown ethnicity: Includes 966 male inmates housed in local facilities and 109 male inmates held in Federal and other State facilities.

**Michigan**--Population, admissions, and releases counts: Based on custody data.

Transfers from and to other jurisdictions: Includes transfers from and to mental hospitals and Federal and other State facilities. Returns from and releases to appeal/bond: Contains the net difference of all movements from and to the courts. Cause of death, illness or natural causes: Includes unspecified type of death, including deaths resulting from AIDS- or HIV-related diseases. Other deaths: Shot during escape. Unknown race: Includes Mexican-Americans. Hispanic origin: Includes only inmates of Mexican-American descent.

**Minnesota**--Minnesota revised its Dec. 31, 1993, count. Other conditional release violators with new sentences: Includes parole violators, supervised mandatory release violators, and work release violators with new sentences. Other conditional release violators only, no new sentences: Includes parole violators, supervised mandatory release violators, and work release violators with no new sentences. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Escapees and AWOL prisoners are not formally released; therefore, returns from and releases to escape or AWOL are not considered valid admission categories in Minnesota's data system. Other unconditional releases: Includes inmates discharged by court or executive orders. May include some commutations. Other conditional releases: Work releases and intensive community supervision. Other race: Includes an undetermined number of Asian/Pacific Islanders and other unclassified categories. Unknown race: Includes Minnesota's Hispanic 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 inmates awaiting revocation hearings and returns from appeal/bond. 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. Unknown race: Includes Mississippi's Hispanic category.

**Missouri**--Population and admissions counts: 1993 counts are based on custody data. Escapee returns, with and without new sentences: Include some returns from AWOL which cannot be separated from escape return admissions. Other admissions: Includes inmates returned from erroneous releases and persons whose commitment was reinstated. Other unconditional releases: Includes court-ordered releases. Other conditional releases: Includes conditional release to custody/detainer, administrative parole, and credit time releases. Causes of death: Unknown. Escapes from confinement: Includes walkaways from residential treatment facilities, electronic monitoring program, and community release centers. Other releases: Includes deferred commitments and erroneous releases.



**Montana**--Montana revised the previously reported Dec. 31, 1993, population of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year. Other admissions: Includes some probation violators. Also includes 47 males and 1 female inmate added to balance the population count. Escapee releases: Includes 6 inmates who escaped from prison and 50 from pre-release. Jurisdiction and custody population: Includes some inmates from other jurisdictions who are housed by Montana. Race, white: Includes inmates of Hispanic origin.

**Nebraska**--Parole violators only, no new sentences: Includes some parole violators with new sentences. Race and ethnicity: Numbers are estimated.

**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 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" category. Inmates are counted as admissions when Nevada begins to monitor their sentences and includes them in their out-count population. Unconditional, expiration of sentence: May include some inmates transferred to other jurisdictions. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Race: Numbers are estimated. Other race: Includes some Hispanic inmates.

**New Hampshire**--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. Unconditional releases, expiration of sentence: Includes other unconditional releases and some releases to appeal/bond. Other releases: Court-ordered releases not identifiable as conditional or unconditional.

**New Jersey**--Sentencing information: Reported populations with sentences of more than 1 year include 96 male and 12 female 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. Unknown race: Includes 1,526 male and 12 female Hispanic inmates who are not classified as white or black. Also

includes 17 male inmates for whom the race category was unspecified. Unknown ethnicity: Includes inmates for whom race 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 553 males and 63 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 13 males and 1 female returned following erroneous release. Causes of death: Unknown at time of data collection. Transfers to other jurisdictions: Includes 577 males and 65 females transferred to the jurisdiction of the Department of Mental Hygiene for psychiatric treatment. Other releases: Consists of erroneous releases of 6 males and 6 females.

**North Carolina**--Sentencing information, partially suspended sentences: Some prisoners serve sentences in which the term in prison is partially suspended, to be completed under probation. They were categorized with inmates sentenced to 1 year or more only when the prison portion of their sentences exceeded 12 months. Nearly all of the inmates with a partially suspended sentence were included with those prisoners having sentences of 1 year or less. As a result, the population and movement counts of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year are understated, and the population count of inmates with 1 year or less maximum sentence is overstated. Category estimates, sentencing: Population totals are actual; populations by sentence length are estimated. 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 populations. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Other conditional releases: Includes some supervised mandatory releases. Hispanic origin: Not included in North Carolina's data system.

**North Dakota**--Other conditional releases: Court-ordered releases.

**Ohio**--Ohio updated the Dec. 31, 1993, count for inmates with a maximum sentence

of more than 1 year. Sentencing information: Reported population of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year includes 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: Includes furloughs and other conditional releases. Race, white: May include some American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, or Pacific Islanders.

**Oklahoma**--Sentencing information: Reported population of 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: Includes Legislative CAP releases (Senate Bill 445). Other conditional releases: Includes conditional commutations and CAP releases to probation supervision. Other deaths: Shot during a robbery attempt while on community supervision. Total jurisdiction population: Excludes 328 males and 47 females housed in local jails solely to ease prison crowding. Unknown race: Includes Hispanic inmates.

**Oregon**--Oregon revised its Dec. 31, 1993, count due to an adjustment in methodology to identify inmates with a maximum sentence of more than 1 year. 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**--Pennsylvania revised its Dec. 31, 1993, count. Other admissions: Type of admissions unknown at time of data collection. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Escapee and AWOL prisoners: Excludes prisoners who absconded while residents of community-based facilities. Other releases: Includes releases to the State Mental Hospital. Other race: Pennsylvania's Hispanic category.

**Rhode Island**--Sentencing information, partially suspended sentences: Some prisoners serve sentences in which the term in prison is partially suspended, to be completed under probation. They were categorized with inmates sentenced to 1 year or more only when the prison portion of their sentences exceeded 12 months. As a result, the population and movement counts of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year are understated, and the population and movements counts of inmates with 1 year or less maximum sentences are overstated. Other conditional releases: Includes court-ordered releases to drug/alcohol treatment program. Jurisdiction population, unsentenced inmates:

Includes 16 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**--New court commitments: May include a small number of transfers from other jurisdictions. Other unconditional releases: Releases by court order and remanded. Other conditional releases: Inmates released to the jurisdiction of the Department of Parole, Probation, and Pardon Services under the Emergency Powers Act.

**South Dakota**--Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Transfers to other jurisdictions: Includes transfers to Federal or other State facilities. Race: Numbers are estimated.

**Tennessee**--Sentencing information: Reported population and movement of inmates with maximum sentences of 1 year include 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 corrections 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 corrections programs. Total jurisdiction population: Includes 1,640 males and 189 females housed in local facilities solely to ease prison crowding. Excludes 3,134 felons sentenced to serve their time in local facilities. Other race: Includes Hispanic inmates. Hispanic origin: Not included in data system.

**Texas**--Sentencing information: Reported population of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year includes some inmates with maximum sentences of 1 year or less. Admissions and releases: Numbers are estimated. Parole violators with and without new sentences: 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: 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: Contains adjustment residuals to balance the movement data with the December 31 population. The number does include 17,422 males and 3,298 females housed in local jails to ease crowding. Race and ethnicity: Numbers are estimated. Other race:

Texas' Hispanic category. Also Includes 17,422 males and 3,298 females inmates housed in local jails. Unknown Hispanic origin: Includes 17,422 males and 3,298 females housed in local jails to ease prison overcrowding.

**Utah**--Other unconditional releases: Inmates whose sentences were terminated prior to expiration.

**Vermont**--Parole violators with and without new sentences: May include other conditional release violators. 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. Race: Numbers are estimated.

**Virginia**--Virginia provided counts as of Jan. 4, 1994. Other admissions: Includes pending parole revocations (both discretionary and mandatory), transfers, and returns from appeal/bond. Other unconditional releases: Administrative releases. Conditional releases, supervised mandatory releases and paroles: Includes releases to detainer and transfers to other jurisdictions. Other releases: Includes persons released to appeal/bond and those who were returned to prison pending revocation of discretionary or mandatory parole, where no revocation occurred, who are being returned to parole or other supervised status. Unknown race: Includes Virginia's Hispanic race category.

**Washington**--Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other unconditional releases: Vacated sentences. Other releases: Type of release unknown at time of data collection. Other race: Inmates of mixed racial origin.

**West Virginia**--West Virginia has no footnotes or explanatory notes.

**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 632 males and 85 females temporarily returned to prison without a formal revocation; 52 males and 1 female returned pending revocation hearings; 1 male and 1 female with no Wisconsin sentence; 11 male sex offenders held under Wisconsin's predator law; and 3 males erroneously admitted. Other unconditional releases: Includes court-ordered releases. Other releases: Includes 513 males and 73 females returned to the community after being held without formal revocations; 1 male and 1 female with no Wisconsin sentence; 15 males and 1 female pending revocation hearing; 3 males and 1 female erroneously admitted, and 9 males and 1 female with court-ordered releases. Unsented inmates: Jurisdiction and custody counts of inmates whose sentence was 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). Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other conditional releases: Includes inmates placed in the "S.T.O.P." program. Other race: Wyoming's 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 1992 entering prison custody in January 1993 would be counted as an admission in the 1993 report; the 1994 report would count him or her as being under sentence of death at yearend 1992. Similarly, a prisoner whose sentence is overturned in 1992 but who remains in the count until 1994 when the court's decision is reported would be subtracted from the 1992 and 1993 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 1993 are revised from those reported in *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1993*. The revised figures include 25 inmates who either were reported late to the NPS program or were not in the custody of State correctional authorities at yearend 1993: Arizona (5), California (1), Florida (3), Illinois (2), North Carolina (1), Tennessee (1), and Texas (12). Nineteen inmates had sentences to death removed in 1993 but were not reported: California (1), Florida (2), Georgia (2), Idaho (1), Illinois (3), Kentucky (1), Louisiana (2), Maryland (1), Nevada (1), North Carolina (1), South Carolina (1), and Texas (3).

### Survey methodology for probation and parole data

These data are based on yearend 1994 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 State and Federal 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 or not 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 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.

#### **Probation explanatory notes by jurisdiction**

Because many States update their population counts, the Jan. 1, 1994 numbers may differ from those previously published for Dec. 31, 1993. The following explanatory notes pertain only to the 1994 data and not to the 1995 preliminary counts presented in table 6.3.

**Alabama**--Alabama has three reporting agencies: one State and two local. All data are estimated. Detailed data are not provided for the State's probation entries, exits, sex, race, and offense type.

**Alaska**--All data are estimated. "Other" races include Hispanics of unknown race and other unknown.

**Arizona**--Arizona has two reporting agencies: one State and one local. Detailed data are not provided for sex and race.

**California**--Detailed data are not provided for sex and race.

**Colorado**--Colorado has nine reporting agencies: one State and eight local.

Data are estimated for one local agency that did not respond.

**Connecticut**--Detailed data are estimated for sex and race.

**Delaware**--All data are estimated.

**Florida**--Florida has 15 reporting agencies: 1 State and 14 local.

**Georgia**--Georgia has two reporting agencies: one State and one local.

**Hawaii**--Detailed data are not provided for race. Detailed data are estimated for sex.

**Idaho**--Detailed data for sex and race are estimated.

**Illinois**--Detailed data are estimated for sex and race. "Other" offense type includes traffic violations.

**Indiana**--Detailed data are not provided for sex and race.

**Iowa**--Detailed data are not provided for sex and race.

**Kentucky**--Detailed data are not provided for sex and race.

**Louisiana**--"Other" race includes Latins of unknown race and others.

**Maine**--Detailed data are not provided for entries, exits, and race. Detailed data are estimated for offense type.

**Massachusetts**--No detailed data are provided.

**Michigan**--Michigan has 115 separate reporting agencies: 1 State and 114 local. Data are estimated for 9 local agencies that did not respond.

**Mississippi**--Detailed data are estimated for race and sex. "Other" races include Hispanics of unknown race and an unknown number of Asians.

**Missouri**--Missouri has two reporting agencies: one State and one local. All data are estimated. "Other" offense type includes ordinance violations.

**Nebraska**--The Jan. 1, 1994, count is estimated.

**Nevada**--Detailed data are estimated for sex, race, and offense type.

**New Hampshire**--Detailed data are estimated for sex, race, and offense type.

**New Jersey**--Detailed data are not provided for sex. Detailed data are estimated for race.

**New Mexico**--All detailed data are estimated.

**New York**--"Other" offense type includes unclassified laws, non-penal laws, and transfer cases.

**Ohio**--Ohio has 53 separate reporting agencies: 1 State and 52 local. Data are estimated for 3 local agencies that did not respond.

**Oklahoma**--Oklahoma has three reporting agencies: one State and one local.

**Oregon**--"Other" offense type includes 877 unknown and 31 unclassified.

**Pennsylvania**--Detailed data are estimated for sex, race, and offense type.

**Rhode Island**--Detailed data are not provided for sex and race.

**South Carolina**--"Other" races include an unknown combination of all races other than black and white.

**South Dakota**--Data are for year beginning July 1, 1994. Detailed data are not provided for sex and race. "Misdemeanor" includes driving while intoxicated or under the influence of alcohol.

**Tennessee**--Tennessee has three reporting agencies: one State and two local.

**Texas**--Detailed data and totals are estimated for exits, sex, and race. Offense type is estimated. Data include interstate compact cases supervised in Texas.

**Vermont**--Detailed data are estimated for race.

**Washington**--Washington has 24 separate reporting agencies: 1 State and 23 local.

**West Virginia**--All data are estimated. No detailed data are provided.

#### **Parole explanatory notes by jurisdiction**

Because many States update their population counts, the Jan. 1, 1994 numbers may differ from those previously published for Dec. 31, 1993. The following explanatory notes pertain only to the 1994 data and not to the 1995 preliminary counts presented in table 6.59.

**Federal**--"Other" exits include administrative closings.

**Alabama**--Data are reported by the State and Birmingham City Parole Department. All data are estimated. Detailed data are not provided for entries, exits, sex, Hispanic origin, and race.

**Arizona**--"Other" entries include cases from out-of-State.

**Arkansas**--January 1 population count is estimated. "Other" races includes Mexicans, Cubans, Europeans, Australians, and other non-Americans of unknown race.

**California**--Data are reported by the Department of Corrections and the California Youth Authority. Felons supervised in California are included in January 1 count, entries, exits, December 31 count, sex, and race. California felon inmates paroled to another State through interstate compact agreements are not included in entries, exits, sex, Hispanic origin, and race. The total number of supervision status excludes 15,012 absconders and 2,392 out-of-State cases because they are not included in December 31 count. "Other" races include any person who could not be specifically classified. Detailed data are estimated for race. "Other" races include an unknown number of Filipinos and other unspecified.

**Colorado**--Total entries and total exits are estimated. Detailed data are estimated for sex and race.

**Connecticut**--Detailed data are not provided for race.

**Delaware**--December 31 count includes all Delaware parolees because there are no local jails.

**Florida**--All data include cases that serve time in community supervision (Parole, MCR, Conditional Pardon, Community Control, Supervised Community Release, Provisional Release, Conditional Release, Control Release, Administrative Control Release, and Conditional Medical Release). "Other" race include Latins of unknown race and other unspecified.

**Georgia**--Detailed data are estimated for sex and race. Because of accounting procedures and record keeping, the January 1 count, plus entries, minus exits, does not equal December 31 count.

**Hawaii**--Data are for calendar year ending June 1994. Detailed data are not provided for race.

**Idaho**--Detailed data are not provided for entries. Detailed data are estimated for sex and race.

**Illinois**--Detailed data are estimated for sex and race.

**Indiana**--Detailed data are not provided for race.

**Iowa**--Detailed data are estimated for sex and race.

**Kansas**--The following counts exclude 573 absconders: January 1, December 31, and race. December 31 count includes 4,239 in-State cases, and 2,052 out-of-State cases.

**Kentucky**--Detailed data are not provided for sex and race.

**Maine**--Maine abolished parole in 1976. The data reported represent offenders convicted prior to 1976.

**Massachusetts**--Detailed data are estimated for entries and December 31 count. "Other" races include Hispanics of unknown race and other unknown.

**Minnesota**--"Other" races include Hispanics of unknown race, other unspecified, and unknown.

**Mississippi**--"Other" races include a combined estimate of Asians and Hispanics of unknown race.

**Missouri**--All data are estimated.

**Montana**--"Other" races include a combination of all races other than white.

**Nebraska**--Detailed data for sex and race are estimated.

**Nevada**--Detailed data are estimated for sex and race.

**New Hampshire**--Detailed data are estimated for sex and race.

**New Mexico**--All data are estimated. Because of accounting procedures and record keeping, January 1 count, plus entries, minus exits, does not equal December 31 count.

**New York**--"Other" races include Hispanics of unknown race and other unspecified.

**Ohio**--Detailed data are estimated for sex and race.

**Oklahoma**--"Other" races include Hispanics of unknown race and unknown.

**Pennsylvania**--Detailed data are estimated for exits, sex, and race.

**South Carolina**--"Other" races include an unknown combination of all races other than black or white.

**Texas**--All data are estimated.

**Virginia**--Detailed data are estimated for sex. "Other" races include Hispanics of unknown race and other unspecified.

**Washington**--All data are estimated. "Other" races include offenders of mixed race.

**Wisconsin**--Because of missing data, January 1 count, plus entries, minus exits, does not equal December 31 count.

#### Trend data explanatory notes

To estimate the total correctional populations in tables 6.1, 6.2, and 6.11, 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; or (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 percent of the jail inmates were on probation and 10 percent were on parole at the time of admission. Results from the 1991 Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities indicated 23 percent of the State prisoners on probation and 22 percent on parole when entering prison.

If the survey results are applied to the total jail and prison populations in 1994, and if all of these inmates are assumed to have been doublecounted, then the total number of doublecounted inmates would be 612,000, or about 11.9 percent 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 193,000 inmates, or 3.8 percent of the total correctional population.

#### Military explanatory notes

In 1994, the U.S. Department of Defense Corrections Council established an annual military confinement report. The council, comprised of representatives from each branch of the military service, adopted a standardized questionnaire with a common set of definitions. The annual confinement report provides, among other information, yearend counts of persons in U.S. military confinement facilities inside and outside the continental United States. Data for 1994 are incomplete; information on Air Force confinement facilities was not available. In future years, the annual confinement report will provide a complete enumeration of U.S. military confinement facilities and populations.

## Appendix 18

### **National Corrections Reporting Program** Methodology and offenses within categories

Note: The following information has been excerpted from the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **National Corrections Reporting Program, 1992**, NCJ-145862 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), pp. 1-6. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

#### **Methodology**

The National Corrections Reporting Program (NCRP) collected data on prison admissions and releases, and on parole entries and discharges for calendar year 1992. Thirty-eight States, the District of Columbia, and the California Youth Authority (CYA) provided data. Jurisdictions reporting in the 1992 program were Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, the District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

Prison release data for 1992 are based on information provided by 36 States. The District of Columbia, Florida, and Maine were not included in the release data set. Parole entry data also are based on 36 States.

Parole discharge data are based on 29 States. The participating States included Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

Multiple admissions or releases per person during the year were recorded as separate events. The NCRP data covered prisoners admitted to or released from custody regardless of the jurisdiction where the prisoner was sentenced.

Beginning in 1983 all sentenced inmates, including those with a sentence of 1 year or less, were counted. To assure greater

comparability across jurisdictions, the 1992 data include only inmates with a sentence of more than 1 year except where noted.

Data on sentence length refer to the offense with the longest sentence. Whenever a sentence had both a minimum and a maximum term, the maximum was used to define the sentence length. A life sentence was defined as any prison sentence with a fixed or maximum term of life in prison, regardless of the possibility of parole.

Time served refers to the amount of time spent in prison between the date of admission and the date of release or to the amount of time spent on parole between the date of prison release and the date of parole discharge. Time served in prison underestimates the actual time served because data on time spent in jail that was credited to the prison sentence for the current offense were not available for most inmates. All tables present data for time served in prison only.

Total time under supervision was calculated by adding time spent in prison and time spent on parole. Jail time credits are not included.

The medians were calculated from ungrouped data, since sentencing data do not conform to the standard assumptions permitting calculations from grouped data. Because nearly all sentences are multiples of 12-month units, the assumption of an even distribution of values within groups is not met. Therefore, a shift of only a few cases may increase or decrease the median by 12 months.

In contrast to the calculation of medians, mean sentence lengths excluded prisoners with a sentence of life in prison or death. Medians are sensitive to the uneven distribution of cases; means are strongly influenced by extreme values. Because of the limitations of each measure, both medians and means were reported for sentence length.

Time served data do not group at 12-month intervals. Both medians and means have been reported to provide a more accurate summary of the data.

The parole data presented include only first parole entries which includes anyone released from prison to community supervision for the first time on their current sentence.

Year-to-year comparisons should be restricted to those jurisdictions reporting data in all years of interest. Care should be exercised when comparing groups of inmates on sentence length and time served. Differences may be the result of factors not described in the tables, including variations in the criminal histories of each group, variations in the offense composition of each group, and

variations among participating jurisdictions in their sentencing and correctional practices.

There also is variation among jurisdictions regarding the composition of several categories. For example, a small number of States categorize Asians, Pacific Islanders, American Indians, and Alaska Natives as "unknown." Others vary in terms of the persons that comprise the "Hispanic" category. There also is variation among States on admission type, maximum sentence, prison release method, and parole release method. Readers interested in a detailed discussion of these variations should consult the explanatory notes included in the original source.

#### **Offenses within categories**

Each jurisdiction's offenses were recoded to a common set of offense codes. Attempts and conspiracies were included with completed offenses, except for attempted murders and conspiracies to commit murder, which were classified as assaults.

Offense types include the following offenses:

**Homicide**--murder, felony murder, non-negligent manslaughter, negligent manslaughter, involuntary manslaughter, and unspecified homicide.

**Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter**--murder, felony murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, and voluntary manslaughter.

**Murder**--murder and felony murder.

**Manslaughter**--negligent manslaughter, vehicular manslaughter, involuntary manslaughter, and negligent homicide.

**Nonnegligent manslaughter**--voluntary manslaughter, nonnegligent manslaughter, and aggravated manslaughter.

**Unspecified homicide**--homicide type not specified.

**Kidnaping**--abduction, kidnaping, and felonious restraint.

**Rape**--forcible rape, aggravated rape, sexual intercourse, and forcible sodomy without consent.

**Other sexual assault**--statutory rape, carnal abuse, gross sexual imposition by force, fondling, child molestation, and lewd acts with children.

**Robbery**--unarmed robbery, armed robbery, aggravated robbery, and forcible purse snatching.

**Assault**--attempted murder, simple assault, aggravated assault, aggravated battery, vehicular assault, and criminal injury to persons.

**Other violent**--extortion, intimidation, hit-and-run driving with bodily injury, child abuse, and criminal endangerment against a person.

**Burglary**--breaking and entering, burglary, and safecracking.

**Larceny**--theft, petty larceny, and grand larceny.

**Motor vehicle theft**--auto theft, conversion of an automobile, receiving and transferring a stolen vehicle, and unauthorized use of a vehicle.

**Arson**--arson and burning a thing of value.

**Fraud**--worthless checks, uttering, obtaining money by false pretenses, credit card fraud, fraud, forgery, counterfeiting, and embezzlement.

**Stolen property**--possession, transportation, receiving, or selling of stolen property.

**Other property**--destruction of property, vandalism, criminal tampering, trespassing, entering without breaking, and possession of burglary tools.

**Drug possession**--illegal possession or use of controlled substances.

**Drug trafficking**--importation, manufacture, sale, or delivery of controlled substances; possession with intent to deliver.

**Other drug**--forging or uttering a false prescription for a controlled substance; possession of drug paraphernalia, unknown drug offenses, and violations of controlled substance acts where the type of violation was unspecified.

**Public-order offense**--a set of offenses against the rules and regulations governing social order such as prostitution, bribery, gambling, and corruption. Excluded are crimes directed against individuals or groups or their property.

**Weapons**--unlawful sale, distribution, manufacture, transportation, or possession of a deadly or dangerous weapon.

**Driving while intoxicated**--drunk driving and driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs.

**Other public-order**--escape from custody, court offenses, obstruction, other traffic offenses, drunkenness, disorderly conduct, morals and decency violations, commercialized vice, and liquor law violations.

**Other offenses**--juvenile offenses and unspecified felonies.

## Appendix 19

### National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS) Survey methodology, data limitations, and definitions of terms

Note: The following information was excerpted from U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Overview of the National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS): 1992 and 1980-92*, Advance Report Number 9 (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, January 1995), pp. 8-10, 35-44; and information provided by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

#### Survey methodology

The National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS) collects data from specialty providers of substance abuse treatment, including facilities that treat only substance abuse (free standing), and specialized units within multipurpose institutions such as hospitals. A specialty treatment provider is defined as a formal structured arrangement for drug abuse and/or alcoholism treatment or recovery, using drug abuse and/or alcoholism-specified personnel; with a designated portion of the facility (or resources) set aside for treatment services; and an allocated budget for such treatment services.

The survey is administered by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), in collaboration with the States and jurisdictions surveyed. The NDATUS is a census of specialty substance abuse treatment providers in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, American Samoa, the Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, the Pacific Trust Territories, the Virgin Islands, and several Federal agencies. The Federal agencies included are the Federal Bureau of Prisons, the Department of Veterans Administration, the U.S. Department of Defense, the Indian Health Services, and the Food and Drug Administration. The universe of specialty treatment providers is derived from the National Facility Register (NFR). The NFR is a list of treatment providers identified primarily by State and Federal agencies that fund, license, or regulate substance abuse intervention

services. The NFR is maintained and continuously updated by SAMHSA. Non-treatment providers, such as organizations that provide prevention or assessment and intake functions, also are included in the NFR universe and are included in the NDATUS.

The NDATUS collects 1-day census data on treatment providers and client characteristics. Since the 1980 survey, the reference date has been at the end of September, with the exception of 1987 when the reference date was the end of October. The reference date for the 1993 NDATUS was October 1. Survey forms were mailed to the States and jurisdictions 2 to 3 weeks prior to distribution to the providers. Completed forms were returned to the State agencies for initial editing. A limited number of followup telephone contacts were made to clarify ambiguities and inconsistencies or to complete missing items.

#### Survey non-response and missing data

In 1992 the NDATUS introduced a representative sample survey of non-respondents to the main survey, and imputation of key data when respondents failed to complete all survey items. These techniques permitted estimation of basic provider and client characteristics for the entire 1992 NFR universe of specialty treatment providers. A probability sample of 401 non-respondents, representing 2,009 non-respondents, was surveyed by telephone. The probability of being selected to the nonrespondent sample was proportional to size of treatment provider. These survey results permitted estimation of the number of clients served by non-respondents at the State and jurisdiction level. For the 1993 NDATUS, data for non-respondents were derived from a survey of all 2,070 non-respondents.

#### Data limitations

(1) The NDATUS collects data for a single reference date out of the year. This 1-day snapshot is a good indicator of the scope and costs of annual treatment services to the extent that admissions and content of treatment remain stable over time. However, the distribution of clients reported in a 1-day census will differ from the distribution reported annually. For example, an annual viewpoint highlights the relative contribution of shorter term (and often more intense) 24-hour programs which accumulate treatment episodes more rapidly over time than longer-term outpatient programs.

(2) The NFR universe targeted by NDATUS has not been fully developed as a standardized list of all locations where specialty treatment services are delivered. It should include nearly all recipients of State and Federal funds because the States both disperse

funds and identify providers. However, since 1987, the States have had the option of identifying centralized administrative organizations that may manage many different treatment locations. As a result, two or more treatment facilities may be nested within a provider listed on the NFR. Also, the target universe is broadly defined, allowing considerable discretion for the State and Federal agencies in identifying providers to include on the list. Some States may include all providers, public and private, because they license or regulate all specialty treatment. Other States do not monitor providers that rely exclusively on private funds, and thus do not identify them for the NFR list. However, many providers self-identify and report voluntarily in order to be included in the NFR.

(3) Some differences in NDATUS data reported over time may be artifacts resulting from changes in NDATUS procedures or reporting practices. An example of this is the 1987 policy change mentioned above involving one provider reporting for several treatment locations. Other factors that could affect comparability over time include variation in coverage and response rates among States and other jurisdictions, changes in the NDATUS form, and variation in Federal and State resources available for conducting the survey. Provider reporting is facilitated by State agency staff, with training and assistance from a SAMHSA contractor. Experience with survey administration indicates considerable variation among State agencies in funding, staff resources, and policy priorities related to survey administration. State policies also appear to affect the quality of records maintained by providers.

(4) A major difference in the 1992 and 1993 surveys and all previous surveys is the introduction of non-response adjustments discussed above.

#### Definitions of terms

**Clients**--An active client is an individual who has been admitted for treatment and for whom a treatment plan has been developed; and has been seen on a scheduled appointment at least once during the 1-month period immediately preceding the reference date for each survey, or was an inpatient client on the reference date; and had not been discharged from treatment as of the reference date.

**Private facilities/treatment units**--Private for-profit facilities include those owned by an individual, partnership, or corporation, not by a government entity. Private nonprofit facilities include church-related, nonprofit corporations, or other nonprofit organizations from which no stockholder, manager, or trustee can legally take profit, and which often is wholly or partially exempt from Federal and some State and local taxes due to the nature their activities.

**Tribal government**-- Includes independent governmental units established by the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934 to provide for the political, legal, economic, and social welfare needs of a recognized tribe.

#### Types of treatment

**Detoxification**--24-hour medical acute care services for detoxification of persons with severe or medical complications associated with withdrawal; or 24-hour services in a non-hospital setting that provide for safe withdrawal and transition to ongoing treatment.

**Outpatient (less than 24-hour care)**-- Treatment/recovery/aftercare or rehabilitation services provided where the client does not reside in a treatment facility. The client receives drug abuse or alcoholism treatment services with or without medication, including counseling and support services. Includes intensive outpatient services provided to a client that last 2 or more hours per day for 3 or more days per week (day-care is included in this category). Also includes outpatient detoxification treatment services rendered in less than 24 hours that provide for safe withdrawal in an outpatient setting (pharmacological or nonpharmacological).

**Rehabilitation**--24-hour inpatient medical care in a hospital facility in conjunction with treatment services for alcohol and other drug abuse and dependency; or short-term (30 days or less) residential non-acute care in a setting with treatment services for alcohol and other drug abuse dependency; or long-term (more than 30 days) residential non-acute care in a setting with treatment services for alcohol and other drug abuse and dependency (may include transitional living arrangements such as halfway houses).





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Abuse and neglect	Guilty pleas	Tax law violations
AIDS	Guns	Terrorism
Air piracy	Handguns	Traffic violations
Alcohol	Hashish	Trials
Aliens	Heroin	Uniform Crime Reports
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See also:

- Specific offenses (e.g., Assault, Arson)

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See also:

- Specific offenses (e.g., Rape, Murder)

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WRIT OF CERTIORARI

- See U.S. Supreme Court

Evaluation form for  
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1. For exactly what purpose did you consult the Sourcebook?

2. Was the Sourcebook adequate for that purpose? ☐ quite adequate ☐ adequate ☐ somewhat adequate ☐ not adequate  
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Specifically, what helped or hindered your achieving that purpose?

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